

recognize that collective action to meet aggression may have to vary according to circumstances, the response to aggression in Korea, and the adoption of the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution of November 1950, are evidence of the determination of the majority of the members of the United Nations to work towards the achievement of the kind of collective security envisaged in the Charter. We must not abandon that work.

In the economic and social fields the activities of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies touch almost every aspect of our daily life. Indeed, so widespread and diverse are these activities that there is a constant danger of duplication, overlapping and waste effort. Projects are sometimes introduced without sufficient thought about their implementation or as to whether they would duplicate work already being done. It has been the constant effort of Canadian representatives to stress the need for co-ordination, and also the necessity for considering not only the desirability but the feasibility of each project proposed. We have continually emphasized that such proposals should not be considered in the abstract, that is, without regard to how they might be implemented by the states primarily concerned. Not infrequently our emphasis on these points has placed us among the minority in the United Nations and also, as noted above, in opposition to many of our good friends. But we have shown repeatedly that we are prepared to support, by deeds as well as by words, those projects we believe to be both desirable and feasible. Examples of this have been the Canadian contributions to the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, to the relief of Palestine refugees, to relief and reconstruction in Korea, and to the International Children's Emergency Fund. Our contributions to these and similar activities have been based on the principle that, in the long run, the maintenance of peace is inseparably bound up with the achievement of economic and social progress.

In questions concerning dependent territories, Canada's experience in achieving self-government and independence has convinced us of the value of gradual and peaceful evolution, as opposed to violent and too sudden change. In the United Nations there is a wide difference of view concerning the degree to which the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council should intervene in the affairs of dependent peoples, and also concerning the speed with which these peoples should attain independence. The fact is, of course, that the peoples now classified as dependent vary greatly in their ability to manage their own affairs. It follows that we should avoid dogmatism and try to consider, in each case, what is in the best interests of the particular people concerned. We should also not forget that there are peoples under communist rule who have been given the forms of self-government but who are in a state of far greater enslavement than the inhabitants of colonial territories.

More than anything else, the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, is a world forum. We should not be too distressed because its meetings are often acrimonious and contentious. At times the very violence of the disputes in the United Nations is evidence of the fact that member states are deeply concerned about the effect produced by their arguments. There would be more cause