

again under-go full debate. Canada considers that the last-minute failure to reach a consensus on this principle is not perhaps as important as the valuable degree of ad idem on it achieved at Mexico. Canada stated at Mexico and restates now its desire for a general acceptance of peaceful methods of settling international disputes and for an examination of new ways of re-asserting and strengthening this Charter principle on the renunciation of the threat or use of force in international relations. By this we mean the threat or use of all force direct or indirect by overt means or by subversion, by open attack or infiltration, and by aggression including so-called "wars of liberation"; in fact the threat or use of force or physical coercion wherever or whenever it is not used by states in a manner consistent with the United Nations Charter. The USA Delegation this morning announced its willingness to accept Paper No. 1; in other words a willingness to complete the consensus on this principle which was almost attained in Mexico. The Canadian Delegation appreciates and applauds this offer by the USA. As for the procedure to be followed now, in New York, to complete the consensus in a formal way, the USA Delegation has suggested one procedural plan which may commend itself to other members of the 6th Committee and especially to those countries which were members of the Special Committee. Whatever procedure may now be adopted, the important new fact is that a consensus of all the members of the Special Committee on this principle is now attainable. This fact should encourage us. If we can now belatedly have a consensus on the use of force principle, with all its complexities, surely it will not prove impossible later on to achieve consensus on the other five principles.

7. Of the two remaining principles discussed at Mexico and contained in the Report of the Special Committee, the one on the peaceful settlement of disputes achieved possibly the greatest measure of agreement. There were several points in common between the proposals of the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia, though there were rigidly opposing opinions on exactly what a compromise formulation should include. This principle founded on Article 2, paragraph 3, and on Chapters VI and XIV of the Charter is closely linked with the concept of sovereign equality in its dependence on mutual respect among states founded on judicial equality. The Charter establishes the principle from two complementary avenues of application; by indicating the means and methods whereby settlements should be effected as between disputing parties directly, or through the intermediary of United Nations organs. Choice of these means and methods is governed by the imperative of keeping the peace and settling the dispute on the basis of judicial equality regardless of any political or economic inequality existing between the parties. At Mexico, Canada sought to emphasize the development and strengthening of the United Nations' role in peaceful settlement under Articles 14, 34 and 36 of the Charter by suggesting that the formulation of this principle should contain a direct reference to the powers and functions already vested by these articles in the General Assembly and Security Council in relation to the