

forces in Korea--as to the best course which could be followed in preventing or in meeting a new aggression in Korea if that should occur, and also how to organize and carry on political talks through the United Nations if the fighting can be ended there.

I think, however, it is worth while emphasizing once again that United Nations policies are designed to end this aggression in Korea, not to extend it, and not primarily to overthrow by force the Communist régime in Peking. Like other democratic governments, the Canadian Government and the Canadian people detest Communism in Asia or in any place else. We will do what we can and what we should, not only to eliminate it from our own country, but also to protect ourselves and to protect others from this aggressive and subversive poison from abroad.

But as a doctrine, Communism in Asia--especially in Asia--will not be destroyed by guns, though guns have to be used when Communist violence and banditry occur. It would, I think, be a great tragedy if the policies of the free world, especially those of the United States and the nations of the Commonwealth, should diverge on this Asian question. It is as important to work together in the Pacific as it is in the Atlantic, and with understanding of each other's problems. By complete and frank exchanges of views, we can do so. But let us not deceive ourselves; the problem of Asia may subject our coalition of peace-loving free states to difficult tests in the days ahead.

I now want to say something about the recent North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting in Lisbon. But before I come to that I should like to repeat what has already been said so many times, namely, that our North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not intended to replace the United Nations, but is complementary to, and indeed should be subsidiary to, the United Nations. It is easy today to be cynical and defeatist about the United Nations. Certainly the last session of the General Assembly--and I am not going into in any detail--was not able to do much to relieve the tension between the East and the West, between the free world and the Soviet bloc, or to reach satisfactory political settlements of differences by conciliation or peaceful negotiations. That does not mean, however, that the next session of the Assembly, or the session after that, will be equally unproductive. We must keep on trying, and certainly this Government intends to keep on trying to make the United Nations work effectively.

The General Assembly of the United Nations and the Security Council of the United Nations, among other things, serve to remind the free world continuously that the purpose of its present policy of increasing its defence forces is merely to persuade aggressors to negotiate fairly and honourably. The United Nations exists to assist the free world to seize every possible opportunity for negotiation and settlement. The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies also provide the framework for social, economic and technical co-operation between all the countries of the free world. Through the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies the free world has already co-operated to promote general welfare, in particular by its assistance programmes to under-developed countries, through the United Nations itself--through the World Health Organization, through the Food and Agriculture Organization and through the International Labour Office.