

itself to increase its capacity for dealing effectively with any active aggression it might be called upon to meet. However, far more notable than any resolution or any step of that kind taken at the Assembly is the application of the principle of collective resistance to aggression by those men who are actually fighting for the United Nations in Korea. The Korean experience has provided the free nations with a number of lessons which, if carefully studied and properly interpreted, can be of great benefit to the United Nations in the days ahead. There can be little doubt that the first application of the principle of collective security - and this is an optimistic observation - has strengthened both the principle of collective security and, indeed, the United Nations itself.

There are developments of danger and developments of hope in this organization, and I hope that in the forthcoming Assembly we may be able to do something which will advance the hopeful developments and cause the dangerous developments to recede. I believe, I have always believed, and most members in this House believe that collective security is a necessity for Canada, and so I believe that we should support all responsible and reasonable proposals for achieving it. Having said that, I would add that, though aggression of all kinds and in all places should be met and condemned, we must face the fact that at the present time - and the lesson of Korea is very much in my mind when I say this - the free world may not possess the necessary strength to make that principle of collective action effective in every part of the world. Carried to an extreme degree, the theory of unlimited collective security everywhere might, because of the dissipation of strength its application would involve, mean no security anywhere. On the other hand, failure in any instance to defend collective security would deal a serious blow to the hopes of millions who have placed their trust in the United Nations.

This certainly involves us in a dilemma. Those of us who are charged with responsibility in these matters have therefore to exercise pretty careful judgment as to how on any given occasion this principle of collective security can best be put into effect without fatally weakening us for other and possibly more difficult tests. What is involved is essentially an ad hoc calculation of the political, strategic and moral factors which will be present in any particular issue.

The General Outlook

... I am sure the House would expect me to make a few general concluding observations on the situation as I see it, and what my own views are about the days immediately ahead. I think myself that there has been a little general improvement in the international situation in the last six months. I doubt, however, whether there has been any substantial easing of world tension in any respect. It is true I think that in the countries of Western Europe, which I had the privilege of visiting this summer, and where I discussed with those concerned with foreign affairs the possibilities and dangers that lie ahead, it is true in those countries morale is higher, and the persistent and pressing fears of an immediate armed aggression seem to have lessened somewhat. However, against this possible brightening of the picture in one area is the fact that in the Middle East, as I have tried to indicate, there are grave and growing dangers to stability and peace, and that in the Far East the aggressive forces of communist imperialism remain as militant and as defiant as ever. Even in Western Europe itself, the danger of