

"There has been some easing of tension. Mr. Khrushchov has postponed for some months the Berlin question. The nuclear-testing talks at Geneva are beneficial and hopeful, but these things are offset by the refusal of the Soviet Government to face the central issue of disarmament -- international inspection and control.

MR. K AT THE UN

"The United Nations meets and the discussions take place, representative of most of the earth. What are the results that flow from that Assembly meeting that is still continuing? I think Mr. Khrushchov came to New York to make up for lost ground. He said he came to discuss disarmament. Well, all he did while there was not discuss disarmament but endeavour to cripple the effectiveness of the Secretary-General's office. He tried to secure support to bring about a three-man praesidium of East, West and neutral in the place of the Secretary-General, an arrangement under which unanimous consent would be required before any action could be taken.

"By this, Chairman Khrushchov would have debased the Assembly, he would have diminished its dignity, he would have paralyzed its authority. He denied the impartiality of the Secretary-General. There was no possibility of this being accepted by the Assembly.

"Why then did he take this course? That will always be a matter of difficulty. Was he building for some other plans? Was he endeavouring to undermine? Was he in fact fearful that in the years ahead he would again be thwarted by the Assembly? The Congo situation at the time was very serious....

UNITED NATIONS

"I saw it born. I remember well, in San Francisco in 1945, the hopes and aspirations of all mankind. They were embodied there, as the representatives of Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and France and other nations gathered together. I believe the United Nations today is facing its greatest challenge. I do not think that Mr. Khrushchov made any particular impression on the Asian or African delegations by his proposal for a praesidium. I do not think those nations rely on the U.S.S.R. to defend and protect their independence; they know that the U.S.S.R. today endeavours to take over the souls of those peoples yet uncommitted. But I do believe this -- that those nations have been attracted and encouraged by the idea of having more influence in the administrative branch of the United Nations. This is something that we must face in the days ahead, for the West no longer has a majority in the United Nations and I think changes will have to be made.

"As far as we in Canada are concerned, we have taken the stand that the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should be enlarged, to the end that proper representation, geographically and culturally, may be achieved.

DISARMAMENT PROSPECT UNENCOURAGING

"In the field of disarmament, the outlook is not very hopeful. One has only to go back to those years before the Second World War. Read for a moment the message of President Roosevelt at that time to the nations of the world in 1933. The hopes of that day have been dissipated in the light of subsequent experience. Today over mankind hangs this nuclear fear. What is our stand?

"We have continued to press for disarmament, without which there cannot be survival, for sooner or later, if the armament race continues, either by calculation or miscalculation war must almost inevitably follow. We have taken a stand for an end to nuclear weapons, an end of testing, an end to the production of fissionable material for weapons, and for the transfer of existent fissionable materials to peaceful purposes. We have taken a stand for internationalization of outer space, without which there cannot be hope for mankind a generation hence. We have at the same time demanded that there shall be full inspection, to the end that disarmament agreements will be carried out according to the pledged word....

CANADA AND NATO

"Until these measures for disarmament are achieved, Canadians must maintain their defences and all the nations of the free world must give full and first place to the requirements of security. I have noticed some people saying that Canada should withdraw from NATO. That I cannot accept.

"I believe that NATO is, and will remain, an association where Canada belongs. It not only meets the criterion of self-interest from the point of view of military defence. It is a group of nations, strong of purpose, sound and good in motive, respectful of free institutions, and representing collectively those heritages that are part of our civilization. It has proven to be an impregnable bulwark for freedom. Its function today is as imperative as ever.

"We must not and dare not discard it. But that does not mean that changes do not have to be made. It is but reasonable that an organization designed to meet the fears and formulas of the 1950's may not be wholly appropriate for the threats and hopes of the 1960's.

"NATO has to be revitalized. It has become secondary and commonplace in the thinking of many. Its cohesion and collective understanding must be enhanced. Changes need to be made in the economic field.

ECONOMIC ROLE OF NATO

"We have to endeavour to bring about economic arrangements within NATO that will ensure that the nations which stand for freedom will not by economic action weaken their neighbours and those associated with them in this responsibility.

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