

The Charter also provides further and supplementary objectives to be followed in the removal of the causes of war through the development of friendly relations between states -- the achievement of international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields and through the use of United Nations machinery as a "centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends".

This matter of bringing harmony in the actions of nations is central to the purposes of the United Nations. But anyone familiar with the problem of building up an orchestra will excuse the United Nations for the many notes of disharmony which have issued from its halls in the first three years of its life. Three years are short in the life of an orchestra -- it is even shorter in the life of a world organization which has had to be laboriously built up in the difficult post-war years, and which embraces so many different backgrounds of ideology, religion and political and economic thought and practice.

### STRUCTURE

How does this big organization work? What is its structure? It is far more varied, vast in scope and complex than is generally realized.

There is the General Assembly, the meeting of all 58-member states which has overall responsibility for the control and co-ordination of the work of the organization, as well as particular responsibilities in the field of political conciliation and the development of world law. As a forum for the expression of world opinion it holds a paramount position in the organization and exercises an influence which should not be under-estimated.

There is the Security Council, charged under the Charter with "primary responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security", but I shall consider the accomplishments and the failures of this body in more detail later on.

In the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian field there is a particularly impressive and varied effort going on which, in the time available, I can do no more than to summarize.

The Economic and Social Council, its commissions and the related specialized agencies, operate in this field. The Economic and Social Council now has several commissions at work. Among these are (1) the Economic and Employment Commission; (2) The Social Commission; (3) The Transport and Communications Commission; (4) the Commission on Human Rights. In addition, there are also three regional economic commissions in Europe, Asia and Latin America for the regional economic advancement of these areas.

Then there are the important specialized agencies, 12 in number, whose functions I shall indicate.

There is the International Trade Organization, of particular importance to Canada as a trading nation. The Charter of this organization was signed in Havana last month. This Charter sets out the rules which have been agreed upon for increasing international trade under the peculiar conditions of the post-war world. And it provides a blueprint for the organization necessary to make these rules effective.

There is the International Civil Aviation Organization with its headquarters in Montreal. Its job is to improve air safety by the establishment of international standards and regulations. The Food and Agricultural Organization is engaged in increasing the world's food supply, in distributing it more fairly, in raising nutrition levels and bettering the condition of rural populations.