

This is one more reason why we hope that progress in disarmament will continue to a point where more substantial resources can be released for the great international co-operative project of bringing a better life to all citizens of the nations of the world.

Dependent Peoples and Self-Government:

Perhaps the most complex problems which face us each year concern the progress of the dependent peoples towards self-government and independence. Our responsibilities in this field as an organization are an essential part of our Charter. The Charter envisages an orderly advance in the direction of the desired goals. This is in keeping with the Canadian concept, a concept which is based on our own historical development.

We have learned from our own experience that the art of self-government can best be acquired by the peoples of any race in partnership and collaboration with other established states. It is not in Canada's interest, in the interest of the countries of the United Nations, nor, as we see it, of the administering powers themselves to delay unnecessarily any peoples from enjoying the fundamental rights to which the charter refers, and we agree that the interests of the dependent peoples should not be sacrificed to those of the governing power. We believe on the other hand that it is not in the best interests of the peoples concerned that the achievement of these worthy aims should be brought about precipitately.

We must also recognize the complications which international tension imposes on the orderly development of dependent peoples. There is no doubt in our mind that as international tension decreases, the progress of the dependent peoples towards self-government and independence will increase likewise. It is all the more important, therefore, that our intervention in this field should contribute to the easing of tension rather than its prolongation.

Conclusion:

These are some of our thoughts on how we might in specific cases meet the challenge of the tenth session of the Assembly. We trust that no one will consider our suggestions unduly restrictive or detrimental to the aims and aspirations of nations which do not consider themselves immediately concerned with the problems to be solved by the great powers.

If we are to agree that the future of the United Nations is inextricably bound up with the achievement of a lasting world peace, we must surely also agree that no effort should be spared and no opportunity lost by the United Nations, both as an organization and as individual member states, to advance the cause of peace. If the great powers can find ways of bringing about an end to the tensions of the past nine years, if they can agree on programmes for disarmament, for greater international co-operation, then all of us should be prepared to move forward in the same direction.

If those aims are achieved -- and today our hopes are high -- and if both sides involved in other international disputes have concurrently followed the example of the great powers, the prospects for this world organization will be unlimited. There could then be, it seems to us, the real hope of attaining the objectives which have been assigned to the United Nations and which are so much a part of man's universal