

But while we must recognize that collective action to meet aggression may have to vary according to circumstances, the collective response to aggression in Korea, and the adoption of the Uniting for Peace resolution of November 1950, are evidence of the growing determination of the majority of members of the United Nations to work towards the achievement of the kind of collective security envisaged in the Charter. As an evidence of our own faith, nearly 20,000 Canadians have seen service, on land, on sea and in the air, in the Korean area of operations.

The United Nations is also an agency of proven usefulness for the conciliation of political disputes, as well as for the organization of collective action against established aggression. We support it for this reason and also because it provides, with its Specialized Agencies, numerous opportunities for international cooperation in almost every form of economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian endeavour. It is an agency with important responsibilities for supervising the evolution to self-government of many peoples now living in dependent status.

Above all it is a world forum which gives its members - on both sides of the Great Divide - an organized means of negotiation and conciliation when the time and the nations are ripe for it, and when there are tangible indications that the will to seek peaceful solution exists.

The recent United Nations resolution on Korea united 54 nations of every continent, and illustrated in dramatic fashion the unique role which the United Nations can play in bridging differences between countries who share a common purpose. In other fields, equally relevant to the securing of peace in the long run - in the fields of technical, economic and social co-operation, - work of lasting value has also been done. Efforts have steadily been made, in United Nations and related programmes, to bridge the technological gulf between countries which received the greatest material gains from the advances of the industrial and scientific revolution, and their less developed neighbours in the world community; to increase world levels of food and industrial production; to eradicate or reduce disease and illiteracy; and to increase man's powers over nature over a widening area of the globe. Like defence, such programmes - to which Canada has fully contributed - cost money. But they are a venture not in charity but in self-help and mutual aid; and they provide reciprocal benefits to the participants whether they be givers or receivers of aid; they give grounds for rational hope and faith to millions of people.

It will be seen that in the world situation in which Canadians find themselves, this peace which we seek, is compounded - like things that are durable - of diverse elements. For us, peace is not an uneasy pause between bouts of localized aggression, nor a slow retreat in the face of brute force. If that is what the Communist world means by "co-existence", there would be little point, - for us - in "co-existing". We do not seek merely "peace in our time"; but in the time of generations whose future is now in our hands. And above all, it must be peace on terms which free men can respect; not the "peace" of the concentration camp.

The United Nations - NATO - the Commonwealth; in each, Canada participates and expresses its point of view; each moulds and influences Canada's foreign policy. In the minds of Canadians there is no conflict in our obligations to these organizations and associations since they seek a common purpose. This common purpose is the achievement of a progressive and peaceful world community in which freedom reigns. We are under no illusion that the achievement of this purpose will be anything but a slow and laborious