

though his own personal interests, which he has always placed in the background, might otherwise dictate.

"Canada is not unaware of the fact that Canadian troops make up some 1,200 of the total personnel of 6,000. I repeat what I said a moment ago: Canada will continue to be a strong supporter of the continuance of UNEF until its work is done.

"We then come to the question of expenditures. The question of providing the necessary monies for the continuance of the Force suggests that an assessment among all nations of the United Nations would be in keeping with service to peace to which this Force has contributed so much and with the declarations of the Charter of San Francisco.

"I go further and say that out of the experience of UNEF it should be possible to evolve a system by which the United Nations will have at its disposal appropriate forces for similar services wherever they may be required. The creation of UNEF has provided a pilot project, if I may use that expression, for a permanent international force. Malignant diseases, however, are not cured by tranquilizers, and for that reason I still hold the view that only by the establishment of a permanent United Nations force -- and I realize the uncertain and faltering steps that must be taken to achieve this--can many of the hopes of San Francisco be achieved.

#### UNITED NATIONS MUST SUCCEED

"...I believe in the United Nations, not because it has always succeeded but because it must succeed; it must go on from strength to strength or we perish. But that does not mean that bringing before the Assembly weaknesses now shows any desire to undermine or corrode it. I believe that we do not serve its high purposes by pretending that all is well when it is clear to everyone that all is not well. I do not take the cynical view that the United Nations is a failure. There have been many successes in its endeavours to keep the peace. But the major question today is whether we have had enough success for the terrifying needs of this age. We have had successes and we have had failures, but it is questionable whether, under the shadow of the dread menace of the latest nuclear weapons, we can afford any more major failures.

"I spoke of the work of the last session. Much solid work was done at that session, and many new members deployed their forces in the cause of peace. But the United Nations found itself incapable of finding a solution to the Hungarian question. That was not because of the Charter; that was in spite of the Charter. The ineffectiveness of the action taken last year by the Assembly to assure justice to the Hungarians arose because of the existence of double standards in the United Nations membership rather than from any weakness in the Charter. But there are no double standards

provided for in the Charter. Double standards are found not in the Charter but in the performance of some of its members. Some abide by the decisions; others do not. And there is no use in pretending that in all cases we, through the United Nations, can force recalcitrant members to behave as the Charter dictates. It is equally foolish to believe that we would have such power if the Charter were amended.

"I believe that if the United Nations is to maintain its capacity to exercise an ameliorating influence on the problems of mankind it must be a flexible instrument. The United Nations must not become frozen by the creation of hostile blocs, which will have the result of stultifying efforts to find real and sensible solutions. There has been at the present session, I think, quite a movement against the bloc system, particularly in the votes that are being cast. It is healthy that member states should group together on a basis of common interest, consult with one another and, at times, adopt common policies. That is common sense. With an expanding membership, there is much to be said for like-minded nations adopting like-minded positions and putting them forward, provided that the groups do not become blocs which would strangle the independent thinking of their members and prevent the solution of problems on considerations of merit. For blocs tend to create counter-blocs and, in the end, defeat their purposes.

"I am not accusing any bloc. But it is a fact that new groups have been formed in the United Nations which are perhaps the inevitable result of older blocs that were created earlier.

"As far as Canada is concerned, it is the firm determination of my delegation to resist the trend towards bloc development. Canada is a party to many associations, all of which we value highly -- with our colleagues in the Commonwealth, with our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with our neighbours in the Americas and across the Pacific. We shall work together with these nations when we share common views or policies. But we will not be a party in any way to any bloc which prevents us from judging issues on their merits, as we see them.

"In conclusion, I profess the profound hope that we in the United Nations will dedicate ourselves anew to the high purposes and hopes of twelve years ago.

"The United Nations will be true to the principles of the Charter when every nation, however powerful, does not permit itself the luxury of violating its principles or flouting its decisions. I remember as yesterday the inscription over the doorway to the hall at San Francisco where the United Nations had its beginning: 'This monument eloquent of hopes realized and dreams come true', which mankind hoped would be the achievement of its supreme