

we know it should mean - freedom and democracy - and that is an appeal which makes its impression on certain Asian minds.

The second appeal is to the Asian peasantry, and that is that Communism can and private enterprise neither can nor, if it could, would, get ride of the extreme inequality between the rich luxury-loving minority and the poverty-stricken majority.

Then the third appeal from the Communists, about which we hear so much in the United Nations and elsewhere - and it is offered most confidently and dogmatically - is an appeal for a unity in policy and in doctrine which is some form or another, is the only alternative to self-destruction in the atomic age. We know it is a spurious and fatal unity; but our knowledge is not shared by all the peoples of Asia to whom it is addressed.

Now, the danger of this kind of appeal is being shown today, and the effect that it is having today is being shown in the other great and difficult complex of problems which is before the United Nations Assembly. That complex of connected problems involves the relationship of colonial peoples to administering states, and expresses itself in charges of racial discrimination, in tensions between the haves and have-nots, and in the responsibility of the former for technical and other kinds of help for the latter; it also expresses itself in worries on the part of the haves that the have-not blocs are pushing extreme and premature resolutions through the United Nations by force of a mathematical majority.

These problems appear in various items of our United Nations agenda today, some of which have not yet come up for discussion. In considering them it is depressing to realize that Asian and Arab states are nearly always together and not always on our side. On our side sometimes we are restricted to some of the countries of the Western World.

The United Nations Assembly, with all its faults and with all its possibilities, has become the forum for the expression of these discontents, confusions and divisions, for the expression of these aspirations and, indeed, these fears. The problems which they involve and the solutions we find to these problems may in the long run have just as important a relationship to peace and, indeed, to the future of the United Nations as the question of Korea itself. We have to try to reconcile the domestic jurisdiction of sovereign states, and the administrative responsibility of some of those sovereign states over dependent peoples in their progress toward independence - with the legitimate interest of the United Nations in human rights and racial discrimination, and freedom for all peoples.

The United Nations is not having an easy time in this Assembly in making this reconciliation. The United Nations is not there, I suggest - and its charter did not intend it - to make this progress, which we all agree is so essential either explosive or violent; but it is there to make this progress steady and sure.

In a delegation like the Canadian delegation, as it confronts these fundamental long-range issues, decisions on individual resolutions are never easy, especially in respect of the disputes between colonial powers and members who have only recently evolved from colonial status, and