

will allow in each case; of dividing the costs fairly; and of making as efficient as possible the lines of communication and authority between the Council, the Secretary-General and the force commander.

There are, of course, a number of other very important areas of functioning for the United Nations besides peace-keeping and peaceful settlement of dispute. Canada is equally active in these areas. In a world where confrontation between the "haves" and the "have-nots", between the developed "North" and the underdeveloped "South", is perhaps even more dangerous than that between the nuclear giants, the obligation on all governments and peoples to unite in a massive assault on poverty and under-development is clear. This is why in a time of some financial stress we are maintaining the growth of our aid programme unimpaired.

It is equally essential that, as citizens of the world, we maintain our respect for the rights of man as an individual. The recent conference on human rights at Tehran has focused attention on the United Nations accomplishments over the past 20 years -- the Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention on Racial Discrimination, as well as the conventions of the International Labour Organization and other Specialized Agencies. These are particular cases of the development of international law which I spoke about in general terms a moment ago.

I have chosen to emphasize the growth of international law and the development of the United Nations role in the peaceful settlement of disputes as critical but promising bases for the evolution of a stable world order. These are matters in which Canada can make a worthwhile contribution, in which we have been playing an important role and in which I hope we shall be increasingly active in a constructive way.

My own view is that the achievement of world order based on the rule of law is a gradual process and that Canadian policy should be based on that premise. The international community may be able to take some major steps forward from time to time -- the establishment of the United Nations was one of them -- but I doubt the possibility of a giant leap from the nation state to world government. I realize, however, that the World Federalists would like to see the Canadian Government espouse the establishment of a supra-national authority as a specific aim of Canadian foreign policy. Let us agree to have a dialogue on this subject. If you would consider what I have said tonight as the opening round, we might arrange a further engagement sometime after June 25.

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