

agencies created by the United Nations for social, economic and humanitarian purposes. That fact itself disposes, among other things, of much of the Soviet Union's familiar glorification of its desire to share its progress with others.

How, for instance, can any state boast of its belief in peaceful co-existence and friendly international co-operation, when it refuses to take any part whatever in the work of such useful, progressive bodies as the World Health Organization or the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization?

On the political side of our United Nations work there has been a great achievement. The United Nations has shown in Korea what collective action under strong leadership can do to halt aggression. This demonstration of our collective will and our collective strength has inspired and strengthened the United Nations. Those who broke the peace have been held, and driven back, and the lesson of their failure is there for all others to read who may be thinking of aggression. That, of course, is the reason why those others rail against the effectiveness of United Nations action in Korea, and try to prove it is action by American warmongers and aggressors. If you can believe that, you can believe anything; but no one believes it, except those whose opinions are pre-fabricated in Moscow.

For what has been accomplished in Korea by the United Nations, we should pay a special tribute to the United States of America which has carried so much of the burden, and which, for that reason, has been the target for so much of the abuse. No country is closer to the United States, geographically, or in any other way, than Canada. Our relations with the most powerful nation in the world are based on friendship, confidence and mutual respect; are not, as in some parts of the world, those of master and servant. We in Canada occasionally do criticize, frankly, but, I hope, only responsibly, the policies and attitudes of our friends to the south. This, I think, reinforces the value of the support which, of our own free will, we give to the United States. With the United Kingdom and France, she gives leadership to those countries which are trying to preserve the peace; uphold the principles, and fulfil the purposes of the United Nations Charter. That is what we are doing today in Korea, and thousands of Canadians, fighting there as soldiers of the United Nations, are proud to share in that high endeavour.

But the action of the United Nations in Korea had to be hastily improvised. It has not even yet a broad enough basis of participation. It has demonstrated weaknesses as well as strength in our organization. Above all, it has underlined the lesson that responsibilities must be accepted if privileges and powers are to be shared. For this reason, the report of the Collective Measures Committee, which was created at the last session of the General Assembly to study how collective action could most effectively be organized against an aggressor in the future will constitute one of the most important subjects for consideration at this session. The result of that consideration may go far to show whether our Assembly, which now has the authority, will be able to use that authority more effectively against threats to the peace than the Security Council has recently been able to do.