

suspicions, fears, frustrated aspirations and heightened national feelings--which throughout history have led to needless and futile wars".

In its resolution of September 20 the Security Council reaffirmed its responsibility to try to bring about a settlement of the political problem underlying the dispute. The Council has of course made attempts before. Indeed sixteen years ago the Canadian Representative, General MacNaughton, in his capacity as President of the Security Council played a special role in the search for a solution to the Kashmir problem then already two years old. The imperatives of the situation demand new efforts which should be pursued not only by the Security Council but also by every Member State in a position to make a contribution to a solution.

The settlement, if it is to be durable, must carry the assent and acceptance, difficult though they may be to achieve, of both Pakistan and India. An arrangement which meets the aspirations of one side only will never provide a stable solution. Perhaps the most promising course might be for the United Nations to assist the two Governments to return to negotiation at the point where they last had agreement, picking up from there the difficult task of bringing an end to this grave dispute.

So far as Canada is concerned, we have, since the establishment of the Observer Group in 1949, provided military officers to serve along the ceasefire line in Kashmir. During the 48 hours since the ceasefire was agreed in Security Council,