

made in this direction when suddenly Canada suffered a severe setback, not only with the Afro-Asian group but also with the middle and small powers.

That came about in this way. India submitted a resolution which would have opened the door for an early summit meeting. It was merely a procedural motion, with no great principle at stake. Canada voted with the great powers, the United States, France and the United Kingdom, while every other nation of the commonwealth, with the exception of Australia—in fact, every one of the remaining 94 nations in the Assembly either voted for or abstained from voting on the Indian resolution. Our action in voting as we did deeply offended India, shocked the small and middle nations, and surprised the Afro-Asian group. Generally, it gave the impression that we were lining up with, or were being lined up by, the great powers. In any event, the final result was that we lost some of our prestige, not only with the old and tried friends, but also with our newly found friends, and it was evident that we were beginning to slip from our exalted position of leadership.

There is, however, honourable senators, a brighter side to all this. I am happy to say that by Canada's resolution to bring together the great powers in an endeavour to halt the maddening arms race we have already regained some of our prestige which, as I have said, was slipping away. Our Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard Green, made an excellent speech when proposing the resolution; he spoke eloquently and with deep sincerity, and his speech was generally well received, especially so by the Afro-Asian group and also by our former admirers, the small and middle nations. The fact that the Honourable Mr. Pearson, in a speech in Halifax the previous evening, made similar proposals, strengthened Mr. Green's hand in his effort to regain for Canada the place of leadership which it once had with the middle and small powers and which it hopes to have with the Afro-Asian group.

Honourable senators, before concluding my remarks on the United Nations I would like at least to mention the names of the other parliamentary representatives who were there during my stay. I have already mentioned three representatives. I would also mention Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, M.P., who has a wide grasp of the intricacies of the United Nations Organization and carries on with great credit to himself and our Parliament the responsibility of leadership which devolves upon him when the minister is not present. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Martial Asselin, M.P., and Mr.

Arthur R. Smith, M.P., perform their duties as delegate and alternate delegate respectively. Each one represents Canada on a committee which requires not only knowledge of the problems under consideration but also an approach to these problems in a manner which is both pleasing and convincing. This they do exceptionally well.

Parliamentary observers who were present during my stay were Mr. Chester MacRae, M.P., Mr. F. C. Stinson, M.P., Mr. J.-P. Racine, M.P., and Mr. Harold Winch, M.P. All were faithful to their task and doubtless benefited greatly from their sojourn there. If I am permitted, I would like to make special reference to Mr. Harold Winch, who followed the proceedings of the disarmament committee with great diligence. Mr. Winch never missed a meeting of that committee, which was charged with considering the disarmament question, and when the committee was not sitting he was mingling in a friendly manner with delegates, especially those from the countries which had recently become members of the United Nations. This was all very helpful to Canada.

Canada's permanent representative to the United Nations is Mr. Charles Ritchie, who, as honourable senators know, holds the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He has a very difficult and exacting post, which requires his skill and diplomacy not only during the period that the General Assembly is in session but throughout the whole year.

Time will not permit me to mention the other representatives, alternate delegates and advisers who go to make up Canada's delegation. I should perhaps mention Mrs. Steen, who is a member of our delegation. I can assure honourable senators that she is carrying on in the same splendid manner in which the honourable senator from Victoria (Hon. Mrs. Quart) carried out her duties. Canada, indeed, can be proud of all its representatives. I saw no one who was taking his or her task lightly. All were sincere and faithful to their obligations, and the same can be said without exception of the administrative staff and of the members of the permanent mission of Canada to the United Nations.

Honourable senators, what of the future of the United Nations? It was formed in 1945 in an atmosphere of goodwill and friendship by 51 nations who were truly united in the cause of peace. Today there are 99 members in this organization, but the spirit of goodwill and friendship is not so apparent as it was when the 51 nations originally came together for peaceful purposes.

But I do not despair of the future. With the increase in membership and with the changes which have taken place throughout the world in recent years, and with the