

that less than half of the membership of the United Nations has declared its readiness to accept the Court's compulsory jurisdiction and that the newly-emergent states, almost without exception have so far not found themselves able to accept the authority of the Court.

I have spoken for Canada, a middle Power large enough to bear responsibility but not so large as to have traditions of national power or aspirations which might arouse fears or suspicion. A nation of North America, we have our roots deep in two European cultures -- those of Britain and France -- the equality of which is enshrined and preserved in the Canadian Constitution.

By the accident of history and geography, we find ourselves squarely between the two greatest Powers on earth. We have no fortresses facing either, and we want to live at peace with our Northern neighbours as we lived so long with our Southern neighbours. In any conflict between them Canada would be the battle ground.

The world is passing through two great human experiences -- the thrust of technology and the thrust of political and social change -- each of them moving with rising, almost frightening, speed. Technology has given mankind new perspectives for a better life.

Can we control these revolutions of science and society? Can we harness them for the common good and prevent them from upsetting the all too fragile foundations on which peace rests today? That is our task.

We hear voices speak of victories for propaganda. We are not here in this Assembly to win wars of propaganda; we are here to win victory for peace. We have had enough of propaganda -- of confusion, fears and doubts. Mankind's cry today is not for propaganda, it is for truth. We are not mustered in the United Nations for any race or creed or ideology; we are here for the hosts of humanity, for the people, great and small.

Peoples and nations wait upon us; man's hopes call upon us to say what we can do.

Let us not leave this place without some hope for mankind. Let