

cent, in Quebec. British Columbia increased by 37,000, or 3.3 per cent, which was the largest percentage increase and brought the population of British Columbia past 2 million. Increases of 5,000 occurred in Newfoundland (1.0 per cent) and in New Brunswick (0.8 per cent), and increases of 4,000 in Nova Scotia (0.5 per cent) and in Saskatchewan (0.4 per cent). Prince Edward Island increased by 1,000, or 0.9 per cent.

TOWARDS WORLD ORDER

(Continued from P. 2)

Conversely, there have been some disputes which the United Nations has not been able to deal with for reasons inherent in its organization and nature. It was never expected that the United Nations could deal with disputes between the great powers, for example; the veto reflects this reality. When one great power - China - is not even represented at the organization, disputes involving China are usually outside the political capacity of the United Nations to influence or control.

NEED OF EARLY UN ACTION

Nevertheless, more attention and effort does need to be given to the settlement of disputes at an early stage before they develop to the point where some form of peace-keeping becomes the only alternative to violence and war. The Charter states that the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall first of all seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, etc. The United Nations, in other words, is a secondary resource for dispute settlement, and is chiefly concerned with disputes which threaten the maintenance of peace and security. Whether it can act or not depends on the willingness of the parties to find a settlement and sometimes on the willingness of the permanent members of the Security Council to co-

operate in recommending or deciding what is to be done.

The Canadian Government has been particularly conscious of these matters over the past 18 months, when we have been serving our third term of office on the Security Council. I think in particular of the Council's efforts to bring about peaceful conditions in the Middle East and to settle the dispute in Cyprus....

EXTENSION OF UN CONTROL

Peaceful settlement and peaceful change clearly must have priority in our thinking about United Nations peace-keeping, even though these are difficult conceptions to translate into practice in specific circumstances. Nevertheless, it is important for the United Nations to prepare for future peace-keeping responsibilities. If we cannot settle a particular dispute and if it is likely to threaten the peace, the United Nations may be the only agency which can intervene in order to stop the conflict or threat of conflict from spreading or escalating. This is because the United Nations usually has both the political impartiality and the military capacity to be of practical service. For these reasons, it should be our objective to extend the area of United Nations control to disputes (the most obvious example is, of course, the situation in Vietnam) which are now outside this area. Regional organizations may be able to do something where disputes are relatively minor and where all the members of the organization have an equal interest in settlement. But many disputes will be beyond the capacities of regional bodies to manage....

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 will be increasingly active in a constructive way....