

Commonwealth ties into the Kashmir and Indonesian situations. In March 1949, after fighting had resumed in Java, General McNaughton introduced a resolution in the Security Council that helped open the way to a Round Table Conference at The Hague, and then to the independence of Indonesia in December.

"As well as being non-colonial, we had ended World War II as one of the chief providers. Another factor that's not generally known is that, through Pearson, we were the founders of the Food and Agriculture Organization, launched in Quebec City. And it was over UNRRA ([the] United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) that Mackenzie King enunciated the 'functional' principle, that Canada must have a decision-making role in matters where we make a contribution of supplies, food and so on. This was in contrast to his acceptance of being left out of the strategic direction of the war, for which he didn't want to take responsibility. The result was our deep involvement with the International Civil Aviation Organization, and through Brock Chisholm with WHO [first director-general of the World Health Organization]. Thus Canada, under Pearson's leadership laid the foundations for a Canadian policy of internationalism, especially through multilateral [forums].

"When the first UN regional economic commission was set up in 1947, it was for Asia; and, to our surprise, we were appointed there. I was named Canadian delegate, and indeed was made chairman of the founding meeting in New York. I remember asking some Indian and Australian friends there why Canada should be a member of the economic commission for Asia, and they said, 'You can't have a dairy without the cows!'

"The strange thing[, which] has never been really analysed the way it should be, was that we lost a certain innocence and independence from the United States in defence policy from the time of the Korean War onwards. It was then that a series of bilateral negotiations concerning the use of Canadian territory and airspace for deployment and continental defence began, leading to the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD) in 1958.

"Setting aside personalities (of the Secretary-General and others), the whole nature of the United Nations went through a basic change in the 1960s after Paul Martin's famous initiative in breaking the stalemate over the admission of new members. I am not suggesting that Martin's initiative was undesirable. I certainly think it had to happen. Obviously a global organization had to have its new members. But the consequence, in terms of the Western nations finding themselves in a minority, had not been anticipated or understood. I think that some Americans had understood it, but we in the Canadian Government certainly hadn't. I don't remember any study being done, either before or immediately after Paul Martin made this initiative, about [the] effect [that] this would have on the UN.

"We had got along well with the Latin Americans, but it turned out that the Asians and Africans were not [such easy colleagues]. Our connections with the Commonwealth gave us illusions that, somehow or other, it would all be very congenial through use of the 'Commonwealth Club' and its tradition of consultations. But that wasn't so. We were simply faced with the fact that the Afro-Asian bloc could muster a majority in the Assembly and could stop a