

Session but already there is literally an amazing accomplishment to its credit. In every one of the component councils, commissions, committees, and specialized agencies, significant advances have been achieved. Everywhere you look in the United Nations Organization -- in the groups dealing with economic and social questions -- in the groups concerned with the problems of food and trade and transport -- with labour and health -- with refugees -- with communications -- with postal services -- with education and scientific and cultural matters -- in every one of these great categories of endeavour you find men and women from all over the world coming together, stating their problems without fear or favour, consulting one another, bringing their minds into agreement and hammering out solutions by the method of debate -- solutions which are then recommended to the nations of the world, and, in many cases, promptly adopted.

In all these economic and social matters where, for their own reasons, there is little Soviet participation, it is evident that accomplishment is on a rising curve and it seems that with each step forward the habit of agreement becomes somewhat less difficult. All of which sets a very inspiring example and stimulus to those of us who have to labour in the field of the political and security questions which today trouble the nations, principally by reason of the rift between the Soviet and the West for which no bridge has yet been found and which therefore remains an ever-present difficulty and continuing anxiety in every question which comes under consideration.

By reason of our representation at San Francisco and then at all the subsequent meetings of the Assembly, the people of Canada have become aware, at least in a general way of these security problems which afflict the world and always we have shown sympathy with those in distress and often we have given friendly counsel and, on occasion, disinterested advice. But during the last two years we have had to do much more than that because acceptance of membership in the Security Council has entailed not only the close and detailed study of every political and security problem which threatens peace throughout the world but we have undertaken the serious duty to contribute to the solution of these grave questions and to be responsible for any opinion and advice we may have had to offer.

And please do not think that the advice we give is any casual matter or the outcome of views which may be held by any one individual speaking for Canada at Lake Success. Indeed the situation is quite different, for, taking our United Nations duties seriously, as we have always done, and endeavouring to make the fullest use of all the organs of the United Nations in the conduct of our foreign relations, as was the policy of Mr. Mackenzie King when he was Prime Minister and as is now the policy of Mr. St. Laurent in that office, it means that every important question which is debated in the Security Council has to be considered beforehand at all levels of government and that policies and principles to guide our statements and arguments must first be approved by the Cabinet itself. And I imagine Mr. Claxton will bear me out in saying that Security Council matters represent a considerable and continuing portion of the business which goes to the Cabinet for decision.

Unfortunately the list of disputes which have come to the Security Council has been very long. It has ranged around the world from Berlin to Trieste and Greece and to