

efforts of the Soviet Union to sow dissension between the United States and the European partners in the North Atlantic alliance. While, therefore, there are hopes of reconciling the differences that now divide East and West, we may have to continue to accept this division as still frustrating the dreams we once held of "One World".

In the meantime our attention should be directed to the other two main cleavages which have become apparent in the United Nations. The second of these cleavages is that between developed and under-developed countries, or rather between the "haves" and the "have-nots". The third cleavage is that between the anti-colonial countries and those with dependent territories.

In each of the three cleavages that have become apparent in the United Nations, the line-up of members is different. Whereas in the cleavage between East and West the Soviet Union and its satellites are very much in the minority, they are usually able to align themselves with the majority when issues relating to the other two cleavages come before the General Assembly. This is because the principle of the sovereign equality of all members is respected as one of the basic provisions of the Charter. This principle, however, implies a responsibility on all members, particularly so long as the fundamental cleavage between East and West continues. Those states which have not got responsibility for the exercise of power should always bear in mind that some of their aspirations cannot be realized owing to the fact that we have lacked the peaceful co-operation of a bloc of states led by the Soviet Union.

Canada cannot be indifferent to the aims and aspirations of those seeking either the economic development of their territories or the self-government of dependent territories. We ourselves have progressed rapidly along the path of self-government, commencing as a colony of one race conquered by men of another race and ending as a nation in which the two races are welded together in complete mastery of their own destiny.

Realizing all this let us not be indifferent to the aims and aspirations of other countries. Participation in the deliberations of the General Assembly forcibly brings home the wonderful awakening that has taken place. The principle of the sovereign equality of all members of the United Nations is reflected in the bearing of each and every member of the organization. On the part of all there is a spirit of independence and a determination to proceed along the road the more advanced countries have trod. This is the result of the political education that has been taking place these past few decades. It is also the result of that contraction of the world about which I have spoken. There can be no going back on this tendency. The peoples of the free world want to be free. It is this freedom which chiefly distinguishes them from the peoples of the Soviet world. What the peoples of the free world require, therefore, is co-operation not domination.

This requirement is a challenge to all of us who live in the more advanced countries. By accepting the challenge, we can put an end to that threat of disunity in the free world which the Soviet Government has been attempting to foster. The very fact that we are more advanced gives