

Security Council and of the Military Staff Committee to make substantial progress towards concluding the special military agreements, to state that Canada is anxious to conclude its agreement, and to urge the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee to go ahead with all possible speed in the constructive work of negotiating the special agreements and of organizing military and economic sanctions.

Another indication of Canada's willingness to carry out the recommendations of the Assembly is the action of the government in securing parliamentary approval at the last session of parliament of a United Nations convention under which the government will give to the United Nations and its officials the facilities, privileges, and immunities on Canadian territory which they need to carry out their work. Only fifteen of the fifty-five Members of the United Nations have so far taken this action.

Still another example worth citing is the appointment during the recent session of parliament of a special joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons "to consider the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the manner in which those obligations accepted by all Members of the United Nations may best be implemented."

I have deliberately in this address said little about the specialized agencies of which there are now eight and may soon be twelve or thirteen. To have tried to cover Canada's role in these agencies would have carried me into too large a field.

This much, however, might be said. Canada has recognized that peace cannot be established on stable foundations unless agencies of this character are brought into effective operation. Canada has played a leading part in the establishment of most, if not all, of the new agencies established since the war and has joined all of them.

Four months ago the United Nations published a table showing the membership of the eight specialized agencies - I.L.O., U.N.E.S.C.O., F.A.O., Fund, Bank, Aviation, Health and Refugees. The U.S.S.R. was a member of only one of them - the world health organization. Only six of the fifty-five Members of the U.N. were members of all eight agencies. Since then four more states have become members of all of them. The ten states are: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States. Canada is proud to be one of these ten. We have joined these agencies not because we are "joiners" but because we believe that the successful working of this series of agencies not only provides a great opportunity for the Members of the United Nations to co-operate to achieve the economic and social purposes of the Charter but it also makes easier the achievement of the political purposes of the Charter.

Nations do not go to war because of disputes with each other over tariffs, monetary questions, cartels, shipping, aviation and such things, but we know from experience that, if nations are constantly quarrelling over questions such as these which involve national prestige, national security and national prosperity, it is much more difficult for them to co-operate in a world security organization to that very high degree which is necessary if world peace is to be preserved.

Canada has also played a leading part in the work of the Economic and Social Council - one of the main purposes of which is to co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies. It is a member of five of the nine commissions of the Council - the economic and employment commission, the narcotic drugs commission, the population, social and statistical commissions.

One contribution which Canada has made to the work of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies has been its insistence