

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT
CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

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gress has been made in the initial steps of limiting armaments - for example, through the Partial Test-Ban Treaty and the Outer Space Treaty. Canada played an active part in the achievement of both these international accords and was among the first signatories. On the proliferation of nuclear weapons, we have not only refused to develop these weapons ourselves but have contributed to the discussions that have, just two days, ago resulted in the tabling of a non-proliferation treaty in the Geneva disarmament talks. In the future, as in the past, we shall pursue every possible avenue to reach agreement on the reduction and eventual abolition of armaments.

STAND ON CHINA UNCHANGED

In China today, we see anarchy and xenophobia, the source of which seems to be more the product of purely Chinese facts than of pressures or attitudes outside China's borders. Whatever the cause of current conditions, however, the task of learning to live with the Chinese has become more difficult. It is not easy, at the present time, to establish diplomatic relations with Peking when every Chinese action is a negation of those principles and customs which, over the years, have allowed continued meaningful contact between governments.

Last year, in the United Nations General Assembly, I outlined what the Government considered to be a reasonable basis for seating Communist China, but there was insufficient support for this idea to warrant submission of a resolution that could be brought to a vote. Although there is obvious difficulty in resuming any initiative at this moment, in the light of the present situation on the mainland and in Hong Kong, there has been no change in our views

as to the need for a reasonable and just solution of this problem. The proposals made by Canada at the last Assembly for representation of both Peking and Taiwan in the General Assembly, and for the participation of Peking in the Security Council as a permanent member, remain valid as the most practicable solution to the problem.

VIEWS ON VIETNAM

Concerning the war in Vietnam, Canadians have - and have had from the beginning - one basic aim: to see the end of hostilities. As a result, the Canadian Government has worked unceasingly to find ways in which this aim might be realized. It must be realized, not only because of the tragic cost to the Vietnamese people but also because of the danger which continued fighting holds for world peace.

A basic guide-line in our approach has been that, to be helpful, any suggestion or initiative must have some prospect of acceptance by the parties themselves. It has been with this point in mind that we have explored the possibilities with both sides and tried to put forward some points that could provide the basis for the creation of an atmosphere in which a dialogue might be undertaken. Particularly we have sought a means of easing hostilities, including both the end of the bombing and the end of infiltration into the South, as a prelude to wider agreement. In addition, Canada has tried to keep open the possibility of the International Control Commission playing a role in paving the way for a peaceful settlement or in helping to implement the settlement. We have also indicated that we would be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to proposals for an international presence in Vietnam as part of the settlement process.

So far, neither Canada nor any other country or person of goodwill has hit upon a formula which both sides could accept. But the tragic consequences of the war demand that we persist in doing what we can to find a solution. I can assure you - we shall persist....

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