

GOVERNMENT



OF CANADA

PRESS RELEASE

INFORMATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA - CANADA

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED IN CANADA BEFORE
BROADCAST TIME (7:45 P.M., E.S.T.,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1949.)

NO. 1

January 8, 1949.

The following is the text of a statement which General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian permanent delegate to the United Nations and representative of Canada on the Security Council, will deliver over the Trans-Canada network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at 7:45 p.m., Saturday, January 8, 1949. General McNaughton, under the rotation procedure, is President of the Security Council for the month of January.

"It is a great privilege for me to speak to you for a few minutes today concerning the work of the Security Council of the United Nations. As you may know, the Presidency of the Security Council rotates each month according to the English alphabetical order of the eleven member states. In the present month Canada provides the President of the Council and it is in that role, rather than as a Canadian representative, that I would like to take this opportunity of saying a few words to you.

"As we enter the New Year, the Security Council is faced with many urgent and far-reaching political problems and situations whose solution will require the highest possible degree of patient negotiation and statesmanship by all those concerned. In this month of January the Council will be required to continue examination of such difficult matters as the Palestine, Indonesia and Berlin situations. It would be both unwise and unreal to attempt to disguise from you the gravity of these disputes or the importance which their settlement holds for the peace of the world. The Council, I am certain, will spare no effort in its search for peaceful solutions.

"These three political questions which I have mentioned are certainly among the most urgent and difficult problems with which the Council will be faced in January. In another item on its agenda, however, - namely Kashmir - satisfactory progress towards a final peaceful solution is evident. A cease-fire has been ordered by India and Pakistan and all who have been concerned with this matter in the United Nations have been greatly heartened to read their joint communique of January 1. This is a very important document from which I would like to quote the last paragraph. After referring to the acceptance by the two Governments of the United Nations Kashmir Commissions' proposals, and the arrangements for a cease-fire, the communique goes on to say: 'The Governments of India and Pakistan sincerely hope that this decision, which is being implemented on the first day of the New Year, may bring to the people of Jammu and Kashmir lasting peace and to the peoples of Pakistan and India a sense of closer friendship.' This successful achievement by the two parties,

through the medium of the Security Council, in establishing a basis for a lasting solution of the Kashmir dispute is a clear answer to those cynics who have failed to see the far-reaching possibilities which lie in the United Nations.

"The Security Council is now about to begin its fourth year of work. As you know, the members of the United Nations have conferred, under the Charter, primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security upon this Council. At no time in the Council's history have its responsibilities been more serious than they are now. We cannot expect that our problems will yield to easy solution. The Security Council does, in fact, face a very difficult task both in this month of January and in those to follow. To aid in achieving success, we will require the continued support and understanding of men and women of goodwill throughout the world and it is imperative that this be given in full and generous measure.
