

in United Nations peace-keeping operations in the past, as well as with those who might wish to do so in the future.

"To this end, we propose that there should be an examination by interested governments of the problems and techniques of peace-keeping operations. This could lead to a pooling of available resources and development in a co-ordinated way of trained and equipped collective forces for United Nations service to meet possible future demands for peace-keeping or police action under the blue flag of the world organization and at the request of that organization.

"The Scandinavian member states, in their formation of a composite Nordic contingent for United Nations police and peace duties, have shown the way. We should now, I believe, make further progress along those lines, and my country would be proud to initiate steps for this purpose."

#### ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM OF UN

Among the reforms he thought necessary to the world body, the speaker singled out "the need for adequate and balanced representation in the main organs of the United Nations". "Since the membership first began to expand in 1955," he went on, "we have recognized that there had to be some adjustment and enlargement in the composition of the Councils, and of the Secretariat, to reflect the changed geographical pattern of membership." The organization, he declared, should "adequately reflect the present membership, without giving undue weight to any single factor, whether it be military or industrial strength, population or financial contribution, politics or race or geography". He particularly suggested changes in the membership and functions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Concerning the enlargement of the Security Council, Mr. Pearson said:

"... Its record in recent years, for reasons which we all understood, has been one of diminishing returns. We are all aware of the main reason for this - the lack of essential unanimity among the great powers.

"That unanimity is still lacking, but this year, for the first time in the post-war period, we can perhaps begin to hope that improved political relations between the great powers may make possible the restoration to the Security Council of the high executive function which it was designed to fulfil.

"We might also consider how to modify the Council's function to make it more effective as the instrument of political action for the United Nations. Indeed, the time may be at hand for a Security Council which can keep continuing watch on the affairs of the organization as a whole, in much the same way as the executive committees operate in the Specialized Agencies.

"If the enlarged Security Council were given a properly balanced composition with sufficient safeguards as regards voting rights, it could conceivably become the main arena for political decision on questions which require urgent action. It could assume responsibility for many of the items which now lie heavily on the agenda of the General Assembly. Such a Council could be in

session virtually throughout the year and make it possible to cut drastically into the excessive time and energy now consumed by Assembly proceedings."

#### SEPARATING POLITICS FROM ECONOMICS

Among the other topics briefly discussed by Mr. Pearson was the necessity of "freeing economic and technical co-operation to the maximum possible extent from political controversy". "The Specialized Agencies, the Functional and Regional Commissions, the other bodies dealing with economic and social problems, should," he declared, "be given the opportunity to concentrate on the special tasks which they were set up to perform. Recently, their work has been diverted and delayed by the injection of controversial political questions into their deliberations... I believe that the Specialized Agencies and other functional bodies of the United Nations should leave political matters to the bodies designed and intended for political debate and decision - the General Assembly and the Security Council."

#### RECKLESS ADVOCACY OF SANCTIONS

"The Charter does not require, or even authorize, sanctions, such as expulsion, to be applied merely because one member of the United Nations follows policies, such as *apartheid*, considered abhorrent and degrading by the others," Mr. Pearson said. "Quite apart from the practical and legal arguments against such action by majority vote, where will this course lead? There may be - indeed there are - other governments represented in this organization which follow policies and adopt practices that are considered by many members to be discriminatory and to violate human rights. But are voices to be raised by those other members of the Assembly for the imposition of extreme sanctions, such as expulsion? I hope not."

#### NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

The Prime Minister considered that the most striking evidence of the existence among the great powers of a greater will to seek peaceful settlements was the recently signed Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. "Even by itself," he declared, "that treaty is immensely valuable in putting to an end the poisoning of the atmosphere which sustains all life on our planet." However, "beyond its own terms", it demonstrated that the great powers "were able to agree on something important in spite of the fears and tensions of cold war".

In conclusion, Mr. Pearson said that the United Nations organization was "not the sole instrument for international co-operation". It had, he observed, "no supra-national authority". It provided no substitute for the foreign policies of individual nations, or for "bilateral diplomacy". Under the UN Charter, recognition was accorded to "other peaceful means of solution, regional and limited collective arrangements, outside the United Nations but consistent with its principles..." Nevertheless, the speaker said, the UN remained the only existing world assembly, it alone "serves us all".