

required to do more in the future, we have recently given the Secretariat detailed information on what we can most readily provide to meet further requests for assistance.

In this co-operative peace-keeping activity we have been associated with many states and in many places far removed from Canada -- in Kashmir, in Palestine, in Gaza and Sinai, in Lebanon, in the Congo, in West New Guinea and in Yemen. Each situation has posed its own problems and suggested its own solutions. But always, running through it all, our own experience has taught us one thing: the importance of advance planning and organization, both within our national establishment and within the international organization. We would be happy to share our experience with others who have participated with us in the past in United Nations peace-keeping operations, 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, try to make further progress along those lines, and my country would be proud to initiate steps for this purpose.

What Kind of UN Do We Want?

There are other fundamental United Nations questions to be dealt with - questions of constitutional reform, organization and administration, of financing and procedural methods. A comprehensive reappraisal should, I think, be made of certain basic questions, such as Charter reform, which have been pushed into the background of our thinking because of recurring tension in international relations leading to the fear that the questions themselves might contain the seeds of possible further friction. I am not proposing that this Assembly should decide that the Charter should now be reviewed with a view to making drastic changes and reforms. That, of course, would not be possible, and perhaps not desirable at this moment. But I am suggesting that at this session, in order that the United Nations can act more effectively in its various fields of responsibility, we should make a conscious effort to deal with certain problems which we have been avoiding.

Enlargement of Principal Councils

I have already mentioned the need for adequate and balanced representation in the main organs of the United Nations. Since the membership first began to expand in 1955, 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. To be fully effective, United Nations machinery and organization 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.