

Even this circumstance, however, was somewhat fortuitous. An act of aggression might easily have been committed against some other country, without a United Nations Commission being present to sift the evidence and report to the United Nations. Here was another weakness. It was important that action should be taken which would make permanent provision for United Nations observers to be on the spot whenever military attack was feared.

One other final lesson had been drawn from the war in Korea. The way in which so many nations supported the action of the Security Council in coming to the defence of the Republic of Korea and the military contributions which were made by a very large number of them proved that the free world had not lost faith in the United Nations and, indeed, was ready to provide it with those resources necessary if it were to fulfil its main function of maintaining peace and security.

The diagnosis having been conducted, it was necessary to administer remedies. This has been attempted - and I think with real success - in what is perhaps the most important resolution of this session of the General Assembly - the resolution entitled "Uniting for Peace", which secured the support of 52 out of the 60 states members of the United Nations. This resolution attempts, in a very skillful way, to remedy the various weaknesses in the organization which I have outlined. It provides, first of all, that, if the Security Council is unable to take action to organize resistance to aggression because of the veto, an emergency session of the General Assembly may be called at once so that the challenge may not go by default and the primary purpose of the organization, the preservation of peace, may still be achieved. Secondly, it establishes, on a permanent basis, a Peace Observation Commission, whose services may be used by any state which feels itself threatened by military attack. Perhaps, even more important, is the section in the resolution which recommends that each member of the United Nations should "maintain within its national armed forces, elements so trained and organized that they could promptly be made available for service as a United Nations unit or units upon recommendation of the General Assembly or the Security Council". This paragraph in the resolution contains, I think, the germ of an international police force. If a large number of the members of the United Nations accepts this recommendation, there will be scattered throughout the world national contingents which can quickly be brought together, under United Nations auspices, to do the bidding of the organization. I do not want to overstate the importance of this development. That will depend, in large measure, on the response made to the resolution in member states. We, in Canada, as you know, even before the passage of the resolution, had declared that the Canadian Special Force would be available to discharge our obligations under the United Nations Charter or under the North Atlantic Treaty. We hope that a large number of other states will take similar action. If that hope is justified, I believe that an important step forward will have been taken towards the creation of an international police force, which has for many years been recognized as indispensable for permanent security. That is the hope which now shines alluringly