

permanent members. The main exception to this rule was the United Nations intervention in Korea, but I do not think we should look upon that episode as a significant precedent for the future.

Of course, we must expect that there will continue to be situations which involve fundamental differences of opinion, or of interest, between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and in these situations there cannot be any doubt as to where Canada will stand. Nevertheless, it will be our purpose to work with the other non-permanent members of the Council to find ways and means of permitting the United Nations to function effectively, and therefore to emphasize its capacity to act as a third party and impartial presence.

We shall also be concerned during our term on the Council to see if we can improve the procedures for organizing peace-keeping operations. Since we last served on the Council in 1959, Canada has participated in United Nations Forces in the Congo and in Cyprus, helped to provide air support for observers on the borders of the Yemen and for a Pakistan contingent in West New Guinea, and provided the commander for the Observation Mission sent to the border between India and Pakistan in the fall of 1965. Yet, during all this time, the United Nations has had to act on the basis of inadequate planning machinery and unreliable financing arrangements.

Some say that it would be unwise to press for better arrangements, because these would imply making concessions to the point of view of the Soviet Union that only the Security Council can decide what measures are to be taken for the maintenance of peace. This would ensure a voice and a veto for the Soviet Union in all such cases.

We recognize, of course, that there may be occasions when action by the Council is impossible and when the Assembly may have to recommend appropriate measures. But again we think it would be a mistake to base our policy too much on the experience of the Fifties. United Nations action to restore or maintain peace must carry the active or passive consent of the principal forces and tendencies represented in the Security Council, although not necessarily the support of all of them. Otherwise, as we learned two years ago during the crisis over the application of Article 19, the strain on the organization becomes so great as to threaten its very existence.

Canada has always been in the forefront of those who actively supported the United Nations. Membership on the Security Council at this time is an honour and distinction for Canada, which carries with it grave international responsibilities.

In this year, as we celebrate our centennial, we welcome the responsibilities that go with membership on the Security Council. We are determined to do everything we can, through the Security Council and in other ways open to us, to bring a lasting peace to the world.