

to share with other governments our experience which we have gained from extensive participation in peace-keeping operations over a period of many years in the United Nations and, pursuant to the Geneva accord of 1954, and through Canadian participation in the three International Supervisory Commissions operating in Vietnam, in Cambodia and in Laos. We see the suggestion for extensive participation outside the United Nations by interested countries as a possibility for giving strength to the idea of a world peace force together with the suggestion of improvements to the Secretariat by providing for the possibility of staff training for United Nations military operations. We are examining intensively, in this context and in others, ways in which these improvements can be achieved.

An important aspect of United Nations peace-keeping relates to the financing of...ad hoc operations, principally those in the Congo and in the Middle East. We have been greatly concerned in recent times...about the growing deficit in relation to the peace-keeping accounts of the United Nations. The Secretary-General has estimated that this might be about \$140 million by the end of 1963, and it is an indictment of our time that it should be possible for us to provide so readily, as we must, for our defences, when, at the same time, it is so difficult to get the necessary moneys to keep functioning properly the organization that was established at San Francisco to try to substitute pacific means, conciliation, adjudication and discussion, for settling disputes between nations; instead of resorting to force.

We believe that the financial burden should be shared by all members of the United Nations, not only by some of the great powers and some of the lesser powers but by all the great powers and all the nations. There is room, of course, for offering the less-developed countries some measures of relief from their assessments when peace-keeping costs are high. There is none for absolving countries with a capacity to pay from their financial commitments.

We believe that the peace-keeping operations in the Congo and in the Middle East should be continued as long as they are considered necessary, and this will be a determination based upon prevailing practical and other considerations....

The most recent peace-keeping effort of the United Nations, to which Canada is contributing an important element in the staffing and maintenance of the air component, is the observation mission in Yemen... The Government's decision to meet the Secretary-General's request for Canadian participation was consistent with our policy of supporting this fundamental aspect of United Nations activity. This was a hazardous experience. It was originally participated in by Yugoslavia, the country which supplied the ground force, and by Canada, which supplied the air component. The Governments of the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia undertook to supply the necessary finances for an initial two-month period. Following further commitments to finance an additional four months' operations, the Secretary-General has extended the mission until January 4, 1964, at which time the situation will, I expect, be reviewed by the Security Council.

But I must emphasize in this connection that the United Nations mission in Yemen is strictly a temporary operation limited to observing and verifying the progress of disengagement. It is not charged with the supervision