

- to small and middle-power states, which could not afford their own satellite systems, to provide them with the technical means of verifying their own arms control agreements, and hence an encouragement to pursue such agreements.

Also important is the precedent ISMA would set in legitimizing a role for the U.N. in verification. Once established, such a role could be expanded into the more sensitive area of on-site inspection, thus providing an international solution to one of the most intractable obstacles to arms control.

**Recommendation 3-4:** That Canada support the proposal for an International Satellite Monitoring Agency under the auspices of the U.N., and declare also its willingness to provide funding as well as data from possible future Canadian military surveillance satellites.

### 3) Standing U.N. Peace-keeping Force

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar during his trip to Canada in March, 1985, called for a new kind of U.N. peace-keeping force that could take preventive action by going to trouble spots at the request of *one* of the disputing parties before fighting breaks out. This would be a major improvement over the current practice of limiting the role of U.N. troops to that of interposition forces requiring prior consent of *both* disputing states. Usually such consent is achieved only after the hostilities have broken out and many people have died. Canada has taken great and justifiable pride in the fact that it originated the idea of U.N. peace-keeping. We are ideal sponsors now of proposals to improve U.N. peace-keeping.

Perez-de Cuellar's proposal is similar to one made by the Palme Commission, which advocated a U.N. force available "at the request of one of the disputing states with a view to preventing conflict. This force would be deployed within the likely zone of hostilities, in the territory of the requesting state, thereby providing a visible deterrent to a potential aggressor."<sup>1</sup>

World federalists urge Canada to sponsor the creation of such a peace-keeping force. We further suggest that such a U.N. force be made up of individuals recruited directly to the U.N., as proposed by the Parliamentarians for World Order, rather than be composed of national contingents on loan to the U.N. This would ensure the troops received specialized peace-keeping training, and that they would faithfully serve the U.N. and would not be subject to instruction or recall by any government.

**Recommendation 3-5:** That Canada propose the creation of a U.N. peace-keeping force that would be available at the request of any one state party to a dispute to prevent an outbreak of war; and, further, that such a U.N. force be made up of individuals recruited directly to the U.N., as proposed by the Parliamentarians for World Order, rather than be composed of national contingents on loan to the U.N.

### 4) Permanent Commission on Good Offices, Mediation and Conciliation

One of the fruits of the Special Committee on the Charter of the U.N. and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization is a proposal to establish under the Secretary-

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<sup>1</sup> Common Security, Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (Palme Commission), New York, 1982, p. 163.