

although it has emerged as one of the ultimate goals of disarmament programmes put forward in Geneva.

Yet Cyprus and other situations already on the international horizon show that peace-keeping operations by the United Nations may be needed on very short notice. The demands are almost as varied as the situations which arise. In Greece, Kashmir and Palestine, military observers on the ground were needed. In Lebanon and Yemen, air observers played a key role. In Gaza and the Congo, an international force was essential. On many occasions, the United Nations has urgently needed mediators and conciliators.

The obvious conclusion is that the United Nations cannot stand still in its preparations for such operations. It has accumulated experience but some of the lessons have been learned the hard way. The underlying risk of escalation to war demands more effective preparedness.

#### OTHER FACTORS

Other internal problems need to be solved — problems of representation, admission of new members, administration. Many of these have resulted from the rapid enlargement of membership. The process of adjustment has not kept pace with that significant development.

Understandably, the new states from Asia and Africa have pressed for greater representation in the various organs. In part, their demands have been met. Last autumn, after nearly ten years of effort, the Assembly adopted resolutions containing Charter amendments for enlarging the Security Council and ECOSOC.

Ratification of those amendments is required and it remains to be seen whether Soviet opposition will be relaxed. Canada believes that these amendments should be made but we also believe that the members should be equally concerned about improving the functioning of the Councils. We have urged that, in determining their composition as such, attention could be paid to the actual contribution which member states can make as to the factor of geographical representation.

More members means more work for the organization and longer sessions for the Assembly. Since San Francisco, Canada has pressed for improvements in its methods and procedures. This is why I support Dean Rusk's remarks about the desirability of making greater use of working groups and sub-committees, since obviously committees of 113 are cumbersome. As well, we have suggested that greater use could

be made of regional groupings, like the Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity. The Security Council could be given a greater share of the political burden; mechanical voting devices would shorten Assembly proceedings; and, naturally, all debates would benefit if repetitious statements could be avoided.

Steps like these would do much to enhance the United Nations in the public eye. They would dispel the notion that the Assembly is a noisy debating society. They would give credence to Dag Hammarskjold's vision in his last report of an international instrument for effective co-operation.

Two years before his death and ten months before the Congo crisis, Mr. Hammarskjold told a press conference that the United Nations must respond to those demands made of it. In his prophetic words: "It did take the very steep hill of Suez; it may take other and even steeper hills." There is no doubt in my mind that in the Cyprus situation the organization faces a long and arduous journey uphill.

This alone is not a cause for discouragement or lack of confidence. We should recall that the United Nations has successfully passed through periods of severe trial — in Korea, at Suez, in the Congo — and withstood upheavals, such as the intensive cold-war debates of the early fifties and the Soviet assault on the Secretariat in the sixties.

I believe that the United Nations can and will overcome the present difficulty in Cyprus. In expressing Canada's faith in the United Nations way, I am voicing our continuing determination to follow a firm policy of support for the United Nations. Canada has always done its utmost to make the United Nations as effective as possible within the limitations imposed by the international situation. This policy has been patiently pursued notwithstanding doubts from time to time about departures from principle and the adoption of questionable methods.

Other nations have been voicing their doubts about Cyprus. Canada is not one of them, although we are concerned to see the maximum clarification of the United Nations role there. We shall not be found wanting in this new United Nations endeavour if other nations are prepared to play their part in what must be an international effort.

In particular, we deplore that lack of financial support should become an obstacle. Just as in the past we have been prompt and generous in responding with men, material and financial contributions. Canada will do all in its power to further the cause of peace — which in essence is the cause of the United Nations and its members.

\*\*\*\*\*

Changes resulting from the introduction of special-delivery service for letters prepaid in the Netherlands Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland...  
The fee for the new special-delivery of "Express" service will hence same as for letters within Canada — 25 cents in addition to the surface or air-mail rate applicable.

Vol. I  
T  
Marc  
Bure  
and  
...  
have  
a mo  
that  
sign  
moni  
\$7 o  
...  
T  
cour  
year  
so l  
of \$  
acco  
Can  
frie  
or n  
on f  
fina  
inco  
ove  
AD  
Eve  
hav  
livi  
and  
sce  
of  
of  
acco