

intervention in the Congo was a test which this organization had to accept and a duty which it could not shirk. We believe that this kind of important, if necessarily limited, peace-keeping activity has now moved beyond the stage of first experiment. We believe that it has become a practical necessity in the conduct of international affairs, and should be provided for as such.

Strengthening UN Arbitrament

A main task of our organization, therefore, should now be to strengthen and improve its capacity in this field, learning from the failures and successes of the past and seeking more effective ways to perform this function in the future. There will, of course, always be some situations in which the United Nations should not be asked to intervene, either because the intervention would be outside the Charter, contrary to the Charter, or because it would be beyond the United Nations capacity and therefore bound to fail. But there will be other situations where its intervention will be important, perhaps even essential, for keeping the peace, or preventing small conflicts from developing into big ones; for these there surely should be the advance international planning and preparation without which no national government would dream of acting.

I am of course aware that a few members disagree categorically with this peace-keeping concept of the United Nations and that they argue that most of the peace-keeping operations of the past have been illegal. They would have us believe that the most stirring and compelling phases of the preamble to the Charter are hollow, that the first purpose enunciated in Article 1 has no practical application. There are other members who are doubtful or indifferent or cynical regarding this aspect of our work. Both categories reflect attitudes which have forced the organization to improvise in carrying out tasks which have been imposed on it by the decisions of the Assembly or the Security Council. Those who are responsible for the necessity of such "crash" action are often the first to criticize the United Nations when the results are disorderly, delayed or inadequate.

The Secretary-General in a recent speech (I believe it was at Harvard University) has emphasized the advantage it would be "if countries would, in their national military planning, make provision for suitable units which would be made available at short notice for United Nations service and thereby decrease the degree of improvisation necessary in an emergency".

I believe we should now support this appeal by putting into effect those arrangements, which are increasingly becoming necessary, including a compact planning team of military experts which would provide the advice and assistance which the Secretary-General should have for organizing emergency peace-keeping operations.

Canada's UN Forces

National governments can also improve their own arrangements for assisting such operations. My own country now maintains forces, trained and equipped for the purpose, which can be placed at the disposal of the United Nations on short notice for service anywhere in the world. In case we are