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becoming involved in the peacemaking process. Perhaps our experience in Cyprus has shown that we should, as circumstances warrant, seek to take a more active part in peacemaking. We could, for example, seek more actively to find ways of moving negotiations in the right direction, and we could be more forceful in our reminders to those directly engaged in negotiations that our participation in peace-keeping has its limits.

Another problem in peace-keeping is the lack of adequate financial support from the international community. This has put an unfair burden on countries like Canada that are perennial contributors. More effective arrangements must be found in order to ensure a sound financial foundation and a broader sharing of the burden among members of the international community.

The majority of regular contributors to peacekeeping forces to date have come from a relatively small number of countries that may be roughly described as Western. There is a real need to broaden the base of participation and to involve a more representative cross-section of the UN membership. This would ease the burden for those who have been regular participants in peace-keeping. But, equally important, it would help to produce among UN members a greater understanding of and support for this important UN activity.

The peacekeeping operations in Cyprus and elsewhere have been mounted on a "crash-program" basis. But peace-keeping is likely to be continuing activity of the UN. This surely calls for advance planning, with a small administrative cadre at UN headquarters and a set of accepted principles on the organization of a force. Among other things, there should be a set of guidelines for the peacekeeping operation under the overall authority of the Security Council, with a system of responsibilities shared among the Council, the Secretary-General, the troop contributors, and the parties involved in the dispute in question.

The experience with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, the most recently established UN peacekeeping operation, provides a guide for the future. The contributors to the UNEF have been drawn from a broader group of countries than in the past. A general assessment of United Nations membership has provided a sounder financial basis for the operation. And there is an improved system for direction and control of the force.

But we must ensure that these innovations, which are contributing to effective peace-keeping in the Middle East at present, are translated into established principles for the future.

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