

eruption of fighting between India and Pakistan outside Kashmir last year. One may assume, therefore, a minimum consensus that the bedrock of common interest which underlies the clash of ideologies and sovereignties is often best exposed by the third-party and face-saving procedures of the United Nations. There are two essential elements in this process: one is that the mechanism of United Nations action, principally the organizing capacity of the Secretary-General, should be permitted to function efficiently; the second is that enough governments must be ready to respond when they are called upon to provide the personnel and the services required. So far these two conditions of success have been met.

#### PEACE-KEEPING EXPENSES

Nevertheless, we should be wrong to expect too much. The growing difficulties of financing peace keeping, not only in Cyprus, but now also in the Middle East where the United Nations Emergency Force has been stationed for almost ten years, give serious cause for concern. These financial problems are really a symptom of another more fundamental ailment. This is that the very success of a peace-keeping operation may be measured by the return of more or less normal conditions, the continuation of which the parties will often regard as preferable to any alternative. In these circumstances, the UN may find itself upholding the *status quo* and thus face the prospect of an indefinite commitment. If a large force, and therefore relatively heavy costs are involved, the question arises as to how the expenses are to be shared. No cost-sharing scheme will be acceptable for long unless the leading states pay their share. But one lesson we have learned is that there is little hope of this happening because there will always be states whose interest is not to uphold the *status quo* in a particular situation or who oppose outside intervention into what seems to be domestic affairs. So, as I see it, the root problem is one of finding some flexible relationship between peace keeping and peace making, especially where comparatively large forces are required.

I should like to suggest two kinds of answer to this problem. The first is to set our sights lower; to prefer, whenever possible, the sending of observers to do the job, then to make every effort to find an agreeable system of cost sharing before a force is organized and deployed.

The second kind of answer, I should suggest, is to be found in the conception of a regular review of the mandate of a peace-keeping force, especially when collective assessment is not agreed on as the method of financing the force. The main contributors to the force, both those contributing contingents and those contributing financial support would therefore have some assurance that they had not taken on a commitment which appeared to be open-ended. The procedure of review would have to be intimately related to procedures for mediation or conciliation between the parties to the dispute. This would ensure that the parties would know in advance that the United Nations was not prepared to act indefinitely as a buffer between them, and that they would have some

inducement to make continuing efforts to negotiate their differences....

#### VIETNAM

When we discuss the desire of the world community for peace, our thoughts inevitably turn to the situation in Vietnam. The United Nations does not, at present, have any direct role in this conflict, although the question was, as you know, raised in the Security Council. Nevertheless, many of the problems we encounter in situations requiring United Nations peace-keeping efforts elsewhere are to be found in this tragic conflict in Southeast Asia. As a member of the International Control Commission in Vietnam, Canada has had ample opportunity to judge the situation and has taken any initiative possible which might create conditions for negotiation.

In a situation as difficult as the one now obtaining in Vietnam, there is of course no simple or immediate way to bring about the end of the fighting and to initiate negotiation. We think, however, that there is useful work to be done in clarifying the position of the parties involved to see where there are elements for negotiation in their respective positions. This exploration takes time and patience and, in this situation, as in the situations involving United Nations peace keeping, there is no alternative to persistent effort and refusal to become discouraged.

In these explorations nothing we have learned has dissuaded us that the International Control Commission may not in due course be able to play a constructive role in ending the conflict. I am keeping in touch with the representatives of interested governments and, while I cannot say anything further at the moment about our efforts, I can assure you, because of your very great interest in peace in this, or any other area of the world, that we shall never become discouraged in seeking to help bring about a solution....

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#### ELECTRONICS TRADE MISSION

A trade mission on behalf of Canada's communications and electronics industry left recently for a three-week study of potential markets for Canadian electronic products in Germany, Sweden and Britain. Six members are from private industry and the seventh is an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which is sponsoring the mission.

Market surveys will be made in the three countries and prospective purchasers will be informed of the extensive range of communications and electronic products and services available from Canada. The group will also study local buying and pricing conditions and procedures.

#### ITINERARY

Mission members will meet officials of government and private telecommunications organizations, power companies with telemetry and communications facilities, firms using electronic communications equipment in marine work and transportation communications