

available resources are allocated to those programmes of the highest priority which will produce maximum benefits for mankind. In performing our responsibilities we have to strike a balance between the demands made upon the Organization, the supply of resources available and the benefits which will result from particular activities. Balancing these three factors in considering numerous projects in the economic, social, humanitarian and peacekeeping fields is an extremely difficult task. If it has not always been possible to meet all the demands made upon the United Nations, members should not feel that the Organization is losing its ability to cope with new situations.

The United Nations, like all organisms, goes through various stages in its evolution. Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs in his speech to the General Assembly on September 25 said, and I quote, "The underlying need in United Nations affairs is for stability". By stability Canada does not have in mind a stagnant or static organization. Furthermore, we do not mean a condition which might be described as one of the dynamic status quo. What we do believe is that the United Nations is entering a period where it is vitally important that its stability is ensured. Therefore, by stabilization we have in mind a period and a process of evaluation, reappraisal and planning to bring about a financially sound Organization which will then be in a better position to maintain its dynamic nature and to meet possible future demands.

Delegates might wonder why, in view of increased membership and the needs of developing countries, that my Delegation thinks the Organization is entering a period of stabilization. Briefly, we think that stabilization is a direct consequence of the Organization's financial difficulties and of the stresses of recent growth. In response to the needs and desires of the many recent members in the fields of