

It would appear that a consensus on some aspects of authorization and control of peacekeeping operations may have begun to emerge from the recent decision of the Security Council on UNEF. One cannot touch on this aspect without paying tribute to the Secretary-General, who has contributed in an important way to the development of principles and guide-lines that should govern peacekeeping operations in his first report to the Security Council on the setting-up of the UNEF, which was approved, with modifications, by the Council on October 27, 1973 (Document S/11052/REV 1). This document, like Mr. Hammarskjold's first and second reports on the setting-up of the first UNEF in 1956, will no doubt take its place amongst the primary sources of background documentation and experience for the future study and elaboration of peacekeeping guide-lines.

The Secretary-General has been entrusted with heavy responsibilities with respect to the actual setting-up of the Force. He and his staff have once again had to improvise and to solve new problems as they presented themselves. My delegation has been consulting and working closely with the Secretariat in relation to the Secretary-General's request to Canada to despatch a Canadian contingent for logistic support of the Force, in close co-operation with Poland. In this close association, we have had the highest admiration for the manner in which he and his senior associates in the Secretariat are discharging their most difficult assignment, with energy and devotion.

In the case of the new UNEF, there has been greater co-operation between members of the Security Council than ever before. This was made possible, in part, by policies of *détente* and the dialogue that has been pursued by permanent members of the Security Council and, in part, by the constructive efforts of all its members to find workable solutions. The United Nations Charter embodies the essential conception of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security. After a long period, we are witnessing movement towards this conception, to the point where the permanent members, conscious of the expectations of the international community and of each other's interests, and in the face of a threat to international peace and security, have been able to work together in the Council, or at least to refrain from exercising their right of veto. The willingness of the Security Council, and particularly of its permanent members, to accommodate and harmonize their positions for the broader benefit of the parties to the dispute, and of the international community, is, we hope, not a fortuitous occurrence but a new beginning.