

prepared to force this issue. For this reason all peace-keeping operations, since the Congo operation was authorized in 1960, have been financed on some basis other than assessment of membership. In Cyprus, for example, the Force is financed on the basis of voluntary contributions. About a third of the members of the U.N. are contributing either personnel to the Force or money for its financing. Some, including Canada, are doing both.

This is not a satisfactory situation if one believes, as I do, that a threat to the peace anywhere in the world is of concern to all and that all should bear some responsibility for meeting the threat. But I acknowledge also that sovereign states cannot be coerced to take action to which they are opposed unless the Security Council so decides. It is unlikely so to decide in today's world. What we have a right to expect, however, is that no Great Power or group of Powers would actively thwart the expressed wishes of a majority that the U.N. should undertake a peace-keeping operation, especially if such Powers were not required positively to support the operation financially or in other ways.

The essential requirements are that the UN should be able to act in emergencies when it is feasible to do so and that as many countries as possible should be ready to respond to a duly authorized U.N. request for military assistance or financial support. Whatever the costs, they will be small compared to the costs of warlike co-existence in an unpoliced and disordered world. If we cannot make the U.N. work on the basis of Great Power co-operation, which is what we hoped to do at San Francisco, neither can we afford to let its purposes be frustrated by Great Power hostility or indifference. . . .

SITUATION IN INDO-CHINA

I would like now to turn to peace-keeping outside the United Nations, specifically to Indo-China. Canada has gained much experience in such peace-keeping through its participation, with India and Poland, during nearly eleven years, on the International Supervisory Commissions in the former Indo-China States of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. This experience has taught us to recognize the practical difficulties confronting peace-keeping operations. It has, however also shown us the contribution - at times the essential contribution - which can be made to peace and stability by international bodies of this kind.