

assessment of the economically less-developed countries... should be 20 per cent of the regular scale, rather than 45 per cent.

With respect to the first of these suggestions, the Canadian view is that it would be more prudent to proceed on the basis of the Secretary-General's estimate of the maximum amount required. The Advisory Committee's opinion on the possibility of a reduction was couched only in tentative terms and we are confident that, as in the past, the Secretary-General will keep expenses to a minimum.

ASSESSING UNDER-DEVELOPED MEMBERS

With respect to the suggestion that the rate of assessment for the economically less-developed countries should be lowered, I should like to associate my Delegation with the comments of the distinguished representative of Ireland when he spoke last Monday. The Canadian Government has supported United Nations peace-keeping efforts both by participating in such operations and by helping to pay for them. It has done so because Canadians believe that maintaining peace is a collective responsibility of the whole membership of this organization and is, therefore, just as much in the interest of nations far from the scene of trouble as those in the immediate vicinity. Canada has also recognized that the heavy costs of large-scale peace-keeping operations justify the special consideration given by the General Assembly to the situation of the less-developed countries in determining the scale of assessments to provide for such operations. It must be said, however, that the principle behind this consideration can be pushed too far - to the point where we should be paying lip-service to our collective responsibility, while in fact abdicating it.

Thus, Canada is prepared to support the financing arrangements envisaged in Draft Resolution L.793, because we are convinced that, pending the further studies to be carried out by the Working Group of 21 and bearing in mind the limited time at our disposal, the cost-sharing formula evolved last June is the one which will carry the largest measure of support, both from those governments benefiting from the special scale of assessments and those governments whose voluntary contributions are necessary if the formula is to be implemented. Any proposal involving a lower rate of assessment for less-developed countries than that contained in Draft Resolution L.793 could not be supported by Canada.

The Canadian Delegation welcomes the effort of the Government of the Congo to do its part in resolving the difficult financial problem resulting from the maintenance of ONUC by offering to meet up to the equivalent of \$3.2 million in local costs. It is to be hoped that other member states will not overlook Paragraph 8 of the draft resolution and may take this opportunity of demonstrating their support for the organization, particularly those with developing economies or those who place a relatively high priority on United Nations endeavours.

LIQUIDATING ARREARS

May I conclude... by suggesting that we remind ourselves that, in adopting this resolution, we have dealt only partly with the problem of maintaining the effectiveness of the United Nations peace-keeping machinery? The other element, which is just as important, is the liquidation of the very large accumulation of arrears. In this connection, my Delegation listened with interest to the statements of the distinguished representatives of Bolivia and Belgium and looks forward to receiving the report of the Secretary-General on Resolution 1877, in the hope that further progress will be made in the liquidation of arrears.

... The Canadian Delegation earnestly hopes that the same spirit of co-operation and understanding which characterized the deliberations at the fourth special session will be evidenced during our consideration of the urgent question now before us. With this spirit, I am certain that we could act with the same feeling of responsibility and concern for international peace which was so vividly demonstrated at the time ONUC was originally established and thus could respond favourably to the urgent plea of the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo as expressed yesterday when he said to the General Assembly: "The retention of the blue helmets of the United Nations force is imperative".

GALLERY PURCHASES TRIPTYCHS

The Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Canada has announced the acquisition of two important works, both triptychs, by Jacopo di Coine, Italian, fourteenth century, and Jean-Paul Riopelle, Canadian, contemporary.

Jacopo di Coine was the younger brother and follower of the Florentine architect, sculptor, and painter Andrea Orcagna. The National Gallery triptych, considered to be one of di Coine's best works, is in a perfect state of preservation. The medium is oil on wood; the three panels together measure 30 1/8" x 26 3/8".

Its theme is the life of Christ. The central panel shows the Madonna and Child with saints and angels. The left wing depicts the Nativity and the right the Crucifixion with the Virgin, St. John and Mary Magdalen. The central panel is further enhanced by a triangular gable showing a figure of Christ giving a benediction. The gables above the left and right panels show the Angel of the Annunciation and the Virgin of the Annunciation respectively.

Pavane, an abstract triptych painted by Jean-Paul Riopelle in 1954 in his "mosaic" style, figured in the retrospective exhibition of works by this artist seen earlier in the year in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. It represents the solemnity and grandeur of a triumphal procession. The two side panels 9' 10" x 6' 7" each; the center panel, 9' 10" x 4' 11".