

In short, the international community must seize the nettle of the crisis in Cyprus. Undue delay in improving the political situation could quickly lead to a new deterioration in security and a possible erosion of United Nations influence. There is no room for a leisurely approach to the central political dispute between the two communities.

The second main fact which has once more become glaringly apparent is that the United Nations should strengthen its capacity to engage in peace-keeping operations. I emphasized this in London. The Prime Minister re-stated well-known Canadian views in Parliament. These are reflections of the Government's conviction that United Nations preparedness in the field of peace-keeping falls short of the new demands which are being made on the organization with increasing frequency.

Improving Peace-Keeping Methods

I hope, and I believe, that there is a growing resolve among United Nations members that United Nations peace-keeping methods must be improved. More and more countries have come to recognize that international military forces cannot be assembled and deployed without some degree of advance planning both in the United Nations headquarters and in national capitals. The policy of earmarking national contingents -- which in Canada's case proved its worth at the critical stage last weekend -- is now being pursued in a number of countries which, like Canada, have been called upon time after time to respond urgently to the United Nations call. I have no doubt that the example of these countries is generating practical interest in others.

The requirements of peace in our time may not wait upon gradual realization. The growing interest in improving peace-keeping methods must be stimulated. The actual United Nations experience must be kept alive. Canada is determined to draw on its own experience in this field in a way which will give leadership and encouragement to others.

We are also determined that the United Nations shall not fail in its primary responsibility for peace through lack of adequate financial arrangements. For more than five years, in all the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, Canadian spokesmen have been insisting that political decisions to promote peace must be solidly backed by suitable administrative and budgetary provisions. The only sensible basis for this backing is the principle of collective responsibility.

Like the conduct of the peace-keeping operations themselves, the task of persuading the membership to share in the financial burden has been a long journey uphill. Urgent demands of the moment have obliged Canada and like-minded countries to accept temporary financing expedients which detract from the basic principle. But they have not deterred us from pursuing the goal of collective responsibility -- not as a slogan but in the form of concrete proposals embodying it.

The whole problem is one of continuing examination and growing urgency. Discussion will shortly be resumed in the General Assembly's Working Group of Twenty-One on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures. As a member of that group, Canada will pursue with vigour its efforts to reach a long-term solution which has important implications -- political and financial --