

- (4) Experience in limited agreements makes it clear that we must have a form of international verification which is impartial and objective and satisfies the international community as a whole that the obligations undertaken in multilateral disarmament agreements are being carried out.

In making these points, I have in mind the agreement in 1959 to designate Antarctica as a disarmed area, the discussions this year about nuclear-free zones in Latin America and Africa, the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the measures accepted by many nations for safeguards in the peaceful use of atomic energy and the limited agreements about the use of outer space. In these newer areas of international concern, the world community is establishing controls and laying the basis for the eventual application of much wider systems of law.

Our experience with United Nations peace keeping is surely similar. The United Nations has, on the whole, responded effectively to the challenge of conditions which have threatened or breached the peace in various parts of the world. In so doing, it has built up an impressive set of safeguards, presences and forces which, whatever current or future disagreements over financing and control may be, will constitute an invaluable base for the building of more permanent arrangements.

I believe, myself, that members of the United Nations will not have found lasting solutions to the problems of ensuring peace until they have agreed to set up a permanent United Nations police force, properly financed, well trained and ready to do the jobs required of it. Indeed, the general disarmament treaties contemplated by the United States and the Soviet Union both envisage the creation of a United Nations force to ensure preservation of the peace.

We have to work towards this objective step by step, however. The financial problems arising from recent or current peace-keeping operations must be solved first. There must be more reliable arrangements for initiating and controlling the operations. Nations which can offer troops or technical services should perfect their standby arrangements. The United Nations Secretariat must further develop the knowledge and skills necessary to co-ordinate and direct these efforts.

These have been some examples of international problems currently before the NATO alliance or the United Nations and of continuing concern to the Canadian and many other governments.

Perhaps I could stress one essential fact relevant to all these problems. The difficulties will not be overcome unless many nations, of differing sizes and degrees of power, are convinced that it is in their interest to share in the risks and benefits of real partnership in various spheres of international action. They must be willing to accept appropriate responsibility and want to make an effective individual contribution.