

to be made of Canada over the next five to ten years will most probably take the form of helping to man UN observer missions.

Canada's exceptional knowledge and experience will be of value irrespective of the form of future peacekeeping operations and, consistent with our basic interest in maintaining peace and security, Canada should continue to take an active part, based on that experience, in negotiations at the United Nations on the peacekeeping role of the organization.

In the light of the foregoing it is considered that:

- a) Canada's response to requests for participation in future UN peacekeeping operations should be decided upon in each instance in the light of its assessment of whether the UN can play a useful role;
- b) Canada should continue its standby arrangements and training of Canadian forces for possible service with the UN;
- c) Canada should continue to play an active part in the preparation of guidelines or "models" for UN operations;
- d) Canada should encourage the present trend of making more effective use of the Security Council even though it is not likely to be represented on it before the mid-seventies;
- e) Canada should seek the improvement of ways and means for the peaceful settlement of disputes, recognizing that the first responsibility for settling a dispute rests on the parties, but that a wide range of intermediary action under the UN is envisaged in Chapter VI of the Charter.

4. Reconciling Canadian Objectives in Southern Africa

In the postwar period, governments with colonial possessions have generally supported and given effect to the principles of self-determination enunciated in the United Nations Charter. As former colonies gained their independence and joined the United Nations, they increased the pressure for independence for remaining colonies. By 1960, their voice was powerful enough to persuade the General Assembly to adopt a declaration condemning colonialism. Since then the outcry against the "hard-core" and seemingly intractable problems of southern Africa has become a major preoccupation of the United Nations.

In Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa itself, the white population has, over generations, put down deep