

Mr. Green - There never was a desire at the United United - at least during Mr. Hammarskjold's term - to have a force of regular troops or what you might call a United Nations army. Mr. Hammarskjold felt it was better that nations should have forces which could be called upon in an emergency and the Canadian Government agrees with that. We have one regular battalion earmarked for service with the United Nations. As you know, we have a large number of troops in Palestine and in the Congo, partly because the middle powers are called on for police duty far more than any other group of nations. It isn't considered wise to ask the large powers to put troops into any of these areas because, if they started fighting amongst themselves, we might very well have a third world war. The very small nations are not in a position to supply troops, so the burden has fallen on countries like Canada. Mr. Hammarskjold used to tell me in New York that Canada could act as a fire brigade. I don't think any country has taken a larger part in the United Nations peace-keeping operations than Canada has done, and I don't think any country has a larger number of trained personnel for work of that kind.

Mr. MacKenzie - Do you expect Canada's role in the field of security - of peace-keeping operations - to expand?

Mr. Green - Yes, I do. I think there will be general expansion of the peace-keeping function by the United Nations, and I think that something on a bigger scale has to be worked out for peace-keeping operations. That is one of the subjects we are studying at the present time.

Mr. MacKenzie - Mr. Green, could I ask you, at this point, to outline anything else you might like to say about the United Nations and Canada's role in it?

Mr. Green - I believe there are several reasons why Canada has an important role to play at the United Nations. We have never been a colonial power (not that we are any better than the colonial countries - we have simply been so busy developing our own country that we have not had time to look at anyone else's). Since we are not a colonial power, we have an advantage in dealing with countries which have recently gained their freedom. Furthermore, we have a generally good reputation; we are considered to be idealistic in our approach to world affairs. Canada's support for the Colombo Plan and other aid programmes is an example of our idealism. Finally, Canada has a lot of friends. We have good friends in Africa and Latin America. I don't think any country has better relations with Latin American than we do, and we are also on very good terms with the new French-speaking states in Africa. They are intrigued by the fact that Canada is a bilingual country and it is much easier for us to establish good relations with them than