

and that of my Government, that our best hope for attaining peace with justice is to work through the United Nations. In the long run this will be possible in practical terms to the extent that we can organize ourselves within the United Nations in order to be able to do more than pass resolutions calling for cease-fires or condemning aggressions.

Now, I would not for a moment underrate the enormous moral effect which such resolutions of the General Assembly have in mobilizing public opinion, at least in the countries where such pressures act directly upon Governments. But can we not go further? I feel that the time may be ripe for taking the next step in international cooperation to secure the peace.

The distinguished representative of Iran, whose long experience and wise judgement are respected by every member of this Assembly, pointed out to us on November 29 that the force which the United Nations has placed in Egypt is not an international army as those who framed the Charter intended the United Nations to have. Mr. Entezam went on :

"Nonetheless, the establishment of this international police force represents a great step forward and it is such as to facilitate at a later stage the organization of this international army without which, despite the moral influence of our Organization, the implementation of its decisions could never be fully assured".

The United Nations is a collectivity of fully sovereign states. We must recognize that up to the present time we have not been successful in organizing in advance a United Nations Police Force ready for action anywhere at any time. Since the Korean experience, we have tried through the Assembly to have member governments earmark units of their armed forces for United Nations police action. Although I think the Canadian Government went at least as far as any others in this respect, no Government was prepared without any qualification to place its forces at the disposal of the United Nations in advance for such a purpose.

If, for the time being, we must accept this as a fact, we need not, I think, be thrown back wholly on the moral effect of what we say here and the resolutions which we adopt. As the Middle Eastern experiment has already shown, we have the possibility of using an intermediate technique between merely passing resolutions and fighting a war. The United Nations Emergency Force is not so much a fighting force as a police contingent endowed with international authority which the United Nations has interposed between forces which have themselves accepted a cease-fire and the obligation to withdraw on the understanding that the United Nations would put its own independent forces into the area to secure and supervise the cease-fire. This experiment must succeed because we all

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