

in which zone the coastal state would have the same rights in respect of fishing as it has in the territorial sea. Believing as we do that extension of the territorial sea should be curtailed as much as possible in the interest of the freedom of sea and air navigation, we considered that this proposal would meet the growing concern among coastal states for their off-shore fisheries and at the same time obviate the need to extend the territorial sea. It is the goal of the Canadian Government to see such a clear and easily applied formula established as a rule of law.

One of the items on the agenda at this session of the Assembly will be the question of the advisability of convening a second international conference of plenipotentiaries to deal with these matters left unsettled at Geneva. My delegation is convinced that the international community of nations can reach a satisfactory solution on the questions of the breadth of the territorial sea and of fishing rights in the contiguous zone. We believe that the best way to do this is by convening a new international conference at which all members of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies may attend. The convening of such a conference cannot be delayed if we are to stop the situation from steadily worsening. As representative of a country whose motto reads "a mari usque ad mare" and which is confined by three vast oceans -- on the east, west and north -- I can say that Canada is deeply concerned with the present situation and attaches extreme importance to the early solution of these questions. The Canadian Delegation, therefore, intends to give its full support to the convening of a new international conference at the very earliest practicable date.

#### U.N. Peace Machinery

In the course of our deliberations here we will consider an item proposed by the Secretary-General on the experience of the United Nations Emergency Force and the lessons which might be derived therefrom for future United Nations policy. We shall consider with great interest the views of our Secretary-General, whose remarkable accomplishments in this field inspire in us such great respect. He has been a great pioneer himself, and I hope that action by us on the basis of his comments or recommendations may enable us to give him more adequate support when we call on him again, as I am sure we shall.

Members of this organization are aware that Canada has consistently supported UNEF. We have supported and advocated the maintenance of UNEF because it has been effective and we are confident that, as constituted, it will continue to be effective. A glance at the figures regarding incidents which are contained in the Secretary-General's report on UNEF of August 26, 1958, illustrates my point. Not only has the force been able to prevent a resurgence of violence and bloodshed along the armistic demarcation line, but by so doing it has, we are convinced, contributed toward what we hope will be a steady improvement of the political