

And in the Western Sahara and Cambodia, two likely areas of future UN activity, peacekeeping could involve thousands of soldiers and civilians, people who would run administrations, run elections, and run police forces in addition to keeping the peace.

That explosion in peacekeeping owes its origins to a sea-change in Great Power attitudes. The superpowers have discovered that the UN can be a help and not a hindrance. What before constrained peacekeeping now pushes it forward. Peacekeeping is moving towards peacemaking. Conflict control is beginning to become conflict resolution. And peacekeeping is shifting from the separation of forces to the supervision of societies.

If the growth of peacekeeping presents opportunities, it also poses practical problems. It poses problems of resources, of readiness, of expertise, and of the very authority of the UN system itself. Canada has been active in seeking new ways to make peacekeeping work better. Under Canadian chairmanship, the UN working group charged with peacekeeping matters was reconvened in 1989 to deal with substantive matters for the first time in years. Its work has provided the UN with useful, new proposals. But much more work needs to be done.

As part of that effort, Canada has made a proposal to secure a clear indication, from all member countries, of the forces and equipment they could make available in future peacekeeping operations. That effort should include an inventory of civilian resources, including police forces, communications and logistics personnel, and elections experts and observers, which could be used not only to keep the peace but to build for peace.

I also believe it is necessary to explore new means to pursue old tasks. As peacekeeping tasks expand in complexity and number, we should be looking at new technologies for peace -- high technology which will reduce manpower requirements, increase effectiveness and hopefully reduce costs. That might include satellites, aerial surveillance, and sensors deployed on frontiers. Canada is exploring those options actively.

Finally, I believe the United Nations machinery itself must reflect the new responsibilities it is taking on and the new opportunities before it. The Secretary-General must have at his disposal adequate expertise and resources to anticipate, plan and manage peacekeeping operations.

What is happening to peacekeeping mirrors what is happening to our concept of security. We used to see security as competitive, as purely military, as consisting largely of the balancing of military forces. So too, peacekeeping has tended to be narrow in focus and mandate, dedicated to keeping people apart rather than bringing them together.