

hope that, in the future, for basically the same reasons, differences of opinion which may develop over issues of principle will not be pushed to the point where any important member or group of members might feel impelled to leave the organization.

It is essential that agreement be reached on rules to govern the conduct of future United Nations peace-keeping operations. I shall explain the Canadian approach to these questions.

First, we believe that the maximum possible sharing of the cost, preferably by collective assessment, is the fairest method of financing peace keeping. It should be the first method to be considered. When it is decided to split up the costs of an operation among all members this should be done according to a special scale which, among other things, takes account of the ability to pay of the developing countries.

Second, the functions and powers of the Security Council and of the General Assembly should be regarded as complementary. Either one can have a role to play. If the Security Council is unable to act because of disagreement amongst the great powers, then the General Assembly must be allowed to consider the matter and to recommend to governments what they should do if they so desire. It can be expected that the Assembly, before reaching any decision, will take into account views expressed in the Security Council.

Third, the United Nations must have the technical and military ability to act when required. This accounts for the Canadian interest in advance planning and the provision of stand-by forces for United Nations service.

There are many more things that must be looked into. For example in the future the United Nations will have to pay much more attention to developing its ability as a conciliator in seeking solutions to the underlying political disputes which have led to conflict. In the past, United Nations intervention has too often tended to freeze a situation.

In the introduction to his last annual report on the work of the organization, U Thant pointed out that United Nations peace-keeping operations "have often seemed to possess the limitations of their own success, namely, that they have helped over long periods to contain and isolate explosive situations without really affecting the basic causes of conflict". He went on to suggest that the very fact that operations such as the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF) have become an accepted and semi-permanent part of the way of life in these areas has created problems. It has tended to reduce the sense of urgency which might otherwise stimulate the parties concerned to search for a basic solution of their differences. This is no reflection on the conduct of these operations but, as the Secretary-General says, it is, nonetheless, a dilemma which all countries ought to study carefully in relation to both existing and future peace-keeping operations.