

additional military expertise within the Secretariat. This is why in a speech in New York last May I suggested that a compact military planning team be formed to assist the Secretary-General.

This raises the question whether arrangements can or should be made for a standing United Nations police or peace force. Since 1947 there have been a number of practical experimentations in developing this United Nations force.

Significant elements in the United Nations membership have strongly resisted the notion of a standing force. Suggestions to this effect, made by President Eisenhower in 1958, were not pursued. However, the United Nations experience (to which I have referred) sustains the need for standing arrangements, if the Organization is to have a capacity for keeping the peace with maximum effectiveness. There are many difficulties to be overcome but I can see no practical alternative if we are to achieve a stable and law-abiding international community.

Today, a premium has been placed on the peaceful method of settling international disputes. Recently Secretary of State Rusk emphasized this when he said: "War has devoured itself because it can devour the world". Most people in the world today ardently share this sentiment and they look to the United Nations to provide the means for security and peaceful solution.

In my view, an essential element in the international method of peace-keeping is the kind of police or peace force about which I have been speaking.

The evolution of methods of international peace keeping and of an international police force are among the most exciting and hopeful developments of contemporary history. The blue helmets and white jeeps in the Congo and the Middle East, the arm bands of military observers in far-flung frontiers, and the United Nations flag itself are today's symbols of man's hope for world order in the future. They are the badges and insignia of policemen for international peace.