

of the Charter. That one word, however, the word "People's" before the words "Republic of China", is enough to show, I think, that in this amendment the Soviet Union is attempting to rewrite paragraph 1 of Article 23 of the Charter. Would that, by any chance, be a violation of the Charter?

In resolution "A", we are making further progress toward organizing collective security. That is our goal. It is a good goal, and it is one which we are determined to reach, especially we of the smaller and middle Powers who know that by no other means can our security be ensured against those who threaten it. What this resolution does has been, I think, sufficiently explained by previous speakers, but let me mention one or two things which it does not do.

It does not sabotage the Security Council. It merely establishes peace machinery under the Assembly to supplement the Security Council when the latter body sabotages itself. If the Security Council can work effectively to defend the peace and defeat the aggressor, this resolution will never have to be invoked. And no one will be more pleased by that than its sponsors and supporters.

Also, this resolution does not, as some friendly critics in Asia have suggested, organize the Assembly for war. It merely lays down methods by which, through Assembly action, Members of the United Nations can implement obligations already undertaken under the Charter.

Thirdly, this resolution does not set up an international force. It recommends that Members place national contingents at the disposal of the United Nations to carry out obligations and recommendations which those Members accept. These contingents must be equipped, trained and ready to join in international police action, so that, if a June 27 1950 occurs again, the United Nations will have forces from many of its Members ready to meet the aggression, and not from one or two alone. To make this provision effective, the provision in paragraph 8 of resolution "A", it will not be enough for a few countries to take the action recommended. We must all, within the measure of our capacities, contribute to its implementation. That will be the test of the sincerity of our words in favour of collective security and that will be the test of the effectiveness of this new effort to put international force behind the collective will for peace of the United Nations.

Finally, this resolution, even if it is fully implemented, will not itself bring peace. That, in the long run, can be done only, as Section "E" of resolution "A" indicates -- and for that section we are indebted to the Chilean delegation -- by establishing conditions of economic and social decency and security throughout the world; and, in the shorter run, by the stronger Powers' settling the problems which now so tragically divide them and which threaten to engulf us all in the tragic consequences of failure.

In this resolution, we have made a bold step forward toward a genuine and effective system of collective security. This is our answer to those who would frustrate and make futile the efforts of the Security Council to carry out the task for which it has primary responsibility, the maintenance of international peace and security. This resolution is also our warn-