

are obligated to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, armed forces "necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security". As you know, Article 47 of the Charter calls for the establishment of a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on this matter. The Military Staff Committee, under the terms of Article 47(2) is to consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the five permanent members of the Security Council or of their representatives.

The Military Staff Committee has been meeting now for over two years and yet it has made no progress in the formulation of general agreements for the implementation of Article 43 of the Charter. The position of my Government on this failure of the Military Staff Committee to make progress was stated nearly two years ago by the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. St. Laurent, in his opening speech in the General Assembly, October 29, 1946:

"We are particularly concerned that the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee have so far failed to make substantial progress towards a conclusion of the special agreements with individual members required to implement Articles 43 and those following of the Charter, and thus make armed forces and other facilities available to the Security Council. We are all of us bound under the Charter to refrain from using armed forces except as provided for by the Charter. The Government and people of Canada are anxious to know what armed forces, in common with other members of the United Nations, Canada should maintain as our share of the burden of putting world force behind world law. It is only when the special agreements with the Council have been concluded that we will be able to determine how large a proportion of the total annual production of our country can properly be devoted to improving the living conditions of the Canadian people. Canada therefore urges that the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee go ahead with all possible steps in the constructive work of negotiating the special agreements and of organizing the military and economic measures of enforcement."

As I have said this statement was made nearly two years ago, but still the Military Staff Committee has made no substantial progress. My Government is not a member of the Military Staff Committee (as the latter consists only of the five permanent members of the Security Council) and so we do not have first hand information of the disagreements which have lead to the present deadlock nor have we been very successful in obtaining answers to our enquiries. However, it is common knowledge that these disagreements largely concern the size and composition of the United Nations forces, the contributions which should be made by each State, particularly the Permanent members, the location of the United Nations forces and their right of access to the military bases of member nations. It is now evident that four of the five permanent members have for some time reached general agreement between themselves on the fundamental principles in this field; and that the failure of the Military Staff Committee to progress in its work is due very largely to the fact that the Soviet Union has consistently disagreed with the position taken by the other four permanent members.

(d) Regional Pacts for Collective Self-Defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

I have mentioned above in some detail the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission, the Commission for Conventional Armaments and the Military Staff Committee have not reached any final agreement on the subjects within their respective terms of reference. In view of this, it is not surprising that now, three years after the San Francisco

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