

the Secretary-General can only continue to take, on his own, the responsibility for decisions which might more properly be assumed by the members themselves. If the Secretary-General is charged with this responsibility, he has to be allowed a reasonable degree of discretion in interpreting and implementing his mandate, and the membership at large cannot complain about the way in which he carries out his orders. For these reasons, the Canadian Delegation cannot accept the implication of the first operative paragraph of the seven-power resolution that the United Nations mandate has not been properly implemented in the past. In the very difficult situation which faces the United Nations in the Congo, it may be that there is a need for a more precise definition of its mandate. However, the seven-power text does not, in the Canadian view, give greater precision but rather tends to add further ambiguity, and ambiguity of a potentially dangerous kind.

Another main difficulty which my Delegation finds in examining the seven-power draft resolution is that, while it urges that certain steps should be taken, it does not define all these steps clearly, although some are stated clearly - nor does it say anywhere who is to take the steps which are urged. My Delegation considers that this constitutes a serious weakness. Despite the complications of the situation in the Congo, there are, after all, a number of fixed points of reference and factors of apparent continuing importance. On the one hand, there is a failure to co-operate with the United Nations. This failure arises from a number of sources. On the other hand, there is the fact of the United Nations presence and the fact that there are certain centres of power in the Congo, of varying degrees of legality. Some of these facts have been recognized in a formal way by the United Nations. The Assembly has, for example, accepted the credentials of President Kasavubu. The Canadian Delegation abstained in the voting on President Kasavubu's credentials on the very good grounds that Canadian membership on the Advisory Committee precluded our taking a stand on a question which, as it was presented to the Assembly, was an issue in Congolese internal politics. Nevertheless, these credentials have been accepted. The Canadian Delegation, therefore, has no reason to doubt that one of the constant factors which must be recognized by the Assembly is the fact and the legality of President Kasavubu's position.