The events in the Congo have given rise to one of the most challenging situations which the United Nations has ever had to face, and the results so far attained are a demonstration of what international co-operation can achieve when its members are determined to lend it full support.

Canada has played its part in the United Nations operation in the Congo by providing, at the request of the United Nations, specially qualified personnel -- signals, communications, air transport -- and emergency food supplies. Other nations have responded expeditiously to requests for assistance from the Secretary-General.

One of the larger tasks of the Assembly will be to ensure that sufficient support is forthcoming to sustain the United Nations in its efforts to revive the financial and economic life of the Congo. I take this opportunity, Mr. President, to assure the Assembly that Canada will assume an equitable share of this burden.

Experience in the Congo has demonstrated the need to have military forces readily available for service with the United Nations. For its part the Canadian Government has held in reserve a battalion transportable by air, earmarked for such service. That experience has emphasized as well the need for a nucleus of a permanent headquarters military staff to be established under the United Nations.

Canada's views on the Congo and the larger African problem may be summarized. The African continent must not become the focus of an East-West struggle; it must be free from the direct interference of the major Powers. The African nations must be permitted to work out their own destinies, and if they need help, the best source is through the agencies of the United Nations.

Mr. Khrushchov in his speech advocated a Declaration at this Session for "the complete and final elimination of colonial regimes".

It will be generally agreed that, whatever the past, there can no longer be a relationship of master and servant among the states of Africa or elsewhere. He has spoken of colonial bondage, exploitation