

*United Nations Charter Reform*

permanent members objecting to some action this would mean that you really have five of the most powerful and populous nations in the world objecting and that, therefore, you would not succeed in any event.

The next point I should like to refer to is in respect of the financing of the United Nations. Article 17 of the Charter provides for financing. At the present time the United Nations is financed through assessments against the member states plus other smaller sources such as the sale of United Nations stamps at New York and Geneva. This, however, is wholly inadequate. I think the amount of money that is spent on the United Nations is ridiculous in comparison with the amount spent on armaments. I suggest that in addition to increasing the amount of the assessments the United Nations, under its Charter, should have the power to collect licence fees for such things as exploitation of the seabed, the use of outer space by satellites, other missiles and so on. These international areas should be subject to the jurisdiction of the United Nations. The United Nations should have the right to collect revenue for the use of these areas in order to support its work. I would also think that if nations refuse to pay their contributions to the UN for the purpose of furthering its powers their voting right should be suspended. There has been much discussion concerning what should be done about those nations which do not pay their contributions.

Next, I should like to refer to membership. Membership comes under Chapter II, Article 3. I believe one of the main drawbacks in this article is that it does not provide for the very small or divided state. I think there should be provision in the Charter for the divided states. I believe there should be some type of associate membership so that Germany, Korea, Viet Nam and other states which have been divided could be included. They would not be given the rights and responsibilities of full membership, but I think it is important that they be given an opportunity to participate in the United Nations at least as associate members. There should also be provision for very small states, the micro-states. The Maldives Islands is a state with 30,000 people. There are other independent states in the Caribbean which I believe have populations of fewer than 30,000 people. There should be some way in which such states could participate without being full members and without having full responsibilities because they would not be in a position to bear these responsibilities.

[Mr. Allmand.]

• (5.10 p.m.)

Next, I wish to refer to the matter of peace-keeping and arms control. Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter provides for peace keeping. However, some of the most important aspects of our peace keeping activity have not been carried out under that chapter. They have taken place under the various "uniting for Peace" resolutions of the General Assembly which came into existence after the outbreak of the Korean war. It is generally agreed that our peacekeeping operations,—and this has been agreed especially after the 1967 war in the Middle East—should be strengthened and even brought beyond the strength which it originally had when UNEF was first set up. I suggest that amendments should be made to the United Nations Charter to establish a permanent core group for the UN peace forces. This core group would be under the direction of the Secretary General of the UN and a special peacekeeping section of the secretariat. It would be recruited from people throughout the world. It would be paid directly by and be responsible to the United Nations, in the way that all the other staff of the UN is recruited. After all, the UN secretariat has quite a large staff, both in New York and Geneva, which is recruited from peoples of the world. I suggest that the core group of the UN peacekeeping force should be recruited and paid in the same way.

In addition, this group would deal with the administration of the peace force, communications operations, logistics, police duty, and other services which must be at readiness in case of an emergency. The national forces which are committed to peacekeeping should be earmarked by the nations of the world in a much more firm way than they are now. I discovered at a meeting of the subcommittee of the Committee on External Affairs of this House that a unit of our national forces is earmarked for the United Nations but that this commitment is not as firm as our commitment to NATO, for example. I feel that it should definitely be as firm.

With regard to arms control, if we can develop a strong peacekeeping force, then the general disarmament which the United Nations has been trying to bring about would be much easier to achieve. I think that we will have a general and phased disarmament if we are able to increase the power of the peacekeeping force.