

Inquiries of the Ministry

from, and prevention of a further influx into the Congo of all Belgian and foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisers not under United Nations command. It also provides for an impartial investigation into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Lumumba and his colleagues and the punishment of the perpetrators of these crimes.

Part B of the resolution calls for the convening of the Congolese parliament, the reorganization of the Congolese armed units and their elimination as an element in the political life of the Congo.

The resolution does not provide all of the answers to the Congo crisis, but it does give reason for cautious optimism that order may be restored in the Congo and that conditions may be created which will allow the Congolese, through conciliation, to reach a solution to the problem themselves without unilateral interference from outside. Perhaps the most encouraging thing about this resolution is that it was initiated by African and Asian members of the council and has the full support of most of the African-Asian group.

I think in view of these latest developments that the likelihood of an emergency special session of the general assembly to deal with this question has been reduced. There is, of course, an item concerning—and I quote from the United Nations agenda—"the situation in the republic of the Congo" which remains on the agenda of the resumed session of the general assembly which begins on March 7.

In answer to the second part of the question which the hon. member for Vancouver East asked yesterday, I cannot say when this item will be dealt with by the assembly, but I assume that its timing will depend on developments in the Congo.

Mr. Speaker: Does the house concur in the suggestion that the resolution of the security council which the Secretary of State for External Affairs has filed be printed in *Hansard* perhaps as part of the answer which has been given?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

[Editor's note: For text of resolution above referred to, see appendix.]

Mr. Winch: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Do I understand correctly that as a result of the decision taken by the security council the secretary general has been instructed to take a firm stand and if necessary to use the power and military force of the United Nations in order to bring about democratic conditions in the Congo and

obviate the possibility of civil war there? Have I placed a correct interpretation on the decision of the security council?

Mr. Green: The hon. member with his experience at the United Nations will be able to place his own interpretation on the resolution. I do not think this is perfect, but it certainly should go far to strengthen the hand of the United Nations in dealing with the Congo crisis.

Hon. L. B. Pearson (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in view of the very far reaching and unprecedented character of this resolution, to which I am certainly not objecting, authorizing the use of international forces inside national boundaries for the first time in United Nations history, I believe, does the minister not think it might be useful to have this resolution of the security council, representing only a number of United Nations members, discussed and confirmed by the forthcoming assembly?

Mr. Green: Well, Mr. Speaker, it may be wise to follow that course, but the important thing is that this resolution has been passed by the security council without any members voting against it. There was considerable concern yesterday that the resolution would be vetoed possibly by two countries, but it has been passed with two abstentions and with no country voting against it. I think that is extremely important. I have no doubt that by the time the general assembly meets the situation in the Congo will have changed considerably and it may be that it will not be necessary at that time to have this particular resolution dealt with in the general assembly.

Hon. Paul Martin (Essex East): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a question on this important matter. In view of the offer by the government of Malaya and the acceptance thereof by the secretary general, the further offer of the government of India to reinforce its personnel in the United Nations force in the Congo, and the decision of the British government to dispatch transport aircraft for the purpose of the operations of the United Nations in the Congo, can the minister say whether or not Canada has been requested to increase in any form its contribution to the United Nations presence in the Congo?

Mr. Green: No, Mr. Speaker, there has been no request for such an increase. There may have been requests from time to time for one or two men with particular types of training, but there has been no request for any general increase.