

should have a suitable financial base for its operations in all fields. No satisfactory formula has been evolved for meeting the expenses of peace-keeping operations in the Congo and elsewhere. A limit has been reached to the process of raiding one reserve fund to support another. The United Nations is now facing bankruptcy.

Canada has the greatest understanding for those who would pay but cannot; we have no sympathy for the few who can pay but will not. I believe it would be folly to depart from the basic principle of collective responsibility which has been clearly established by the Charter. It would be quite unwise, either to give in to the Soviet view that members need only pay for those undertakings which they like, or to admit the principle that any one state or group of states should make financial contributions disproportionately high.

The aim should be to find a formula which takes into account the difficulties of the less-developed countries in paying their full assessment but which spreads the resulting additional burden equitably among the other member states which are in a position to pay. Our concern about these financial problems flows from a desire to have this Organization act effectively in the field of peace and security as in other fields.

Mr. President, throughout this statement, I have been at pains to emphasize the need to make the United Nations fully effective. I have urged that this international mechanism which we have so carefully assembled and developed over the years should be strengthened and used to its maximum extent to serve the purposes of the Charter and the needs of member states. This is a reflection of a firm Canadian view that despite many obstacles and shortcomings, the United Nations has, on the whole, met the challenge of our times.