

peace; yet, to bring the world closer to peace is the major reason for our being here.

"We do not always agree with the United States, but our very existence -- with one-tenth of the population of the United States and possessing the resources that we do -- is an effective answer to the propaganda that the United States has aggressive designs. I say that, to begin with, President Eisenhower made a restrained, a wise and a conciliatory speech. He presented a constructive programme. He looked forward to a world community of peace. He opened the door to international conciliation and world fellowship. I am sorry to say that Mr. Khrushchov tried to shut this door.

INTEMPERATE ATTACK

"This morning we heard from the Secretary-General, the agent and trustee of this organization. I say at once that Canada rejects categorically the unjust and intemperate attacks that have been made on the office and person of this wholly-dedicated and impartial Secretary-General. The proposal of the U.S.-S.R. to replace the Secretary-General with a three-man presidium requiring unanimous agreement to act is a transparent plan to undermine the prestige and authority of the United Nations. Having thwarted the United Nations so often through the exercise of the veto, the U.S.S.R. now seems bent on destroying the United Nations by neutralizing its power to proceed effectively and promptly in emergencies as they arise.

"I need not add that Canada is opposed to that bizarre proposal; to accept it would require an amendment of the Charter; to accept it would be to reduce the United Nations to an instrument of indecision and impotence. It would, in fact, multiply the veto to the detriment of the effective operation of this organization.

CONGO CO-OPERATION

"I shall now say a few words on the Congo. What has happened there has given rise to one of the most challenging situations which the United Nations has ever had to face. I agree with the Foreign Minister of Argentina when he pointed out that the results so far attained are a demonstration of what international co-operation can achieve when its members are determined to lend their full support.

"Canada has played its part in United Nations operations there; it did so at the request of the United Nations, providing specially qualified personnel -- signals, communications, air transport -- and emergency food provisions. Canada is a member of NATO. Is the fact that we are a member of that defensive organization any indication that the course we took, in providing this type of assistance on request, can be described as being aggressive?

"As I see it, 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 to assure the Assembly that Canada will assume an equitable share of this burden.

EMERGENCY FORCE NEEDED

"I believe too that the experience in the Congo has demonstrated the need to have military forces readily available for service with the United Nations when required. For its part the Canadian Government has held in reserve a battalion transportable by air and earmarked for such service. That experience in the Congo has emphasized, as I see it, the need for the nucleus of a permanent headquarters military staff being established under the United Nations to be in readiness to prevent confusion and to assure cohesion when called upon in an emergency.

"Canada's views on the Congo and on the larger African problem may be summarized in this way. 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; when they need help, the best source is through the agencies of the United Nations.

"I turn now to a subject dealt with at great length by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the subject of colonialism. He asked for and advocated a declaration at this session for 'the complete and final elimination of colonial regimes'. I think it would be generally agreed that, whatever the experience of the past, there can no longer be a relationship of master and servant anywhere in the world. He has spoken of colonial bondage, of exploitation and of foreign yokes. Those views, uttered by the master of the major colonial power in the world today followed the admission of 14 new member nations to the United Nations -- all of them former colonies. It seems that he forgot what had occurred on the opening day.

COLONIAL PEOPLES FREED

"Since the last war, 17 colonial areas and territories, comprising more than 40 million people, have been brought to complete freedom by France. In the same period 14 colonies and territories, comprising half a billion people, have achieved complete freedom within the Commonwealth. Taken together, some 600 million people in more than 30 countries, most of them now represented in this Assembly, have attained their freedom -- this with the approval, the encouragement and the guidance of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and France. There are few here that can speak with the authority of Canada on the subject of colonialism, for Canada was once a colony of both France and the United Kingdom. We were the first country which evolved over 100 years ago by constitutional processes from colonial status to independence without severing the family connection.