

They are using various means to hinder or destroy what the majority of members have been trying to create. They are withholding their own financial support. They are advocating that the United Nations as a whole, acting through the General Assembly, should neither assume financial responsibility for this nor, apparently, for future peace-keeping operations. The Canadian Delegation believes that there should be no mistake about this. The question which all of us engaged in this debate must face and which we must decide is whether the member states who are assembled here are in truth willing "to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security" in order to save "succeeding generations from the scourge of war". For if we are firm in our resolve to take effective collective measures to maintain international peace, then it follows that the important machinery for keeping peace, which the United Nations has been developing to meet urgent needs, must be allowed to function. If this machinery is to function we must all accept, support and develop procedures which will make available the financial and military resources which are required to enable our organization to implement its own decisions. Otherwise all attempts to contain local threats to the peace will have to take place outside the framework of the United Nations. Middle and Small Powers will be only too aware of the implications of this possible development.

If our organization is not able to provide the financial and military resources which are required to implement its own decisions, the United Nations will not only be unable to exercise any influence for peace but the very future of this organization may be in jeopardy. The interest that peoples, parliaments and governments show in this organization will inevitably weaken if the United Nations no longer lives up to its peace-keeping responsibilities.

We have heard advanced in this Committee the argument that the Assembly should not approve the supplementary estimates which are now before it. It is argued that it is the Security Council which is responsible for arranging to meet the financial consequences of the activities of the UN in the Congo. Apparently it is envisaged that the Security Council should negotiate bilateral agreement with individual member states concerning the armed forces, facilities and financial assistance to be provided by each member state. Those who advocate this approach seem to base their case on Article 43 of the Charter.

It is true that Article 43 did indeed place responsibility on the