

technical and administrative fields. In our concern with the more intractable aspects of the Congo problem we must not lose sight of these successes, or fail to pay tribute to the devoted and unselfish efforts which have made them possible.

The other two main Congo problems are what might be called in general terms the military problem, and the political problem. Both present unusual features, so far as the United Nations is concerned, largely because of the fact that "The Situation in the Republic of the Congo" - as it appears on the Assembly's agenda - is to an important extent the internal problem of a sovereign state. The United Nations, with its strong awareness - written clearly into the Charter - of the limitations which apply when matters of domestic jurisdiction are involved, has had no previous experience with exactly this type of problem. No such situation was envisaged, indeed, when the Charter was drafted.

Yet the involvement of the United Nations in the Congo was unquestionably right, and perhaps inevitable. The conflict which had broken out in the Congo was internal, but outside intervention was already a fact and the very real possibility of major international conflict growing out of the Congo situation was evident to all. Negative successes are difficult to document, but it is a fact that the United Nations has contained, though not yet eliminated, outside intervention and that international hostilities have not broken out over the Congo. It is not unreasonable to suppose, at the least, that the involvement of the United Nations and the physical presence of United Nations forces in the Congo have been a factor in keeping the peace internationally. More remains to be done, of course. My Delegation urges all member states concerned to comply with the terms of the Security Council resolution of February 21 and previous resolutions. Only if this is done will the Congolese people be free to settle their own problems.