

were to occur the Security Council decision would have to be adjusted to meet the financial resources which the General Assembly was able to make available. In the instance now before us there have been no indications since the Assembly gave its overwhelming approval of the operation at the beginning of this session that this Assembly would not be able to fully accept and apportion the expenses of the Congo force. If there had been doubts on this score, this Committee would have had this item as the first on its agenda.

My Delegation is confident that, this Assembly will approve and apportion the expenses which are necessary to maintain this operation of the UN in the Congo. If we cannot approve and apportion a bill of this size, we will never be able to maintain the peace-keeping machinery we have been developing so painstakingly during the past decade.

The supplementary estimates which are now before us amount to \$60 million (if the recommendations of the Advisory Committee are accepted). Of course, in comparison with what actual warfare would cost, the amount is trifling. In comparison with what the world at large may already have been saved through the prevention of war, the amount is insignificant. Is \$20 million a year, for example, an exorbitant sum to pay for the calm and stability which UNEF has brought to the Middle East? I have had the honour and responsibility of acting for three years as Commander of UNEF, appointed by the General Assembly, and I think I can say that the benefits to the nations of the Middle East most immediately concerned, as well as the safeguard which UNEF provides against incidents flaring up into open warfare endangering peace far beyond the Middle East borders, are well worth the sums which UNEF has cost, and which may be needed for 1961 and later. Would \$100 million a year, in the Congo be a vast sum to pay to bring about stability in that important part of Africa, I think not. These sums probably represent a minimum price which should be paid for preserving peace in those troubled parts of the world.

Considered in this light the amounts are small. Considered by themselves, of course, they are large. Many representatives here, perhaps the great majority, will accept my analysis of the issues at stake in this debate. Yet when it comes to apportioning these expenses of the organization, no matter how firmly they support the principle of collective responsibility for the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, as established through procedures