

in international cooperation at all levels throughout the widest range of human activities, has become a part of the national life of all members of the United Nations family. Yet the United Nations now finds itself in a position in which all this is threatened by the lack of increasingly more substantial amounts of money. For some states of course, it may well be conscious policy to injure this instrument which the vast majority of us, the middle and smaller powers, have come to consider such a vital part of our national fabric. My delegation firmly believes that the decisions we take here in financing the Congo operation will have far-reaching consequences. It is equally firmly determined that these consequences are in the direction of strengthening and upholding the United Nations rather than in the opposite, and also unfortunately possible, direction.

For the organization to survive and maintain the purposes as set down in Article I of the Charter, it must be able to do two things:

1. To answer the challenge of any situation which may threaten peace and security;
2. To maintain its answer to that challenge once it has been set into motion.

If the United Nations should fail in either of these respects, it is diminished and its end become but a matter of time. We have already seen the end of one world organization because of its inability to provide an effective answer in moments of crisis.

In formulating its views on how the committee might deal with the question before us, my delegation has been struck by the indivisibility of the position of ONUC finances from those of UNEF and of the Regular Budget. This interdependence is most strikingly illustrated by the fact that