

submitted for the Congo operation in 1961, which will ensure the continued financial health of the Organization, and ensure also that its vital peace-keeping activities will not be jeopardized simply for want of the necessary financial means. To put it more bluntly, the question is whether the Congo operation will be allowed to succeed - whether, in other words, the Organization is prepared to provide the financial resources required to implement its own decisions.

The extreme gravity of the situation which will face the United Nations if no suitable solution to the financial problem is found, and found quickly, will be immediately apparent when viewed in the political context in which the Congo situation has evolved, a context which I have already described. Quite apart from its other novel aspects, the Congo operation represents a further advance in United Nations efforts to develop effective machinery to keep the peace, when the Great Powers, which are charged with this responsibility, are unable to reach agreement. If this machinery is to continue to be available in the service of international peace, this Assembly must make adequate financial provision for it. A failure to do so at this critical juncture would not only run dangerous risks for the Congo, but would place in jeopardy the ability of this Organization to take effective action in other situations in the future in fulfilment of its peace-keeping responsibilities. Of particular significance is the fact that financial instability could also jeopardize the ability of the Organization to maintain the pace of its vital economic and technical assistance programmes. All aspects of the Organization's work are therefore threatened.

These thoughts should be before us as we consider the costs of the Congo operation. I do not minimize the difficulties which members will face in meeting the financial commitments which this operation makes on them. My Delegation recognizes that the burden will be particularly onerous for those members in