

garding the cost estimates for the future operations of the Force beyond 31 December, 1957. For that period the Secretary-General would be authorized to expend, as necessary—and I emphasize “as necessary”—an amount not exceeding \$25 million. This figure could reasonably be expected to cover the costs of maintaining the Force on its present basis until the next session of the Assembly. In this regard, the words “as necessary” have special significance and I call the attention of the Assembly to them.

The third main decision contemplated in the draft resolution deals with the method of financing the Force. As I have emphasized in the earlier part of my statement, the basic principle should be that the expenses would be borne by the member states in accordance with the annual scale of assessments. This principle is embodied in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. The phrase “such other resources as may have become available” is not without importance, however, and should be read in conjunction with the note which the Secretary-General circulated on 20 November (A/3745). It will be seen that the liabilities—for the period ending 31 December, 1957—have been substantially reduced owing to the contributions of special assistance, and in this connection our warm appreciation is extended especially to the Government of the United States. We know that further assistance has been offered and, of course, other voluntary contributions in the future are not excluded.

Finally, the draft resolution requests the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to examine, in the light of the present resolution, the cost estimates for maintaining the Force—that is, those contained in Part III of the Secretary-General's report. These budgetary bodies are requested to make such recommendations as they consider appropriate concerning the expenditures authorized by the resolution. This request would enable the General Assembly—and here I fall in line with your observation, Mr. President—to avoid discussion of details and to concentrate on the discussion of general principles.

The draft resolution embodies, we think, the various measures required to meet the needs of UNEF. In particular, it deals with the administrative decisions listed in paragraph III of the Secretary-General's report. But the draft resolution does more than that; it establishes a sound basis for the continuing operation of UNEF and, together with the various reports by the Secretary-General, lays the groundwork for the analysis and study of the experience of UNEF which, the Secretary-General has suggested, should be preserved for the future.

The draft resolution is, moreover, a comprehensive document and one which must be viewed in its entirety. Any one paragraph would be virtually meaningless without the others. We believe that this integral character of the proposal should be retained.

I look forward to hearing the views of other delegations on this matter which has important implications for all of us as states members of the United Nations and for the Organization itself. In introducing this draft resolution, I urge the Assembly to weigh carefully the measures which have been proposed. Our deliberations at this time have a bearing on whether we can demonstrate to the peoples of the world that the United Nations has the determination and strength to put into practice the high principles and purposes to which we all subscribed in acceding to the Charter.

I conclude by expressing my confidence that the Assembly's response now, as its response last year in circumstances of greater stress, anxiety and danger, will serve to give real meaning to those lofty ideals and will, in practical terms, enable UNEF to fulfill the responsibilities placed upon it by the General Assembly.

Items Relating to South Africa

During the twelfth session of the United Nations Assembly three items relating to South Africa have been considered. These are:

- (1) The Question of South West Africa
- (2) The Question of Race Conflict in South Africa
- (3) The Treatment of People of Indian Origin in the Union of South Africa

The Canadian Delegation abstained on the vote on inscription of the last two items because of its view that there had been ample opportunity for the United Nations to discuss racial problems in South Africa in the past and there would be no practical value in so doing once again. Both items were, however, inscribed by a large majority.