

but I ask members; and I ask this very, very seriously, to relate those financial costs to the political benefits which UNEF has helped to achieve, and to the possible dangers which UNEF has helped to avert. How do we measure the value of decreased tension between nations, the diminishing of fear and anxiety among peoples, and the strengthening of hope for further progress towards peace? It is surely these intangible factors which must be placed in the balance sheet—and which should be given due weight—when we look at the figures for the costs of UNEF.

To meet those costs, it seems to me inevitable that the Assembly should accept and firmly support the principle of common assessment, based on the regular scale of assessments for United Nations members. The Secretary-General has placed the issue squarely before us in paragraph 106 of his report. He has stressed the grave risks inherent in an inadequate and insecure basis for financing UNEF. Clearly, to base the operations of the Force on a series of appeals for voluntary contributions would be quite inadequate and wholly unworthy of this Organization and the cause which it is serving. The validity of this conclusion has been demonstrated beyond doubt, and I say this without detracting from my previous expression of gratitude for the voluntary contributions and special assistance which some members have so generously provided. I have no hesitation in supporting the assertion in the Secretary-General's report that:

"It is essential that this vital United Nations undertaking be assured of the same degree of certainty of financial support as afforded to other United Nations activities which have as their purpose the maintenance of security and peace."  
(A/3694, para. 106).

The Canadian view, which has been consistently expressed during the Assembly debates on this subject, is that the financing of UNEF and similar United Nations endeavours can be assured only if the principle of assessment, of collective sharing in the collective effort of peace, is followed.

## Draft Resolution

It is with these views in mind that the Canadian Delegation has been consulting with a number of other delegations about the course of action which the Assembly should adopt at this time. We and others have reached certain conclusions which are embodied in the draft resolution (A/L.235/Add.1) now before us. It has been suggested that I should introduce this draft resolution formally to the Assembly. I consider it an honour and a privilege to do so, but I approach the task with a sense of humility, because I am conscious of the fact that I am acting on behalf of a large number of delegations whose names appear on the draft resolution and who represent most of the opinions held in this Assembly. Indeed, I earnestly hope that, in introducing this resolution, I am reflecting the views of the great majority of members here. I say this because of my abiding conviction that UNEF is serving all of us in the Middle East and serving us well.

The draft resolution is a straightforward document. The preamble begins by recalling the earlier resolutions on UNEF. These resolutions, of course, remain operative and are in no way abrogated by the draft which we are considering today and which we should regard as complementary to the earlier resolutions.

The second paragraph of the preamble notes with appreciation the report which the Secretary-General has placed before us. It also recognizes the Assembly's wisdom in appointing an Advisory Committee on UNEF composed of representatives of certain member governments.

The third preambular paragraph acknowledges that UNEF has contributed and is contributing to the maintenance of quiet in the area.

In the operative paragraphs, following an expression of appreciation to those who have rendered assistance to the Force, three main decisions are involved. The first is the approval of the principles and proposals concerning the allocation of costs as between the United Nations and the governments which have provided contingents for UNEF. These are set forth mainly in paragraphs 86, 88 and 91 of the Secretary-General's report. The Secretary-General would be authorized to enter into the agreements for the reimbursements of appropriate extra and extraordinary costs to the members contributing troops. This provision is consistent with earlier resolutions concerning the allocation of costs and it is most important by reason of its implications for participating governments, which have made a considerable effort to give the Assembly's decisions on UNEF effective application. Such voluntary participation in this and similar activities of the United Nations should be encouraged.

Secondly, the Secretary-General would be authorized by the Assembly to expend the additional amounts necessary to meet the costs during the period ending 31 December, 1957. These costs are set forth in Part III of the Secretary-General's report and will be given detailed examination by the Administrative and Budgetary Committee following the normal practice of the United Nations. The same procedure would be adopted re-