

"The Central People's Government and the North Korean authorities have now rejected the United Nations initiative in terms which make it clear that they are not prepared at this time to join in the task of bringing the war in Korea to an end on terms considered acceptable to the United Nations and in conformity with international law....

"Despite the reply from the Central People's Government and the North Korean authorities, I am convinced that the efforts which we have made have not been in vain and that they represent a major achievement in the history of the Seventh Session. For one thing, we would have failed in our responsibility to this world organization and its principles had we not made the attempt. For another, it has been demonstrated that nearly all our members were prepared to agree on a proposal which, consistent with United Nations principles, provided the basis for an armistice and eventual peace in Korea.

THE GREAT CHALLENGE

"To bring the fighting in Korea to an end and to move forward into the positive phases of reconstruction and peaceful settlement is still, therefore, the great challenge which faces the United Nations. I have no doubt that, through our Organization, we shall persist - and we shall succeed - in our joint effort to achieve this objective, which remains our only objective" (in Korea.)

"The other major problem which has occupied our attention arises from colonial and racial issues. The problem here has been to achieve a reconciliation of the principle of the domestic jurisdiction of sovereign states and the responsibility of some of them for the administration of dependent peoples in their progress toward self-government, with the legitimate interest of the United Nations in human rights and freedom for all peoples. Under several items on the Assembly's agenda, these issues have been fully and freely discussed, and on the whole with moderation and a high sense of responsibility. We have come to see that our differences rest more on questions of means than of ends, more on the pace of progress than on our destination, about which we are in general agreement.

"I have no wish to attempt to assess in detail the work of the Assembly. For one thing, it is not finished. I wished only to touch on one or two examples to show why I think that this has been an important and not unproductive Assembly so far. If we have failed to find answers to the big questions, if we have seemed to be substituting resolutions for solutions, and if we have at times laboured long for results that did not measure up to our hopes, this is not primarily the fault of the United Nations. I believe that, in the world in which we live - not the one in which we should like to live - this Assembly has made an honest attempt to come to grips in a

constructive and responsible manner with some of the major problems of our day.

"I should like also to take this opportunity of paying a very well deserved tribute to the Secretariat and to its distinguished leader, the Secretary-General. The continuity and effectiveness of the General Assembly's work must depend very largely on the integrity and efficiency of our international civil servants. The Secretariat have once again served us loyally and well, and I should like to express the Assembly's appreciation for their extremely hard work and devotion to what is often a thankless and difficult task; and to what is often a misunderstood ideal, that of international service.

"The work of the Seventh Session is not completed, and we shall be carrying on in the New Year. During these recent weeks I have received, as President of the General Assembly, a great many letters from men and women everywhere which deal with matters before our Organization. They reflect the deep interest and anxious concern with which the whole world follows the deliberations of the United Nations, and the hopes and prayers for the achievement of the purposes to which this Organization is dedicated. They reflect too the conviction that in the twentieth century we cannot dispense with the United Nations, which remains - in spite of everything - our best hope for the establishment of peace and orderly progress."

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FIELD CROPS \$1,940,000,000: Gross value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1952, based on prices during the August-November period, is estimated at \$1,940,000,000. When additional payments and price adjustments for the remainder of the crop year are taken into consideration, this value may approximate \$2,400,000,000. The preliminary estimate compares with a record-breaking revised total of \$2,124,000,000 for 1951, the first time the gross value of Canada's principal field crops has exceeded \$2,000,000,000.

Direct comparison between these totals for the two years does not give a true picture of the value of this year's crops, however, since the 1951 total includes final payments on the Western Canadian wheat, oats and barley crops, while the 1952 preliminary estimate is based on initial payments only for those crops and also for sugar beets. Estimates for the current year's crops are subject to revision not only due to whatever additional payments may be made on Western wheat, oats and barley but also to other adjustments that may be necessary through changes in prices and/or production estimates for these and other crops.

The preliminary estimate for 1952 compares with the preliminary figure of \$1,717,000,000 for 1951.