

The Canadian delegation, in a statement made on October 26th, suggested, as a compromise, that instead of the Secretariat being given the responsibility of keeping the panel up to date, the national Governments themselves undertake that responsibility. The Secretariat role will consist only of transmitting to the various Governments a statement of the qualifications required by the observers and the number of observers that will be required from each country. In this manner the Secretariat would have on its list only names of persons available for immediate service.

It was not necessary to introduce this suggestion as an amendment, as the representative of the United Nations Secretariat undertook to follow this suggestion in establishing the proposed panel of observers.

An amendment introduced by Israel seeking to place the United Nations field service at the disposal of United Nations missions, only at the request of the Security Council or the General Assembly, was withdrawn owing to lack of support.

A Lebanese amendment which would have

(a) Curtailed the functions of the field service personnel in favour of the local services;

(b) Authorized, in certain instances, the carrying of side-arms by field observers, and

(c) Made the names of the field observers subject to the approval of the state where they will be called upon to serve, was defeated.

The Canadian delegation voted against this Lebanese amendment on the ground that the United Nations missions should not have to rely primarily on the local services for protection; that field observers do not normally need side-arms and that impartiality of field observers could only be ensured if their selection could not be influenced by the country where they are called upon to serve.

The first resolution relating to the field service was adopted October 27th by thirty-eight in favour (including Canada) five against and eight abstentions. The resolution relating to the panel of field observers was adopted by twenty-eight in favour (including Canada) nine against and eighteen abstentions.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Le 22 novembre 1949, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies approuva (46 contre 5, et 3 abstentions) une résolution à l'effet que le secrétaire général avait l'intention d'établir un service de campagne, et adopta (38 contre 6, et 11 abstentions) une résolution demandant au secrétaire général de préparer une liste de candidats qualifiés pour ce service (*Le Canada et les Nations Unies 1949*, p. 87).

On November 22, 1949, the U.N. General Assembly approved (46 to 5 with 3 abstentions) a resolution taking note of the Secretary-General's intention to establish a Field Service and adopted (38 to 6 with 11 abstentions) a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to develop a list of qualified individuals for the service (*Canada and the United Nations 1949*, p. 84).