

UN Emergency Force in the Middle East at the rate of just under \$20 million a year.

In the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee and elsewhere, the Canadian Delegation announced that the Canadian Government was prepared to contribute to the financial support of the Congo operations in a number of ways: by a contribution, subject to Parliamentary approval, of \$1 million to the \$100-million fund to provide emergency support for the civil administration of the Congo; by paying its full assessed share of the \$48.5 million costs of the military operations in the Congo in 1960; by absorbing the Canadian share of the costs of the initial airlift to the Congo, a matter of some \$600,000; and finally, by making a payment of \$1.5 million as an advance against Canada's assessment of about \$1.7 million for the regular budget of the United Nations for 1961.

### Legal Committee

With the lightest agenda of all the standing committees of the Assembly, the Sixth (Legal) Committee experienced no difficulty in completing its work before the recess. Of particular interest to the Canadian Delegation was a resolution adopted unanimously by the Committee that would have the General Assembly place on its provisional agenda for its seventeenth regular session in 1962 the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook. In the course of the debate on this item, the Canadian Delegate put forward informally a modification of the proposal that a full juridical yearbook be published. He suggested instead that the possibility of publishing a repertory or digest of international and national legal decisions related to the work of the United Nations might be considered.

### Problems Facing UN

On December 20, 1960, when the fifteenth session was adjourned, only three of the seven main committees of the Assembly had disposed of their agenda. Among the items allowed to stand over were a number of the most important facing the Assembly and there was little evidence in the first half of the session of progress in dealing with them. The Assembly's proceedings had been accompanied, particularly in the early stages, by procedural confusion. It was evident that certain aspects of the methods, procedures and basic structure of the United Nations might have to be adapted to meet the needs of an organization of 100 or more members, and, in any event, required thoughtful review. The future effectiveness of the United Nations operations in the Congo remained in doubt, and the financial position of the organization continued precarious. At the close of the first half of the fifteenth session, it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the United Nations had seldom in its history faced such a formidable accumulation of unresolved difficulties.

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