

between the central and regional authorities. Like the Second Committee, the Third was also able to complete its work by December 20.

Trusteeship Committee

The Assembly's Fourth Committee, which deals with questions affecting the trust territories of the United Nations, the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, and colonial questions generally, was unable to complete its agenda. The Committee approved resolutions on the future of the trust territories of Ruanda Urundi and Western Samoa and on the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, as well as adopting a set of principles designed to guide member states in determining whether they had an obligation under the Charter to transmit information to the United Nations on non-self-governing territories under their administration. The question of the future of the trust territory of the British Cameroons is one of the Committee's items that was left over to the resumed session, and it may also be that the debate on non-self-governing territories will be continued in March in the light of the adoption of the Declaration on Colonialism, as well as on several other items.

Budgetary Committee

The Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee faced the difficult task of providing satisfactory financing for the organization in the light of the unprecedented burdens suddenly imposed by the operations in the Congo. The Committee was called upon to find funds to pay for the cost of the first six months of the military operations, roughly equal to the entire average annual budget of the United Nations. The Canadian Delegation took a leading part in this debate, and maintained strongly the thesis that the decisions of the United Nations were a collective responsibility, and should therefore in principle be supported financially through the regular budget and according to the normal scale of assessment. This argument was opposed by the Soviet bloc, which sought to use the financial weapon to destroy the effectiveness of the operation in the Congo in much the same way as it had in the case of UNEF. There was also a strongly-held view among a number of the under-developed countries that, while they might be prepared to support effective United Nations peace-keeping operations, they could not be expected to do so according to the usual scale of assessment for the regular budget. Ultimately, the Assembly adopted a resolution, supported by Canada, that reaffirmed the principle that the financing of peace-keeping operations was to be considered a collective responsibility of the entire organization, while making provision in practice, through the creation of a special *ad hoc* account, for the reduction of the burden on a number of members that would, otherwise, find difficulty in meeting their legal obligation under the resolution to pay their share of the military costs of the Congo operation according to the regular scale of assessment. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada, somewhat similar provision was made to continue the financing of the