

This incident sparked a request by the U.S.S.R. for an urgent meeting of the Security Council at which the whole issue of the terms of reference of the United Nations operations in the Congo and the Secretary-General's interpretation of his mandate were discussed in detail once again. It proved impossible to reach agreement on a resolution, however, and the issue was then taken up in the General Assembly under the item already on its agenda. Long and heated debate confirmed the deep cleavage of opinion in the membership generally and two resolutions, offering opposing definitions of the mandate of the United Nations to deal with the crisis in the Congo, failed to secure the majority of votes required for their adoption. One of these resolutions, sponsored by India, Yugoslavia and six African-Asian powers, was rejected by 42 votes against (including Canada) to 28 in favour, with 27 abstentions. The other resolution, sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States, received 43 votes in favour (including Canada), 22 against, with 32 abstentions. Having failed to obtain the two-thirds majority required, this resolution too was not adopted.

The final decision was that the item on the situation in the Congo should be kept on the agenda of the Assembly at its resumed session.

The United Nations Emergency Force

The year was a relatively quiet one for the United Nations Emergency Force, both in the area of operations in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Desert and in the General Assembly, where the item dealing with UNEF was overshadowed by the larger and more complex problems of the Congo operation.

In his report on UNEF to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General was able to present a picture of an effective and well-run organization with an established pattern of activity and routine and a budget which had remained relatively stable since the first year of the Force's operation. The amount requested by the Secretary-General for the Force in 1961 was \$19 million.

In commenting on the number of incidents on the Armistice Demarcation Line during the year, the Secretary-General noted that although the number of incidents had increased over those which took place in 1959, all but a very few of the 384 incidents had been of a minor nature. Only 10 of the incidents involved firing, either across the Armistice Demarcation Line or by units or individuals crossing the line; 324 of the incidents involved crossings or attempted crossings of the Armistice Demarcation Line for purposes not involving firing, theft, or kidnapping.

There was no debate in the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's progress report. The Assembly noted it without a vote. In the Fifth (Budgetary) Committee, the proposed budget for 1961 received little scrutiny in view of the short time remaining before the closure of the first part of the fifteenth session after the lengthy discussions on the Congo budget and the regular