

mutual respect and non-interference, and requested the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements to help in upholding the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan and thereby to facilitate United States and United Kingdom withdrawal. The resolution embodied, in slightly different form, most of the significant features of a resolution which Canada and six other countries had submitted earlier for the consideration of the Assembly, but which had not been voted on.

The trend in the area was thereafter towards improvement. On September 30, the Secretary-General was able to report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly on the arrangements he had made for special United Nations representation in Jordan and elsewhere in the area in implementation of the August 21 resolution. On October 25 and November 2 respectively, the last United States and United Kingdom forces left Lebanon and Jordan.

On another matter concerning the Middle East the thirteenth session of the General Assembly decided, in accordance with a recommendation by General E. L. M. Burns of Canada, Commander of the force, to extend for a further year the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force, so that UNEF might continue its work of maintaining quiet and preventing frontier incidents on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line. However, serious difficulties were met in the Assembly regarding the financing of the force.

On October 15 the Secretary-General tabled in the Assembly a useful report on the experience derived from the operation of UNEF and the implications of possible standby arrangements for United Nations action to meet further emergencies. In this document Mr. Hammarskjold invited the Assembly to endorse a set of basic principles and rules that could provide a framework for further operations where the United Nations might be called on to intervene with military personnel. However, there was opposition from the U.S.S.R. and some other countries, and the Secretary-General advised the Assembly on November 5 that the United Nations should not take any action at the present time; he recommended that it should wait until it faced a concrete situation when the political issues involved in a United Nations field operation would have to be resolved.

In consequence of the refusal of the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1957 to participate in negotiations in the United Nations Disarmament Commission or its Sub-Committee, negotiations which took place in 1958 on disarmament subjects resulted from direct arrangements between the governments principally involved, although the services and facilities of the United Nations in Geneva were used for the conferences. Technical talks during July and August, in which Canadian scientists participated, resulted in an agreed report on the technical acceptability of a system for the detection and identification of nuclear explosions. Political negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and the establishment of a control system opened on October 31, and after some encouraging progress, were still going on by the end of the year. A technical meeting of experts from ten countries, including Canada, convened on November 10 to explore the practical aspects of safeguards against surprise attacks but adjourned without achieving any agreement.

The discussion of disarmament questions at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly was lengthy and involved, occupying 27 meetings