

of the Force, the United Nations Secretary-General drew attention to the failure of a number of member states to pay their assessed contributions for the 1957 and 1958 financial periods. He pointed out that, "unless substantial payments are received in the near future, the Organization may not be in a position to honour promptly or in full its obligations relating to the Force."

Difficulties relating to UNEF financing stem from two sources. The countries of the Soviet bloc refuse to take part in UNEF financing on the grounds that the General Assembly exceeded its powers in establishing the Force. In addition, a number of other countries, while recognizing the Assembly's right to create UNEF and the useful role carried out by the Force, take issue with the method of financing it through a general assessment on all United Nations members, in accordance with the scale of contributions to the regular United Nations budget. The position taken by the Canadian Government is that, since UNEF was set up to enable the United Nations to fulfil its obligations in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, the Force is an expression of the collective will of the United Nations, and it is therefore the collective responsibility of all member states to cover the cost of maintaining the Force.

On November 14 the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and requested the Fifth Committee to recommend such action as might be necessary to finance the continuing operation of the Force. At its 699th meeting, the Fifth Committee recommended the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution confirming its authorization to the Secretary-General to spend up to \$25 million for the operation of the Force during 1958, and authorizing him to expend up to \$19 million for its continuing operation in 1959. The draft resolution provided that these expenses, less any amounts pledged or contributed by member governments as special assistance prior to December 31, 1958, should be borne by United Nations members in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for the financial year 1959. It also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of member states on the manner of financing the Force in the future, and to submit their replies and a report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on December 13, by a vote of 42 in favour, including Canada, 9 against, with 27 abstentions. The resolution, while allowing for full consideration, at the next session, of the views of member states concerning the method of financing UNEF, maintained the important principle of collective responsibility of United Nations members for the maintenance of the Force.

Algeria

Despite a number of new developments, hostilities in Algeria continued during 1958, and on July 16, twenty-four African and Asian states requested that the question of Algeria be discussed at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. The problem had been discussed at the tenth and eleventh sessions, and at the twelfth session the General Assembly had unanimously approved a resolution which expressed "the wish that in a spirit of effective cooperation, *pourparlers* will be entered into and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations." In explanation of the request for renewed consideration of the problem, it was stated that hostilities in Algeria continued unabated and that there had been no concrete steps towards implementation of the resolution adopted at the twelfth session.