

maintain quiet during and after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian troops) was dealt with by the Special Political Committee on the basis of a progress report on the Force. General E. L. M. Burns, Commander of UNEF, warned during the debate against cutting the strength of UNEF—now made up of 5,445 men—as the presence of the Force had reduced to a low level the incidents along the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line. A resolution co-sponsored by seven members of the UNEF Advisory Committee (including Canada) was finally adopted against Soviet opposition, by a vote of 49 to 9. This resolution authorized the continued operation of UNEF and referred the problem of financing to the Fifth or Budgetary Committee, after the Soviet bloc countries had reiterated their past refusal to pay any share of the costs. On December 3 the Fifth Committee recommended that \$19 million be voted for support of UNEF. Detailed contributions by individual countries will be worked out after the Assembly has approved the Committee's recommendation.

### **Peace Force**

The report of the Secretary-General on the experience derived from the operation of UNEF and the implications of possible standby arrangements for United Nations action to meet future emergencies was circulated to the Assembly on October 15. In this document, Mr. Hammarskjold invited the Assembly to endorse a set of basic principles and rules that could provide an adaptable framework for future operations where the United Nations might be called on to intervene with military personnel. Owing to the negative attitude of the U.S.S.R. and some other countries, the Secretary-General advised the Assembly on November 5 that the United Nations should not take any action at the present time, rather 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 the circumstances, this item was dropped without further consideration.

### **Cyprus**

The debate on Cyprus began in the First Committee on November 23 and, in the course of eleven meetings, a total of 43 delegations spoke. The Committee then passed to the discussion of the seven draft resolutions proposed during the debate. On December 4, an Iranian draft resolution, as amended by Turkey, was finally adopted by 31 votes in favour (including Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Turkey), 22 against (including Greece, India, the United Arab Republic and the Soviet bloc countries), with 28 abstentions (including eleven Latin American countries, and twelve Asian and African states). Under this resolution, the First Committee recommended that the General Assembly urge the convening of a conference "between the three governments directly concerned and representatives of the Cypriots" at which there should be discussion not only of interim arrangements for the administration of Cyprus, but also a final solution of the problem. The Committee's recommendation was considered by the Assembly at its plenary meeting of December 5, but was not put to a vote. The Assembly instead adopted unanimously a Mexican resolution expressing its "confidence that continued effort will be made by the parties to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the Charter".

### **Togoland**

The most important development to date in the Fourth Committee, which deals with Trusteeships and Non-Self-Governing Territories, was the