

shepherd. The President of the Council summed up the discussion by expressing concern at the incident and urging respect for the authority of the United Nations and continuation of co-operation with the Chief of Staff of the UNTSO.

The Truce Supervision Organization, in which approximately 17 Canadian officers are serving, had to deal with a number of other incidents along the Israeli-Syrian and Israeli-Jordanian borders during the year. One of the most difficult issues concerned the demilitarized area on Mount Scopus at Jerusalem, an enclave entirely surrounded by Jordanian territory and divided, under a 1948 agreement, into two zones (the boundaries of which are disputed), guarded respectively by Jewish and Arab armed civilian police, with the United Nations having general responsibility for the area's security. On May 26 the Canadian Chairman of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel George Flint, was killed while attempting to rescue members of an Israeli patrol wounded during a clash on Mount Scopus, and four Israelis also lost their lives. Deep regret for this tragic incident was expressed by the United Nations Secretary-General, and the Canadian Prime Minister spoke in similar terms, describing Colonel Flint as a brave and conscientious Canadian officer whose death represented a grievous loss both to the United Nations and the Canadian army. UNTSO reports subsequently indicated that Colonel Flint was probably shot by a bullet from Jordanian-controlled territory, and also described the background of the incident; an expansion of Israeli patrolling activities had resulted in increased contacts and conflicts between Arabs and the Israeli police on Mount Scopus, and it was therefore recommended that in order to reduce tension pending full implementation of the 1948 agreement, the parties should observe "the *status quo* of 1954", whereby no one on either side was allowed to develop, work or move in disputed areas. Other aspects of the Mount Scopus problem, involving Israeli access to and United Nations inspection of the area, were the subject of protracted negotiations during the year, conducted with the governments of Israel and Jordan by specially designated representatives of the Secretary-General.

UNEF

One formerly troubled section of the Arab-Israeli frontiers, that between Israel and the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic, enjoyed a period of virtually unbroken quiet during the year, according to a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly. This was to a very large extent a result of the presence along the Egyptian side of the line, in partial fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)*. The basic strength of the force was maintained at approximately 5400 men from eight contributing countries, including 975 officers and other ranks from the Canadian Army and the R.C.A.F. According to the Secretary-General, the Force, under the continued command of Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, is well organized and functions smoothly, and no major changes were introduced in its structure or its method of operation during the year.

During the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, as during the twelfth, the chief problem faced by the United Nations in connection with UNEF was that of finance. In his report of August 27, 1958 on the progress

*UNEF's establishment and development were described in the 1956-57 and 1957 volumes of this series, and also, in considerably greater detail, in the two papers entitled *The Crisis in the Middle East* (one covering the period October-December 1956 and the other the period January-March 1957), Queen's Printer, Ottawa.