

immediately an Observation Group to Lebanon (UNOGIL) which would guard against illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other materiel across the Lebanese borders; the Secretary-General was authorized to take the necessary steps to that end and UNOGIL was requested to keep the Council informed through periodic reports to the Secretary-General. A number of experienced Military Observers were detached from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to afford temporary assistance to UNOGIL. UNOGIL began its work on June 19, with headquarters in Beirut, and established a regular patrol of accessible areas. By Sept. 20, the number of ground observers had increased to 214 and the number of observation posts to 34.

At the request of the U.S.S.R., the Security Council was convened urgently on Apr. 21, 1958, to consider a Soviet complaint requesting immediate measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft armed with nuclear weapons in the direction of the frontiers of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet representative attempted to demonstrate that the policies followed by the United States Strategic Air Command constituted a danger to world peace. He failed to obtain any support in the Council and finally withdrew his draft resolution. At a subsequent meeting, the United States delegation introduced a draft resolution recommending the prompt establishment of a zone of inspection in the Arctic region against surprise attack and calling upon the five members of the Subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission, together with Denmark and Norway and any other states having territory north of the Arctic Circle that desired to participate, to join in discussions with a view to agreeing on the technical arrangements required. Canada and several other members of the Council strongly supported the United States proposal. Even the Secretary-General, departing from his usual role of non-participation in public debate, made a statement welcoming the United States initiative. The United States draft resolution as amended by Sweden (*i.e.*, with the addition of a paragraph to express the view that the discussion proposed might serve as a useful basis for the deliberations on the disarmament problem at a Summit conference) received ten votes in favour and one against (U.S.S.R.) and was not adopted, the negative vote being that of a permanent member of the Council. Nevertheless, the entire debate served to focus public attention on the problem of surprise attack and the desirability of finding means to minimize the dangers of accidental war as well as of deliberate aggression.

Among other matters of importance considered by the Security Council during the period under review were: Tunisian and French complaints concerning incidents near the Algeria-Tunisia border; a complaint by Sudan concerning Egyptian troop concentration at the Sudan-Egyptian border; the Palestine question; the question of Kashmir; and the admission of new members. The Security Council also recommended to the General Assembly, which unanimously endorsed this recommendation at its twelfth session, the appointment of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, for a new five-year term of office.

**Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).**—Canada began serving its third three-year term of office on the Economic and Social Council on Jan. 1, 1956. Canada's previous years of service were from 1946 to 1948 and again from 1950 to 1952. In the period reviewed by this article, the Council held its twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions. At the twenty-fifth session, Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare in the federal Department of National Health and Welfare, was elected President of the Council for 1958. As of the end of October 1958, Canada was a member of five of the Economic and Social Council's eight functional commissions—Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, International Commodity Trade, Statistical and Population.

Ever since the United Nations was established, its ten Specialized Agencies have been the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts in trying to achieve the goals of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress. Canada is a member of all the United Nations' Specialized