

left a personal representative there. As a result, some measure of stability seemed to be obtained in the area and no further meeting of the Security Council was considered necessary.

Japan's seat on the Security Council, which was to be vacated at the end of 1959, was contested strongly by Poland and Turkey. The U.S.S.R. took the view that, although an Eastern European country had not consistently held a seat on the Council, it was understood by a "gentleman's agreement" of 1946 that one of the six non-permanent seats should go to an Eastern European member. Canada indicated sympathy for the Polish candidature. At the end of the session of the General Assembly, and after 52 ballots, a compromise was accepted by which the two candidates would divide the two-year term.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).—In the period under review, the Economic and Social Council held its resumed twenty-sixth and its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions. In 1958, Canada completed its third three-year term of office on the Council; Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare in the Department of National Health and Welfare, was President of the Council for the year. During 1959, Canada was a member of five of the Council's eight functional commissions—Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, International Commodity Trade, Statistical, and Population. Canada will continue in 1960 to serve on all of these except the Statistical Commission. Although not a member of the Economic and Social Council, Canada was represented at the twenty-seventh session by an official observer.

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 Agencies, and has worked to encourage and develop their programs.* The opportunities for useful and desirable work by the Agencies are unlimited, but since the funds available to them are not, the Council has sought to obtain maximum effect by co-ordinating their activities and by encouraging the application of a system of priorities for their programs. Canada has taken an active part in this phase of the work of the Council and, particularly, has recommended that the Agencies stimulate and support national efforts rather than engage in direct operations.

The Convention of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) stipulated that 21 nations, of which seven should each have a total tonnage of not less than 1,000,000 gross tons, must signify their acceptance before this new Specialized Agency could officially come into being. With the deposit of instruments of ratification by Japan and the United Arab Republic on Mar. 17, 1958, the Convention on IMCO came into force. Canada was the first country to ratify the Convention, having done so on Oct. 15, 1948. The purpose of IMCO is to promote co-operation among governments in international shipping problems. Among the international problems with which it has to deal are the safety of life at sea, the prevention of collisions at sea, and the prevention of the pollution of the sea by oil. A conference to amend the International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, will be held in London under IMCO auspices in 1960.

In addition, there came into existence on July 29, 1957 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This body, though not technically one of the Specialized Agencies, is, like them, an autonomous international organization under the aegis of the United Nations. The provisions of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning both designation and election to the Board of Governors specified several categories of membership, including the selection as designated members of "the five members most advanced on the technical aspects of atomic energy, including the production of source materials". Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union achieved membership on the Board in this category.

* Canada's activities in connection with three of these Specialized Agencies—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization and International Labour Organization—are dealt with elsewhere in this volume. See Index.