

the evening of Feb. 28, 1955. After hearing General Burns the Council adopted a resolution condemning the Israeli attack in the Gaza strip as a violation of the cease-fire provisions and calling upon Israel to take all necessary steps to prevent such action. On Mar. 30 the Security Council adopted a second resolution requesting General Burns to continue his consultations with the Governments of Egypt and Israel and calling upon the Governments of the two countries to co-operate with General Burns with regard to his proposals "bearing in mind that, in the opinion of the chief-of-staff, infiltration can be reduced to an occasional nuisance if an agreement is effected between the parties along the lines he has proposed" The Council also was concerned with the seizure of an Israeli vessel, the *Bat Galim*, by the Egyptian authorities in the Suez Canal. Other items on the Security Council agenda during the period under review for which no decisive action was taken included "the hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China", an alleged attack on a United States naval aircraft by a military aircraft of the USSR, an alleged threat to the security of Thailand and the outbreak of hostilities in Guatemala.

The second round of discussions of the five-nation (including Canada) Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission began in London on Feb. 25, 1955 and continued until May 18. During the discussions the Western Powers supplemented earlier basic proposals by putting forward a number of papers on specific aspects of the disarmament program. One of these papers suggested that the armed forces of the United States, the USSR and China should be reduced from present levels to between one and one and a half million while the forces of France and the United Kingdom should be reduced to 650,000. After having ignored the various Western proposals, the Soviet Union submitted lengthy proposals which embodied the United Kingdom-French suggestions on the level of armed forces together with other main features of the Western plan. However the position of the USSR on the most important question, i.e., international control, remained unclear. Moreover the Soviet proposals dealt with a number of issues such as the German problem, which did not come within the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee decided to adjourn in order to enable its members to examine the new Soviet proposals and the situation arising from their submission to the Sub-Committee.

**Economic and Social Council.**—Though not a member of the Economic and Social Council since completing its second three year term on Dec. 31, 1952, Canada was, in 1955, serving a second term on the Population Commission of the Council, an indefinite term on the Narcotic Drugs Commission, and was re-elected in May 1955 to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and for a third three year term to the Statistical Commission. Canada is a member of all ten Specialized Agencies affiliated with the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council. The Specialized Agencies are intergovernmental organizations through which international co-operation in the economic, social and technical fields is achieved and the pooling and exchange of experience and modern techniques is made possible. The Specialized Agencies are: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU).

In 1954 Canada contributed approximately \$1,320,000 to the expenses of the Specialized Agencies in addition to \$1,500,000 to the expanded program of technical assistance, much of which is carried out by the Specialized Agencies with funds allocated for the purpose by the parent body. In the period under review progress was made towards the establishment of two new Agencies—the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the Organization for Trade Co-operation.

**Trusteeship Council.**—The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for Trust Territories are exercised with the assistance of the Trusteeship Council which supervises administration of the Trust Territories. At its three sessions