

The representative of Israel, although deploring the loss of life at Qibiya, described the attack as an explosion of pent-up feelings of settlers who had been subjected to intolerable strain as a result of a long series of acts of violence by Arab infiltrators. He asked the Security Council to call on the Arab States to negotiate final peace settlements with Israel as the only way to put an end to the conditions of insecurity now prevailing. When it became apparent that the Security Council was not likely to do this, Israel formally requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to call a conference of Jordanian and Israeli representatives to review the terms of the armistice agreement. Under Article 12 of the agreement attendance at such a conference is mandatory.

The Security Council's resolution was adopted on November 24 with 9 in favour, none opposed and 2 abstaining. It expressed "the strongest censure" of the action taken at Qibiya "by armed forces of Israel" and the belief that the attack could only prejudice chances for peaceful settlement. The Security Council called on Israel to prevent such actions in the future. It asked Jordan to continue and strengthen the measures it is already taking to prevent infiltration and called on both Governments to ensure the effective co-operation of local security forces. Both were invited to co-operate fully with General Bennike, who was asked to consider with the Secretary-General the best ways of strengthening his truce supervision staff. In three months General Bennike is to report to the Security Council making any recommendations he considers appropriate, taking into account any agreement which may have been reached by that time in the conference of Jordanians and Israelis to be convoked by the Secretary-General.

PROGRESS IN THE COLOMBO PLAN

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field stations in India and Pakistan to do experimental work on the biological control of insect and plant pests.

From 1950 to the end of June 1953, Canada provided training facilities for 116 fellows and scholars from countries participating in the Technical Co-operation Scheme in a large number of fields, among them aviation, business and public administration, co-operative marketing and film production. Special emphasis has, however, been placed on training in agriculture, medicine and engineering. Officials from India, Pakistan and Ceylon have come to Canada on technical missions to study developments in medicine, agriculture, highway and bridge construction and hydro-electric power. A training programme was given in Canada over a five-month period to 12 junior administrative officers from the Pakistan civil service. Following on the visit of a medical mission, training is now being provided for 20 Indian doctors and nurses. With the co-operation of WHO, active consideration is being given to the provision of training facilities for trainees from Thailand in public health and medicine. Some 20 Canadian experts have been appointed to Commonwealth countries in the area and arrangements are being made to recruit a technical education expert to head the Technical School in Cambodia. In connection with projects being considered for capital assistance, engineering experts have been sent to India, Pakistan and Ceylon while a visiting Canadian team has explored the feasibility of extending assistance relating to co-operatives and agriculture.