

cifically that the Soviet Union was still unwilling to agree to arrangements for inspection adequate to ensure the observance of any control plan which might be adopted.

In the course of the debate a new issue was introduced by the Indian Delegation. Sir Benegal Rau put forward a draft resolution to establish immediately a U.N. fund for reconstruction and development. He proposed that governments should divert to such a fund a proportion of those resources now being used by them for armaments. It is not possible to say what success this suggestion may have, although at the time of writing the response to it has been limited.

A draft resolution which came as something of a surprise to the major powers was introduced by Iraq, Pakistan, and Syria. They proposed the establishment of a sub-committee of the Political Committee to consist of representatives of France, the U.K., the U.S.S.R., and the U.S.A. under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. It would be the task of this sub-committee to formulate "agreed proposals concerning the control and reduction of armed forces and armaments, and the abolition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction". After the addition of a clause providing that the sub-committee should report back by December 10, this proposal was accepted by the Political Committee.

UNSCOB

The Ad Hoc Political Committee discussed on November 20 two resolutions dealing with the method of handling threats to peace and security in the Balkans. The first resolution, submitted by Greece, approved the report of UNSCOB, expressed appreciation for the work that the organ had done and called for its dissolution. The second, submitted jointly by France, Greece, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States, called for the establishment of a Balkan sub-commission of the Peace Observation Commission, composed of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members, with its seat at the United Nations Headquarters and with authority to despatch observers or to visits "any area of international tension in the Balkans on the request of any state or states concerned" and to report to the Peace Observation Commission and to the Secretary-General.

These resolutions were adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on November 23, Canada voting in favour of both.

Repatriation of Greek Children

On December 1, 1950, the General Assembly adopted a resolution setting up a Standing Committee on the Repatriation of Greek Children, composed of representatives of Peru, the Philippines and Sweden. This Standing Committee was enjoined to confer with representatives of the states harbouring Greek children with a view to making the necessary arrangements for their early return to their parents. During the period which has elapsed since that Standing Committee was set up, no progress in this direction could be reported. Consequently, on November 26, 1951, the representatives of these three states submitted a resolution to the Ad Hoc Committee requesting that the Governments concerned be invited to designate representatives to meet with the Standing Committee in Paris if possible before December 15, and asking that a discussion of this item be ajourned until the Standing Committee had been able to report on the implementation of these plans. This resolution was adopted with Canadian support.

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Matters

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural (Third) Committee began its meetings on November 15. The first item on its agenda was the discussion of Chapter IV