

and the Ukraine were of the opinion that discussion of the substance of the Spanish question was necessary before such a decision could be taken. The Canadian delegate said that unless the situation was held to endanger world peace - and there had been no indication of any change in this direction - it did not require the attention of the Council. A vote on the inclusion of the resolution on the agenda was supported by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine and voted against by Argentina; the remaining eight members abstained. It therefore failed to pass and the matter was dropped.

OTHER SECURITY COUNCIL MATTERS

In two regions - Kashmir and Indonesia - actual warfare has been halted or avoided by Security Council action. Both situations are, however, still troublesome. To deal with troubles in Kashmir and other issues between India and Pakistan, the Security Council set up a five-member Kashmir Commission. While agreement could be reached with neither India nor Pakistan about how several contentious issues were to be settled, both countries agreed to confer with the Commission on its arrival. On June 3 the Council passed a resolution directing the Commission to go as soon as possible (the Commission subsequently planned to leave Geneva July 5 to arrive in Karachi July 7) to the areas of dispute with a view to settling the disputes and to study and report to the Council on other matters at issue. Canada supported this resolution.

Through the efforts of the Security Council's Committee of Good Offices (consisting of representatives from Australia, Belgium and the United States) the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic signed a truce agreement on January 17 and agreed on the principles of a basis for the political settlement of their dispute. The Council had been concerned with the matter since July 31,

1947. During June the Council discussed the four reports of the Committee and proposed, without a vote and without objection, that the Committee of Good Offices should continue its work for the peaceful adjustment of the situation in Indonesia.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

During June the work of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly was carried on in three sub-committees where studies were made of the machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes, limitations on the use of the veto in the Security Council, and the future of the Interim Committee - which was set up by the General Assembly for a period of one year. Canada was one of 15 members of the sub-committee which studied the question of voting procedure in the Security Council, and one of nine members of a special working group which worked on the actual details. For part of the time the Canadian representative was rapporteur of the sub-committee. The main aim of the sub-committee was to study all types of Council decisions which might be considered procedural or not of sufficient importance to require big power unanimity in an effort to remove as many questions as possible from the area where the veto now applies. Its report will be studied in the plenary session of the Interim Committee and probably the General Assembly. It seems likely that the recommendations will come into effect only if the five permanent members of the Security Council agree. Since the U.S.S.R. has not taken its seat in the Interim Committee, it has not participated in these preliminary discussions and studies.

The sub-committee which studied the advisability of making the Interim Committee a permanent body recommended that its provisional term be extended for another year on an experimental basis. It further recommended that the Committee's powers be enlarged to

enable it to receive reports from and give advice to ad hoc committees and commissions of the General Assembly. This suggestion was included to clarify a situation such as occurred when the Korean Commission consulted with the Interim Committee on the holding of elections in Korea. The Committee instructed it to go ahead with elections in the southern part of the country. Canada opposed this move, arguing that such instructions were ultra vires since the Committee did not have the power to alter resolutions of the General Assembly. The Assembly resolution instructed the Korean Commission to hold elections for a national government of the whole country, not just for part of it.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

At the 31st General Conference of the International Labour Organization which opened in San Francisco June 17, and was attended by delegations representing government, management and labour in all member countries, Percy Bengough, of Canada, was named one of the three vice-presidents, representing labour. The Conference is considering the adoption of international regulations governing the whole field of industrial relations. In answer to a questionnaire circulated to member governments before the conference, Canada signified that it was in favour of adopting such a set of regulations. International labour conventions or treaties on the questions of freedom of association and the organization of national employment services are also being discussed.

The Canadian delegation to the first World Health Assembly which opened in Geneva on June 24 was headed by Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Health. The aim of the organization is to establish a single world health organization to include everything in the field of international health relations. During its