

that South Africa and the other African states would agree to meet to discuss and seek solutions to the problems in their common interest.

The Committee then disposed of its item on the effects of atomic radiation by adopting by acclamation, on October 31, an 18-nation draft resolution initiated by Canada, which, after taking note of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), called on it to continue its work on the effects of atomic radiation on man and his environment, while urging the World Meteorological Organization at the same time to proceed with the implementation of its plan for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity.

The Committee is now engaged in the consideration of the Palestine Refugee problem. Two draft resolutions have so far been submitted on this item. One, introduced by Afghanistan, Indonesia and Pakistan, would express "deep regret" that the repatriation and compensation of the refugees, as provided for in Paragraph 11 of Assembly Resolution 194(III) had not yet been effected and that the situation of the refugees "continues to be a matter of serious concern". Another, introduced by the United States would request the Palestine Conciliation Commission to continue in its endeavours to find a way to achieve progress on the Palestine Refugee problem, pursuant to Paragraph 11 of Assembly Resolution 194(III).

Second Committee

The Second Committee concluded its general debate on the questions of economic development and United Nations operational programmes on October 21. Speaking on the closing day of the debate, the representative of Canada, Mr. Kalmen Kaplansky, observed that there was not a single country which could be complacent about current world economic conditions, particularly in the developing countries. Canada, he added, was very conscious of the need to co-operate in the fulfillment of the vision of the United Nations development decade; the Government attached the highest priority to the problems of international trade and economic assistance.

Mr. Kaplansky went on to say that the only kind of economic growth which was sound was that which benefited the entire nation. Canada was prepared to contribute fully towards the efforts of developing countries in building their economic strength, and was reviewing its aid programmes with the aim of expanding its efforts. He took note of a number of co-operative steps taken during the past year in which Canada participated. The wealthier members of the International Development Association (IDA) had agreed subject to necessary legislative action to make available new resources totalling \$750 million (U.S.). Canada's share would be \$41 million (U.S.) over a three-year period beginning in 1965.

Its general debate over, the Committee took up consideration of the resolutions relating to questions of international trade and economic development. A resolution relating to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade