

ning from 18 to 21. Another resolution was adopted by 60 votes (including Canada), with 1 against and 26 abstentions. The advisability of the early ratification or accession of member states to the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (a proposal that Canada co-sponsored) was endorsed by 81 votes in favour to 1 against, with 5 abstentions. Finally, the Committee agreed by 79 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with 1 abstention, to have the General Assembly invite the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and UNICEF to strengthen and expand, in co-operation with the United Nations, their programme for the advancement of women in developing countries.

Addressing herself on October 22 to the resolution dealing with the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Canadian representative on the Committee, Miss Helen Marsh, suggested that the Committee should view the question of commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration on Human Rights as one of how best and most appropriately it could be celebrated and what fresh impetus could be given to the Commission on Human Rights to further the purpose of the Declaration. "Canada", Miss Marsh said, "is dedicated to the view that the thrust of United Nations concern must be to develop actual conditions throughout the world in which the precious rights enunciated in the Declaration are, in fact, enjoyed by the peoples everywhere. Whenever we speak of these matters, but more specially when we discuss them here at the headquarters of the United Nations, all of us ought surely to speak for humanity as a whole." Amendments introduced by Canada to the original draft and co-sponsored by Denmark, Italy and New Zealand, which were subsequently accepted, made clear the Assembly's view that the principles of human rights and self-determination enunciated in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples were not limited in their application but were meant to embrace humanity as a whole. With this in mind, Miss Marsh posed the question whether "the peoples in the Ukraine and throughout the vast territory now embraced in the system of the U.S.S.R. have the very deep satisfaction of knowing that the principles of these inspiring documents were meant to apply to them as to the peoples in other areas of the world." She went on to say that "the United Nations must not ignore any area, which, despite the secrecy now shrouding the conditions it harbours, is a persistent source of disturbing suggestions of flagrant denials of human rights."

In another series of decisions, arising this time out of the work of the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee unanimously adopted two resolutions on the elimination of racial prejudice and religious discrimination and so disposed of the item on its agenda. Both resolutions would have the Assembly authorize the drafting of a declaration and a convention, the one on the elimination of racial discrimination and the other on the elimination of all forms of religious discrimination.