

a general statement of position, passing them on to the General Assembly without any action being taken.

SOCIAL MATTERS

A resolution was adopted recommending that P.C.I.R.O. consult immediately with United Nations members on the resettlement of non-repatriable refugees.

Debate on the Report of the Social Commission was completed without serious opposition from the U.S.S.R. There was general agreement that Advisory Welfare Services be continued in 1949. Debate centered around the question of financing the programme and Canada took the stand that there should be some reduction in the amount appropriated in 1948. Resolutions were adopted concerning housing, town and

country planning, and social questions arising in connection with the work of regional commissions. In addition provision was made for the allocation of functions in the field of migration studies.

The Report of the Population Commission was adopted with very little discussion.

Numerous resolutions were adopted dealing with narcotics, the most important of which included approval of the draft protocol to bring under control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 convention. Canada supported these resolutions.

It was decided to hold the Eighth Session at Lake Success in February 1949 and the Ninth Session at Geneva in July 1949. Canada supported the Lake Success proposal but voted against having the ninth meeting in Geneva.

UNESCO CONFERENCE: The Canadian Delegation to the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is composed of Mr. Victor Doré, C.M.G., Canadian Ambassador in Belgium as Delegate and Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Second Secretary in the Canadian Embassy in Paris, as Alternate Delegate. The Conference opened in Paris on September 15,

At the Mexico City Conference at UNESCO, which met in November and December 1947, it was decided that the Third Session should be held in Beirut, Lebanon, in October of this year. Owing to unsettled conditions in the Middle East it has become necessary to convene an Extraordinary Session to reconsider this decision.

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HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced September 1 appointment of Mr. Charles J. Burchell, K.C., as High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland. A native of Nova Scotia and an eminent member of the Nova Scotia Bar, Mr. Burchell is well known in Newfoundland, where he served for three years as Canada's first High Commissioner. His new appointment will continue until Newfoundland becomes a part of Canada. The post was last held by Mr. J.S. Macdonald, now Canadian Ambassador to Brazil.

Mr. Burchell has also represented Canada in the same capacity in other Commonwealth countries. In November, 1939, he went to Australia as the first High Commissioner for Canada and served there for two years before going to New

foundland. On leaving St. John's in 1944, he spent a year and a half as High Commissioner in South Africa. He resumed his private practice

in Halifax in November, 1945.

Mr. Burchell has been a member of Canadian delegations at numerous international conferences. In 1931 he attended the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Shanghai, and in 1933 and 1938 he was in the Canadian delegation to the first and second British Commonwealth Relations Conferences. He was also a member of the Canadian delegation in 1929 to the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, which met to prepare the report that formed the basis of the Statute of Westminster.

The new High Commissioner to Newfoundland has a wide experience of official activities and is particularly familiar with the Canadian system of government and the working of its administration.



CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C.
High Commissioner for Canada
in Newfoundland
(N.F.B. Photo)