

arrangement. Such opportunities are dwindling, however, and the High Commissioner has devoted attention to the integration of refugees in countries where they now reside. The High Commissioner has consulted with the Austrian, German and other Governments on this question and he has used some of a Ford Foundation grant of \$2,900,000 of which he is administrator to assist with the development by voluntary agencies of pilot projects of home-building, agricultural settlement, small business development and vocational training. With these funds he also initiated a plan designed to be carried out in the first instance by voluntary agencies to provide housing for refugees in Western Germany.

For the care of those refugees in immediate need, the United Nations High Commissioner has asked member governments to contribute to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. By mid-1953 \$1,000,000 out of a \$3,000,000 objective had been obtained. Canada's contribution to this Fund was \$100,000.

At its seventh session the General Assembly expressed satisfaction at the efforts devoted to the integration of refugees by the High Commissioner and by governments concerned. In supporting this resolution the Canadian Delegation praised the energy and initiative displayed by the High Commissioner in his work.

Self-Determination of Peoples

At its sixth session held in Paris in 1950 the General Assembly adopted a resolution which called for the inclusion in the International Covenants on Human Rights of an article on the right of peoples to decide their own destiny, and also requested the Commission on Human Rights to prepare recommendations concerning international respect for the self-determination of peoples for submission to the seventh session of the General Assembly. Two such recommendations were adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its eighth session, in 1952. The first, after reciting that "slavery exists where an alien people holds power over the destiny of another," was in two parts. It began with a general recommendation to member states to uphold the principle of self-determination. There followed a recommendation directed to member states administering dependent territories to recognize and promote the realization of the right of self-determination in these territories, by granting demands for self-government on the part of these people, the popular wish being ascertained in particular through a plebiscite under United Nations auspices. The second recommendation called on these same member states voluntarily to submit information on the exercise of the right of self-determination by, and on the political progress of, the peoples in territories under their jurisdiction.

Both these recommendations were discussed at the fourteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, which decided to transmit them without comment to the Assembly for consideration at its seventh session. Canada supported this decision. The debate on the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights which took place at the General Assembly in 1952 revealed general agreement