

programmes of this kind. As Committee members know, Canada has devoted a great deal of energy to the problem of disarmament and does not intend to give up its efforts to ensure that agreement on disarmament is achieved for the benefit of mankind. Obviously we would be the first to welcome any increase in resources that might result from disarmament. However, in the absence of agreement on disarmament and the implementation of actual disarmament measures, it is obviously fruitless to speculate on the scope of the resources which disarmament might help to release for these programmes, and it may even be harmful since it diverts attention from the exploration of more immediate ways and means of obtaining the much needed resources.

My Government is constantly reviewing its many commitments to international aid programmes to determine what assistance it can give. I wish to assure UNICEF that the Canadian Government, which has been a consistent supporter of the Fund, intends to continue its support of UNICEF's activities. It has already begun to provide the 18 million pounds of powdered milk which it has announced it would contribute this year to UNICEF's nutrition programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America; and, subject to Parliamentary approval, it will make another financial contribution in 1961 of \$650,000 Canadian. I would be remiss if I did not mention here that the people of Canada, through the National UNICEF Committee, have made direct contributions to the Fund. Last year, they purchased over a million and a quarter UNICEF greeting cards, placing Canada third in the world sales per capita; and children across Canada collected \$200,000 during their "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" campaign.

Mr. Chairman, it should come as no surprise to anyone here that my delegation will be voting in favour of the draft resolution on UNICEF which acknowledges once more the important humanitarian achievements of the Fund and which recognizes the need for greater work in Africa.

The Report of the Economic and Social Council gives encouraging evidence of achievement by the various functional commissions. The very detailed section on the "International Control of Narcotics" indicates that some progress has been made in extending international participation in multilateral narcotic treaties; in compiling statistical information on drug addiction; in providing technical assistance in the field of narcotics control and in developing methods of determining the origin of opium - one of the main drugs in the illicit traffic. Canada, besides carrying out its treaty obligations, has always played an active role in the international control of narcotics. As a permanent member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, it has endeavoured to improve international control, and to this end it has participated in the preparation of the proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and has collaborated in the scientific research programme to determine the origin of opium.

For the last three years, Canada has participated in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. It is clear from the ECOSOC Report that questions concerning the political, legal, economic, social and educational rights of women are being vigorously pursued by the Council and its Commission on the Status of Women. I do not propose to deal with the many substantive matters covered in the Report since the Canadian position on them was well presented by Mrs. Harry Quart of Quebec City, who has been representing the Canadian Government on the Commission. However, I should like to reaffirm the Canadian support for the unanimous view of the Commission that there should