

in favour (including Canada), with none against and 6 abstentions, to study the desirability of establishing a United Nations Institute or a training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions, public and private;

By *unanimous decision*, recommended to government members of the United Nations and members of the Specialized Agencies that they co-operate closely with the Secretary-General, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the other Specialized Agencies in collecting the data necessary for preparing the fourth report on land-reform programmes, and expressed the hope that the United Nations, its regional commissions and the Specialized Agencies would afford governments all necessary assistance to that end;

*Urged*, by 82 votes in favour (including Canada), with none against and 10 abstentions, the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the study of means tending to assure solutions to the long-term trade problems of primary commodity-producing countries, especially measures aimed at the long-term stabilization of prices, with a view to assisting the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (referred to above) in its work and recommended that the Economic and Social Council transmit a report on this matter, together with its comments, to the preparatory committee, in order that it may draw on it without prejudice to its own studies in this field.

In yet another series of resolutions arising out of a report of the Second Committee, the Assembly took action on such diverse subjects as African educational development, the progress and operations of the Special Fund and United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation, assistance to Libya, the confirmation of the allocation of funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1963 and technical assistance to Rwanda and Burundi.

Three of the five resolutions recommended by the Second Committee for adoption under these headings were unanimously approved by the Assembly: that on African educational development, calling on a variety of sources, both governmental and non-governmental, to increase their assistance to African governments with a view to helping them realize their respective educational programmes; that on assistance to Libya, which concluded that the question of assistance to this state no longer required a special agenda item and might be dealt with in the same way as the problems of any other newly-independent countries in Africa (that is, under broader items dealing with the problems of economic and social development); and that confirming the allocation of funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1963.

The resolution on the progress and operations of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was approved by a vote of 81 in favour (including Canada), with none against and 10 abstentions. Briefly, the resolution renews the appeal of the United Nations Pledging Conference held in October to states members of the United Nations and/or the Specialized