

him in exploring new ways and new means of ensuring the success of the convention.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would come now to the specific question of implementation; and my object at this time would be no more ambitious than to suggest the general views and orientation of the Canadian delegation, expressing our desire, and reserving our right, to participate in the details of the debate at a later stage.

I turn then to the two major proposals which are before us, namely, the Philippine suggestion in Doc. 1221, and the Ghana amendment thereto in Doc. 1274/Rev. 1.

Our preliminary analysis of the document circulated by the Philippines is that it reaches for three major objectives. First, it provides for reports from governments in Article 1. Secondly, it provides for fact-finding, good offices and conciliation of state vs state controversies by a committee, which is to be established under articles 2 - 10, inclusive. Thirdly, it provides for petitions by individuals and groups, under controlled conditions, by virtue of article 16. There are other provisions, of course, such as the committee's obligation to report annually to the General Assembly under article 17, and the creation of a kind of compulsory jurisdiction in the International Court of Justice under Article 18. But, generally speaking, the three points I have mentioned represent the core idea of the Philippine proposal.

(Para) The amendment submitted as a complete alternative by Ghana also contains a reporting and conciliation procedure, though it uses two bodies for these purposes, rather than the single committee preferred by the Philippines; and it calls for the creation of national committees through which the petitions of individuals