

considerations which we think should be transmitted to the Sixth Committee when it deals with the question. We think some wording could be arrived at which will meet the point raised by the distinguished delegate of India so that there will be no question of the draft resolution preventing the Assembly or its committees from taking initiatives. At the same time, we would hope that the draft resolution could be so phrased that consultations with the agencies concerned can be undertaken before the Assembly takes final decisions on projects which it may wish to launch.

One of the many striking things which I have found about the ECOSOC Report is the prominence given to education particularly in the human rights activities of ECOSOC. Section VI of Chapter VI draws attention to the action which is to be taken by the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the question of discrimination in education which has been dealt with by UNESCO. It also refers to the appeal made by the Commission on Human Rights to public authorities and private organizations to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to eradicating racial prejudice and religious intolerance; while Section III of Chapter VI deals with the question of promoting national advisory committees on human rights as a means of educating public opinion on these questions.

Since the last General Assembly, Canadian interest in the question of human rights has been stimulated more than ever by the "Act for the Recognition and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" passed by the Canadian Parliament at its last session. This piece of legislation, sponsored by the Prime Minister, establishes a Bill of Rights for Canada wherein it is:

"recognized and declared that in Canada there  
have always existed and shall continue to exist  
the following human rights and fundamental  
freedoms, namely,