

Committees, the possible introduction into the rule of procedure of a deadline for amendments to the draft Charter of the I.T.O., the forms of reports by Committees and Sub-Committees and the right of reopening discussion on such reports in plenary meeting.

It was agreed that any further discussion on the rules of procedure should take place in plenary meeting, with any amendments which might be offered.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES: The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending November 20, 1947, a week and month earlier.

	Nov. 20	Nov. 13	Oct. 23
INVESTOR'S PRICE INDEX			
(100 Common Stocks)...	108.1	106.9	106.3
74 Industrials.....	102.0	100.3	99.9
18 Utilities.....	114.8	115.9	117.4
8 Banks.....	135.4	135.1	128.0
MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX			
(27 Stocks).....	92.3	89.5	88.8
23 Golds.....	81.7	78.9	79.5
4 Base Metals.....	111.2	108.7	105.0

UNESCO IN SESSION

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF: The second session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization opened in Mexico City, Nov. 6. S.D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, heads the Canadian delegation (C.W.B. Oct. 24, P. 12).

The following summary of proceedings is based on Press releases issued by the UNESCO liaison office at Lake Success, N.Y.

COMBATING GLOBAL ILLITERACY: Scattered efforts to bring basic education to less developed areas throughout the world will be linked together and made part of a global campaign to combat illiteracy and ignorance through a UNESCO scheme approved by the Programme and Budget Commission, Nov. 19.

The plan provides for the establishment of bush schools in deepest Africa; village improvement schemes in India; craft schools in Latin America and mass communication projects in China. In addition, many other similar educational activities in all parts of the world will be tied together as associated projects through UNESCO's technical information network.

FLYING RADIO SQUADS: Radio flying squads to maintain contact between UNESCO and national radio organizations were recommended Nov. 18 by the Programme and Budget Commission. These flying squads, composed of radio experts, would also encourage national radio networks to

place a greater emphasis on radio programmes to further the aims of peace. They would seek to simulate possible means of production by these organizations of educational, scientific and cultural programmes consistent with the basic aims of UNESCO.

The Commission also recommended the creation of an 18 member permanent radio programme commission to prepare and coordinate radio programmes on subjects in the field of education, science and culture. The programme commission would consist of twelve radio experts from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, United States, France, Mexico, Poland, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CODE: The establishment of a universal copyright code designed to protect authors as well as the public was urged, Nov. 20, by delegates in the copyright working party. It was agreed that UNESCO should take the lead in this field in cooperation with United Nations.

Recommendations approved and forwarded to the Programme and Budget Commission included the following:

That UNESCO study and analyse conditions relating to copyright in various countries of the world with a view to preparing, either along or in collaboration with the United Nations, a universal copyright code.

That UNESCO participate in all international conferences on copyright and keep informed of all activities in this field.

That, in this work, UNESCO take cognizance of the interests of both workers (producers) and the general public.

UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR: The creation of a world university of the air to link up radio networks in all parts of the world and make available the best brains of every country to all peoples was recommended by the Programme and Budget Commission, Nov. 20.

POLISH VETERANS MISSING: Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, today released a statement to the effect that the National Employment Service is attempting to trace twelve Polish veterans now missing from their places of employment. These men were among the Polish veterans who were brought to Canada for jobs in agriculture.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS: Total time lost through strike activity in Canada during October showed an increase over the previous month and over that recorded for October, 1946, says the monthly summary issued by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

However, 65 per cent of the total time loss was accounted for by the strike of meat packing plant workers, involving 47 establishments, which began in August and was not settled until October 23rd.

CANADA'S GENERAL APPROACH: In a Press interview at Lake Success, N.Y., Nov. 24, Justice Minister Ilsley said that during the Assembly session, the Canadian delegation had sought to evolve a distinctly Canadian approach to UN questions and to carry out a purely helpful and constructive policy without consideration of narrow national interests.

Canada attempted to mediate where she could in disputes and to break deadlocks by compromise proposals or suggestions. The delegation took a hand in practically every major issue.

Mr. Ilsley indicated he considered one of the most useful Canadian efforts was initiating the joint Canadian-Australian-French resolution on "peace-mongering", which substituted for the unacceptable Russian one on "war-mongering" and was adopted unanimously.

The work of L.B. Pearson and R.G. Riddell on the Palestine question was exceptional and probably would go down as the most important Canadian contribution of the session.

On the "Little Assembly" question, Mr. Pearson was chairman of the Sub-Committee, which drafted the plan finally accepted by the Assembly.

Canadian intervention on creation of the Balkan Frontier-Watch Commission smoothed out tangles over composition of the commission.

Effective support was given by Canada to drive through the Korean Independence Commission, to which the Dominion was appointed.

Election of Canada to the Security Council for a two-year term from next January 1 was a highlight.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA: The report of the First Committee on the treatment of Indians in the South African Union (C.W.B. Nov. 21, P. 11) failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in a General Assembly plenary, Nov. 20. The vote was 31 in favour, 19 against, six abstentions and one absent. Canada voted against.

The Assembly voted:

For: Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States.

Abstentions: Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

Absent: Siam.

The Assembly then took a roll call vote on a joint resolution submitted by Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark and Norway. This resolu-

tion was defeated by 24 in favour, 29 against and three abstentions and one (Siam) absent. Canada voted for.

The vote was:

For: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the United States.

Against: Afghanistan, Byelorussia, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Bolivia, Chile and Venezuela.

The first resolution, which failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, reaffirmed the General Assembly resolution of last year; requested the two governments concerned, in addition to the government of Pakistan, to seek settlement of their differences at a round table conference on the basis of that resolution, and requested that the results of such discussions be reported to the UN Secretary General who would, in turn, report to the next general Assembly.

The joint resolution submitted by Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark and Norway, called upon the two governments, with the government of Pakistan, to continue their efforts towards reaching agreement through a round table conference, or by mediation or conciliation, and should they fail to reach agreement, to submit the question to the International Court of Justice.

(Under article 18 of the UN Charter, decisions of the General Assembly on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Decisions on other questions are made by a majority of members present and voting.)

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND: The General Assembly, Nov. 20, adopted by acclamation a resolution submitted by the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee on the International Children's Emergency Fund.

The resolution expresses satisfaction over the concrete work accomplished by the Fund; draws the attention of states members to the significance of the ICEF; and to the need for supplying it immediately with funds to enable it to carry on its activities; and finally associates itself with the United Nations appeal for children and recommends the people of all countries to cooperate towards the success of this appeal.

The report of the Third Committee notes that thus far only nine member states (Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway and The United States) had made or pledged con-