

The World Health Organization is waging an international campaign against disease and epidemics and we are proud of the fact that its Canadian Secretary-General, Dr. Chisholm, is doing such a first-rate job in this important cause.

The International Labour Organization, also located in Montreal, is working on behalf of economic security and the improvement of living standards.

The International Refugees Organization is caring for a million refugees and already has been responsible for repatriating or re-settling two-hundred thousand of them.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is helping to restore educational facilities in war devastated areas, to promote better understanding between the peoples of the world by furthering universal respect for justice and for fundamental human rights and freedoms.

The International Bank provides loans for post-war reconstruction and the Monetary Fund helps to ease exchange problems and to promote monetary stabilization. The work of the International Children's Emergency Fund is, I am sure, familiar to most of you through the appeal for children which it has sponsored and which it is hoped will mean the saving of the lives of millions of under-nourished children.

Finally, there are the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union responsible for co-operative international action in the essential fields of postal and telegraphic communications.

Before completing this background account of the structure of the United Nations in the social, economic, cultural and humanitarian fields, I must refer to several other endeavours of continuing co-operation to improve the human lot.

The Trusteeship system, operating through the Trusteeship Council, carries out measures provided under the Charter to give opportunities of progress and eventual independence to dependant and non-self-governing peoples and for the protection of their rights.

I should also mention the First World Conference on Freedom of Information recently held at Geneva, which marks an important step in the process of trying to secure and extend free access to information and thus promote better understanding between the peoples of the world.

The first international declaration and draft convention of human rights has been drawn up and is now being considered by the members of the United Nations.

Finally, work on the codification and the development of international law is progressing, including law on Genocide and law which would make the plotting and waging of aggressive war punishable on individuals as well as on nations.

All this is part of a process, gradual and productive but unspectacular, which usually does not get into the headlines. I am sorry that I have not been able to go into more detail because I think it is necessary to realize that this kind of activity is going on day by day in order to appreciate the immense vitality and promise, which despite certain frustrations and failures, exist in the United Nations today.