

by 91 votes (including Canada), to none against, with one abstention, pays particular attention to the need for developing countries not only to step up their trade in primary commodities but to secure "stable, equitable and remunerative" prices. (In debates in the Second Committee, many representatives referred to the effects of falling primary-commodity prices and noted with concern the emergence of trade "blocs".)

There were serious differences among members about the timing of the trade conference, which tended to divide the major trading nations from the developing countries. Since it was essential to the success of the conference that these groups co-operate, the Canadian Delegation worked strenuously to bring the opposing positions closer together. The compromise on timing was presented in plenary in the form of a Canadian-Peruvian amendment to the resolution, and led to its adoption almost unanimously.

The Canadian hope is that, after careful preparation, the trade conference will succeed in evolving positive proposals for the expansion of trade, particularly for the developing countries. On December 20, Canada was elected a member of the preparatory committee, which will begin its meetings shortly.

As a result of important initiatives taken by Canada at the fifteenth and sixteenth session of the Assembly, the World Food Programme was put into effect on January 1, 1963. It will be operated jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, and is designed to meet emergency food shortages and to stimulate development in less-developed countries. During the course of the Second Committee's discussion on the United Nations Decade of Development and related questions, Canada introduced (November 29, 1962) a resolution calling on all countries that had not yet done so to contribute to the programme so that it might fulfill its objectives. The Committee adopted the resolution on December 4 by 59 votes in favour, with none against and 8 abstentions. The Assembly gave unanimous approval on December 18. To date, approximately \$87 million have been pledged by 39 countries to this three-year experimental programme; Canada has pledged \$5 million in cash and commodities.

During the summer of 1962, the representatives of 71 coffee exporting and importing countries and interested organizations attended a United Nations Coffee Conference, which culminated in the approval on September 28 of an international agreement designed to increase the purchasing power of coffee-exporting countries by keeping prices at equitable levels and increasing consumption. Welcoming this development, the Assembly on December 18, by 80 votes in favour, with one against and no abstentions, expressed the hope that all member states of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies that trade in coffee would eventually find a way to participate in the Agreement. Already, on November 20, 1962, Senator L. M. Blois, Canada's representative in the Second Committee, had deposited with the Legal Counsel of the United Nations Canada's instrument of ratification of the Agreement.