

3379 (XXX), equating Zionism and racism. In the interpretation of Canada and the others, the 1977 ECOSOC resolution, however, referred only to decisions adopted by consensus, in line with the original 1973 UN Declaration. The General Assembly subsequently endorsed this resolution.

With regard to women's rights the Council took the following action: forwarded to the Assembly a draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women; invited the heads of UN agencies to organize training programs for women in development-planning and management; asked the Secretariat to prepare a questionnaire to enable governments to report on the implementation of the World Plan of Action; began preparatory work for the 1980 World Conference on the UN Decade for Women; and requested that UNESCO organize seminars designed to help countries improve the image of women through educational materials.

The summer (sixty-third) session of the Council focused on economic questions and issues of co-ordination within the UN system. Discussion continued concerning food problems, science and technology, the environment, industrial development, transnational corporations and implementation of the International Development Decade. New discussions focused on consumer protection and development of the marine environment. The Council agreed to special international assistance measures for a number of economically-disadvantaged states and areas (Angola, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Comores, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and the Sudan-Sahel region).

Progress was made in development of an intergovernmental institution to follow up the work of the 1976 *Habitat* Conference held in Vancouver, and the General Assembly approved creation of a 58-member Human Settlements Commission, to which Canada was subsequently elected.

Agreements of association with the newly-created International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Tourism Organization were approved, bringing the total number of UN Specialized Agencies to 19.

In the General Assembly a package of proposals was accepted for the rearranging of the UN's secretariat and intergovernmental machinery. Among the proposals accepted were: that ECOSOC should meet more frequently in shorter, subject-oriented sessions; that there should be a gradual integration of many of the smaller voluntarily-financed development funds; and that a position of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should be created, the incumbent of which would be second in rank to the Secretary-General and would be charged with leadership and co-ordination of UN programs and negotiations over the entire economic and social spectrum.

A further reform was the creation of a Committee of the Whole, which would meet between General Assembly sessions to supervise implementation of decisions relating to a "new international economic order", facilitate negotiations on outstanding issues in other bodies, and exchange views on global economic problems.

In June, the International Labour Organization (ILO) elected Joe Morris, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, as chairman of its governing body, a position he will hold until June 9, 1978. The United States withdrew from the ILO on November 6, thereby fulfilling the notice of intent to withdraw that it had given two years previously.

In September G.N. Vogel, former Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, was appointed Executive Director of the World Food Program. The WFP began in 1963 to establish international procedures for meeting emergency food needs and to implement pilot projects of assistance to social and economic development.

Human rights

Canadian concern for the promotion of human rights continued to be expressed during 1977 in multilateral bodies such as the Belgrade follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the