

Canada joined with eight other delegations in sponsoring a resolution which commended the Secretary-General on his initiative in drawing up the ten point programme, asked the main organs of the United Nations to study the points falling within their respective fields of responsibility, and requested them to report back on the results of such consideration to the Sixth Session of the Assembly.

The Soviet bloc seized this opportunity to make propaganda capital of the Secretary-General's proposals. The Soviet Representative, Mr. Malik, went so far as to accuse the Secretary-General of having obtained the State Department's advance agreement to the text before it was circulated to member governments. He was promptly challenged on this point by the Secretary-General himself, who vigorously refuted the charge. At another point in the debate, Mr. Vishinsky said that the Soviet Union could accept only one of the ten points in the peace programme, that calling for periodic high-level meetings of the Security Council. He stipulated, however, that the participation of the Chinese Communist Government would be an indispensable pre-condition of any such meetings.

Although the U.S.S.R. tabled a counter-resolution embodying a number of familiar propaganda points, the Assembly decisively rejected it, and adopted the resolution which had previously been advanced in support of the Secretary-General's programme.

### **Human Rights**

After devoting more than three weeks to a discussion of the draft international covenant on human rights, the Social Committee adopted a lengthy resolution containing certain directives for the guidance of the Commission on Human Rights in revising the draft covenant. The more important directives provide for the inclusion of economic and social rights; the redrafting in more precise terms of the present articles; the inclusion of additional civil rights, particularly those related to suffrage, participation in government, the use of the language of a minority, and asylum; the study of a federal state article and the preparation of recommendations aimed at meeting the constitutional problems of federal states and at the same time securing the maximum extension of the covenant to the constituent units of federal states; and the inclusion, either in the draft covenant or in separate protocols, of provisions for the receipt and examination of petitions from individuals and organizations with respect to alleged violations of the covenant.

### **Freedom of Information**

The Social Committee also adopted a series of resolutions on the subject of freedom of information. One of these calls upon member states to refrain from jamming radio broadcasts. Another provides for the establishment of a fifteen-member committee to prepare and submit a draft covenant on freedom of information to the Economic and Social Council at its Thirteenth Session in the summer of 1951.

### **Report of the Trusteeship Council**

The debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council was continued in the Trusteeship Committee during the first two weeks of November. The following seven resolutions concerning the Trusteeship Council were passed:

- (a) four resolutions, grouped under the general heading of "procedure of the Trusteeship Council", including resolutions on the structure of the report and general procedure of the Trusteeship Council, on the organization of visiting missions to trust territories, and on the examination of petitions, including anonymous petitions;