

Of direct interest to the developing countries were the decisions taken to improve their social and economic conditions. Besides lending its support to resolutions proposing action in these areas, Canada devoted its efforts at the session to working out agreement on a \$100-million World Food Programme designed to help meet the needs of hungry peoples.

Sentiment continued to run strong in the United Nations about colonial issues and the intensification in recent years of racial discrimination. Portugal and South Africa, in particular, came in for severe criticism. Nevertheless, extreme proposals advocated by some members failed to gain general support. On the whole, the Assembly gave its approval to more moderate proposals designed to ensure the implementation of the Assembly's 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to improve the condition of the peoples in non-self-governing territories and to eliminate racial discrimination.

The Assembly was faced with a number of important issues bearing directly on the functioning of the United Nations. It gave consideration to the problem of re-organizing the Secretariat to meet the pressures for representation that had developed with the rapid increase in the membership of the organization. While no major decisions were taken, the views expressed will assist the new Acting Secretary-General in formulating his own views, which he has been requested to present at the seventeenth session.

More crucial was the question of financing, which has become a source of friction among member states, mainly because some members have failed or refused to pay their assessed share of the costs of keeping the peace. The Assembly took extraordinary steps to deal with this problem. It authorized the Secretary-General to issue bonds in the amount of \$200 million and to use the proceeds for meeting its financial obligations. Canada, which co-sponsored the resolution embodying this proposal, also actively promoted another resolution seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the question of the legal obligations of members to contribute to the costs of the United Nations operations in the Middle East and the Congo.

A political issue of major importance to the organization was the representation of China at the United Nations. The Assembly's decision, taken after the first substantive debate on the question since 1950, that any change in the representation of China required a two-thirds majority resulted in the defeat of attempts to seat the representatives of the People's Republic of China at the sixteenth session.

The Final Month of the Session

On December 14, the Assembly unanimously approved the admission of Tanganyika, a former United Nations trust territory under United Kingdom administration, which had attained independence on December 9, 1961, as the 104th member of the United Nations. Canada joined with 29 other members in co-sponsoring the resolution calling for Tanganyika's admission. Earlier in the ses-