

and the report of UNRWA (Palestine Refugees), while the Second Committee (Economic and Financial) began its study of items dealing with the world economic situation, economic growth, aid and technology. Professor Ronald St. John MacDonald of Canada was elected rapporteur of the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), which has an agenda of 16 items concerning refugees, discrimination, racial intolerance and human rights. By the middle of October, the Third Committee had adopted resolutions on assistance to nations in cases of natural disaster, a draft convention and declaration on religious intolerance, measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on Racial Discrimination and accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and a draft recommendation on marriage. These resolutions will be submitted to the plenary session for final approval.

On October 5, the Fourth Committee (Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories) opened its debate on the situation in Rhodesia. Dr. Stanley Haidasz, M.P., expressed the Canadian Government's concern over recent developments. He said that at the last two meetings of Commonwealth prime ministers there had been unanimous agreement among all countries of the Commonwealth that Rhodesia should proceed to independence only when sufficiently representative institutions had come into existence. The Prime Minister of Canada had made it clear at that time that Canada would not recognize the validity of a unilateral declaration of independence. Every effort had been made to warn the Rhodesian Government of the serious consequences of such an illegal act.

The Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) started its work with the 1966 Budget Estimates, while the Sixth Committee (Legal) addressed itself initially to the report of the International Law Commission.

Of particular importance was the visit to the General Assembly on October 4 of His Holiness Pope Paul VI. Since he spoke as one removed from the international political struggle yet deeply committed to the betterment of mankind and endowed with a perspective unique among the world's leaders, the Pontiff's simple plea for peace — "No more war, war never again" — had a profound impact. The President of the Assembly assured Pope Paul that his thoughts would long echo within that "*aula magna* of peace", the United Nations.