

proposals concerning the Court, some of the more immediate practical steps might be the implementation of proposals to improve the procedures of the Court without amending its statute. My delegation would like to mention some examples of these suggestions without necessarily endorsing any of them in order to give delegations some idea of the nature of proposals which have already been made and which might now be studied by the United Nations.

#### SIMPLIFYING PROCEDURES

Most scholars who have studied the question agree that the simplification of procedures would greatly facilitate the operation of the Court. For example, the Court does not seem to have made full use of the terms of Article 29, which provide for a summary procedure or of the provisions of Article 30, which allow for the admission of oral evidence. The possibility under Article 28 of carrying out expert surveys or technical studies at locations elsewhere than at The Hague, with the consent of the parties, would also appear to warrant examination, as should the possibility under Articles 30(2) and 50 of appointing assessors to sit with the Court or appointing a bureau or commission for the purposes of a specific inquiry.

These suggestions do not constitute dramatic new reforms. On the contrary, they represent merely specific implementation of the Articles of the Court's existing statute.

#### PROPOSED HIERARCHY OF COURTS

Several writers have proposed the establishment of chambers under Article 26(1) of the statute to deal with particular categories of case. In this way a functional, and perhaps even territorial, hierarchy of courts might be established. Functional courts might be created to hear specific cases relating to, for example, human rights or trade problems. Other suggestions have been that regional courts might be created having similar jurisdiction to the ICJ but with a limited right of appeal. Members of these courts could be required to have experience in local practices and be familiar with the problems of the particular region. Other experts have proposed a variation on this idea through the appointment of itinerant judges, who might perhaps be able to ensure more efficient conduct of investigations.

Additional suggestions are, of course, more far-reaching - such, for example, as the amendment of Article 34(1) of the statute of the Court so as to provide that other organs of the United Nations or other institutions could become parties to proceedings before the Court on conditions set by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. There exist also, of course, various proposals concerning the method of electing judges to the Court and suggestions relating to the length of their mandate. Furthermore, there are proposals concerning the methods employed by the Court in handing down its judgments. These categories of basic pro-

posal, however, should not occupy, in my delegation's view, most of the time of the Ad Hoc Committee's deliberations; we should hope instead that the proposed Ad Hoc Committee might concentrate on evolving recommendations of a specific practical nature on the Court's procedures within the terms of its present statute.

In conclusion, my delegation would urge all members to support the proposed Ad Hoc Committee on the role of the International Court of Justice. Members should also give serious consideration to nominating for membership on the Committee individuals who are widely respected and have demonstrated keen interest in promoting the objective of an effective World Court. In this way, the Ad Hoc Committee will be able to make a substantial contribution in assisting the International Court to continue to serve the international community as the principle judicial organ of the United Nations.

#### CARIBBEAN STEEL SALE SOUGHT

A study of sales possibilities in the Caribbean area for Canadian fabricated structural steel is being undertaken by the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce this month.

Jorge Torrealba, Quebec Regional Engineer, Canadian Institute of Steel Construction and Orville L'Espérance, Iron and Steel Division, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, are touring the Caribbean from November 7 to 28, visiting the Bahamas, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad and Guyana.

During their tour, Mr. L'Espérance and Mr. Torrealba will call on government officials responsible for the design, development and construction of institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals, architects involved with planning and design of commercial buildings and consulting engineers involved in the future development of municipal services, harbour design, roads, bridges, hydro power and electrification.

#### CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Canadian correctional institutions held 22,329 persons on March 31, 1970. This was 5.0 percent fewer than on March 31, 1969. Training-schools experienced a sharp 18.0 percent decrease, to 3,111 from 3,793, reflecting provincial preferences for other forms of treatment for juveniles. There were also 6.0 percent fewer adult inmates of provincial correctional institutions this year (11,881 versus 12,538 last year), as several provinces turned to other treatment for persons convicted of some offences involving alcohol. The population of federal penitentiaries, on the other hand, increased by 3.0 percent, to 7,337 from 7,117.