

housing, building and planning, capital punishment, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the participation of women in national, social and economic development, the question of the preparation of a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, the request for a 1969 session of the Commission on Human Rights, and the matter of the equitable geographical distribution of membership in the Commission on Human Rights.

Except as regards the resolution on community action and that on a 1964 session of the Human Rights Commission, all the above-mentioned recommendations of the Third Committee were unanimously approved by the Assembly. The vote on the resolution on community action showed 89 delegations in favour and none against, with one abstention. Twelve delegations (including Canada) voted against the resolution calling for a 1964 session of the Human Rights Commission, which was nevertheless adopted by an over-all vote of 78 in favour, 12 against, with seven abstentions. (Pursuant to the Assembly's decision, the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session decided [December 13] that a session of the Committee on Human Rights would be held in 1964 at headquarters, from February 17 to March 13.)

In explaining Canada's vote on the resolution, the Vice-Chairman of the Delegation and Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. John B. Stewart, M.P., made clear Canada's deep and abiding concern for the promotion of human rights throughout the world. If, therefore, he went on, Canada voted against the resolution, it was because it believed that the United Nations, in dealing with the many problems which required its attention, had to operate within the limits of the resources, human, material and financial, at its disposal. In order to do so, the organization had to establish efficient priorities and abide by them. The General Assembly had decided to give priority in 1964 to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This meeting would necessarily entail a heavy drain on United Nations facilities and staff resources. Because of this, the Secretary-General had asked that the Functional Commissions should not meet in 1964, a request reflected in a decision of the Economic and Social Council. While, therefore, the Canadian Delegation understood the desire of some delegations to have a draft convention on racial discrimination ready for the nineteenth session of the Assembly, it considered that the holding of the meeting of the Human Rights Commission in 1964 would adversely affect the United Nations operations in areas equally important to the needs and aspirations of all member states but particularly those of the less-developed countries.

The Assembly's remaining decisions on social and humanitarian questions were taken on the recommendation of the Third Committee on December 12. With regard to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Assembly decided that the membership of the Executive Committee for the High Commissioner's programme should be increased from 25 to 30, so as to achieve the widest possible representation. In the second resolution pertaining to the High Commissioner's report, the Assembly requested the High Com-