

Libya's attainment of independence was also approved within the time limit set by the Assembly in 1949, a development warmly supported by Canada.

Yugoslavia's complaint of hostile activities by the Cominform states was dealt with by a resolution calling on all the parties to conduct their relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The question of Korea was postponed to a special session of the Assembly to be convened if an armistice is signed, or if "other developments" make such a session desirable.

There was a sharp division of opinion in the assembly on trusteeship and colonial questions which the debate on Southwest Africa made even sharper.

The Canadian delegation, while not taking an active part in these frequently acrimonious and important debates, was not perhaps without influence in bringing about compromises between the views of the administering countries and the non-administering majority.

A sum of a little over \$48 million was approved for the United Nations budget for 1952, and the scale of assessments of member governments was adjusted to bring it more into line with the principle that in an organization of sovereign equals no one government should contribute too large a proportion of the budget. The Canadian delegation took an active part in administrative and budgetary questions and pressed once more for all possible economies consistent with efficient functioning of the United Nations.

Mr. T.A. Stone, our Canadian Minister to Sweden and Finland, was elected to the important office of Chairman of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, and in this capacity sat as a member of the General (steering) Committee of the General Assembly.

The Third (Social) Committee of the Assembly spent the greater part of its time on the question of the international covenant on human rights. The main issue was whether economic, social and cultural rights should be contained in a covenant dealing with political and civil rights. The Assembly decided that the two covenants should be drafted, one containing political and civil rights and the other economic, social and cultural rights. This question has been debated in the United Nations in the last four or five years, for weeks and weeks without interruption, and the debate in this House yesterday reminded me of all those weeks spent on civil rights and fundamental human rights.

In the legal field, the Assembly set up a special committee of fifteen states, including Canada, to study steps to be taken to improve the handling of legal and drafting questions by future sessions of the Assembly. A long debate, as we have them in the United Nations, took place over the definition of aggression, which will be considered again at the next session when a draft code of offenses against the peace and security of mankind will be discussed.

In economic questions the Assembly made several important decisions, many of which were taken during the post-Christmas period. Resolutions were approved on land reform in under-developed areas, on the problems of hunger and famine,