

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The Sixth Session of the General Assembly

The Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly opened in Paris on November 6. The October issue of *External Affairs* contained a brief summary of the more important items on the provisional agenda, to which have since been added nine supplementary items. The Assembly may add further items to the agenda if they are considered to be of an "important and urgent" nature.

The supplementary agenda contains several subjects of importance: the admission of new members; the alleged violation of the Charter and of the Declaration of Human Rights in Morocco; the draft protocol relating to the status of stateless persons; financial and economic provisions in respect of Eritrea arising out of the Italian peace treaty; and a review of the Assembly's methods and procedures for dealing with legal and drafting questions.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is Chairman of the Canadian Delegation. Other Representatives are:

Mr. S. S. Garson, M.P., Minister of Justice and Deputy Chairman of the Delegation,
Senator J. R. Hurtubise, M.D., C.M.,
Mr. Maurice Bourget, M.P., and
Mrs. R. J. Marshall, LL.D., Past President of the National Council of Women.

The alternate Canadian Representatives are:

Mr. Colin Bennett, M.P.,
Mr. T. A. Stone, Canadian Minister to Sweden,
Mr. D. M. Johnson, Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations,
Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, Minister at the Canadian Embassy, Paris, and
Mr. J. F. Parkinson, Canadian Representative to the OEEC, and to the Financial and Economic Board of NATO.

Two parliamentary advisers are also with the Delegation:

Mr. F. H. Larson, M.P., and
Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.

United Nations Day

On October 24, United Nations Day, the flag of the United Nations was flown from a flagpole in front of the centre block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. In a statement on United Nations Day, the Prime Minister, Mr. L. S. St. Laurent, said:

On this day, peoples of all nations are celebrating the sixth anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations, and with it the launching of an experiment in international co-operation unique in the history of the world. This particular anniversary is of special significance, since it comes during a prolonged and critical period for the United Nations. During the past sixteen months, the principle of the use of effective collective measures in the maintenance of peace and security has been put to the test in Korea. In meeting the aggression there, the United Nations gave heart to threatened peoples in other parts of the world, and took a step forward in the long search for universal peace.

In other fields, the United Nations and the various Specialized Agencies are increasing their efforts to raise living standards, to improve health, to develop self-government in colonial areas, and to promote respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms. The international technical assistance programmes continue to expand. The