

Fund. It was neither necessary nor desirable, however, to open up new aid channels. What was needed was to provide additional resources through existing channels.

The Committee is currently considering the question of accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries.

Third Committee

The Third Committee completed its paragraph-by-paragraph consideration of a Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in all its forms on October 16. As a basis for its work, the Committee had before it a draft submitted by the Human Rights Commission to which were added, with a view to strengthening the text, some 25 amendments, prepared for the most part by delegations from the developing countries. The resultant document was put to a vote as a whole on October 28 and approved by 89 votes in favour, none against, with 17 abstentions. While Canada agrees with the aims of the Declaration, it would find it difficult to accept some of its language, the net effect of which might be to place undue restrictions on such well-established rights as freedom of association and freedom of expression. Accordingly, with a number of Western countries, Canada abstained on the embodying resolution in the hope that its action might bring about a reconsideration of those passages of the Declaration that gave rise to the difficulties mentioned above and make possible the introduction in plenary of a text that would rally the overwhelming majority of the members of the Assembly.

With a view to ensuring the early implementation of the Declaration, the Committee then adopted (October 29), by 71 votes in favour (Canada), none against, with eight abstentions, a resolution requesting that the instrument be given the widest possible dissemination.

The Committee then dealt with the activities of the Human Rights Commission. In a first resolution adopted on a roll-call on November 1, by 68 votes in favour, six against, with 16 abstentions, the Committee declared it in the interest of the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the Commission to continue meeting annually, as heretofore, urged the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision that the Commission should not meet in 1964, and requested the Secretary-General, as soon as the Council agreed that the Commission could meet in 1964, to make special provisions for it to meet at headquarters and conclude its session before March 15, 1964.

Canada opposed the resolution, which, if endorsed by the Assembly, would reverse the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its thirty-sixth session following a detailed recital by the Secretary-General of the financial and technical difficulties to which meetings in 1964 of the Functional Commissions would give rise, given the already strained resources of the organization and its heavy programme of conferences and meetings for the coming year.

In keeping with these views, Canada abstained in the vote on a second reso-