

the International Civil Aviation Organization. Canada was also represented at the regular meetings of governing bodies of which Canada is a member, as well as numerous meetings of special or technical committees or sub-groups of the United Nations system.

Official visits to Ottawa during 1968 were made by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Dr. A.H. Boerma, the Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Mr. E.C.V. Goad, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the Director of the World Food Programme, Mr. C. Weitz, and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Mr. Paul Hoffman.

Economic and Social Council

While Canada is not at present a member of ECOSOC, the deliberations of the Council continued to be closely followed and Canadian observers attended the Council's spring session in New York, May 6-31, and its summer session in Geneva July 8-August 2. Canada also participated actively in the work of the resumed session of the Council, which met during the twenty-third United Nations General Assembly in New York. The Canadian observer presented a working paper during the Council's continuing discussion of the item on "Increasing the production and use of edible protein". Canada had originally sponsored a resolution on this subject at the forty-third session of the Council, and played an active role in the consideration of this item by the Second Committee of the General Assembly.

Human Rights and Social Questions

The year 1968 was designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the International Year for Human Rights in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted unanimously in Paris on December 10, 1948. During the year, Canada was actively engaged in the promotion of human rights activities and in March a meeting of international experts in the field of human rights was held in Montreal. The meeting concentrated on a review of developments in this field during the past 20 years. The delegates, representing over 30 countries, attempted to analyze and assess the work of the United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies in this important area of activity. They also examined the future prospects for strengthening human rights with a particular view to what could be accomplished at the International Conference on Human Rights sponsored by the United Nations in Tehran late in April. The Tehran conference adopted 24 resolutions concerning various aspects of human rights activities, including a resolution sponsored by Canada recommending that governments encourage the development of comprehensive legal aid systems for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The resolution suggested that standards be devised for providing financial, professional and other legal assistance in appropriate cases to those whose fundamental rights appear to have been violated. Governments were requested to consider ways and means of defraying the expenses involved in providing such comprehensive legal aid systems and to take all possible steps to simplify laws and procedures so as to reduce the burdens on