

Another draft resolution on peace keeping, submitted by Ireland and eight other members, was not put to the vote but was referred to the Committee of 33 for "careful consideration". It proposed an interim system to finance peace-keeping operations, under which, for operations not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements, developing countries would pay 5 per cent of peace-keeping costs, industrialized countries 25 per cent, and those permanent members of the Security Council who voted in favour of an operation would pay 70 per cent.

During this period the Special Political Committee also began discussion of Item 99 (Peaceful Settlement of Disputes).

Second Committee

Discussion in the Second Committee (Economic and Social) ranged over a wide field, and resolutions were adopted on a number of items on the Committee's crowded agenda, including Items 12 (Science and Technology), 41 (Role of the UN in Training National Technical Personnel for Accelerated Industrialization of Developing Countries), 42 (Role of Patents in Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries), 38 (Technical Assistance), 12 (UN Development Decade), 40 (Industrial Development), 44 (Conversion to Peaceful Needs of Resources Released by Disarmament), and 52 (World Food Programme). Also considered was the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The General Assembly adopted resolutions on Items 39 (Establishment of a UN Capital Development Fund), 47 (World Campaign for Universal Literacy) and 48 (UN Institute for Training and Research).

In an important step, the Assembly, on November 22, approved a resolution consolidating the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance into a new United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Canada has announced its intention to contribute \$9,500,000 to the combined programme for 1966, an increase of almost one-third over the 1965 contribution. The Secretary-General has hailed the merger as opening the way for a fuller mobilization of international resources and improved co-ordination of international efforts to create a better world. The new Development Programme will come into force on January 1, 1966. It will be administered by a Governing Council of 37 members, which will approve projects, allocate funds and provide general policy guidance.

Third Committee

The Third Committee spent most of its third month dealing with the implementation and final articles of the Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Basically, the debate was between those delegations that considered that strong measures of implementation could encroach upon the sovereignty of member states and those, including Canada, that considered that, if the Convention was to be effective, meaningful implementation of articles was necessary. In the end, the Third Committee agreed that states parties should report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they had taken to give effect to