

United States proposals. At the regular session of the United Nations Narcotics Commission held in Geneva in October, the Canadian delegation worked towards finding formulations of the United States and related proposals which would not only meet the original aims of the amendments but also find broad acceptance among the present 80 or more states parties to the Single Convention.

Canada continued its active participation as a member of the United Nations Commission for Social Development. At the Commission's biennial session in New York in March, the Canadian delegation took a special interest in the item "Criminality and Social Change", under which the report and recommendations of the fourth quinquennial United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held in Kyoto, Japan, in August 1970, were considered. The Canadian delegation co-sponsored a resolution endorsing the fourth Congress recommendations to the effect that the UN should, as much as possible within the scope of its programs and activities, intensify international efforts to advance knowledge, exchange experience and develop policy, practice and popular participation in crime prevention. Canada's interest in domestic and international activities in this area is reflected in its decision to act as host to the fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Toronto from September 1 to 15, 1975. This conference, expected to be the largest of its kind ever held, will bring together at least 2,000 delegates, comprising representatives of governments and non-governmental organizations and also experts from universities and research institutes in all parts of the world. At this session Canada co-sponsored the Declaration of the Rights of the Mentally Retarded, which was afterwards adopted both by ECOSOC and by the General Assembly, the latter with the active support of Canada.

The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, of which Canada is also a member, did not meet in 1971 but will do so early in 1972. Canada, though not a member, followed in an observer capacity the deliberations of the United Nations Population Commission. That body, at its biennial session in November 1971, began planning for the 1974 World Population Year and the World Population Conference to be held in the same year. Suggestions were discussed for the activities and program of the former and for the agenda of the latter and further discussion will take place at the 1972 spring session of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities continued to grow and expand its wide-ranging activities in the field of demography and population and family planning and to attract the participation of developed and developing countries. The Fund in 1971 grew to some \$28 million (U.S.), which included a Canadian contribution of \$2 million (U.S.).

During 1971, the International Civil Aviation Organization continued to devote considerable attention to the question of passenger safety and hijacking. Canada, with 54 other states, attended a conference in Guatemala City, organized by ICAO, for the purpose of amending the Warsaw Convention of 1929, which concerns the air-carrier's liability for passengers. The conference adopted a Protocol, which was signed on behalf of 21 states including Canada, substantially increasing the compensation for air-passengers in case of injury or death. In September, Canada participated in another ICAO conference on hijacking in Montreal, which resulted in the signing of the Montreal Convention prescribing severe punishment for physical attacks or sabotage on an aircraft in flight.