

and Development was debated from October 22 to 24 inclusive. Co-sponsored by 75 developing countries, the resolution, which was unanimously adopted on October 24, invites the states that will participate in the Conference to "give serious consideration" to the Joint Declaration made by developing countries at the second session of the Conference's Preparatory Committee held earlier this year in Geneva.

A resolution on means of promoting agrarian reform, sponsored by Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru and the Philippines, received the Committee's unanimous approval on November 1. The resolution invites the United Nations to make a maximum combined effort to facilitate effective democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries, in the interests of the landless and of small and medium farmers.

Following adoption of the resolution, the Committee began consideration of a draft resolution calling for the free distribution in developing countries of food to the school-age population. The resolution, which was originally sponsored by Peru and amended several times in the course of the discussion, was adopted on November 2 by 87 votes in favour (Canada) and none against, with one abstention.

A resolution that Canada co-sponsored, calling for the establishment during the first half of 1964 if possible of a United Nations Training and Research Institute, was adopted on November 5 by 81 votes in favour (Canada), one against, with 14 abstentions. The resolution, which was based on a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, incorporated amendments submitted by Canada and 24 other countries. The training provided by the Institute should contribute to a fuller participation of the developing countries in United Nations activities.

Another resolution, calling this time for a study of the ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy, was adopted by the Committee on November 13. The vote on this resolution showed 98 delegations in favour (Canada), none against, with one abstention.

On November 11, the Committee gave its unanimous approval to a resolution sponsored by Brazil on the role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries. Also adopted by the Committee was a resolution calling on the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the practical steps involved in transforming the Special Fund of the United Nations to a Capital Development Fund, capable of both pre-investment and investment activities. The vote on the resolution, which was taken on November 12, after a two-day debate on the question, showed 85 delegations in favour, none against, with 10 abstaining (Canada). Explaining why Canada had not been able to vote for the resolution, the vice-chairman of the Delegation and Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. John B. Stewart, said that the Canadian Government believed that there should be an increase in the flow of capital to developing countries and to this end had virtually doubled its contribution to the Special