

in the United Kingdom, was endorsed by the ninth (Special) session of the UNREF Executive Committee and was recommended by it to the General Assembly. The Assembly approved this resolution by 59 votes in favour, 9 against with 7 abstentions. The third resolution [1286 (XIII)] dealt with Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, and the High Commissioner was authorized to continue his action on behalf of the refugees in Tunisia on a substantial scale and to undertake similar action in Morocco. The General Assembly gave final approval to the resolution by 60 votes in favour, nine against and 10 abstentions. The General Assembly also approved unanimously the re-election of Dr. Lindt as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of two years, Dr. Lindt being for personal reasons unable to accept a longer term.

The Representative of Canada on the Third Committee, Mrs. W. T. Hayden, reiterated Canada's support for and appreciation of the High Commissioner's work on behalf of refugees. Mrs. Hayden emphasized that Canada considered that the High Commissioner's Camp Programme warranted the highest priority and she informed the Committee that the Canadian Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, intended to contribute \$290,000 to this Programme in 1959. Turning to the far eastern programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) to bring European refugees from mainland China to countries of overseas settlement, Mrs. Hayden drew attention to the tragic plight of these people and announced that the Canadian Government was pledging \$60,000 to this programme for 1958. She assured the Committee that Canada would continue to support the humanitarian work of the High Commissioner.

In 1958 the UNREF Executive Committee held three sessions in Geneva at which Canada was represented by the Canadian Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva. The High Commissioner for Refugees visited Ottawa twice in the course of the year, in April and November, when he held discussions with Ministers and officials of the Canadian Government on the problems confronting his Office.

## **Social Questions**

### **International Covenants on Human Rights**

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) continued its consideration of the draft Covenants on Human Rights (agenda item 32).

These drafts, one dealing with economic, social and cultural rights and the other with civil and political rights, were prepared over a period of years by the Human Rights Commission. They have been one of the main topics of discussion in the Third Committee since the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. By the end of the twelfth session, the Third Committee had approved the preamble of each Covenant, as well as an article (Article 1 of both Covenants) dealing with the question of self-determination. All the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 6-16) had also been approved. These articles relate to the right to work, to conditions of work, to trade unions, to social security, to the protection of the family, especially of the mother and child, to standards of living, to physical and mental health, to education, culture and scientific development. Finally, Article 6 of the draft Covenant