

of a small United Nations force, including a Canadian component, in the territory to facilitate the transition from Netherlands to Indonesian control. The ability of the United Nations to provide a seat for discussion of the Cuban crisis and the part that the Acting Secretary-General played in the negotiations enhanced the prestige of the Organization and encouraged the appointment of U Thant as Secretary-General for a five-year term.

The United Nations General Assembly met three times during the year: at resumed parts of the sixteenth session which were convened in January to discuss Angola, Cuba, the future of Ruanda-Urundi, British Guiana and Southern Rhodesia; in June to approve termination of Belgium trusteeship and Rwanda's and Burundi's accession to independence; and at the commencement of the seventeenth session on Sept. 18. At the seventeenth session, the Canadian Delegation, working with a large representative group of other delegations, helped to maintain the momentum which enabled the Assembly to complete its lengthy agenda consisting of political affairs, economic and social questions, issues of international law and administrative and budgetary matters by Dec. 20, without resort to a resumed session.

For several years, Canada has actively sought a solution to the grave problem of United Nations financing which has resulted from the refusal of certain member states to pay their assessed share of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo (ONUC) and in the Middle East (UNEF). On July 20, 1962, the International Court of Justice confirmed the view of Canada and other states with its opinion that these peace-keeping costs should be treated as legal expenses of the Organization. At the seventeenth session, on the Canadian Delegation's initiative, the Assembly confirmed the Court's opinion and directed that a working group should meet early in 1963 to endeavour to find an acceptable method for financing United Nations peace-keeping activities.

Colonial issues predominated during the seventeenth session due to the influence of the African-Asian bloc of nations which was fortified by the addition of six new member states—Algeria, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. During the debate on the report of the Special Committee of Seventeen on Colonialism, the Canadian Delegate, in a firmly worded speech, declared that the Assembly's Declaration on Colonialism should apply universally, including those areas where the Soviet Union dominates subject peoples.

With regard to issues on nuclear tests and disarmament, the Canadian Delegation contributed several constructive suggestions to a resolution which sought to end all nuclear tests by Jan. 1, 1963, and the Delegation participated in the adoption of a resolution on general and complete disarmament which fully reflected Canadian views. On the subject of atomic radiation, the Canadian Delegation continued to focus international attention on the hazards to health resulting from the increasing pollution of the air by radioactivity. A Canadian resolution, co-sponsored by 42 member states, which proposed that efforts to study and report on radioactivity should continue, was adopted by the Assembly. On the issue of outer space, Canada joined with the United States and other delegations in submitting a resolution which was adopted, in a modified form, by the Assembly. The main purpose of this resolution was to ensure that efforts toward promoting technical co-operation in the exploration of outer space would be continued.

At the seventeenth session, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on economic questions. The Canadian and Peruvian Delegations were instrumental in reconciling differences among member states regarding the timing of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Canada also initiated a resolution calling on dilatory countries to contribute to the World Food Program which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1963, due to important Canadian initiatives effected at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions.

Beginning in January 1963, Canada became a member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The Canadian Delegation played an important part in the consideration of questions of human and social rights during the seventeenth session. The Delegation introduced a resolution which resulted in the renewal of the mandate of the