

CANADA PROTESTS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ASSOCIATED WITH U.S.: The Department of External Affairs announced on April 2 that the United States Legations in Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia on April 2 presented to the Hungarian, Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments notes of protest concerning violations of clauses of the Peace Treaties with these countries which provide for the protection of human rights.

The Canadian Government is formally associated with the United States protests to Hungary and Roumania. In presenting the note to the Bulgarian Government, the United States Chargé d'Affaires has stated orally that the Canadian Government has requested that the Bulgarian Government be informed that the Canadian views are identical with those of the United States.

The relevant article of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary is Article 2 which reads as follows:

- "1. Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.
- "2. Hungary further undertakes that the laws in force in Hungary shall not, either in their content or in their application, discriminate or entail any discrimination between persons of Hungarian nationality on the ground of their race, sex, language or religion, whether in reference to their persons, property, business, professional or financial interests, status, political or civil rights or any other matter."

Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Roumania and Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria are similar in content.

In its notes, the United States Government

concludes that, on the basis of its observations since the entry into force of the Treaties of Peace, these three Governments have deliberately and systematically denied to their people the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which they had pledged to secure under the Treaties. The United States Government points out that these Governments have denied to their people the right to life and liberty, to freedom of political opinion, to freedom of press and publication, to freedom of public meeting on political matters and to freedom of religious worship.

The United States Government mentions specifically the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty and of the Lutheran Bishop Ordass in Hungary, the sentence to life imprisonment of Iuliu Maniu, President of the National Peasant Party in Roumania, the dissolution of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church in Roumania, the dissolution of the National Agrarian Union and the Bulgarian Socialist Party in Bulgaria, the execution of Nikolo Petkov, the leader of the National Agrarian Union Party in Bulgaria, the purge of Opposition Deputies from the Grand National Assembly of Bulgaria and the religious persecution exemplified by the recent measures directed against the Protestant denominations in Bulgaria.

The United States Government points out that it has drawn attention on appropriate occasions to the flagrant conduct of these three Governments in violating the clauses of the Treaty of Peace relating to human rights but that this conduct has not been modified. The United States Government therefore has called upon the Governments of Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of these violations and has requested the Governments to specify the steps which they are prepared to take in implementing fully the clauses of the Treaties which relate to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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In its notes the United Kingdom Government states that as a party to the Treaty of Peace which entered into force on September 15, 1947, His Majesty's Government have kept a close watch on the actions of these three governments in relation to the provisions of those articles and have concluded with regret that the governments have deliberately and systematically denied to their people the exercise of the very rights and freedoms which they had pledged to secure under the Treaties.

Freedom of life and liberty, of political

MR. BERRY RESIGNS: Resignation of J.H. Berry, C.M.G., O.B.E., from his positions as Director-General of the Import Control Branch, effective April 30, and as Chairman of the Crown Assets Allocation Committee and President of the War Assets Corporation, effective July 30, 1949, was announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, on April 1. Mr. Berry will be returning to private business.

The Minister also announced the resignation of F.K. Ashbaugh as Steel Controller. At the same time he announced the appointment of the Deputy Steel Controller, Douglas A. Jones, to the post vacated by Mr. Ashbaugh.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAVEL: A major step in eliminating many of the formalities involved in crossing international boundaries by air was announced on April 4 by the International Civil Aviation Organization. The step was the adoption by the Council, the Executive body of ICAO, of a set of uniform rules to which the customs, immigration and related regulations of the 51 member states of ICAO are to be adjusted so far as they apply to international air transportation.

These new rules climax three years of studies and meetings by the Facilitation of International Air Transport Division and the Air Transport Committee of ICAO. The International Air Transport Association, representing the scheduled international airline operators, as well as Fédération Internationale des Transports Aériens Privés (non-scheduled carriers) and the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (private flyers), co-operated and made suggestions concerning the development of these rules.

The new rules will make international air travel simpler by reducing the nations' entrance and exit requirements and by standardizing the number and content of forms required by authorities at point of entry airports.

opinion, of expression and of religious worship is denied to those who are not of the same opinion as the governments.

The United Kingdom Government mentions specifically the prejudice and improperly conducted trials of religious leaders in Hungary, the sentence to life imprisonment of Iuliu Maniu, President of the National Peasant Party in Roumania, the persecution of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church in Roumania and the trials of the fifteen protestant pastors in Bulgaria.

The United Kingdom Government states that it considers that the three governments have repeatedly violated and continue to violate the provisions of the Treaties of Peace relating to human rights. They accordingly call upon the three governments to adopt prompt remedial measures in respect of these violations.

dizing the number and content of forms required by authorities at point of entry airports. The rules take the form of international standards which each ICAO member state had undertaken to put into effect in its own territories. Their implementation is expected to cut down waiting time for air passengers on international routes, to eliminate much of the paper work that delays travellers and requires airlines to employ large clerical staffs. They are expected to have some effect eventually on the cost of air travel and of air cargo.

NEW REGULATIONS

Conspicuous in the new regulations is a group of standard forms -- passenger, crew and cargo manifests, embarkation-disembarkation cards, baggage declarations, etc. -- plus limitations on the number of these forms which any ICAO state may demand of aircraft and of passengers landing in its territories. Included is a provision which would eliminate in-transit visa requirements for passengers arriving and departing on the same through flight and which would rule out the need for producing passenger and cargo manifests for customs and immigration authorities during such flights.

The embarkation-disembarkation card, which can be filled out by each passenger during flight, is designed to ban the many forms now used to obtain immigration control information from temporary visitors after arrival or before departure. Acceptance of this card will also eliminate the necessity for travellers having to obtain temporary entry permits and may lead to the further reciprocal elimination of entrance visas for temporary visitors.

The ICAO Facilitation Standards provide that national governments should not require such forms as certificates of good conduct and good health for purposes of entry, and that disinsectization and other public health pro-