

a significant contribution to the central purpose of the Charter. Canadian participation has been requested again and again as the need for peace-keeping action arose and we have consistently been ready to contribute at least our share in men and money.

CANADIAN CONFIDENCE CONFIRMED

We should now look ahead to the next 20 years. With time and patience, I believe the United Nations can be made a truly effective instrument for international collaboration, better able to serve its members and the peace of the world at large. I am confident that the Canadian people share this view.

For these reasons the Canadian Government will continue to give active support to the United Nations, both in positive and constructive peace-building activities to remove the sources of international tension, and in peace keeping or other preventive action intended to maintain peace and contain conflict.

EMBASSY IN ALGERIA

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the appointment of Mr. Ross Campbell as first Canadian Ambassador to Algeria. Mr. Campbell will remain concurrently accredited to Yugoslavia and will continue to reside in Belgrade, making regular visits to Algeria. The appointment, which will help strengthen Canada's relations with this important North African country, will complete the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Algeria. The first Algerian Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Cherif Guellal, presented his credentials on May 29, 1964.

Mr. Campbell has served abroad in Canadian diplomatic missions in Oslo, Copenhagen and Ankara. In 1959 he was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and, in 1962, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

INCREASED AID TO UNCHR

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that, subject to approval by Parliament, Canada would make a contribution of \$350,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) for 1966. This represents an increase of \$60,000 above the Canadian contribution for 1965 of \$290,000, and will make Canada the second highest contributor to UNCHR.

The increase of \$60,000 in Canada's contribution will assist UNCHR in meeting its current financial needs. In the last few years, the nature of the world "refugee problem" has undergone a basic and profound change. The major problem has shifted from Europe to Africa. The fact that the new countries of asylum are not as prosperous as the old ones means that the financial burden has increasingly become an international one.

Canada's contribution to UNCHR is another concrete manifestation of the continuing strong support the Government and people of Canada have given the United Nations for its social, economic and humanitarian activities.

FISHERIES MISSION

A five-man fisheries mission left Canada recently for a 20-day tour of Italy, Spain and Portugal. The mission, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, will assess the long-term export possibilities for Canadian fisheries products in these countries. The programme includes examination of fisheries developments in Italy, Spain and Portugal and the study of respective methods of production and marketing.

COD SALES

The three countries are important customers for Canadian salt cod. During 1964, over 50 per cent of Canada's exports of heavy-salted cod went to Portugal and only the United States bought more boneless cod. Italy was among Canada's chief export markets for light-salted cod and also bought some heavy-salted cod and Canadian canned salmon. Spain was Canada's second best customer for light-salted cod and a large importer of Canadian boneless cod.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

According to a report issued by the Mineral Resources Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Canadian iron and steel industry registered its fourth consecutive annual production record in 1964, at 9.13 million tons, compared to 8.19 million and 7.17 million tons in 1963 and 1962. Output in 1965 is expected to increase to about 9.8 million tons. Further increases to between 12.0 and 12.5 million tons by 1970 and 15.5 and 16.0 million tons by 1975 are expected.

Since the early 1950s, the industry has invested large amounts of capital in modernizing equipment and, more important, to diversify its range of products. Whereas the industry could only produce about 65 per cent of the various primary steel products consumed in Canada in the early 1950s it can now bid for about 90 per cent. Increased national self-sufficiency and growing steel consumption in Canada have both contributed to higher output.

EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures by the steel industry increased from \$112 million in 1962 and in 1963 to \$188.7 million in 1964, an all-time high. According to a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, expenditures in 1965 for projects under way in 1964, or planned as of December 1964, are expected to total \$167 million. Subsequent announcements in the early months of 1965 indicate that investments will be higher than originally forecast and that this high rate will carry on into 1966.