

reach an agreement in this way, the dispute should be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

The Canadian delegation contended last year, and still maintains the position, that where, as in this case, there is a dispute between the parties as to the law and the facts or at least as to the interpretation given by one party as to the law and the facts, a reference of the case to the International Court of Justice would be entirely appropriate. Moreover, if, as is likely, the Assembly will be called upon to deal with the matter again, it would in our opinion be very desirable, as others have pointed out, that we should deal with this case on the basis of impartially established law and fact rather than upon charges and opinions expressed in debate.

The Canadian delegation would hope that the Indian delegation, together with those delegations who have offered amendments to its resolution, might reach agreement on a mutually acceptable text with the authors of the joint resolution submitted by Belgium, Brazil and Denmark. Moreover, we would earnestly hope a resolution could be evolved which would be acceptable both to India and South Africa as the basis for their renewed discussions.

With regard to the draft resolution submitted by Iraq dealing with the general principle of discrimination based on race or colour, we believe that this is not a matter on which this Committee should be called upon to take a decision at this time, as this general question is not on the agenda and should be submitted, if at all, as a separate item.

Later in the day, the First Committee completed consideration of the question by adopting the Indian resolution as amended by Mexico.

The Mexican amendment, accepted by India, deleted the paragraph of the Indian resolution containing an expression of regret "at the refusal of the Government of South Africa to accept the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly dated Dec. 8, 1946, as a basis of discussion with the Government of India and at its failure to take any other steps for such implementation."

The resolution as a whole was adopted by 29 votes to 15 with 5 abstentions.

Voting for: Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Columbia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States.

Abstentions: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador.

Absent: Bolivia, El Salvador, Iceland, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru.

Prior to the vote on the Indian resolution, a Colombian proposal for a Sub-Committee of

seven to consult with the delegations of India, Pakistan and S. Africa on a possible basis for settlement of the controversy was rejected by 26 to 13 with 8 abstentions.

A Norwegian amendment to the India resolution was rejected by 27 to 8 with 10 abstentions.

The joint resolution of Belgium, Brazil and Denmark calling for reference to the International Court of Justice, should the parties fail to reach agreement, was defeated by 24 to 18 with 5 abstentions.

The Cuban draft resolution and the Iraq resolution were withdrawn.

TEACHING U.N. IN SCHOOLS: J.A. Bradette (Canada) spoke in the Assembly plenary, Nov. 17, on the Norwegian resolution regarding teaching principles of the U.N. Charter in schools.

Mr. Bradette said: When this subject was under discussion in the Third Committee (C.W.B. Nov. 14) the Canadian delegation considered it necessary to make clear the constitutional position in Canada in regard to the control and administration of educational matters, and because of the limitations which exist upon the federal authorities in regard to education, we thought it proper at that time to abstain.

We should be sorry, however, if our action in this regard were interpreted as indicating any unwillingness on the part of the Canadian government to take any possible action for the purpose of making known in Canada the principles of the United Nations Charter. The Canadian government each year makes a contribution towards the support of the United Nations Association in Canada and the Department of External Affairs has made a practice of publishing and distributing widely documents which give an account of the work of the United Nations. In this and many other ways the Canadian government is endeavouring to present the United Nations to the people of Canada.

The Norwegian resolution received very wide support in the Third Committee. The amendment proposed by the delegation of Cuba elaborates the last paragraph of the resolution contained in the report of the Third Committee by requesting the Secretary General and UNESCO to furnish all possible assistance that may be asked for and requesting member states to advise the Secretary General of measures taken in this regard.

The Canadian delegation is, however, of the opinion that as other speakers have pointed out, the task of furnishing advice and assistance in the implementation of such a programme is more properly the function of UNESCO than of the Secretary General. We are, therefore, prepared to oppose the third paragraph of the amendment of the delegation of Cuba but are prepared to support the final paragraph of this amendment.

Since by our abstention on the vote in the Third Committee we have drawn our constitutional position to the attention of other

delegations, the Canadian delegation wishes to give its support now in plenary session to the principles contained in this resolution because of our desire, so far as our constitutional system permits, to fulfil the purposes we are seeking to achieve.

FRANCO SPAIN: The General Assembly at a plenary, Nov. 17, adopted the resolution contained in the First Committee report on relations of U.N. members with Franco Spain (C.W.B. Nov. 14, P. 6). The resolution, as adopted, recalls the steps taken by member states to comply with last year's General Assembly resolution of Dec. 12, 1946 on Franco Spain and expresses the confidence of the Assembly "that the Security Council will exercise its responsibilities under the Charter as soon as it considers that the situation in regard to Spain so requires."

The second paragraph of the resolution failed by one vote to secure the necessary two-thirds majority and was therefore rejected. This paragraph would have reaffirmed the Assembly resolution on Franco Spain of Dec. 12. The vote on the paragraph was: For, 29; against, 16; abstentions, 8. Canada voted against the paragraph.

The resolution as a whole, without the second paragraph, was carried, on a show of hands, by 36 to 5 with 12 abstentions.

PROBLEM OF THE VETO: After some sharp debating, the Assembly First Committee, on a vote of 36 to 6 with 15 abstentions adopted Nov. 19 a U.S. draft resolution which requested the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to consider the problem of voting (use of veto) in the Security Council; to consult with any committee which the Security Council might designate to cooperate with the Interim Committee in this study; and to report its conclusions to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Canada voted for the resolution. The 6 votes against were cast by the Soviet bloc.

Speaking on the resolution, Nov. 18, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ilsley said: I shall content myself with a very few words. The Canadian delegation agrees with those delegations which consider that an opportunity is now required for fuller study of various proposals which have been made with regard to the exercise of the veto in the Security Council. When the question was discussed so fully last year the Canadian delegation made certain proposals in order to try to secure practical reforms, within the framework of the Charter, in the exercise of the veto. We have other suggestions to make. However, we feel that the question cannot be dealt with effectively without fuller discussion and consultation with the permanent members of the Security Council than is possible in the days remaining of the present session. Indeed the discussion in this committee today clearly indicates that this is the case. We feel that to remove this item from the agenda would not end the

controversy over the veto but would rather increase it and be undesirable and unfortunate. The Canadian delegation will therefore support the proposal of the United States delegation. If wider cooperation could be secured by referring the matter to an ad hoc committee rather than to the Interim Committee, we would, I need hardly say, be glad to support an alteration to this effect in the United States proposal.

NAVY'S WEATHER SHIP

DAVIS STRAIT STATION: The Royal Canadian Navy frigate H.M.C.S. "St. Stephen", commanded by Lieutenant E.M. Chadwick, R.C.N., and manned by a Canadian Naval crew will sail about Nov. 22 to take up position "Baker", midway between the southern tip of Greenland and Labrador, as a contribution to the North Atlantic weather reporting service, it was announced today at Naval Service Headquarters.

The frigate's station will be at the entrance to Davis Strait, where the Labrador current spews its chill waters and iceberg armada into the Atlantic.

While on station the ship's job will be the same as that fulfilled to an heroic degree by the U.S. Coast Guard cutter "Bibb", in position "Charlie" which recently rescued the 69 passengers and crew of a trans-Atlantic aircraft which had landed near the cutter after being guided to its position by the ship's radio beacon.

"St. Stephen's" duties will be three-fold. She will report at regular intervals daily on weather conditions in her particular section of the weather-breeding North Atlantic. These reports will be prepared by five civilian meteorological experts of the Federal Department of Transport.

Since she will be stationed on the track followed by aircraft flying the North Atlantic route, "St. Stephen" will carry beacons to guide planes on their trans-ocean flights.

REPORT ON ICE CONDITIONS

The frigate will be prepared to carry out virtually any and every sort of salvage or rescue operation likely to be encountered in her particular corner of the ocean. In addition to the standard gear for frigates, she has added special towing hawsers, salvage pumps, breeches buoys, emergency radio transmitters, line firing gear etc.

Another important job she will perform will be that of reporting on ice conditions when the floes and bergs start their grim voyage down Davis Strait and into the Atlantic in the spring and early summer months.

Details as to the length of time "St. Stephen" will be at sea have not yet been finalized but it is expected a tour of duty will last about 21 days.

Courses will be given in general and specialized subjects; hobbies will be encouraged; an extensive library will be available.