

the Canadian participation both at the conference and in the Agency. Canadian participation is very substantial because it represents 33% of the Agency's total budget. The federal government will, at the suggestion of Quebec itself, meet 95% of Canada's contribution to the Agency (that is, the whole Canadian contribution minus one-half the administrative costs of the secretariat, which would amount to approximately 10% of the total Agency budget. (See the telegram of January 8, page 4.)

#### "IDENTIFICATION OF QUEBEC"

20. In its first proposal, that of January 8, the Quebec Department of Intergovernmental Affairs had an article (page 2 et seq.) setting out in detail how Quebec's presence could be identified at the conference. The Department of External Affairs had no objection to this proposal, especially since every other province represented on the Canadian delegation could avail itself of its terms and fly its flag side by side with the Canadian flag, with precedence being given to the latter (page 3, telegram of January 16). This arrangement had been employed at several earlier conferences to everyone's satisfaction. Agreement was thus reached very early on this point of detail which allowed Quebec, in a specific way, to be identified at Niamey.

21. Nevertheless, in his telegram of March 10 (the one dealing with the four "principles"), the Prime Minister of Quebec returned to this question and insisted that the Prime Minister of Canada acknowledge that Quebec's presence would be adequately identified. It is difficult to explain this final request but, in any event, the arrangements suggested on January 8 are to be found in the final agreement (Article 1-F).

#### "SPEAKING IN THE NAME OF QUEBEC"

22. This point is closely connected to that of the form of identification. In its initial proposal, Quebec included an article (page 2) stipulating that the Quebec representative on the Canadian delegation "will speak in the name of Quebec on any matter within Quebec's constitutional competence". The Department of External Affairs replied with the following text: "The minister of the Quebec government may express Quebec's point of view and outline the province's experience on any matter within Quebec's constitutional competence" (page 2, telegram of January 16). The two parties maintained their positions. In fact, no one pressed this precise question and, in its telegram of February 27, Quebec implicitly accepted the formulation put forward by the federal government. On March 10, however, the Quebec Prime Minister returned to his earlier position and declared that it was a fundamental point that Quebec be able to "speak in its name".