

for the tasks of the 1960's, rather than the Marshall Plan and the 1950's, and would at the same time make it suitable for adherence by Canada and the United States as full members.

This task of reconstitution is to be undertaken in two stages. First, four experts in their personal capacities are to compile a report with recommendations. After that there will be such meetings and discussions among the twenty governments as the matter may require. The first meeting will take place on April 19. The whole process of approval, including ratification by the United States Congress, would inevitably last well into next year. One of the experts will come from The Six, one from The Seven, one from the United States, and one from the remaining countries.

During the meetings the United States representative declared the willingness of his Government to join the reconstituted organization, subject to agreement on a satisfactory constitution and subject to Congressional approval. As for the Canadian Government, our wish would be that Canada would also find it possible to become a member. Europe has now fully emerged from the period of post-war economic difficulties and is an increasingly important force in world affairs. In these circumstances Canada, with vital European and world interests engaged, should be prepared for full participation.

The second theme in Paris was aid, and on this I can speak briefly. European countries are showing not only an increased capacity but an increased disposition to provide aid, not only through multilateral organizations such as the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but also bilaterally, just as we have done for nearly ten years under the Colombo Plan and in other ways. It has been agreed that, pending reconstitution of the OEEC, eight countries should pool their experience and know-how with regard to aid programmes. No financial commitments are involved, and no change in Canada's aid programme, as included in the estimates for the coming fiscal year, is to be anticipated. The members of this group, in addition to ourselves, are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, together with the Commission of the European Economic Community. The committee has power to add to its numbers. The group will consult the International Bank, and thus avoid overlapping of activities with that or other international institutions.

The third theme was trade, and for Canada, of course, this was the most important. There was general agreement that, at least pending reconstitution of the OEEC, some forum should be set up in which it would prove possible to discuss the problems of The Six and The Seven in their European and world-wide contexts. In the face of strong differences as to the precise terms of reference of the new trade committee and the number of countries to serve on it, the Canadian Delegation put forward proposals which formed the basis of the resolution eventually adopted as the unanimous decision of the conference. A committee of 20, of which Canada is, of course, a member, with power to establish subcommittees