

to different traditions and national interests, the main organs of the United Nations should reflect this fact as well as the specific criteria of individual membership; either as laid down in the Charter or established by past performance through functional contributions. We, therefore, cannot understand the Soviet desire to reorganize the basis of representation here along lines of massive power blocs. This classification is not only completely at variance with the principles of the Charter which seek the harmonization of nations, but it would also have the effect of enshrining a formal and totally artificial division of the world in terms of defensive alliances or of political differences which we must all hope to be merely temporary. Since this Committee is examining a proposal for Charter amendment, we should use extreme care to maintain the Charter as a document which embodies firm principles but recommends procedures elastic enough to meet the needs of changing times.

"My delegation is pleased to note that the discussions on this item, with only a few exceptions, have at this session avoided the temptation to lay blame for past failures or to indulge in vitriolic recriminations when setting out our points of view. The real issue has been kept clearly before us, and no time has been lost in the by-ways of procedural arrangements, which must follow, and not precede, agreement on whether or not to enlarge the Councils. We sympathize with the natural and clearly-expressed desire of the many new states to take some concrete steps forward at this session. We cannot agree with those who discourage any attempt to amend the Charter, simply because we were not successful at previous sessions. The admission of 17 new states to this Assembly is reason in itself for prompt and decisive action, for in expanding the Councils we are not only correcting the imbalance of the present, but providing positive assurance to those yet unborn member states that they will have an opportunity to make an effective contribution to the work of the United Nations.

"We therefore...cannot deny the reasonable expectations of any given group of member countries to adequate representation on a continuing basis in the major organs of the United Nations, and my delegation is therefore prepared to support those wishes, as set out in the two resolutions before this Committee...."

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CANADA'S COAL OUTPUT

In 1959 the Canadian coal industry continued to suffer from the increasing competition of other fuels. Production dropped by 9.1 per cent to 10,626,722 tons from 11,687,110 tons in 1958. This is the lowest since 1909 and is 44.5 per cent lower than the record 19,139,112 tons produced in 1950. Throughout the country,

the output of bituminous coal decreased by 10.4 per cent and that of lignite by 13.6 per cent, while the production of sub-bituminous coal increased by 2.9 per cent.

More than 41 per cent of the coal output was from Nova Scotia, 9.4 per cent from New Brunswick, more than 18 per cent from Saskatchewan, 24 per cent from Alberta and almost 7 per cent from British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Both Alberta and New Brunswick reported an increase in production. In Alberta the decrease in the production of bituminous coal was more than offset by an increase of almost 3 per cent in that of sub-bituminous. The increase for the province as a whole was 1.2 per cent. The New Brunswick coal industry established a record high of 1,003,387 tons, about 27 per cent more than in 1958.

In Nova Scotia production decreased 16.7 per cent - to 4,391,829 tons in 1959 from 5,269,879 tons in 1958. Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported decreases of 13.6 per cent and 14.0 per cent respectively from their 1958 production.

More than 38 per cent of the coal mined in Canada was from strip mines. Saskatchewan's entire production was from strip mines and accounted for 47.8 per cent of the national strip-mining total. Alberta, where 47.6 per cent of the coal was won by stripping methods, accounted for almost 30 per cent of strip-coal production; New Brunswick, where 82.3 per cent of the coal was won by stripping, produced 20.3 per cent. All production in Nova Scotia was from underground mines. Production in British Columbia was mainly from underground mines, only 11.7 per cent coming from strip mines.

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RELIEF FOR STRICKEN PAKISTANIS

Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that two donations totalling \$15,000 have been made from the International Relief Fund for the alleviation of suffering in East Pakistan. Violent cyclones that struck the area a short time ago, for the second time in three weeks, took the lives of 10,000 people and left more than 100,000 others homeless.

In response to the international appeal launched after the first cyclone, the Canadian Red Cross provided \$5,000 from the International Relief Fund to assist the disaster victims. A second donation of \$10,000 has now been made. The total of \$15,000 in relief assistance has been sent to the Pakistan Red Cross to be used for the purchase of clothing, drugs, multivitamin tablets and other urgently needed supplies.

The International Relief Fund contains funds contributed by the Canadian Government, provincial governments and private citizens, and is administered by the Canadian Red Cross. It is used to provide relief assistance abroad for severe natural disasters.