

## 7. MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Inter-Allied Reparation Agency* (1946). J. P. Erichsen-Brown, Canadian Embassy, Brussels.
2. *International Whaling Commission* (1949). G. R. Clark, Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
3. *International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries* (1951). S. Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; S. H. MacKichan, United Maritime Fisheries Board.
4. *Organization for European Economic Co-operation* (1948). Representative: A. D. P. Heeney; Minister: A. F. W. Plumptre; Counsellor: M. Cadieux.
5. *International North Pacific Fisheries Commission* (1953). S. Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; John M. Buchanan, Vancouver; Roger T. Hager, Vancouver; James Cameron, Pender Harbour, B.C.
6. *Permanent Committee of the International Copyright Union* (1948). Canadian Minister to Switzerland.
7. *International Wheat Council* (1949). Delegations vary from meeting to meeting but are usually headed by a Senior Official of the Department of Trade and Commerce or by one of the Commissioners of the Canadian Wheat Board).
8. *Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia* ("Colombo Plan", 1950). (Annual sessions attended by Government appointed delegates usually of Ministerial rank).
  - i. *Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia* (1950). J. J. Hurley, High Commissioner for Canada in Ceylon.
9. *International Hydrographic Bureau* (1921). F. C. G. Smith, Dominion Hydrographer.
10. *International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy* (1921). Chairman of the Inter-Service Medical Committee, Department of National Defence.
11. *Inter-American Statistical Institute* (1940).
12. *Postal Union of the Americas and Spain* (1921).
13. *Inter-American Social Security Conference* (1942).
14. *International Bureau of Weights and Measures* (1875).
15. *International Criminal Police Commission* (1923).
16. *International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property* (1883).
17. *International Cotton Advisory Commission* (1939).
18. *International Wool Study Group* (1947).
19. *International Rubber Study Group* (1944).
20. *International Tin Study Group* (1947).
21. *Inter-American Radio Office* (1937).
22. *International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs* (1890).
23. *International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works* (1886).
24. *Commissions on Geography and Cartography of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History* (1928).
25. *Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration* (1952, succeeded the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe, established in 1951).
26. *Inter-American Statistical Institute* (1940).

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social and economic programmes, and through its various Specialized Agencies, the United Nations has continued to do a great deal of useful, if little publicized, work for human welfare. The amount of resources that can be devoted to such activities may be limited, particularly so long as the threat of aggression necessitates large expenditures for defence; but it would be foolish to forget that for most of the so-called "under-developed" nations of the world, it is precisely in the social and economic articles of the United Nations Charter that they see the main appeal and the greatest value in international co-operation.

Comparing the situation of the Western world with that of a few years ago (and with that too of the 1930's), and looking forward to the problems which lie ahead, we can, I think, feel measured confidence that the general lines of the policies pursued by the Western democracies are sound. If complacency is unjustified, so too is defeatism or despair.

If the free nations, together, with patience and persistence, follow the lines of international policy now laid down, 1954 may bring us closer to the kind of world for which all right-thinking and peace-loving men and women pray.

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