

States gave rise to considerable discussion at the October meeting, and it is apparent that much remains to be done in both countries before the situation can be regarded as acceptable.

The Commission was unable to agree on the terms of a joint recommendation to both governments for the apportionment of the waters of the Waterton and Belly Rivers between the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta. A separate report on the matter has been forwarded to the Canadian Government by the Canadian Commissioners, as provided in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

In the field of defence relationships between Canada and the United States, rapid progress is being made in the establishment of the jointly-operated system for warning of the approach of hostile aircraft and for the control of interceptor aircraft, including the construction of the Distant Early Warning Line by the United States, and the Mid-Canada Warning Line by Canada.

Our defence arrangements with the United States have been further broadened by the signing of an agreement for co-operation regarding atomic information for mutual defence purposes.

On June 15 an agreement was concluded between the Governments of Canada and the United States to provide for co-operation concerning the civil uses of atomic energy.

2. Latin America

The most important development in Latin America was the overthrow of the Peron Government in Argentina, and the beginning of an attempt to reorganize the economic, political, and social affairs of the nation. General Eduardo Lonardi was installed as provisional president on September 22, but gave way a few weeks later to General Pedro E. Aramburu. Dr. Raul Prebisch was borrowed from the Economic Commission for Latin America to investigate and report on the economic and financial situation. As a result of his report immediate measures were put into effect, including the devaluation of the peso by about 25 per cent.

In general elections in Brazil, Juscelino Kubitschek was elected President and Joao Goulart, leader of the Labour Party, Vice-President. Their election was considered a victory for the followers of the late President Vargas. The presidential inauguration was to take place on January 31, 1956; meanwhile the army took steps to strengthen the President-elect's position against any attempt at a coup by his opponents.

Canada was represented at several technical conferences of the Organization of American States. A delegation was sent to the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in March at Caracas, Venezuela; but Canada withdrew from this body in December 1955, as it was found that Canadian interests in this field were adequately covered by other international organs. Canada was also represented at the third meeting of the Inter-American Statistical Institute at Petropolis, Brazil, in June. Observers were sent to the meeting of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History at Mexico, to the opening session of the Permanent Committee of the Inter-American Travel Congress at Washington, and to the eighth meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organization at Washington.