

firmed the need for the continued existence in peacetime of an organization, including the weapons, facilities and command structure, which could operate at the outset of hostilities in accordance with a single air defence plan approved in advance by the national authorities of both our countries. In the view of the Government of the United States, this function has been exercised effectively by the North American Air Defence Command...."

MR. TRUDEAU NEXT PRIME MINISTER  
(Continued from P. 1)

born on October 18, 1921, in Montreal, graduated with honours in law from the University of Montreal and was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1943. He received a master of arts degree in political economy from Harvard University, and did post-graduate work in law, economics and political science at the University of Paris and the London School of Economics.

Subsequently, Mr. Trudeau was employed at the Cabinet Secretariat in Ottawa, and then practised law, specializing in labour law and civil liberties cases in the Province of Quebec. In 1961 he was appointed Associate Professor of Law at the University of Montreal, where he taught constitutional law, civil liberties and, while on the staff of the Institute of Public Law, carried out research.

Mr. Trudeau was a delegate to the France-Canada Interparliamentary Association meetings in Paris in April 1966. He also served as a Canadian delegate to the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly from September to December 1966, where he was a member of the Special Political Committee. Last February, Mr. Trudeau toured French-speaking African states on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs to determine the role Canada should play in the formation of a French-speaking cultural association.

POLITICAL WRITINGS

Mr. Trudeau wrote extensively during the 1950s and 1960s on reform in politics and the theory and practice of federalism. His articles, essays and manifestoes have appeared in several Canadian and foreign journals, reviews and newspapers. He is also the author of a social study of French-Canadian society entitled *La Grève de l'Amiante*. Last October he published a book entitled *Le Fédéralisme et la Société canadienne-française*, which includes some of his previous articles and essays as well as a critique on federal and constitutional matters. He was one of the founders of the review *Cité Libre*, which became well-known as the mainspring of reform in Quebec during the 1950s and 1960s.

THE VOTING

Convention delegates voted as follows:

	Ballots			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Trudeau	752	964	1,051	1,203
Winters	293	473	621	954E
Turner	277	347	279	195E
Hellyer	330	465	377W	—
Greene	169	104	29E	—
MacEachen	165*	11E	—	—
Martin	277W	—	—	—
Kierans	103E	—	—	—
Henderson	0E	—	—	—
Spoiled	24	15	19	13
Total	2,390	2,379	2,376	2,365

E—Eliminated                      W—Withdrew  
\* Withdrawal note too late to be accepted before next ballot.