

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The following statement was issued on June 25, the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations, by Prime Minister L.B. Pearson:

Men created the United Nations as a guardian for world peace and an instrument for world progress. Today we look back with pride on its first 20 years of existence and accomplishment. Within the limits of its mandate and the world situation in which it has had to operate, the United Nations has done effective work. On occasions, its timely action has prevented the development of situations which could have led to conflict on a wide scale. Equally important, in many parts of the world it has been the unsung instrument of progress in social, economic, humanitarian and other fields of endeavour. As such, it is helping to remove the conditions of insufficiency on which uncertainty and conflict breed.

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In short, the United Nations has become essential to peace in the world, and peaceful progress in turn is the pre-condition for our own self-preservation. It

must continue to serve this end. The vitality of the United Nations today, despite serious problems which have hindered the realization of its full potential, is proof of the unusual endurance of this organization. Perhaps the best evidence for this is the determination among member states to preserve and strengthen the organization and see it continue as the custodian of world peace.

If humanity is to take full advantage of the opportunities that science and technology provide, we have no choice but to co-operate, not only on an international scale but right down to the level of the individual. In today's highly complex and inter-dependent society, the individual's sphere of influence rapidly increases as his functions become ever more specialized. Self-sufficiency is an ideal of yesterday; co-operation is the necessity of today and tomorrow, as the General Assembly recognized when proclaiming this twentieth anniversary of the United Nations as International Co-operation Year. Co-operation with and through the United Nations is thus the only rational answer to the threat of war. Our legacy to future generations may well be measured by our response to this challenge.

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MORE AID TO LATIN AMERICA

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently announced new arrangements for co-operation in the financing of development projects in Latin America under an agreement reached between the Inter-American Development Bank and the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. Under this agreement, the Canadian Government will provide up to \$15 million to finance sales of Canadian capital goods and related services to Latin America.

OFFICIALS CONFER

Mr. Sharp and Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, met recently with officers of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Export Credits Insurance Corporation in a ceremony marking a formal exchange of letters between the Bank and the Corporation, signed by Felipe Herrera, President of the Bank, and H.T. Aitken, President of ECIC.

The \$15 million set aside is over and above the \$10 million in development loans provided under an agreement Canada signed with the Bank on December 4, 1964, for economic, technical and educational assistance to Latin American countries.

The new agreement will provide financing for foreign-exchange requirements on projects in Latin America. In co-operation with the Bank, ECIC will administer this long-term financing under the Canadian Government's export-financing programme.

NOT A LIMIT

In announcing the agreement, Mr. Sharp said that the \$15 million was not to be regarded as the limit of Canadian financing available to Latin America in the form of long-term credits. Projects presented

direct to ECIC by Canadian exporters for financing under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act would, he stated, continue to be considered. Provisions of this Section would also apply to the loans financed jointly with the Bank. Commercial interest rates would be applied and payments spread over periods of up to 20 years.

The new agreement makes it possible for Canadian exporters to participate in extensive projects in Latin America sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank.

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HISTORIC ARTILLERY

Weapons of war have changed almost incredibly since primitive cannons were used at the Battle of Crécy over 600 years ago. The history of some of the changes that have taken place since firearms appeared over 600 years ago is shown by new exhibits at two of Canada's national historic sites - Fort Wellington at Prescott, Ontario, and Fort Lennox at Ile-aux-Noix, Quebec.

Using actual weapons as well as pictures, both exhibits present the history of artillery up to the latter part of the nineteenth century. The oldest gun illustrated is the "pot de fer" used at Crécy in 1346. Others include the cannon used to fortify Champlain's habitation at Quebec in 1609.

The Canadian Historic Sites Division of the Department of National Resources has designed the two displays as a "primer course" in artillery. Field guns, garrison guns, siege guns, carronades, mortars, howitzers are all represented. The exhibits explain how each was fired and the tactical purpose for which it was used.