

## SITUATION IN VIETNAM

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was asked in a recent television and radio interview how he thought recent events in Vietnam affected the prospects for peace. Mr. Martin replied that he had been encouraged by the statement of Vietnam's Foreign Minister, which, he said, "had clarified the situation somewhat". There were more cogent reasons now, Mr. Martin said, for believing that, if the bombing were stopped, "there would be talks". He declared that the position of the Canadian Government, which he had outlined in the United Nations General Assembly last September, was more valid now.

In reply to a question regarding the "sincerity of Hanoi" and the suggestion that its apparent change of attitude heralded a "propaganda offensive", Mr. Martin said: "Well, this is always possible and this is why one has got to be careful about the steps that one is taking, but our position is simply this: we want the war to end, we believe that a cessation of the bombing would transfer the onus, we believe there is a clearer indication now that if the bombing stopped there would be talks."

Asked if he were "satisfied with the Washington

response to the new situation", Mr. Martin declared: "I won't be satisfied until the war comes to an end. The U.S. Secretary of State has said that these indications of a willingness to talk are being examined — I can't quarrel with that statement. I understand the care that Mr. Rusk must take in these matters, but I have a different responsibility of course. I am no less interested, I am sure, in seeing the war brought to an end than he is, but because our responsibilities are different, our immediate reactions are bound to be different."

Mr. Martin went on to say that representatives of Canada and the United States had conferred "during the past few days" on Canada's point of view.

### POSSIBLE VISIT BY COMMISSIONER

The External Affairs Minister, asked if he thought a visit to Vietnam would be valuable, replied that, had he thought so, he would have gone a long time ago. He would be interested in going now, he said, if he thought that such a mission would produce constructive results. Mr. Martin conceded the possibility that the Canadian Commissioner would go to Hanoi "very soon".

Cultural Committee of the General Assembly and in 1958 he served as President of the Economic and Social Council.

In May 1964, he became Secretary of the Treasury Board.

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Picard, born in October 1927 in Quebec City, took B.A. and B. Phil. degrees at Laval University, and later received a doctorate in business from Harvard University.

Dr. Picard has provided research and consultative services for several industries, including the aluminum, printing, electronics, chemical products, railways, paper and wood products industries. He has also acted as a consultant to major Canadian and international companies.

In June 1966, he was appointed Industrial Inquiry Commissioner to investigate certain matters connected with the settlement of a dispute affecting longshoring operations and related trades in the ports of Montreal, Trois-Rivières and Quebec.

### MISS MCDUGALL AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the appointment of Miss Pamela Ann McDougall as the new Canadian Ambassador to Poland, succeeding Mr. Norman Berlis, who recently returned to Ottawa to become Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs. Miss McDougall is the second woman appointed to ambassadorial rank in Canada's foreign service, the

## NEW CBC HEAD NAMED

Prime Minister L.B. Pearson recently announced the appointment of Dr. George F. Davidson as President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and of Dr. Laurent A. Picard as Vice-President. Doctors Davidson and Picard take up their appointments effective February 1.

### PRESIDENT

Dr. Davidson, born at Bass River, Nova Scotia, in April 1909, is a graduate of the University of British Columbia and Harvard University.

He served as Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department of National Health and Welfare, from the date of the Department's creation in November 1944. He was chiefly responsible for the inauguration of the Canadian Family Allowances programme in 1945 and for the Universal Old Age Security Programme in 1952. He was Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration from April 1960 to 1963.

In February 1963, Dr. Davidson was appointed Director of the Bureau of Government Organization in the Privy Council Office. In this capacity he had the responsibility of reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Glassco Commission on Government Organization and of presenting proposals to the Government with respect to their implementation.

From 1946 to 1958, Dr. Davidson also served as a member of Canadian delegations to the United Nations Social Commission, Economic and Social Council and General Assembly. In 1953 he was elected Chairman of the Social, Humanitarian and