

NEW NAVAL JACK

A new jack has been approved for Canadian warships. At a ceremony on March 13, aboard the aircraft carrier *Bonaventure*, the jack was presented to the fleet by General Jean V. Allard, Chief of the Defence Staff.

The naval jack, which is smaller than the national flag, flies on the bow of the ship, while the national flag, which will continue to serve as an ensign, flies on the stern.

The new jack is a white flag incorporating Canada's flag in the upper quarter next to the hoist or staff, with the naval crown, fouled anchor and eagle combined in dark blue on the fly.

The jack is usually flown by ships in harbour during the day. It is also flown when a warship is under way and dressed with masthead flags for ceremonial occasions or when displaying the flag of

royalty (including the Governor-General's flag), or when escorting a warship that has royalty on board. It is never flown by shore establishments.

Until 1965, Canadian warships flew the blue ensign as the jack, showing the union flag in the upper quarter next to the hoist and the Canadian coat-of-arms in the fly. Subsequently, the Canadian flag was used also as a jack by HMC warships.

The use of a jack is widespread among many navies. In former days, when warships and merchant ships looked very much alike and both flew the same ensign, the jack was flown exclusively by ships of war. Later, though the difference in appearance between warships and merchant ships was generally more obvious, the need remained to prevent any masquerading under false colours for purposes of piracy, unlawful aggression, or improper aggrandisement.

FIGHTING RACIAL INEQUITY

On International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, March 21, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, issued the following statement:

By a resolution adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in 1966, March 21 was designated as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. At the current twenty-second session a further resolution was adopted, calling upon member states to observe the day. The Canadian Government believes that observance of the day will serve to remind all Canadians that their efforts must be untiring in order to achieve a world free from all forms of racial discrimination. Only through a continuous process of education and through the observance of such occasions as today, can the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms be adequately strengthened.

TEHRAN CONFERENCE

The United Nations has been responsible for considerable progress toward this objective, and this year's observance of March 21 is especially significant during International Year for Human Rights. The United Nations is convoking an international conference next month at Tehran to review the human rights programme and to consider measures and methods to more effectively assure human rights to all the world's people. One of the items on the conference's agenda is concerned with the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general, and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular.

In August 1966, Canada signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Canadian Government is continuing with

the necessary process of consultation with the provinces in the expectation that it will be possible for Canada to ratify this Convention at an early date.

I commend the observance of this day to all Canadians. I hope that all of us will determine to do our utmost to ensure that not only Canadians, but people throughout the world, will enjoy freedom from racial discrimination.

CANADA-ROMANIA TRADE PACT

Mr. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, signed on March 22 a three-year trade agreement between Canada and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of Romania by Vasile Rauta, Deputy Minister of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade.

FIRST POST-WAR AGREEMENT

The new trade agreement, which is the first between Canada and Romania following the Second World War, is a further step in the expansion of Canada's relations with that country. It is based on the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Romania has undertaken to purchase Canadian goods to a minimum value of \$9 million during the three years of the agreement and to give consideration to Canada as a source of supply of competitive goods required by Romania.

The new pact, which is designed to expand and diversify trade between the two countries, will result in new opportunities for Canadian exports. Representatives of Romanian state-trading enterprises are already in Canada for the purpose of both buying and selling under the new most-favoured-nation trading arrangement.