

the United States, France and Turkey announced their intention of establishing the proposed organization, and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have made known their desire to participate in it. The sponsoring states hope that it will be possible to obtain the co-operation and, preferably, the participation of most of the Middle Eastern states in the proposed organization.

Through the United Nations, Canada continued actively to encourage the Arab states and Israel to compose their differences, either by direct negotiations or with the aid of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. The Canadian Parliament approved in July a contribution of \$600,000 toward the relief and resettlement programme. It was announced that Parliament might be asked for a further contribution early in 1953 if the Agency's programme met with operative success and if other nations came forward with comparable contributions. Canada served during 1952 on the Assembly's Negotiating Committee, which attempted actively to widen the basis of financial support for the programme of the Relief and Works Agency.

Also through the United Nations, Canada became involved in the problems of Tunisia and Morocco. The issues in this area include not only the nature of the legal relationship established by the protectorate treaties with France, but also political considerations such as the capacity for self-government of the peoples concerned and conflicting views regarding local conditions and the jurisdiction of the United Nations. A group of African and Asian states, who claimed that developments in North Africa endangered international peace and security, failed in several attempts during 1951 and early 1952 to have the Tunisian and Moroccan questions considered by United Nations organs, but both these problems were thoroughly debated at the seventh session of the United Nations in December 1952. France, supported by Australia, Belgium, South Africa, and the United Kingdom, contended that the United Nations was not competent under the Charter to examine the Tunisian and Moroccan issues, since these were essentially within French domestic jurisdiction. A third group of states, which included Canada, New Zealand, the United States, the Scandinavian countries and a majority of Latin-American nations, could not fully accept the legal arguments regarding the incompetence of the United Nations but had doubts as to the legality and the political wisdom of an attempt by the United Nations to interfere directly in North Africa. Canada therefore supported resolutions sponsored by a number of Latin-American states expressing the hope that the parties would continue negotiations on an urgent basis and appealing to them to refrain from acts likely to aggravate the present tension. These resolutions carried by a large majority.

Canada's relations with specific countries in Europe and the Middle East have also been affected by the opening of new missions and the exchange of goodwill visits. In view of the fact that the North Atlantic Council was to convene in February 1952, at Lisbon, it was particularly appropriate that arrangements were completed before the meeting for the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Canada and its fellow NATO member, Portugal. Early in 1952, a resident diplomatic officer was appointed to Helsinki, the first Canada has had in Finland, although the Canadian Minister to Sweden has been accredited to Finland since