

under the Council of Europe, it is possible now for an individual citizen to take action against individual governments and to seek redress against violations of human rights.

The inspiration for all of this came, of course, from the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, but here only has begun, in concrete form, the establishment of the machinery to give effect to declarations of nations at the United Nations for the protection of human rights.

The Council's aim in social matters is to ensure that citizens of one member country resident in another receive, as far as possible, the same social benefits as the nationals of the country in which they reside; and, secondly, to raise the standard of social security and welfare as high as possible in all member countries. The entry into force of the European Social Charter in 1965 marked an important step towards the realization of these aims. There are also a number of other agreements in force dealing with social security, medical assistance and public health. The Council has also created a European Pharmacopoeia Commission to set common standards for pharmaceutical products.

The Council's educational and cultural activities are looked after by the Council for Cultural Co-operation, whose work covers the fields of higher education and research, general and technical education, youth and out-of-school education, cinema and television and general cultural activities. States which have signed the European Cultural Convention, for example, Spain and the Holy See, can also take part in the Organization's educational and cultural work. The aims of the Council for Cultural Co-operation are to preserve and enrich Europe's cultural heritage, to spread knowledge of new educational techniques, to promote research and exchanges of teachers and students.

I mention these things. Someone may well say, "That is all very well and good—that is in Europe. What does it have to do with us?" Well, I think it has everything to do with us. We are living in an interdependent world. We are living in a world that has not yet obtained release from the dangers of the conventional or nuclear war. I remember when I was a young man listening to Aristide Briand speaking from the rostrum of the Bâtiment électoral, in Geneva, pleading for a united states of Europe, pleading for

unity between Germany and France and pleading for the elimination of war. Then I also recall, as honourable senators will recall, the Declaration of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, by which nations renounced wars as an instrument of national policy. All this was followed by war; followed by Hitler's war and by the war of Mussolini and Hirohito. We know the destructive consequences that ensued.

All that I have been saying today is to describe the Council of Europe, the seemingly minor steps, one by one, powerful instruments to keep the peace. If unity can come to Europe through this kind of an organization, it is something that deserves our interest, and something which should provoke our knowledge and justify the attention of a Canadian parliamentary delegation. Most European institutions essential for the success of international collaboration in Europe today were inspired by the Council of Europe.

Most European institutions were inspired by the Council of Europe and send their annual reports to the Assembly; for example, the European communities, the European Free Trade Association, the European Space Organization and the European Conferences of Ministers of Justice, Education and Transport. Even non-European bodies, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, on which Canada serves, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO and the International Labour Organization, follow this procedure to obtain the support and arouse the interest of European parliamentary opinion for their work.

Honourable senators, I do not intend to detain members of the Senate. I might add that the President of the Privy Council and I were asked to make statements before the Assembly. Following our statements, each member of the delegation was given the opportunity to reply to questions, both political and economic.

In my statement to the Assembly, I spoke of Canada's relations with Europe, of the desire of this country to maintain close relations with the continent from which we have sprung. I pointed out that we enjoyed close friendship with the United States, that Canada and the United States had a mutual exchange of goods of greater dollar value than any other two countries in the world. I said, furthermore, that there was no sense in failing to disclose the might of the United States in the numbers of its people and in its