

on for another year. The Soviet Union and the five countries which usually support it have boycotted the Interim Committee from its inception. Because of the absence of these countries, India was opposed to continuing the Committee.

COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

Canada voted with the majority of nine to two in the working committee of the Commission for Conventional Armaments to decide that discussions on the regulation and reduction of armed forces and armaments would be ineffectual until the Soviet Union and the other big powers agreed on the forces to be made available to the Security Council and on a system for the international control of atomic energy. Peace treaties with Germany and Japan were also an essential preliminary. The decision will be referred to the Commission (which is composed of the same members as the working committee) and to the Security Council for approval. This decision comes two months after a somewhat similar decision of the Atomic Energy Commission that its discussions

be suspended until prospects for agreement should improve.

The seventh session of the Economic and Social Council opened in Geneva on July 19 with a record agenda of 50 items, six of which were dropped during the first week. The Council set up three committees (Economic, Social and Human Rights) consisting of representatives of all 18 member countries. It also established two 12-member committees - a Co-ordination Committee and a Procedure and Organization Committee - with Canada a member of the former. The three committees of the whole began discussion on the reports of the various permanent Commissions.

Canada's three-year term on the Council comes to an end on December 31, 1948.

Mrs. Donald B. Sinclair, Executive Assistant to the Canadian Deputy Minister of Welfare, and chairman of the International Children's Emergency Fund's 10-nation Programme Committee, presided over a meeting of the Committee in Paris from July 3 to July 5.

A meeting of the 26-nation Executive Board opened in Ge-

neva on July 16 to consider the recommendations of the Programme Committee. Mrs. Sinclair, who has served as Canada's representative on the Executive Board from its beginning in January, 1947, again represented Canada.

The Executive Board recommended extension of the Fund's aid to German children in all zones from which applications have been received (i.e. the three western zones). It is also planned to extend operations in the Far East.

The Fund is currently helping to supply a daily supplementary meal for some 4,500,000 children and pregnant and nursing women in 12 European countries and in China. Much of the large quantity of food which has been shipped has come from Canada. Canada has been the main source of supply for meat and has also supplied a considerable amount of powdered milk. Canada has contributed \$5,200,000 to the Fund and is one of 21 nations that so far have given their financial support. A provisional budget of \$78,000,000 for 1949 was adopted by the Board.

CANADA'S AIR POLICY ABROAD

The concepts behind Canada's stand in international civil aviation are common to many states:

- 1) the sovereignty of every state in the air above it;
- 2) international regulation of world air routes in place of restrictive national barriers;
- 3) competitive conditions which permit rewards for efficient operation of airlines;
- 4) prevention of unfair competition between airlines of different states. Canada believes that rates should be established by an international body; and
- 5) maintenance of the princi-

ple of non-discrimination and equal opportunity of all states to share in the world's air traffic.

Canada has already accepted the Transit Agreement, covering the first two Freedoms of the Air, in the belief that its action would contribute to the cause of world peace. In so doing it gave up the bargaining power its broad expanses might give in restricting the flight of others. Any country may now land in and fly over Canadian territories. The traffic rights of Freedoms Three, Four and Five are still reserved by Canada for bilateral agreements.

The Canadian Government, while continuously striving for a multilateral agreement which would remove or reduce

the necessity for bilaterals, has nevertheless produced, with the development of its own international services and the conclusion of its bilateral agreements, a fairly consistent pattern. Canada has agreements with the United Kingdom, Ireland and Newfoundland covering operations across the North Atlantic to each of these countries. It has an agreement with the United Kingdom providing for the operation of a Canadian air service to Bermuda and British territories in the West Indies. There is an agreement with the United States by which numerous trans-border routes are exchanged. Another agreement is with Australia and in principle with New Zealand covering the operation of a trans-Pacific air service.