

made in the past and are summarized in part in Paragraph 36 of the report of the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations dated May 31, 1965. We believe it is important that these kinds of idea be followed up and that some solution be found to a problem which we anticipate will become increasingly urgent if major contributors are to retain their confidence in and support for future United Nations efforts in this field.

PRIORITY OF EFFORTS AT PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS

I should not wish to conclude my remarks about Canada's general views on peace keeping without referring to our belief that peaceful settlement of

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FIRST FRANCO-CANADIAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently announced the signing by the French Ambassador, His Excellency François Leduc, and himself, of the first general cultural agreement between France and Canada.

The new instrument aims at establishing a framework for co-operation in the cultural field between France and Canada, in the light of current conditions. This initiative is in accord with the desire expressed by General de Gaulle and the Prime Minister during their meeting in Paris in January 1964, for a policy of close co-operation between the two countries.

STRENGTHEN ALL BONDS

The aims of the agreement, which consists of a preamble, 11 articles and an exchange of letters, are to strengthen the traditional ties of Franco-Canadian friendship by developing cultural, scientific, technical and artistic exchanges and to encourage the dissemination of the French language.

The means by which these ends are to be attained are outlined in the 11 articles of the agreement. The exchanges to be carried out will involve films, television, radio and publication. A joint Franco-Canadian commission will be set up to facilitate this increased co-operation, to examine how the present agreement can best be implemented and, in particular, to draw up a programme for submission to the two governments.

ROLE OF THE PROVINCES

An exchange of letters between the two governments is included as part of the agreement, which will enable the Canadian provinces to make their own agreements with France, either within the framework provided by the general agreement (and the exchange of letters) or within the assent of the Canadian Government.

disputes must logically take precedence over arrangements to prevent hostilities from taking place or to restore conditions of order and security. Article 33 of the Charter is quite specific that the parties to any dispute shall "first of all" seek a solution by "peaceful means of their own choice". But even if a solution by such means is not found and the dispute is referred to the United Nations and peace-keeping arrangements are decided upon, we believe that a continuing obligation rests upon the governments concerned to strive to settle their differences. My Government, for one, will find it increasingly difficult to participate in peace-keeping operations, especially those that may be financed voluntarily, if we are not at the same time convinced that efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement are being pursued vigorously....

In announcing the agreement, Mr. Martin said that, during the previous few years, new opportunities for exchange had developed and new possibilities for Franco-Canadian co-operation had appeared. The agreement had been designed, he pointed out, to take advantage of these developments. As a result of it cultural exchanges between France and Canada would henceforth be better co-ordinated, would present greater and more varied opportunities, and would be substantially increased.

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FRANCO-CANADIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Representatives of the French and Canadian Governments met in Ottawa recently to examine the principal aspects of economic, financial and commercial relations between the two countries, within the framework of the Franco-Canadian Economic Committee, created in 1949. The two delegations studied the possibilities for further developing these relations and also considered certain international problems of common interest.

The French and Canadian delegations were led respectively by Messrs. Tanguy de Courson, Minister Plenipotentiary and Head of the Service of Bilateral Agreements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and J.H. Warren, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and included representatives of the various departments concerned from both countries.

These consultations reflect the desire of both governments to intensify and broaden relations and co-operation between the two countries, notably in the economic, financial and commercial fields.

The two delegations envisage further consultations at a further meeting of the Committee in Paris next year.

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(Continued on P. 4)