

closely related to practical problems or to an implementation at home of resolutions approved by the Assembly (this is of course true of most Latin American countries).

Cuba is also in arrears in its payments to the UNEF Special Account for 1957-58 and 1958-59, for which periods no payments had been made as of the date of this letter. Cuba abstained in the vote last year on the Assembly resolution providing for the continuation of the Force on the basis of a budget of \$19 million and for maintaining the regular scale of assessment as the basis for financing the Force. In its recent reply to the Secretary-General's enquiry seeking the views of all member states as to the means for financing UNEF, Cuba again paid lip service to the principle of collective responsibility, but considered that, within this principle, the scale of assessment should be weighed so that the permanent members of the Security Council would pay 80 per cent of the cost, the balance being assessed by the Fifth Committee in accordance with the financial possibilities of members and their interest in the establishment of UNEF.

Following the revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power early in January 1959, it was thought that some considerable change in Cuba's policies in the United Nations might be expected, considering some of the rather extreme features and tendencies of the revolutionary movement. However, no radical change appears to have developed so far, no doubt because of the existing and more pressing economic and political problems at home, and because of the vital need for Cuba to remain on good terms with the United States. At the resumed thirteenth session of the General Assembly in February and March, 1959, the Cuban delegate often expressed during the debates which were confined to the question of the future of the Cameroons, views that probably were the most extreme of those expressed by all Latin American delegates; but this attitude was not reflected in the votes (except on procedural matters), where Cuba joined the other Latin American and Western countries. On the other hand, at the outset of the current Assembly, Cuba abstained on the U.S. moratorium resolution on Chinese representation where before they had voted in favour.

The Department would therefore like to be informed of any developments of significance affecting Cuba's attitude towards the United Nations and its problems, particularly of indications that some radical tendency might develop in the Cuban position. Reports would also be welcomed on official Cuban views regarding United Nations matters generally and an opinions or assessments which may, from time to time, appear in the Cuban press.

At the 1958 Conference on the Law of the Sea, Cuba voted against the Canadian proposal for a 6-mile territorial-sea limit and a further 6-mile exclusive fishing zone, and voted in favour of the United States proposal, which differed from the Canadian in that it provided for the recognition of "traditional" fishing rights in the outer 6-mile fishing zone. You will find, in the Embassy in Havana, a number of reports from the Department on developments on the law of the sea since the 1958 Conference. Canada has now begun preparations for the 1960 Conference of the Law of the Sea, which will attempt to find a solution to the questions of territorial-sea and fishery limits. I think it would be helpful if you could provide us with any indication of the views of the new Cuban Government on these questions and on the type of solution likely to prove capable of obtaining two-thirds majority support at the next Conference.

You will find, as your predecessor did, and as indeed most of our envoys to Latin America have done, that a major part of your time will be given to the promotion of Canadian trade and to cultural matters.

In am sure that your Commercial Secretary in Havana will appreciate your intervention on his behalf at levels which might be less accessible to him. In the first four months of 1959, Canadian imports from Cuba reached \$2.2 million, or almost half a million more than for the same period last year. Raw sugar was again the main import, valued at over \$1 million; pineapples, rum, confectionery and cigar leaf were among the other major imports for the period. Exports to Cuba for the same period decreased from \$5.5 in 1958 to \$4.3 million in