

NEW MEASURES AGAINST RHODESIA

The Department of External Affairs has announced the adoption under the United Nations Act, 1947, of Order-in-Council PC 1968-2339, dated December 20, which will implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 253 of May 29, 1968. The resolution, which provided for comprehensive sanctions against trade and financial relations with Rhodesia, was adopted by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Compliance with its mandatory provisions is an international legal obligation on all United Nations members. The sanctions are intended to persuade, through pressure on Rhodesia's economy, the illegal regime of Mr. Ian Smith and his associates to give up their rebellion and permit a return to constitutional government.

The resolution of May 29 imposed few new obligations on Canada, which has had a complete trade embargo (with certain humanitarian exceptions) against Rhodesia since February 1966. In response to a Security Council resolution of December 16, 1966, a set of regulations governing trade with Rhodesia and certain extra-territorial activities of Canadian citizens was established under Order-in-Council PC 1967-323 of February 21, 1967.

The Rhodesia regulations that have now been

adopted maintain these features of the previous ones; a new aspect involves financial transactions. It is now illegal for Canadians to send money to Rhodesia unless it is for the purpose of a pension or annuity benefit or for medical, educational or humanitarian purposes. Another provision of the new Regulations is designed to prevent flights by Canadian aircraft to Rhodesia and the co-ordination of air services between Canadian and Rhodesian aircraft.

The Government also intends, by administrative action for which it already has legislative authority, to implement the Security Council's prohibition on the entry to Canada of persons travelling on Rhodesian passports and of persons, other than Canadians, who have assisted, or may assist, the unlawful actions of the illegal regime.

The Regulations provide for application to the Minister of Trade and Commerce for a ruling whether, in borderline cases, a particular act is prohibited.

Canada's compliance with the resolution has been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and details of the new Regulations are being brought to the attention of Canadian business firms and financial institutions.

INSTITUTE OF INDIAN STUDIES

Canadian colleges and universities with an interest in Indian studies have been invited to apply for membership in the Canadian Institute of Indian Studies, which has just been established. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 35, dated August 28, 1968, Page 1.)

The new organization, to be known as the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute in honour of the late Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, has its head office at McGill University. Other founding members are the Universities of British Columbia and Toronto and the National Library of Canada.

The main objective of the Institute is "to promote and foster growth of research in Indian studies in Canadian universities and thereby contribute to greater understanding of Indian life and culture" in Canada.

Programmes of studies and research in India in the fields of humanities and social sciences will be undertaken by scholars chosen from Canadian universities and colleges. The Institute will also support other academic programmes and activities relating to India and will acquire library materials for distribution among the founding members.

There will be two advisory councils, one in India and the other in Canada. The Indian costs of the Institute will be met out of the fund of counter-part rupees accruing from Canadian food and commodity aid to India. The maintenance costs of the institute in India are estimated to be about \$450,000 during the first three years.

CHEVRIER RETIRES

Mr. Lionel Chevrier retired from the public service at the end of 1968. Prime Minister Trudeau, speaking of Mr. Chevrier's lifelong contribution to the public life of Canada said: "Few Canadians can equal Mr. Chevrier's record of service. On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, I should like to express to Mr. Chevrier my good wishes upon his return to private life."

Mr. Chevrier was first elected to the House of Commons in 1935. His first office was that of Parliamentary Assistant to the late C.D. Howe, then Minister of Munitions and Supply. In 1945 he joined the King Government as Minister of Transport, a post he held for ten years. In this post, he played a key role in the negotiations leading up to the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Mr. Chevrier left the Government in 1954 to become the first President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The construction of the Seaway was largely accomplished under his leadership.

Mr. Chevrier returned to the House of Commons in 1957 and became President of the Privy Council in the St. Laurent Government. He joined the Pearson Government in 1963 as Minister of Justice and Quebec Leader, posts he held until his resignation in 1964 to become Canadian High Commissioner in London. He returned to Canada in 1967 as Ambassador and Commissioner-General for visits of Heads of State to Expo 67.

Mr. Chevrier has since carried out two important missions for the Government, the first to the French-speaking nations of Africa, to study opportunities for effective Canadian aid to these countries, and the