

U.N.E.S.C.O. It is, of course, possible as the time for the 10th Conference approaches, greater interest may be manifested and, if so, I shall promptly report.

4. The only agency of the O.A.S. with headquarters in Brazil is the Inter-American Juridical Committee. The United States of America has a permanent representative on this Committee, Mr. George Hodges Owen. Mr. Owen is a personal friend and has recently sent me the draft report of the Committee on Uniformity of Legislation in International Cooperation in Judicial Procedures. I suspect, with all respect to the other members of the Committee, that the report has been largely prepared by Mr. Owen, for it emphasizes that both in the United States and Canada, many of the questions under study are matters not for the Federal Legislatures but for the States and Provinces respectively and stresses that procedures based on the English Common Law are in force in most of the States of the Union and in nine of the ten Provinces of Canada. From time to time, Mr. Owen has asked me questions about Canadian systems of law, and I think his reference to Canada in the draft report is to reinforce his argument that many of the suggestions put forward in the Committee discussions are not practicable for the countries in the Americas, which have a fixed division of powers between the Federal and State (or Provincial) Legislatures.

5. During the recent visit of the Canadian Goodwill and Trade Mission headed by the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Mr. Howe and other officials had several conversations with leading members of the Brazilian Government but I cannot recollect that any question was raised which even remotely touched Canada's participation in the O.A.S.

6. My conclusion is that Brazil would probably welcome Canada's participation in the O.A.S., because the feeling of both the Government and the people is one of exceeding friendliness to Canada. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that, after the United States, Brazil is the most populous of the other States and, to a limited degree, keeps aloof from the Spanish speaking Republics. In other words, it regards itself as No. 2 in the Union; if Canada should join, the Brazilians might feel that, having regard to our greater trade and greater national wealth, we would elbow them out of this position. If, in any controversy, we should agree with the United States, we might be represented as simply following the United States line as a satellite; if, on the other hand, we disagreed with the United States, the effort might be made to use Canada as the spear-head of the opposition. It is properly pointed out in Mr. Wrong's despatch of September 25th, 1952, that there is a lack of interest on the part of the Canadian public in the O.A.S. It may be unfortunate but I cannot conceive of very many of our people becoming very interested in a dispute between Paraguay and Brazil, unless, indeed, the issues involved should be such as to threaten world peace.

7. In Cuba, on the other hand, between 1949-1951, I found a much greater interest in the O.A.S., probably due to the fact that the O.A.S. was called upon to adjudicate differences between Cuba and the Dominican Republic.