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SECURITY COUNCIL AND ECOSOC MUST GROW

"While the question of expanding the Security Council and the Economic and Social is a matter that affects all states represented here," Mr. Arthur R. Smith, Canadian representative on the Special Political Committee of the United Nations, stated on November 7, "it does have a more direct bearing on those states from areas suffering from inadequate representation, and it is apparent to us that any successful solution to correct this imbalance will have to grow out of the desire by those states who will benefit the most from the enlargement of the Councils."

Mr. Smith then proceeded to discuss the Canadian point of view on these issues in detail:

"... Before setting out my delegation's views, I should like to thank the distinguished representative of Argentina for his most helpful opening statement recalling the intricate course of discussions during past sessions of the General Assembly on this item on enlargement of the Security Council and ECOSOC. He also made a number of interesting suggestions for dealing with the procedural problems involved in enlargement, on which I should like to comment a little later in this statement.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

"I think it might be relevant to recall to distinguished delegates here the warm and sincere words of welcome extended by all

delegations since the opening of this session to our 17 new member states. Indeed, I am particularly pleased that the representatives of two of these states are now my neighbours on this Committee. When we and other delegations welcomed the admission of these states, we also welcomed the contribution each of them would be able to make to the United Nations, and looked forward to their active participation in our deliberations. It is perhaps significant therefore... to point out that the item now under discussion in this Committee involves an active attempt to translate those words into deeds, by giving meaningful opportunities for the new members to participate in the United Nations work.

AFRO-ASIAN INTERESTS INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED

"The political and economic developments that have taken place in the world since 1945 and the great increase in the number of member states have created a situation in which the composition of the two Councils of the United Nations no longer adequately reflects the interests of Africa and Asia. The Canadian delegation has long believed that these countries were not proportionately represented on the Councils, and that the only satisfactory way to remedy the imbalance was to enlarge their membership to an extent consonant with efficiency of operation. It seems incredible that this legitimate wish on the part of the majority of states represented at the United

Nations has been frustrated these past five years; that debates on the subject have been diverted into fruitless examinations of unsatisfactory substitute half-measures, which would only postpone a realization of proper representation for all areas, and that action has sometimes been prevented for the most irrelevant of reasons. As has been so clearly stated already, if we question the legality of an Assembly decision reached without the participation of a non-member, we shall have to be consistent and question every other Assembly decision reached since 1945. But the large number of new members at this session makes it urgent and imperative that we make progress now. My distinguished colleague from Nigeria has already made it eminently clear that the under-representation of Africa cannot be permitted to continue any longer, while other delegates have drawn attention to the fact that postponement of a decision will only prolong unnecessarily the inevitably deliberate procedures of Charter amendment.

AN IMMEDIATE MEASURE

"In this connection, I should like to call attention to the suggestion of my distinguished colleague from Argentina that, since Article 108 of the Charter comprises a two-stage procedure for amendments, we in the Assembly should get on with the first stage without delay and adopt an amendment acceptable to all parties. Then will be the time to concern ourselves over obtaining ratifications, when we are halfway to our goal. In this respect, Article 69 of the Charter could perhaps be of aid in bridging the interim period between voting and ratification, by enabling additional representatives from the now under-represented areas to participate in the deliberations of ECOSOC prior to their formal election.

"It is quite clear from the statements made so far on this item that it is generally recognized that the African and Asian areas are at present seriously under-represented on the Security Council and ECOSOC, and that additional seats should be provided for these areas. I think that the statements have also reflected a primary interest in the enlargement of ECOSOC, which, as a functional body, is of very immediate practical value in assisting the development of new states. Also, because the membership of ECOSOC is not restricted by specific Charter rules or other formal conventions regarding membership, it may be less complicated to adapt to present-day political realities.

ATTACK EASIER OBSTACLES FIRST

"We are, then, agreed that the African and Asian areas are inadequately represented on the Councils. Since it has also been, I think, demonstrated that we must make real progress at this session, I suggest we should proceed first in the direction where the obstacles or possibly areas of disagreement are least evident. If politics is the art of the pos-

sible, we should then perhaps not try to solve both the most difficult and the easiest aspects of this problem all at once. It seems to my delegation that the outlook this year for enlargement of the Security Council is not too encouraging, in spite of the valid reasons advanced for the necessity to reform in this direction. Major political differences inevitably become involved with the purely procedural aspects; and we fear that resultant disagreements with respect to one objective might seriously prejudice reaching a satisfactory solution this year for the other.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES

"It is therefore up to this Committee to determine by what procedure we can adequately satisfy the objective so overwhelmingly expressed here. There are several alternatives open to us that have been suggested during the course of this debate:

(1) *Observer status, as authorized under Article 69 of the Charter:* Representation of this type would be without voting privileges and could therefore, I think, be regarded only as an interim solution. My delegation could not look favourably on any attempt to create in this way a kind of second-class membership for any sovereign state. We could possibly envisage some interim arrangement through observer status that would enable additional representatives to participate in the deliberations of ECOSOC between the time of Assembly approval of additional seats and completion of the ratification process. We repeat, this suggestion could only be considered as an interim measure.

(2) *Redistribution of existing seats:* This second alternative does have the advantage of not requiring Charter amendment, but would, of course, require approval of two-thirds of the member states. Previous speakers have called attention to an important disadvantage of this procedure - the fact that an old injustice would merely be replaced by a new one. This procedure would not, I think...contribute to a harmonious and lasting solution. On the contrary, I fear it would arouse the determined opposition of a formidable number of member states, all of whom are naturally obligated to defend their own regional interests. It might also be a bad precedent, which would give all areas a feeling of insecurity regarding their entitlement. Any attempt to raid these seats would likely arouse far more widespread opposition than has ever been shown toward proposals for simple enlargement. We would also agree with the distinguished representative of Guinea that re-distribution without enlargement would not provide sufficient seats for a satisfactory representation of Africa and Asia.

Perhaps distinguished delegates would permit me to recall, for the record, the present distribution between areas of seats in ECOSOC. The 18 seats are now held as follows: 5 for the permanent members of the Security

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RCAF HEROISM AWARDS

The Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Hugh Campbell, announced recently that two RCAF officers from Toronto had been awarded the Air Force Cross for the courageous part they had played in two widely-separated incidents earlier in the year.

Flying Officer Charles Maxwell Alexander, 29, a navigator with 433 All-Weather Squadron at North Bay, Ontario, was instrumental in saving the life of a pilot and the aircraft in which they were flying last May.

F/O Clive Charles Batcock, 25, a pilot with 422 Squadron based at 4 Fighter Wing in Baden-Scellingen, Germany, was credited with attempting and successfully completing a forced landing at his base in Germany after experiencing a total engine failure, thus saving the lives of persons who might have been endangered by a falling aircraft.

* * * *

TCA WINS AD AWARDS

Trans-Canada Air Lines has taken two top awards in the fields of international newspaper and direct-mail advertising.

The company has been named top airline advertiser in North America for the past year, and second among transportation advertisers on this continent for "consistent excellence in newspaper advertising".

It has also been chosen by the Direct Mail Advertising Association as a major award winner for outstanding direct-mail advertising.

The airline won these newspaper advertising awards against 240 transportation companies, including 69 airlines, to take honors in the 41st Socrates Awards competitions, conducted by Vincent Edwards Publications, New York, which scores newspaper ads on the basis of originality, excellence, appearance, copy and layout.

TCA placed first over all advertisers in 1958, and second in 1959. It has lead all Canadian transportation companies for three consecutive years.

The winning newspaper advertising was prepared by Cockfield Brown and Company Limited in Canada and McCann-Erickson Incorporated in the United States.

A CANADIAN FIRST

According to F.W. Gross, Vice-President of Cockfield Brown, it was, to his knowledge, the first time any Canadian transportation advertiser had won three consecutive Socrates awards in competition with airlines, steamship lines, railways and bus companies throughout this continent.

The airline also topped 300 entries from all over the world to win first prize in the public-service category of a contest sponsored by the Direct Mail Advertising Association.

The prize was awarded for mailings carrying a musical theme, and including a 45 r.p.m. record of 10 Canadian folk songs, one to represent each province. These were posted to more than 60,000 people in Canada and the United States.

The campaign was developed by TCA with another of its agencies - Stanfield, Johnson & Hill Limited.

The awards were accepted by J.A. McGee, TCA Director of Advertising, David Bryce-Buchanan, General Supervisor, Space Advertising, and K. B. Birch, General Supervisor, Printed Advertising, on behalf of the airline.

* * * *

PM CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT

Prime Minister Diefenbaker released on November 10 the text of a personal message he had sent the day before to Senator Kennedy on the outcome of the United States election. The text is as follows:

"I send you this personal message of warm congratulations on your success in yesterday's election and all good wishes as you prepare to take up the heavy burdens of office. It is my confident expectation that the association between our countries will continue in the years to come to be based on friendly co-operation and mutual regard and that such problems as may arise from time to time will be dealt with in the spirit of goodwill which has prevailed in the past."

* * * *

NATURAL GAS IN CANADA

The year 1959 was a period of consolidation for the natural-gas industry. No new major gas pipelines were placed in operation, although additions to established lines exceeded 3,000 miles. The main market areas of Eastern Canada were made accessible to Western gas in 1957-58, and gas production and sales then rose rapidly. The net production of natural gas, which in 1958 was slightly less than 338 million Mcf, rose in 1959 to more than 433 million Mcf.

Both net and gross production reached record levels. At the same time, gas flared and wasted declined to 60 million Mcf. This is still excessive, but government and the industry have been co-operating in recent years to reduce the waste, which in 1959 was about 24 per cent lower than in 1958.

Alberta accounts for more than 70 per cent of the national output, followed by British Columbia with 16 per cent, Saskatchewan with 8 per cent and Ontario with 4 per cent. The remainder came from New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories.

The value of net production exceeded \$40 million, rising more than 25 per cent over that of 1958. The average unit value, however, increased only slightly.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes rose in all 10 regional cities during September and October 1960, with increases ranging from a fractional 0.1 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina to 1.1 per cent both in Montreal and Toronto.

Changes in the food indexes, largely seasonal in nature, followed patterns similar to those shown in the total indexes, with city food indexes up in all 10 cities. Increases ranged from 0.3 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina to 3.1 per cent both in Ottawa and Toronto.

Other group indexes showed more varied results. Shelter indexes were unchanged in three cities, down in three and up in the remaining four. Clothing indexes were up in seven cities, lower in one and unchanged in two. Household-operation indexes were higher in four cities, lower in three and unchanged in the remaining three. The indexes for "other" commodities and services were unchanged in seven of the 10 regional cities and higher in the other three.

MORE TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED

Plans are being made in every province in Canada to undertake or expand training for unemployed workers. This was revealed during the thirty-first meeting of the Vocational Training Advisory Council, which ended its two-day session in Ottawa on November 4.

Training for unemployed workers is provided under the terms of Schedule M, part of the Federal-Provincial Training Agreements. Recently the Federal Government agreed to pay 75 per cent of the costs of training, provided the number of training days *per annum* exceeded 7 per cent of the adult population of the province concerned.

The members of the Council agreed that, although increased training was not the complete answer to the problem of unemployment, it could go a long way toward alleviating the problem.

MINISTER ADDRESSES MEETING

Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, said he was pleased with the response of the provinces to the changes made in Schedule M. He said a number of provinces had indicated they were doubling their programmes and said that one province planned to increase its training of the unemployed by 400 per cent.

Mr. Starr said that reference had often been made to the lack of facilities in some of the provinces to accommodate training programmes. He added that, to overcome these deficiencies, it might be necessary to launch a programme of accelerated construction.

The Minister referred to the school "drop-out" problem, and observed that hundreds of boys and girls were leaving school without sufficient education or training to meet the requirements of industry. Coupled with this,

he said, were such factors as the movement over the past 10 years of some 400,000 persons from farm jobs to industry. He suggested that a programme to encourage children to stay in school and a broad programme of training would help to fit these people better for gainful employment.

Stressing the need for training, Mr. Starr said that, while registrations were on the increase at National Employment Offices, there were large numbers of unfilled job vacancies because people did not have the necessary skills to fill them.

CALL FOR NATIONAL MEETING

After hearing a report on the training of technicians, Council members agreed it was time steps were taken to establish or identify levels of certification on which training could be based, and perhaps to adopt common terminology to describe technician training.

It was stated that a number of organizations were certifying technicians and developing their own levels of training as well as different names and designations for the technicians who reached these levels.

The members approved a resolution requesting that the Department of Labour call an early conference of all interested organizations. No date was suggested, however. In the meantime, a committee of Council was appointed to discuss the problem and to bring recommendations back to the next Council, which will meet in April, 1961.

FIRST CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced the appointment of Mr. John Harrison Cleveland, at present head of the United States Division of the Department of External Affairs, as Canada's first resident Ambassador to Finland.

From 1949 to 1959, the Canadian Ambassador to Sweden was simultaneously accredited as Minister to Finland. Since 1959 the Canadian mission in Finland has been under the direction of a chargé d'affaires pending the appointment of a resident ambassador, the mission having been elevated to the status of embassy earlier this year.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

The Prime Minister's Office, on behalf of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, recently announced the appointment of four senior members to the staff of the Commission.

The appointments and offices are: Executive Director: Ronald S. Ritchie of Toronto; Director of Research: F.A. Milligan of Ottawa; Editorial Director: Professor J.E. Hodgetts of Kingston; Executive Secretary: R.J. Grenier of Montreal.

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SECURITY COUNCIL AND ECOSOC MUST GROW

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Council (who are not counted in the area groups because of their special responsibilities); Latin America, for 20 states, 4 seats; Western Europe, for 17 states, 3 seats; the Commonwealth, for 11 states, 1 seat; Asia, for 14 states, 2 seats; the Middle East and Africa, for 30 states, 1 seat; and Eastern Europe, for 8 states, 2 seats. Now... I do not want to suggest that the sole criterion for electing members to ECOSOC should be equitable geographical distribution. Although the Charter lays down no criteria for membership, ECOSOC in our view cannot function efficiently unless a reasonable balance is maintained between the contributing and receiving countries. Distribution of seats should therefore in our view, take account of both regional and functional considerations.

(3) *Enlargement*: Various statements made before this Committee have suggested six to be an equitable number of additional seats for ECOSOC. My delegation sees expansion of ECOSOC as the only method of assuring adequate representation for *all* areas, while maintaining some balance between the donor countries and the recipient states in international economic aid programmes under United Nations auspices. We believe that enlargement of Council membership is, in view of the vast increase in United Nations membership since 1945, the only answer to the problem of making the Council an effective organ for carrying out the obligations placed upon it under Chapters IX and X of the Charter.

It has been stated at previous sessions that enlargement was an unattainable ideal in view of the objections raised by a permanent member of the Security Council. It should perhaps be stated again now that *no* Great Power can veto a decision of the General Assembly; we have, therefore, only to develop a united front to reach the two-thirds majority required to approve enlargement. If the support were strong enough at this stage, an almost irresistible moral pressure would surely be exerted to obtain ratification from all the great powers. The suggestion has been made that to bring pressure for a final solution by an Assembly vote was somehow unjustifiable, since it was not a technique of conciliation. Whether one agrees with that view or not, it must nevertheless be recognized as a method of democratic procedure the Assembly has adopted without protest in dealing with many other perennial agenda items.

"The Canadian delegation followed attentively the comments on Friday of the distinguished representative of India. We did not agree with his argument that geographical areas should consider themselves sufficiently represented merely because a permanent member of the Security Council happened to belong to their particular area, but we have a further misgiving arising from his proposal to refer

this question to a Charter Review Committee, or some similar body, such as that envisaged in Resolution 1404 (XIV), before Assembly action is taken. The net result... in our opinion, is that nothing will be done, for at least another year, to set in motion the process of amending the Charter. When one adds this delay to the inevitable time required in obtaining ratifications under Article 108, it would be another year again before additional members could actually be seated. We believe that the areas of the world now under-represented deserve something better than this. Also, we hope we did not misunderstand his recommendations to imply that responsibility for solving the problem before us should not be the concern of all the smaller powers of this Assembly, but should be left solely in the hands of the great powers through a small committee. In a matter such as this, in which the interests of *all* member states are affected, none can afford to abdicate his responsibility.

"My government has carefully considered the three alternative solutions so far proposed, and would be prepared to support the draft resolutions now before this Committee for enlargement of the two Councils, as the best guarantee of equitable geographic representation for *all*, while maintaining the Council at size consonant with efficiency of operation. Once this has been accomplished, we can then determine the method or system by which these new seats may be distributed.

CHARTER REVIEW CONFERENCE

"My delegation has suggested, that a concentration of effort on this problem alone, eliminating all unnecessary complicating factors or reference to quite separate questions which have come before the General Assembly, would be the best guarantee of reaching a satisfactory solution. The wide-ranging proposals advanced by the distinguished representative of the U.S.S.R. for a simultaneous alteration of the entire structure of the United Nations should not distract us from the problem before us or delay its solution. The extensive Soviet proposals clearly involve a full-scale re-writing of the Charter, which could not possibly be decided by this Committee. They would require a formal conference on Charter review, provision for which is clearly made under Article 109 of the Charter to which our attention was drawn by the distinguished representative of Indonesia. In fact, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/4199) at the fourteenth session, which requested the Committee on Arrangements for a Charter review conference to report with recommendations to the General Assembly *not later* than at the sixteenth session. Therefore, we suggest that the Soviet proposals might be more appropriately held over until that time.

"It is our view that, since the world is divided into geographical areas corresponding

to different traditions and national interests, the main organs of the United Nations should reflect this fact as well as the specific criteria of individual membership; either as laid down in the Charter or established by past performance through functional contributions. We, therefore, cannot understand the Soviet desire to reorganize the basis of representation here along lines of massive power blocs. This classification is not only completely at variance with the principles of the Charter which seek the harmonization of nations, but it would also have the effect of enshrining a formal and totally artificial division of the world in terms of defensive alliances or of political differences which we must all hope to be merely temporary. Since this Committee is examining a proposal for Charter amendment, we should use extreme care to maintain the Charter as a document which embodies firm principles but recommends procedures elastic enough to meet the needs of changing times.

"My delegation is pleased to note that the discussions on this item, with only a few exceptions, have at this session avoided the temptation to lay blame for past failures or to indulge in vitriolic recriminations when setting out our points of view. The real issue has been kept clearly before us, and no time has been lost in the by-ways of procedural arrangements, which must follow, and not precede, agreement on whether or not to enlarge the Councils. We sympathize with the natural and clearly-expressed desire of the many new states to take some concrete steps forward at this session. We cannot agree with those who discourage any attempt to amend the Charter, simply because we were not successful at previous sessions. The admission of 17 new states to this Assembly is reason in itself for prompt and decisive action, for in expanding the Councils we are not only correcting the imbalance of the present, but providing positive assurance to those yet unborn member states that they will have an opportunity to make an effective contribution to the work of the United Nations.

"We therefore...cannot deny the reasonable expectations of any given group of member countries to adequate representation on a continuing basis in the major organs of the United Nations, and my delegation is therefore prepared to support those wishes, as set out in the two resolutions before this Committee...."

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CANADA'S COAL OUTPUT

In 1959 the Canadian coal industry continued to suffer from the increasing competition of other fuels. Production dropped by 9.1 per cent to 10,626,722 tons from 11,687,110 tons in 1958. This is the lowest since 1909 and is 44.5 per cent lower than the record 19,139,112 tons produced in 1950. Throughout the country,

the output of bituminous coal decreased by 10.4 per cent and that of lignite by 13.6 per cent, while the production of sub-bituminous coal increased by 2.9 per cent.

More than 41 per cent of the coal output was from Nova Scotia, 9.4 per cent from New Brunswick, more than 18 per cent from Saskatchewan, 24 per cent from Alberta and almost 7 per cent from British Columbia and Yukon Territory. Both Alberta and New Brunswick reported an increase in production. In Alberta the decrease in the production of bituminous coal was more than offset by an increase of almost 3 per cent in that of sub-bituminous. The increase for the province as a whole was 1.2 per cent. The New Brunswick coal industry established a record high of 1,003,387 tons, about 27 per cent more than in 1958.

In Nova Scotia production decreased 16.7 per cent - to 4,391,829 tons in 1959 from 5,269,879 tons in 1958. Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported decreases of 13.6 per cent and 14.0 per cent respectively from their 1958 production.

More than 38 per cent of the coal mined in Canada was from strip mines. Saskatchewan's entire production was from strip mines and accounted for 47.8 per cent of the national strip-mining total. Alberta, where 47.6 per cent of the coal was won by stripping methods, accounted for almost 30 per cent of strip-coal production; New Brunswick, where 82.3 per cent of the coal was won by stripping, produced 20.3 per cent. All production in Nova Scotia was from underground mines. Production in British Columbia was mainly from underground mines, only 11.7 per cent coming from strip mines.

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RELIEF FOR STRICKEN PAKISTANIS

Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that two donations totalling \$15,000 have been made from the International Relief Fund for the alleviation of suffering in East Pakistan. Violent cyclones that struck the area a short time ago, for the second time in three weeks, took the lives of 10,000 people and left more than 100,000 others homeless.

In response to the international appeal launched after the first cyclone, the Canadian Red Cross provided \$5,000 from the International Relief Fund to assist the disaster victims. A second donation of \$10,000 has now been made. The total of \$15,000 in relief assistance has been sent to the Pakistan Red Cross to be used for the purchase of clothing, drugs, multivitamin tablets and other urgently needed supplies.

The International Relief Fund contains funds contributed by the Canadian Government, provincial governments and private citizens, and is administered by the Canadian Red Cross. It is used to provide relief assistance abroad for severe natural disasters.