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Report of the Department of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1971

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The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of External Affairs. In accordance with the provisions of the Department of External Affairs Act, it covers the activities of the Department during the calendar year 1971.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. E. Ritchie".

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Ottawa, May 1972

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REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

The challenges of today and tomorrow call for a strong and highly flexible Department of External Affairs. In order to respond better to this need, the Department undertook during 1971 a major reorganization of its headquarters designed to encourage the closest possible relation between the discharge of operational responsibilities and the continual development of the policy framework in which operations must be conducted.

The outstanding feature of the new organization is the regrouping of most of its branches into bureaux whose responsibilities are either of a regional, functional or administrative nature.

The Under-Secretary has delegated to the directors general of the *regional* bureaux responsibility for managing the activities in their respective regions of the world; this includes the development of "country programs", the planning and control of resources, and the policy orientation to be given to missions. They also participate in the policy-development process as it applies to their particular areas of responsibility. It is through the development of this planning system that the Government will be able to ensure that the conduct of its relations with other nations and the activities it carries out abroad are related to its general policy objectives.

The *functional* bureaux answer several needs, the most important being consultation with other departments in order to co-ordinate and harmonize domestic interests, such as trade, agriculture, labour, science, etc., as they may be reflected internationally. Generally, therefore, they are responsible for a continuous examination of international relations in these functional areas. They develop and maintain a co-ordinated approach to matters of primary concern to other departments and agencies of the Government. The functional bureaux are the following: Economic and Scientific Affairs; Defence and Arms Control Affairs; Legal and Consular Affairs; United Nations Affairs; Public Affairs; and Co-ordination.

The *administrative* or support bureaux run the machinery for the widely-dispersed operations of the Department and, in consultation with the regional bureaux, administer its resources. They are: Personnel; Communications and Information Systems; and Finance and Administration.

The Department's structures depend on a continuing dialogue between the regional and functional bureaux. Each regional bureau, as the centre for managing country plans and programs, sees to it that the functional interests are satisfactorily reflected in operations abroad. Similarly, functional bureaux respect the interests of the regional bureaux in carrying out their own assignments. The two perspectives are complementary and together generate a sensitive and penetrating approach to the complexities of the Department's operations.

The Under-Secretary and the Associate Under-Secretary between them carry general responsibility for departmental policy and operations. With the Assistant Under-Secretaries, they form a team with responsibility for the main areas of foreign policy.

In order to permit top management to be free to focus on questions of policy formulation and direction, responsibility for departmental operations has been delegated to the directors general of bureaux. In this way, personnel resources can be used to maximum effectiveness and, despite the rapidly-evolving background of events, management will be provided with the types of information and policy option the Government needs in order to take advantage of new opportunities. The most striking characteristics of this new structure, therefore, are decentralization and the notion of country planning and management.

Decentralization has enabled the senior echelons of the administration to concern themselves with policy without losing sight of related operations. The Assistant Under-Secretaries now have more freedom to take up specific problems with foreign governments, to undertake special assignments in areas of the world of particular current concern to them, to maintain close contacts with other departments involved in Canada's foreign operations and to attend conferences both in Canada and abroad. They are also available to head special teams or task forces on international subjects of exceptional importance and urgency.

Experience since the new organization was adopted indicates that the structures described above are well-designed for shaping foreign policy and conducting the foreign operations of the Government in the years to come.

REGIONAL BUREAUX

Africa and the Middle East

The *Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs* comprises the *African Affairs I*, *African Affairs II* and *Middle Eastern Affairs Divisions*.

African Affairs (I) Division

The strengthening of Canada's relations with the countries of English-speaking Africa was actively pursued in 1971. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with 15 countries in this region, having resident missions in six capitals. Of the countries concerned, five have resident missions in Ottawa.

The problems of southern Africa -- *apartheid*, Namibia (South West Africa), Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories continued to be of great concern to the Canadian Government. Close attention was paid to such events and questions as the International Court of Justice decision on Namibia, Black African dialogue with South Africa, and Britain's renewed negotiations with Rhodesia.

Canadian policy toward southern Africa continues to follow the guidelines laid down in the 1970 policy review, entitled *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, which concluded that Canada's interests would best be served by maintaining a balance between social justice and economic growth. While Canada will continue to trade in peaceful goods with South Africa, as indeed with all countries and territories regardless of political considerations (save, of course, Rhodesia, since Canada supports the 1968 United Nations Security Council sanctions against that country), it will no longer allow the export of arms, military equipment, spare parts or ammunition for use by South African military or para-military forces. The Government has also decided to increase economic assistance to Black Africa, especially to those states bordering on areas dominated by white minorities in order to help them develop their own institutions and resources. The Government remains a firm supporter of the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa. As a further demonstration of its continuing support for the cause of freedom and equality in Southern Africa, the Government will shortly open a diplomatic mission in Lusaka, Zambia.

Canada's position on Southern African questions at the United Nations has reflected these policies. Canada has supported sanctions against Rhodesia, as well as the principle of "no independence before majority rule" (NIBMAR). It has for several years applied an arms embargo to sales of military equipment to the Portuguese territories, and it gives no military assistance to Portugal under North Atlantic Treaty Organization mutual aid. Canada has joined in the condemnation of *apartheid*, supported the voluntary Security Council arms embargo against South Africa, voted in favour of the termination of South Africa's mandate over Namibia and, in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 283 (1970), informed South Africa that it regards its continued administration of the territory as illegal.

The decision of Prime Minister Heath's Government to renew British arms sales to South Africa was a major issue at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference at Singapore in January. Prime Minister Trudeau had earlier made known to Prime Minister Heath his concern about the effect these arms would have on the Commonwealth's future and played a leading role in working out an accommodation on this issue. He urged that the immediate issue be placed in the larger perspective of the long-term future of Africa. As a result of the deliberations, an eight-nation study group was to be established to investigate the question of arms sales. However, Britain's decision in February to sell *Wasp* helicopters to South Africa dealt this plan a fatal blow.

In East and West Africa, Canada's principal interest lies in the sphere of aid and development. In the English-speaking countries of West Africa, Canadian assistance is concentrated primarily in Nigeria and Ghana. Of special interest since the return of peace in Nigeria has been the role Canadian aid has played in the process of reconciliation and reconstruction. Because of the growing importance of trade with Liberia, the Canadian Ambassador to Abidjan will shortly be accredited there. In East Africa, Canada has mounted substantial aid programs in the three countries that constitute the East African Community -- Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

In March the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, made a tour of sub-Saharan Africa, the first ever undertaken by a Canadian foreign minister. Visiting Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Congo (Kinshasa)⁽¹⁾, Tanzania and Zambia, he had an opportunity to see at first hand projects being carried out under Canadian development-aid programs and to talk to a number of distinguished African leaders about problems of common interests.

On September 30, a strong delegation from the Organization of African Unity, headed by President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania, visited Ottawa in the course of a tour of NATO and Nordic countries undertaken to gain support for the position of the OAU on Southern African questions. The delegation, having previously had conversations with the Secretary of State for External Affairs in New York, consulted with Prime Minister Trudeau and met the Governor General. During the course of these talks, Canada's rejection of colonialism and racism was reaffirmed and the delegation expressed its appreciation for Canada's stand on these issues.

African Affairs (II) Division

The year 1971 has seen the continued intensification and diversification of relations between Canada and *francophone* Africa, so that Canadian activity in that part of the world has never before been as intense. The Honourable Mitchell Sharp was able to note this for himself when he became the first Secretary of State for External Affairs to visit Africa south of the Sahara.

(1) Now Zaire.

Two *francophone* African countries opened embassies in Ottawa during the past year. Their Excellencies Aristide Issembe of Gabon and Djamel Houhou of Algeria became the first ambassadors of their respective countries resident in Canada. Canada opened an embassy in Algiers during the summer, and in November Mr. Christian Hardy became the first resident Canadian ambassador.

The Second General Conference of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation was held in Canada last October, and was attended by a large number of African delegations led by ministers. From May 27 to 29, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister of Senegal, came to Ottawa on his first official visit abroad. Then, from June 24 to July 3, His Excellency Diiori Hamani, President of Niger, visited Ottawa and four of the provinces -- Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec.

Mention should be made of the visit on September 30 of the President of Mauritania, His Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, as leader of a delegation from the Organization of African Unity. The President was accompanied by the Foreign Affairs Ministers of Cameroon, Mali and Mauritania, Their Excellencies Jean Keutchu, Charles Cissoko and Hamdi Ould Mouknass, respectively.

The Canadian program of aid to French-speaking Africa has continued to grow. Among the notable achievements may be mentioned the inauguration of the Akonolinga Bridge in Cameroon -- an important step in the economic development of that country -- and a high-tension line in Tunisia built by Canada between Korba and Tunis, which was inaugurated on the occasion of the third meeting of the Canada-Tunisia Joint Committee in Tunis from September 20 to 28. Canada is also playing a large part in a project now nearing completion that will enable Ghana to export electricity to Togo and Dahomey from its power-plant at Akosombo.

In 1971, Canada also participated in a number of international conferences bringing together *francophone* African countries. Mention has already been made of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, the chairman of which was Canada's Secretary of State, Mr. Gérard Pelletier. The Secretary-General of the Agency is a Canadian, Mr. Jean-Marc Léger. The General Assembly of the International Association of French-speaking Parliamentarians (IAFP) also met in Canada (Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec City) from September 15 to 21. Its host was Mr. Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker of the House of Commons and President of the Canadian Section of the IAFP. Canada was also represented at several conferences of nations wholly or partially French-speaking -- of national education ministers in Bangui (Central African Republic) in January and in Paris in May; of civil service ministers in Lome (Togo) in January; and of ministers of youth and sport in Dakar (Senegal) in June -- as well as at the Sixth Congress of the International Institute of French-speaking Jurists at Bujumbura (Burundi).

During 1971, Canada sent observers to various assemblies and meetings of the African Development Bank (ADB). The President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, led the first Canadian delegation to the annual assembly of the ADB in Kampala (Uganda) in July.

French-speaking Africa thus continued to occupy an important place in the activities of the Department in 1971, and the Canadian presence there was

asserted more vigorously than ever. The manner in which this presence is sought after, and the welcome given it, combined with the objectives clearly set out by the Canadian Government, can serve only to promote the development of Canada's relations with the countries of that region.

Middle Eastern Division

The responsibilities of this Division involve the strengthening of Canada's relations with the Middle Eastern area, including Iran, Israel, the Arab states, Libya, Sudan and the Arabian Peninsula. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with nine countries in this area, and has resident missions in four capitals. Egypt, Iran, Israel and Lebanon have resident missions in Ottawa, while five other countries have diplomatic missions resident in Washington accredited to Canada.

Peace in the Middle East continued to be a preoccupation of the Canadian Government in 1971. The Canadian Government continued to express to the parties involved in the conflict the hope that a peaceful and acceptable settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute could be achieved through the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967. Canada also maintained its support for the mission of Ambassador Jarring, the special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, to help promote a settlement. It continued to support the relief work of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) and in 1971 the Canadian contribution to this organization amounted to \$1,350,000 in both cash and food commodities.

Relations between Canada and Iran have been expanding steadily. Prime Minister Trudeau made a brief stop-over in Tehran in January during his Asian tour. In June, the Empress of Iran visited Canada as a prelude to the celebrations in Canada of the twenty-five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire. Her Imperial Majesty visited both Ottawa and Montreal, where she officiated at the special ceremonies of the Iranian pavilion at "Terre des Hommes."

In October, Governor-General and Mrs. Michener joined heads of state and other dignitaries for the magnificent celebrations at Persepolis. While in Iran, the Governor-General presented two fully-equipped ambulances to Iran as a gift from the Government and people of Canada, signifying the friendly and expanding relations between the two countries.

As a result of a Canada-Israel civil air agreement signed in 1970, regular air-service between Canada and Israel was inaugurated in April 1971. A similar agreement is now under negotiation with Lebanon.

Three Persian Gulf states -- Bahrein, Oman and Qatar -- became members of the United Nations during the twenty-sixth General Assembly session, and Canada welcomed their entrance into the world body.

Asia and the Pacific

Within the Department, the *Bureau of Asian and Pacific Affairs* is entrusted with the co-ordination and management of Canada's relations with Asian and Pacific states. Following the reorganization of the Department early in 1971, this Bureau took over responsibility for Commonwealth countries in the region. The new Bureau has now three divisions, responsible for East Asia, the Pacific and South Asia. In addition, a separate entity, the India-Pakistan Interdepartmental Task Force, was created within the South Asia Division to deal with the crisis in East Pakistan and the refugee problem in India.

The *East Asia Division* is responsible for relations with China, Hong Kong, Laos, Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Burma and Thailand. In that area, Canada maintains embassies in Peking and Bangkok, non-resident accreditation to Burma from Kuala Lumpur, and a Commission in Hong Kong; the Canadian Delegation to the International Commissioner for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, resident in Saigon, maintains liaison offices in Vientiane (to the Laos International Control Commission) and in Hanoi. The major event during the year for this Division was the exchange of ambassadors with the People's Republic of China and the subsequent development of bilateral relations.

The area of responsibility of the *Pacific Division* includes Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania (Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa), Antarctica, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia. Canada maintains embassies in Tokyo and Djakarta, high commissions in Canberra, Wellington, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, a consulate general in Manila, and non-resident accreditation to the Republic of Korea from Tokyo, to Fiji from Canberra and to Tonga and Western Samoa from Wellington. During 1971 there were significant developments in bilateral relations with most of these countries along lines envisaged in *Foreign Policy for Canadians*. There was a particularly notable increase in contacts between Canada and its Pacific neighbours -- involving ministers and senior officials, headed by Prime Minister Trudeau -- and also increased private travel by Canadians.

The *South Asia Division* is concerned with Canada's relations with India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and the Maldives Islands. Canada maintains high commissions in New Delhi, Islamabad and Colombo, and non-resident accreditation to Afghanistan from Islamabad and to Nepal from New Delhi. The Division's main concern throughout the year resulted from the outbreak of civil strife in East Pakistan late in March and the consequent flow of East Pakistanis into India, the uprooting of millions more within East Pakistan and, finally, war between India and Pakistan.

East Asia Division

China

The Secretary of State for External Affairs noted on October 13, 1970, that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and China

"opened a new and important channel of communication", and 1971 was a year in which Sino-Canadian relations expanded and developed in many spheres.

The Canadian Embassy in Peking began operating officially in January and the Chinese mission in Ottawa was opened in February. On April 13 the exchange of ambassadors was announced: R.E. Collins, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, to be Canadian Ambassador to China, and Huang Hua, a senior Chinese diplomat, to be China's Ambassador to Canada. Mr. Collins presented his credentials in Peking on June 10 to Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Mr. Huang Hua presented his credentials to the Acting Governor General on July 27.

Canada's first official visitor to China, after the establishment of relations and the exchange of ambassadors, was the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Pepin, who arrived in Peking with a high-level delegation of representatives of the Canadian Government and of the Canadian business community. This first Canadian mission to China (June 28 to July 4), though principally intended as a trade mission, nevertheless had considerable political significance and represented a major positive development in Sino-Canadian relations. The delegation met both Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Li Hsien-Nien, as well as the Minister of Foreign Trade, Pai Hsiang-kuo. During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai stated that the Chinese Government would welcome a visit from Prime Minister Trudeau at a mutually convenient time.

In the communiqué issued at the end of this visit, China agreed that it "would continue to consider Canada first as a source of wheat as import needs arose". The Chinese authorities indicated to Mr. Pepin that additional purchases of wheat would be made before the end of this year; on September 14, China agreed to a purchase of 500,000 long tons of Canadian wheat and, on December 18, to a further purchase of three million long tons. China's Minister of Foreign Trade accepted an invitation from Mr. Pepin to visit Canada in the near future (probably some time in 1972) and it was agreed that each country should hold a trade exhibition in the other in 1972. Agreement was also reached on periodic consultations between the two countries on the development of trade and economic relations, and the Chinese indicated that they would like such consultations to be held annually. The communiqué noted that both countries recognized "that the further strengthening of trade and economic relations is an essential part of the development of Sino-Canadian relations as a whole". It concluded that the visit had "made positive contributions to the promotion of friendship between the peoples of China and Canada and the development of trade relations between the two countries".

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Stanfield, visited China at the end of July at the invitation of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs and met with Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Chi P'eng-fei, the Acting Foreign Minister.

The first annual bilateral trade consultations were held in Peking in December, and involved Canadian Government officials from Ottawa and members of the Canadian Embassy.

Various aspects of Canada's future bilateral relations with China, including possible civil air, consular and commercial agreements, as well as cultural and educational exchanges, have been studied and some discussions have taken place. Further talks with the Chinese authorities on these and other matters are planned for the near future, and there is reason to assume that Sino-Canadian bilateral relations will continue to progress and develop.

Canada's position on Chinese representation in the United Nations developed in accordance with the logic of the state of its bilateral relations with China. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 29: "The Canadian position is clear; the government that has responsibility for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people must now take its proper place here -- the Government of the People's Republic of China". On October 25, the General Assembly adopted, by a vote of 76 to 35, with 17 abstentions, a resolution that resulted in the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the consequent departure of the representatives from Taipeh. Canada was among the countries that supported this resolution.

Indochina

Cambodia - Hostilities related to the conflict in South Viet-Nam continued to involve much of Cambodia during 1971. Following the failure of several international initiatives in 1970, there were no further efforts in 1971 to promote the reactivation of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia. (The Commission was adjourned *sine die* on December 31, 1969, in response to a request from the Government of Prince Sihanouk.)

Laos - Following the announcement of the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos on February 8, 1971, the Royal Laotian Government issued a communique deploring the fact that Laotian territory had been chosen as a battlefield between South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese forces and recognizing that this development was related to the unauthorized use that North Vietnamese forces had made for many years of that area of Laos known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The same day, the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed the House of Commons that he was instructing the Canadian Commissioner on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos to request an urgent meeting of the Commission to discuss the situation in southern Laos and to take appropriate action to initiate an investigation of outstanding complaints of violations of the neutrality of Laos by whatever foreign forces. The Canadian Government decided to initiate this action, as required by the 1962 Protocol to the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos, despite past failures to persuade the other members of the International Commission in Laos to undertake investigations of previous complaints of the presence and activities of foreign troops in Laos. Unfortunately, Canada failed again to persuade the Commission to follow the course of action provided under the 1962 Protocol.

Viet-Nam - Despite a continued diminution in the fighting in South Viet-Nam, there was no perceptible progress during 1971, either at the Paris peace talks or elsewhere, towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict which has spread to all of Indochina. There were no opportunities for the

International Control Commission to intervene in the search for a settlement, and it was almost totally inactive throughout the year. Canada nevertheless maintained its presence in Viet-Nam to keep open its contacts with the governments in both Saigon and Hanoi and to maintain a capacity to assist, as the opportunity might arise, in the achievement and implementation of a realistic settlement acceptable to all the parties directly involved.

Pacific Division

Japan

Japan is for Canada a nation of first importance in the Pacific region, a fact reflected not only in the continuous flow of visitors between the two countries but in the close and increasingly frequent consultations on a wide variety of subjects which are carried on through normal diplomatic channels. The governments of both countries have publicly expressed the importance they attach to these contacts, not only on matters of direct bilateral concern but on all matters of common interest.

Bilateral relations between Canada and Japan continued to develop during 1971 and two-way trade for the year is expected to exceed \$1.5 billion. Direct Japanese investment in Canadian resource industry continued to grow, while the Japanese program of capital and trade liberalization accelerated somewhat.

The Leader of the Government in the Senate, the Honourable Paul Martin, visited Japan briefly at the end of June and had talks with Foreign Minister Aichi. The Leader of the Opposition, the Honourable Robert Stanfield, accompanied by his wife, visited Japan in July and met with Prime Minister Sato and other Japanese Cabinet Ministers, officials and business leaders. In September, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Honourable J.J. Greene, led the Canadian delegation to the Canada/Japan Energy Conference.

In June, an important economic mission, including many of Japan's leading industrialists and led by Chujiro Fujino, President of Mitsubishi Corporation, visited Canada. The mission held talks with Canadian industrial leaders and met several Canadian Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister. In addition, they held talks on bilateral economic relations with senior Canadian officials.

A Japanese parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honourable Naka Funada, visited Canada in August at the invitation of the Speakers of the Canadian Parliament.

The sixth Japan/Canada Ministerial Meeting took place in Toronto on September 13 and 14. The Japanese delegation was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Takeo Fukuda, and included the Japanese Ministers of Finance, International Trade and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, and Economic Planning. The Canadian delegation was led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, and included the Ministers of Finance, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Energy, Mines and Resources, Agriculture, and Consumer and Corporate Affairs. The talks took place at a very critical time for both Canada and Japan, following very

closely on the United States announcement of its new economic policy, and provided the opportunity for a particularly valuable exchange of views on matters of concern to the two countries.

Korea

Two-way trade between Canada and the Republic of Korea continued to grow rapidly, and was expected to exceed \$35 million during 1971. In addition, a substantial number of Korean immigrants (approximately 456 during the period January-June) continued to arrive in Canada.

On July 1, the Honourable Paul Martin represented Canada at the inauguration of President Park Chung Hee to his third term of office.

Australia

Relations with Australia continued to be close and co-operative, based as they are on related histories, a similarity of political and social institutions (including membership in the Commonwealth), and an identity of outlook and aspirations on many international issues. During 1971, there were a number of visits by federal Ministers and senior officials to and from Australia and frequent discussions on matters of mutual concern such as trade and tariffs, mineral development, nuclear energy, investment and aid to developing countries.

Canadian Ministers visiting Australia were the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, from April 2 to 10, and the Honourable J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, from April 28 to May 7. Mr. Chrétien's visit has prompted comprehensive exchanges on territorial development problems and the reciprocal visits of Mr. Greene and his Australian counterpart, the Honourable R.W.C. Swartz, the Minister of National Development, have brought into focus the mutuality of the two countries' interests in mineral development.

Visitors from Australia included the Honourable P.J. Nixon, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Swartz; the Honourable J.A. Forbes, Minister of Immigration; the South Australia State Minister for Roads, the Honourable G.T. Virgo; the New South Wales Minister for Governmental Control, the Honourable J. Beale; and some eight or nine visits of senior federal and state officials.

New Zealand

In addition to the normal exchanges through the respective missions in Wellington and in Ottawa, New Zealand and Canadian Ministers and officials availed themselves during 1971 of the opportunity for exchanges of views at the United Nations, at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference and in other international forums.

During 1971, there were special visits of Ministers and officials to both countries. In March, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, visited New Zealand and there was a useful

exchange of views on matters of mutual interest on both the ministerial level and the official level. Late in November, the Honourable D.J. Carter, New Zealand Minister of Agriculture, visited Canada for discussions with the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable H.A. Olson, and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin. From May 31 to June 2, the first Canada/New Zealand Consultative Committee meeting was held in Ottawa. The Committee was established on the occasion of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to New Zealand in May 1970. At this meeting, which was on the official level, the main topics of discussion were current economic trends and problems in Canada and New Zealand; the proposed British entry to the European Economic Community (EEC), bilateral and multilateral trade matters; and tentative proposals for exchanges of personnel in areas of common interest. The success of this first consultative meeting was indicative of the desire in Canada and New Zealand to strengthen mutual ties through free discussion of common problems.

Fiji

Fiji became independent on October 10, 1970, and in July 1971 Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and his wife paid an official visit to Canada at the invitation of Prime Minister Trudeau. In addition to his meetings with Mr. Trudeau, Ratu Sir Kamisese had talks with the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and also met officials of the Canadian International Development Agency to explore possible areas of Canadian aid to Fiji. After leaving Ottawa, Ratu Mara spent four days in British Columbia at the invitation of the provincial government.

Canada is providing assistance to the University of the South Pacific in Suva, aid under the Commonwealth Plan for Technical Co-operation, a five-year book program, and indirect assistance through contributions to the Asian Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Western Samoa and Tonga

In August, as part of the increased Canadian interest in the South Pacific, the Government accredited the Canadian High Commissioner in New Zealand, Mr. J.A. Dougan, as non-resident High Commissioner to Western Samoa. He was similarly accredited to Tonga in October. The appointment of a non-resident High Commissioner to these two countries will facilitate Canadian participation in the economic development of the small countries of the South Pacific.

Indonesia

The largest country in Southeast Asia and fifth in the world in both area and population, Indonesia is a focus of interest in the region. During the year, relations between Canada and Indonesia, which had long been cordial, developed substantially.

In January, following the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Singapore, Prime Minister Trudeau paid an official three-day visit to Indonesia, during which he had discussions with President Soeharto and signed

a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the provision of a \$4-million commodity loan to Indonesia. Indonesia recently became an area of concentration for Canadian development assistance.

General Abdul Haris Nasution, Chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Congress and one of Indonesia's best-known citizens, and his wife, visited Canada in April as guests of the Speaker of the House of Commons. They travelled widely during their ten-day visit, and had an opportunity to meet a large number of Canadians.

Malaysia

In September, Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, and his wife Toh Puan Raha paid an official visit to Canada. The visit followed the official visit of Prime Minister Trudeau to Malaysia in May 1970 and his visit to Sabah, one of the states of East Malaysia, in January at the time of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference. In Ottawa, Tun Razak met Prime Minister Trudeau, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. He also signed with the Prime Minister a \$46.5-million loan agreement, the uncommitted balance of a \$50-million offer for the development of hydro-electric power in Malaysia. Following his visit to Ottawa, Tun Razak paid an unofficial visit to British Columbia. In both Vancouver and Ottawa, the Malaysian Prime Minister met with a number of Canadian businessmen, many of whom had investment interests in Malaysia that reflected the growing relations between Canada and Malaysia, particularly in the economic sphere.

The Malaysian Minister of Finance, Tun Tan Siew Sin, visited Canada in May.

Malaysia has been designated a country of concentration for Canadian aid and also receives Canadian military-training assistance. The aid program is focused on technical assistance, particularly in forestry, power, transportation and regional planning. Trade between the two countries continued to expand during 1971, but the large bilateral trade surplus traditionally enjoyed by Malaysia decreased noticeably. Private Canadian investment in Malaysia is increasing and the signing of a bilateral investment insurance-agreement during the year will provide a vehicle for the expansion of Canada's economic relations with Malaysia.

Philippines

Early in 1971, the first resident Philippines Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Privado G. Jimenez, opened a new embassy in Ottawa. Relations between Canada and the Philippines have centred primarily on trade, investment and immigration. The Philippines is one of Canada's most important markets in Southeast Asia. The Philippine Secretary of Finance, Mr. Cesar Virata, visited Canada in June.

Singapore

Relations between Canada and Singapore continued to develop during 1971. A highlight was the holding of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Singapore in January, attended by Prime Minister Trudeau, who had previously visited Singapore during his Pacific tour in 1970. Relations between Canada and Singapore concern primarily matters of trade and development aid. A bilateral investment-insurance agreement concluded during the year will encourage the expansion of Canada's economic relations with Singapore. Singapore continued during 1971 to receive technical assistance from Canada as well as military-training assistance, particularly in the field of naval training.

South Asia Division

Pakistan

Canada's development assistance to Pakistan, which totalled \$359 million from 1951 to March 1971, was interrupted in 1971 by the serious disruption of the economy caused by the civil strife in East Pakistan. Commitments to continuing projects have been maintained, wherever possible, but since previously-established development priorities must now be re-established, no new development commitments have been concluded. Canada provided \$7 million in relief food aid for the population of East Pakistan and contributed \$500,000 to the United Nations East Pakistan Relief Operation. Further relief assistance was planned following a special mission to the subcontinent in late October and early November by the President of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Prime Minister Trudeau visited Islamabad on his way to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in January. Since the beginning of the tragic events in East Pakistan, the Prime Minister had been in contact with President Yahya Khan on the main issues of the situation. Foreign Secretary Sultan Khan visited Ottawa in November and held discussions with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

India

The influx of Pakistani refugees into India placed a tremendous financial and social burden on the Indian Government. Canada, in concert with many other countries, has helped to deal with the humanitarian considerations involved. In addition to Canada's development-assistance program, which has provided a total of \$853 million from 1951 to March 1971, the Canadian Government pledged \$22 million for refugee relief in India. The Canadian public responded to the Combined Appeal for Pakistan Relief and other voluntary agencies by contributing over \$1.9 million. The provinces also directly contributed \$370,000.

In January 1971, Prime Minister Trudeau paid an official visit to India, and he has since maintained correspondence with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi concerning the serious tension between India and Pakistan resulting from the refugee influx and other matters of common interest. Justice Minister Turner

attended the Commonwealth Bar Association in New Delhi in January. The Indian Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh, made a special trip to Ottawa in June concerning the situation in the subcontinent.

Canada and India concluded a unique reciprocal safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency providing for the application of the Agency safeguards on the Rajasthan atomic-power stations being constructed near Kotah, Rajasthan, with Canadian assistance and on the Douglas Point generating-station in Ontario built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

India-Pakistan War

Armed clashes along the India-East Pakistan border escalated seriously on November 22, 1971, and by December 3 the conflict had broadened, with widespread air and ground action in the West as well. The Indo-Pakistan conflict was quickly brought before the United Nations but the Security Council found itself unable to agree on the terms of a cease-fire. However, on December 7, the General Assembly passed Resolution 2793 by 104 votes (Canada) to 11, with ten abstentions, calling principally for a cease-fire and the immediate withdrawal of armed forces from each other's territories. India did not accept the General Assembly resolution but, on December 17, following the surrender of the Pakistan Army in East Pakistan, announced a unilateral cease-fire. Pakistan also declared a cease-fire effective the same day. On December 22, the Security Council adopted a resolution which called for the strict observance of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of all armed forces to their respective territories as soon as practicable.

As a result of the danger posed to Canadians in West Pakistan by military operations between India and Pakistan, a Canadian Forces *Boeing 707* evacuated over 400 Canadians and other foreign nations in two flights from Karachi and Islamabad on December 10 and 12. Three attempts by a Canadian Forces *Hercules*, operating under the auspices of the United Nations, to evacuate Canadians, United Nations personnel and other foreigners from Dacca in East Pakistan had to be abandoned since, on each occasion, the cease-fire arranged by the UN did not hold.

Canadians in the border areas of India were also advised to leave; during the conflict there were no reports of Canadian deaths or injuries.

Ceylon

Canada's relations with Ceylon, as with India and Pakistan, developed through the Commonwealth and the Colombo Plan. Up to March 1971, Canada's development assistance to Ceylon totalled \$62 million. Prime Minister Trudeau paid an official visit in January on his way back from the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference. In October, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike came to Canada for a three-day official visit. She visited Niagara Falls, Toronto and Montreal in addition to her stay in Ottawa.

Afghanistan

Canada's relations with Afghanistan date largely from 1964, when that country joined the Colombo Plan. Afghanistan has suffered two consecutive years of severe drought. Canada co-sponsored an Afghan resolution in the United Nations General Assembly calling for international relief assistance and announced that it was providing a \$1-million emergency food-aid allocation.

Europe

The *Bureau of European Affairs* has responsibility for the development of co-ordinated policies towards the countries of the European continent, Britain and Ireland in consonance with the general foreign policy of Canada. The Bureau manages the execution of Government policies towards Europe and is initially responsible for planning the future orientation of policies and programs related to that continent. The Bureau consists of three divisions: *Western European*, *Northwestern European* (Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia), and *Eastern European*. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with 28 European countries, where it has 22 resident missions and six consular offices. In Ottawa, there are 25 diplomatic missions from European countries; four others have diplomatic missions resident in Washington that are also accredited to Canada.

The 1970 policy paper *Foreign Policy for Canadians* concluded that Canada had a large stake in Europe, the only area outside North America where the major themes of Canadian policy converged, and that close association with Europe would continue to offer scope for diversifying Canada's external relations and would place Canada in a stronger position to influence European and United States policies. During 1971, there was an expansion of co-operation and exchanges with Europe in a number of areas of direct concern to Canada. A number of important initiatives were also undertaken as a Canadian contribution to the relaxation of tension and to the security and stability of the European continent.

Western European Division

During 1971, Canada participated actively in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and kept in close touch bilaterally with their European members. The Canadian Government followed closely the negotiations between the Common Market and Britain, and also the process of multilateral co-operation among The Six. The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce held talks with the Commission and its British and European colleagues from The Six concerning the expansion of the Common Market. In January, Canadian Members of Parliament took part in a debate on development assistance in the Council of Europe, and a delegation from the Council came to Ottawa in May to hold discussions with the Members of the House of Commons and the Senate.

Relations between France and Canada were further strengthened in 1971. Among the Canadian Ministers who visited France during the year were the Secretary of State, the Honourable Gérard Pelletier, who went to Paris and Marseilles in March to attend the twenty-first annual convention of the France-Canada Association; the Minister of Communications, the Honourable Robert Stanbury, who represented Canada at the ceremonies in Paris marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNESCO, and the Solicitor-General, the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer (both in November). Other important Canadian figures visited France as well, including the Premier of New Brunswick, the Honourable R.B. Hatfield, in January; the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Honourable Robert Bourassa, in April; the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Honourable G.A. Regan, in May, and the Prime Minister of British Columbia, the Honourable W.A.C. Bennett, in September.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, Mr. Maurice Schumann, was welcomed to Ottawa on September 22 and 23, and to Quebec City on September 30 and October 1.

These visits and the exchanges between France and Canada and various Canadian provinces, particularly Quebec, made a valuable contribution to the growing co-operation between the two countries. The France-Canada Inter-parliamentary Association met in Canada in June. The France-Canada Joint Economic Commission convened in Ottawa at the end of May, and at the end of September the annual meeting of the France-Canada Joint Commission on Cultural, Scientific and Technological Relations was held in Paris. In this connection it should be noted that France and Canada agreed to make special efforts to increase their co-operation in the scientific and technological fields; cultural relations are progressing very satisfactorily.

Relations between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany continued to develop in 1971. A science and technology mission visited the Federal Republic in March. At the end of March, the two countries concluded a Social Security Agreement. The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce led a trade mission to Germany in April. While there, he signed an Agreement for Co-operation in Science and Technology. In September a German science and technology mission visited Canada. Discussions are in progress with the Federal Republic on the possibility of training German troops in Canada. The Federal Republic of Germany remains Canada's fourth-largest trading partner and one of Canada's most important sources of immigrants and investment.

The highlight of relations between Canada and the Benelux countries was the April visit of His Excellency Governor-General Roland Michener of Canada to the three countries. This first state visit to Europe by any Governor General was a pronounced success. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, who accompanied Mr. Michener, took advantage of the opportunity to hold talks with the top officials of the three countries. He also signed an agreement for scientific and technical co-operation with Belgium during this visit.

The number of visits to these countries by government officials and by federal and provincial delegations was increased. The same is true to a lesser extent of other countries like Switzerland and Austria, with which Canada's relations are excellent.

Canadian relations with Italy have continued to be close and harmonious. The Secretary of State for External Affairs visited Rome in April with a view to pursuing his consultations with member states of the European Economic Community on some problems envisaged for Canada as a result of the proposed enlargement of the Community. On this occasion, he held discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other ministers and their officials. Also in April, the Prime Minister of Quebec, who was in Italy to speak with senior industrial leaders, was received by the Prime Minister of Italy. The Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry was in Ottawa the same month in connection with a conference in Canada of the Italian Academy of Biological and Moral Sciences. In September, the Italian Under-Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs for Immigration came to Canada to review problems related to Italian immigration, and the Italian Minister of the Merchant Marine, accompanied by officials and 36 Italian parliamentarians, visited port facilities in Montreal.

Canadian relations with the Vatican were marked by a visit to the Holy See by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in April. In a private audience with the Pope, a wide-ranging discussion took place on current international problems. This was the first meeting between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Pope since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Following the official visit to Canada by Turkey's Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1970, regular co-operation between the two countries has been maintained, particularly within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Relations with Greece continue to receive close attention.

Canada's relations with Spain and Portugal were the subject of considerable attention during the year. There was a noteworthy growth of over 15 per cent in Canadian exports to Spain. Canadian views favouring self-determination for the Portuguese colonies in Africa were made clear to the Portuguese Foreign Minister in bilateral discussions with Mr. Sharp held before the NATO meeting in Lisbon in June.

Northwestern European Division

Canada's relations with Britain are undergoing a process of evolution. This has been brought about in part by a reorientation of the policies of both countries, prompted, in turn, by changing circumstances and conditions in international affairs. Consequently, while kinship and membership in the Commonwealth continue to play a valuable part in the close, varied and complex ties between Canada and Britain, it is equally recognized that further efforts should be made to develop their bilateral relations on the basis of new interests and in the light of the mutual practical advantages to be achieved by still closer co-operation. British entry into the European Communities has helped to focus additional attention on the importance of bilateral relations and, as an extension of a continuing dialogue, Canadian Ministers and officials on a number of occasions during the year examined with their British counterparts the implications for Canada of this major change in direction of British foreign policy. These discussions took full account of the particular concerns and objectives of both governments, successfully preserved the cordial relations between Britain and Canada, and influenced to some degree the terms of British entry on products of interest to Canada. If this issue tended to dominate

Anglo-Canadian relations in 1971, further developments of significance took place in other fields. The two governments, for example, concluded an agreement under which Canadian defence facilities at Suffield, Alberta, would be made available to British military units for training purposes. During the year, the Honourable John Turner, Minister of Justice, the Honourable Donald Macdonald, Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Robert Stanbury, Minister of Communications, and the Honourable Allastair Gillespie, Minister of State for Science and Technology, went to London for talks on subjects within their respective spheres of responsibility with members of the British Government. The Prime Minister himself had planned to go to Britain in September for a meeting with Mr. Heath, but had to postpone his visit because of the international economic situation. Mr. Heath paid a brief, informal visit to Ottawa in December. In addition, the Right Honourable Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator for the Common Market, and the Right Honourable Michael Noble, British Minister of Trade, visited Canada earlier in the year, while the Canada/United Kingdom Continuing Committee, a body of senior officials, held its annual meeting in Ottawa in December to discuss bilateral trade issues and trade questions and to review world economic developments. On private initiative, a large group of Canadian and British businessmen, academics, journalists and officials held a conference in Britain in September to examine the present condition and future direction of Anglo-Canadian relations in various fields. This was the first time that such a meeting had been organized, and was a further indication of the increased interest in both countries in their relations with one another. Much of the discussion was appropriately devoted to the extensive contact, exchanges and co-operation that take place between Canada and Britain outside of official channels since they occupy a very significant place in the total fabric of the Anglo-Canadian relations.

As in the past, Canada continued in 1971 to maintain close contact with Ireland through the normal diplomatic channels and the visits between the two countries of officials, businessmen and citizens from various walks of life. The warmth of the relations rests on the ties of history, shared traditions and Ireland's contribution to Canada's cultural heritage. It has been further sustained and nourished by the mutual benefits of a growing trade with one another and of increasing investment by Canadian firms in Ireland. In addition, Canada and Ireland share similar concerns over many international questions of importance, often find it profitable to exchange views on them, and are closely associated in the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cyprus and the Middle East.

Canada shares with the Nordic countries a number of common interests in international affairs and both federal and provincial ministers and officials often compare notes with them on such domestic issues as northern development, social legislation, transportation and pollution. Within the NATO context, Canada also maintains close co-operation with Norway, Denmark and Iceland, and in February the Minister of National Defence went to Oslo to discuss defence and related questions with the Norwegian Government. Later in the year, during a visit to the Canadian North, he had conversations of a general nature with Danish authorities in Greenland. As a reflection of Canadian interest in social questions in Scandinavia, the Solicitor General visited various penal institutions in Sweden, Norway and Denmark and held discussions on penal reform with the government ministers and officials concerned.

Eastern European Division

Canada's relations with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe continued to be influenced by the view that, notwithstanding differences of approach between Canada and those countries, an equitable settlement of the issues dividing East and West could best be obtained by peaceful evolution and co-operation. In accordance with this policy Canada took a number of steps during 1971 designed to improve relations with the countries concerned on a basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit. It was fully recognized that substantial differences continued to exist between these countries and Canada as far as their political, social and economic systems were concerned. At the same time it was considered that an effort to broaden and deepen relations with the countries of Eastern Europe could, in the long run, help bring about that freer movement of peoples and ideas and greater respect for the principles of sovereignty and political independence which Canada held to be of continuing importance.

The highlights in Canadian-Soviet relations were the first visit to the Soviet Union of a Canadian Prime Minister, which took place in May, and the first visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. A.N. Kosygin, to Canada in October. In January, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Mr. V.A. Kirillin, the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Science and Technology, signed an agreement on co-operation in the industrial application of science and technology that reflected recognition of Canada's increasing stature as the possessor of advanced technology and Canadian awareness of the important progress made in the Soviet Union in a number of fields of interest to Canada. Six working groups on various sectors of industry have been set up to investigate the prospects of mutually advantageous co-operation. During the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.S.R., a Protocol on Consultations was signed with the object of putting the steadily-developing relations between the two countries on a more "structured" and orderly basis. Since the signing of the Protocol, there have been a number of contacts at the official and ministerial levels that have indicated that both sides recognize the benefits to be gained from increased and deeper consultation. During the summer, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development also visited the Soviet Union and agreement was reached on the setting-up of a joint Canada-U.S.S.R. committee to investigate the possibilities for Arctic scientific co-operation. During Mr. Kosygin's visit to Canada, a General Exchanges Agreement, designed to facilitate a broader range of exchanges between the two countries in the scientific, technical, cultural and other fields, was signed. It was confirmed that, early in 1972, negotiations would be undertaken for the extension of the Canadian-Soviet Trade Agreement for a further four years and that in those negotiations a Canadian proposal to set up a joint commission for consultations on trade would be discussed.

The state visit to Canada from November 2 to 7 of President Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who was accompanied by Madame Broz and the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tepavac, underlined the substantial recent progress in Canadian-Yugoslav relations. Among the achievements in the bilateral field highlighted by the visit were an exchange of letters for the encouragement of scientific and technical contacts and exchanges, a decision in principle to abolish non-immigrant visas, and a thorough analysis of the means to further the development of trade in both directions. For the future, both sides will increase the frequency of political consultations, examine the possibility of concluding a framework agreement relating to the guarantee by the Export Development Corporation of Canadian private investment in Yugoslavia, and begin negotiations toward the conclusion of a civil aviation agreement and a consular understanding. Other

important developments in Canadian-Yugoslav relations during the year under review included an exhibit in Belgrade of Canadian contemporary prints in January and the visit to Canada in March of the then Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information, Mr. Dragoljub Budimovski. In April, the National Defence College once again visited Yugoslavia, and in May, Mr. Blazo Jovanovic, Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, visited Canada, while Canada's Festival Singers performed in Ljubljana, Zagreb and other centres in Yugoslavia. Later in the year, a delegation of prominent Canadian jurists that included representatives of the Department of Justice attended the "World Peace through Law" Conference in Belgrade in July. Finally, the Borough of East York, Ontario, established a "twinned-city" relation with Skopje during 1971.

Canadian-Romanian relations were also marked by some notable developments in 1971, the foremost of them being the visit to Canada in June of Mr. Corneliu Manescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife. This visit came in return for that paid to Romania in 1970 by Mr. Sharp and occasioned a timely review of developments in the bilateral sphere, especially commercial relations. Prior to Mr. Manescu's visit, the National Defence College had paid a visit to Romania in March, and the first delegation of Canadian Parliamentarians to visit Romania, led by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable Lucien Lamoureux, had visited Bucharest and other centres in April. Important developments in Canadian-Romanian relations since Mr. Manescu's visit included the visit to Bucharest late in June of the Honourable J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, to attend the World Energy Conference and to discuss bilateral matters. In July, an agreement settling outstanding Canadian financial claims was signed, and was followed immediately by the signature of a renewed bilateral trade agreement.

As 1971 began, the Secretary of State for External Affairs had taken note of an important development leading towards *détente* -- namely, the treaty signed in Warsaw in December by the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland. In a statement to Parliament, Mr. Sharp affirmed that Canada welcomed the treaty and its attendant documents, including those provisions dealing with Poland's Western boundary. In mid-October 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Polish Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Marian Krzak, signed a claims agreement on behalf of the two countries. The settlement reached on this question, which had been the subject of recurrent discussions and negotiations since 1965, led to agreement on other measures -- such as the resumption of periodic trade consultations and the establishment of a Polish trade office in Toronto, both designed to facilitate the growth of two-way trade between Canada and Poland.

Canada and Hungary signed a new trade agreement in October that established a framework for the development of the bilateral trade relations between Canada and Hungary over the next five years. Canada was a major participant in the Budapest International Trade Fair, again in 1971. A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Dr. Dalibor Hanes, Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, was in Canada early in the spring in return for a visit paid by a delegation from the Canadian Senate to Czechoslovakia in 1969; this was the first such visit by a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to a Western country in recent years. In addition, a Czechoslovak technological delegation,

led by Mr. Jan Gabel, First Vice-Minister of the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Technology and Investment, visited Canada for 17 days in May and June, during which time the desire of the Czechoslovak Government to broaden the base of its technological co-operation with Canada was emphasized. In the sphere of cultural exchanges, a company from the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde visited Czechoslovakia, as well as the Soviet Union, in the spring, and a Moravian folk-dance ensemble visited Canada in September.

Western Hemisphere

The *Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs* has responsibility for the region covered by the *United States, Caribbean and Latin American Divisions*, whose functions are described below. It is the function of the Bureau to co-ordinate the formulation and conduct of Canadian foreign policy in relation to the countries and groupings of countries in the region, and to the region as a whole and its institutions. The Bureau also has responsibility for reviewing established policies in the light of their continuing relevance and for managing operations in the region through the various Canadian missions located there by means of "country program" and resource planning.

Caribbean Division

The close relations between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean have resulted as a logical progression from the historical ties existing between the two areas. In the past Canada's relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean, often referred to as the West Indies, have been closer than with any other part of the developing world. Trading relations over several centuries have been close, and have been supplemented by considerable Canadian commercial interests and investment in the area. An association in the Commonwealth has also contributed to understanding through mutually-shared traditions, institutions and values. These factors have all contributed to increased communication between the two areas. In the past few years, this communication has been emphasized through the large movement of people between the West Indies and Canada as tourists, businessmen and students.

The current phase of Canadian relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean dates from the Commonwealth Caribbean/Canada Conference held in Ottawa in July 1966, which established a broad framework of guidelines along which the relations between the two areas could develop. Considerable progress has been made in realizing the recommendations reached at the Conference, as well as those approved by the Canadian Government following Senator Paul Martin's special mission to the Commonwealth Caribbean in the autumn of 1970. In the past year, the Canadian Government has increased its diplomatic accreditation through the appointment of the Canadian High Commissioner in Kingston as non-resident Commissioner to British Honduras and the Bahamas. The appointment is an expression of developing Canadian interests in the western Caribbean.

During 1971, there were several meetings within the region at which Canada was represented, and continuous contact was maintained with the governments of the area on a wide range of matters. In addition to normal consultation at the diplomatic level, occasional formal meetings were held in Ottawa between Commonwealth Caribbean representatives in Canada and Canadian Government

officials to discuss specific questions of mutual interest. Exchanges at high government level were maintained with several Canadian ministers visiting the region during the year and a number of distinguished leaders from the area visiting Canada.

Latin American Division

The fruitful development of Canada's relations with the 20 Latin American nations is this Division's responsibility. Canada has had diplomatic relations with all the Latin American states since 1957, and currently maintains 11 diplomatic posts in the region.

During the past year the Canadian Government has made significant progress in the implementation of the objectives, as outlined in the sector paper on Latin America in the foreign policy review. In April 1971, the Canadian observer delegation to the first regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), led by Mr. André Ouellet, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, reiterated the Canadian Government's intention of systematically strengthening and intensifying its relations with the countries in Latin America on both a bilateral as well as a multilateral basis. The delegation formally declared the Canadian Government's desire to establish a permanent observer mission to the OAS. A resolution approving in principle the new status of Permanent Observer was passed by the General Assembly and the Permanent Council of the OAS was then asked to determine the timing and criteria for the implementation of the resolution. Canada's desire for observer status is not a compromise gesture but rather a positive step through which it can learn about OAS operations and play a fuller role in the inter-American organizations to which it already belongs or which it is about to join. The Permanent Observer Mission will be independent of the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Its principal functions will be to maintain a close liaison with all OAS activities, and to represent Canada at meetings of inter-American organizations.

In order to participate more vigorously and effectively in the economic and social development in Latin America, the Canadian Government has expressed its intention to seek full membership in the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Full membership in the IADB will substantially increase the funds Canada would be allocating to Latin American development. Moreover, one of the benefits of full membership would be the eligibility of Canadian firms to compete for procurement under the Fund for Special Operations.

The goals set out in the foreign policy review for intensifying Canada's relations with Latin America are well on the way to realization. In 1971 Canada applied for and was granted full membership in the Pan-American Health Organization, and steps leading to Canada's full membership in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS), the Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII), and the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (CISS) are being taken.

Canada now belongs to the following organizations: the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH); the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI); the Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrators (CIAT); the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA); and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). Canada is also a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and, through membership in the International Labour Organization (ILO), participates to a certain extent in the work of ILO's regional committee for the Americas. Canada also assists Latin American countries toward development through annual contributions to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program.

In addition to the foregoing, and the capital assistance provided through the IADB, the Government of Canada initiated this year a \$10-million bilateral technical-assistance program in Latin America that will concentrate on agricultural, educational and community development projects. Concurrently, the Canadian Government has been increasing its support for private Canadian agencies participating in development activity in Latin America. It continues its indirect support of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) in its operations throughout the world, including those in Latin America, and sponsors the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), a private organization that has been providing technical assistance to developing countries.

Intensification of bilateral relations with Latin American nations was given further impetus in 1971. The first meeting of the Canada-Mexico Joint Committee was held in Ottawa on October 21 and 22. This ministerial committee was established in 1968 for the purpose of actively seeking closer collaboration on questions of mutual interest to both countries. The meeting of the Canadian and Mexican Ministers (for External Affairs and Trade and Commerce) was an undoubted success and is expected to lead to an intensification of relations between the two countries through increasing cultural, scientific and technological contacts, through expanded trade and tourism, and through further political and economic consultations.

United States of America Division

The United States Division is concerned with the whole range of practical problems of Canada's relations with the United States. Within the Department it has a general co-ordinating responsibility, involving a continuing review and analysis of the important aspects of the increasing number of matters of interest to the two countries. In performing this function, it maintains close liaison with other government departments and agencies and with the divisions in the Department having primary responsibility for particular aspects of the bilateral relation, such as those involving defence, consular and trade and economic matters.

The Division has specific responsibility for subjects of bilateral concern dealt with by the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission. It works closely, therefore, with these two Commissions and with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and other international commissions and organizations concerned with Canada-United States affairs. The Division's

work covers the development of water resources, transportation links, international parks, water and air pollution, shipping (including tolls and pilotage on the St. Lawrence Seaway system), and trans-border traffic and migration in their international context. It also has responsibility for co-ordinating interdepartmental views on the construction and operation of international bridges and on the international implications of transportation questions in Canada's Pacific Coast region.

The Governments of Canada and the United States took a major step forward in the field of environmental management during 1971. Following the submission to governments in December 1970 of the International Joint Commission's final report on pollution in the Lower Great Lakes, a joint Canada-United States working group prepared detailed recommendations designed to implement the water-quality objectives and other recommendations put forward by the International Joint Commission. A Canadian delegation, consisting of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, met with its counterpart in Washington on June 10, and issued a joint communiqué affirming the willingness of both countries to negotiate a Great Lakes water-quality agreement essentially on the lines of the recommendations prepared by the joint working group. The negotiations continued during the course of the year. Other environmental matters with which the Division has been concerned include water quality in certain rivers entering New Brunswick from Maine, air pollution in the Detroit-Windsor and Sarnia-Port Huron regions, the possible flooding of the Skagit River Valley in British Columbia, the water quality and flow of the Souris River in Manitoba, the flooding of the Pembina River (also in Manitoba), and various other matters currently under consideration by the International Joint Commission. Of these, a particularly interesting problem is presented by Point Roberts, the tip of a peninsula near Vancouver which falls south of the 49th Parallel and is therefore United States territory. It is cut off completely by land from the remainder of the United States and this situation has created a number of problems relating to customs, health, police and fire protection, education, housing standards and general development.

In the United States Canada's diplomatic and consular business is conducted by the Canadian Embassy in Washington, the Consulates General in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and Seattle, and the Consulates in Buffalo, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The *Bureau of Economic and Scientific Affairs* co-ordinates and develops policy and initiatives touching on broader questions of major significance for Canada in international economic, scientific and environmental affairs. It includes four divisions: *Aid and Development*, *Commercial Policy*, *Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems*, and *Transport, Communications and Energy*.

These divisions co-operate with a large number of departments and agencies in Ottawa in making sure that international relations under their economic, scientific and environmental aspects are conducted in harmony with the more general foreign-policy considerations and objectives of the Government and that Canadian interests in these areas are reflected appropriately abroad.

Aid and Development Division

In 1970, as part of its review of foreign policy, the Government established new priorities in aid policy as outlined in *International Development*, one of the series of pamphlets entitled *Foreign Policy for Canadians*. It has been the role of the Aid and Development Division, drawing as necessary upon other expertise within the Department, and in close co-operation with the Canadian International Development Agency and with other departments, to attempt to ensure that those Canadian aid policies are viewed from the perspective of the Canada's foreign policy objectives as a whole. This Division is responsible for departmental participation in the International Committee on Development Assistance, and co-ordinates the External Affairs contribution to the senior aid-policy body, the Canadian International Development Board, on which the Under-secretary represents the Department.

In order to improve the quantity and quality of Canadian development assistance, several goals were set and considerable progress has been made in achieving them. With a policy of working towards a total net transfer of resources of 1 per cent of the gross national product and 0.7 per cent for official development assistance, the volume of aid has undergone an increase of \$60 million in 1971-72, to a total of \$424 million, and an increase of approximately the same magnitude is envisaged for 1972-73. Considerable flexibility has been achieved by "untying" up to 20 per cent of all bilateral funds for use for local cost financing, and the goal of channelling approximately 25 per cent of the total assistance program through multilateral organizations will be attained in 1972.

As part of its contribution towards national unity, it is recognized that the Canadian assistance program should adequately reflect Canada's bilingual nature. This policy has been given expression in the significant bilateral assistance programs undertaken in *francophone* countries in recent years, as well as long-standing programs in Commonwealth countries. Further, a bilateral technical-assistance program was established in Latin America in 1971 and increased attention was directed towards the Pacific area.

During 1971, Canada continued to play an active role in international financing institutions, including the Asian and Caribbean Development Banks and the World Bank group. It also participated actively in discussions with other potential donors looking towards the establishment of an African Development Fund in conjunction with the African Development Bank. During 1971, detailed discussions were entered into concerning possible membership in the Inter-American Development Bank, thus reflecting the growing Canadian interest in this area.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Committee on Staffing Requirements to Conduct the Canadian Aid Program Abroad is handled by the Aid and Development Division. In 1971, all Canadian posts responsible for aid administration or liaison were surveyed to determine manpower requirements for aid-related activities. Reflecting the growth in the total program, a number of additional officers were provided by the Department and CIDA to meet the 81 man-years required.

As the primary organ in the UN system for channelling aid to the developing countries, the United Nations Development Program, through its Governing Council, pursued its comprehensive review of organization, programming and capacity to implement programs. Canada has played a positive role in these discussions and substantial progress has been achieved to enable the UNDP to meet the challenge of developing country programs. Canada continued to play an active role in meetings of international deliberative organizations on development, including the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which is the principal forum for consultation and exchanges of information between the major aid-donor countries on development policies and procedures.

Following adoption of the strategy for the Second Development Decade, the UN has been engaged in drafting a framework which will serve as a guide for development policies in the Seventies. Within the UN system, in addition to the pre-eminent role of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has become a major vehicle for discussion of all development issues, including the diversion of the flow of world trade so that economic disparities will be minimized. The Aid and Development Division has the primary responsibility for co-ordinating Canadian "input" into UNCTAD and for the preparations for the Third UNCTAD, to be held in Santiago in April 1972.

Among the measures advocated to improve the trading position of developing countries is a general preference scheme (GPS) under which the major industrial countries, including Canada, would grant tariff preferences for certain processed agricultural products and semi-manufactured goods on a shared-burden basis. Many of the developed countries introduced their preference schemes late in 1971, and Canada plans to implement its scheme at the earliest possible date. Departmental responsibility for the GPS and other trade measures intended to assist developing countries rests with the Aid and Development Division.

The Division's role in co-ordinating emergency relief assistance provided by Canada to areas of natural or man-made disasters became more urgent during the year as a result of the civil unrest within Pakistan and the India-Pakistan

war. In co-operation with the Canadian International Development Agency, the Department of National Defence, other departments and international relief agencies such as the United Nations and the Red Cross, a total of approximately \$25 million was made available for the relief of Pakistani refugees in India. An additional amount of \$7.5 million was provided to assist the UN relief operations within East Bengal.

A continuing effort has been made to increase the role of the private sector in Canada's aid effort. In addition, since the creation in 1970 of the International Development Research Centre to "initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of developing countries", the Aid and Development Division has, while recognizing the Centre's independent status, offered support and encouragement to its overseas activities.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC), established in 1969 as a successor to the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, serves as a source of financing and insurance for Canadian exports, including those to developing countries. The Aid and Development Division is responsible for co-ordinating the participation of the Department of External Affairs in the EDC's Board of Directors and Committee of Alternate Directors. The Under-Secretary represents the Department on the Board and the Assistant Under-Secretary (Economic and Social Development) serves as alternate director.

The Export Development Corporation is also responsible for the administration of the new Foreign Investment Insurance Program, which is designed to encourage Canadians to invest in developing countries. The Aid and Development Division represents the Department on the Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Investment Insurance and, to facilitate the operation of the program, and in close co-operation with the EDC, co-ordinates the negotiation of bilateral agreements on foreign investment insurance with other countries. At the end of 1971, agreements on foreign investment insurance had been concluded with Barbados, Jamaica, Malaysia, Singapore and St. Lucia and negotiations were in progress or about to begin with a substantial number of other countries.

During the past year considerable progress has been achieved in assisting the economic and social development of less-developed areas and efforts are continuing to ensure that the policies which have been established are effectively implemented.

Commercial Policy Division

This Division is concerned with Canada's multilateral and bilateral relations over a broad range of economic subjects in co-operation with the other interested government departments and offices.

This involves co-ordination of the formation of and management of Canada's trade and financial policies and relations abroad and international aspects of domestic economic, industrial and financial policies. The Division deals with Canadian participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the OECD, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and a number of other multilateral institutions and agreements; it also deals with bilateral economic, trade and financial relations between Canada and other countries.

The most striking developments in the international economic sphere during 1971 were the measures announced August 15 by President Nixon to deal with certain problems facing the United States economy, and the multilateral and bilateral discussions with the major trading partners of the U.S. which resulted from that initiative. An interim arrangement on certain monetary aspects of the matter was hammered out in December and at the year's end talks were to be continued on longer-term monetary and financial issues and both immediate and longer-term trade questions.

The year 1971 also witnessed a continuation of efforts to contain the tendencies toward protectionism that were manifested in various parts of the world and to promote the further liberalization and expansion of multilateral trade, which in the past 25 years has significantly contributed to the growth in prosperity. The growth of trade among OECD countries, however, slumped from a rate of 12 per cent in 1969 to only 6 per cent in 1971. With the monetary settlement in December, observers looked to 1972 with cautious optimism, though not much improvement was expected in the first half of the year.

Canadian trade continued to develop significantly in 1971, with exports rising by almost \$1,000 million to \$17,746 million, while imports showed a dramatic increase, from \$13,833 million in 1970 to \$15,552 million. The current account showed the second surplus in a row, this year of \$245 million, considerably lower than last year's surplus of \$1,060 million but probably a more accurate reflection of underlying trends. The Canadian dollar, which was freed from its fixed parity rate in the spring of 1970, remained floating and by the end of 1971 was trading at near parity with the U.S. dollar.

Multilateral Economic Relations

The United States economic measures announced on August 15 were the most dramatic development during 1971. Owing to the predominant position the United States has held in the world commercial and financial structure, the 10 percent import surcharge, the suspension of gold convertibility, and other features of the U.S. move together served to set in motion an immediate and intensive series of multilateral consultations.

Several major international organizations gave urgent attention to the crisis. The GATT, following the conclusions of a working party commissioned to examine the effects of the surcharge on international trade, was critical. In the United Nations context, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, the developing countries meeting as the "Group of 77", and the General Assembly itself passed resolutions calling for removal of the surcharge.

Apart from the effect of the U.S. measures on Canada's own economy, Canada expressed grave concern over the adverse effects on trade liberalization, the possibility of a spiral of retaliatory measures, and the development of self-contained trade blocs. While the effects of the U.S. economic measures were most acutely felt in their actual and expected impact on trade, they originated at least as much out of certain monetary problems. It was, finally, an international agreement on currency realignment, negotiated in a series of meetings of the "Group of Ten" (the most industrialized countries of the non-Communist world), that on December 18 brought removal of the surcharge, an American agreement to increase the dollar price of gold, and a cooling of the tense atmosphere.

Throughout these meetings Canada maintained its position that the Canadian dollar exchange-rate should be allowed to continue floating, and in the final settlement gained acceptance of this position by the Group. All other members repegged their currency, most at a substantially higher level in terms of the U.S. dollar.

Canada played an active role in the 1971 annual meetings of Commonwealth finance ministers in the Bahamas from September 21 to 24 and of the International Monetary Fund in Washington from September 27 to October 1.

The U.S. economic measures also stimulated the international process of re-examination of trade policies and practices. This is taking place partly in rounds of bilateral discussions between the United States and its major trading partners -- notably Canada, the European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan -- and also on a multilateral basis in the GATT, the OECD, and the UNCTAD.

Throughout 1971, negotiations proceeded between the EEC and the four applicants for membership -- Britain, Denmark, Ireland, and Norway. Though protracted and difficult, these negotiations were ultimately successful and the consequent enlargement of the EEC from six to ten will have significant consequences for world trading patterns and the multilateral trading framework. The EEC will now be by far the world's largest trading entity and the fact that a majority of the members of the GATT have ties with the EEC, either by association, commercial agreement or preferential agreement, will undoubtedly have implications for the General Agreement itself. In addition to these developments, the EEC is now negotiating with those members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which did not seek full membership in the Community at this time (i.e. Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Portugal and Switzerland) in the hope of arriving at an industrial free trade area with those countries. It is expected that these developments will contribute to a stable, prosperous and dynamic Europe, and in this respect they are welcomed. At the same time, these changed circumstances will require adjustments in trading terms for third countries like Canada, which will find their access to the British market adversely affected.

The implications of EEC enlargement for the world trading system were obviously very much on the minds of delegates to the twenty-seventh GATT session, held in November 1971. The Contracting Parties were particularly concerned over the possible consequences of these developments for further trade liberalization. While the GATT Work Program, adopted in 1967 to foster further progress in trade liberalization, is going forward, the unsettled situation with regard to EEC enlargement, complicated by the U.S. economic measures of August 15, made it difficult to achieve substantial progress during the session. On enlargement itself, EEC members indicated that they were prepared to abide fully by their obligations to the GATT in terms of bringing the accession agreement of the new members for examination by the GATT but, despite the urging of a number of countries, including Canada, were not prepared to do so upon signature of these agreements. The EEC took the view that notification by members of the Community under their GATT obligations rather than signature should trigger the necessary consultations. The twenty-seventh session also took action to establish a study on preferential trade flows.

During the session, there was wide-spread support for machinery specifically to prepare for a new round of multilateral negotiations. The session achieved a consensus on objectives which was expressed through a statement of trade policy reaffirming the intention to press forward despite current difficulties in liberalizing trade in both the industrial and agricultural sectors. There was general agreement to undertake the necessary preparatory work on "techniques and modalities" -- i.e. alternative approaches -- to negotiations.

The session also formally approved a decision granting a waiver from the General Agreement for 16 of the developing countries to go ahead with the preferential agreement among themselves that had been arrived at after protracted negotiations.

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, led the Canadian delegation at the ministerial portion of this GATT session.

Economic and financial uncertainties also provided the backdrop for the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The OECD was established in 1961 and today forms a major inter-governmental forum for consultation and co-operation among the advanced industrial nations in virtually every field of economic activity. In 1971, Australia joined the OECD, bringing the membership to a total of 23, while New Zealand and Yugoslavia have special status entitling them to participate in certain of the Organization's activities.

The annual ministerial meeting held in June was focused on the problems of inflation, the balance of payments, trade policy and developments in the aid sphere. On the problems of inflation, the work of the OECD over the past year was commended by the ministers and the meeting approved certain conclusions suggested by the Secretary-General, Mr. Emile van Lennep. These conclusions included the need for most countries to persist with anti-inflationary policies, for great care on the part of states when the stage for expansion was reached, and for a multi-policy attack on inflation, going beyond traditional fiscal and monetary tools.

The other agenda item on which a major policy decision was taken at the ministerial meeting related to the direction and shape of international trade policy and the trading framework during the Seventies. While careful to ensure that nothing done in the OECD should prejudice work in this area going forward in the GATT, the meeting did approve the establishment of a special trade group to look at perspectives for trade in the Seventies. The group eventually formed was small and composed of highly-qualified individuals, including a representative from Canada, Mr. A.F.W. Plumptre, Principal of Scarborough College, University of Toronto, and a former Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. The group is now meeting on a regular basis and is expected to prepare a report including options for solutions to the most pressing trade problems in time for the next annual ministerial meeting, now scheduled for May 1972.

The Canadian delegation to the annual ministerial meeting was led by the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Canada participated in the international negotiations that led to the concluding of the International Wheat Agreement. Canada signed on May 3, 1971,

and the Canadian instrument of ratification was deposited on June 10. The Agreement came into force on July 1, replacing the International Grains Agreement, which expired the previous day. The new Agreement will remain in force until June 30, 1974.

The Wheat Agreement consists of a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The former is designed to promote further international co-operation in connection with wheat problems, to promote the expansion of trade in wheat and wheat flour, and to contribute to stability in the wheat market. The Convention also provides a framework for international negotiations relating to provisions for the price of wheat under certain circumstances. Canada has stated its support in the International Wheat Council for the opening of discussions on wheat-pricing provisions.

The Food Aid Convention provides for an orderly and effective food-aid program for developing countries. Signatories to the Convention have agreed to contribute food aid to the developing countries in the form of wheat, coarse grains, or edible derivatives, or the cash equivalent, at least up to a specified annual minimum. Canada's annual commitment is 495,000 metric tons.

In the crop year closing at the end of July 1971, exports of Canadian grain reached record levels. During 1971, large sales were made by the Canadian Wheat Board to the U.S.S.R. and China. The Soviet purchase of 3.5 million tons of wheat for delivery in 1971 and 1972 completed, and exceeded, the U.S.S.R. purchase commitment made in 1966. China purchased 3 million tons of wheat for delivery in 1972. Although most major wheat-producing countries have increased supplies available as a result of good crops, forward sales of Canadian grains indicate that the high level of grain exports will be maintained through the current crop year, and may well surpass the record reached last year.

The year 1971 witnessed a significantly increased penetration of the Canadian domestic market by foreign imports. In some cases this led to disruption within certain sectors of the manufacturing industry. As a result, the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, as well as the Textile and Clothing Board, carried out a number of inquiries to examine possible cases of dumping or injury.

Voluntary restraint arrangements covering exports of cotton yarn to Canada were concluded in 1971 with 13 supplier nations (the United Arab Republic, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Spain and Taiwan). A global quota for the import of certain kinds of men's and boys' shirts was implemented in 1971. Under the quota arrangements, traditional supplier nations were given reserved quotas in order to take account of previous levels of exports to Canada. Provision was also made for new supplier nations. Other bilateral restraint arrangements with individual countries affecting specific export items were also agreed upon or renewed during the year.

The new Canadian tax-reform legislation passed by Parliament on December 21, 1971, will give rise to a series of negotiations and renegotiations of double-taxation agreements, beginning in 1972.

Bilateral Economic Relations

Canada's most important trading and financial partner remains the United States. In 1971, the United States imported \$12-billion worth of goods from Canada (over one-quarter of total U.S. imports, nearly 70 per cent of Canadian exports) and exported \$10.9 billion to Canada (nearly one-quarter of total U.S. exports, 70 per cent of Canadian imports). Both these figures represent an increase of 10.4 per cent over 1970. More than 85 per cent of Canada's manufactured, and thus labour-intensive, exports were sold in the United States. Canadians have more than \$3 billion of direct investment in the United States, while American investment in Canada, at the end of 1970, amounted to a book value of \$21 billion. The return on investment to the United States in the form of dividends and interest payments amounts to some \$1.2 billion annually.

The U.S. August 15 measures provoked a major re-examination of Canada's commercial relations with the United States as a whole -- relations which are so fundamental to the Canadian economy that any definitive long-run conclusions are difficult to determine with accuracy. In the short run, however, a series of trade discussions and negotiations between Canadian and United States officials and ministers were conducted in November and December 1971 on a number of issues, including the 1965 Automotive Products Agreement, tourist allowances and defence-production sharing. The visit of the Prime Minister to the United States President on December 6 provided an occasion for the two leaders to deal directly with some of the most fundamental issues.

Canadians generally accepted the need for determined action by the United States and others to correct the serious and growing disequilibrium in its balance of payments, an imbalance that threatened the whole international monetary and trading system. Canada also shares many of the basic objectives of the United States with respect to future world commercial and financial patterns.

Bilaterally, however, Canada did not contribute to the United States payments problem. On the contrary, even if Canada has enjoyed a surplus on the merchandise-trade account since 1968, its current account with the United States, which includes invisibles as well as merchandise, has been in a deficit position since 1946. Moreover, the value of the Canadian dollar has appreciated by over 7 per cent since it was floated in May 1970, a substantial comparative advantage provided to United States exporters.

At the end of 1971, while the basic elements of Canada's strong, close and friendly economic relations with the U.S. remained very much intact, it was clear that there were certain differences of view between the two countries with respect to a number of bilateral economic matters.

Britain continues by a considerable margin as Canada's second most-important trading partner, although the gap between Britain and Japan (the third most-important single country in Canadian trade) continues to narrow. Exports to Britain have levelled off in 1971 after the spectacular 33 1/3 percent jump they took in 1970. The percentage of Canadian exports going to Britain has remained more or less steady since 1970 (i.e., between 7 and 9 per cent), but it should be recognized that, although this represents a relatively small share of total Canadian exports, Britain does provide a major market for a number of important

products. (For instance, Britain takes more than half Canada's foreign sales of unmanufactured tobacco, cheddar cheese, honey, linerboard, plywood, and phosphorus.) Nevertheless, it is worth noting that, owing primarily to the slow growth in British import requirements, exports to the EEC have increased 250 per cent from 1956 to 1970, compared to an increase of only 82 per cent in sales to Britain. Moreover, the successful conclusion of negotiations between Britain and the EEC with regard to British entry to the Common Market brings the adverse trade consequences of British entry a step closer. British entry and adoption of the EEC tariff and trade regulations will involve a deterioration in terms of access, including the loss of preferences or free entry and the imposition of higher tariffs for many Canadian goods, as well as reverse preferences in favour of EEC suppliers. It now appears likely that a significant portion of Canadian trade with Britain will be able to adjust to the new conditions in the British market, but Canadian producers of certain major agricultural, fish and food products will, in all probability, face particularly serious difficulties as a result of the EEC enlargement. In the industrial sector, Canadian exports to Britain will probably be less affected, and about 65 per cent of Canadian industrial exports should face no new trade barriers. Such general statements tend, of course, to obscure the impact that these changes in trading conditions may have on particular firms, industries or communities which depend heavily on the British market.

The continuing importance Canada attaches to the question of EEC enlargement is evidenced by the continuation of the series of consultations at ministerial level with the parties directly involved in the negotiations, begun in 1970 and continued into 1971, when both Mr. Sharp and the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, held talks with their counterparts in Europe. In addition, the question of EEC enlargement was a major topic during the visits to Ottawa during 1971 of the President of the EEC Commission, Signor Franco-Maria Malfatti, the British Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Edward Heath, and the British Minister in charge of the EEC negotiations, the Right Honourable Geoffrey Rippon.

Another major objective of ministerial consultations over the past year has been the advancement of Canadian desires for the closest links possible with Europe. The Secretary of State for External Affairs proposed to members of the EEC Commission and ministers of the Community's member states a formal consultative mechanism along the lines of the arrangements Canada now has with the United States and Japan. A first step towards this goal would be to institute bilateral consultations at the ministerial or senior official level. In this context, at Mr. Sharp's invitation, the EEC Commissioner for External Trade, Herr Ralf Dahrendorf, will visit Canada in the spring of 1972.

A plenary meeting of the France-Canada Economic Commission took place in Ottawa on May 26 and 27, 1971. Composed of senior French and Canadian officials, the Commission sits alternately in Paris and Ottawa and has met six times since its establishment in 1950. The agenda of the meeting included exchanges of views and information on various bilateral questions of an economic, financial and commercial nature. The meeting also provided a forum for an exchange of views on major multilateral economic questions affecting the interests of Canada and France.

Stronger economic ties between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany were sought by a Canadian trade and industrial mission that visited the FRG from April 14 to 22. Mr. Pepin led the mission, which included 28 Canadian businessmen and industrialists as well as federal and provincial government representatives. A similar mission from Germany will pay a return visit to Canada.

On November 17, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce travelled to Rome for discussions with the Italian Ministers of Foreign Trade and Industry and with the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He also met leading Italian businessmen.

The growing importance of Canada's relations with Japan was underlined in 1971 by the sixth meeting of the Japan-Canada Ministerial Committee, held in Toronto on September 13 and 14. Senior ministers of both governments attended. All aspects of the political and economic relations between the countries were reviewed. Some time was naturally occupied with discussion of the monetary crisis, and the effects of U.S. measures to combat it, but the main concerns of the meeting were positive. Trade between Canada and Japan maintained its year-to-year increase during 1971, reaching a total of just under \$1,600 million. The gradual liberalization of Japan's import policy continued. Agreement was reached by Canada and Japan on the desirability of further multilateral tariff reductions within the GATT framework. Plans were made to develop Canadian commercial contacts in Japan through a trade mission of senior businessmen, led by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in January 1972. Both countries maintained close consultation on international political questions, in particular the growing recognition of China. Co-operation and exchange of views on scientific questions, environmental trade problems and foreign investment policy continued to develop, as did the mutual interest in matters affecting the development of resources and energy. The Minister of State for Science and Technology will lead a scientific mission to Japan early in 1972 with a view to discussing an agreement on science and technology.

A Canadian team travelled to Manila on November 27 to negotiate with officials of the Philippines Government a most-favoured-nation trade agreement. On December 2, a draft trade agreement was initialled *ad referendum*.

In the spring, the Honourable J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, led a mission of senior federal officials to Australia. Canada and Australia have a similar interest in the exploitation of vast natural resources and, as a result, discussion was particularly useful to both sides. Agreement was reached that further exchange of views should be encouraged.

From May 31 to June 2, the Joint Canada-New Zealand Consultative Committee met in Ottawa to discuss bilateral relations and multilateral questions of interest to both countries. Amendments to the 1932 Canada-New Zealand Trade Agreement were negotiated in 1970 and signed during the course of the meeting. The amendments brought certain provisions of the Trade Agreement up to date and formally established the Consultative Committee.

A new trade agreement was signed on November 17 by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Ambassador of Colombia to Canada. This instrument provides a more formal and direct basis for Canada's bilateral trade and economic relations with Colombia.

The first meeting of the Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee was held in Ottawa on October 21 and 22. The meeting marked the opening of a new phase in relations between the two countries, revealed a wide range of common interests, and identified new opportunities for co-operation between Canada and Mexico.

On December 30, an agreement renewing the commercial *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela for a further period of one year was signed.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce led a trade mission of 17 Canadian businessmen and a group of government and Crown Corporation officials to Algeria from November 21 to 24. Its objective was to assess trade and development opportunities in Algeria and to examine ways and means of improving access for Canadian goods and services, and to seek to determine ways in which Canada could participate in projects planned for Algerian development.

A trade and economic mission led by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce visited Morocco from December 15 to 21 to explore opportunities for improving the level of trade with Morocco.

Negotiations were pursued between Canadian and Tunisian officials with a view to concluding a trade agreement.

A delegation of six trade specialists and economists from Zambia began a ten-day tour of Canada on September 29. During the tour, they visited manufacturing sites and discussed possible purchases of some Canadian commodities. They also explored the possibility of investment by Canadian companies in Zambia.

During 1971, Canada concluded or renewed trade agreements with Romania and Hungary and agreed on timing for renegotiation of the Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement, which will expire on April 17, 1972. Negotiations are continuing for renewal of the Bulgarian Trade Agreement, which ran out in 1969.

Economic affairs were a significant component in the discussions that took place during the visit to Canada of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. A.N. Kosygin. It was generally agreed that it would be desirable to expand the commercial and economic contacts and trade "flows" between Canada and the Soviet Union. Early in June, arrangements were completed for the sale of a large quantity of Canadian wheat to the U.S.S.R. by May 1972. Shipments have begun for delivery of this grain.

In November, President Tito of Yugoslavia, accompanied by senior economic advisers, paid a state visit to Canada. The recent rapid increase in Canada's trading relations was a subject of discussion, both sides expressing the hope that bilateral economic relations would continue to develop.

Following establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China in October 1970, both countries have demonstrated the importance they attach to expanding and deepening trade relations. To this end, a Canadian Government economic mission, led by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, paid a visit to China from June 28 to July 4, 1971. The mission included representatives of Parliament, of a number of government departments and of private trade and economic associations. Talks were held with Premier Chou En-lai and other senior Chinese Government

representatives. It was agreed that efforts would be intensified to strengthen existing trade and economic links and China agreed to consider Canada first as a source of wheat when import needs arose. Looking to the future, the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister, Pai Hsiang-Kua, accepted an invitation to visit Canada (probably in 1972), and it was agreed to exchange a number of economic missions and for each country to hold trade exhibitions in the other during 1972.

It was also decided to have periodic consultations between the two countries on the development of trade and economic relations. The first of these was held at the official level from December 6 to 10, 1971. During these consultations, both sides reiterated their determination to work together to ensure further development of the trend towards growth and diversification in two-way trade. Both sides recognized the need for a better understanding by each of the other's import requirements and export capabilities. The Canadian side put forward products that Canada wished to promote in China, and there was a detailed discussion of the market in Canada for Chinese products.

Canadian exports to China in 1971 amounted to \$204 million, of which about \$190 million was accounted for by wheat. This is an increase from total exports of \$142 million in 1970. Chinese exports to Canada rose from \$19 million in 1970 to \$23 million in 1971. Towards the end of 1971 a further contract was signed for a Chinese purchase of three million tons of wheat in 1972.

Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division

The Division was established in recognition of the increasing importance to Canada of international co-operation in science and technology and of the extraterritorial dimension of Canadian environmental concerns. The Division has the primary task of co-ordinating the diverse bilateral and multilateral relations of the Government in these broad spheres. In doing so, it maintains liaison with and provides a variety of services for numerous federal departments, and for provincial governments and the private sector as well.

The Federal Government is developing a policy of international co-operation in science and technology both multilaterally and bilaterally in the context of general national policy objectives. Multilateral activities include participation in the numerous programs of several international organizations, including the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies (e.g., UNESCO, the FAO, the WMO and the WHO), the UN Economic and Social Council and its sub-groups (such as the Science and Technology Committee, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the Committee on Natural Resources), the OECD (e.g., the Committee on Scientific and Technological Policy and the Road Research Group) and the Science Committee of NATO. The Division also monitors the scientific and technological collaboration of the EEC as well as the programs of such quasi-governmental organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Bilateral activity in this sphere serves the dual purpose of improving relations with individual countries and strengthening the scientific and technological capabilities of Canada. Bilateral co-operation is carried out in several ways. With France, for example, a scientific sub-commission of the

Canada-France Mixed Commission meets annually to stimulate exchanges between the scientific communities of the two countries. Analogous to its trade counterpart, the Scientific and Technological Mission explores "in depth" opportunities available for co-operation through exchanges of personnel and information, joint ventures and research projects. In 1971, agreements for increased scientific and technological co-operation were signed with the U.S.S.R., Belgium and the Federal German Republic following visits to those countries by Canadian missions.

The environmental activities of the Division are likewise divided on a multilateral and bilateral basis. Among the multilateral activities is the co-ordination of extensive Canadian Government preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in June 1972. The co-ordination of Canadian "input" into the program of the OECD Environment Committee, which deals with the international trade implications of environmental policies, the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society and a number of other international organizations with environmental dimensions, is the Division's other main multilateral environmental responsibility.

With respect to bilateral relations, the Division is assisting in the negotiations of the proposed Canada-United States Agreement on the Great Lakes, which is expected to be concluded by the two governments early in 1972. The Division is also engaged in facilitating numerous other bilateral environmental activities, involving all the inhabited regions of the world and some of the others as well.

Transport, Communications and Energy Division

Oil

The Division played an active role in co-ordinating the interdepartmental consultations on all aspects of energy questions, in particular those concerning gas and oil, including northern pipelines and related matters. It has helped co-ordinate Canadian expressions of concern to the United States at the consequences of large-scale tanker movements down the West Coast between the Port of Valdez in Alaska and oil refineries in the Northwest United States, and has assisted in the co-ordination of other aspects of Canadian energy relations with other countries. In addition, it monitors, on a continuing basis and in consultation with other departments, the world oil situation, including developments affecting the supply of oil from member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to the markets of the oil-importing countries.

Atomic Energy

During the past year, Canadian officials and scientists continued to participate in a variety of conferences and symposia on nuclear energy, including the fifteenth general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which was held from September 21 to 28 in Vienna. Canada was again designated to hold one of the five seats on the Board of Governors, reserved for the members most advanced in the technology of atomic energy, including the production of source materials. Canada has been a member of the Board of Governors every year since the Agency's inception. The Canadian Ambassador to Austria, Mr. N.F.H. Berlis, serves as Canada's representative on

the Board and is the principal channel of communication from the Agency to the Department of External Affairs and other departments and agencies of the Government interested in atomic energy matters. As in past years, Canada continued to provide highly-qualified atomic experts to serve on the Agency's staff and to assist it in its technical-assistance activities.

Canada's bilateral atomic energy relations also continued to develop during the year and there were exchanges of visits and visits of atomic specialists with several countries.

The outstanding "start-up" performance of the first two units of the Pickering generating station on Lake Ontario in 1971 marked a significant achievement by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL). Both Pickering I and II passed steam from the reactor to the turbine in record time. Both reactors also achieved full power in excellent time, and Pickering I is already among the leading plants of comparable size anywhere in the world producing electricity. Pickering's success is expected to give a boost to AECL's export promotion of the CANDU reactor.

Canada continues to attach the greatest importance to the development of adequate international safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes are not used to make nuclear weapons. All Canada's general bilateral agreements relating to the transfer of nuclear equipment and materials provide for such safeguards. During the year, safeguards inspections were carried out in accordance with the provisions of Canada's bilateral agreements, and consultations on safeguards matters were held with a number of governments and with the European Atomic Energy Community.

During the past year Canada, India and the International Atomic Energy Agency concluded a trilateral safeguards agreement providing for Agency application of safeguards on the two nuclear-power reactors being built at the Rajasthan Atomic Power-Station by India with assistance from Canada and on the Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station on Lake Huron constructed by AECL. Bilateral safeguards between Canada and India will now be suspended in favour of IAEA inspection on both stations. This reciprocal safeguards agreement is unique. The conclusion of the trilateral agreement reflects a longstanding Canadian Government policy of turning over bilateral safeguards arrangements to the IAEA for the development of an international system of safeguards.

Under the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Canada and over 60 other adherents are obliged to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA by next spring. A number of such agreements are already in force for some states and Canada is expected to conclude its agreement with the Agency before the end of the year.

In September 1971, the Japanese Atomic Energy Agency and AECL met in Tokyo for their biennial conference. An agreement was signed to facilitate the exchange of unclassified information on the development of nuclear-power reactors using heavy water as a moderator.

Canada sent a large scientific technical delegation to the fourth United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, held in Geneva from September 6 to 16, 1971. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the

Honourable Mitchell Sharp, delivered a paper entitled "Nuclear Energy and World Peace". Mr. Sharp's presence marked the first time that the Conference had been addressed by a foreign minister.

During the latter part of the year, Canadian officials participated in international discussions with various countries, including the United States, on the subject of enrichment of uranium with respect to the offer from the U.S. last summer to explore the possibility of sharing its enrichment technology.

International Telecommunications

On August 20, 1971, Canada signed two new agreements respecting the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization. The first was an inter-governmental agreement defining the permanent new structure of INTELSAT. It lays down the basic principles by which countries wishing to be associated with the establishment and development of a world-wide commercial telecommunications satellite system are to abide. The second, an operating agreement, designates the operating companies nominated by their respective governments to share in the financing, management and use of the INTELSAT system.

These two new agreements replace the interim arrangements arrived at in 1964 by the organization's ten founding members, of which Canada was one. The present membership is 79, 40 of them receiving telephone, telex, data-transmission and, occasionally, television service from INTELSAT satellites in synchronous orbit over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. Plans exist for 54 countries to be using the system by the end of 1972 and 62 by the end of 1973. Under the new arrangements, the American Comsat Corporation will continue to be responsible for the technical aspects of management over an interim period of six years, after which an international manager will assume this function.

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation has been using the Atlantic Ocean segment of the INTELSAT system since October 1966. Through its two earth stations at Mill Village, Nova Scotia, the Corporation has established links with 19 countries in that part of the world. Facilities now being built at Cowichan Lake, British Columbia, will become operational in 1972, and will then provide direct links with countries on the Pacific Rim. The COTC is the fifth largest user of the INTELSAT system.

Canada participated in a meeting of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council in Nairobi in October 1971. Canada is represented on the CTC by the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Council.

On March 31, 1971, Canada concluded a Third-Party Amateur Radio Agreement with the Dominican Republic and negotiations leading towards similar agreements are being undertaken with a number of other countries, mainly in Latin America.

Aeronautical Satellites

Since the beginning of the year, Canada has participated in discussions with the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and a group of countries belonging to the European Space Research Organization (ESRO), with a view to joining in an experimental program to study the use of satellites for air-traffic control and communications with aircraft over the Atlantic and

Pacific Oceans. The experimental program foresees putting up two satellites over the Atlantic and two over the Pacific by 1977, together with the necessary ground-control and earth-terminal stations. Negotiations on the memorandum of understanding are still under way. Given a satisfactory outcome, Canada will with ESRO and the FAA, become a full member of the joint AEROSAT program which will conduct the experiments and test the equipment involved in the new system.

Civil Aviation

In February 1971, a bilateral agreement providing for the operation of commercial scheduled air-services was concluded with the Government of Israel and services between the two countries began at the end of March. Revisions to the 1961 Canada-Mexico air agreement negotiated in November 1970 were effected in an exchange of notes in March 1971. Informal discussions covering both scheduled and charter air-services with the United States were held in October. Negotiations with Italy for access to Toronto were held in November.

DEFENCE AND ARMS CONTROL

Foreign and defence policies are closely interrelated. Consequently, to pursue them in consonance with national objectives requires continuing close co-operation between the Department of External Affairs and other departments concerned, particularly the Department of National Defence. The *Bureau of Defence and Arms Control*, consisting of the *Defence Relations Division* and the *Arms Control and Disarmament Division*, is responsible for these aspects of the Department's work.

The co-ordination of Canadian foreign and defence policies in connection with Canada's participation in the defence arrangements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of North America, its participation in peacekeeping activities and its membership in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva is one of the primary functions of the Bureau working through a variety of interdepartmental channels. The Secretary of State for External Affairs is the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on External Policy and Defence, the meetings of which are usually attended by the Under-Secretary or his representatives. Memoranda and background reports for these meetings are made available by the Bureau to the Under-Secretary and the Secretary of State for External Affairs on subjects falling within the Bureau's area of responsibility. The Department is regularly represented by the Director-General of the Bureau at meetings of the Defence Council in the Department of National Defence and on several interdepartmental bodies that advise on aspects of defence policy. The Bureau also provides the External Affairs member and the Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence, as well as the departmental representative on the Canadian Section of the Canada-U.S.A. Civil Emergency Planning Committee.

Defence Relations Division

North American Section

With the publication of the defence White Paper in August, the Government reaffirmed its intention to continue to co-operate with the United States in the defence of North America. At the same time, the Paper provided a policy framework for further decisions on questions relating to the protection of Canada, and the Canadian contribution to North American defence. The principal consultative mechanism for Canada-U.S. co-operation in defence matters is the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. In October 1971, the Prime Minister appointed Senator John Aird to replace the late Mr. A.D.P. Heeney as Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Board. The Bureau of Defence and Arms Control Affairs provides the External Affairs member and the Canadian Secretary of the PJBD, while the Department of National Defence provides the balance of the membership of the Canadian Section. The Board held three meetings in 1971 and continued its valuable work in promoting co-operation between Canada and the United States in matters of joint defence.

The Division's North American Section remained closely involved in the implementation of the Government's decisions contained in the White Paper concerning the protection of Canadian sovereignty and the defence of North America, and also maintained liaison with the various departments and agencies dealing with emergency planning. The Section represented the Department of External Affairs as a member of Canada-U.S. civil emergency planning committees.

NATO Section

The Government's views on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly in the political sphere, were outlined in the volume on Europe of *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, published in 1970. The defence White Paper of August 1971 further defined the Government's position and indicated its intentions with respect to Canada's military contributions to the alliance. In the White Paper, the Government "reaffirmed Canada's adherence to the concept of collective security, and announced that Canada would continue to station significant though reduced forces in Europe as part of the NATO integrated force structure.... The decision reflected the Government's judgment that Canadian security continues to be linked to Western Europe and that Europe is still probably the most sensitive point in the East-West balance of power. It is the area from which any conflict, however limited, might most readily escalate into all-out nuclear war engulfing Canadian territory".

While a deliberate attack on Western Europe now seems improbable -- in large measure as a result of NATO's success over the years -- hostilities could still occur as a result of miscalculation or accident. Nevertheless, a number of developments took place during 1971 that indicate a certain measure of progress toward *détente* in Europe. In September, the first stage of the Berlin negotiations reached a successful conclusion with the signing of a Four-Power Agreement on Berlin. With agreement on the second stage of those negotiations, the inter-German talks in early December, a major step forward was taken. When the third and final stage of the Berlin talks has been successfully concluded, multilateral talks on a wide-ranging conference on security and co-operation in Europe will be able to take place.

At their meeting in Lisbon in June 1971, foreign ministers of countries participating in NATO's integrated defence program reaffirmed their desire to discuss the subject of mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) with the Soviet Union and other European countries. They welcomed the response of Soviet leaders, indicating possible readiness to consider this subject, and agreed that continued efforts should be made to determine whether common ground existed on which to base MBFR negotiations. Accordingly, at a meeting of deputy foreign ministers and senior officials held in Brussels on October 5 and 6, the mandate of a representative to conduct exploratory talks with the Soviet Government and other governments concerned was discussed and approved and Mr. Manlio Brosio was invited to be the representative. At the North Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels in December, the ministers noted with regret that the Soviet Union had so far failed to respond to the allied initiative. They reaffirmed their support for Mr. Brosio's exploratory mission and expressed the hope that he would soon be able to go to Moscow.

Throughout the year, Canada played an active role, both within the NATO framework and bilaterally, in the consultations among governments of East and West on these important questions. The NATO Section of the Division, working with other units of the Department, co-ordinated the formulation of Canadian views, provided instructions and guidance to the Canadian Delegation to NATO in Brussels, and co-operated with other departments concerned with the political, economic and military aspects of NATO affairs.

Military Assistance and Peacekeeping Section

This Section is responsible for the co-ordination of Canada's military training assistance programs (an activity that is financed through the Department's appropriations) and Canada's contribution to current peacekeeping operations. In performing these functions, the Section works closely with other divisions within the Department and with the Department of National Defence. A number of other matters requiring intergovernmental or interdepartmental consultation are also handled by officers of the section.

Canada's military training assistance programs, initiated in response to requests from developing countries, have continued during 1971. One technical officer remains to assist the Tanzanian People's Defence Force transport air wing and one pilot has been provided to advise and assist in the Tanzanian pilot training program. A pilot adviser has also been provided to Malaysia in addition to two Defence Research Board scientists. The Canadian Armed Forces training team in Ghana, which was established in 1961, was reduced in strength to ten officers during the past year and is expected to continue at a further reduced strength for the time being. Under the program for training in Canada, some 54 officers, officer cadets, and non-commissioned officers from 12 developing countries attended military courses at various Canadian Forces training schools. Military training assistance will continue to be provided to developing countries during 1972.

Canadian military personnel continued to serve throughout 1971 with the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in the Middle East (UNTSO), the United Nations Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in Kashmir, and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Canada's largest contribution to United Nations peacekeeping continues to be the 580-man contingent in Cyprus. In December 1971, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Force until June 1972 and Canada agreed to maintain its contingent for the same period. A number of disturbing developments have taken place in Cyprus during 1971 and the situation remains uncertain. UNFICYP's continued presence is considered necessary to assist in the maintenance of stability while the slow search for a political settlement through intercommunal talks continues.

The Section continues to be responsible for the co-ordination of diplomatic clearances for naval visits, and also for overflights and landings of Canadian military aircraft overseas and of foreign military aircraft in Canada.

Other functions include assistance to the National Defence College (the Department provides a senior officer on the Directing Staff) in arranging its overseas tours, diplomatic co-ordination of visits abroad by senior members of the Department of National Defence, and arrangements for certain military

training exercises conducted abroad by the Canadian Armed Forces, as well as various other matters not handled by the NATO or North American Sections.

Arms Control and Disarmament Division

The high priority Canada assigns to the task of working to stop the arms race in nuclear and other weapons as a means of contributing to Canadian security and to a less dangerous world environment remained undiminished throughout 1971. Canadian representatives to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva, the United Nations General Assembly and NATO continued to press for forward movement on arms-control issues and to look for ways of facilitating progress. These efforts were co-ordinated by the Arms Control and Disarmament Division.

Although 1971 was not a year of major achievements in arms control and disarmament, there were several significant and positive developments. These included:

- (a) the continuing bilateral negotiations between the two major nuclear powers on ways to curtail the strategic arms race;
- (b) the successful completion by the CCD of the text of a treaty prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and providing for their destruction, and its endorsement by the twenty-sixth General Assembly;
- (c) the NATO initiative to explore whether the Soviet Union was willing to enter into serious discussions on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe;
- (d) the continuing efforts by Canada in the CCD to achieve a ban on underground nuclear-weapons tests or, pending such a ban, the adoption by the testing powers of interim restraints to reduce the size and number of tests; and
- (e) the opening for signature of the Seabed Arms Control Treaty, which was negotiated in 1970.

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

The United States has followed the practice of consulting its allies in the North Atlantic Council concerning the substance of its bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union on measures to curb the strategic arms race. These NATO consultations have afforded Canada an excellent opportunity to make its views known and to contribute constructively to the negotiations, which relate to the security not only of the two participants but also of the international community as a whole.

In the course of 1971, the SALT negotiators concluded and announced the completion of two minor, subsidiary agreements. The first provides for procedures of consultation and co-operation designed to try to guard against and deal with potentially dangerous incidents or situations related to nuclear

weapons; the second provides for improvements in existing telecommunication links between Washington and Moscow ("the hot line"), using satellite relays. The most significant development, however, was the joint announcement on May 20, 1971, that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to concentrate in the next year or so on working out an agreement for the limitation of the deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems and that, together with this agreement, they would agree on "certain measures with respect to the limitation of offensive strategic weapons". The announcement also implied that, at a later stage, the ABM systems agreement and the interim "freeze" on certain offensive systems should be followed by "further negotiations to limit all strategic arms". Canada welcomed this announcement as an indication that some progress had been made, but it is not yet known how long it will take to translate this understanding in principle into agreements.

Nuclear-Weapons Testing

Progress towards the achievement of an agreement to ban nuclear-weapons testing underground (to complete the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which prohibits tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water) has been complicated, in part, by the deadlock between the United States and the Soviet Union on verification. The United States has insisted since the opening of negotiations in the late 1950s on the need for some obligatory on-site inspections to try to clarify ambiguous seismic events that cannot be classified either as earthquakes or tests by seismological means alone. For its part, the Soviet Union has insisted (since 1962) that on-site inspections are unnecessary and unacceptable.

To date, the two major nuclear powers have been unwilling to explore the middle ground between themselves or to undertake serious negotiations in search of a solution. Despite this lack of progress, useful technical work has been submitted to the CCD by Canada and other members in an effort to clarify aspects of the seismological verification issue. The studies by Canadian experts tabled in the CCD have tended to demonstrate that, with improved techniques and equipment for seismological monitoring of an underground test ban and with international co-operation in seismic-data exchange, the dimensions of the long-standing verification problem can be sharply reduced.

Although three resolutions were introduced at the twenty-sixth General Assembly concerning underground tests, it was only the resolution sponsored by Canada that received very large support and was addressed directly to seeking a solution to the problem and difficulties. The Canadian resolution focused on the following objectives:

- (a) assigning priority to the underground test-ban issue in the CCD next year;
- (b) seeking to have the two major testing states resume negotiations, which have been suspended for over eight years, and to submit to the CCD specific proposals for an agreement that could lead to a solution of the verification problem; and
- (c) advocating reciprocal measures of restraint to reduce testing pending the achievement of a complete test ban.

Unfortunately, all five nuclear powers either abstained on or (in the case of China) opposed this resolution.

This latter aspect of the Canadian resolution (c) was a continuation of efforts in the CCD in 1971 to focus attention on the need, in view of the protracted delay in achieving an underground test ban, for the two major powers to adopt without delay reciprocal measures of restraint to reduce their testing. In particular, the Canadian proposal in the CCD, as elaborated in 1971, called on both of the two major testing powers to undertake, perhaps on the basis of a bilateral understanding between themselves, some or all of the following steps:

- (a) as an earnest of their good faith in working towards an underground test ban, to begin as soon as possible to scale down their underground test programs, starting with higher-yield testing and working downwards;
- (b) to announce in advance the details of underground nuclear explosions so that existing seismological monitoring facilities could be more easily tested and improved;
- (c) to take special measures of protection against possible environmental risks connected with testing; and
- (d) to co-operate in the use, development and improvement of facilities for the monitoring of underground tests by seismological means to the maximum extent possible.

Chemical and Biological Weapons (CBW)

The twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly endorsed with virtual unanimity the draft treaty prohibiting the production, stockpiling and development of biological and toxin weapons, which had been worked out in the CCD in 1971. This treaty, which is designed to supplement the ban on the use of bacteriological weapons in war contained in the Geneva Protocol of 1925, is expected to be opened for signature and ratification in 1972. The draft biological weapons treaty, which was developed by the United States and the Soviet Union in the CCD, taking into account suggestions made by Canada and other members, was based in large measure on an earlier draft biological-weapons treaty submitted by Britain, which Canada has strongly supported. Accordingly, Canada joined in co-sponsoring the text of the agreement in the CCD and the resolution commending it in the General Assembly.

Still lacking is a treaty to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, whose use in warfare is also banned by the Geneva Protocol. Agreement on such a treaty has been much more difficult to reach because, unlike biological weapons, chemical weapons pose an intractable problem in view of the difficulty of devising any adequate but non-intrusive means of verification.

During 1971, the Division continued the task of contributing to the detailed studies on MBFR undertaken in NATO. This role was filled in close co-operation with the Department of National Defence and in consultation with the Defence Relations Division.

Seabed Arms Control Treaty

The Treaty banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (i.e., CBW) on the seabed and deep-ocean floor beyond a 12-mile coastal band, which was endorsed by the twenty-sixth General Assembly, was opened for signature on February 11, 1971. Canada signed on that date. The Treaty will enter into force as soon as it has been ratified by 22 governments, including the three depositary states -- the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain.

World Disarmament Conference

In September 1971, the Soviet Union submitted to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly a draft resolution calling for the convening of a World Disarmament Conference and suggesting that a date for it be set by the end of 1972. The Canadian position was that, if it were to be a constructive move towards arms control and disarmament, it would be desirable for such a conference to be preceded by adequate preparation, to include among its participants all nuclear powers, and to be held within the framework of the United Nations. During discussion of this item at the twenty-sixth General Assembly, lack of agreement among member states as to the desirability of, and the terms of reference for, such a conference resulted in the replacement of the original draft resolution by a resolution sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries, which advocated that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a World Disarmament Conference open to all states and invited states to inform the Secretary-General of their views.

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

The representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations is an event of important potential significance for the comprehensiveness of future arms-control and disarmament negotiations. In particular, it raises the questions of China's future relation with the CCD and of related problems connected with the structure of the Committee that will no doubt have to be examined by the Committee next year. Canada has long been an advocate of the need to engage both China and France in such efforts.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

The *Bureau of Legal and Consular Affairs* comprises three divisions -- *Legal Advisory, Legal Operations* and *Consular*.

Legal Advisory Division

A legal advisory service is provided to other Divisions of the Department on matters of international law relating to Canadian and foreign policy by the Legal Advisory Division. In the performance of this role, the Division maintains liaison with the Department of Justice, the Office of the Judge Advocate General and the Legal Offices of other government departments. It is concerned also with Canada's role in the development of international law and in connection with traditionally legal matters such as diplomatic relations and treaties. The Division consists of three sections: the Claims Section, concerned with the protection of property and interests abroad of Canadian citizens; the Economic and Treaty Section, advising on treaty interpretation, assisting in the preparation and interpretation of international agreements, making sure that treaties entered into by Canada are conducted in accordance with Canadian constitutional procedures, maintaining treaty records, registering treaties with the United Nations and advising on the legal aspects of Canada's international economic relations; and the Constitutional and Advisory Section, advising on the constitutional aspects of Canada's international relations with respect to the recognition of states and governments and on diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities.

Legal Operations Division

An operational arm of the Department for a number of international legal subjects is provided by the Legal Operations Division. In this capacity, the Division participates in United Nations activities on legal questions as well as other topics having legal implications and has particular responsibility for Canada's position on subjects being discussed by the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It is also concerned with the development of international law in areas involving new problems such as outer space, the sea and seabed, and the environment. The Division consists of four sections: the Environmental Law Section deals with international legal problems relating to the prevention and control of activities causing extra-territorial pollution, and the preparation of Canada's position at conferences on international environmental problems; the Law of the Sea Section is responsible for territorial waters, fishing-zones and the continental shelf, the peaceful uses of the seabed, and preparation for the Canadian position at law of the sea conferences; the United Nations and Legal Planning Section is concerned with United Nations legal and human rights items, the law of outer space, air law (including the evolution of a legal regime to safeguard international civil aviation) and the planning of Canadian policy on legal and quasi-legal issues; and the Private International Law Section assists in the conduct of international civil practice and procedures, the production, service and transfer of documents in legal proceedings abroad and the arrangement for judicial and legal services to and from Canada and other countries, including the authentication of documents and matters pertaining to nationality and citizenship.

Development of International Law

A first Conference of Government Experts was convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva from May 24 to June 12, 1971, to consider the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 with a view to reaffirming, as well as developing, international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts. In the Canadian view, the main gap in the Geneva Conventions was the lack of humanitarian laws governing situations that could not be classified as international armed conflicts. The Canadian delegation proposed a draft protocol to the Geneva Conventions that would set minimum standards of conduct in non-international as well as international armed-conflict situations. Owing to lack of time, however, substantive consideration could not be given to the Canadian draft articles. The Canadian delegation will follow up this initiative at the second Conference, which will be held in May 1972.

The 35-member United Nations Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, of which Canada is a member, met in New York for its fourth session from February 1 to March 5, 1971, but was still unable to reach agreement on many of the basic issues. The report of the Special Committee was discussed in some detail during the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Canadian delegation, while continuing to believe that a definition might hinder rather than assist the competent organs of the United Nations, declared that Canada was willing to continue serving on the Special Committee. However, a breakthrough could not be made unless there was more readiness to seek out the common ground upon which a generally-acceptable definition might be based. In this perspective, the Canadian delegation outlined compromise solutions on the various outstanding issues, which, if accepted by all sides, would greatly increase the probability of early agreement on a definition. The resolution passed by the General Assembly invited the Special Committee to continue its work in 1972.

A resolution passed during the twenty-fifth General Assembly invited member states to submit their comments and views on the future role of the International Court of Justice. The Canadian submission to the Secretary-General outlined proposals that, in the Canadian view, would increase the effectiveness of the Court. Among the Canadian suggestions were proposals that would establish an international system of legal aid, permit the Court to give advisory opinions to international institutions, make greater use of oral evidence in lieu of written submissions, and create functional and regional chambers of the Court. In the Canadian view, states should not consider the recourse of another state to the Court as an "unfriendly act" but rather as a contribution to the advancement of the rule of law among nations. The Canadian delegation at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly co-sponsored a resolution to set up an *ad hoc* committee to study the various proposals submitted by governments and to make recommendations to increase the Court's effectiveness. However, a number of delegations seemed to prefer the *status quo* and the General Assembly resolution, which was finally accepted without objection, invited comments on the future role of the Court from member states that had not yet submitted them and postponed a decision on an *ad hoc* committee until the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

The report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on the work of its fourth session was considered by the General

Assembly's Sixth Committee. The Canadian delegate suggested that the workload of the Commission should include a study on the activities of multinational corporations. This suggestion was made to encourage the creation of international guidelines for these institutions. A number of other delegations expressed interest in this suggestion.

The International Law Commission's report on its 1971 work was also considered by the General Assembly's Sixth Committee. Canada supported a request, which was approved unanimously, for the International Law Commission to study, as soon as possible, the question of the protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents, with a view to preparing a set of draft articles dealing with offences committed against diplomats. The ILC has placed this topic on its provisional agenda for its 1972 session.

Law of the Sea

By Order in Council P.C. 1971-366 of February 25, 1971, the Government prescribed as fishing-zones of Canada certain areas of the sea adjacent to the coast of Canada, pursuant to the amendments to the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act adopted in June 1970. "Fishery closing lines" have thus been drawn across the entrances to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Dixon Entrance, Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound. Canadian pollution-control jurisdiction has also been extended to these areas by virtue of the June 1970 amendments to the Fisheries Act and the amendments to the Canada Shipping Act adopted on March 30, 1971.

During 1971, Canada continued its active participation in the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, which held two sessions at Geneva in the course of the year. The membership of the Committee has been expanded from 42 to 86 states and its mandate broadened to include preparations for a third conference on the law of the sea provisionally scheduled for 1973 pursuant to Resolution 2750 C (XXV) of January 14, 1971. That resolution calls for a conference to deal with a large variety of issues, including: (1) the establishment of an equitable international regime (including international machinery) for the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; (2) a precise definition of this area of the seabed; (3) the breadth of the territorial sea and the question of international straits; (4) fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, including the preferential rights of coastal states; (5) the preservation of the marine environment and the prevention of marine pollution; and (6) marine scientific research. The adoption of Resolution 2750 C required extensive negotiations in the light of the divergence of views on the scope of the conference and the priority attaching to the various issues it will consider. Canada was among the countries favouring a broad mandate for the conference and the Canadian delegation chaired the negotiating group that brought about agreement on the compromise resolution finally adopted.

In January 1971 the General Assembly was also able to agree, in Resolution 2749 (XXV), on a declaration of principles applicable to the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The declaration, in essence, affirms that this area of the seabed and ocean floor constitutes the "common heritage of mankind" and is not subject to national appropriation or claims of sovereignty; the area shall be reserved

for exclusively peaceful purposes and the exploration and exploitation of its resources shall be governed by an international regime and international machinery that are to be established, and shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries. The declaration of principles is not legally binding but represents the consensus of the international community and is intended to serve as the foundation of the proposed international seabed regime and machinery. Canada played an active role in securing agreement on the declaration and was among the first states to signify acceptance of these principles.

At the bilateral level, Canada concluded, in January 1971, two fisheries agreements with the U.S.S.R. with respect to Soviet fishing operations off the west coast. The first of these agreements provided that the Soviet fishing-fleet would move off a designated area of the high seas off Vancouver Island in return for certain port privileges and for permission for Soviet vessels to fish and conduct loading and unloading operations in designated areas of Canadian waters. The second agreement established certain provisional rules of navigation applicable to both countries off the Pacific coast of Canada and is intended to avoid the possibility of collisions and damage to fishing-gear in the region concerned.

Also at the bilateral level, Canada held talks in 1971 with all the countries pursuing traditional fishing practices in its territorial sea and fishing-zones on the east coast. An agreement was concluded with Norway on the phasing-out of Norwegian fishing operations in these areas, and a second agreement with Norway, on the conduct of sealing in the Northwest Atlantic, was ratified by the Norwegian and Canadian Governments in December 1971. The bases for possible phasing-out agreements have also been worked out with Britain, Portugal and Denmark. Negotiations also took place with France concerning both French treaty rights and traditional fisheries and a draft agreement has been worked out for submission to governments. Phasing-out negotiations with Spain are continuing.

Environmental Law

The Environmental Law Section was established in 1970. Its inclusion in the Legal Bureau of External Affairs reflects the rapid growth of public interest in environmental problems and the prevention of pollution deriving from a variety of activities having international implications. The call for appropriate measures for the prevention and control of pollution has created a need for new forms of international co-operation in both the scientific and legal fields. Both municipal environmental law and international environmental law are in a highly evolutionary state and new means, both technical and regulatory, are being sought to control human activities that give rise to the degradation of the environment.

In pursuing this role, the Environmental Law Section co-operates closely with and advises as required the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division of the Department of External Affairs, which has general responsibility in the Department for environmental matters.⁽¹⁾ It also co-operates closely

(1) See Page 37.

with other government departments, in particular the Department of the Environment and the Ministry of Transport, in the examination and study of international environmental problems. There are numerous international and intergovernmental bodies working on environmental problems, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), ICAO, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and others within the United Nations system. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), through its committee on environmental questions, is studying, in particular, questions relating to the cost burden of pollution-control measures; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) is carrying out a number of pilot projects on pollution problems. The pace of international activity on environmental problems is increasing as the date approaches for the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in June 1972. The preparatory work for this conference and related conferences such as the 1973 Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization Conference on Marine Pollution and the proposed conference in 1973 on the law of the sea have raised legal issues and considerations concerning measures for the prevention or control of activities giving rise to international pollution and other environmental problems.

The preparation of the Canadian position for participation in these conferences and committees has made heavy demands upon the resources of the Environmental Law Section. One of the main projects for the Conference in Stockholm next year will be the adoption of a Declaration on the Human Environment. Canada views the Declaration as an opportunity to influence the development of environmental law, and the Environmental Law Section has been deeply involved in the intergovernmental negotiations preparing a Draft Declaration for submission to the Stockholm Conference. An Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution that was given the responsibility of preparing action proposals on the marine-pollution problem for the Stockholm Conference met in Ottawa in November 1971. The Environmental Law Section was responsible for co-ordinating the preparation of the Canadian position for the Ottawa meeting. The section is also concerned with the preparations for Canadian participation in an intergovernmental meeting on ocean dumping, to take place in Reykjavik, Iceland, in April.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee have for the past eight years been elaborating a Draft Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects. In 1969, agreement was reached on all articles of the Draft Convention except for provisions on (a) the amount of compensation payable and the applicable law to determine the compensation and (b) measures for the compulsory settlement of disputes. Canada, with Sweden, Japan and Iran, took a firm position, insisting that any convention be as victim-oriented as possible. In particular, these countries pressed strongly for an article on applicable law which would refer specifically to the law of the place where the damage occurs (*lex loci delicti commissi*), since the law of the victim rather than of the country creating the damage should apply, and for a provision for binding arbitration in the event that the states directly concerned could not reach agreement on responsibility for damage and the amount of compensation. However, at the June 1971 session of the Legal Sub-Committee, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. agreed to a "compromise

package" on both questions that did not meet either of these points. Reflecting the "compromise", Article XII states that compensation shall be determined in accordance with international law and the principles of justice and equity in order to restore the person or state to the condition that would have existed if the damage had not occurred, and Article XIX states that decisions of the Claims Commissions to be established under the proposed Convention shall be recommendatory only, unless the states concerned agree that these decisions shall be binding.

At its twenty-sixth session, the United Nations General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Outer Space Committee, endorsed the Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects. The Convention will now be open for signature and ratification and will enter into force on the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification. Canada, Iran, Japan and Sweden were the only countries that abstained in the vote on the resolution commending the Convention. Most other countries, while willing to endorse the Convention on the grounds that it was the best compromise achievable, would have preferred arbitration awards to be binding rather than merely recommendatory. Accordingly, Canada proposed in the First Committee that states consider making declarations, when they sign or ratify the Convention, to accept arbitration decisions as binding *vis-à-vis* any state that makes a reciprocal declaration. This option was incorporated in the resolution commending the Convention.

At the September 1972 session of the Outer Space Committee and at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, Canada announced its intention to submit a draft convention on the registration of objects launched into outer space for consideration by the Legal Sub-Committee at its 1972 session. The Outer Space Committee decided that the Legal Sub-Committee should give this question priority in 1972 (with questions relating to the moon).

Unlawful Interference with International Civil Aviation

Canada was an active participant in the Diplomatic Conference on Air Law that met from September 8 to 23, 1971, in Montreal under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to conclude and sign an international Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. Canada was one of the 31 states that signed the Convention on September 23. The Convention will enter into force after it is ratified by ten signatory states. The Convention, which is based on a draft text worked out by the ICAO Legal Committee at its eighteenth session in London from September 29 to October 22, 1970, provides for effective legal measures to deter acts of sabotage, armed attacks and other forms of violence directed against international civil aviation and its facilities. Accordingly, it is an essential supplement to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (hijacking) signed at The Hague on December 16, 1970.

Claims

In 1964, the Department began fresh efforts to obtain claims agreements for lump-sum settlements of the outstanding claims of Canadian citizens against Eastern European countries arising from the nationalization or confiscation of the property of Canadian citizens after the Second World War.

In June 1966, an agreement was signed with Bulgaria for \$40,000. The claims were adjudicated and the proceeds have been distributed. In June 1970, an agreement was signed with Hungary in the amount of \$1.1 million payable in five equal annual instalments. The claims are being adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission.

In July 1971, an agreement was signed with Romania in the amount of \$1.4 million payable in quarterly instalments as a percentage of Romanian exports to Canada, and in October an agreement was signed with Poland in the amount of \$1.225 million payable in seven equal annual instalments. Under both agreements, claims will be adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission.

In 1967, agreement was reached with Czechoslovakia to negotiate a settlement of Canadian claims against that country. The claims were transmitted to the Czechoslovak authorities in March 1970. Negotiations were held in Prague and Ottawa during 1971.

An agreement has been reached with Cuba to start claims negotiations in the near future and agreement to begin negotiations with Yugoslavia is expected shortly.

In addition, the Department has raised with the authorities of a number of other countries the claims of Canadian citizens arising out of the taking of property without compensation. It has also extended informal assistance to Canadian citizens who have submitted claims to the Federal German Republic arising out of their mistreatment and persecution during the war.

Consular Division

The Consular Division is responsible for dealing with all consular matters except for passports and other travel documents that are the concern of the Passport Office. In addition to the constant flow of enquiries from the public at home, the Division provides daily guidance and instructions to Canadian posts abroad, especially with regard to assistance and protection of Canadian citizens who are travelling in ever-increasing numbers in all regions of the world. Many millions of Canadians cross the border into the United States every year, thousands of others follow the traditional routes to European countries, and a substantial and growing number of young Canadians are attracted by Mexico, South America, Africa, and far-distant countries such as Nepal and Afghanistan. As an example, estimates of travel by Canadians in 1971 range from 460,000 visitors to Britain to 10,000 visitors to Thailand.

Besides providing for registration of Canadian residents abroad and making whatever arrangements might be practicable for their protection and the protection of Canadian property in foreign countries where emergency situations occur, consular services performed for Canadians residing or travelling abroad and for others, as appropriate, include:

Passports and Visas:

- (1) issuing diplomatic, special, ordinary and emergency passports;

- (2) issuing diplomatic and courtesy visas to foreign officials;
- (3) issuing immigrant and non-immigrant visas and letters of introduction in countries where these services are not available from resident Canadian immigration officers.

Citizenship:

- (1) providing advice and assistance on matters of citizenship;
- (2) maintaining a register of births.

Assistance:

- (1) providing relief and repatriation for Canadians temporarily distressed or disabled;
- (2) assisting Canadians under arrest or detention where appropriate;
- (3) assisting next-of-kin in case of death abroad;
- (4) assisting and advising Canadians taken ill or hospitalized abroad;
- (5) assisting Canadian veterans receiving pensions abroad;
- (6) advising and affording consular facilities to persons proceeding to and from Canada under Canadian aid and technical-assistance programs;
- (7) assisting Canadian ships and aircraft and their crews.

Legal:

- (1) performing notarial acts;
- (2) authenticating documents;
- (3) safeguarding the interests of Canadian citizens in estate matters;
- (4) providing advice and information on marriage procedures abroad, adoption procedures abroad, liability to military service, etc.

Miscellaneous:

providing information on education, tourism, Canadian customs regulations, taxation, children's allowances, workmen's compensation, vital statistics, the Old Age Security Pension and Canada and Quebec pension plans and Medicare.

The Consular Division initiates the drafting of consular agreements with other countries; advises on consular procedures; oversees the completing and amending of the *Manual of Consular Instructions*; maintains liaison with other departments and organizations concerned with matters of a consular nature.

UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS

The *Bureau of United Nations Affairs*, which consists of two divisions, *United Nations Economic and Social Affairs* and *United Nations Political and Institutional Affairs*, provides advice on and co-ordinates the implementation of Canadian policy towards the United Nations and the related "family" of Specialized Agencies and other bodies. A major function of the Bureau and its divisions is to assist in the appointment, briefing and co-ordination of the work of Canadian delegates who participate from time to time in nearly all of these bodies that offer an opportunity to advance Canadian policy objectives. In addition to its major co-ordinating responsibility, the Bureau has a variety of operational responsibilities and serves as the headquarters link with the Permanent Missions in Geneva and New York, as well as with other Canadian missions in respect of the UN tasks they discharge.

Despite its seeming weaknesses and handicaps, the United Nations system remains the most ambitious experiment yet made by the international community of states to reconcile the political, economic, social and cultural differences that have so often prevented nations from working together constructively for common ends. It continues to be an accurate reflection of a highly imperfect world in which the wide variety of the conflicting views about what is desirable and about how to pursue legitimate aims has made the business of "harmonizing the actions" of nations so conspicuously difficult. In his address to the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 29, 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, emphasized four problem areas that involved the world community. The first of these was armed conflict. Since, as he observed, the world was not yet ready for a supra-national authority, the community of nations must continue to make the best use of the United Nations to solve purely international conflicts and those conflicts of international proportions that had grown from the internal problems of the sovereign states. The second major problem area, and one in which Canada had special interest, was that of the physical environment and questions relating to it. Canada had been working toward the development of an adequate body of international law relating to the preservation of the environment in general, and to the marine environment in particular. It had supported and was working for successful deliberations at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The Minister urged all United Nations members, and the developing nations in particular, to take advantage of advances in technology in order to achieve their economic and social development without disturbing the balance of nature. On arms control and disarmament, which constituted another international problem area, there was urgent need for a determined and speedy effort to reach a total ban on underground nuclear testing. The major nuclear powers were encouraged to decrease the number and scope of nuclear tests and to give the highest priority to making the Non-Proliferation Treaty viable. The fourth problem area, that of world trade, was of significance for all, since every country had an interest in minimizing obstacles to trade and in facilitating it by the maintenance of a workable system of monetary exchanges. Much of the best work of the United Nations had been directed toward the creation of a world economy that would support all the

world's inhabitants so all might enjoy their inherent right to social justice in peace and dignity.

There were a number of questions of major significance that claimed the attention of the twenty-sixth United Nations General Assembly, which with a host of other matters, made an agenda of more than 100 items. On October 25, the General Assembly decided to restore all its rights and to recognize the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China at the United Nations. Accordingly, these representatives replaced those from Taiwan, who had previously represented China. The decision to seat the People's Republic of China at this time was made after procedural voting that eliminated the "important question" aspect. In the debate, Canada spoke in favour of a change in Chinese representation and supported the resolution providing for this. The vote was 76 in favour to 35 against, with 17 abstentions. Representatives of the People's Republic of China took their places on the Security Council, in the General Assembly, and on several UN committees during November. The question of Chinese membership in various UN Specialized Agencies at once became a matter for consideration. Owing to differences among the constitutions of the Agencies, Chinese participation had to be approached and handled in a variety of ways. By the end of 1971, decisions to recognize the PRC as the representative of China or withdraw the status given Taiwan had been taken by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

After more than ten years in office, the Secretary-General, U Thant, retired following the end of the twenty-sixth session and was succeeded by Dr. Kurt Waldheim of Austria. The recommendation of Dr. Waldheim by the Security Council was approved unanimously by the General Assembly on December 22, 1971. In a special message to U Thant, Prime Minister Trudeau expressed the gratitude of the Government and people of Canada for his years of personal sacrifice and service to humanity. The Prime Minister also extended congratulations to Dr. Waldheim, pledging Canadian co-operation to help the new Secretary-General meet the challenges of his office.

By Resolution 2847, the General Assembly adopted a proposal that, by amending Article 61 of the United Nations Charter, raised the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 27 to 54. This change in composition is subject to ratification by two-thirds of the UN membership, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. The resolution reflected a widely-held view, particularly in developed countries, that ECOSOC needed revitalizing to make its role as a principal organ of the United Nations more meaningful in meeting the economic and social challenges of the modern world.

Another important matter to which the twenty-sixth session gave particular attention was the deterioration in relations, and ultimately war, between India and Pakistan. Despite the offer of the good offices of the Secretary-General and the co-ordination of much of the international relief effort assembled to help the millions of people who entered India from East Pakistan during 1971, the United Nations was unable to take any effective action to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. In the face of inability by the Security Council to act, owing to differences among the permanent members, the General

Assembly met in special session to debate the India-Pakistan conflict. On December 7 it passed, by an overwhelming majority, Resolution 2793, which called on both countries to establish a cease-fire and urged that efforts be intensified to bring about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of East Pakistan refugees to their homes. Canada supported this resolution, but informed the Assembly that it would have preferred that the call for a cease-fire had been accompanied by specific United Nations arrangements to supervise it and that the Security Council were in a position to address itself to the underlying political issues. Consequent upon the surrender of Pakistani troops in East Pakistan and the agreement of both sides to cease hostilities, the Security Council was able, on December 21, to pass Resolution 307, which demanded that the ceasefire arrangements initiated by India and accepted by Pakistan be strictly observed, called on member states to refrain from aggravating the situation, and authorized the Secretary-General to appoint, if necessary, a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems. As one of his last acts in office, U Thant appointed Mr. Winspear Guicciardi as his special representative.

The twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted considerable time and attention to Middle Eastern questions. Canada abstained on the principal Middle Eastern resolution (prescribing specific conditions for resumption of the mission of the special representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Jarring) which was adopted in plenary. The Canadian abstention was based on the view that, since the resolution was not broadly acceptable to both parties to the dispute, it did not offer reasonable hope of contributing to an early resumption of the Jarring mission.

The Special Political Committee considered the problem of the Palestinian refugees in the debate on the annual report of the Commissioner General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees. Resolutions were passed in the Committee and subsequently adopted in plenary renewing the mandate of UNRWA, giving full support for its work on behalf of the Palestinian refugees, and endorsing the efforts of the working group on UNRWA financing, which is trying to solve the serious financial problems confronting the Agency.

The question of the Palestinian refugees also arose during consideration in the Third Committee of the item on self-determination. In these and related discussions, the concern of the international community with the continuing tense situation in the Middle East was underscored.

Peacekeeping and Peacemaking

A continuing aim of Canadian foreign policy is to work for the strengthening of the authority of the United Nations, particularly its capacity to act as a peacekeeping agency for the control of conflict and the mediation of disputes. Unfortunately, the United Nations was not permitted to become involved as a peacekeeping agency in the most recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. Nevertheless, throughout 1971 Canada worked hard in support of the principles of the United Nations Charter in pursuit of the objective of international security. Canada remained a participant in the three on-going United Nations peacekeeping operations: the UN Military Observer Group, India/Pakistan (UNMOGIP), the UN Truce Supervisory Organization in the Middle East (UNTSO), and the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Security Council voted to renew the mandate of the

peacekeeping force in Cyprus for a further six-month period, thereby extending its life to mid-June 1972. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in response to his request, was advised that Canada would continue its contribution to the operation during the renewal period. Throughout the year Canada also maintained its standby arrangement and the training of Canadian forces for possible service in any new peacekeeping missions with the United Nations in which Canada agrees to participate.

Canada continued to work in the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, known as the Committee of Thirty-three. This body met during 1971 to work on the establishment of agreements governing the methodology of peacekeeping operations. Canada provided one of the two vice-chairmen of the Committee (the position of chairman is currently not filled) and served on the small working group of the Special Committee engaged in detailed discussions of the problems associated with the establishment, command, control and financing of UN peacekeeping operations, particularly military observer missions authorized by the Security Council with the consent of the host country, known as "Model I".

Unfortunately, no appreciable progress was made by the Committee and its working group during 1971. Agreement still could not be reached on the key issues. Nevertheless, Canada supported proposals at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly to renew the Committee's mandate so that its work could continue. The resolution that was passed expressed regret that the Committee's mandate had not been fulfilled and recommended a more frequent exchange of views on peacekeeping questions through reports every three months by the working group. The resolution asked members of the United Nations to submit their views or suggestions by March 1972 and the Committee to report once again to the twenty-seventh session on any progress achieved.

African Questions

During 1971, the problems of southern Africa continued to receive much attention at the United Nations. The advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) was issued on June 21. It found that states were under an obligation not to recognize the authority of the South African Government over Namibia, and that South Africa was under an obligation to withdraw from the territory. The Security Council considered the ICJ opinion in October and adopted Resolution 301 recommending various non-mandatory steps by which states could help give effect to the advisory opinion. At the twenty-sixth session of the Assembly, Resolution 2871, on Namibia, was adopted, which embodied a series of provisions relating to South Africa's presence in the territory. The Canadian delegation abstained on this resolution on the grounds that parts of it were too sweeping and impractical, while maintaining the Canadian position, which recognizes the legality of the UN assumption of jurisdiction over Namibia and favours an agreed transfer of administration there. Canada voted in favour of a resolution in support of the UN Trust Fund over Namibia.

The debates in the Special Political Committee on the *apartheid* policies of South Africa were marked by a continuation of the trend of recent years to extend the condemnation of *apartheid* to include a condemnation of states deemed

to be supporting South Africa through the maintenance of economic, political, or military relations with it. The Canadian delegation voted for a number of resolutions condemning various aspects of *apartheid* and for a resolution calling for cessation of arms shipments to South Africa, and abstained on other resolutions that were unsatisfactory in their financial, procedural or political implications. The human rights aspects of *apartheid* were also discussed in the Third Committee, where the Canadian delegate reaffirmed Canada's abhorrence of the system.

For the second year running, an amendment (opposed by Canada) was passed by the Assembly, rejecting the credentials of the South African delegation. The President of the Assembly ruled, however, that this means could not be used to deprive South Africa of the right to UN membership. The Assembly also approved a Fourth Committee resolution, on which Canada abstained, similar to a resolution of the year before, calling for the Specialized Agencies to support insurgent movements in the territories of Southern Africa and to withdraw facilities for Portugal and South Africa to participate in the work of the Agencies.

A resolution on the Portuguese African territories was passed by the Assembly, which was somewhat milder than those of recent years, so that Canada was able to vote in favour of it despite certain reservations.

The problem of Rhodesia came before the Fourth Committee just at the time that the British negotiations for a settlement were nearing completion in Salisbury. Before the agreement terms were announced, a resolution was introduced rejecting any settlement not based on NIBMAR. Not wishing to pre-judge the settlement terms, Canada abstained on this resolution. Canada also abstained on a later resolution that condemned the terms of the Salisbury accords, which were the subject of Security Council consideration at the time, and on a resolution condemning the United States for permitting the resumption of Rhodesian chrome imports.

The Security Council in the course of 1971 also considered complaints by Guinea against Portugal and Zambia against South Africa. In August, a Security Council two-man mission was sent to Guinea to consult with authorities there on the former complaint. In October, the Council called on South Africa to respect fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia following a border incident in the Caprivi Strip.

Social and Economic Development

A major item in the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division was the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The fifty-first session of ECOSOC, meeting in Geneva in July, recommended to the Assembly that it agree to expand the Council's membership from 27 to 54. As noted above, the General Assembly approved this enlargement of the Council.

In anticipation of the decision of the General Assembly, the Council also agreed to increase the membership of its three sessional committees (Economic, Social and Co-ordination) from 27 to 54 and to create two new standing committees of 54 members that would be concerned respectively with: (1) the application of science and technology to development; and (2) the review and

appraisal of the priorities and policies of the International Development Strategy of the Second Development Decade. The Council also decided to increase the membership of its Standing Committee on Natural Resources from 38 to 54.

Canada played a positive role during discussions in the Governing Council of the UNDP concerning the implementation of the Consensus by the twenty-fifth session. As implementation of the Consensus required substantial modification of the whole UN system, the Governing Council considered a wide variety of questions relating to the administration and field components of the program, new approaches to co-operation with executive and Specialized Agencies, manpower training and recruiting and financial and budget management. Satisfactory progress has been registered in connection with transforming the UN Development Program to meet the challenge of "country programming", and it is envisaged that within the near future, after a period of initial experience with the modified machinery, the UNDP will be in a position to absorb increased financial "inflows" for development.

By a resolution of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the membership of the Governing Council of the UNDP was increased from 37 to 48 to allow for a more balanced representation for UN member countries. It is in this new environment that discussion of the various problems related to the implementation of the Consensus will continue, with the first group of country programs to be submitted for the Governing Council's approval during 1972.

United Nations activities in social affairs continued to expand during the year at an unprecedented rate. A number of important developments occurred in the control of narcotic drugs. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, established late in 1970, began operations. Its plan of action was to attack the problem of the abuse of narcotic drugs at its three critical points -- supply, demand and traffic; this was presented to and approved by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (of which Canada is a member) at its October session. Contributions to the voluntary fund, initially slow in coming, picked up towards the end of the year. In December, Canada announced its intention to contribute \$400,000 to the Fund in a two-year period -- \$150,000 in 1971-72 and \$250,000 in 1972-73. In January and February 1971, an intergovernmental conference met in Geneva to adopt the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, an international legal instrument designed to limit the production and use of psychotropic substances to strictly medical and scientific purposes. Canada participated and was, in general, pleased with the final text of the Convention. However, the decision on whether Canada will become a party to the Convention will be taken after Parliament has had an opportunity to debate the broad subject of narcotics following the publication of the final LeDain Commission report.

A further development in this sphere was the decision of ECOSOC, at the request of the United States Government, to convene, early in 1972, an inter-governmental conference to consider extensive amendments aimed at strengthening the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953 -- the multi-lateral treaty that deals with the licit production of and traffic in narcotic substances such as opium, cocaine and cannabis. Canada subsequently invited senior U.S. officials responsible for narcotics matters to visit Ottawa on September 8 for a one-day meeting to discuss the purpose and details of the

United States proposals. At the regular session of the United Nations Narcotics Commission held in Geneva in October, the Canadian delegation worked towards finding formulations of the United States and related proposals which would not only meet the original aims of the amendments but also find broad acceptance among the present 80 or more states parties to the Single Convention.

Canada continued its active participation as a member of the United Nations Commission for Social Development. At the Commission's biennial session in New York in March, the Canadian delegation took a special interest in the item "Criminality and Social Change", under which the report and recommendations of the fourth quinquennial United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held in Kyoto, Japan, in August 1970, were considered. The Canadian delegation co-sponsored a resolution endorsing the fourth Congress recommendations to the effect that the UN should, as much as possible within the scope of its programs and activities, intensify international efforts to advance knowledge, exchange experience and develop policy, practice and popular participation in crime prevention. Canada's interest in domestic and international activities in this area is reflected in its decision to act as host to the fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Toronto from September 1 to 15, 1975. This conference, expected to be the largest of its kind ever held, will bring together at least 2,000 delegates, comprising representatives of governments and non-governmental organizations and also experts from universities and research institutes in all parts of the world. At this session Canada co-sponsored the Declaration of the Rights of the Mentally Retarded, which was afterwards adopted both by ECOSOC and by the General Assembly, the latter with the active support of Canada.

The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, of which Canada is also a member, did not meet in 1971 but will do so early in 1972. Canada, though not a member, followed in an observer capacity the deliberations of the United Nations Population Commission. That body, at its biennial session in November 1971, began planning for the 1974 World Population Year and the World Population Conference to be held in the same year. Suggestions were discussed for the activities and program of the former and for the agenda of the latter and further discussion will take place at the 1972 spring session of the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities continued to grow and expand its wide-ranging activities in the field of demography and population and family planning and to attract the participation of developed and developing countries. The Fund in 1971 grew to some \$28 million (U.S.), which included a Canadian contribution of \$2 million (U.S.).

During 1971, the International Civil Aviation Organization continued to devote considerable attention to the question of passenger safety and hijacking. Canada, with 54 other states, attended a conference in Guatemala City, organized by ICAO, for the purpose of amending the Warsaw Convention of 1929, which concerns the air-carrier's liability for passengers. The conference adopted a Protocol, which was signed on behalf of 21 states including Canada, substantially increasing the compensation for air-passengers in case of injury or death. In September, Canada participated in another ICAO conference on hijacking in Montreal, which resulted in the signing of the Montreal Convention prescribing severe punishment for physical attacks or sabotage on an aircraft in flight.

In November, a group of airline pilots flew UN delegates from more than 80 countries from New York to Montreal in a private initiative designed to emphasize the need for states to ratify the various conventions on hijacking.

The year 1971 also marked the successful completion of negotiations between ICAO and the Federal Government concerning the construction of a new headquarters building for ICAO in Montreal. Once the choice of site and of building had been made by ICAO, the Federal Government agreed to contribute \$1.1 million annually for 30 years towards the costs of renting the new premises, which are expected to be ready for occupancy late in 1973.

In November, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Canada participated in two conferences in Brussels concerning the establishment of an international fund to combat maritime oil pollution and the adoption of an agreement on liability for the maritime carriage of nuclear substances.

Human Rights

As has been increasingly the case in recent years, UN human rights debates during 1971, both in the Human Rights Commission and in the Third Committee of the General Assembly, were noticeably political in nature. The subjects of *apartheid*, the Middle East situation, self-determination and colonialism continued to dominate discussion. On the substantive side, there were some interesting developments.

The Third Committee of the General Assembly moved in better order and at a better pace than in recent years through its overcrowded agenda. It considered this year the triennial report of the UN on the world social situation. This report, containing sections on regional developments and also on developments in functional areas, such as population, nutrition, education and housing, noted progress in some areas. It expressed concern, however, about the growing disparities in progress between developing and developed countries, on the one hand, and among different levels of society within all countries, on the other. In all countries, marginal groups were being left further and further behind in the developmental process, with seemingly little hope of improving their situation. Unfortunately, taking into account the seriousness of the report and of the debate, the resolution adopted by the General Assembly cannot be said to have been particularly representative of the debate.

The year 1971 was celebrated as the "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". This provided the occasion for a wide-ranging debate in the Third Committee on racial discrimination, during which the frustration of the majority of the countries of Africa and Asia at the lack of real progress in this area was notable. There were, nonetheless, interesting interventions relating to the diverse activities aimed at promoting racial equality and undertaken during the course of the year by member states, by the UN and its Specialized Agencies, and by non-governmental organizations.

The item "Human Rights in Armed Conflicts", which was debated thoroughly by the General Assembly for the first time in 1970, provided the occasion for a further evolution of the international community's attitude on the need to protect civilian populations caught up in civil and international hostilities.

In its discussions, the Third Committee bore in mind the important co-ordinating role which the International Committee of the Red Cross is playing in convening working groups of experts to propose suggestions for the further development of international humanitarian law. The Committee accordingly reaffirmed its support for the ICRC's work in this field and urged the Secretary-General and the ICRC to continue their present co-operation. It also adopted a resolution which recognized the need for a convention for the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict, and invited the Commission on Human Rights to examine as a matter of priority the various texts which had been proposed as possible draft conventions.

For the fifth consecutive year, the Third Committee was unable for lack of time to discuss substantively the question of the creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights. After three meetings devoted to the subject, its further consideration was deferred until the twenty-eighth General Assembly in 1973. Long a proponent of such an office, Canada sought with a number of like-minded countries to obtain the consensus of a large majority of the UN membership for the creation of the post. The views expressed within and without the General Assembly on the matter suggest that there is still some distance to go before the idea receives general acceptance.

Institutional Development of the United Nations

Canada is taking an active interest in the institutional development of the expanding UN family of organizations, which includes, among other bodies, 14 agencies and the United Nations Development Program. During 1971, Canada has carried out consultations with other major financial contributors with the objective of ensuring the effective use of resources, streamlining administrative and budgetary procedures and practices, and co-ordinating programs throughout this system of multinational organizations.

In the United Nations proper, Canada's major initiative, launched in 1969, to rationalize the procedures and organization of the General Assembly was brought to a successful conclusion. The General Assembly adopted without a vote a resolution implementing recommendations in a comprehensive report of an intersessional committee set up in 1970 to deal with the matter. Canada was an active member of this committee. The recommendations include a number of improvements in the rules of procedure and detailed conclusions on all aspects of the functioning of the General Assembly designed to make it more efficient.

A Canadian financial expert has been appointed by the General Assembly to serve on its Committee on Contributions for a three-year term, starting January 1, 1972. This Committee, among other matters, recommends the scale of assessment for apportioning expenses of the UN among member states.

On the proposal of the President of the twenty-seventh session, Canada has been appointed to a new special intersessional committee of 15 member states on the financial situation in the UN. Its purpose is to study all the facts as well as existing and new suggestions to overcome the financial difficulties of the UN. The Committee will also consider working out concrete proposals fully to restore the UN to solvency.

During 1971, the International Computer Centre and an Inter-Organization Board were established in Geneva to provide electronic data-processing facilities and long-term planning and co-ordination for the UN family of organizations in Europe. The Centre and the Board were created on the basis of detailed recommendations made by the Auditor General to the UN Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Canada has been actively engaged in promoting appropriate participation by various UN bodies in the common facility and in co-ordinated planning in this important area.

Canada as a Bilingual Country in UN Context

In the United Nations, Canada has maintained close contact with like-minded countries to ensure that measures approved by the General Assembly to improve the language capacity of Secretariat staff and to provide information media with material in French were fully implemented. Particular attention was also directed in studying and assessing the language situation in the Agencies and other bodies within the United Nations family of organizations.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The *Bureau of Public Affairs* has been established to bring together management activities of the Department that are essentially devoted to communication with the public or sections of the public at home and abroad. The purpose of this grouping is to seek to ensure correlation of the several activities involved. The component units are: the *Academic Relations Service*, the *Cultural Affairs Division*, the *Information Division* and the *Historical Division*.

Academic Relations Service

The Academic Relations Service is a unit entrusted with promoting understanding and co-operation between the Department, on the one hand, and, on the other, academics, universities and internationalist groups interested in the study and discussion of international relations and in the long-term formulation of Canadian foreign policy. To that end, the Service sets up and carries out programs for the establishment and development of contacts with individuals and organizations in Canada to foster consultation, discussion, meetings and other forms of exchange.

Cultural Affairs Division

The Cultural Affairs Division was created to formulate and execute Canada's cultural policies *vis-à-vis* other countries in accordance with Government directives and in co-operation with Canadian cultural organizations. It is made up of three sections: Programs and Agreements; Arts and Letters; and Conferences (Education) and UNESCO.

Programs and Agreements Section

This section negotiates agreements with countries designated by the Government, plans exchange programs provided for by such agreements, prepares the Division's budget, and forecasts the cultural activities of the Department of External Affairs throughout the world. The section maintains close liaison with the Canada Council, the National Arts Centre, the National Film Board, the National Gallery, the National Museums, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Research Council and many other cultural organizations.

Since 1964, the Department has been implementing a program of cultural relations with countries wholly or partly French-speaking. Its object, in accordance with Government policy, is to stimulate official bilingualism at the national level by promoting exchanges of all kinds with Belgium, France and Switzerland. A cultural agreement was signed in 1965 with France, and a similar agreement was signed with Belgium in 1967. An agreement on book exchanges was concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany in 1969 and the same year saw the signing of a scientific-exchange agreement with France. Programs of cultural exchange have been instituted with Germany, Italy, the

Netherlands and Switzerland, which are the countries of origin of many Canadians. In 1970, Canada and Italy concluded an agreement for the co-production of films; a similar agreement was negotiated with France in 1971, and will be signed in 1972.

In accordance with the France-Canada cultural agreement of 1965, the fifth session of the Franco-Canadian Joint Commission was held in Paris on September 27 and 28, 1971. The Commission's discussions emphasized the teaching of French and co-operation in scientific and technical exchanges. It was agreed that exchanges of artists and young people should be further developed.

The Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris, which was opened in 1970 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, continued its extensive program of activities aimed at making cultural developments in Canada more widely known in France. The 1971 program included recitals by Monique Leyrac, Michel Comte, Gilles Vigneault, Renée Maheu, Suzanne Shulman, Claude Savard, Félix Leclerc, Robert Charlebois, Guylaine Guy and Yves Albert; exhibitions of visual art by Micheline Beauchemin, Yves Pépin, Jean Noël, Claude Goulet, Marcel Barbeau and Louis Gosselin; showings of National Film Board productions; poetry recitations by René-Salvator Catta and members of Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde; an exhibition of costumes by Alfred Pellan; lectures by François Bayle, Micheline Colombe-Saint-Marcoux and François Hertel; a performance by the mime Claude Saint-Denis; and a number of panel discussions, including two on French-English bilingualism. With the collaboration of the Office de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision française, the Canadian Cultural Centre invited eminent French musicians to perform contemporary Canadian as well as French music.

The Department of External Affairs arranged a study tour of Canada for six graduates of the National School of Administration of France, which dealt with the theory and practice of public administration in Canada.

Arts and Letters Section

This unit organizes Canadian artistic events abroad and seeks to ensure a Canadian "presence" in foreign libraries by presenting them with book collections, arranging book exhibits and supporting Canadian participation in book fairs. It also tries to keep the Canadian artistic community informed of foreign cultural developments by providing cultural groups and individual artists with information sent in by Canadian missions.

With the administrative and financial assistance of the Department, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde made a tour of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the Soviet Union; the Festival Singers of Canada toured Austria, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia; the pianist Marek Jablonski performed in Berlin, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain; the pianist Claude Savard and the flutist Suzanne Shulman gave recitals in Belgium, Britain, France and Poland; the Orford String Quartet performed in Greece and Switzerland; the Studio Lab Theatre took part in the International Festival of Children's Theatre in Venice and performed in a number of cities of Northern Italy; the National

Youth Orchestra of Canada participated in the International Festival for the Tri-Lakes at Lake Placid, New York, and in musical events in East Lansing, Michigan, and Plattsburg and Saranac Lake, New York; and the Underground Film Centre presented Canadian films at various European film festivals.

With the administrative and financial support of the Department, an exhibition of contemporary Canadian art, organized by the Art Gallery of Ontario, was held in Sarasota, Florida, and Chicago; an exhibition of French ceramics, jointly sponsored by the French and Canadian Governments, was held at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; and preliminary arrangements were made for the European tour in 1972 of the exhibition "Sculpture of the Inuit: Masterworks of the Canadian Arctic", organized by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council, which opened in Vancouver in December.

The permanent collections of Canadian art owned by the Department, which consist of photographs by John Max and aboriginal and contemporary handicrafts, prints and sculptures, were circulated widely in 1971 by Canadian missions. They were displayed in Britain, Belgium, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United States, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The Department awarded a grant to Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada to help in the formation of an international orchestra of young musicians from Canada and many other countries.

As in past years, the Department of External Affairs awarded subsidies to the Canadian Book Publishers' Council and to the Conseil supérieur du Livre to help finance their participation in international book fairs. In 1971 fairs of this kind took place in Brussels, Dallas, Frankfurt and Nice.

The Department continued its program of presenting literary *Canadiana* to foreign institutions of national significance such as national and university libraries. In 1971 donations were made to institutions in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Switzerland, Tanzania and Tunisia.

Conferences (Educational) and UNESCO Section

This section co-ordinates Canadian participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as in the international educational activities of other international organizations -- such as the OECD, the International Bureau of Education -- and of the Commonwealth itself. The section also provides a channel for the participation of national and provincial organizations in educational activities resulting from Canada's relations with other countries and its membership in international educational organizations. It is also responsible for educational exchanges with Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland and for academic award programs such as the scholarship programs undertaken jointly with the Instituto Colombiano de Especializacion Tecnica en el Exterior, with the Commonwealth and with NATO. Finally, since there is no federal department of education, the section

directs to appropriate authorities the frequent inquiries received by the Government of Canada and by Canadian missions; in performing these tasks, it maintains close liaison with Canadian educational bodies, in particular the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, the Canadian Education Association and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

In 1971 Canada's contribution to the UNESCO budget was \$1,182,915 (U.S.).

Canada took part in a number of important international conferences of a cultural character during 1971.

UNESCO celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1971, and, at the ceremonies held in November, a Canadian delegation was led by the Honourable Robert Stanbury, Minister of Communications.

Canada also took part in a number of other UNESCO meetings during 1971, the most important of which was the regional meeting of UNESCO National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere, held for the first time in Canada in August.

The Department of External Affairs, on behalf of the Government, awarded a grant for the seventh consecutive year to the Germano-Canadian Society of Hanover-Cologne to facilitate the visit of German students to Canada during the summer; this program was developed in co-operation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration as a gesture reciprocating the yearly visit to Germany, at the invitation of the Government of Germany, of approximately 400 Canadian students.

Within the framework of bilateral exchange programs, Canada makes available each year to certain European countries a number of fellowships and scholarships administered by the Canada Council. In 1971, 125 students from France came to study in Canada; there were also 15 from Germany, 11 from Belgium, 12 from Italy, ten from the Netherlands and 12 from Switzerland.

In 1971 the Department awarded travel subsidies to five teaching assistants: one from Manitoba, two from Newfoundland and two from Ontario. It also helped defray the travelling expenses of 25 teachers from Manitoba who went to France for language training.

The Department of External Affairs, in co-operation with the Department of the Secretary of State and the Department of Manpower and Immigration, provided informational assistance to some 750 young Canadians who worked abroad under the International Student Summer Employment Exchange Program. Besides Canada, other countries participating in the Program are Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Information Division

The main responsibility for the projection of Canada abroad rests with the Information Division, which assists External Affairs posts through the provision of a wide range of information materials and works with them in disseminating information about Canada that will contribute towards the achievement of the

Government's foreign policy objectives. The Division co-operates with the information services of other Government departments that carry on operations abroad. During 1971, a Sub-Committee of the Inter-Departmental Committee on External Relations was set up, under the chairmanship of the Department of External Affairs, to co-ordinate the information activities abroad of the departments concerned.

Liaison with CBC/IS

The Information Division serves in a consultative capacity *vis-à-vis* the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on both technical and policy matters. The International Service broadcasts on short-wave in 11 languages to countries in Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, the South Pacific and the United States, providing news about Canada in addition to entertainment features and programs of comment on international affairs. In countries where the CBC has no direct link with local networks or stations, Canadian missions are supplied with material for rebroadcast by local stations.

Publications and Photographs

In addition to the periodical publication the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin* and such non-periodical publications as treaties, state papers and diplomatic lists, the Department produces general information publications intended for the people of other countries. *Facts on Canada*, a booklet illustrated in colour, for school use, was available abroad in 1971 in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch, Japanese, Portuguese, Serbo-Croatian, Czech, Russian, Danish, Finnish and Polish. *Let's Look at Canada*, another booklet illustrated in colour, was available abroad in 1971 in English, French, Japanese, Czech and Finnish.⁽¹⁾

Supplies of the handbook *Canada 1971*, the *Statements and Speeches*, *Reference Paper* and *Reprints* series, maps, lapel pins, flags, flag-folders, provincial tourist publications, publications of other federal departments and similar promotional materials of various kinds were despatched to all posts.

As in the past, the Division distributed throughout the year photographs, colour transparencies and photo-features to publishers abroad and provided photographic material for display purposes.

Visits Program

During 1971, 85 foreign press and broadcasting representatives and others professionally concerned with public opinion from more than 35 countries were

(1) The monthly bulletin of the Department, *External Affairs*, which first appeared in November 1948, ceased publication with its December 1971 issue. It was to be replaced by a new journal entitled *International Perspectives*, which would contain background articles and comment on foreign affairs, and would appear six times a year, beginning with the January/February 1972 issue.

invited to Canada under the auspices of the Department, individually or in groups. Opportunities were afforded to them, through meetings with federal, provincial and municipal government officials and officials in the private sector, as well as through travel within Canada, to become better informed of current developments in the country.

Senior editorial writers from the United States were in Ottawa late in March for two days of briefings. Other U.S. groups invited to Canada included the Nieman Fellows and Associate Fellows of Harvard University, representatives of World Affairs Councils in key U.S. cities and several U.S. urbanologists. Preceding the Governor-General's visit to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, correspondents from the Benelux countries visited Canada. European sports writers and the Hammarskjold Fellows from the United Nations in New York were also included in the 1971 Visits Program.

Among the individual correspondents represented on the Program, besides those from the United States, were a large number from both Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South America, the Caribbean and Africa.

World developments affecting Canada drew a large number of correspondents to Ottawa and every effort was made to arrange background briefings for them during the time they were here. Requests for assistance increased markedly during 1971.

Over 20 university groups from the United States requested assistance in setting up their schedules in Ottawa and in other parts of the country. These were students from departments of political science, government, history and general studies, chiefly from universities in the border states.

Films

As films play an important role in the dissemination of information about Canada, the Information Division assists the posts in organizing, maintaining and promoting an extensive film program. This program was, of course, affected by the 1969 budgetary cuts; however, the easing of these restrictions and the consequent increases in staff in 1971 will enable the posts to devote more attention to it. As a result, it is expected that there will be a substantial increase in the number of screenings and in attendance. In the first six months of the 1971 fiscal year, there were 199,878 screenings, which drew an attendance of 33,176,192 -- a substantial increase over the previous year. The opening of the new mission in Peking has greatly increased the demand for versions of films in Mandarin and Cantonese.

In order to modify, improve, and extend the film information programs, there has been a reappraisal in certain areas of their effectiveness. In order to correlate the Division's foreign-language film distribution more directly with the priorities and requirements of Canada's foreign policy, a survey is being carried out in consultation with the posts and the National Film Board to form the basis of a standing policy for foreign-language versions.

The continuing growth of international interest in Canadian films was demonstrated at film festivals in many countries. Prestige showings in a number of places and use of Canadian films on foreign television programs also served to foster this growth.

The Division assisted the NFB and the CBC with their production and activities abroad.

Exhibits and Fairs

During 1971 the exhibits program was very active both in the circulation of exhibits and in the production of new exhibits and display materials.

A large mobile exhibit, portraying Canada as an industrially and technologically advanced nation, was produced for circulation in Japan beginning in April 1972. Housed in its own geodesic dome, it will visit some 20 cities.

A second exhibit entitled "Environment", deals with many aspects of the Canadian program for the protection of the environment.

A small portable exhibit entitled "Canada: The Houses of Parliament" was produced in 1971 for use in the United States.

Another small photographic exhibit was produced for the Paris Air Show held from May 20 to June 6, and has continued to be used in Europe on an *ad hoc* basis.

The large exhibit "Canada Today", designed for circulation in the United States, was displayed at the "Canada Visits Minneapolis" show during February and March, and at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry during July and August.

Two National Film Board photographic collections were acquired. One, originally known as "A Time to Dream", comprises 169 colour photographs showing the activities and beauty of a Canadian summer. Two copies of the collection were purchased; one was circulated in Europe in the autumn. The other began circulating in the Far East in December. The second collection, entitled "Stones of History", comprises 79 photographs of the interior and exterior of the federal Parliament Buildings. The photographs appear in a book of the same name.

The information-cultural exhibit "Rendez-Vous Canada" was shown during 1971 at Brussels, Antwerp, Luxembourg, London, Birmingham, Frankfurt and Zurich.

Two INFO-Trade exhibits were shown in the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy. "Canadian Patterns" was shown in Santiago and Viña del Mar, Chile, and in Lima, Peru. A second copy, called "Mosaiques canadiennes", was shown twice in France.

The large four-trailer exhibit "Visages du Canada" terminated its tour of French-speaking West Africa at Yaoundé, Cameroon, in March.

Co-operation with Parliamentary Organizations

Throughout the year the Division provided liaison between the Inter-parliamentary Relations Branch of the Federal Government and Canadian diplomatic missions with respect to Canadian Parliamentary delegations going abroad. During 1971 these included: the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Caracas from April 12 to 18; the fifty-ninth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Paris, September 2 to 10; the seventeenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, September 3 to 18, and a special Canada-United States Interparliamentary Meeting in Washington on November 11. Members of the Canadian branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visited Britain from June 13 to 27 at the invitation of the British branch, attended the twentieth Parliamentary Seminar of the Association at Westminster, April 27 to May 25, and sent observers to a Caribbean regional conference in Bermuda, June 27 to July 2. Other Canadian Parliamentarians attended the North Atlantic Assembly's committee meetings in Brussels, May 24 to 29, and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, January 25 to 26, and visited Romania from April 12 to 17. The Division also assisted in visits abroad by individual Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons.

Liaison with Sports Organizations

The international sports liaison section of the Information Division acts as a channel for communications between Canadian Government agencies, Canadian sports associations and foreign sports associations in order to facilitate international sports exchanges between individuals and teams competing in regional and world-wide contests. It provides guidance to posts regarding the official policy of the Canadian Government on sports exchanges and participation in international tournaments.

During 1971, the Division has been of assistance to Canadian teams participating in or preparing for the following international competitions: Pan-American Games (Colombia); World Waterskiing Championships (Spain); Water Polo Championships (Hungary); World Canoe Championships (Yugoslavia); World Skeet-Shooting Championships (Italy); World Wrestling Championships (Bulgaria); Pan-American Parachuting Cup (Mexico); World Amateur Baseball Championships (Cuba); Centennial Golf Tournament (New Zealand); World Championship Sailing Gold Cup (Toronto); World Figure-Skating Championship (Calgary).

In addition, the Division gave assistance to the International Symposium on the Art and Science of Coaching, held in Toronto in the autumn of 1971.

The Division and Canadian embassies were of assistance in arranging hockey tours of a number of European countries by seven Canadian hockey clubs.

The Division also contributed to the discussions between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Kosygin in October by preparing a briefing paper on Canada-Soviet hockey relations.

The Division participated as an observer in the annual conference of the Sports Federation of Canada. It is actively involved in arranging for a Canadian sports presentation in China during the Peking Solo Fair in August and September 1972.

As a continuing task, the international sports liaison desk keeps itself informed of all athletic events such as the Olympic Games, the Pan-American Games and the Commonwealth Games, and notes any political overtones that may affect or involve Canada, bringing such observations to the attention of the appropriate area division.

Operations in Canada

The Information Division provides information on Canadian external policy and participation in world affairs in answer to a great number of requests received from enquirers both within and outside Canada. In addition, the Division frequently provides policy briefings to foreign student groups visiting Canada. Statements by ministers and reference papers are issued on varied aspects of Canada's external relations. The Division also selects and distributes departmental documents to ministers, to the National Defence College, to posts abroad, to the CBC International Service, and to other Government officials reporting international developments.

Information is also disseminated within Canada on international organizations and bodies of which Canada is a member, including the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, the Commonwealth and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In addition, there is a NATO visits program, which, in recent years, has involved the participation of Parliamentarians, journalists, teachers and university newspaper editors. Financial assistance is given to the Atlantic Council of Canada, a voluntary organization of persons interested in making NATO better known in Canada.

Historical Division

The normal work of the Historical Division continued -- research, compilation and selection of materials for publication, the solving of problems of access to classified departmental files by researchers, the evaluation of historical manuscripts, and assistance in the development of departmental links with the academic community.

In addition to these regular duties, the Division publishes *Documents on Canadian External Relations*. The first volume, covering the period 1909-18, i.e. from the establishment of the Department to the end of the First World War, was published in 1967. The second volume, dealing with the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, appeared in 1969. The third, encompassing the period 1919-25, came out in 1970, and Volume IV of the series, covering the years 1926-30, was published in 1971. Not only is work well advanced on the next two volumes, which will bring publication of these documents to the beginning of the Second World War, but research was initiated during the year on the first volume of the war period. The Division employs resident professional historians working full-time as editors of this series.

The Division assumes research tasks, as required, in support of Departmental activities and also assists scholars working officially on research projects for other government departments, as well as private scholars whenever possible.

First steps were taken in the Department's modest oral history program when the Division made recordings of the reminiscences of two eminent Canadians, one a former senior officer of the Department who became a member of the International Court of Justice and the other a former Secretary of State for External Affairs.

CO-ORDINATION AT HOME AND ABROAD

The *Bureau of Co-ordination* elaborates and co-ordinates policy regarding the participation of the provinces in Canada's international affairs, and Canada's role in the institutions and activities of the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. It consists of three divisions: *Federal-Provincial Co-ordination*, *Commonwealth Institutions* and *Francophone Institutions*.

Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division

The Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division deals with those aspects of Canada's international relations that involve the interests of the provinces as well as the country as a whole. The Division's primary responsibility is to maintain close liaison with the provinces concerning such matters and to facilitate their international activities in such a way as fully to meet provincial objectives while remaining consistent with a unified Canadian foreign policy.

The Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division was established as a separate entity in September 1967 as a result of expanding provincial interests abroad and of the Federal Government's desire to develop more effective procedures to ensure that these interests could be facilitated. The federal position was outlined in the 1968 White Paper *Federalism and International Relations*, in which it was emphasized that the Government was anxious to ensure that Canada's foreign relations would serve the best interests of all the provinces as well as of the two major linguistic communities in Canada.

Federal assistance to the provinces in this regard, therefore, is provided pursuant to a number of government policies that include the continued promotion of national unity through an adequate projection internationally of Canada's bilingual character, the preservation of Canada's international personality and the desirability of giving appropriate recognition to legitimate provincial interests beyond provincial borders. As the White Paper recognized, however, it would be no easy task to work out the necessary co-ordinating procedures within a system of government in which provinces were wholly or partially responsible inside Canada for a wide range of subjects that were also matters of international interest but in which the Federal Government bore ultimate responsibility for the conduct of international relations. Within the Department of External Affairs, the task of devising and implementing such procedures rests with the Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division.

The Division carries out a liaison function at both provincial and federal levels of government. Within the Department, it co-ordinates the activities of other divisions and of Canadian posts abroad when these touch on areas of provincial interest. The Division also works closely with other federal departments and agencies to ensure that full account is taken of provincial interests abroad.

At the provincial level, the Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division is in regular contact with officials of the provinces on day-to-day questions of

interest to provincial governments. In conjunction with provincial authorities, it seeks to establish closer working relations and more effective continuing procedures for consultation.

Provincial Interests Abroad

Aspects of international affairs which have been of particular interest to the provinces include:

- (1) promotion of trade, investment, new industries, immigration, tourism, cultural exchanges, environmental questions, science and technology;
- (2) participation in international conferences and in the work of international organizations on a wide range of subjects including education, health, agriculture, labour, social security and many others;
- (3) assistance to developing countries in co-operation with the Canadian International Development Agency;
- (4) participation in the Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique;
- (5) bilateral and multilateral international agreements, particularly where provincial action is required for their implementation.

Promotional Activities Abroad

In connection with some of the promotional activities mentioned above, several provinces maintain offices in foreign countries. The number has been increasing rapidly. At present Ontario, for example, has 14 offices in eight countries, and Quebec has 12 offices in six countries. Four other provinces -- Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia -- have at least one office each abroad. (While many provincial offices abroad have been set up recently, a few were established as much as a century ago.)

The Division helps provinces that wish to establish new offices abroad. It enlists the help of Canadian missions and assists, as required, in securing visas, documentation and any privileges that may be accorded to provincial officials by the foreign countries concerned.

These "promotional" activities have led to an increasing volume of provincial visits abroad. Accordingly, a continuing task of the Division lies in making necessary arrangements for visits abroad by provincial premiers, ministers and officials. It also assists with arrangements for visits of foreign personalities to the provinces.

International Conferences and Organizations

The Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division is involved in the formation of Canadian delegations to international conferences and organizations. Basic

guidelines on this subject were outlined in the 1969 White Paper *Federalism and International Conferences on Education*. In this document, the Government reaffirmed its policy that Canadian delegations to international conferences and organizations should reflect both Canada's bilingual character and the international interests of the provinces.

Provincial participation in other international conferences and in the work of international organizations on a wide range of subjects, including human and civil rights, education, health, agriculture, labour and social defence, is assured by the inclusion on Canadian delegations where possible of interested provincial ministers and officials and, as appropriate, by canvassing provincial governments for their views on the positions and attitudes which Canada might adopt on these subjects internationally.

With respect to Canada's program of assistance to developing countries, the Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division is guided by the proposals set forth in *Federalism and International Relations*, which seek to encourage wider federal-provincial consultation and more effective arrangements in the co-ordination of Canada's total aid contribution. Several provinces have initiated specific aid projects of their own, and the Division seeks to ensure that these are co-ordinated with the activities of the Canadian International Development Agency and with the development assistance programs for which the Agency is responsible. Conversely, many of the Agency's projects require provincial co-operation for their implementation and, while this is usually a matter for direct arrangements between the Agency and the provincial authorities concerned, the Division is often able to assist.

International Agreements

It is the Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division's responsibility to consult the provinces concerned regarding the ratification by Canada of all treaties, conventions and other formal agreements between Canada and other countries touching on fields of provincial or joint federal-provincial jurisdiction. For example, provincial agreement is necessary for Canadian adherence to multilateral conventions such as the Covenants on Human Rights, the implementation of which requires action by provincial governments. Other international instruments establishing programs of activities may also require provincial agreement before they can be implemented in Canada. Consultation with the provinces is often undertaken before, or in the negotiating stage of, treaties affecting them. Such consultation provides the most effective means of harmonizing federal and provincial interests.

Commonwealth Institutions Division

The Commonwealth Institutions Division is responsible for questions affecting the Commonwealth association and Canada's role in it, the preparation for Canadian participation in Commonwealth heads of government meetings, relations with the Commonwealth Secretariat and certain other Commonwealth organizations, and, in general, providing a focal point for any matters involving the Commonwealth.

Over the years, the Commonwealth has evolved in size, shape and outlook from the compact family of nations of predominantly European stock that first constituted the association at the time of the enactment of the Statute of Westminster in 1931. Its present membership is made up of 31 sovereign states, which cover about one-quarter of the earth's land surface. They represent approximately 850 million people of many races, colours, creeds and languages. They include both economically-developed and developing countries, and governments that are committed to international power groupings as well as those that have no commitments. In its present form, the Commonwealth represents a unique and valuable association of nations for promoting consultation among its members and fostering practical co-operation.

Commonwealth members are: Britain; Canada; Australia, New Zealand; India (which joined in 1947); Pakistan (1947); Ceylon (1948); Ghana (1957); Malaya (1957)⁽¹⁾; Nigeria (1960); Cyprus (1961); Sierra Leone (1961); Tanganyika (1961)⁽²⁾; Jamaica (1962); Trinidad and Tobago (1962); Uganda (1962); Kenya (1963); Malawi (1964); Malta (1964); Zambia (1964); Gambia (1965); Singapore (1965); Guyana (1966); Botswana (1966); Lesotho (1966); Barbados (1966); Mauritius (1968); Swaziland (1968); Tonga (1970); Western Samoa (1970); and Fiji (1970). Nauru, which became fully independent in 1968, has "special" membership in the Commonwealth that entitles it to all the advantages of membership except attendance at the heads-of-government conferences. Through their association with Britain, which remains responsible for their foreign affairs and defence, the six West Indies Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) also have an appropriate relation with the Commonwealth.

The year 1971 was an active one for the Commonwealth. It began with the prime ministers' conference in Singapore in January, which, among other things, adopted a declaration of principles defining Commonwealth aspirations and goals. Other Commonwealth meetings during the year concluded the fifth Commonwealth Education Conference, held in Canberra in February, the annual meeting of the Commonwealth finance ministers, held in Nassau in September, the seventeenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur in September, and the third Commonwealth Medical Conference, held in Mauritius in November. There were, in addition, a number of special or regional meetings such as the Commonwealth Law Conference, held in New Delhi in January, the Commonwealth Asian Pacific Regional Youth Conference, held in Kuala Lumpur in August, the Conference of Commonwealth Postal Administrators, held in London in October, and the meeting of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council in Nairobi during the same month.

(1) When Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined the Federation in September 1963, Malaya became Malaysia; Singapore separated from Malaysia in August 1965 to become an independent republic.

(2) Early in 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar formed the United Republic of Tanzania.

Developing members of the Commonwealth continued to receive considerable sums of Canadian assistance during 1971. Canada's total allocated contribution under the Colombo Plan from its inception in 1951 to March 1971 was approximately \$1,371 million. Canadian allocations to Commonwealth countries in Africa through the Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan amounted to more than \$179 million for the period from 1960 to March 1971, and approximately \$128 million was allocated to Commonwealth Caribbean countries from 1958 to March 1971.

Canada is an active participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, which, since 1969, has been administered in this country by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Canada also supports the training and provision of teachers for service in Commonwealth countries and assists in plans for co-operation in technical education. In January 1971, about 350 Canadian educators were serving under contract with the Canadian International Development Agency in the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation was formally established on April 1, 1971, with a Canadian, Mr. George Kidd, as its first Managing Director. The Fund represents the multilateralization and extension of the original, quasi-bilateral Commonwealth Program for Technical Co-operation. Canada has offered to contribute annually the lesser of 40 per cent of total financial contributions or \$350,000, in the initial phase.

(More detailed information on Canadian aid to Commonwealth countries is available in the current annual report of the Canadian International Development Agency.)

Francophone Institutions Division

This Division is responsible for all aspects of Canada's participation in La Francophonie, the world-wide cultural community of more than 30 countries where French is spoken. The Division administers Canada's multilateral relations with the other members of the community, concentrating on intergovernmental relations but also lending occasional support to non-governmental French-language organizations active internationally.

Intergovernmental Relations

The Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, founded in March 1970 in Niamey, Niger, provides a focal point for all international French-language organizations. Its purpose is to foster co-operation among countries that are partly or entirely French-speaking in educational, cultural, scientific and technical matters. Canada is a founding member, and the Division has been very active on this country's behalf in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency, co-ordinating the presentation of Canada's position at meetings of the Programs Committee, the Executive and the General Conference, and generally ensuring a full and balanced participation by Canada in Agency activities.

In 1971, Canada acted as host for the second General Conference of the Agency, held from October 11 to 17 in Ottawa and Quebec City in order to discuss ways and means of pursuing the Agency's objectives. The Conference was attended by some 250 delegates from the 22 member countries, and four other countries sent observers.

Also under the Agency's auspices, Canada was represented at a conference for ministers of national civil services held in Lomé, Togo, from January 18 to 22, and at a seminar on educational television in Niamey from February 22 to 27; organized, in conjunction with the provinces, a tour that brought an international handicrafts exhibition to Moncton, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg; and made arrangements for visits to Canada by 29 young people, and visits to African countries by 30 young Canadians, as part of the Agency's youth-exchange program.

During 1971, the Division was also responsible for Canadian representation at meetings of education ministers from French-speaking African countries held in Bangui, Central African Republic, from January 25 to 28 and in Paris from May 10 to 13, and at a conference for ministers of youth and sport in Dakar, Senegal, from June 14 to 16.

Role of Quebec and the Provinces

The government of Quebec has long been particularly interested in co-operation with members of La Francophonie. Striking evidence of this fact was given in October of 1971 when Quebec was admitted to the institutions, activities and programs of the Agency as a participating government. Having been recognized in this manner by the Agency, it will be able to provide even greater support to La Francophonie and thus to strengthen Canada's *francophone* policy. Quebec also chaired the delegation to the French-language conferences on education and on youth and sport. As in the past, the governments of New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba have full access to Canadian participation in Agency activities and French-language conferences. The Division is responsible for ensuring liaison with Quebec and the other provinces concerned.

The Division has also taken an interest in the meetings of non-governmental international French-language associations, and contributed to Canadian participation in the annual congress of the Institut de droit d'expression française, held in Bujumbura, Burundi, from August 10 to 18. It co-operated in the organization of an international congress of French-speaking parliamentarians held in Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City from September 16 to 21; Mr. Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker of the House of Commons, acted as host. The Division has also continued to support AUPELF, an association of universities that are wholly or partially French-speaking, and to take an interest in the activities of other non-governmental organizations such as the Conseil international de la langue française and the Association internationale de solidarité francophone, whose founding congress was held in Marly-le-Roi, France, from May 25 to 28.

ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Personnel

The *Bureau of Personnel* consists of three divisions: *Personnel Operations*, *Personnel Planning and Development*, and *Staff Relations and Compensation*.

Personnel Operations Division

The Personnel Operations Division is responsible for the recruitment, assignments at headquarters, postings abroad, secondments, transfers and separations of Canada-based personnel in the Department, including officers, clerks, stenographers, communicators, security guards and specialist personnel. The Division is also responsible for conducting promotion competitions. In addition, the Division co-ordinates the administrative arrangements relating to assignments abroad and the designations of personnel of other departments and agencies at posts.

The Division's operations are divided into: two assignment sections concerned with the development, recommendation and implementation of policies on assignments, postings, career development, etc.; an employment section concerned primarily with recruitment and staffing; and an administrative section responsible for financial control and the maintenance of records and statistics.

Personnel Planning and Development Division

The Personnel Planning and Development Division is responsible for manpower planning, including the forecasting, accounting and reporting of personnel utilization; for the development and implementation of training programs; for the conduct of special projects and studies with the aim of increasing managerial effectiveness and making the best use of personnel resources, and for the application of position-classification standards to determine the relative worth of jobs in the Department.

The Training and Development Section carried out a study on Spanish training that recommended increased emphasis on training in Spanish for staff posted to Spanish-speaking countries. A similar interim decision on German has been taken pending a study of the requirements for that language. Specialized training both in Ottawa and abroad in other foreign languages, such as Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and Arabic, has been continued. The administration of Canadian-language training for departmental employees, in co-operation with the Public Service Commission Language Bureau, continues to be a major concern.

Management development has moved forward with the attendance of senior officers at a variety of seminars and courses, including those at the University

of Western Ontario and the Banff School of Advanced Management. A weekend policy study session was also conducted for senior departmental officials at the Canadian Armed Forces Staff College in Kingston.

Staff Relations and Compensation Division

The Staff Relations and Compensation Division is responsible for implementing, interpreting and administering the various statutory provisions, collective agreements and Treasury Board regulations and directives which provide the terms and conditions of employment of departmental personnel in Canada and abroad. The Staff Relations Section maintains liaison with the Treasury Board, as the employer for the Public Service, and with the staff associations which represent the employees. It advises departmental management on all aspects of staff relations and monitors grievance procedures. An Employee Services Section is responsible for payment of salaries and foreign service allowances and administers the regulations concerning leave, superannuation and health plans. The responsibilities of the Allowance Policy Section include interpretation and administration of the Foreign Service Directives, the Heads of Posts Directives and the Official Hospitality Directives. They also include the provision of advice to the Treasury Board on conditions of service abroad designed to permit Canadians to serve under a wide variety of circumstances and environments while promoting good morale and the effective performance of duties. The Division is also responsible for the pay and classification and terms and conditions of employment of approximately 1,900 locally-engaged employees at Canadian missions abroad.

Bureau of Communications and Information Systems

The *Bureau of Communications and Information Systems* consists of two divisions -- *Records Management* and *Telecommunications* -- and of the *Library Services*.

Records Management Division

The Records Management Division is responsible for the effective administration of records operations at headquarters and for the functional control over all records-management activities at posts. The Director is the custodian of all official departmental files, and maintains close liaison with the Dominion Archivist on records matters.

The Division's activities include the opening of incoming official mail; the distributing of official mail, correspondence and documents; the analyzing, classifying and indexing of correspondence in such a way as to facilitate ready reference and subsequent retrieval of information; the conducting of training courses in records management; the scheduling of records for retention or destruction; and the providing of a departmental messenger service.

The task of applying to the Department's operational records the retention and disposal schedule approved by the Dominion Archivist progressed reasonably well during the year. The transfer of old departmental records from the Public Archives Records Centre to the Historical Branch, Public Archives of Canada, in accordance with the Government's 30-year policy on access to public records, continued in 1971.

A study to computerize the Department's records indices for pre-1963 records to provide rapid and accurate retrieval of relevant files through their subject titles, which was undertaken in 1970 in co-operation with the Management Services Division, the Computer Service Bureau and the Public Archives of Canada was completed in 1971 and is now being used as a retrieval aid.

Telecommunications Division

The Telecommunications Division is responsible for the operational and technical activities of the Canadian Diplomatic Communications System, which provides for the despatch and receipt of messages by telegraph, diplomatic courier and diplomatic mail facilities between Ottawa and posts in other countries. It also arranges for the provision of telephone services at posts; conducts training courses for communicators, technicians and other departmental personnel; and is responsible for purchasing, leasing, installing and maintaining all communications equipment and services used throughout the System. Liaison with other departments and agencies that employ these facilities is a further responsibility of this Division.

Library Services

The Library Services unit provides both reader and technical services at home and abroad for members of the Department. Periodicals, newspapers, books, government documents and foreign-language training records (including instruction guides) are bought or borrowed and distributed both on selection by the professional Library staff and on request by members of the Department. Topics in international affairs and related fields are covered by a comprehensive reference collection and an efficient reference service. The latter is supported by the Press Clipping Service with articles and other materials from the daily press. The Library maintains active liaison with other departmental libraries and alternate sources of information on international affairs and makes considerable use of interlibrary loans.

An important development during 1971 was the setting-up of a Documents Centre where materials of this sort are collected, filed and inventoried.

Small libraries were established in the newly-opened chanceries in Algiers and Peking. In April, Library Services undertook to assist in the establishment of a more ambitious library in Mexico City, a task that involved the training of staff for this specific purpose, the purchase of books, serials and other sources of information, and co-operation in the designing of the furnishings for the new library.

Bureau of Finance and Administration

The *Bureau of Finance and Administration* provides services to the Department through six divisions: *Central Services, Finance, Foreign Travel and Removal Service, Management Services, Matériel Management and Property Management*. In accordance with the Government's policy, the Department has adopted a system of financial management that decentralizes responsibility and provides an improved framework for relating resource requirements to program plans and objectives. A complement of five area comptrollers reporting to the Director-General of Finance and Administration act as budget-control officers and financial-management advisers to the posts and missions abroad. Throughout the year, the Bureau was involved in the process of integrating into a single agency the support services for most Government operations abroad, which will enable the Government to provide administrative support for foreign operations in a modern and realistic manner.

Central Services Division

The Central Services Division provides a variety of common support services to the Department at headquarters in Ottawa. It develops the detailed requirements for office accommodation, furnishings and equipment in the new headquarters building including security, communication, reception and conference facilities. The Division prepares programs for the allocation of space in some ten buildings and provides the necessary liaison with the Department of Public Works on such matters as the cleaning, redecoration, repair and alteration of offices.

The Division is responsible for the preparation and editing of manuals, reports and circular documents required for the efficient administration of the Department.

The Division administers telephone services and parking at headquarters. It co-ordinates the administrative procedures involved in the opening of new posts, and edits post reports. The Division is also responsible for planning and the subsequent operation of a data-processing unit to service all divisions of the Department.

Finance Division

The Finance Division has two major responsibilities -- the co-ordination and collation of annual departmental program forecasts and estimates for submission to the Treasury Board, and the maintenance of specific and general financial controls over all departmental accounts.

As a result of amendments to the Financial Administration Act during 1969, the Division became responsible for various functions previously exercised by the Comptroller of the Treasury. These include fiscal accounting and reporting to the Receiver General, cash control, preparation of the departmental section of Public Accounts, and the performance of an internal financial audit on all transactions to ensure compliance with Parliamentary, executive and departmental policies and regulations

In April, External Affairs assumed responsibility for the administrative support services of most Government departments at posts abroad and the Division prepared a new *Manual of Financial Management* to govern the integrated financial operations, including the provision of necessary budget information for program expenditures of other Government departments.

The Division provides advice and assistance to other divisions and to posts abroad on accounting and reporting requirements and the interpretation of Government authorities and regulations, arranges payments of assessments to international organizations, administers two working-capital advances to finance post operations and provide loans to government employees posted abroad, prepares and reviews submissions to Treasury Board having financial implications, performs a complete accounts-receivable function and prepares forecasts and special statements as required

Foreign Travel and Removal Service

With the integration of support services in April, the Department assumed responsibility for making travel and removal arrangements for the foreign operations personnel of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of Manpower and Immigration. To provide appropriate service to these client departments, in addition to personnel of the Department, the Foreign Travel and Removal Service Division was formed and began operations in August.

The first objective of the new Division has been to implement organizational and procedural improvements to provide efficient, "personalized" travel and removal arrangements for present clients. A second important objective is to ensure that standards and entitlements are specified and exercised in an equitable and consistent manner.

Management Services Division

The Management Services Division acts, in general, as an internal management and systems consultant for the Department, carrying out assigned projects with its own resources or, when appropriate, in co-operation with selected outside consultants. It studies particular situations or problems at headquarters or posts when requested by the manager concerned. It also does special studies on its own initiative from time to time with the approval of the manager or supervisor in charge. It reports its findings and recommendations to the manager, who decides whether to accept and implement the recommendations. If requested, assistance is provided during the implementation phase as well.

A particular objective assigned to the Management Services Division is the gradual development of an integrated management information system to serve all the needs of the Department other than in the substantive information area. To attain this goal, the Division is responsible to review and assess, before they are implemented, all new computer applications proposed anywhere in the Department.

A major on-going project of the new Division is a substantive information-system study which was undertaken by a previous division (Information Systems). At present all files containing documents up to and including 1963 are being prepared for computer-processing.

Matériel Management Division

The Matériel Management Division is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of matériel support for Canadian diplomatic posts throughout the world and for the departmental headquarters by the development and promulgation of policies, guidelines and procedures to assist responsibility centres in the economic use of their matériel resources, under the rubric of "responsibility accounting". The Division is directly responsible for budgeting, procurement planning, acquisition and supply of matériel assets for new posts being opened, for the expansion of activities at existing posts, and for the major refurbishing projects arising from moves to new premises. This responsibility includes the design and planning for and the provision of office and residential furnishings and other equipment, including motor vehicles and special technical equipment which permit responsibility centres to carry out their tasks with maximum economy and efficiency, the maintenance and up-keep of all matériel resources provided and the provision of related services.

A new *Manual of Matériel Management* was issued to coincide with the integration of administrative support services. This manual provides standard policy and guidance for the matériel support of all departments affected by integration.

Property Management Division

The Property Management Division provides, maintains, operates and manages accommodation for use as offices, official residences and staff housing, either through Government lease or Government ownership. The Division prepares short-range and long-range programs, annual and long-range budgets, and special accommodation studies; conducts a major program of property acquisition through the purchase of buildings, or the design and construction of buildings abroad; and maintains files, records and financial control. It has a staff of 20, based in Ottawa.

A significant increase in the number of properties abroad for which the Division is now responsible because of the recent policy of integration can be seen by comparing the following tabulation with that shown in the 1970 *Annual Report*:

Type	Total	GOVERNMENT OWNED			GOVERNMENT LEASED		PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
		Units	Original \$ Value	Current \$ Value	Units	Annual Rental	Units	Approximate Total Value
Office Buildings	162	21	12,413,100	22,336,700	139	2,881,400	2	4,841,700
Official Residences	74	42	6,807,900	18,910,000	30	377,300	2	636,000
Staff Housing	640	107	4,545,400	5,787,900	487	1,831,600	46	3,404,700
TOTAL	876	170	23,766,400	47,034,600	656	5,090,300	50	8,882,000
CONSTRUCTION SITES	14	14	2,046,000	3,112,400				
TOTAL	890	184	25,812,400	50,147,000				

During 1971 there was a modest advance in the program of design, construction and acquisition of properties abroad. Two office buildings, three official residences, and 25 staff quarters were purchased; one chancery under construction was completed and occupied and construction progressed favourably on Stage I of the New Delhi site, while Stage II of the compound development project was begun. Contracts were signed and the program of construction in Islamabad, comprising a chancery, official residence and 21 staff quarters, was started. Projects committed to design during the year included three official residences, one chancery and nine staff quarters.

MATTERS OF PROTOCOL

The first point of contact for foreign diplomats coming to serve in Canada is the *Protocol Division*.⁽¹⁾ Through its liaison with the representatives of other countries in Canada and the services it provides for them, the Division plays an essential role in facilitating the external relations of Canada.

The Accreditations Section of the Division arranges for the accreditation of all foreign heads of mission coming to Canada. It also has responsibility for the formalities relating to the appointment of Canadian heads of mission and Canadian consular officers abroad.

The records of the arrivals and departures of ambassadors and high commissioners during the first nine months of the year reveal that 19 heads of mission departed, while 23 arrived. One country, whose representative was already accredited to Canada, opened a resident embassy in Ottawa, as did three countries, including the People's Republic of China, that had previously had no representation in Canada. Another country raised the rank of its head of mission from *chargé d'affaires* to ambassador. Still another simultaneously accredited to Canada its ambassador resident in Washington.

The Privileges and Immunities and Documentation Section of the Division facilitates the work of foreign representatives by providing them with identity and other documents related to their entitlement to the privileges and immunities under international law that they require to carry out their functions. The Section provides advice and occasionally exercises its good offices toward seeking a solution to certain kinds of problem that might impede the work of foreign representatives in Canada.

It is worth noting that foreign representatives in Canada now number several thousand, each of whom requires documentation and is entitled to some degree of privilege and immunity.

The Visits and Hospitality Section of the Division serves both the Government Hospitality Committee and the Department. It is concerned with all arrangements for visits to Canada by foreign government dignitaries and heads of international organizations who are official guests of the Government of Canada. This includes the hospitality extended to them and their comfort and safety while in Canada.

The Section is also responsible for hospitality offered by the Minister to foreign ambassadors; the operation of the Government Guest House; the procurement of suitable gifts for presentation to foreign dignitaries at home and abroad by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs; and the channelling to the Decorations Committee of proposals by foreign governments for the granting of awards to Canadians.

During 1971, the Government Hospitality Committee and the Visits and Hospitality Section, in co-operation with other government departments and

(1) With the exception of the Passport Office, which reports direct to one of the Assistant Under-Secretaries, the Protocol Division and the other units discussed from here to Page 99 report to the Under-Secretary.

agencies and with appropriate divisions of the Department, made or assisted with arrangements for visits⁽¹⁾ to Canada by heads of state, heads of government, members of royal houses, and senior officials of foreign governments, as well as leaders of international organizations, delegations and other official visitors.

Mr. Diiori Hamani, President of the Republic of Niger, accompanied by Mrs. Diiori, made a private visit to Canada in June and July. The President's itinerary included visits to Ottawa, Regina, Calgary, Banff, Edmonton, Vancouver and Toronto. Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, accompanied by Mrs. Broz, made a state visit to Canada in November. Centres visited were Ottawa, Quebec and Halifax.

Five prime ministers made official visits to Canada during the year: Mr. Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister of Senegal, in May; Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, in July; Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mr. Alexei N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, in October. Prime Ministers Sir Kamisese Mara and Tun Razak included Vancouver in their itineraries. Premier Kosygin, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Gvishiani, proceeded from Ottawa to Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton, and Toronto.

Official visits to Canada were also made by the Foreign Minister of Romania, Mr. Corneliu Manescu, accompanied by Mrs. Manescu, in June, and the Foreign Minister of France, Mr. Maurice Schumann, with Mrs. Schumann, in September.

President Léopold Senghor of Senegal made a brief stopover in Montreal in June. Prime Minister Errol Barrow of Barbados made an overnight stop in the same city in February, and returned for an unofficial one-day visit to Canada in October.

The Government Hospitality Committee gave executive and administrative assistance to the special committee responsible for the program for the visit of Her Majesty The Queen, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne to the Province of British Columbia on the occasion of the Centennial celebrations, May 5-15. It also co-ordinated arrangements for the visit to the Province of Manitoba of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, September 23-27.

A private visit to Canada was made in June by Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, Shahbanou of Iran. Her Imperial Majesty was a guest of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Mrs. Michener before proceeding to Montreal to inaugurate Iran week at "Terre des Hommes."

Arrangements for the Japan-Canada Ministerial Committee Meeting of September 11-16, in Toronto and subsequently Vancouver, as well as for the Canada-Mexico Ministerial Meeting in Ottawa, October 20-24, were handled by the Section.

(1) more than 60

In addition to the hospitality extended to official foreign guests staying at the Official Guest House, 7 Rideau Gate, the Visits and Hospitality Section arranged more than seventy hospitality functions during the period under review.

The Visits Section also organised a trip to Upper Canada Village for Heads of Mission accredited to Canada.

PRESS RELATIONS

Responsibility for relations between the Department and the press, radio and television rests with the *Press Office*. It assists the communications media in reporting on Canadian foreign policy and current developments in international affairs, and helps keep the Department informed of news stories and events that may affect its work. The Press Office gives periodic briefings to the press and answers questions regarding Canadian foreign policy, the work of the Department and on important international developments. It facilitates the work of Canadian journalists travelling abroad, including those accompanying the Secretary of State for External Affairs or other representatives of the Government attending conferences. The Press Office arranges for the distribution of press releases, policy statements and speech texts on international affairs, and assists in the preparation of press conferences for the Secretary of State for External Affairs and for distinguished foreign visitors to Ottawa.

The Press Office keeps Canadian posts abroad informed on major news events in Canada and Government policy announcements. Policy statements are sent in English to 69 posts by telegram, 18 by air-mail and two by courier-bag, and in French to 23 posts by telegram and six by air-mail. A nightly bulletin of Canadian news, prepared in English by the Canadian Press and in French by Radio Canada, also goes to posts by telegram and air mail. The Press Office provides assistance to posts in dealing with the press in their areas, particularly those in Washington, New York, London and Paris, which have press officers as members of the staff.

INSPECTION AND LIAISON

With the recent reorganization of the Department's headquarters and the continuing process of integration of support services at posts, the *Inspection Service*, which reports direct to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, has assumed enlarged responsibilities in carrying out its inspection and liaison functions.

The Inspection Service undertakes systematic independent reviews and appraisals of departmental operations both at posts and at headquarters. It assists all levels of management in the discharge of their responsibilities by furnishing them with objective analyses, appraisals, comments and recommendations. The Service endeavours, *inter alia*, to assess activities against objectives and performance against programs; to provide constructive and realistic recommendations for improvement in departmental operations at home and abroad; to ascertain the degree of compliance with established policies, plans and procedures and, on the other hand, to inform senior management of cases where adherence to these may not, in fact, contribute to departmental objectives. The Service co-operates with Area Comptrollers of the Department's Bureau of Finance and Administration in determining to what extent effective and economical use is being made of manpower, financial and matériel resources available for departmental operations and how accounting objectives are being met.

An important aspect of the Inspection Service's responsibility is its personnel, or liaison, function. This involves evaluation of the effectiveness of post management and of the performance and capabilities of personnel, assessment of staffing requirements and the identification of problems or potential problems in the personnel field.

Inspection teams also perform an information function by bringing posts up to date on developments at headquarters and helping to ensure that departmental requirements are understood in the field.

During 1971, inspection visits were made to six posts in Europe -- three in the United States and nine in the Pacific area and the Far East. In addition, the Director attended the Commonwealth Caribbean heads of post meeting at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in December and undertook special inspection and liaison visits to two other Caribbean posts.

PASSPORT SERVICES

Canadian citizens living in Canada and in countries abroad look for the co-ordination of their passport and visa requirements to the *Passport Office*. In addition to ordinary passports, the Passport Office issues special and diplomatic passports to members of government departments and agencies travelling on official business and performs visa services for officials as required. The Office also issues certificates of identity to stateless persons. In addition, on June 4, 1969, Canada acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, to the 1965 Protocol to that Convention, and to the 1957 Hague Agreement on Refugee Seamen. These instruments impose an obligation on Canada to issue distinctive travel documents to "Convention refugees", and the Passport Office began issuing such documents in 1970. The Office also performs passport and visa services on behalf of certain Commonwealth countries that have not yet established resident missions in Ottawa.

Policy

There were no major changes in policy in 1971 governing passport requirements. However, a number of studies are under way aimed at bringing passport requirements further into line with the constantly accelerating speed of travel and more mechanized office procedures.

Organization and Personnel

Following the establishment of a new organizational structure in harmony with the current requirements of the Passport Office, most positions thus established were classified and filled in 1971.

Operations

The volume of passports issued during 1971 increased by approximately 5.5 per cent over last year. The seasonal pattern of passport activity changed somewhat from previous years. While the first six months of the year has generally been the peak period, the first six months of 1971 showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1970.

The volume during this period represented 63.5 per cent of the total annual volume. However, to the end of August, there was an increase of .6 per cent over the first eight months of 1970.

Regional Offices

The regional passport offices opened in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver early in 1970 have continued to provide excellent service to persons living in

those areas and presenting applications in person. These offices have also continued to contribute to the smooth functioning of the passport operation as a whole by their ability to respond on the spot to emergency situations that would otherwise have had to be handled in Ottawa.

During 1971, the three regional offices issued 151,396 passports, representing 36 per cent of the total volume issued in Canada during the year. The actual number of passports issued by each office is as follows:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Passports Issued</u>
Montreal	57,466
Toronto	65,594
Vancouver	<u>28,336</u>
	151,396

Public response, as shown by the above figures, demonstrates the important role these offices are playing in improving the quality of passport service to the public through their efficient operation in large urban centres from which much travel originates.

With the success of the three preliminary regional offices, plans are well under way for opening of further offices in other parts of Canada.

Posts Abroad

There are 90 posts abroad issuing ordinary, special, diplomatic and emergency passports. The total volume of issuance abroad during the year was 32,284.

Advertising

The advertising campaign aimed at levelling peak periods by encouraging applications during the off-season emphasized to the general public the importance of applying for passports early and completing applications correctly. The 1971 campaign consisted of advertisements in daily newspapers, a few mass-circulation weekend papers and monthly magazines aimed specifically at the travelling public or the travel industry.

Press releases were also used to help educate the public in certain problem areas concerning passports and travel as these problems became apparent.

Production

The following table provides details of annual Passport Office activity in the last ten years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Passports</u>		<u>Certificates of Identity</u>	<u>Refugees Travel Documents</u>
	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Renewed</u>	<u>Issued and Extended</u>	<u>Issued and Extended</u>
1962	155,363	23,636	5,535	
1963	164,445	26,964	3,881	
1964	184,569	32,784	3,167	
1965	203,571	38,456	1,193	
1966	208,804	42,749	2,681	
1967	218,064	46,842	2,628	
1968	284,442	57,761	2,246	
1969	368,175	8,061	1,553	
1970 (1)	393,104		1,636	655
1971 (2)	446,834 (3)		2,004	1,160

(1) Adjusted final figures.

(2) Preliminary figures subject to final adjustment.

(3) Includes 32,284 passports issued at posts abroad.

RESIDUAL DEPARTMENTAL UNITS

Besides the Protocol Division, the Press Office and the Inspection Service, there are five other units that report direct to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The *Security and Intelligence Liaison Division* serves as a channel for communications with Canada's national security authorities on matters of common concern. It is a self-contained unit responsible for organizing and monitoring departmental security at home and abroad. The Division acts, in addition, as a co-ordinating link with other departments and agencies concerned with the analysis of intelligence data.

The *Policy Analysis Group*, the *Operations Centre* and the *Central Staff* exist to ensure, each in its own way, that the benefits of the greater delegation of authority resulting from the recent headquarters reorganization are not dissipated through inconsistency and lack of co-ordination and that the departmental organization as a whole continues to respond promptly to the needs of Government policy. Thus the Policy Analysis Group was set up in recognition of a new emphasis on longer-range, systematic analysis in the formulation of external policy and in promoting policy co-ordination. As well as helping in the development and application of new techniques of research into forecasting and "future-oriented" policy, the Group maintains links with non-governmental organizations, learned societies and universities concerned with international affairs. The Operations Centre serves as a point at which information and co-ordination functions can converge when any kind of international tension involves Canadian interests, as, for example, during the India-Pakistan crisis, when it provided working facilities and communications, "media" information, conference arrangements and audio-visual support for briefings. The Central Staff provides liaison and secretarial services to the Minister and senior executives of the Department.

Finally, the Department of External Affairs administers the *Special Research Bureau*, which collates and analyzes information concerning the economic affairs of other countries.

APPENDIX I

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department of External Affairs issues two free catalogues of its publications -- one for residents of Canada and the other for residents of other countries. Free publications may be ordered from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, or from Canadian diplomatic and consular posts. Publications for which there is a charge may be ordered from Information Canada, Ottawa.

1. Publications Available Both in Canada and Abroad

Canada Treaty Series: Texts of individual treaties, conventions and other agreements between Canada and other countries. Prices may be obtained from Information Canada, Ottawa.

Canadian Representatives Abroad: A bilingual directory of Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices abroad. Information concerning the frequency of issue and price may be obtained from Information Canada, Ottawa.

Diplomatic Corps and Consular and Other Representatives in Canada: A bilingual directory of diplomatic missions in Ottawa and consular and other missions throughout Canada. Information concerning the frequency of issue and price may be obtained from Information Canada, Ottawa.

Official Papers:

Canada and the Korean Crisis 1950. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 25 cents; other countries, 30 cents.

Columbia River Treaty Protocol and Related Documents. Price \$3.00.

Federalism and International Conferences on Education. Price 75 cents.

Federalism and International Relations. Price \$1.00.

Report of Disarmament Discussions 1957. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 35 cents; other countries, 40 cents.

The Crisis in the Middle East: October-December 1956. Price: Canada, the United States and Mexico, 75 cents; other countries, 85 cents.

Foreign Policy for Canadians: A set of six pamphlets based on the results of the 1970 foreign policy review by the Canadian Government. The main paper bears the series title, and the other five are entitled Europe, International Development, Latin America, Pacific and United Nations. Price: the six pamphlets, boxed, \$3.00; individual pamphlets, 50 cents.

Reference Papers: Background information on various aspects of Canada's role in world affairs. (No charge)

- No. 69. The Department of External Affairs.
- No. 85. Canada and the International Labour Organization.
- No. 86. Canada's External Aid.
- No. 87. Canada and the World Meteorological Organization.
- No. 88. Canada and ICAO.
- No. 93. Canada's Contribution to the United Nations.
- No. 95. The Commonwealth.
- No. 121. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Statements and Speeches: Made during 1971 by Cabinet Ministers and certain other public figures. (No charge)

Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister:

- 71/1 A Canadian View of the Commonwealth. Ottawa, January 5
- 71/3 The Situation in Southern Africa. Singapore, January 20
- 71/4 The Commonwealth in the Seventies. Singapore, January 21
- 71/5 The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Singapore - I. House of Commons, February 1
- 71/16 A Canadian Leader Looks at the Soviet Union. House of Commons, May 28
- 71/17 Prime Minister Trudeau Talks to Soviet Leaders. House of Commons, May 28

Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

- 71/2 Report of the International Joint Commission on Pollution. House of Commons, January 14
- 71/10 Current Developments in International Law and Canadian Foreign Policy. Montreal, March 29
- 71/12 Visit to Africa. House of Commons, March 22

71/13	Toward a Middle East Peace Settlement.	House of Commons, April 1
71/18	Nuclear Energy and World Peace.	Geneva, September 6
71/19	An OECD Imperative: Consultation and Co-operation.	Paris, June 8
71/20	Perspectives for International Trade.	Paris, June 8
71/21	Official Canadian Visits to Hanoi in 1964 and 1965.	House of Commons, June 17
71/23	Implications for Canada of the "Nixon Doctrine".	New York, September 21
71/24	Maintaining the Solidarity of the North Atlantic Alliance.	Ottawa, September 27
71/25	A Turning-Point in World History.	New York, September 29
71/26	The Changing World Viewed from Canada.	Toronto, November 6
71/27	Relief for Pakistani Refugees in India.	House of Commons, November 17
71/29	Canada Assesses the British Settlement with Rhodesia.	House of Commons, December 1

Mr. A. Ouellet, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs:

71/11	Canada and the Commonwealth.	Winnipeg, March 7
71/14	Canada Seeks Closer Links with Latin America.	San José, April 13

Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Canadian International Development Agency:

71/7	Canada's Foreign Aid Priorities.	House of Commons, February 4
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Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Canadian Ambassador to the United States:

71/22	A Powerful and Considerable Community.	Princeton, May 25
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2. Publications Distributed Abroad Only

Canadian Weekly Bulletin: Reports on important announcements and developments in Canada, with some illustrations.

Facts on Canada: A free booklet illustrated in colour, available from Canadian posts in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Japanese, Portuguese, Czech, Finnish, Polish, Serbo-Croatian and Danish.

Let's Look at Canada: A free pamphlet with brief text, illustrated in colour, available from Canadian posts in English, French, Japanese, Czech and Finnish.

Reprints: Articles on Canada and Canadian affairs reproduced from various printed sources, available without charge for reprint by periodicals abroad.

APPENDIX II

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Comparison of Staff on 31 December 1970 and 31 December 1971:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>Officers</u>		
Ottawa	397	456
Abroad	328	358
<u>Administrative Staff</u>		
Ottawa	727	731
Abroad	<u>610</u>	<u>696</u>
TOTALS	2,062	2,241
Locally-engaged staff abroad	980	1,850
Foreign service officers appointed	5	59
Other appointments	166	392
<u>Separations</u>		
Foreign service officers	34	14
Others	206	153

APPENDIX III

1. CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

A. Embassies⁽¹⁾

Country	City
* Afghanistan (Pakistan)	
Algeria	Algiers
Arab Republic of Egypt	Cairo
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Austria	Vienna
Belgium	Brussels
* Bolivia (Peru)	
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
* Bulgaria (Yugoslavia)	
* Burma (Malaysia)	
* Burundi (Zaire)	
Cameroon	Yaoundé
* Central African Republic (Cameroon)	
* Chad (Cameroon)	
Chile	Santiago
China, People's Republic of	Peking
Colombia	Bogota
* Congo, People's Republic of (Zaire)	
Costa Rica	San José
Cuba	Havana
Czechoslovakia	Prague
* Dahomey (Ghana)	
Denmark	Copenhagen
* Dominican Republic (Venezuela)	
* Ecuador (Colombia)	
* El Salvador (Costa Rica)	
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
* Gabon (Cameroon)	
Germany	Bonn
Greece	Athens
Guatemala	Guatemala City
* Guinea (Senegal)	
Haiti	Port-au-Prince

(1) No resident diplomatic mission maintained in countries marked with an asterisk. The country named in brackets is that in which the accredited Canadian representative resides.

Country	City
Holy See	Rome
* Honduras (Costa Rica)	
* Hungary (Czechoslovakia)	
* Iceland (Norway)	
Indonesia	Djakarta
Iran	Tehran
* Iraq (Iran)	
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Tel Aviv
Italy	Rome
Ivory Coast	Abidjan
Japan	Tokyo
* Jordan (Lebanon)	
* Korea (Japan)	
* Kuwait (Iran)	
Lebanon	Beirut
* Libya (Tunisia)	
* Luxembourg (Belgium)	
* Madagascar (Ethiopia)	
* Mali (Senegal)	
* Mauritania (Senegal)	
Mexico	Mexico City
* Morocco (Spain)	
* Nepal (India)	
Netherlands	The Hague
* Nicaragua (Costa Rica)	
* Niger (Ivory Coast)	
Norway	Oslo
* Panama (Costa Rica)	
* Paraguay (Argentina)	
Peru	Lima
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
* Romania (Yugoslavia)	
* Rwanda (Zaire)	
Senegal	Dakar
* Somalia (Ethiopia)	
South Africa	Pretoria
Spain	Madrid
* Sudan (Arab Republic of Egypt)	
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
* Syrian Arab Republic (Lebanon)	
Thailand	Bangkok
* Togo (Ghana)	
Tunisia	Tunis
Turkey	Ankara
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Moscow
United States of America	Washington
* Upper Volta (Ghana)	

Country	City
* Uruguay (Argentina)	
Venezuela	Caracas
Yugoslavia	Belgrade
Zaire	Kinshasa

B. Offices of High Commissioners

Country	City
Australia	Canberra
* Barbados (Trinidad and Tobago)	
* Botswana (South Africa)	
Britain	London
Ceylon	Colombo
Cyprus	Nicosia
* Fiji (Australia)	
* Gambia (Senegal)	
Ghana	Accra
Guyana	Georgetown
India	New Delhi
Jamaica (2)	Kingston
Kenya	Nairobi
* Lesotho (South Africa)	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
* Malta (Italy)	
* Mauritius (Tanzania)	
New Zealand	Wellington
Nigeria	Lagos
Pakistan	Islamabad
* Sierra Leone (Nigeria)	
Singapore	Singapore
* Swaziland (South Africa)	
Tanzania, United Republic of	Dar-es-Salaam
* Tonga (New Zealand) (3)	
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
* Uganda (Kenya)	
* Western Samoa (New Zealand)	
Zambia	Lusaka

(2) High Commissioner also accredited as Commissioner for Canada in the Bahamas and British Honduras.

(3) High Commissioner also accredited as Commissioner for Canada in the West Indies (Associated States).

C. Permanent Delegations to International Organizations

Organization	City
Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna
European Communities (Atomic Energy, Coal and Steel, Economic)	Brussels
North Atlantic Council	Brussels
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	Paris
United Nations	New York
United Nations (Geneva Office)	Geneva
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Paris
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Vienna

2. CONSULAR OFFICES

A. Consulates General

Country	City
France	Bordeaux
	Marseilles
Germany	Düsseldorf
	Hamburg
Iceland	Reykjavik (honorary officer in charge)
Italy	Milan
Monaco (4)	
Philippines	Manila
United States of America	Boston
	Chicago
	Los Angeles
	New Orleans
	New York
	San Francisco
	Seattle

(4) Care of Canadian Consulate General, Marseilles.

B. Consulates

Country	City
Brazil	Saõ Paulo
San Marino ⁽⁵⁾	
United States of America	Buffalo Cleveland Dallas Detroit Minneapolis Philadelphia San Juan (Territory of Puerto Rico)

C. Vice-Consulates

Country	City
Brasilia D.F. ⁽⁶⁾	Brasilia

3. MILITARY MISSIONS

Country	City
Germany	Berlin ⁽⁷⁾

4. INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSIONS

Country	City
Laos	Vientiane
Viet-Nam	Saigon

5. COMMISSION

Country	City
Hong Kong	Hong Kong

(5) Care of Canadian Embassy, Rome.

(6) "D.F." means "Federal District".

(7) Non-resident mission covered from Bonn.

APPENDIX IV

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION
OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CANADA(1)

1. Diplomatic Missions Resident in Canada

Country	Nature of Post
Algeria	Embassy
Arab Republic of Egypt	Embassy
* Argentina	Embassy
* Australia	High Commissioner's Office
* Austria	Embassy
Barbados	High Commissioner's Office
* Belgium	Embassy
* Brazil	Embassy
* Britain	High Commissioner's Office
* Bulgaria	Embassy
Burma	Embassy
Cameroon	Embassy
Ceylon	High Commissioner's Office
* Chile	Embassy
China (People's Republic of)	Embassy
* Colombia	Embassy
* Cuba	Embassy
* Czechoslovakia	Embassy
* Denmark	Embassy
* Dominican Republic	Embassy
* Ecuador	Embassy
* Finland	Embassy
* France	Embassy
Gabon	Embassy
* Germany	Embassy
Ghana	High Commissioner's Office
* Greece	Embassy
Guyana	High Commissioner's Office
* Haiti	Embassy
Holy See	Apostolic Nunciature
* Hungary	Embassy
* India	High Commissioner's Office
* Indonesia	Embassy
Iran	Embassy
* Ireland	Embassy
* Israel	Embassy

(1) Countries with consulates-general, consulates or trade commissions in Canada are marked with an asterisk. For more detailed information see *Diplomatic Corps and Consular and Other Representatives in Canada*.

Country	Nature of Post
* Italy	Embassy
Jamaica	High Commissioner's Office
* Japan	Embassy
* Korea	Embassy
* Lebanon	Embassy
Malaysia	High Commissioner's Office
* Mexico	Embassy
* Netherlands	Embassy
* New Zealand	High Commissioner's Office
Nigeria	High Commissioner's Office
* Norway	Embassy
* Pakistan	High Commissioner's Office
* Peru	Embassy
* Philippines	Embassy
* Poland	Embassy
* Portugal	Embassy
* Romania	Embassy
Rwanda	Embassy
* South Africa	Embassy
* Spain	Embassy
* Sweden	Embassy
* Switzerland	Embassy
Tanzania	High Commissioner's Office
* Thailand	Embassy
* Trinidad and Tobago	High Commissioner's Office
Tunisia	Embassy
* Turkey	Embassy
* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Embassy
* United States of America	Embassy
* Venezuela	Embassy
* Yugoslavia	Embassy
Zaire	Embassy

2. Accredited Diplomatic Missions not Resident in Canada

Country	Nature of Post	Residence
Afghanistan	Embassy	Washington
* Bolivia	Embassy	Washington
Botswana	Embassy	Washington
Burundi	Embassy	New York
Central African Republic	Embassy	Washington
Congo (People's Republic of the)	Embassy	New York
* Costa Rica	Embassy	Washington
Cyprus	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
* Dahomey	Embassy	Washington
* El Salvador	Embassy	Washington
Fiji	Embassy	New York
* Guatemala	Embassy	Washington

Country	Nature of Post	Residence
Guinea	Embassy	Washington
* Iceland	Embassy	Washington
Ivory Coast	Embassy	Washington
Jordan	Embassy	Washington
Kuwait	Embassy	Washington
Lesotho	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
* Liberia	Embassy	Washington
* Luxembourg	Embassy	Washington
* Madagascar	Embassy	Washington
Mali	Embassy	Washington
Malta	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
Mauritania	Embassy	New York
Mauritius	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
Morocco	Embassy	Washington
Nepal	Embassy	Washington
* Nicaragua	Embassy	Washington
* Niger	Embassy	Washington
* Panama	Embassy	Washington
* Senegal	Embassy	Washington
Sierra Leone	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
Singapore	High Commissioner's Office	New York
Somalia	Embassy	New York
Sudan	Embassy	New York
Syrian Arab Republic	Embassy	New York
Swaziland	High Commissioner's Office	Washington
Togo	Embassy	Washington
Uganda	High Commissioner's Office	New York
Upper Volta	Embassy	Washington
* Uruguay	Embassy	Washington
Zambia	High Commissioner's Office	New York

3. Countries having Consulates-General, Consulates
or Trade Commissions but no accredited
Diplomatic Missions

Honduras
Iraq
Monaco
San Marino
West Indies (Associated States)

APPENDIX V

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS
OF WHICH CANADA IS A MEMBER

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva

Commonwealth

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Executive Council
Commonwealth Air Transport Council
Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing
Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology
Commonwealth Defence Science Organization
Commonwealth Forestry Conference and the
Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry
Commonwealth Foundation⁽¹⁾
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Commonwealth Scientific Committee
Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

La Francophonie

L'Association Internationale des Parlementaires de Langue Française
L'Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
La Conférence des Ministres de l'Education nationale des Etats
africains et malgache d'expression française
La Conférence des Ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports des États
africains et malgache d'expression française

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

United Nations⁽²⁾

Councils and Selected Organs of the General Assembly

Ad Hoc Committee on Extra-Budgetary Funds
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and
Training Program for Southern Africans

-
- (1) A semi-autonomous organization financially supported by Commonwealth governments.
- (2) A more comprehensive list of United Nations bodies of which Canada is a member is available in *Canada and the United Nations 1966*.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:
Trade and Development Board
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Specialized Agencies and Other Agencies⁽³⁾

Board of Auditors
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for
Training and Research
Commission on the Status of Women
Committee on Application for Review of Administrative
Tribunal Judgments
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor
Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction
Executive Committee of the High Commissioner for Refugees
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
Inter-governmental Oceanographic Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:
International Development Association
International Finance Corporation
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunication Union
Scientific Advisory Committee
Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning
Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States
Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and
Organization of the General Assembly
Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression
United Nations Commission for Social Development
United Nations Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Universal Postal Union
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization

Other Selected United Nations Bodies

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology
to Development
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

(3) During 1968, Canada was elected to the Executive Board of UNESCO and thus is now a member of the executive boards of all these Agencies.

Customs Co-operation Council and World Intellectual
Property Organization
Economic Commission for Latin America
Economic and Social Council Standing Committees:
Advisory Committee on Application of Science and Technology
to Development
Committee on Natural Resources
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection
of Minorities of the Commission of Human Rights
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's
Fund (UNICEF)
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program
Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on the
Human Environment
Statistical Commission
UNCTAD-FAO Joint Study Group on Grains
UNCTAD-FAO Joint Study Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres
UNCTAD-FAO Joint Study Group on Oil Seeds, Oils and Fats
United Nations Committee on Natural Resources
United Nations-FAO World Food Program
United Nations Preparatory Committee for the 1972 Conference on
the Environment

Canada-Belgium

Joint Scientific Commission
Mixed Commission for Scientific, Industrial and Technological
Co-operation

Canada-Britain

Anglo-Canadian Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs
Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic
Affairs

Canada-France

Canada-France Joint Cultural Commission
Canada-France Joint Economic Committee
Canada-France Parliamentary Association

Canada-Japan

Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee

Canada-Mexico

Canada-Mexico Joint Ministerial Committee

Canada-New Zealand

Canada-New Zealand Consultative Committee

Canada-Tunisia

Canada-Tunisia Joint Committee

Canada-United States

Canada-United States Balance of Payments Committee
Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence (Ministerial)
Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group
Canada-United States Joint Civil Emergency Planning Committee
Canada-United States Technical Committee on Agricultural
Marketing and Trade Problems
Great Lakes Fishery Commission
International Boundary Commission
International Joint Commission
International Pacific Halibut Commission
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic
Affairs (Ministerial)
Military Co-operation Committee/Canada-U.S. Regional Planning
Group
North American Air Defence Command
Permanent Joint Board on Defence
Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission
Senior Policy Committee on the Canada-United States Defence
Production and Development Sharing Program

Canada-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mixed Commission for Co-operation in the Industrial Applications
of Science and Technology

Canada-West Indies

Standing Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Trade and Economic
Committee

Colombo Plan

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development
in South and Southeast Asia
Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

Commodities

Cotton Textiles Committee
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
International Cocoa Study Group
International Coffee Agreement
International Copper Study Group
International Cotton Advisory Committee
International Lead and Zinc Study Group
International Rubber Study Group

International Sugar Agreement
International Tin Agreement
International Tungsten Study Group
International Wheat Arrangement 1967
International Wool Study Group

Conservational

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
International Union for the Conservation of Nature
International Whaling Commission
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Hague Conference on Private International Law

Inter-American

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrators
Inter-American Radio Office
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
Pan-American Health Organization
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

International Criminal Police Organization

International Exhibitions Bureau

International Institutions for the Unification of Private Law

Inter-Parliamentary Union

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Regional Development Banks

Asian Development Bank
Caribbean Development Bank

Scientific

Committee of ICSU on Data for Science and Technology
Committee of ICSU on Oceanographic Research
Committee of ICSU on Problems of the Environment
Committee of ICSU on Space Research
International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy
International Association of Seismology and Physics

International Astronomical Union
International Bureau of Weights and Measures
International Congress of Essential Oils
International Council of Scientific Union
International Geographical Union
International Hydrographic Bureau
International Institute of Refrigeration
International Mathematical Union
International Society for Photogrammetry
International Union of Biochemistry
International Union of Biological Science
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
International Union of Geological Sciences
International Union of Nutritional Sciences
International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics

Space Telecommunications

Interim Communications Satellite Committee

Universal Copyright Convention

APPENDIX VI

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES HELD IN 1971 AT WHICH CANADA WAS OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

(Partial List)

A. United Nations Conferences

- Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, February 22--March 26.
- Committee for Development Planning, 7th Session, Geneva, March 22--April 2.
- Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, New York, September 1-10;
Legal Sub-Committee, 10th Session, Geneva, June 7--July 2; Scientific and
Technical Sub-Committee, 8th Session, New York, July 6-15.
- Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and the Ocean Floor beyond the
Limits of National Jurisdiction, New York, February 18-19.
- Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 1st Session, Geneva, March 1-26;
2nd Session, June 29--September 30.
- Diplomatic Conferences to Revise the Universal Copyright Convention and the
Berne Convention on Intellectual Property, Paris, July 5-24.
- Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 27th Session, Manila, April 20-30.
- Economic Commission for Europe, 26th Session, Geneva, April 19-30.
- Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, April 27--May 7.
- Economic and Social Council, 50th Session, New York, April 26--May 21.
- Food and Agriculture Organization, Conference, 16th Session, Rome, November 6-25.
- Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
September 6-16.
- General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna,
September 23-30.
- Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Assembly, 7th Session,
London, October 5-15; Conference on Establishment of International Fund
for Compensation of Oil Pollution Victims and on the Transportation of
Nuclear Substances, Brussels, November 29--December 17.
- Intergovernmental Working Group on Marine Pollution, 1st Session, London,
June 14-18; 2nd Session, Ottawa, November 8-12.

Intergovernmental Working Group on the Declaration on the Human Environment, New York, May 10-21.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Board of Governors, Washington, September 27--October 1.

International Civil Aviation Organization, Assembly, 18th Session, Vienna, June 21--July 7; International Conference on Air Law, Montreal, September 8-23; International Conference to Amend the Warsaw Convention, Guatemala City, February 9--March 8.

International Labour Organization, Conference, Geneva, June 2-24.

International Monetary Fund, Board of Governors, Washington, September 27--October 1.

International Telecommunication Union, Administrative Council, 26th Session, Geneva, May 1-21.

Preparatory Committee for the Third Law of the Sea Conference, Geneva, March 1-26, July 19--August 28.

Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on the Human Environment, 2nd Meeting, Geneva, February 15-26, 3rd Meeting, New York, September 13-24.

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, New York, June 14-25.

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, New York, February 1--March 5.

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, New York, April 1, May 6, December 1, December 7.

Steering Committee on the Law of the Sea, New York, June 14-15.

United Nations Children's Fund, Executive Board, Geneva, April 13-29.

United Nations Commission for Social Development, 21st Session, New York, March 1-19.

United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, September 27--October 15.

United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, January 11--February 21.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Trade and Development Board, Resumed 10th Session, Geneva, March 1-5; 11th Session, Geneva, August 24--September 17.

United Nations Development Program, Governing Council, 11th Session, New York, January 14-29; 12th Session, Santiago, June 7-25; Pledging Conference, New York, October 18.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Executive Board, 87th Session, Paris, April 28--May 14; 88th Session, October 6--November 2.

United Nations General Assembly, 26th Session, New York, September 21--December 22.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Executive Committee, Geneva, October 4-13.

United Nations Population Commission, Geneva, November 1-12.

United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, Geneva, March 24-25.

Universal Postal Union, Executive Council, Berne, May 20-28.

World Health Organization, World Health Assembly, 24th Session, Geneva, May 4-28.

World Meteorological Organization, Sixth World Meteorological Congress, Geneva, April 13-22.

B. Other Conferences

African Development Bank, Board of Governors, Kampala (Uganda), July 26-30.

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, 2nd Meeting, Ottawa, October 11-13; Quebec City, October 14-16.

Asian Development Bank, Board of Governors, Singapore, April 15-17.

Association of Universities Entirely or Partially French-speaking, 6th International Colloquium, Tananarive (Madagascar), April 15-22.

Brazilian Congress of Surgery (XIIth) and Inter-American Congress of Surgery (XIIth), Rio de Janeiro, July 11-16.

Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee, 6th Meeting, Toronto, September 13-14.

Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, Ottawa, December 3-4.

Canada-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Mixed Commission on Technology, Moscow, October 4-11.

Caribbean Development Bank, Board of Governors, Antigua, April 23.

Commonwealth Asian Pacific Regional Youth Conference, Kuala Lumpur, July 29--August 7.

Commonwealth Conference of Postal Administrators, London, October 11-19.

Commonwealth Education Conference (5th), Canberra, February 3-17.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference, Nassau, September 23-24.

Commonwealth Human Ecology Council, Malta, October 18-24.

Commonwealth Law Conference, New Delhi, January 6-13.

Commonwealth Medical Conference, Port Louis (Mauritius), November 2-12.

Commonwealth Meeting of Officials on Export Market Development, London, June 8-9.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Kuala Lumpur, September 13-17.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, Singapore, January 14-23.

Commonwealth Survey Affairs Conference, Cambridge, August 16-24.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, Nairobi, October 4-13.

Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking Countries, Bangui (Central African Republic), January 25-28; Paris, May 10-23.

Conference of Ministers of the Public Services of French-speaking Countries, Lomé (Togo), January 17-24.

Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-speaking Countries, Dakar, June 14-27.

Diplomatic Conference to Adopt an International Convention on the Protection of Phonograms, Geneva, October 18-29.

Diplomatic Conference to Revise the Universal and Berne Convention on Copyright, Paris, July 5-24.

Directing Council of Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (13th Meeting), Mexico City, July 27--August 4.

European Powder Metallurgy Symposium (3rd), Brighton, November 9-12.

European Symposium on Fragmentation (3rd), Cannes, October 5-8.

International Association of French-speaking Parliamentarians, 3rd Assembly, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, September 15-21; Congress, Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal, September 16-21.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Agriculture Committee, Geneva, October 14-15.

Balance of Payments Consultations, Geneva, June 8-17.

Committee on Anti-dumping Practices, Geneva, September 21-24.

Committee on Balance of Payments and Import Restrictions, Geneva, October 14-15.

Committee on Industrial Products, Geneva, February 3-4.

High-Level Meeting, Geneva, April 28-30.

Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, 6th, Lima, May 24-27.

Inter-American Development Bank, Board of Governors, Lima, May 10-14.

Inter-Governmental Meeting on Silver Supply and Demand Problems, Mexico City,
June 16-18.

International Cartographic Association, Paris, June 5-11.

International Clay Symposium, Moscow, September 13-27.

International Commission on Coal Petrology, Krefeld (Germany), August 15-20.

International Conference on Asbestos, 2nd, Louvain, September 5-9.

International Conference on Public Education, 23rd Session, Geneva, September 15-23.

International Conference on the Revision of the Warsaw Convention (1929),
Guatemala City, February 9--March 8.

International Conference on Sulphur, 1st, Montreal, June 9-11; 2nd, Vancouver,
October 13-15.

International Conference on Thermal Analysis, 3rd, Davos, August 23-28.

International Congress of Administrative Science, 15th, Rome, September 6-11.

International Congress of Stratigraphy and Coal Geology, Krefeld, August 23-28.

International Congress of Surveyors, 13th, Wiesbaden, August 31--September 10.

International Council of Scientific Unions, Budapest, June 3-8.

International Electrotechnical Committee, Brussels, June 9-14.

International Federation for Information Processing, 5th Congress, Ljubljana
(Yugoslavia), August 23-28.

International Flame Research Foundation Conference, Ijmuiden (the Netherlands),
May 13-14.

International Geochemical Congress, Moscow, July 20-26.

International Geographical Union, European Regional Conference, Budapest,
August 9-14.

International Geological Congress, Montreal, August 21-30.

International Hydrographical Bureau, Monaco, March 15-20.

International Lead and Zinc Study Group, Malaga, October 28--November 6.

International Lead Conference, Hamburg, September 21-25.

International Oceanographic Commission, 7th Session, Paris, October 26--
November 5.

International Red Cross Conference on Humanitarian Law, Geneva, May 24--June 12.

International Society of Photogrammetry Council, Milan, August 4-5.

International Society of Rock Mechanics, Nancy, October 1-7.

International Standards Organization, London, October 17-22; Technical Committee,
Paris, November 3-5.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Moscow, July 30--August 14.

International Union of Nutritional Sciences Symposium and Workshop, Tunis,
January 21-26.

International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium, Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements, Washington, April 14--May 15.

Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, General Meeting, London, May 20; Symposium,
London, October 4-6.

National Congress of Italian Engineers and Architects, 16th, Milan, November 12-14.

Special Council Meeting on U.S. Import Surcharge, Geneva, August 24.

Twenty-Seventh Session of the GATT Contracting Parties, Geneva, November 15-26.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Advanced Study Institute Meeting on Methods of Prospecting for Uranium Minerals,
London, September 21-25.

Committee on Challenges of Modern Society, Brussels, April 18-20.

Environment Meeting, Ankara, October 4-6.

North Atlantic Council, Ministerial Meeting, Brussels, December 9-10; Lisbon,
June 3-4.

Program Development Meeting, Brussels, March 1-5.

Structures and Materials Panel of the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Brussels, October 3-8.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Agricultural Committee, Paris, January 27-29.

Development Assistance Committee, High-Level Meeting, Paris, October 21-22.

Education Committee, 4th Session, Paris, November 28--December 1.

Industry Committee, Paris, June 15-17.

Intergovernmental Conference on the Utilization of Highly-Qualified Personnel, Venice, October 25-27.

Meeting on the Coking Coal Industry, Paris, October 11-15.

Ministerial Meeting, Paris, June 7-8.

Nomenclature Committee, Customs Co-operation Council, 27th Meeting, Brussels, November 8-20.

Oxford Conference on Internal Strife and the International Community, Oxford, July 7-16.

Pan-American Conference on Cadastre (1st), Caracas, November 14-20.

Pacific Science Conference (12th), Canberra, August 18--September 3.

Science Committee, Brussels, September 28--October 1.

Seabed Convocation, Valletta (Malta), June 29--July 5.

Silurian-Devonian Conference, Agadir, September 27--October 8.

Special Committee for Iron and Steel, Paris, October 16-25.

Special Group of Experts of the Industry Committee, Paris, February 22-26.

Trade Meeting, Paris, October 25-26; November 15-18.

Tripartite Meeting (Canada-U.S.A.-Mexico) on Narcotic Control, Washington, October 11-12.

Water Management Research Group, Paris, February 2-4.

World Consultation on the Use of Wood in Housing, Vancouver, July 5-16.

World Energy Conference, 8th, Bucharest, June 26--July 3.

World Intellectual Property Organization

Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks, Geneva,
October 4-11.

General Meeting, Geneva, September 27--October 2.

World Petroleum Congress, 8th, Moscow, June 13-19.

World Veterinary Congress, 19th, Mexico City, August 15-22.

APPENDIX VII

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY: DEVELOPMENTS DURING 1971

1. Bilateral Agreements

Barbados

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Barbados constituting an agreement relating to Canadian investments in Barbados insured by the Government of Canada through its agent, the Export Development Corporation. Signed at Port-of-Spain October 26 and November 17, 1970. Entered into force November 17, 1970.

Belgium

Agreement on Scientific, Industrial and Technological Co-operation between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium. Signed at Brussels April 21, 1971. Entered into force April 21, 1971.

Cameroon

Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon. Signed at Toronto September 15, 1970. Ratifications exchanged December 24, 1971. Entered into force definitely December 24, 1971.

Caribbean Development Bank

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Caribbean Development Bank covering the use of Canadian Special Fund Resources. Signed at Bridgetown (Barbados) February 17, 1971. Entered into force February 17, 1971.

Colombia

Trade Agreement between Canada and Colombia. Signed at Ottawa November 17, 1971.

Dominican Republic

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Dominican Republic to provide for the exchange of third-party communications between amateur radio stations in Canada and the Dominican Republic. Signed at Santo Domingo March 31, 1971. Entered into force March 31, 1971.

Finland

Supplementary Convention Further Modifying the Convention between Canada and the Republic of Finland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Ottawa March 28, 1959. Entered into force April 2, 1971.

Germany (GFR)

Convention on Social Security between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany (with Final Protocol). Signed at Ottawa March 30, 1971.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on scientific and technical co-operation. Signed at Bonn April 16, 1971.

Hungary

Trade Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. Signed at Ottawa October 6, 1971.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the International Civil Aviation Organization constituting a supplementary headquarters premises agreement. Signed at Ottawa April 7, 1971. Entered into force May 3, 1971.

Israel

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the State of Israel on commercial air services. Signed at Ottawa February 10, 1971. Entered into force February 10, 1971.

Italy

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Italy constituting an agreement between the two governments for the training in Canada of fifty-two trainees of the Italian Air Force. Signed at Ottawa August 24, 1971. Entered into force August 24, 1971.

Jamaica

The Canada-Jamaica Income Tax Agreement. Signed at Kingston (Jamaica) January 4, 1971. Entered into force May 19, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Jamaica constituting an agreement relating to Canadian investments in Jamaica insured by the Government of Canada through its agent, the Export Development Corporation. Signed at Kingston November 2, 1971. Entered into force November 2, 1971.

Malaysia

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Malaysia constituting an agreement relating to Canadian investments in Malaysia insured by the Government of Canada through its agent, the Export Development Corporation. Signed at Kuala Lumpur July 30 and October 1, 1971. Entered into force October 1, 1971.

Mexico

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of Mexico amending the Air Transport Agreement of December 21, 1961 (with additional Exchange of Notes on other matters relating thereto). Signed at Mexico March 24, 1971.

Netherlands

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands constituting an agreement in connection with the ferrying of Royal Netherlands Air Force NF-5 aircraft from Canada to the Netherlands. Signed at Ottawa November 1, 1971. Entered into force November 1, 1971.

Norway

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Norway constituting an agreement with respect to Norwegian fishing practices off the Atlantic Coast of Canada. Signed at Ottawa July 15, 1971. Entered into force July 15, 1971.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Norway on sealing and the conservation of the seal stocks in the Northwest Atlantic. Signed at Ottawa July 15, 1971. Ratifications exchanged December 22, 1971. Entered into force December 22, 1971.

Poland

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Polish People's Republic relating to the settlement of financial matters. Signed at Ottawa October 15, 1971. Entered into force October 15, 1971.

Romania

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning the settlement of outstanding financial matters. Signed at Ottawa July 13, 1971. Instruments of Ratification exchanged December 13, 1971. Entered into force December 13, 1971.

Trade Agreement between Canada and the Socialist Republic of Romania. Signed at Ottawa July 16, 1971. Instruments of Ratification exchanged December 13, 1971. Entered into force December 13, 1971.

St. Lucia

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of St. Lucia constituting an agreement relating to Canadian investments in St. Lucia insured by the Government of Canada through its agent, the Export Development Corporation. Signed at Port-of-Spain November 18 and 25, 1970. Entered into force November 25, 1970.

Singapore

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Singapore constituting an agreement relating to Canadian investments in Singapore insured by the Government of Canada through its agent, the Export Development Corporation. Signed at Kuala Lumpur July 26 and at Singapore July 30, 1971. Entered into force July 30, 1971.

Switzerland

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland to renew the Agreement of March 6, 1958, to Provide for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Signed at Berne December 1, 1971. Entered into force December 1, 1971, with effect from August 1, 1971.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on co-operation in fisheries off the coast of Canada in the Northeastern Pacific Ocean. Signed at Moscow January 22, 1971. Entered into force February 19, 1971.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on provisional rules of navigation and fisheries safety in the Northeastern Pacific Ocean off the coast of Canada (with provisional rules of navigation and fisheries safety). Signed at Moscow January 22, 1971. Entered into force April 15, 1971.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning co-operation in the industrial application of science and technology. Signed at Moscow January 27, 1971. Entered into force January 27, 1971.

United Kingdom

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom constituting an agreement concerning a training scheme for armed forces of the United Kingdom in Canada. Signed at Ottawa August 20, 1971. Entered into force August 20, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom constituting an agreement between the two countries concerning the variable import levy system for cereals. Signed at London December 7, 1971. Entered into force December 7, 1971.

United Nations

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Secretary-General of the United Nations constituting an agreement concerning the continuity of pension rights between the Government of Canada and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Signed at New York July 16 and December 14, 1970. Entered into force December 14, 1970, with effect from December 11, 1970.

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries. Signed at Rome January 22, 1971. Entered into force January 22, 1971.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States amending the Arrangement relating to Certificates of Air-worthiness for Export effected by an Exchange of Notes of July 28, 1938. Signed at Ottawa August 12, 1970, and February 18, 1971. Entered into force February 18, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States relating to the construction and maintenance by Canada of a Loran-A station at Gray Point, British Columbia. Signed at Ottawa April 8, 1971. Entered into force April 8, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States constituting an agreement for co-operation in an experimental communications technology satellite project (with a Memorandum of Understanding dated April 20, 1971). Signed at Washington April 21 and 27, 1971. Entered into force April 27, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States constituting an agreement completing the transfer of the Redcliff Communications Site to the Government of Canada. Signed at Ottawa May 10, 1971. Entered into force May 10, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States constituting an agreement concerning a joint program in the field of experimental remote sensing from satellites and aircraft (ERTS). Signed at Washington May 14, 1971. Entered into force May 14, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States for mutual co-operation between the two countries in the detection and suppression of forest fires within a buffer zone along the boundary separating the Yukon Territory and the State of Alaska. Signed at Washington June 1, 1971. Entered into force June 1, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States concerning the deactivation of the Stephenville Radar Station and the transfer to Canada of responsibility for the manning and the military personnel costs of the Melville Station. Signed at Washington June 30, 1971. Entered into force June 30, 1971.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States concerning new financial arrangements to govern the operation and maintenance of the Pinetree Radar Stations in Canada which comprise the continental radar defence system. Signed at Ottawa August 16, 1971. Entered into force August 16, 1971, with effect from August 1, 1971.

Treaty on Extradition between Canada and the United States of America. Signed at Washington December 3, 1971.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela constituting a renewal of the Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the two countries dated October 11, 1950, as amended on September 30, 1966. Signed at Caracas December 30, 1971. Entered into force December 30, 1971, with effect from October 11, 1971.

2. Multilateral Agreements

International Convention on Load Lines. Done at London April 5, 1966. Signed by Canada April 5, 1966. Canadian Instrument of Acceptance deposited January 14, 1970. Entered into force for Canada April 14, 1970.

Protocol extending the Arrangements regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles from October 1970 to September 30, 1973. Done at Geneva June 15, 1970. Signed by Canada October 8, 1970. Entered into force for Canada October 8, 1970.

International Health Regulations adopted by the Twenty-Second World Health Assembly at Boston July 25, 1969. Entered into force January 1, 1971.

Agreement to Amend the Agreement between Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany Concerning the Conduct of Manoeuvres and other Training Exercises in the Soltau-Luneburg Area. Done at Bonn May 12, 1970. Signed by Canada May 12, 1970. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited January 15, 1971.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes. Done at Brussels October 19, 1970. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited October 20, 1970. Entered into force February 7, 1971.

Seabed Arms Control Treaty. Done at London, Washington and Moscow February 11, 1971. Signed by Canada February 11, 1971.

Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw October 12, 1929, as Amended by the Protocol done at The Hague, September 28, 1955. Done at Guatemala City March 8, 1971. Signed by Canada March 8, 1971.

Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 50(a) of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Done at New York March 12, 1971. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited May 12, 1971. Entered into force December 11, 1971.

Wheat Trade Convention. Done at Washington March 29, 1971. Signed by Canada May 3, 1971. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited June 10, 1971. Entered into force July 1, 1971.

Food Aid Convention. Done at Washington March 29, 1971. Signed by Canada May 3, 1971. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited June 10, 1971. Entered into force July 1, 1971.

Universal Postal Union Convention - Final Protocol and Detailed Regulations. Done at Tokyo November 14, 1969. Signed by Canada November 14, 1969. Entered into force July 1, 1971.

Additional Protocol to the Constitution of the Universal Postal Union. Done at Tokyo November 14, 1969. Signed by Canada November 14, 1969. Entered into force July 1, 1971.

General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union. Done at Tokyo November 14, 1969. Signed by Canada November 14, 1969. Entered into force July 1, 1971.

Protocol to Amend the Agreement on North Atlantic Ocean Stations signed at Paris on 25 February (Netherlands). Done at London May 13, 1970. Entered into force July 1, 1971.

Amendments to the Annex to the Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Done at London December 15, 1969. Canadian Instrument of Acceptance deposited December 14, 1970. Entered into force August 12, 1971.

Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization "Intelsat". Done at Washington August 20, 1971. Signed by Canada August 20, 1971. Entered into force August 20, 1971.

Operating Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization. Done at Washington August 20, 1971. Signed by Canada August 20, 1971. Entered into force August 20, 1971.

Fourth International Tin Agreement, done at London July 1, 1970. Signed by Canada January 29, 1971. Entered into force definitely September 23, 1971.

Agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Government of Canada and the Government of India relating to Safeguards Provisions. Done at Vienna September 30, 1971. Signed by Canada September 30, 1971. Entered into force September 30, 1971.

Convention Establishing a Customs Co-operation Council. Done at Brussels December 15, 1950. Canadian Instrument of Accession deposited October 12, 1971. Entered into force for Canada October 12, 1971.

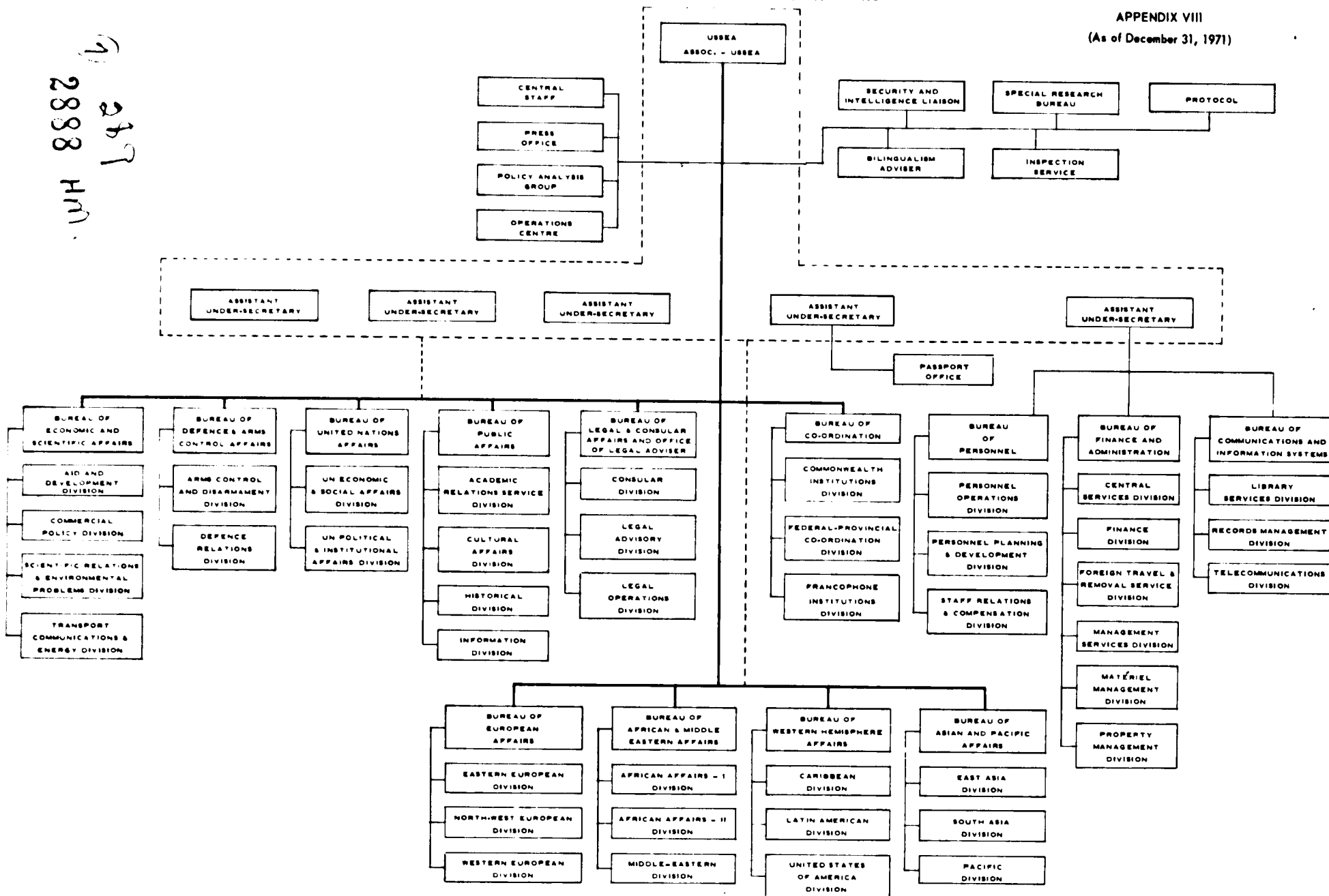
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. Done at The Hague December 16, 1970. Signed by Canada December 16, 1970. Entered into force October 14, 1971.

Agreement to Amend Article 56 of the Agreement of August 3, 1959, to Supplement the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of their Forces with respect to Foreign Forces Stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Done at Bonn, Germany, October 21, 1971. Signed by Canada October 21, 1971.

Protocol relating to an Amendment to Article 56 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Done at Vienna July 7, 1971. Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited December 3, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

APPENDIX VIII
(As of December 31, 1971)



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