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Fifteenth Session of the United Nations

AN INTERIM REPORT

ON December 20, the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations adjourned, to resume its work on March 7, 1961. Although there are precedents for dividing a session of the Assembly in two, the procedure is an unusual one. Normally, the Assembly convenes in mid-September, proceeds to a general debate, in which the foreign ministers of the member states are customarily the most senior participants, turns to work in the seven main committees early in October, approves the work of these committees in periodic plenary sessions throughout the course of the session, and finally adjourns in mid-December, not to convene again until the following autumn. The facts that the fifteenth session is to resume its sittings in March, with a number of important items still to debate, and that three of the main committees may be called into session again are, in themselves, a sign that the current session has been one of the most unusual in the 15-year history of the United Nations.

Background to Fifteenth Session

There are a number of important political and procedural reasons for the existence of this situation. Some lie outside the organization itself, and some are internal, but the basic causes are probably to be found in two interacting sequences of events that unfolded in the second half of 1960. The first of these was the deterioration in the general state of East-West relations that followed the collapse of the "summit" meeting in May 1960. This apparently led to a decision on the part of the Soviet Union and its allies, strongly influenced as well by internal considerations within the Soviet bloc, to defer further attempts at serious negotiations with the United States, at least until the recent elections had been held and a new President had been installed. This meant that, at best, the fifteenth session of the General Assembly was unlikely to be one in which progress could be expected on issues connected directly with East-West relations. The unavoidable difficulties created by the United States election tended, as well, during the course of the Assembly, to persuade the members to accept the fact that many important questions, especially those at issue between the Soviet Union and the United States, should be deferred. Thus, for example, it proved impossible in the earlier stages of the session for the Assembly to arrive at any agreed resolution calling upon the governments concerned to bring about a resumption of "summit" contacts. At a later stage, the Assembly indicated its unwillingness to vote upon a Canadian resolution designed, among other things, to bring about the earliest possible resumption of the general disarmament negotiations broken off by the departure of the Soviet Union and its allies from Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament at the end of June.

Discussions by Heads of Government

Even these difficulties, however, need not necessarily have led to the confused and acrimonious debates which characterized the early stages of the session and had a depressing effect upon the remaining part of the first half of the session. However, Mr. Khrushchov's decision to exploit the situation created by the collapse of the "summit" meeting, by appearing in person at the Assembly, was largely responsible for the subsequent confusion and sterility of the proceedings. Before he arrived in New York, Mr. Khrushchov indicated that his main interest in attending the Assembly, and thereby precipitating an *ad hoc* meeting of heads of government, was to discuss disarmament. Nothing in the subsequent presentation of the Soviet case to the Assembly seemed to justify this emphasis, however. On the contrary, once he was in New York, the Soviet leader seemed chiefly interested in two subjects, colonialism and the Congo. He appeared anxious to establish the Soviet Union's credentials as the most ardent opponent of colonialism and the warmest friend of the newly-independent states. The timing of this initiative was of considerable importance, in view of the admission to membership of 17 countries, mainly African, in the course of the session. Nevertheless, those members of the Assembly that had been colonies had little difficulty in forming their own views on this subject. Soviet pretence to being the champion of the former colonies of the world was rejected by the Prime Minister of Canada, among others, when he addressed the Assembly on September 26. The main resolution on colonialism ultimately adopted by the Assembly was not that proposed by the Soviet Union but one co-sponsored by a group of 43 African and Asian powers. The resolution, which "solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations", was one of the few dramatic accomplishments of the session. It was adopted by 89 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with nine abstentions.

Effects of Congo Crisis

Nevertheless, it was probably the continuing crisis in the Congo, rather than the general discussions of colonialism, that served best to dramatize the problems of emerging Africa in relation to the United Nations; and this was the second theme that, together with the deterioration of East-West relations, seemed largely to have determined the course of events in the first half of the fifteenth session. The session met immediately after the Assembly, in a special emergency session in September, had confirmed in broad terms its support for the action the Secretary-General had taken in the Congo crisis on the authority of earlier decisions of the Security Council. Nevertheless, developments in the Congo continued to be a source of dissatisfaction to many members of the Assembly for a variety of reasons. The Secretary-General was subjected to mounting criticism, particularly from the Soviet Union. It appeared that Soviet frustration at the capacity the United Nations had shown for quick and effective action to

contain a threatening local situation was what provoked Mr. Khrushchov at the outset of the session to attack the Secretary-General, his office, and the Secretariat in the strongest terms. Mr. Khrushchov proposed the replacement of the office of the Secretary-General by a committee of three, representing the East, the West and the uncommitted countries. It quickly became evident that this principle of division by three was intended to apply to the entire functioning of the Secretariat and to the parallel functions of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Furthermore, the Soviet Delegation appeared to make further progress in disarmament dependent on the acceptance of this principle.

The membership at large showed little indication of willingness to accept Mr. Khrushchov's position in this matter, however. It was clear that the majority of members realized that the adoption of the proposal would have amounted, in effect, to extending a form of the veto to the Secretariat. Thus the powers of the United Nations to take effective executive action in international crises, already sharply limited by the abuse of the vote in the Security Council, would have been completely paralyzed. In making this proposal, it appeared to be the Soviet Union's purpose to do what it could to reduce the effectiveness of the United Nations operations in the Congo and to ensure that the organization would be unable to act effectively to meet any similar crisis in the future. Despite the negative reception of the Soviet proposals, there was no indication that the Soviet Union was prepared to abandon its attack; and, because of this and the dissatisfaction felt by a number of other states at the turn of events in the Congo, the first half of the session concluded with an unproductive debate on the Congo in which no resolution designed to clarify and define the mandate of the United Nations proved sufficiently acceptable to be adopted by the Assembly. An item on the Congo was therefore inscribed on the agenda of the resumed session, the previous decisions of the Assembly on this subject were reaffirmed, and further debate was put off in the absence of any consensus that might have given further guidance to the Secretary-General.

Political Committees

Meanwhile, the seven main committees of the Assembly proceeded with a detailed consideration of the agenda items assigned to them, with greater or less success in completing their work depending upon the extent to which the items they had to consider were divorced from these fundamentally contentious issues. The Assembly's two political committees, for example, experienced considerable difficulty in proceeding with their work. The First Committee debated the question of Mauritania without adopting a resolution, and approved a resolution on Algeria calling for a referendum under United Nations control. The vote on the resolution was 47 in favour, 20 opposed, with 28 abstentions. Canada cast a negative vote, on the ground that United Nations intervention could only complicate or jeopardize General de Gaulle's initiative without being able to effect a solution itself. (The deletion of the reference to United Nations intervention in

the subsequent plenary debate permitted Canada to cast a favourable vote on the amended resolution on Algeria.)

Disarmament Debate

The chief Canadian interest in the debates in the First Committee was, however, in disarmament. Under the four disarmament items on the agenda, no fewer than 13 resolutions were ultimately inscribed. Because of the prevailing atmosphere in the Assembly, the Committee's disarmament debate, which occupied more than a month, was largely inconclusive. There was general reluctance to come to grips with any of the resolutions that appeared to fall within the context of negotiations for general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the goal that had been unanimously accepted by the Assembly in the more favourable circumstances of the previous year. Despite a prolonged and determined effort, the Canadian Delegation was unable to persuade the Assembly of the importance of adopting a Canadian proposal designed to follow up an initiative taken in August in the Disarmament Commission and designed to create machinery through which the middle and smaller powers particularly could have participated in active steps to bring about the earliest possible resumption of negotiations. The Canadian proposal, along with nine others considered as coming within the context of general disarmament negotiations, was deferred to the resumed session. The Assembly did, however, adopt three resolutions dealing with nuclear tests and the spread of nuclear weapons. Two of these had reference to the present negotiations for a treaty to enforce the permanent discontinuance of nuclear tests, and to the voluntary moratoriums on testing observed by the three leading nuclear powers while these negotiations have been in progress; the third called upon states to adopt temporary measures to limit the wider spread of nuclear weapons pending a permanent agreement on the subject.

Canada voted in favour of all three resolutions, which were adopted by large majorities. In supporting the resolution on the spread of nuclear weapons, the Canadian representative stressed the importance of a permanent agreement on disarmament that would take account of the whole problem of nuclear weapons. He stated that, while Canada also wished to encourage temporary measures in this field pending permanent agreement, the Canadian Government would have to reconsider its position on these provisions if there were no progress in disarmament discussions in the immediate future.

The Assembly's special political committee was able to adopt a unanimous resolution designed to assist the Austrian and Italian Governments to reach agreement in their dispute over the status of the German-speaking element in the Italian province of Bolzano (Bozen). However, the Committee was obliged to defer action on the report of the Director-General of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) until a later date.

The Committee was also unsuccessful in reaching agreed conclusions in its debate on the question of the membership of the Security Council and the

Economic and Social Councils. This debate, in which the Canadian Delegation took a leading part, involved a consideration of possible alterations in the composition of the Councils, in order to take account of the shift in the balance of membership in the United Nations in favour of the newer members from Asia and Africa. Canada strongly favoured proposals to provide for greater Asian and African representation through an expansion of the membership of the Councils. The Soviet bloc was opposed, arguing that no changes should be made until the question of the representation of Communist China was settled. A number of the African and Asian countries were prepared to seek a solution along the lines of a reallocation of existing seats rather than an increase in the number of seats. This would, of course, have had the effect of reducing Latin American and Western European representation. Despite the efforts of the Canadian Delegation and others to produce a satisfactory compromise formula, no single solution recommended itself to the required majority of members. The debate in Committee ended inconclusively, and the elections to seats on the Councils were complicated as a result.

Economic Committee

Of interest to Canadians was the adoption by the Assembly's Second (Economic) Committee of a resolution embodying the idea put forward by Prime Minister Diefenbaker in his speech to the General Assembly on September 26, when he proposed the setting up of a world "food bank". The resolution called for a study of the mobilization of available surplus foodstuffs and their distribution in areas of greatest need.

The Economic Committee also endorsed the Prime Minister's "experts' bank" proposal, and continued in being, on an expanded and regular basis, the experimental OPEX programme, by which the United Nations had recruited operational and executive personnel at the request of governments (especially of the newly-emergent states) needing assistance in the setting up and running of the various departments and agencies of the state. The Second Committee was one that succeeded in completing its work by the time of the recess.

Social Committee

One of the tasks of the Assembly's Third (Social and Humanitarian) Committee was to evaluate the success of World Refugee Year. Apart from a substantial contribution of flour to the Palestine Refugee Agency, the Canadian Government, as its contribution to WRY, admitted over 200 tubercular refugees and their families. The possibility of additional admissions is being explored. The great continuing task of this Committee is the drafting of the Articles of the Covenants on Human Rights. Canada, with its own Bill of Rights so recently placed on the statute books, played an active part in the drafting, laying particular stress on the position of federal states with their constitutional division of powers.

between the central and regional authorities. Like the Second Committee, the Third was also able to complete its work by December 20.

Trusteeship Committee

The Assembly's Fourth Committee, which deals with questions affecting the trust territories of the United Nations, the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, and colonial questions generally, was unable to complete its agenda. The Committee approved resolutions on the future of the trust territories of Ruanda Urundi and Western Samoa and on the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, as well as adopting a set of principles designed to guide member states in determining whether they had an obligation under the Charter to transmit information to the United Nations on non-self-governing territories under their administration. The question of the future of the trust territory of the British Cameroons is one of the Committee's items that was left over to the resumed session, and it may also be that the debate on non-self-governing territories will be continued in March in the light of the adoption of the Declaration on Colonialism, as well as on several other items.

Budgetary Committee

The Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee faced the difficult task of providing satisfactory financing for the organization in the light of the unprecedented burdens suddenly imposed by the operations in the Congo. The Committee was called upon to find funds to pay for the cost of the first six months of the military operations, roughly equal to the entire average annual budget of the United Nations. The Canadian Delegation took a leading part in this debate, and maintained strongly the thesis that the decisions of the United Nations were a collective responsibility, and should therefore in principle be supported financially through the regular budget and according to the normal scale of assessment. This argument was opposed by the Soviet bloc, which sought to use the financial weapon to destroy the effectiveness of the operation in the Congo in much the same way as it had in the case of UNEF. There was also a strongly-held view among a number of the under-developed countries that, while they might be prepared to support effective United Nations peace-keeping operations, they could not be expected to do so according to the usual scale of assessment for the regular budget. Ultimately, the Assembly adopted a resolution, supported by Canada, that reaffirmed the principle that the financing of peace-keeping operations was to be considered a collective responsibility of the entire organization, while making provision in practice, through the creation of a special *ad hoc* account, for the reduction of the burden on a number of members that would, otherwise, find difficulty in meeting their legal obligation under the resolution to pay their share of the military costs of the Congo operation according to the regular scale of assessment. In a resolution co-sponsored by Canada, somewhat similar provision was made to continue the financing of the

UN Emergency Force in the Middle East at the rate of just under \$20 million a year.

In the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee and elsewhere, the Canadian Delegation announced that the Canadian Government was prepared to contribute to the financial support of the Congo operations in a number of ways: by a contribution, subject to Parliamentary approval, of \$1 million to the \$100-million fund to provide emergency support for the civil administration of the Congo; by paying its full assessed share of the \$48.5 million costs of the military operations in the Congo in 1960; by absorbing the Canadian share of the costs of the initial airlift to the Congo, a matter of some \$600,000; and finally, by making a payment of \$1.5 million as an advance against Canada's assessment of about \$1.7 million for the regular budget of the United Nations for 1961.

Legal Committee

With the lightest agenda of all the standing committees of the Assembly, the Sixth (Legal) Committee experienced no difficulty in completing its work before the recess. Of particular interest to the Canadian Delegation was a resolution adopted unanimously by the Committee that would have the General Assembly place on its provisional agenda for its seventeenth regular session in 1962 the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook. In the course of the debate on this item, the Canadian Delegate put forward informally a modification of the proposal that a full juridical yearbook be published. He suggested instead that the possibility of publishing a repertory or digest of international and national legal decisions related to the work of the United Nations might be considered.

Problems Facing UN

On December 20, 1960, when the fifteenth session was adjourned, only three of the seven main committees of the Assembly had disposed of their agenda. Among the items allowed to stand over were a number of the most important facing the Assembly and there was little evidence in the first half of the session of progress in dealing with them. The Assembly's proceedings had been accompanied, particularly in the early stages, by procedural confusion. It was evident that certain aspects of the methods, procedures and basic structure of the United Nations might have to be adapted to meet the needs of an organization of 100 or more members, and, in any event, required thoughtful review. The future effectiveness of the United Nations operations in the Congo remained in doubt, and the financial position of the organization continued precarious. At the close of the first half of the fifteenth session, it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that the United Nations had seldom in its history faced such a formidable accumulation of unresolved difficulties.

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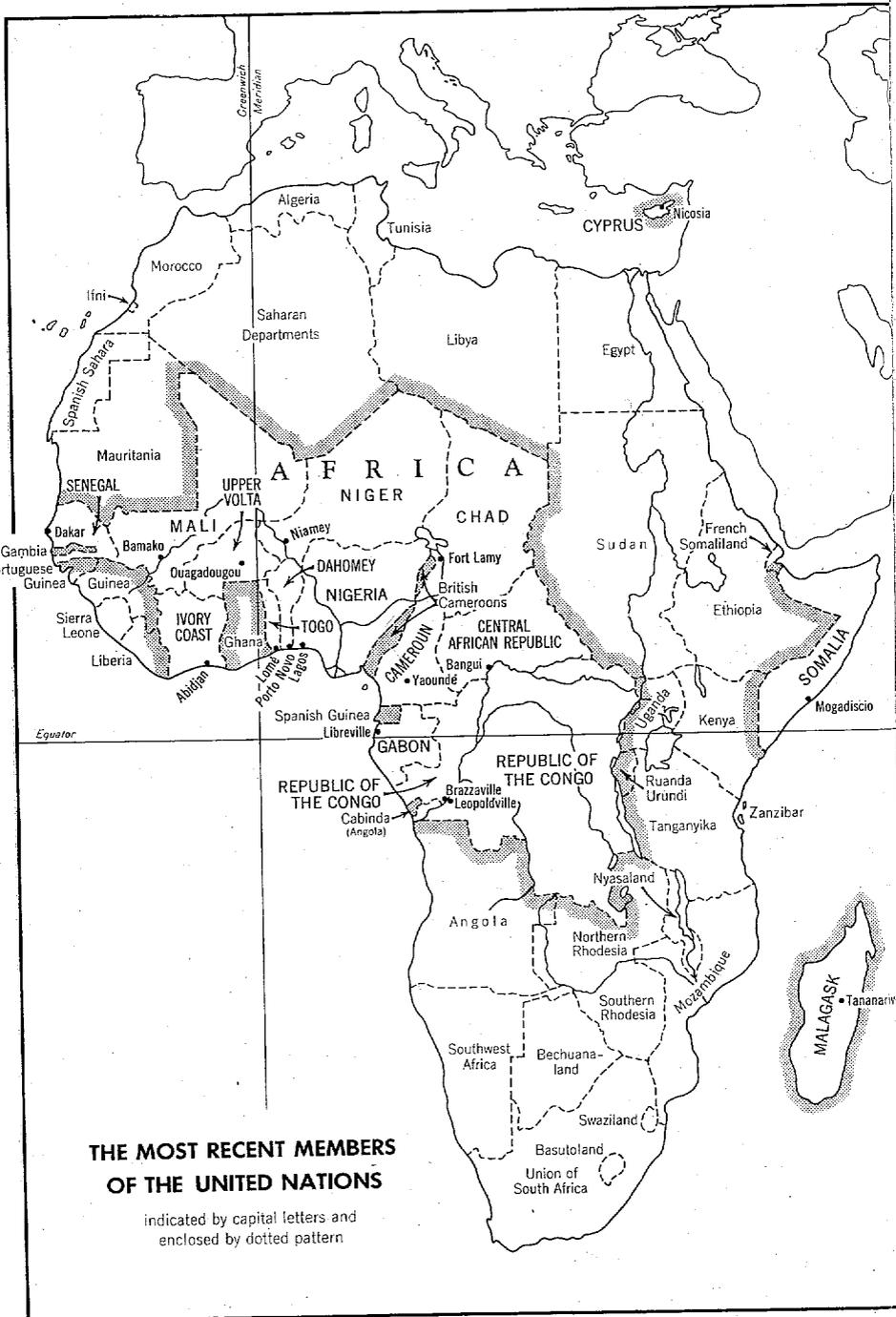
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New Members of the United Nations

THE fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly saw the admission of the following newly-independent states, of which two were former British colonies, one a former Belgian colony, and 11 members of the French Community:

| | Capital | Independence | UN Admission | Head of Government | Head of State |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---|--|
| Cameroun | Yaoundé | Jan. 1 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | Premier Charles Assale | President Ahnadon Ahidjo |
| Togo | Lomé | April 27 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President Sylvanus Olympio | President Sylvanus Olympio |
| Mali ¹ | Bamako | June 20 1960 | Sept. 28 1960 | Premier Modibo Keita | Premier Modibo Keita |
| Senegal ¹ | Dakar | June 20 1960 | Sept. 28 1960 | Prime Minister Mamadou Dia | President L. Senghor |
| Malagasy | Tananarive | June 26 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | Premier Philibert Tsiranana | |
| Congo (Léopoldville) | Léopoldville | June 30 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | In dispute | President Kasavubu |
| Somalia | Mogadiscio | July 1 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | Prime Minister Abed Irashid Ali Shermarke | President Aden Abdullah Osman |
| Dahomey | Porto Novo | Aug. 1 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | Premier Hubert Maga | Premier Hubert Maga |
| Niger | Niamey | Aug. 3 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President Hamani Diori | President of Council of Ministers H. Diori |
| Upper Volta | Ouagadougou | Aug. 5 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President Maurice Yameogo | President of Council of Ministers M. Yameogo |
| Ivory Coast | Abidjan | Aug. 7 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President Felix Houphouet-Boigny | President F. Houphouet-Boigny |
| Chad | Fort Lamy | Aug. 11 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President François Tombalbaye | President François Tombalbaye |
| Central African Republic | Bangui | Aug. 13 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President David Dacko | President David Dacko |
| Congo | Brazzaville | Aug. 15 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President Abbe Fulbert Youlou | President Abbe Fulbert Youlou |
| Cyprus | Nicosia | Aug. 16 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | | Archbishop Makarios |
| Gabon | Libreville | Aug. 17 1960 | Sept. 20 1960 | President Leon M'ba | President Leon M'ba |
| Nigeria | Lagos | Oct. 1 1960 | Oct. 7 1960 | Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa | Governor-General Nnamdi Azikiwe |

¹One June 20, 1960, the Federation of Mali became independent. It consisted of two former French territories, Senegal and Sudan. On August 20, Senegal announced its secession from the Federation. On September 22, Sudan acknowledged the dissolution of its federation with Senegal and transformed Sudan into the Republic of Mali.



**THE MOST RECENT MEMBERS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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Colombo Plan Consultative Committee

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE Consultative Committee on Economic Development in South and South-east Asia, at which ministers representing all the countries participating in the Colombo Plan meet to review progress and survey the tasks ahead, held its annual meeting in Tokyo from November 14 to 17, 1960. This was the twelfth meeting of the Committee. The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. Angus MacLean, Minister of Fisheries.

One of the main tasks of the Consultative Committee at each of its annual meetings is to adopt a report on Colombo Plan activities during the year drawn up by officials of all member countries at a special meeting immediately preceding that of the Ministers. It consists of two general chapters reviewing economic progress and surveying coming tasks, a series of chapters examining in greater detail the economic position of each country in the Colombo Plan area, a chapter on technical co-operation and another describing the contributions of economic and technical assistance by member countries.

At the Tokyo meeting, the Consultative Committee was able to note that very heartening progress had been made in the year under review. The report records a marked improvement in the export earnings of Colombo Plan countries as a whole, increases in agricultural production and a substantial rise in industrial production. Notwithstanding the improvement that had taken place, however, the Committee took account of the many problems that continued to exist in South and Southeast Asia. The annual report emphasized the long-term nature of the economic development effort in the Colombo Plan area and pointed out that there were no short-cuts to success in this endeavour.

In accordance with a decision taken at the eleventh meeting of the Consultative Committee, in 1959, countries were asked to provide information on population trends for the 1960 meeting; a special section of the annual report adopted at Tokyo discusses population problems. The Colombo Plan area is very densely populated, containing about one-quarter of the population of the earth. Some countries of the region have a difficult problem maintaining a rate of economic growth greater than their rate of population increase, and in certain of these countries measures have been taken to retard the rate of population growth. The Consultative Committee noted, however, that the basic need to stimulate investment and to raise production remained.

The total value of external aid to Colombo Plan countries during the previous year, as reported to the Consultative Committee, was \$1,750 million. Canada's contribution was \$50 million. About 4,300 training awards were made and more than 500 experts provided. An interesting feature of the chapter of the

annual report on contributions is the steady increase in the number of countries giving, as well as receiving, aid. There are 21 countries represented on the Consultative Committee. Of these, six that lie outside the area of South and Southeast Asia — Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan — are usually thought of as the "donor" countries. But Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines are now also reported as giving assistance to other Asian participants in the Plan.

Among the many aspects of economic development, the Consultative Committee emphasized the special significance of technical assistance. It welcomed the increasing attention being given to regional research and training centres and agreed to place the subject of technical training centres in the region on the agenda of its next annual meeting.

The final decision taken at Tokyo was to accept an invitation from the Government of Malaya to hold the 1961 meeting in Kuala Lumpur. Since by the time the 1961 meeting is held the Colombo Plan will have passed its tenth anniversary, there will be an opportunity at Kuala Lumpur to review the experience of the first ten years of Colombo Plan co-operation.

The Colombo Plan operates through a series of bilateral arrangements between pairs of participating countries, a method that provides for a variety of forms of economic co-operation suited to each member's circumstances. The meetings of the Consultative Committee constitute an invaluable opportunity for exchanging information on development problems, for discussing the effectiveness of different forms of external assistance and for examining the broad picture of economic progress in South and Southeast Asia. The drawing up of the annual report by a series of drafting groups and committees entails much detailed discussion of the experience of each participating country, in the course of which all members gain a greater knowledge and understanding of the common task. There is also much effective consultation outside the formal sessions in the many informal discussions during the annual meeting between delegations. The atmosphere of the meetings is a remarkably harmonious one and there are probably very few international conferences at which the participants display such a wide measure of agreement on the essential tasks before them. The Canadian representative, Mr. Angus MacLean, said, in his main statement during the Tokyo meeting:

We in Canada are convinced that, within the framework of the Colombo Plan, there has been evolved a method of economic co-operation which has resulted in very considerable success and which offers the possibilities of much greater success in the future.

Canadian-Japanese Relations

ON September 14, 1960, Mr. Zentarō Kosaka, the Foreign Minister of Japan, arrived in Ottawa for a two-day visit with Canadian Ministers before attending the United Nations General Assembly in New York. During his stay, Mr. Kosaka, who was accompanied by his wife and four officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, called on the Prime Minister and had talks on a number of international problems with the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Kosaka's visit is the second to Canada in 1960 by a member of the Japanese Government. In January, former Prime Minister Kishi and former Foreign Minister Fujiyama visited Ottawa and exchanged views with Canadian Ministers. This would seem an appropriate time to examine the ties that exist between Canada and her Pacific neighbour.

Diplomatic Relations

Japan was the third country with which Canada established diplomatic relations. The Canadian Legation was opened in 1928 and Canada's first Minister to



— Japanese Foreign Ministry

Mr. Z. Kosaka, Foreign Minister of Japan

Japan, Sir Herbert Marler, served in Tokyo from 1929 to 1936. Sir Herbert was succeeded by Mr. R. Randolph Bruce, who served until 1938. From that year until the outbreak of war with Japan in 1941 the mission was headed by Mr. E. D'Arcy McGreer as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. McGreer and his staff were interned at the outbreak of war and were repatriated in the summer of 1942.

During the allied occupation of Japan, Canada was represented by a Canadian Liaison Mission accredited to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Normal diplomatic relations were resumed with Japan after the signature of the Peace Treaty in 1951 and Canada's first Ambassador to Japan, Mr. R. W. Mayhew, presented his Letters of Credence to the Emperor of Japan on January 20, 1953. Mr. Mayhew was succeeded by the late Mr. T. C. Davis, who served until 1957, and by the present Ambassador, Mr. W. F. Bull, who took up his post in September 1957.

Trade

Both Canada and Japan are vitally interested in trade and this common interest provides one of Canada's closest links with that country. Japan is a highly industrialized country with great resources of skilled and relatively inexpensive labour, but it is seriously lacking in the raw materials needed by its busy modern industry. For Canada, therefore, Japan provides an excellent market for Canadian primary products such as wheat, oilseeds, ores and metals, chemicals and pulp. Japan now ranks as the third largest market for Canadian products (after the United States and the United Kingdom), and it is the second largest market for Canadian wheat. Canadian exports to Japan have increased considerably during the past few years, reaching a total value of about \$140 million in 1959.

Japan's role in the structure of international trade is that of a skilled manufacturer and processor of imported raw materials. Canada is an important purchaser of these Japanese manufactured products, which range over a wide variety of goods — textiles and textile products, transistor radios, plywood, toys, cameras and accessories, and similar goods. In 1959, for example, Canada was second only to the United States as Japan's most important customer for many of these goods. The balance of trade with Japan has been in Canada's favour in recent years, but the volume of Canadian imports from Japan has increased very rapidly and substantially from \$19 million in 1954 to \$103 million in 1959.

Trade between Canada and Japan is covered by the provisions of the Canada-Japan Trade Agreement of 1954, which provides for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment and by the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which both countries are contracting parties. From time to time, problems arise in the trade relations of the two countries, owing to rapid and substantial increases of imports from Japan, which cause disruption of the Canadian market and injury to Canadian firms. This has been the case with certain textiles and textile products and other commodities. The Canadian Government's policy on these problems was set out recently by the Minister of

Finance. Speaking on October 18, 1960, to the annual convention of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Fleming said:

The Canadian Government accepts the principle of orderly growth of Japanese exports to Canada By orderly growth we have in mind, for individual products which are highly competitive with Canadian production and which already supply a significant part of the market, increases of about five to ten per cent in a year in which Canadian demand for the products is rising.

The Japanese Government has recognized the desirability of expanding their exports to Canada on an orderly basis and of avoiding disruption of Canadian markets. In an endeavour to co-operate with Canada and apply this principle of orderly trade growth, the Japanese have enforced a system of export controls to deal with particular problems when they arise. At present, Japan maintains export restraints on shipments to Canada of some textiles and apparel and certain other products.

The Canadian and Japanese Government have consulted frequently with regard to levels of imports into Canada of Japanese goods and on other features of their trading relations and have endeavoured to arrive at solutions that would encourage a mutually advantageous trade that could be sustained over the years.

Fisheries

Facing each other across the Pacific Ocean, Canada and Japan have a mutual interest in fisheries. Since the Pacific salmon invariably returns to spawn in the same river in which it was hatched, indiscriminate catching on the high seas by one nation of salmon spawned in the rivers of the other would result in the serious depletion of the salmon resources of the latter.

In recognition of this problem and to conserve salmon resources for all, Canada, Japan and the United States concluded in 1952 an International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific. By the terms of this Convention, the 175th meridian west longitude was taken as the dividing-line beyond which the nations on either side of the Pacific will not conduct fishing operations. Fisheries experts of the three signatory nations meet annually to assess scientific data regarding fish conservation and to discuss other relevant matters.

Canada and Japan participate in another convention of similar type — the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, signed in 1957 by Canada, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union. The governments of the four nations participating realized that the indiscriminate slaughter of fur seals in the North Pacific would soon result in the extinction of this valuable animal, and measures were therefore agreed upon to conserve existing resources. By the terms of this agreement it was settled that the killing of fur seals for commercial purposes should be done only by Russian and American hunters at certain appropriate times. Portions of the annual catch would be given to Japan

and Canada on an allotted basis, in compensation for the loss incurred by their restraint from participation in direct fur-seal hunting.

Other Bonds

The vastness of the Pacific separating Japan from Canada has been conquered by remarkable developments in air travel. Bi-weekly flights of Canadian Pacific Airlines craft from Vancouver to Tokyo and on to Hong Kong serve to draw the two countries closer. These flights are authorized and regulated by the terms of the Agreement between Canada and Japan for Air Services signed in Ottawa on January 12, 1955. This is similar to Canada's air agreements with other countries, and regulates the traffic of commercial aircraft between the two countries. The privileges it grants Canada are also granted to Japan, of course; but, up to the present time, Japanese commercial aviation companies have not commenced operation of any air services to Canada.

The most recent agreement arrived at by Canada and Japan is a bilateral one to co-operate in the peaceful development and use of atomic energy. One of the provisions of this agreement ensures that fissionable material provided by either country to the other, pursuant to the agreement, shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Cultural Relations

In addition to these technical ties, there are growing cultural relations between Canada and Japan. During the past few years the Royal Canadian Navy has made a number of highly successful goodwill visits to Japan. The Crown Prince of Japan visited Canada in 1953, and Prime Minister St. Laurent and Prime Minister Yoshida exchanged visits in 1954. In 1958 a delegation of some 30 Canadian UNESCO representatives spent about a month visiting various parts of Japan. The following year, a Canadian rugby team toured Japan and in 1960 a Japanese team reciprocated with a visit to Canada. Each year a score or more Japanese students come to Canada; a number of these have competed successfully for fellowships granted by the Canada Council and the National Research Council. Canadian students are also going to Japan to study, some of them as winners of Japanese government scholarships.

Both countries support the United Nations as the best hope of maintaining peace in a tense world and, at UN headquarters in New York, the delegations from both nations have enjoyed many opportunities for close co-operation. The friendly co-operation which highlights so many fields of the postwar relations between Japan and Canada is a relationship both nations hope and expect to maintain in the future.

*Canada and the Study of Atomic Radiation**

IN estimating the possible consequences to health from the testing of nuclear weapons, it is necessary to understand some of the mechanisms involved in the transport, distribution, deposition and uptake of the radioactive fission products or fallout.

A wide range of radioactive substances make up radioactive fallout. Most of these substances are of relatively minor importance to health. Two fission products, strontium-90 and caesium-137, exhibit properties that make them important in any discussion of the public health aspects of radioactive fallout. Both these substances are produced in relatively large quantities in the fission process, both have long physical half-lives and both are chemically related to elements that are important natural constituents of the human body.

There is still considerable uncertainty as to the biological effects of radiation exposure, particularly for chronic low-level exposure conditions. It is agreed, however, that there are two distinct types of biological effect. These are somatic effects — those which affect the individual exposed — and genetic effects, those which affect future generations. Somatic effects are generally associated with exposure to strontium-90 and genetic effects with caesium-137. It is important, therefore, to measure the levels of strontium-90 and caesium-137 in the body and in various parts of the food chain (the principal source of entrance of these substances into the body), and to study the changes in these levels with time.

A number of laboratories in several countries have been studying these problems for some years. Estimates of the overall effect of radioactive fallout on the world population are, however, dependent upon obtaining data from all areas of the world.

UNSCEAR

This fact has been recognized for some time and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) has attempted to collect such data. This Committee, composed of 15 member states of the United Nations, was formed in 1955. By 1958 member states had submitted to the Committee a vast quantity of data on the magnitude and distribution of radiation exposures and biological effects resulting from both natural and man-made radiation sources. A comprehensive report, Supplement No. 17 (A/3838), was submitted to the General Assembly in July 1958.

Subsequent research indicated that certain assumptions used in the 1958 report were not strictly valid. For instance, it was found that the length of time

*By Dr. P. M. Bird, Senior Scientific Officer, Radiation Protection Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

the fallout remained in the stratosphere was shorter than had been previously thought and that this time was related to the latitude of the test site. It was also found that the levels of fallout in growing plants were highest during periods of active fallout deposition on the ground and therefore not solely related to the total amount accumulated on the ground. It was apparent that more reliable estimates of world-wide radiation exposure levels were dependent upon additional data for areas of the world not included in the initial report.

Recognizing this situation, a new resolution, initiated by Canada and co-sponsored by 11 countries, was unanimously passed in the 1959 fall session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. This resolution, 1376(XIV), called for further international co-operation in stimulating the flow of information and in encouraging studies relating to the effect of radiation exposure on man.

Canadian Programme

In December 1959, the Canadian Government announced that it was prepared to make available analytical facilities for the measurements of strontium-90 and caesium-137 in samples collected in countries not having such facilities. Similar offers have been made by a number of member states and agencies.

The Canadian offer involved setting up facilities for the analysis of samples of air, rainfall, soil and food collected from 20 to 25 foreign sampling stations. The laboratories were to be established under the Department of National Health and Welfare. This, in effect, represented almost a doubling of the facilities available in this Department for the domestic fallout programme.

In Canada there is already a comprehensive network of 24 sampling stations for the systematic collection of air, precipitation and soil on a daily, monthly and yearly basis. These stations are operated by meteorologists of the Department of Transport. In addition, milk-powder samples are collected monthly from 15 powdering plants by inspectors of the Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture. Human bone samples are collected through the co-operation of pathologists in hospitals all across Canada. All samples are analyzed in the laboratories of the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa.

As the moratorium on weapons testing was extended into 1960, it became apparent that the levels of radioactive fallout in air and rainfall had decreased to a low level and that the radioactive debris was largely composed of long-lived fission products. Frequent sampling of these media was therefore no longer so important. Under these conditions, periodic measurements of accumulated fallout in the soil and levels in various food products grown in or produced from these soils should be sufficient to indicate the rate of intake of fallout into the body now and also possible future levels in the body.

In April 1960, UNSCEAR issued a statement regarding the assessment of the exposure to radiation of world populations. This statement stressed the need for further information on a world-wide basis of levels of radioactive fallout in food and in the body. It seemed wise, therefore, to shift the emphasis in the

Canadian offer to the collection of samples of soil, food and bone, provided there was not a resumption of weapons testing.

Co-operative Fallout Studies

By September 1960, the Canadian Government had provided information to four countries (Ghana, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya) regarding detailed sampling procedures, types of sampling and frequency of collection. Additional equipment had also been obtained and new staff were being trained in the complicated analytical techniques.

The proper selection of samples was itself a complicated problem. The first decision to be made was that samples would be analyzed for strontium-90 and caesium-137 only. Such measurements are often reported as strontium-to-calcium and caesium-to-potassium ratios because of the chemical similarity between these respective pairs of elements. Ideally, the selection of representative samples should be based on consideration of the world population distribution and dietary habits in relation to the total capability for sample analyses and the acceptable limits of error. In practice, however, at least as a first step, it is probably more expeditious to consider the problems within each country separately.

Thus the four requests for information received by Canada have been treated individually in terms of the number of samples that could be analyzed each year in the new laboratories. In each case geographical and climatic conditions dictated the division of the country into two or more regions. One or more cities were selected for actual sampling on the basis of population distribution in each region. In most cases it was also understood that facilities were available and that the most reliable sampling could be obtained in these cities.

Sampling Procedure

Special consideration was given to each type of sample required. For example, certain precautions have to be taken in choosing the actual site for soil sampling if it is intended that the sample shall provide a reliable indication of the accumulated fallout to date. The site needs to be level and sufficiently permeable to absorb all the precipitation that falls on it; it should not receive water from higher-lying ground by run-off; the soil should have exchange capacity adequate to keep the strontium and caesium ions from being readily leached into the ground water, etc.

Again, the proper selection of food samples requires a knowledge of the dietary habits of the people. Accurate food consumption data are not always readily available, and marked differences amongst different groups within the population make it difficult to estimate an "average" diet. Since strontium is chemically similar to calcium, the amount of strontium-90 assimilated in the skeleton can be estimated from (1) a knowledge of the total intake of calcium in the "average" diet, (2) measurement of the ratio of strontium-90 to calcium in the principal calcium contributors in the diet, and (3) the relative uptake and

retention of strontium-90 and calcium in bone after ingestion. Therefore, the initial programme should involve sampling the principal calcium contributors, if these can be determined, and measuring their strontium-90 content. As caesium-137 is likely to be present in these foods, estimates of its intake can also be made from the same samples.

Human bone samples should be representative of the bulk of the population, particularly in those areas where there may be small social groups whose standard of living differs greatly from that of the general population. Because of the constant formation of new bone in growing children, it is to be expected that the levels of strontium-90 will be higher in children than in adults. Actual measurements support this view. Because of this, and because of the relatively small total number of samples that can be accepted, sampling of bones should be restricted to those from subjects in certain age-groups up to the age of 20. There is also evidence that the concentration of strontium-90 per gram of calcium differs from one type of bone to another within a given subject. No restrictions were, however, placed on the bone type, as this was considered to be too severe an initial limitation.

Analytical Problems

Once the samples are collected, the problem of analysis remains. A variety of techniques are available but the most important consideration in any co-operative international study of this kind is inter-comparability of results. The United Nations Scientific Committee has distributed specially-prepared standard samples containing known amounts of strontium-90 and caesium-137 to analytical laboratories in various countries. In this way the procedures and techniques used in one laboratory can be compared with those in another.

In the laboratories of the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa, samples are analyzed for strontium-90 by radio-chemical techniques. After ashing, the residue is dissolved, treated chemically and passed through an ion-exchange column, which, under appropriate conditions, serves to separate strontium from other elements. A weighed amount of stable strontium is added at the beginning, and the "yield" of the separation process is determined by weighing again after separation. During periods of active weapons testing, strontium-89, another fission product, is present with strontium-90 in the fallout. The chemical separation procedure will not separate these two isotopes of strontium. It is therefore necessary to allow the separated sample to stand for about 17 days to let the radioactive daughter-product of strontium-90 grow into equilibrium with the strontium-90. This daughter-product is called yttrium-90 and it is easily separated from the strontium-89 at the end of 17 days. The yttrium-90 is then measured in a special low-background *beta* counter and calculations are made to determine the amount of strontium-90 present in the original sample. Special calibration experiments have to be performed to determine the relation between the observed results in the low-background *beta* counter and the actual

activity present in the sample being counted. The amount of radioactivity in some samples, especially bone samples, is so small that sometimes a single sample must be counted for several hours to obtain a satisfactory measurement.

The measurement of caesium-137 is also often made radiochemically. Another method, which is not suitable for strontium-90, is by gamma-ray spectrometry. In this technique, use is made of the facts that a gamma-ray of specific energy (0.661 Mev) is given off in the decay of caesium-137 and also that a scintillation counter permits discrimination between gamma-rays of different energies. Thus, the sample may be assayed simultaneously for caesium-137 and potassium by the 0.661 and 1.46 Mev gamma-ray energies associated with these substances. Again, the results are dependent upon careful calibration of the counting system. Such measurements may be performed without chemistry and in a small part of the time required for radiochemical separation.

It is evident, therefore, that there are many problems to be faced in a world-wide study of this nature. If the results are to be really useful, care must be taken at every stage to ensure that effort is not being wasted. The whole-hearted support of those concerned in each country must be obtained to give confidence that the sampling has been carried out reliably by recommended procedures and that the analytical work permits intercomparison of results. This, of course, involves agreement on the basic purpose of the study and co-operation amongst specialists of many nationalities and disciplines.

Radioactive fallout is, of course, only one source of radiation exposure affecting the whole population. Mankind has always been exposed to what is called the natural-radiation background. This is made up of cosmic rays, natural radioactivity in the soil and building materials, and natural radioactivity in the body. In addition, the medical uses of X-rays and the peaceful uses of radioactive materials in hospitals, industry and research all contribute to the radiation exposure of the general public.

Any public health study of radiation exposures should be broad enough to include all these sources of radiation exposure. It is important that the public should recognize that there are several sources of radiation exposure affecting everyone and they should strongly support well-balanced studies of this kind. Results cannot be obtained overnight but eventually it should be possible to have in operation a programme that will provide the data necessary for a reliable evaluation of the public health implications of all radiation sources.

External Affairs in Parliament

OECD Convention

The following statement was made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Fleming, in the House of Commons on December 16, 1960:

I should like to offer the House a report on the successful outcome of the meeting held in Paris on December 13 and 14 to consider and sign a Convention under which the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is to be established next year.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce and I represented the Government and signed the Convention on behalf of Canada. Other representatives signed on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the three European Communities — that is to say, the Coal and Steel Community, the Atomic Energy Community and the European Economic Community. It is the intention of the Government to seek Parliamentary approval of the Convention at this session.

OECE

On January 18 last I made a report to the House on the events that had led to the establishment in 1948 of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in connection with the Marshall Plan, to the subsequent associate membership of Canada and the United States in that organization in 1950, and to the recent decision to reconstitute the Organization to meet the needs of the future and to provide for the full membership of these two countries. It is gratifying to be able, less than a year later, to report to the House that the task of reconstitution has been accomplished, subject to the necessary processes of ratification.

Negotiations have proceeded very actively throughout the past year. In July a second Ministerial meeting was held in Paris in order to give guidance and direction to the negotiators. My report on that meeting was read to the House by my Parliamentary Secretary on July 25.

The aims of the newly-constituted Organization, as set forth in Article 1 of the Convention, are to promote policies that are designed:

- (a) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;
- (b) to contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and

- (c) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

OECD Activities

The activities of the Organization may be broadly classified under three heads: trade, aid, and the harmonization of the economic policies of member governments. Of these, the third is the least familiar, but it might well emerge as the most important. Therefore I should like to speak of it first.

In the field of economic policy there is growing recognition of international interdependence. National economies have become more sensitive to changes in world trends and to measures taken in other countries. Actions taken by individual governments often have external repercussions and, indeed, the efficacy of national action is to a large extent dependent upon the policies followed in other countries. Accordingly it has been agreed that in the new Organization the economic and financial situation in member countries and policies pursued by member governments will be kept under review. Special attention will be paid to the international effects of national policies. And, as set out in the Convention, member countries have undertaken to pursue, both individually and jointly, "policies designed to achieve economic growth and internal and external financial stability and to avoid developments which might endanger their economies or those of other countries".

Bearing on Trade

Similarly, in the field of trade, member countries agree to review together their general policies and practices and to devote special attention to the international effects of their actions. The Organization will provide a continuing forum for consideration of the effects, on member countries and on others, of the trade groupings that are emerging in Europe. I refer, of course, to issues arising from the formation of The Six and The Seven. Such matters as these are of concern currently and for the future. On the other hand, it has been decided that much of the earlier activity of the OEEC in the field of trade, which was of regional character and often discriminated against the rest of the world, should be discontinued. The new Organization is, as I have said, to promote the expansion of trade on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis, thus contributing to the achievement of the purposes of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Turning finally to the field of aid, it should be explained that the existing Organization, the OEEC, is already engaged in useful programmes of technical assistance in the less fully developed countries amongst its own membership; these are countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Such programmes may be expected to continue. However, the Organization also includes the most fully industrialized countries of the world and, under the new constitution, these countries are recognizing a responsibility for aid not only to their less advanced neighbours and associates but also to under-developed countries throughout the world. Without awaiting the new constitution, the chief aid-providing countries

of Europe, along with representatives of Japan, have already during the course of the past year held three meetings, two in Washington and one in Bonn. This group is to become the development aid committee of the new Organization. Its purpose is to promote, by means of consultation and harmonization, an improved flow of aid to under-developed countries.

Attitude of Members Crucial

The new OECD provides great hope for the economic future of the free world. The significance of its role will depend on the willingness of all member countries to make their full contribution and, through co-operation and consultation, to ensure effective use of their capacities and potentialities, and to promote the highest sustainable growth of their economies and those of other countries. It will be the intention of the Canadian Government to make the Organization an effective instrument for the betterment of our own people and of people throughout the world. . . .

NATO Ministerial Meeting

On December 20, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, reported to the House of Commons in the following words concerning the Ministerial Meeting of NATO he had recently attended in Paris:

. . . I notice that there have been some questions asked in the House during my absence concerning the recent Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which was held in Paris on the 16, 17 and 18. I have made arrangements for copies of the communiqué which was issued to be distributed to the Members of the House, but I am not sure whether or not they have been made available as yet. I also have copies in English and in French, which I should like to table if that meets with the wishes of the House.

These meetings, by the way, were attended by the Minister of National Defence and myself. In the ordinary course the Minister of Finance would have been there as well, but he had to return to Ottawa after the meeting setting up the new organization known as OECD.

General Review

There was, in the first place, a review of the international situation and that went over the whole international picture, having to do primarily with the situation in the Soviet bloc and with Russian policy. Canada advocated that the NATO countries should have a flexibility in their reaction to statements and proposals made by the Soviet Union. We do not think it is wise to be too rigid in the reaction to these various Soviet proposals. There was, of course, continued concern with regard to the situation in Berlin. . . . In the communiqué there was a paragraph which reads as follows:

The Council regretted the lack of progress on the reunification of Germany on the basis of self-determination. With regard to Berlin, the Council reaffirmed their declaration of December 16, 1958. In face of the recent Soviet threats and harassing tactics, they once again declared their determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

In the communiqué there was also a significant paragraph concerning disarmament. It is Paragraph No. 4 and reads as follows:

The Council deplored the lack of progress during the past year on disarmament, resulting from the Communist states' withdrawal from the ten-power conference before even examining the Western proposals. The Council reaffirmed their support for the principles expressed in those proposals as a basis for attaining their common objectives of general and complete disarmament by stages under effective international control. They expressed their hope for the early resumption of negotiations.

Then there was also a reference which will be found in Paragraph 6 and also in Paragraph 8 which, among other things, dealt with the question of the balance of nuclear and conventional weapons. In it there is this significant sentence:

There must be a proper balance in the forces of the alliance of nuclear and conventional strength to provide the required flexibility.

The basis for that sentence is that there is concern for fear the members of the alliance overlook the need of keeping up conventional arms. The worry is that the forces of NATO will be allowed to deteriorate or to depreciate in the field of conventional arms.

Then there were also two proposals made by the United States. They will be found in Paragraph 7 of the communiqué. I will read the second part of this paragraph first:

The Council welcomed the assurance of the United States to maintain in the NATO area United States nuclear weapons made available to NATO.

No Nuclear Withdrawal

Some of the European nations have been afraid that the United States might withdraw a portion of their nuclear weapons already in Europe. This matter is viewed with some concern, so assurance was given by Secretary of State Herter to the effect that these nuclear weapons would be maintained in the European area of NATO.

In addition, Mr. Herter suggested the concept of a medium-range ballistic missile multilateral force for consideration by the alliance. This was not put in the way of an actual proposal, but as a suggested concept. He did not want to be committed to any actual proposal because of course there is to be a change in the Administration of the United States next month, and the present Administration could not bind the incoming Administration. In addition to that, Congressional action would be required for a change in the law of the United States if this plan is to be carried out. Therefore, as I say, it was put forward as a concept.

Involved with that there was also a similar concept, that the United States might move five "Polaris" submarines to European waters. I think these would become part of the United States NATO fleet; like the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

These concepts were noted by other members of the Council and instructions were given to the permanent representatives to study the suggestions and all

related matters. Of course they would also have to be reviewed very carefully by the various governments because they involve serious and complicated questions; for example, the question of control of the medium-range ballistic missiles if they should come under NATO. The MRBM multilateral force would also involve expenditures by the other countries which would have to provide the funds for these ballistic missiles.

Then there was a discussion on long-term planning for NATO and various questions were considered; for example, consultation. There was no difficulty about consultation on matters having to do with the NATO area directly, but there was some difference of opinion concerning consultation on matters, for example, in Africa or in the Far East, which areas of course are not included in the NATO area.

Canada's opinion is that nations should be informed of the views of the other members of the alliance with regard to problems arising in these areas, but we have never agreed that there should be consultation in the sense of creating an obligation on the member countries with regard to areas outside the NATO area.

Bloc Action Opposed

There was also the question of how the NATO countries should act in the United Nations. I think the Secretary-General would like to see NATO move as a bloc in the United Nations, but we pointed out that the only real bloc of that type in the world today is the Soviet bloc, based on dictatorship, so they can very easily move as a unit. The whole foundation of the other countries, the NATO countries, is based on democracy, on people being able to express their individual opinions and having nations express their individual opinions. We do not think it makes much sense to have a NATO bloc in the United Nations.

We also feel that some of the NATO countries have been rather downgrading the United Nations and taking this position: "Oh, well, after all we do not care what happens in the United Nations; we will not be bothered with it". Canada is convinced that is the wrong attitude.

Need to Win Friends

There are now 99 nations in the United Nations. There are only nine in the Soviet bloc; there are 15 in NATO, including West Germany, which is not a member of the United Nations. That adds up to the necessity for winning friends in the United Nations. You cannot line up people any more down there; you have to have a case that will win the support of the non-committed countries.

We believe that if the NATO nations came into the United Nations for that purpose, that is, the purpose of getting across our ideas and really worked at getting up resolutions which embarrass the Soviet side—we are not very good at it, though they are—I think if the NATO nations really put their backs into doing the job required at the United Nations under present conditions, very beneficial results would follow. We had quite an interesting discussion on that point.

Then there were various economic questions. It was felt that the main scope of NATO in the economic field at the present time is in connection with Communist moves in the trade and economic field; that NATO should be a watchdog keeping track of what is done by the Soviet countries in this particular field and trying to devise measures to meet an offensive of that kind. As for the actual trading arrangements, we now believe that OECD meet that requirement.

There is also great concern in NATO with regard to Greece and Turkey. They are under-developed countries, and they feel they should have help from other NATO countries. Their position met with a great deal of sympathetic understanding.

Heads of Government Meeting

There was also discussion about holding a meeting of heads of state. Canada has felt—and our own Prime Minister has expressed this feeling on more than one occasion—that there is a need now, in the New Year, for the heads of government to come together and review the whole NATO picture. We are living in a different world today than we were ten years ago, and Canada is very anxious that there should be a meeting of the heads of governments. We got support for this from West Germany and Greece, but ran into the complication that the present United States Administration cannot bind the new Administration. Also, there is the fact that there are several very important conferences which the new President must attend early in the year. Thus no definite arrangement was made about a meeting of heads of government, but we are at liberty to raise the matter in the Council should the international situation change before the Ministerial meeting which is to be held in Oslo, Norway, early in May. Incidentally, Canada invited the other NATO nations to hold this meeting of heads of government in Canada. So that particular question remains unsettled at the moment.

In conclusion, may I say that the liveliness of the discussions demonstrated again the vitality of the alliance. There really is a great depth of understanding and friendship among the representatives of these 15 countries who meet twice a year. Down through the years there has developed a very remarkable spirit of co-operation, and we continue to believe that NATO has a great part to play in the affairs of the world. Canada has done her full share in the growth of this spirit, and I am sure there can be no question but that she will continue to do that in the years that lie ahead.

Canadian Disarmament Resolution

Addressing the House again later the same day, Mr. Green spoke as follows about the Canadian resolution on disarmament discussed in the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 19:

... With leave of the House, I have another statement to make in connection with the Canadian resolution on disarmament at the United Nations. When

the Communist five walked out of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee on June 27 of this year, we decided that Canada should take some steps to try to bring about a resumption of negotiations as quickly as possible. One way of doing this, we thought, was to focus world opinion on the nuclear powers, thus bringing home to them very clearly the insistence of the peoples of all other countries of the world that active steps should be continued not only to bring about disarmament but to prevent the nuclear weapons race from continuing.

Middle and Small Powers

At the same time we decided to endeavour to emphasize the rights and the responsibilities in the disarmament field of the middle and smaller powers. After all, the people of the middle and smaller powers are either going to be bombed or killed by radiation as well as the people of the nuclear powers, and they have a right to make their wishes heard. In addition, they have the responsibility to do something about the question of disarmament. We do not believe that they can sit back and leave it wholly to the nuclear powers to work out a solution.

As you know . . . we took action accordingly in the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, and were successful in getting a resolution adopted unanimously by that Commission on August 18 which called, among other things, for the earliest possible continuation of disarmament negotiations.

Then the battle moved to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and there we brought in a resolution, co-sponsored by Norway and Sweden, which would have provided for the appointment of a neutral Chairman in the disarmament talks. We had in mind possibly a citizen of Switzerland. It would also have provided for an *ad hoc* committee of non-nuclear powers whose job would be to try to keep pressure on the powers to bring about a resumption of negotiations and then keep an eye on the negotiating committee once negotiations had been resumed. At this point I should like to praise Norway and Sweden for the part they have taken in this effort. In most cases the Scandinavian countries arrive at the same conclusions that Canada does, and the way in which we naturally seem to end up on the same side is remarkable.

Obstacles in Assembly

We ran into certain obstacles. None of the nuclear powers were very enthusiastic about our resolution, which can be understood. We did not expect them to be singing Hallelujahs in support of it. In addition, however, there is fairly widespread reluctance in the United Nations on the part of the middle and smaller powers to antagonizing any of the big fellows. Some do not want to antagonize the Soviet; others do not want to antagonize the Western side. In any event, we finally amended our resolution so that it at least got the support of some of the Western nuclear powers, and we also managed to get 18 co-sponsors from countries all over the world except Africa. We had no co-sponsor from Africa.

Our resolution on disarmament was only one of about 13. There has been discussion, off and on, in the First Committee on these various disarmament resolutions. Finally it came to the time when the Assembly was about to adjourn and, like the House of Commons here, there developed a great enthusiasm for pushing things through and getting rid of any contentious issues. . .

There was quite strong sentiment in favour of deferring all these bothersome disarmament resolutions until the United Nations reconvenes on March 7. We have been worrying about this; it has been our biggest obstacle. Yesterday my Parliamentary Secretary, the Hon. Member for Oxford (Mr. Nesbitt), who is the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation and who, I may add, has been doing an outstanding job at the United Nations both this year and last year as well as two years earlier, I understand, when he was acting in the same capacity, moved a procedural resolution which would have had the effect of bringing about a vote at once on two resolutions, the one advocating no further nuclear tests and the Irish resolution, which was against the spread of nuclear weapons, and holding over the debate on all the disarmament resolutions except the Canadian until March 7. The Indian Delegation moved an amendment to include the Canadian resolution along with the other nine.

Result of Vote

This finally came to a vote; there was a strong attempt made to get us to forget about it and just agree to let it go over until March but we insisted upon it being brought to a vote. The final result was that 17 voted in favour of having the Canadian resolution voted upon at once; 29 voted against, including all the Soviet bloc and some of the African countries—26 abstained and 27 were absent. You can tell from this how many wanted to go home for Christmas without having to vote on any issue of this kind. However, this means the resolution will now come up again when the First Committee resumes its sittings on March 7.

The unfortunate feature is that for the next two and a half or perhaps three months nothing will be done about disarmament. The nuclear weapons race will go on, and more destructive weapons will be invented. The whole disarmament issue will be dormant for that time, just as it has been dormant since June 27. I think perhaps some of the other nations do not feel the urgency about disarmament that we do. They hang back, therefore, waiting for the nuclear powers to make a move. In any event, it is difficult to get action in the United Nations. However, I would hope Members of the House will not be impatient. As I have said, our resolutions will be up again in March. I hope we will have 35 co-sponsors by then. We will do our best.

In any event, the end result may be very good. It just may be possible to get this resolution through unanimously, or it may not. We may get defeated again. I cannot make any promises. Canada has been doing the best she can to get some action on this question of disarmament and I assure you . . . we shall continue to do that.

APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS AND SEPARATIONS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. H. J. M. Allard appointed Canadian Ambassador to Copenhagen. Left Ottawa December 3, 1960.
- Mr. M. N. J. Gauvreau posted to L.W.O.P. (Temporary Duty with the United Nations in the Congo). Left Ottawa December 5, 1960.
- Mr. A. G. Campbell posted from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi. Left Geneva December 8, 1960.
- Mr. L. Hudon posted from the Canadian Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, to Ottawa. Left Ciudad Trujillo December 18, 1960.
- Mr. J. H. Cleveland appointed Canadian Ambassador to Finland. Left Ottawa December 22, 1960.

The Department announces with regret the death in Lisbon, on December 29, 1960, of Dr. Philippe Panneton, the Canadian Ambassador to Portugal.

Dr. Panneton was born in Trois Rivières, Quebec, on April 30, 1895. He attended Laval University, Quebec City, and received his M.D. from the University of Montreal in 1920. He served on the staffs of the University of Montreal and Notre Dame Hospital in Montreal. Well known as a writer under the pseudonym of "Ringuet", Dr. Panneton was awarded the Prix de l'Académie Française in 1940 and, in the same year, the Governor-General's Award and the Prix des Vikings (Paris). In 1924 and 1940, he received the Prix David (Quebec). Dr. Panneton contributed numerous scientific papers to various technical journals. He was a member of the Canadian delegation to the eighth session of UNESCO in Montevideo, Uruguay, in November 1924. In March 1957, he was appointed Ambassador to Portugal.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Bilateral

Pakistan

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Pakistan for Air Services between and beyond their respective territories. Signed at Karachi December 21, 1960.

Multilateral

Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement. Signed by Canada September 19, 1960.

Second International Tin Agreement. Signed by Canada December 2, 1960.

Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Signed by Canada December 14, 1960.

Supplementary Protocol No. 1 to the Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Signed by Canada December 14, 1960.

Supplementary Protocol No. 2 to the Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Signed by Canada December 14, 1960.

Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Signed by Canada October 14, 1960.

Agreement relative to Parcel Post of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Signed by Canada October 14, 1960.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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The Columbia River Treaty

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER,
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SIGNATURE OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER
TREATY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ON JANUARY 17.

IT IS WITH great pleasure that I am able to announce that the treaty for the co-operative development of the Columbia River basin has been signed in Washington today. This marks the successful outcome of nearly three years of intensive work on a project that will, in years to come, bring very great benefits to both Canada and the United States.

Knowing the great importance that a suitable arrangement for development of the Columbia basin could have for Canada, the present Government began work on it almost immediately after it assumed office. The project had been under consideration for many years and engineering studies, under a reference to the International Joint Commission, had been pursued since 1944. The problem was to get the matter actively advanced and to put negotiations with the United States on a profitable and fruitful basis. Essential to the whole plan, so far as Canada was concerned, was the need to secure recognition by the United States, which there had never been before, of the principle that a downstream country should share the benefits it might get from storage works in a neighbouring upstream country. I regard it as a great achievement that not only were we able to get negotiations under way with purpose and action but we were also successful in securing agreement on that principle of such basic and far-reaching importance to this country.

Negotiations Begun

It will be recalled that at the end of January 1959 the Governments of Canada and the United States requested the International Joint Commission to report to them on:

- (a) the benefits which will result from the co-operative use of storage of waters and electrical interconnection within the Columbia River system; and
- (b) the apportionment between the two countries of such benefits, more particularly in regard to electrical generation and flood control.

The Commission reported and submitted the principles on which it had been able to achieve agreement on December 29, 1959. Less than a month later, on January 25, 1960, the two governments announced the appointment of delegations to represent them in negotiations looking toward the formulation of a definite agreement for development of the Columbia basin. Eight months after that, on September 28, the two negotiating teams were able to submit a progress report



President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Diefenbaker sign the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Canada governing the use of the waters of the Columbia River basin.

that set forth the basic provisions that they recommended for inclusion in a treaty. That progress report was accepted by the two governments in an exchange of notes on October 19 last.

Since October the negotiations for a treaty have proceeded with meetings in Washington and Ottawa. On January 8 of this year the negotiating teams signed a report to the two governments submitting a draft of the treaty that they recommended for signature and ratification. That draft treaty has now been considered, not only by the national governments in Ottawa and Washington but also by the government of British Columbia in Victoria. It has been approved by all governments and has been signed today on behalf of Canada by the Prime Minister and Mr. E. D. Fulton, Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Canadian negotiating group, and by the Canadian Ambassador in Washington.

The Treaty does not depart in any fundamental respect from the programme that was recommended in the progress report of September 28, although a number of improvements have been made.

Division of Downstream Benefits

So far as Canada is concerned, the most important single feature of the Treaty is the one I have already referred to — the recognition of the principle of

division of downstream benefits. From that principle all the great advantages that are possible for Canada as a result of co-operative development of the Columbia basin flow. Without that principle the entire arrangement would be fruitless for this country. Our predecessors in office had failed to achieve recognition of this basic point. We have succeeded. The Treaty embodies the principle that downstream benefits are to be divided equally. That alone is a success of the most outstanding character.

We have been able to achieve this in a way which will fully respect the sovereignty of each country. By avoiding any complicated cost-sharing and by making the arrangement as self-enforcing as possible we have ensured that there will be no unnecessary intrusion into each others affairs across the international boundary.

Canadian Dams

The Columbia River Treaty calls for construction of three major dams for the storage of water on the Columbia River system in Canada. The largest of these will be located near Mica Creek on the main stem of the Columbia River and is estimated to cost some \$247 million. The second dam will be near the outlet of the Arrow Lakes at an estimated cost of nearly \$72 million. The third dam will be on the Kootenay system tributary to the Columbia River, probably near Duncan Lake, at an estimated cost of nearly \$26 million. The total expenditure involved in the Canadian storages is thus estimated to be approximately \$345 million. Table 1 sets forth these figures in greater detail.

The dams in Canada will store very large quantities of water for regulated release to increase the production of power downstream. Initially that increase in power production will be entirely in the United States since Canada does not now have any generators installed on the Columbia River in this country. In return for the very valuable regulation of the flow of water, the treaty provides that Canada will receive 50 per cent of the increase in usable power in the United States. This increase in power down stream is the gain that is commonly referred to as the "downstream benefits". It is these benefits that the United States has agreed to share with us.

Power Increase

The magnitude of the increase in power production as a result of the Canadian storages is very great indeed. This results in part from the fact that the Columbia River has an extreme variation in flow in its natural state. The flow at the border can vary as much as 40 : 1 because of seasonal fluctuation. The increase in power output is also great because of the enormous investment that the United States has made in the installation of power-producing facilities downstream. The control of the widely variable natural flow of water in order to cause the passage of regulated quantities at a planned rate through the very large United States facilities is what produces the valuable downstream benefits. It has been agreed

in the Treaty that the Canadian storages will be put in the most favourable position in the attribution of benefits to storage. In the terms of engineering science, this is described by giving the Canadian storages "next added" position in the credit that is to be given to our 15.5 million acre feet in regulation for downstream benefits. By agreeing that our storages have that position, the United States has agreed, in effect, that their benefits shall be of the largest order that this storage can achieve. This is a point of very great importance in ensuring the maximum share of power for Canada.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the power benefits I am advised that the Canadian share attributable to the storages and delivered to load centres in British Columbia will amount to 6.856 billion kilowatt hours a year and to a firm electrical capacity of 1,118,000 kilowatts. Table 2 gives a detailed example of the power benefits to be received in a sample year.

Confusion Among Published Figures

There has been some confusion concerning the sharing of the downstream benefits because figures released in Portland, Oregon, on October 19, 1960, dealt with the question in a somewhat different way than figures released here have done. I want to make it quite clear that I am not suggesting that those figures were inaccurate. I am advised that, so far as Canadian information goes, they are entirely accurate. Moreover, on the extent of the downstream power and its division between the two countries they are entirely consistent with the figures released here. The problem is to analyze them without a knowledge of electrical engineering. In order to help clarify what has been a point of uncertainty Table 3 has been prepared.

The power that Canada secures from the Treaty projects will not only be great in quantity, but it will also be low in cost. The Treaty provides that the United States will deliver the Canadian share of the power free of charge at a point on the Canada-United States boundary near Oliver, British Columbia. They will also provide standby transmission facilities at a cost of \$1.50 *per annum* for each kilowatt of Canadian capacity. These standby facilities will make it unnecessary for British Columbia to incur substantial costs that would otherwise be necessary to build an additional line to ensure the regular delivery of the power to Vancouver. As a result of all these factors it is estimated, on what I am advised is a conservative basis, that the Canadian share of power can be delivered at load centres in the lower mainland and interior at less than 4 mills a kilowatt hour.

U.S. Share of Power Increase

The United States will, of course, secure an equal amount of the increase in power brought about there by the control of the Canadian storages. In considering the cost of this power to the United States, it is important to bear in mind that, although they do not now have to make new expenditures equal to those in

Canada to secure this power, this is only because the United States has already expended upwards of \$2 billion at 1957 prices on plants and developments on the Columbia River in their country. As I have said, it is only because this investment has been made that the increase in downstream power from Canadian storage is possible.

The securing of downstream benefits from the Canadian storages is only the initial stage of the results that will flow from the Columbia River development. It will be possible later on to install generators at the dam near Mica Creek and also, as the power requirements of British Columbia justify it, to construct additional plants downstream in Canada to make use of our regulated flow of water.

Flexibility of Storage Plans

The Treaty makes provision for flexibility in the plans under which our storages will be regulated. As power-generation facilities are installed on the Columbia River in Canada, it will be possible to devote steadily greater proportions of the stored water to increasing power generation in Canada and the United States jointly, instead of in the United States alone. There will thus be a shift of emphasis in the future from shared downstream benefits to Canadian power production. While the nature and timing of Canadian power plans cannot be definite at this stage, I am advised that it seems reasonable to estimate that the Columbia River development will ultimately produce 20.2 billion kilowatt hours of power each year in Canada over and above the 6.856 billion kilowatt hours that is our initial share of downstream benefits. It is estimated that the average cost of this entire block of power delivered at British Columbia load centres will still be approximately the 4 mill figure that I have mentioned.

While these later developments cannot, as I have said, be scheduled at this time, the character of the projects and the magnitude of the power they would produce can be calculated. Table 4 lists these possibilities.

In order that the full magnitude of the investment in the initial phase of the programme may be understood, I should mention (as the tables will disclose) that, in addition to the \$345 million for the storages that I have already referred to, there will be investment in new transmission in British Columbia to an estimated cost of some \$114 million. The total investment in the first phase will thus amount to about \$458 million. The ultimate investment to provide for a full development of the kind I have referred to could be in the vicinity of \$1.5 billion.

I have dealt thus far with only one aspect — although the largest aspect — of the advantages that will flow from the Columbia River development. I have spoken entirely of power. The regulation of the flow of water in Canada will provide other benefits through the reduction of the danger of serious floods in the United States. Under the Treaty Canada will receive a substantial return for this service.

Flood-Control Benefits

I mentioned that the three Canadian storages will impound a very large quantity of water of which 15.5 million acre feet will be operated under agreed plans for the optimum production of power in the Columbia River basin. Of these 15.5 million acre feet, 8,450,000 acre feet will be handled from time to time under agreed flood-control plans. These will be designed to control the flows of water downstream in the United States so that they will, at the flood periods, not exceed 800,000 cubic feet a second at The Dalles, Oregon. This plan of operation for flood control will continue for 60 years. In return for this service, the United States will make payments to Canada upon the commencement of operation of each storage dam. These payments will be calculated on the basis that Canada is entitled to a return equivalent to 50 per cent of the estimated damage that is prevented to downstream developments as they would stand in 1985. The calculations are complicated and involve a number of assumptions, but they have been established to the satisfaction not only of the engineers but of the financial experts on both sides. As the payments for the full amount of the service over the entire 60 years will be made to Canada in a lump sum on the completion of the various storages, they will help substantially in the financing of the dams. The Treaty calls for the dams on the Arrow Lakes and near Duncan Lake to be completed in five years from the ratification date. The dam at Mica Creek is larger and its completion is not called for until nine years from the ratification date. The total of the flood-control payments to be made at the five and nine year completion dates is \$64.4 million in United States funds. In order to enable the completion schedule to be maintained the Treaty calls for the construction of all three dams to begin as soon as possible after the ratification date.

Saving Achieved

While I need not enlarge on the obvious advantage of the very substantial lump-sum flood payment in helping with initial financing, I think I might point out that this is not the whole story. If the payment is invested in the projects, it is not an obligation to repay and it bears no interest. The saving from that fact is very great. It can be demonstrated by assuming that the money invested in the projects earns money at a low borrowing rate over the amortization period. The end result is a value to Canada over a fifty-year period of \$190,200,000. (See Table 5.)

During the 60 years that the agreed flood-control plan is to operate, Canada will also stand ready to provide additional flood control on an "on call" basis if it is required. For this service Canada will be paid \$1,875,000 on each of the first four calls — up to a total of \$7.5 million. This amount is related to a plan that was originally contemplated in the progress report on September 28, 1960, but which has now been varied in order to provide greater freedom for Canada to use the stored water for power production. In addition to the cash payments

that I have referred to, Canada will also receive compensation — in cash or in power at our option — for any loss in power that may be suffered through the control of water to avoid flooding beyond the primary flood-control objective. This is a compensation that was not originally provided for in the progress report and is an improvement from the Canadian point of view.

The dams that are contemplated will have a life and usefulness well beyond the 60 years of the flood-control plan. After that time Canada has agreed, so far as existing facilities may then permit, to provide flood control for the United States to the extent that the flows of water down the Columbia from Canada continue to constitute a flood hazard. If any call is made for such flood control after the 60 year period the United States is committed to pay Canadian operating costs, together with compensation for any economic loss to Canada that results. Any losses in Canadian power may be taken by Canada in power, rather than in cash.

U.S. Storage Dam

I have dealt with the three storage dams planned in Canada. There is a fourth major storage contemplated under the Treaty which would involve construction in the United States and some flooding into Canada. This is the storage on the Kootenai River in Montana that has been referred to as the "Libby Dam". Under the Treaty, the United States will have five years from the ratification date to decide whether it wishes to build this dam at its own expense. If it exercises this option, the Treaty requires Canada to make available the land in Canada that is needed for the reservoir. This land would cost, it is estimated, from \$7 million to \$12 million. In return for that, Canada would secure all the increase in power capacity that results on the lower Kootenay River after it has re-entered Canada below the Libby Dam as well as valuable flood protection. It is estimated that the gain in power in Canada will amount to between 250,000 and 300,000 kilowatts. The United States, which meets the entire cost of the dam, will secure the benefits that accrue on its side of the boundary. For purposes of convenience, the tables that I have submitted give an indication of the results for Canada if the "Libby option" is exercised.

Diversions Permitted

The Treaty makes provision for a number of diversions of water that may be made by Canada from the Kootenay River in its natural course in different circumstances and at different times. It will be possible, even if the United States exercises its option to build the Libby Dam, to divert 1.5 million acre feet of water a year from the Kootenay River in Canada into the head waters of the Columbia River to increase power production in Canada. It will not be advantageous to do this until generators have been installed on our part of the Columbia, which will not be for some years. This right is exercisable by Canada at any time after 20 years from the ratification date. If the United States does not

exercise its option to build Libby Dam, the Treaty provides that Canada has the immediate right to make a major diversion from the Kootenay River into the Columbia River that would send approximately 90 per cent of the flow down that course. There are also provisions for major diversions at the end of 60 and 80 years even if the United States has built the Libby Dam. The permanent rights of Canada to the free use of the waters of the Kootenay River are thus protected.

I might emphasize at this point that the position of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 has been kept very much in mind in recent negotiations. The applicability of that Treaty to the Columbia has been preserved to the fullest extent consistent with the great and beneficial developments envisaged in this new Treaty and our rights under the Boundary Waters Treaty have been completely protected against the time when the new Treaty may approach an end. The application of the Boundary Waters Treaty to other waters along the international boundary will, of course, be unaffected by the Columbia River Treaty.

The outline I have given of the main features of the construction projects and returns to Canada under the Columbia River Treaty has, of necessity, been brief and general. A study of its terms and of the tables I have submitted will fill in much of the detail. There is one further matter, however, on which it might be useful for me to provide some information that will help in an evaluation of the proposed development.

I mentioned that the principle of sharing downstream benefits is basic to the Treaty. I also mentioned that while, in the initial phase, the main power advantage to Canada will be in downstream benefits returned by the United States, there will be a steady shift in later years to power produced in Canada. Of the three Canadian storages, those in the Arrow Lakes and near Duncan Lake will provide the major returns in the early years, because their value is largely for downstream benefits. The great dam near Mica Creek will produce its largest advantages in the later phase because it makes possible very great power production in Canada. The costs of the Arrow Lakes and Duncan Lake storages are so low in relation to the power return they secure that they can, in effect, go a great distance toward easing the burden of the Mica costs in the early years before its full benefits come in. Similarly our returns from the Libby Dam, if it is built, will come at a very small cost. I have a table (Table 6) that shows the large accumulations of revenue that can be made in the early years from the sales of power deriving from the Arrow Lakes and Duncan Lake storages and downstream from Libby in Canada. These figures are all on the basis that the power is sold at the 4 mill figure I have referred to. The other assumptions are shown and all are, I believe, conservative.

This table shows that, on the basis I have mentioned, the dams at Arrow Lakes and Duncan Lake as well as the new transmission to return the downstream power, together with the new facilities on the lower Kootenay, can be fully paid for in accumulated revenues by about 1983. The interest on the earned revenues

of these projects can more than offset their total annual costs by 1991. The table is based on a decline in downstream power benefits at that time which may or may not occur to the extent assumed. In no event, however, can the projects after that point be net losers. They will, moreover, have served their purpose in securing great amounts of low-cost power in the early years and in assisting to make the Mica Dam possible and thus ensuring its enormous benefits in later years.

Implementation of the programme under the Treaty will require the designation of responsible operating entities in both Canada and the United States. In the case of Canada it is expected that the operating entity will be the British Columbia Power Commission. There will also be a Permanent Engineering Board, consisting of two members appointed by Canada and two by the United States, to make periodic inspections, to require reports from the operating entities and generally to watch the operation of the plans provided for by the Treaty. The Board will report to the Governments of Canada and the United States whenever there is a substantial deviation from the hydro-electric and flood-control operating plans. The Board will also have additional functions including that of assisting in the reconciliation of any differences on technical or operating matters.

If the entities cannot reconcile any differences that arise between them with the help of the Permanent Engineering Board, or if there are other unresolved differences, the Treaty provides that either party — that is, either Canada or the United States — may refer the matter to the International Joint Commission. If the Commission does not render a decision within stipulated times, either party may submit the difference to an arbitration tribunal. There is also provision for alternative procedures, if they are agreed on, including reference to the International Court of Justice.

The Treaty, if ratified, will remain in force for a minimum of 60 years, terminable on 10 years' notice by either party. There are, however, as I have mentioned, special provisions that extend beyond the minimum 60-year period in relation to flood control and certain diversions of water from the Kootenay River.

I have dealt only with the highlights of this extensive and complex agreement. The Government will, of course, submit the entire Treaty for consideration by the Parliament of Canada and for its approval before ratification takes place. The timing of ratification will depend, so far as Canada is concerned, partly on action by British Columbia. So far as the Government of Canada itself is concerned, we would be prepared to initiate action for Parliamentary approval and subsequent ratification at once. The significance of this Treaty, and the programme contemplated by it, for the economic development of Canada is such that any undue delay would be most unfortunate.

The Government of Canada has made it clear to the government of British Columbia that it is prepared to join on an equal basis in the financing of the construction costs of the storage dams I have referred to. It has been made clear that we are prepared to do this on a basis that will call for repayment, not on a

fixed schedule, but as returns are earned through the sale of power. That offer is still open. My colleague, the Minister of Finance, has made it clear that he stands ready to meet the Premier of British Columbia in order to discuss the offer at any time that may be mutually convenient.

In conclusion, the Treaty that is being signed today is without precedent in the relations between nations. It represents a new level of co-operation for mutual advantage. Without the proposed agreement, neither country could secure benefits for its people equal to those that can be realized through the action that the Treaty contemplates. The Treaty is, I believe, fair and equitable to both parties. Its implementation will be a splendid example of co-operation between neighbours. It will also through the great investment involved and by reason of the low-cost power it provides serve as a most important stimulus to the Canadian economy.

NOTE

The calculations for Table 6 on Page 49 (which are in most respects less favourable to Canada than is likely to be the case, especially in relation to numbers 2, 6 and 8) were based on the following assumptions:

- (1) High Arrow Lakes completed or partially completed by 1965; Duncan Lake completed by 1966; Libby completed by 1967; extensions to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting generation facilities in the West Kootenay Area completed in 1969 and further facilities (the Canal Plant) completed in 1970.
- (2) No market in the United States for surplus Canadian downstream benefits.
- (3) Power sales in Canada made at 4.0 mills per kilowatt hour.
- (4) An 8 cent annual growth in British Columbia. This is based on load forecasts excluding special industrial loads such as Kitimat.
- (5) An interest rate of 5½ per cent applied to both construction costs and accumulated operating benefits or deficits.
- (6) No co-ordination agreement with the United States and thus a continuing annual charge of \$1.50 per kilowatt for downstream capacity benefit stand-by transmission.
- (7) Capacity benefits traded for energy benefits at the rate of 1.65 kilowatts of capacity for 1.00 kilowatt years of energy, giving an end result at a 70 per cent load factor.
- (8) An average reduction in downstream benefits of 100 million kilowatt hours annually in the 1970 to 1985 period and a reduction of 169 million kilowatt hours annually in the 1986 to 2010 period.

TABLE 1
APPROXIMATE PROJECT AND TRANSMISSION INVESTMENT COSTS

| <u>Project</u> | <u>At-Site Investment Cost</u> | <u>Transmission Investment Cost</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| High Arrow Lakes | \$ 71,800,000 | \$ 81,400,000 | \$153,200,000 |
| Duncan Lake | \$ 25,600,000 | \$ 2,300,000 | \$ 27,900,000 |
| Mica Storage | \$247,200,000 | \$ 30,100,000 | \$277,300,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total Cost of Treaty Projects | \$344,600,000 | \$113,800,000 | \$458,400,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Estimated Cost of Libby Flowage in Canada | \$ 10,000,000 | 0 | \$ 10,000,000 |
| Extensions to West Kootenay Area Power Developments | \$ 46,000,000 | \$ 25,400,000 | \$ 71,400,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Totals | \$400,600,000 | \$139,200,000 | \$539,800,000 |
| <hr/> | | | |

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED CANADIAN SHARE OF DOWNSTREAM POWER BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR 1970

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Benefits At The Generators</u> | | <u>Benefits Adjustment To A 70% Load Factor And Delivered To Loads⁽¹⁾</u> | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | <u>Capacity In Kilowatts</u> | <u>Energy In Billions of Kilowatt Hours</u> | <u>Capacity In Kilowatts</u> | <u>Energy In Billions of Kilowatt Hours</u> |
| High Arrow Lakes | 771,000 | 4.240 | 684,000 | 4.194 |
| Duncan Lake | 145,000 | 0.657 | 118,000 | 0.724 |
| Mica Storage | 394,000 | 1.761 | 316,000 | 1.938 |
| Total For Treaty Projects | 1,310,000 | 6.658 | 1,118,000 | 6.856 |
| Estimated Downstream Benefits In The West Kootenay Area in Canada From Duncan And Libby Regulation | | | 359,000 | 2.201 |
| Total Benefits At Loads | | | 1,477,000 | 9.057 |

⁽¹⁾ 6 per cent transmission loss assumed for all power delivered to Vancouver and Kamloops areas. No losses assumed for power utilized in the Trail area. In the adjustment to a 70 per cent load factor, it is assumed that some Canadian capacity will be exchanged for additional energy.

TABLE 3
ESTIMATED POWER BENEFITS — 1970 — UNITED STATES AND CANADA ⁽¹⁾

| Project | Share of Increase in Average Annual Usable Energy in Kilowatt Years | Secondary Energy Previously Existing Which is "Firmed Up" — Kilowatt Years ⁽²⁾ | Total Increase in Prime Energy In Kilowatt Years | Share of Increase in Dependable Capacity in Kilowatts | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|
| Canada | High Arrow | 484,000 | 0 | 484,000 | 771,000 |
| | Duncan | 75,000 | 0 | 75,000 | 145,000 |
| | Mica Storage | 204,000 | 0 | 204,000 | 394,000 |
| | Total | 763,000 | 0 | 763,000 | 1,310,000 |
| United States | High Arrow | 484,000 | 161,000 | 645,000 | 771,000 |
| | Duncan | 75,000 | 63,000 | 138,000 | 145,000 |
| | Mica Storage | 204,000 | 155,000 | 359,000 | 394,000 |
| | Total | 763,000 | 379,000 | 1,142,000 | 1,310,000 |

Other power benefits are realized by the United States at the Libby project and downstream in the United States from Libby, and by Canada at the West Kootenay reach in Canada downstream from the Libby and Duncan Lake reservoirs.

⁽¹⁾ This table is an expansion of a table appearing in the "Analysis and Progress Report" issued by the United States Columbia River Negotiators on 19 October 1960.

⁽²⁾ There is no additional energy in this column for the United States as a result of the construction of the Canadian storage. What happens is that energy at present available but not sure at worst possible flow conditions becomes sure at all times.

TABLE 4

**ESTIMATED BENEFITS AND COSTS OF ONE POSSIBLE PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN CANADA ⁽¹⁾**

| <u>Project ⁽²⁾</u> | <u>Project Investment Cost — \$Millions</u> | <u>Transmission Investment Cost — \$Millions</u> | <u>Total Investment Cost — \$Millions</u> | <u>Annual Power Benefits at Loads — Billions of KWH (70% load factor)</u> | <u>United States Flood Control Payments \$Million</u> |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| Canal Flats Diversion and Calamity Curve Project | 38.8 | 10.5 | 49.3 | 1.007 ⁽⁴⁾ | 0 |
| Mica Generation | 85.0 | 205.5 | 290.5 | 6.938 | 0 |
| Mica D/S Benefits from the United States | 247.2 | 30.1 | 277.3 | 1.938 ⁽⁵⁾ | 1.2 |
| Downie Creek | 148.2 | 118.8 | 267.0 | 3.653 | 0 |
| Revelstoke Canyon | 122.1 | 52.9 | 175.0 | 2.488 | 0 |
| Arrow Lakes D/S Benefits from the United States | 71.8 | 81.4 | 153.2 | 4.194 ⁽⁵⁾ | 52.1 |
| Duncan Lake D/S Benefits from the United States | 25.6 | 2.3 | 27.9 | 0.724 ⁽⁵⁾ | 11.1 |
| Extensions to West Kootenay and Pend Oreille Area Generation | 115.0 ⁽³⁾ | 50.4 | 165.4 | 4.374 | 0 |
| Murphy Creek | 93.8 | 11.6 | 105.4 | 1.770 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 947.5 | 563.5 | 1511.0 | 27.086 | 64.4⁽⁶⁾ |

⁽¹⁾ All projects listed benefit either directly or indirectly from the Columbia River Treaty.

⁽²⁾ Listed in downstream order.

⁽³⁾ Includes estimated cost of Libby flowage in Canada.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes estimated benefits of Canal Flats diversion realized at downstream plants on the Columbia River in Canada.

⁽⁵⁾ Estimates of downstream benefits for the year 1970.

⁽⁶⁾ This total does not include "on call" payments, the total of which is expected to be \$7.5 million.

TABLE 5
FLOOD CONTROL PAYMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES⁽¹⁾

| <u>Project</u> | <u>Payment Made at Commencement of Operation</u> | <u>Value of Payment when Invested in Columbia River Projects (5½% Interest and 50 Yr. Amortization Period)</u> |
|------------------|--|--|
| High Arrow Lakes | \$52,100,000 | \$153,800,000 |
| Duncan Lake | \$11,100,000 | \$ 32,800,000 |
| Mica Storage | \$ 1,200,000 | \$ 3,600,000 |
| Totals | \$64,400,000 | \$190,200,000 |

⁽¹⁾ Payment for primary flood control only; no payment included for secondary flood control requirements.

TABLE 6

**Financial Analysis of Canadian Benefits
From Arrow Lakes, Duncan Lake
and the Kootenay Extensions Below Libby⁽¹⁾**

| (1) Year | (2) Projects Completed | (3) Incremental Power Sales In B.C. KWH x 10 ⁹ | (4) Incremental Power Revenues At 4.0 Mills Per K.W.H. \$Million | (5) Flood Control Revenues \$Million | (6) Total Revenues \$Million | (7) Project Annual Cost (5½% Int.) \$Million | (8) Transmission Annual Cost ⁽³⁾ (5½% Int.) \$Million | (9) Total Annual Costs (5½% Int.) \$Million | (10) Net Annual Revenue \$Million | (11) Accumulated Net Revenue To Date \$Million | (12) Annual Profit On Net Revenues (5½% Int.) \$Million |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1965 | Arrow Lakes | 0.288 | 1.152 | 52.100 | 53.252 | 4.670 | 6.592 | 11.262 | 41.990 | 41.990 | 2.309 |
| 66 | Duncan Lake ⁽²⁾ | 1.361 | 5.444 | 11.100 | 16.544 | 6.892 | 6.888 | 13.780 | 2.764 | 47.063 | 2.588 |
| 67 | | 2.434 | 9.736 | 0 | 9.736 | 6.892 | 7.183 | 14.075 | -4.339 | 45.312 | 2.492 |
| 68 | | 3.691 | 14.764 | 0 | 14.764 | 6.892 | 7.710 | 14.602 | 0.162 | 47.966 | 2.638 |
| 69 | Exts. in West Koot. | 5.041 | 20.164 | 0 | 20.164 | 7.463 | 8.159 | 15.622 | 4.542 | 55.146 | 3.033 |
| 1970 | Canal Project | 6.543 | 26.172 | 0 | 26.172 | 10.239 | 9.950 | 20.189 | 5.983 | 64.162 | 3.529 |
| 71 | | 6.995 | 27.980 | 0 | 27.980 | 10.239 | 9.924 | 20.163 | 7.817 | 75.508 | 4.153 |
| 72 | | 6.895 | 27.580 | 0 | 27.580 | 10.239 | 9.898 | 20.137 | 7.443 | 87.104 | 4.791 |
| 73 | | 6.795 | 27.180 | 0 | 27.180 | 10.239 | 9.872 | 20.111 | 7.069 | 98.964 | 5.443 |
| 74 | | 6.695 | 26.780 | 0 | 26.780 | 10.239 | 9.846 | 20.085 | 6.695 | 111.102 | 6.111 |
| 75 | | 6.595 | 26.380 | 0 | 26.380 | 10.239 | 9.820 | 20.059 | 6.321 | 123.534 | 6.794 |
| 76 | | 6.495 | 25.980 | 0 | 25.980 | 10.239 | 9.794 | 20.033 | 5.947 | 136.275 | 7.495 |
| 77 | | 6.395 | 25.580 | 0 | 25.580 | 10.239 | 9.768 | 20.007 | 5.573 | 149.343 | 8.214 |
| 78 | | 6.295 | 25.180 | 0 | 25.180 | 10.239 | 9.742 | 19.981 | 5.199 | 162.756 | 8.952 |
| 79 | | 6.195 | 24.780 | 0 | 24.780 | 10.239 | 9.716 | 19.955 | 4.825 | 176.533 | 9.709 |
| 1980 | | 6.095 | 24.380 | 0 | 24.380 | 10.239 | 9.690 | 19.929 | 4.451 | 190.693 | 10.488 |
| 81 | | 5.995 | 23.980 | 0 | 23.980 | 10.239 | 9.664 | 19.903 | 4.077 | 205.258 | 11.289 |
| 82 | | 5.895 | 23.580 | 0 | 23.580 | 10.239 | 9.638 | 19.877 | 3.703 | 220.250 | 12.114 |
| 83 | | 5.795 | 23.180 | 0 | 23.180 | 10.239 | 9.612 | 19.851 | 3.329 | 235.693 | 12.963 |
| 84 | | 5.695 | 22.780 | 0 | 22.780 | 10.239 | 9.586 | 19.825 | 2.955 | 251.611 | 13.839 |
| 85 | | 5.632 | 22.528 | 0 | 22.528 | 10.239 | 9.560 | 19.799 | 2.729 | 268.179 | 14.750 |
| 86 | | 5.463 | 21.852 | 0 | 21.852 | 10.239 | 9.516 | 19.755 | 2.097 | 285.026 | 15.676 |
| 87 | | 5.294 | 21.176 | 0 | 21.176 | 10.239 | 9.472 | 19.711 | 1.465 | 302.167 | 16.619 |
| 88 | | 5.125 | 20.500 | 0 | 20.500 | 10.239 | 9.428 | 19.667 | .833 | 319.619 | 17.579 |
| 89 | | 4.956 | 19.824 | 0 | 19.824 | 10.239 | 9.384 | 19.623 | -.201 | 337.399 | 18.557 |
| 1990 | | 4.787 | 19.148 | 0 | 19.148 | 10.239 | 9.340 | 19.579 | -.431 | 355.525 | 19.554 |
| 1991 ⁽⁴⁾ | | 4.618 | 18.472 | 0 | 18.472 | 10.239 | 9.296 | 19.535 | -1.063 | 374.016 | 20.571 ⁽⁴⁾ |

NOTES: (1) This analysis does not include Mica which, in addition to its substantial downstream benefit advantage under the Treaty, will make possible very large power production in Canada.
 (2) Cost of Libby flowage in Canada added in 1966.
 (3) Annual transmission costs include the \$1.50 per k.w. paid to U.S. for standby downstream benefit transmission.
 (4) Interest on accumulated benefits has exceeded annual costs at this point. Interest will continue to increase and costs will continue to decline from here on. The profit of the projects is thus assured. Substantial power benefits will continue to be derived.

NATO Ministerial Meeting, 1960

THE annual meeting of the foreign, defence and finance ministers of the fifteen member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization took place in Paris from December 16 to 18. Canada was represented by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green; the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Douglas Harkness; Canada's Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council, Mr. Jules Leger; the Deputy Under-Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. M. Cadieux; the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff, Air Marshal F. R. Miller; and officials from the Departments of External Affairs, Finance, National Defence and Defence Production.

As the traditional occasion for the annual stocktaking of the political, economic and defensive strength of the alliance, the meeting dealt with a wide range of problems. A convenient summary of the general character and scope of the discussions is contained in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting, the text of which follows:

Final Communiqué

The regular ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council was held in Paris from December 16 to 18, 1960.

2. The Ministers engaged in an extensive review of the international situation — political, military and economic. In pursuance of decisions previously taken they also considered the question of long-term planning on the basis of a progress report from the Secretary-General and suggestions put forward by Governments

I

3. The Council reaffirmed the solidarity of the alliance and their dedication to the principle of the settlement of all disputes by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of force or threats. They declared their determination to work for a lasting improvement in international relations, in which freedom, national independence and law would be respected. This would be true peaceful coexistence free from all idea of world domination.

4. The Council deplored the lack of progress during the past year on disarmament, resulting from the Communist states' withdrawal from the Ten-Power Conference before even examining the Western proposals. The Council reaffirmed their support for the principles expressed in those proposals as a basis for attaining their common objective of general and complete disarmament by stages under effective international control. They expressed their hope for the early resumption of negotiations.

5. The Council regretted the lack of progress on the reunification of Germany on the basis of self-determination. With regard to Berlin, the Council reaffirmed their declaration of December 16, 1958. In face of the recent Soviet threats and harassing tactics, they once again declared their determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

II

6. In order that the Atlantic alliance may pursue its constructive purposes in peace and without fear, confronted as it is by the menace of growing Communist military strength, the North Atlantic nations must be able to respond to any attack with whatever force might be appropriate. There must be a proper balance in the forces of the alliance of nuclear and conventional strength to provide the required flexibility. The ministers, in the light of the annual review, took note of the progress which had been made, and expressed their determination to continue their efforts to improve the deterrent and defensive strength of the alliance.

7. In this connection, the United States Government suggested the concept of an MRBM multilateral force for consideration by the alliance. The Council took note of the United States suggestion with great interest and instructed the permanent representatives to study the suggestion and related matters in detail.

The Council welcomed the assurance of the United States to maintain in the NATO area United States nuclear weapons made available to NATO.

8. At the same time, the Council agreed on the equal importance of strengthening the shield forces of NATO in other respects so that there can be no possibility of miscalculation or misunderstanding of the alliance's determination and ability to resist aggression by whatever means are appropriate and necessary.

9. The ministers noted with satisfaction the steps so far taken in response to the proposals made by defence ministers in Spring 1960 in the field of logistics and for co-operation in research, development and production of military equipment. They urged all parties concerned to press on with the projects already selected, and to study what further projects are suitable for co-operative action.

III

10. The Ministers examined the report submitted to them on long-term planning, in particular with regard to political consultation and economic problems.

11. They reaffirmed their determination to pursue within the alliance comprehensive political consultation designed to achieve the closest possible co-ordination of their views and unity of action. They studied ways and means of achieving this result.

12. In the economic field, they welcomed the creation of the OECD which, by promoting balanced economic growth and the expansion of world trade, will benefit all the nations of the free world.

13. They emphasised the importance they attach to the development of the less-favoured countries of the alliance.

14. Comprising as they do many of the more industrially developed countries, the Atlantic nations recognise their special responsibility in the field of aid to underdeveloped countries.

15. The ministers instructed the permanent representatives to follow up previous studies to enable the countries of the alliance to watch the development of the Communist economic offensive and to concert the necessary defensive measures.

16. The Secretary-General was invited to draw up a report on these various questions which will be examined at the spring ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

17. This meeting will take place, at the invitation of the Norwegian Government, in Oslo, in May 1961.



The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green (right), talks with Mr. Christian Herter (centre), the Secretary of State of the United States of America in a hallway of the NATO headquarters building in Paris.

The Return of the Polish Treasures

IN SEPTEMBER 1939, employees of the museum at the Royal Wawel Castle in Krakow, Poland, moved certain of the priceless treasures from the museum for a hurried flight from invading armies, a flight that eventually brought them to Canada for safekeeping. Some of the items returned to Poland shortly after the end of the war and others, which had been in a branch of the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa, were returned in January 1959, while the rest remained in the Quebec Provincial Museum in Quebec City.

Late in December 1960, a delegation of experts and technicians from the Wawel Museum came to Canada, including some of the same men who had packed the treasures and sent them on their voyage to safety 21 years earlier. The delegation, led by Professor Jerzy Szablowski, Director of the State Art Collection at the Wawel, and Professor Bohdan Marconi of the Centre of the Conservation of Relics in Warsaw, held discussions in Quebec City with officials of the Provincial Museum. Following a careful and detailed examination of the treasures, which confirmed that they had been well cared for and were in excellent condition, documents were exchanged on December 31 transferring their custody to the Wawel delegation. The packing was completed and the treasures began their journey home during the evening of January 2. They were transported by truck to Boston and thence by the Polish vessel "Krynica" to Gdynia, where they arrived on January 17.

In a press release issued on January 4, Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, noted that:

... The Government of Canada has favoured an arrangement by the parties concerned which would permit the Polish people to enjoy this important part of their national artistic heritage. Mr. Green recalled that he had had occasion to express this view to M. Rapacki, the Polish Foreign Minister, at sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in New York and to explain that, while the achievement of a solution has not rested with Ottawa, the Canadian Government was prepared to assist in any way it appropriately could to help the parties to reach agreement.

Two years ago the Canadian Government was instrumental in arranging the return of those items which had been deposited with the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa and now has assisted in the solution which has brought about the departure for Poland of the balance of the items which will take their historic place again in the Royal Palace of Wawel in Krakow, from which they were sent for safe-keeping at the outbreak of the Second World War.

The Polish Government also issued statements to the press on this event, recounting the details of the hand-over and shipment of the treasures, and concluding:

The efforts have achieved a positive result — the treasures of Polish culture are on their way home. In this way the problem has ceased to be a handicap to Polish-Canadian relations.

Canada's Relations with Finland

EARLY in 1960, Canada and Finland agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to the ambassadorial level. In Ottawa, on April 13, His Excellency Artturi Lehtinen, who was at that time the Finnish *Chargé d'Affaires en pied* in Canada, presented to the Governor General his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Finland to Canada. On November 15, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced the appointment of Mr. John Harrison Cleveland, formerly Head of the United States Division of the Department of External Affairs, as Canada's first Ambassador and resident head of mission to Finland. This stage in the development of the good relations that exist between the two countries provides an opportunity to review the development of Fenno-Canadian relations over the years.

Early Contacts with Canada

Although the first Finnish immigrants to North America arrived between 1641 and 1655, accompanying a group of Swedish settlers who established a colony in what is now the State of Delaware, the earliest immigrants from Finland to Canada arrived at the beginning of the nineteenth century, mainly by way of the United States and Alaska rather than directly from their homeland.

Many found employment in the construction of the first Welland Canal in the years after 1829. When, in 1867, the United States purchased Alaska, some Finns left that territory for southern British Columbia. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway between 1881 and 1885, and the enlargement of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal between 1888 and 1895, attracted yet others from the United States.

However, at the opening of the twentieth century, the majority of Finnish immigrants were coming to Canada directly from Finland itself. In the decade before 1914, the rate of emigration from that country was exceptionally high, reaching a figure of 50 in every 10,000 inhabitants. In the province of Vasa in west central Finland, the rate rose to 123 in 10,000 between 1909 and 1913. While the majority went to the United States, there was, nevertheless, a relatively large influx of Finnish immigrants to Canada. With the outbreak of the war in 1914 Finnish immigration virtually ceased and did not begin again until the 1920's when a peak number of about 30,000 entered Canada. Then came the depression of the 1930's and the Second World War, which again brought immigration almost to a standstill. In the last ten years the rate has shown a considerable increase; between January 1951 and the end of June 1959, some 15,000 Finnish immigrants came to this country.

Although Finnish settlers have established themselves all across Canada, the greatest concentration is in Ontario, where 67 per cent were living in 1951.



According to the census taken in that year, the number of persons of Finnish origin in Canada was 43,745. Of these, about 30,000 were living in Ontario, while there were about 7,000 in British Columbia, 3,000 in Alberta and between 1,500 and 2,000 each in Quebec and Saskatchewan. Of the large group in Ontario, the majority settled in the north, near Sudbury and Kenora, where they found a region of lakes and forests not unlike the landscape of their native land. Although the earlier Finnish settlers lived principally in rural areas, there is today a notable trend towards urbanization, and over half the Canadians of Finnish descent now live in cities.

Finnish settlers played an important part in the opening up and development of central and western Canada. In the early days they worked on major construction projects, but their range of occupation was broadened to include lumbering, ship building, carpentering, forest ranging and farming. While today many are still found in their original occupations, the later generations have tended, of course, to melt into the general Canadian scene.

Today one of the continuing links between Canada and Finland is a summer-student exchange programme conducted through Hart House at the University of Toronto, on a private basis. A Finnish architect, Viljo Rewell, was declared the winner, in September 1958, of the international competition for the design of the new Toronto City Hall. His success may be regarded as having increased the awareness of each country for the other in the cultural field.

Diplomatic Relations

Canadian representation in Finland began only in 1929, at the commercial level, when Finland was included in the territory of the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Norway. This arrangement, however, seems to have permitted the Trade Commissioner to make only infrequent visits to Finland, so that when, in 1946, a Trade Commissioner was appointed to Stockholm, Finland was transferred to his jurisdiction.

Finland's representation in Canada, however, began as early as 1920, at the consular level, when an Honorary Vice Consul was appointed to serve at Port Arthur, Ontario. In 1923 an Honorary Consul was appointed at Montreal: his status was changed in 1926 when a Consul General *de carrière* was appointed to that post. In subsequent years a number of further honorary consular appointments were made in different Canadian cities with substantial numbers of Finnish residents. In June 1941, Finland declared war on the U.S.S.R.; by August of that year all the Finnish consulates in Canada were closed and the Swedish Government, first through its Consulate General in Montreal and, after 1943, through its Legation in Ottawa, became the protecting power for Finland's interests here. By December 1941, Canada and Finland were at war with each other. A peace treaty with Finland was signed on February 10, 1947, which came into effect when it was ratified on September 19 of that year. This opened the way for the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

and, in the same year, negotiations began for the establishment of direct relations and for the appointment in Canada of a Finnish Minister. On December 26, 1947, the Finnish Legation in Ottawa was opened and on January 7, 1948, Mr. Urho Toivola presented his Letters of Credence as first Finnish Minister to Canada.

At that time the Canadian Government was rapidly expanding its relations with other countries, and in the Department of External Affairs there was a serious shortage of diplomatic personnel. It was, therefore, suggested that Canada should dually accredit a Minister to Sweden and to Finland, who would normally reside in Stockholm. This suggestion was accepted and Mr. Thomas A. Stone presented his Letters of Credence as Canadian Minister to Finland on September 24, 1949. By June 1, 1952, it was possible to open a Canadian mission in Helsinki with a resident officer who filled the roles of *Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.*, and Consul. Canada has now been able to raise the status of this mission further and to send a resident Ambassador to serve there.

The Finnish Ambassador

His Excellency Artturi Lehtinen was born at Muurla, Finland, in 1896. He graduated from the University of Helsinki as a Bachelor of Science in 1927 and eventually entered the Finnish diplomatic service in 1948. From then until 1950 he served as Commercial Attaché and later Commercial Counsellor at the Finnish Legation in Washington, after which he returned to Helsinki to become Director of Commercial Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. From 1953 to 1955, he was Permanent Observer of Finland to the United Nations and, from 1953 to 1959, Consul General of Finland in New York. Late that year he came to Ottawa as Finnish *Chargé d'Affaires* and, as we have seen, became his country's first Ambassador to Canada on April 13, 1960.

External Affairs in Parliament

Crisis in Laos

The following statement concerning the Laotian crisis was made to the House of Commons on January 16 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green:

The Canadian Government has been very much concerned about this situation. We have been doing our best to help work out a satisfactory solution!

Canada's direct concern in this matter arises from our membership in the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos, which was established by the Geneva Conference of 1954. . . . Canada did not participate in that Conference but, together with India and Poland, was named to a Supervisory Truce Commission. It will be recalled that the International Supervisory Commission adjourned *sine die* in July 1958, following two requests by the Laotian Government for its departure. I have seen the suggestion made that this Commission was adjourned at Canada's insistence, but the insistence came from the Laotian Government, and the adjournment was approved by Canada and India, being a majority of the nations on the Truce Supervisory Commission.

In the second of these requests, dated May 22, 1958, the Prime Minister of Laos stated that the task entrusted to the Commission was "drawing successfully to a close", and he expressed on behalf of his Government "its profound gratitude for the efficacious assistance" of the Commission in re-establishing in the kingdom a "normal situation in respect of its unity, sovereignty and independence".

The normal situation to which the Prime Minister of Laos referred in his letter of May 1958, did not, unhappily, long prevail. In the fall of 1959 the Security Council took steps to send a Committee to Laos in the hope that this would stop the trouble which had already arisen there at that time. I believe there is still a United Nations presence in Laos, but obviously that fact has not prevented the civil war which is going on there at the present time.

In recent months the situation has become increasingly critical, so that at present there is not only a state of open hostilities, but also an absence of general international agreement on the identity of the legitimate Government. The Communist side is claiming that one man is the head of the Government and the Western side is claiming another man is. The conflicts within the country have engaged the sympathies and to some extent the support of interested powers outside. This is actually a question which the big powers must settle. If they do not agree to some settlement, in any event if they do not keep their hands off, it is quite impossible for other countries to bring about a settlement.

I need hardly remind the House that such a situation imperils not only the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos, which the

members of the Geneva Conference undertook to respect, but also the peace and stability of Southeast Asia in general. In these circumstances it is natural that there should have been suggestions that a return to Laos of the International Supervisory Commission might help to reduce tensions and promote a peaceful solution of Laos' difficulties.

Such a reconvening of the Commission presented, however, certain difficulties. In the first place, the task originally assigned to the Commission was to supervise and control the application of a cease-fire agreement already reached by the great powers at the Geneva Conference. There was no question of the Commission itself bringing about a cease-fire. Second, it is clear that an essential condition for the effective functioning of a Commission so constituted would be basic agreement among the other powers directly interested on its return and on the duties it should perform. Third, unless it had an assurance of the co-operation of the Laotian authorities it would be unable to operate effectively, and its position would be untenable.

I might remind the House in this connection . . . that at the time the Commission was adjourned we made quite clear that, if, in any future emergency, the Commission were to be recalled, we would always have in mind the rights of the Laotian Government and would respect the sovereignty of that country. The Canadian Government, therefore, while fully in sympathy with the desire to take action quickly in a critical situation, has sought to ensure that the means adopted would be those which, given the existing circumstances, would give the best promise of success.

It was with these considerations in mind that I suggested an exploratory mission might be sent to Laos to find out by consultation with the Laotian authorities what precisely could usefully be done in the present circumstances.

In this connection my suggestion was that the three key men who went to Southeast Asia in 1954 or 1955—I am not sure of the exact year—would go back as members of this exploratory mission. The Canadian member was Brigadier Sherwood Lett of Vancouver, who is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Chief Justice Lett has offered to go out in this capacity. The Indian representative, Mr. M. Desai, unfortunately has not been well and is on sick leave. This proposal that there be an exploratory mission made up of these three key people was not generally acceptable.

Discussions are continuing with a view to establishing an agreed basis of proceeding along these general lines. We for our part are willing, if the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, so request, and subject to the agreement of the King of Laos—we are not asking for the agreement of the Laotian Government but for the agreement of the King of Laos, who is the only generally recognized constitutional authority of that country—to appoint a Canadian representative to the Commission, which would do what it could in present circumstances, by consultation and advice, to contribute to the restoration of peace and to the maintenance of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos.

If the Commission is reconvened I do not believe that all the responsibility for working out a cease-fire could fairly be placed on it, because in fact it was never set up to bring about that result, but it probably could help. . . .

Diplomatic Relations with Latin America

The following report was made to the House of Commons by Mr. Green on January 20 regarding forthcoming changes in Canada's diplomatic relations with certain countries of Central and South America:

I should like to inform Hon. Members that the Canadian Government and the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The Canadian Ambassador to these four republics will be appointed shortly. He will normally reside in San Jose, Costa Rica, but will spend some time each year in the capitals of the three other republics to which he will be concurrently accredited: Managua, Nicaragua; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and Panama City, Panama. The four governments have indicated their intention to be represented in Ottawa by giving double accreditation to their ambassadors to neighbouring countries until such time as resident ambassadors can be appointed to Canada.

I wish also to announce that the Canadian Government and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador have agreed to exchange ambassadors. The Canadian Ambassador to Colombia, Mr. Jean Morin, will be accredited as Canadian Ambassador to Ecuador. Mr. Morin will continue to serve as Canadian Ambassador to Colombia and will normally reside in Bogota but will spend some time each year in Quito. During the Ambassador's absence from Quito, the Canadian Embassy in Ecuador will be under a resident Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. The Canadian Government is looking forward to receiving the first Ecuadorean Ambassador to Canada in the near future.

Representation at this high level reflects the intention of the Canadian Government and of the governments concerned to strengthen and improve diplomatic, cultural and commercial relations. It is a further recognition of the importance of the growing ties between Canada and Latin America.

Finally, Hon. Members will be pleased to learn that the Canadian Government has now formally accepted an invitation from the Council of the Organization of American States to send an observer to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference, which will be held at Quito later this year.

Colombo Plan Assistance

On January 19, Mr. Green reported as follows concerning Canada's aid to India under the Colombo Plan during the year 1960-61:

Out of the \$50 million appropriated for Canada's participation in the Colombo Plan for the fiscal year 1960-61, an amount of \$25 million has been allocated for capital assistance to India.

Discussions have been proceeding with the Indian Government on the projects which might be financed out of this grant. I am now in a position to inform the House that Canada has agreed to provide the following economic assistance to India under our Colombo Plan programme for 1960-61: wheat to the value of \$7 million; aluminum, copper and nickel to the value of \$11.7 million; a final allocation for completion of the Canada-India atomic reactor in the amount of \$600,000; an initial allocation of \$3½ million for Stage 3 of the Kundah hydro-electric project.

Our agreement to these allocations brings Canadian Colombo Plan assistance to India already approved under 1960-61 appropriations to a total of \$22.8 million.

The wheat has already been shipped in order to have it cleared from Canadian ports before freeze-up on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Arrangements are being made to have the non-ferrous metals shipped without delay.

As is the usual practice in the case of commodities, the Indian Government has agreed to set aside counterpart funds in local currency equivalent to the value of the Canadian grant. These counterpart funds will be spent on economic development projects in India to be agreed upon between the two governments. The Canadian wheat will of course be most helpful to India in meeting the food requirements of her growing population, which cannot be met from local sources. The metals will assist Indian industry to maintain production and enable development plans to go forward in the face of an acute shortage of foreign exchange.

The Canada-India atomic reactor near Bombay has now been completed, and the Minister of Veterans Affairs represented Canada at the inaugural ceremonies which were held on January 16. The allocation of \$600,000 to this project in the current fiscal year is required to cover final expenditures on the Canadian share of the cost of the reactor.

Canada's participation in Stage 3 of the Kundah hydroelectric project in Madras State represents a continuation of Canadian interest in this major Indian development scheme, since we have already made a substantial contribution to Stages 1 and 2. The first two stages were formally inaugurated yesterday, January 18, and the Minister of Veterans Affairs also represented Canada at these ceremonies. Additional power from the Kundah project is urgently required for agricultural and industrial development in South India. Canada has, therefore, agreed to provide Canadian equipment, material and engineering services representing the foreign exchange costs of the third stage of Kundah.

This year's allocation of \$3.5 million will cover the first instalment of the Canadian contribution and, subject to the appropriation of funds by Parliament, further allocations will be made in future years up to an estimated total of \$22 million. In addition, Canada has agreed that India should use counterpart funds

to the equivalent of \$25 million, accruing from the sales of Canadian commodities previously provided to India, to defray the local costs of the Kundah scheme.

Mr. Green made a similar statement concerning aid to Pakistan on January 23;

On Friday next the Warsak hydroelectric project in Pakistan will be formally inaugurated, with the Minister of Veterans Affairs representing the Government of Canada. This is the largest Colombo Plan project in which Canada has participated. It is also the largest project of its kind in Pakistan. Warsak will produce 160,000 kilowatts of power and help irrigate 110,000 acres of virgin land. In the process of construction, some 10,000 Pakistanis, mostly tribal people, have had training in modern trades and techniques.

In the course of his current visit to Pakistan, the Minister of Veterans Affairs is also representing the Canadian Government at the inauguration of two other projects in which Pakistan and Canada have co-operated under the Colombo Plan. Yesterday the Shadiwal hydroelectric project in West Pakistan was inaugurated, and tomorrow there will be a similar ceremony at the Goalpara thermal power station in East Pakistan.

With the completion of these major projects, we are now discussing with the Pakistan Government other projects in which we might assist Pakistan to further its economic development. From the \$50 million appropriated for Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan in the fiscal year 1960-61, \$15 million has been allocated for capital assistance to Pakistan. Discussions have been proceeding with the Government of Pakistan on the projects to be financed out of this allocation, and I am now able to inform the House that Canada has agreed to provide the following goods and services to Pakistan in 1960-61: wheat to the value of \$3,650,000; fertilizers to the value of \$2 million; aluminum to the value of \$1,140,000; wood pulp to the value of \$1,300,000, and an aerial survey and forest inventory in the Chittagong area of East Pakistan at a cost of \$500,000.

These grants total \$8.6 million. We are continuing our discussions with the Pakistan Government on projects which might be financed with the remainder of the \$15 million. I will be making further announcements when we have reached agreement on other items in this year's Colombo Plan programme for Pakistan.

In the case of the wheat, fertilizers, aluminum and wood pulp, the Government of Pakistan has agreed to set aside counterpart funds in local currency equivalent to the value of the Canadian grant. The counterpart funds will be spent on economic development projects in Pakistan to be agreed upon between the two governments. The aluminum will be used to help maintain an adequate level of production and employment in Pakistan's metal working industries. The fertilizer is urgently needed for increased food production in Pakistan to meet the demands of the increasing population. The wood pulp will enable a new paper mill in East Pakistan to operate while adequate local supplies of pulp are being developed. These commodities will help provide imports essential for the maintenance of the Pakistan economy and the success of its development plans in the face of an acute shortage of foreign exchange.

The aerial survey and forest inventory will provide essential information on which Pakistan can base plans for a programme of development of resources in a forested area of East Pakistan.



John F. Kennedy (right) takes the oath of office as President of the United States of America at the Capitol, Washington, D.C., on January 20, 1961. Administering the oath (left) is Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

THE SIGNATURE in Paris on December 14, 1960, of the Convention of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has been widely acclaimed as an event of historical importance. The Convention was signed on behalf of their governments by ministers of 18 European countries⁽¹⁾, Canada and the United States, at the close of a two-day meeting at which they also gave formal approval to a report by a preparatory committee defining the structure and activities of the new Organization⁽²⁾. When it comes into force after ratification, probably in September 1961, the OECD will replace the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), whose 12-year existence will come to an end⁽³⁾.

The new Organization is probably unique in the nature and scope of the co-operation its members are committed to. It brings Canada and the United States for the first time into close and active economic partnership with European countries for the promotion of the economic betterment not only of member countries but also of others throughout the world.

Origins of OECD

The creation of the OECD reflects the need to adapt and strengthen the framework of Western economic co-operation in the light of Europe's recovered prosperity and of the new problems requiring attention in the sixties. It is in part the logical outcome of the success achieved by the OEEC in realizing its European objectives. Created in 1948 in response to United States Secretary of State Marshall's offer of assistance, the OEEC was at first concerned primarily with the task of restoring strength and vitality to the economies of its European members. As recovery proceeded, the Organization gradually developed as an effective instrument for the elimination of restrictions on trade and payments within Europe. Close co-operation and consultation were also established in many other fields.

By the end of 1958, the liberalization of trade and payments in Europe was almost complete. Substantial progress was also achieved in removing dollar discrimination and import restrictions generally. Most European countries were

- (1) The present European members of the OEEC are: the Republic of Austria, the Kingdom of Denmark, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Ireland, Iceland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, the Portuguese Republic, Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, the Turkish Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- (2) The texts of the Convention, of the report of the preparatory committee, and of related documents are contained in a booklet published in December 1960 by the OEEC under the title, "The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development." This may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, for \$0.75 a copy.
- (3) See article "10th Anniversary of the OEEC" in "External Affairs," April-May, 1958.

enjoying conditions of unexampled prosperity and rapid economic growth, and their gold and foreign-exchange reserves were considerable and growing. The restoration of convertibility on external account for the major European trading currencies in December 1958 dramatically underlined Europe's renewed strength by removing at the same time the justification and the need for a regional approach to trade and payments problems.

These developments also increased significantly the interdependence of the economies of the Western countries and thus the importance of co-ordinating, to as large a degree as possible, their domestic economic policies.

Responsibility to Under-developed

Aside from these factors arising from the successful recovery of Europe, there was a growing realization that the resources of the industrialized countries needed to be used more fully and effectively than in the past in a continuing effort to help countries in process of development to achieve self-sustaining growth. To this end, a greater degree of co-ordination of individual aid programmes seemed essential. At the same time, a high rate of economic growth in the industrialized, aid-giving countries was important, to permit an increased flow of aid and provide growing markets for the products of the less-developed countries.

Events in Europe in 1959 furnished an important additional reason for strengthening the framework of Western economic co-operation. Following the breakdown of negotiations on the establishment of a Europe-wide free-trade area, embracing the Common Market of The Six⁽⁴⁾ in December, 1958, seven countries — Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom — moved rapidly to negotiate a limited free-trade association among themselves. Although one of the chief proclaimed purposes of the new grouping was to prepare the way for the resumption of negotiations with the Common Market countries on a broader basis, there were fears that the existence of the two groups could lead to a damaging trade split in Europe or to undesirable arrangements that could be discriminatory toward North America and the rest of the world.

Negotiation of OECD Convention

It was in the light of all these factors that, on the initiative of the United States, the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom agreed, at the Western "summit" on December 21, 1959, to call an informal meeting in Paris to review these problems. There followed meetings in Paris of 13 countries on January 12 and 13, and, on January 14, of the 20 members and associate countries of the OEEC, at which

⁽⁴⁾ The European Economic Community (EEC), often referred to as the "Common Market", was established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome among Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

three resolutions were passed. One called for the setting up of a special trade committee to examine, *inter alia*, the problems posed by the existence of the two European trade groupings. A second resolution related to the establishment of a development aid group of major aid-giving countries. The third called for a study to be made by four experts on means of re-organizing the OEEC and convened a meeting of the 20 already referred to in the spring of 1960 to consider the results of this study. The group's report, issued at the beginning of April, 1960, recommended the establishment of a new organization of which Canada and the United States would be full members.

There followed several months of intense intergovernmental negotiation. At a meeting in Paris on July 22 and 23, 1960, ministers of the 20 established a preparatory committee to "define the structure of the reconstituted organization," to draw up the terms of reference of its main organs and recommended what decisions or recommendations of the OEEC should be carried forward in their existing or in amended form, under the new organization. Finally, at a further meeting in Paris on December 13 and 14, ministers of the 20 countries formally approved the committee's report and signed the Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

OECD

The OECD Convention defines the basic aims of the new organization and its institutional framework and sets out general undertakings of the parties relating to the conduct of their policies in the economic field. It is a short document, consisting of 21 articles. The basic aims of the OECD are:

- (a) To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;
- (b) To contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and
- (c) To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

To this end, members agree that they will, both individually and jointly:

- (a) Promote the efficient use of their economic resources;
- (b) In the scientific and technological field, promote the development of their resources, encourage research and promote vocational training;
- (c) Pursue policies designed to achieve economic growth and internal and external financial stability and to avoid developments that might endanger their economies or those of other countries;
- (d) Pursue their efforts to reduce or abolish obstacles to the exchange of goods and services and current payments and maintain and extend the liberalisation of capital movements; and

- (e) Contribute to the economic development of both member and non-member countries in the process of economic development by appropriate means and, in particular, by the flow of capital to those countries, having regard to the importance to their economies of receiving technical assistance and of securing expanding export markets.

Members also agree to keep each other and the Organization informed of developments in their policies.

Powers and Institutional Machinery

The Organization may take decisions, or make recommendations, by unanimous agreement of all members. Members, however, may abstain and, by so doing, be relieved of any obligations in respect of particular decisions or recommendations.

The governing body of the Organization shall be a Council composed of all members, which may meet in session of ministers or permanent representatives. A secretary-general, assisted by one or more deputy secretaries-general or assistant secretaries-general, shall head the Organization, chair the Council at sessions of permanent representatives and assist the Council in all appropriate ways.

As in the case of the OEEC, the headquarters of the Organization shall be in Paris.

Structure and Activities

The committee structure of the OECD will resemble that of the OEEC, but will also reflect its new orientation. Of special importance in relation to the Organization's basic aims will be an economic policy committee, a development assistance committee, a technical assistance committee and a trade committee.

In the field of economic policy the OECD will provide a forum for frequent high-level consultations designed to promote a harmonious and more closely co-ordinated approach to the problem of achieving sustained growth in conditions of financial stability.

In the aid field, the Organization will have both consultative and operational functions. The development assistance committee will take over the task and responsibilities of the development aid group of aid-donors set up following the Paris economic meetings of January, 1960. Through its medium, the pooling of experience and information and the examination in common of means of improving and expanding bilateral aid-giving will be further developed. The technical assistance committee will be responsible for drawing up and supervising programmes of technical assistance for the benefit of member countries in the process of development along the lines of the programmes operated at present by the OEEC. Other aspects of development problems will be examined in appropriate committees of the Organization.

The role of the Organization in the trade field will be important, though largely consultative. It is hoped that, through periodic reviews of members' trade policies,

and *ad hoc* discussions of problems of primary interest to members, the Organization can make a contribution towards the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with the objectives and provisions of the GATT. An important current problem with which the trade committee may be concerned is that of the regional European trading groups.

Co-operation will also extend to many other fields. There will be committees concerned with agriculture, fisheries, payments, invisible transactions, insurance, scientific and technical personnel, scientific research, energy and industry, tourism, maritime transport, manpower, fiscal matters, restrictive business practices, productivity and with particular sectors of industry. In addition, the European Monetary Agreement and the European Nuclear Energy Agency will be continued among the European members on the same basis as under the OEEC.

It is expected that, in addition to technical assistance, the OECD will undertake operational programmes, in which some or all members may participate, in the fields of scientific and technical education and training, scientific research, and industrial and agricultural productivity. To some extent this will merely continue work started by the OEEC; the nature and scope of these programmes, however, may be expected to reflect the broader outlook and purposes of the new Organization.

Conclusion

Under the OECD Convention and on the basis of the more detailed recommendations contained in the report of the preparatory committee, the new Organization will provide a flexible framework for close consultation and co-operation over a very wide range of the economic activity of member countries. The techniques and practice of such co-operation have been slowly developed and have shown their value in the OEEC. This experience should prove invaluable in dealing with the new and broader problems of economic growth and development, both in member countries and in other parts of the world.

In his statement on the occasion of the signing of the OECD Convention in Paris on December 14, Mr. Donald M. Fleming described the Canadian approach to the new Organization in the following words:

The Convention which we have signed today is a flexible instrument. It is designed to equip each of us better for the challenging roles which await us. Just as in the past 12 years solutions were found through OEEC to many problems confronting Western Europe, so in the future 18 nations in Europe and two on the Western side of the North Atlantic will seek solutions of common problems through OECD.

It is the belief of the Government of Canada that this new Organization can effectively serve the high hopes of the free world and contribute to its economic well-being. It rests with the member nations to employ their capacities and potentialities to promote the highest sustainable growth of their economies and those of other countries through co-operation, consultation, and, where appropriate, by co-ordinated action.

It is in this belief that the Canadian Government will seek early ratification of this Convention by the Parliament of Canada. When the OECD has been brought into being in 1961, Canada will do all that may lie within her power to make of the new Organization an effective and beneficent instrument for the attainment of a broad and fruitful economic co-operation among these 20 associated nations.

External Affairs Protocol Division

IN MODERN diplomatic usage, "protocol" is generally understood to mean the behaviour appropriate to the conduct of affairs between nations. The duties of the Protocol Division of the Department of External Affairs include arrangements for the exchange of diplomatic, Commonwealth and consular representatives between Canada and other countries, the administration of immunities and privileges prescribed for them by international law, the provision of government hospitality for visiting heads of state and other distinguished visitors from abroad, and arrangements for official visits to other countries by representatives of Canada. The Protocol Division is a channel of communication between the diplomatic corps in Ottawa and the Department of External Affairs, and is a source of information on diplomatic practice, ceremonial and precedence.

The responsibilities of the Division in the field of diplomatic representation begin at the moment the decision is made that Canada will enter into direct diplomatic relations with another country. The necessary details of form and procedure are attended to by the Protocol Division, which later co-ordinates all arrangements for appointments both of Canadian and foreign heads of mission. When a Canadian envoy is to be appointed, the steps to be taken include arrangements to obtain Her Majesty's approval and the acceptance (*agrément*) of the government to which he is to be accredited, as well as the working out of such details as time and the method of announcement. Next follows the preparation of credentials, which must be submitted to the Queen for signature before they are sent to the appointee, who can assume the full function of his office only after formally presenting them to the head of the receiving state. The new envoy's letter of credence will receive royal assent at the same time as his predecessor's letter of recall.

Appointment Procedures

The appointment of a head of foreign mission to Canada, on the other hand, involves the Protocol Division in the arrangements for the granting of acceptance by the Canadian Government, for the reception of the appointee on his arrival and the presentation of his letter of credence to the Governor-General, for his courtesy calls on the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and, in general, for assisting him in his first contacts with members of the Government and senior officials.

Immunities and Privileges

In order that they may at all times possess the independence they require to perform their duties, heads of foreign missions enjoy special immunities and privileges, which, by international practice, are extended to their diplomatic

staffs as well. The responsibility for seeing that diplomats receive the treatment they are entitled to and for the day-to-day administration of such privileges belongs to the Protocol Division in co-operation with other government departments interested. Such administration involves the granting of courtesy multi-entry visas, the issuing of special identity-cards and certificates for the issue of the special licence-plates provided by the Province of Ontario for the diplomatic corps in Ottawa, the arranging for duty-free privileges, etc. Such arrangements call for close co-operation with other departments of government and with provincial and municipal governments.

Status and Precedence

There is also, of course, the continuing responsibility of the Protocol Division in matters respecting the status and precedence of members of the diplomatic corps, as well as their participation in official functions such as the Opening of Parliament and the Governor-General's *levée*.

Questions of the official designation, both diplomatic and non-diplomatic, of External Affairs personnel abroad and of the determination of their privileges and immunities also fall within the purview of the Protocol Division.

Consular Appointments

A number of foreign consular officers are posted to cities throughout Canada, and their appointments must be recognized before they can perform their functions. The proper channel of communication for this purpose is the Protocol Division, which also looks after various administrative procedures affecting the change of personnel in foreign consular establishments and the granting of privileges to their career staffs. Because of this immediate interest in both diplomatic and consular representation, foreign and Canadian, the Division is responsible for the preparation of the departmental publications "Diplomatic Corps" and "Canadian Representatives Abroad and Representatives of Other Countries in Canada".

There are other aspects of the conduct of relations between states than those already described that involve protocol considerations in varying degrees. The appointment of special Canadian ambassadors to presidential inaugurations and the sending of Canadian representatives to international conferences call for the preparation of credentials; and the issue of invitations to foreign governments to conferences convened by the Government of Canada also involve the Protocol Division.

Official Visitors

Finally, there are official visits to Canada by Commonwealth and foreign dignitaries. This is an area in which the Protocol Division plays a primary role, through the Government Hospitality Committee, of which the Chief of Protocol is the chairman. This committee was created some years ago for the purpose

of centralizing all planning and organizing of official visits. It also has continuing responsibility for arranging the entertainment from time to time offered by the Government in honour of official foreign visitors. These various duties involve a host of tasks, which, in the case of elaborate state visits, can reach formidable proportions.

It will thus be seen that, though the main responsibility of the Protocol Division are peripheral to Canada's external-policy making, they are an extremely important element in diplomatic action. The rules, procedures, practices and conventions may not always seem to be of consequence, possibly because they are a means to an end rather than an end in themselves. They do, however, ensure the smooth functioning of the diplomatic machinery.



King Baudouin of the Belgians and his bride Dona Fabiola de Mora y Aragon wave to crowds from the balcony of the royal palace in Brussels. The Canadian Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. S. D. Pierce, presented the Queen with a Canadian mink stole as a wedding gift on behalf of the people of Canada.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. R. F. Douglas appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Administrative Officer 7 effective January 3, 1961.
- Dr. O. E. Ault appointed Canadian Consul General at San Francisco. Arrived San Francisco January 8, 1961.
- Mr. G. Grondin posted from the International Supervisory Commission, Indochina, to Ottawa. Left Saigon January 8, 1961.
- Mr. P. C. Dobell posted from Ottawa to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York. Left Ottawa January 9, 1961.
- Mr. J. P. Sigvaldason appointed Canadian Ambassador to Indonesia. Left Ottawa January 12, 1961.
- Mr. A. C. Smith, Canadian Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, appointed Canadian Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Left Cairo January 16, 1961.
- Mr. D. P. Cole posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Legation, Prague. Left Ottawa January 18, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Bilateral

United States of America

- Treaty between Canada and the United States of America relating to co-operative development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin.
Signed at Washington January 17, 1961.

Publication

- Canada Treaty Series 1959 No. 18.* Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Signed at Ottawa August 4, 1959. Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Canberra. October 7, 1959. In force October 7, 1959.
- Canada Treaty Series 1959 No. 20.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela concerning visa requirements for non-immigrant travellers of the two countries. Ottawa, October 5 and 8, 1959. In force November 1, 1959.
- Canada Treaty Series 1959 No. 21.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America renewing permission for the use by the U.S. Army of the Haines Cut-off road for the winter maintenance of the Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline. Ottawa, August 17 and 20, 1959. In force August 20, 1959.
- Canada Treaty Series 1959 No. 22.* Agreement between the Government of Canada and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Brussels, October 6 and November 18, 1959. In force November 18, 1959.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Colombo Plan Projects in India and Pakistan

DURING January 1961, ceremonies took place in India and Pakistan to mark the inauguration of five major development projects in which Canada has participated under the Colombo Plan. At each of the ceremonies, Canada was represented by Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Veterans Affairs, who was accompanied on his visit to the sub-continent by Mr. H. O. Moran, Director-General of the External Aid Office. From 1957 to 1960, the administration of Canadian Colombo Plan programmes, including these projects, came under the responsibility of Mr. Churchill as Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The projects formally opened at this time were the Warsak Hydro-electric Project and the Shadiwal Hydro-electric Project in West Pakistan, the Goalpara Thermal-electric Project in East Pakistan, the Canada-India Atomic Reactor near Bombay and the Kundah Hydro-electric Project (Stage II) in South India. In each case the Canadian contribution has taken the form of equipment, material and engineering services representing the foreign-exchange costs of the project. The local governments have undertaken all the construction costs that could be met from local resources. In some cases counterpart funds in local currency accruing from sales of Canadian wheat and other commodities have been used to defray part of the local costs. Canadian grants for these projects represent a large part of Canada's Colombo Plan assistance to Pakistan and India since 1956, and the projects are outstanding examples of the capital assistance Canada has been extending under the Colombo Plan in recent years.

Canada Provides Electric Power

In keeping with the objective of the Colombo Plan of promoting co-operative economic development in South and Southeast Asia, Canada has sought to give assistance to projects that make a basic contribution to economic growth in India, Pakistan and other countries of the area. The governments concerned are invited to suggest projects to which they attach high priority and which might be within Canada's capabilities. Since electric power is one of the key factors in a modern industrial economy, both India and Pakistan have placed considerable emphasis upon the provision of generating capacity in their development plans. They have asked Canada in recent years to assist them in various power projects and the Canadian Government has accepted a number of such requests, since this is a field in which Canadian industry is highly skilled and experienced. As a result, about 30 per cent of all Canadian aid to Pakistan and India since the beginning of the Colombo Plan has been devoted to power projects. The Canada-India Atomic Reactor, although it is an instrument for research and not a power reactor, is also expected to play an important role in paving the way to the use of atomic energy for the generation of electric power in India.

The Warsak project, located on the Kabul River in Pakistan not far from the Khyber Pass, is the biggest single undertaking so far, in terms of men and money, of Canada's whole Colombo Plan programme. It is a multi-purpose project (power and irrigation) costing more than \$60 million, of which the Canadian share was about \$36 million. Canada supplied equipment for the dam and power plant, construction equipment, large quantities of supplies and materials and engineering services involving about 150 Canadian personnel. With the 160,000 kilowatts of electricity generated at Warsak and the irrigation water the project will provide to some 110,000 acres of virgin land, the economy of a large area of West Pakistan is being transformed. Some 10,000 Pakistanis, many of them tribesmen, have already experienced a transformation in their lives through work on the project, in which they had an opportunity to learn modern skills and techniques.

The Inauguration Ceremonies

On January 27, 1961, Mr. Churchill formally handed over to Pakistan all Canadian assets in Warsak. Inaugurating the project, the President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, described the dam, power houses and other works as "a monument of friendship between Pakistan and Canada and a lasting proof of the effectiveness of mutual aid programmes."

A few days earlier, on January 22, Mr. Churchill participated in a similar ceremony at the inauguration of the Shadiwal project with the Minister for Fuel, Power and National Resources of Pakistan, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto. Shadiwal is a hydro-electric project on the Jhelum River near Lahore in West Pakistan, generating 12,000 kilowatts of electricity. Mr. Bhutto expressed the "grateful appreciation of the Government and people of Pakistan" for Canada's "liberal assistance", which amounted to some \$3.5 million.

The Goalpara project, a thermal-electric plant near Khulna in East Pakistan generating 17,000 kilowatts, was inaugurated on January 24. Participating in this ceremony with Mr. Churchill was Lieutenant-General Azam Khan, Governor of East Pakistan. In thanking Canada for its assistance, the Governor pointed out the importance of additional power for agricultural and industrial development in the area. Mr. Churchill said he was highly impressed by the urge for progress in Pakistan and would carry back to Canada the assurance that Canadian assistance was being put to good use.

Canada-India Atomic Reactor

The inaugural ceremonies in India began with the formal opening of the Canada-India Atomic Reactor at Trombay, near Bombay, on January 16. The reactor is similar to the NRX reactor at Chalk River, with certain design improvements which make it an even more effective instrument for nuclear research. The Canadian share of the cost of the reactor was \$9.3 million, with the Indian Government bearing the remainder of the total of approximately \$18 million.

Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Canada-India Reactor and accepted on behalf of India the turnover of Canadian assets from Mr. Churchill. The inauguration took place at the same time as a large international scientific gathering being held in India and, as a consequence, representatives of the atomic energy authorities of some 40 countries were present. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., which carried out the reactor project for the Canadian Government, was represented by its president, Mr. J. L. Gray, and Dr. W. A. Lewis.

Asking Mr. Churchill to convey a message of thanks and goodwill to the Canadian Government and people, Prime Minister Nehru spoke of the intimate co-operation of Canada and India in this joint endeavour. He stressed India's determination to develop atomic energy in the interests of peace and he also pledged the use of the reactor for the benefit of other people from Asia and Africa. Mr. Churchill referred to the reactor as one of the most notable fruits of co-operation between India and Canada.

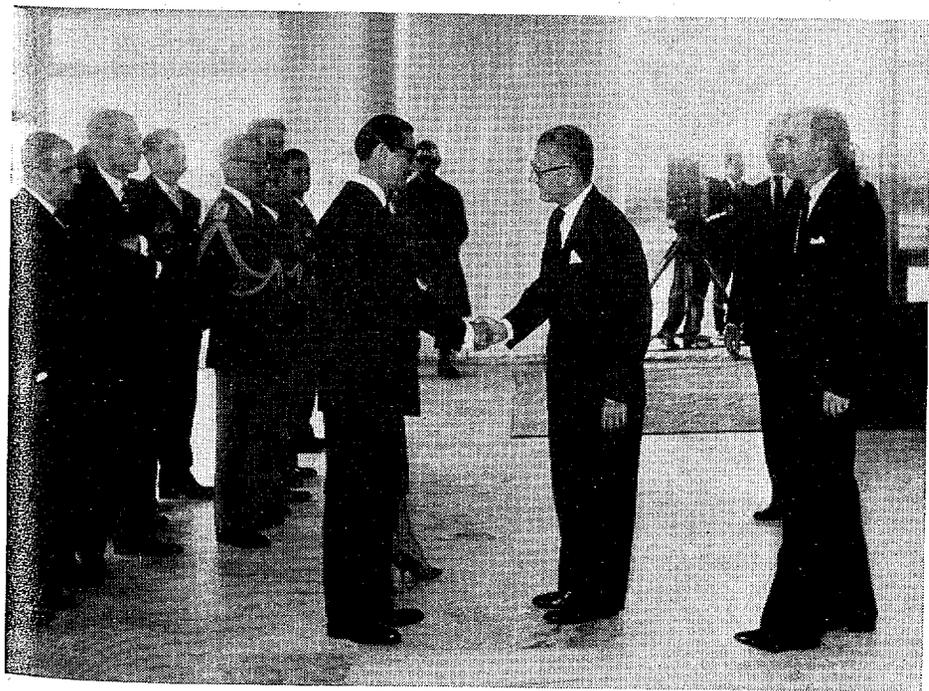
The Kundah project is a large hydro-electric scheme in the Nilgiri Hills of Madras State, in South India. Stages I and II of this project involved the construction of power plants with a capacity of 180,000 kilowatts and the necessary storage and diversion works. Under the Colombo Plan, Canada contributed equipment, materials and engineering services to a value of \$23.5 million.

On January 18, Mr. Churchill formally handed over Canadian assets in the Kundah project to India, represented by the Governor and the Chief Minister of Madras. Noting that this was the largest project in which Canada had participated in India, Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the drive and initiative of the Indian planners and engineers and commented on the friendly, co-operative working relations that had prevailed between the Indian and Canadian engineers. The Minister also participated in the inauguration of work on the third stage of Kundah, and announced that the Canadian Government had agreed to contribute equipment, material and engineering services for Stage III. In the third stage, three additional power houses with a capacity of 185,000 kilowatts will be installed.

Other Forms of Aid

The inauguration of these five projects in India and Pakistan coincides with the tenth anniversary year of the Colombo Plan, which was conceived in 1950 and came into operation in 1951. The hydro-electric projects, with their huge dams and power houses, and the atomic reactor, are perhaps the most spectacular of Colombo Plan aid projects. They symbolize in concrete and steel both the aspirations of the Asian members of the Plan for a better life for their people and Canada's pledge to help them achieve those aspirations. Canada has, however, co-operated in the task of economic development in South Asia in many other ways besides participation in major projects of this kind. Fertilizer, industrial raw materials, transportation equipment, foodstuffs and a variety of other aid to industry and agriculture has been provided to the Colombo Plan countries. In

addition, the exchange of persons through the Colombo Plan has been on a considerable scale. Some 1400 Asians have come to Canada for training and study and several hundred Canadians have served on various assignments in Asia. The genuine warmth of the tributes paid to Canada by the Indian and Pakistani representatives at the recent inaugural ceremonies demonstrated once again how Canadian participation in the Colombo Plan has contributed to the growth of close and friendly relations with the Asian members of the Commonwealth, in addition to the benefits the projects bring to the life of the people in the countries concerned.



Dr. Janio Quadros, inaugurated as the President of Brazil on January 31, 1961, at Brasilia, the new capital, is shown (left) shaking hands with Mr. Jean Chapdelaine, the Canadian Ambassador in Brazil, who presented greetings on behalf of Canada. Mr. Alfonso Arinos, Brazilian Minister of External Relations, and Mr. Robert W. Nadeau, Third Secretary of the Canadian Embassy, are on the extreme left and right respectively.

UNESCO General Conference 1960

The eleventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was held at its headquarters in Paris from November 14 to December 15, 1960. The General Conference, composed of representatives of all member states, meets every two years to review and determine the policies of the organization, and to plan a programme and adopt a budget for the next biennium.

The Chairman of the Canadian delegation, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, gave a report on the conference to the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO at its annual meeting in Toronto in February 1961. The following is an extract from his statement:

As the conference closed, the comment was current that the eleventh session had marked the coming of age of UNESCO. This appraisal, if it over-simplifies the case, does not overstate it. The session came after what the Director-General described as "14 years of patient training". During that period, UNESCO scored many important achievements which, in practical terms, bore the stamp of maturity. At this session, the organization used the language of self-confidence — that of an effective agency of the United Nations with a dynamic approach to the increasing responsibilities entrusted to it. The progress was evident in the jump of the organization's regular budget from \$26 million for 1959-1960 to \$31.5 million for 1961 and 1962; in its planning for a further \$25-million worth of special projects to be carried out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund; in its need for increased personnel, for which the construction of a fourth building was approved. There was evident progress also in the structure of the programme of action which the Director-General, after consultation with the Executive Board and member states, submitted to the conference for review and approval; it revealed the high degree of both resilience and adaptability to new conditions which the organization has to face.

The entry into the organization of the recently-independent African states increased the urgency of the tasks ahead. UNESCO's membership, which was 81 at the opening of the tenth session in 1958, rose, before the close of the 1960 session, to 98 full members and six associate members.

In welcoming the new members, many of the older delegations referred to the 1960 meeting as the "Session of Africa". This was to be borne out in many ways throughout the session in which, after they had found their bearings, the new members played an active and enthusiastic part. Their presence left a deep imprint on the whole proceedings, as the conference assigned top priority to the edu-

cational needs of Tropical Africa. In the circumstances, it was inevitable that, of the various components of UNESCO's rich and somewhat complex programme of activities, education should absorb the greater part of the conference's energies. . .

In a period of rapid expansion in membership, budget and tasks, and faced with an agenda which laid the accent on aid to Africa, particularly in education, the session was characterized by the exceptionally high incidence of political issues which further crowded the agenda. It became apparent soon after the opening of the session that Soviet-bloc members were determined to enlarge the scope of the political debates usually restricted to the issues of Chinese representation, the credentials of the post-1956 Hungarian delegation, and UNESCO's relations with Communist-front organizations. Thus, they injected into the work of the conference, with varying success, discussions on colonialism, disarmament and pacific co-existence. This offensive was combined with a harsh attack on the administration and operation of the organization, containing frequent implications of a pro-Western bias and with proposals for retrenchment and structural reforms. It included the suggestion that the Director-General might be replaced by a tripartite authority representing the socialist countries, the neutralist countries and the countries in the military bloc of the Western powers. Also there were attempts by Cuba to introduce into the debate its differences with the United States.

There were the main problems which contributed to make UNESCO's eleventh session an important and eventful one, and in the next few minutes I shall attempt to elaborate on some of them, particularly on those that would be of special interest to the National Commission.

Education

In primary and secondary education the experience gained since 1956 in the operation of the Major Project for Latin America, together with the findings of regional meetings held recently in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, provided a sound basis for the discussions. It revealed the same essential needs and the same priorities for international action. UNESCO's role will thus be concerned primarily with planning the development of national educational systems so that they are realistically and efficiently administered, inter-relating educational expansion with the plans for the economic and social development of each country, and helping to preserve the specific cultural and moral values of each people. . . .

It was recognized that, in the programme for the next two years, special priority should be assigned to Africa and its pressing needs, especially in secondary education. The United States delegation gave expression to a feeling widespread among delegations in proposing, at the opening of the session, an expenditure of \$1 million for special educational assistance to Africa, over and above the budget submitted by the Director-General, which already provided a substantial measure of assistance. In addition, a draft resolution submitted later by Yugoslavia quickly won extraordinary support and was readily sponsored by 13 states.

It approved an emergency voluntary programme to provide additional funds in the amount of \$2.2 million to be administered by UNESCO in an attempt to meet the most pressing educational needs of Africa. A pledge by the United States delegation of \$1 million toward that fund was followed instantly by further pledges from other members of financial contributions, scholarships, school equipment and printing of textbooks. In the event, more than half of the target had already been reached when the session ended. This demonstration of international solidarity created a deep impression on the new African member states, who had already expressed their heartfelt appreciation of the increased resources allotted to their needs under UNESCO's regular budget. A third contribution by the conference was the drafting of a blueprint of Africa's educational priorities. . . .

The discussion on adult education reflected the impact made by the world conference held in Montreal last August, the results of which were brought to the conference's attention in a resolution jointly sponsored by India, Ceylon, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sudan. As a result of that conference, the struggle against adult illiteracy will be generally intensified.

Much work had already been done by the committee of experts which met in Paris in July 1960 to prepare a draft convention and a draft recommendation against discrimination in education. However, as the instruments involve the philosophy of education, which offers marked differences from one national system to another, many last-minute amendments were submitted, and it was only thanks to the painstaking labour of a working party that the instruments could be voted on at this session. Even so, the convention was deprived of any real binding force through an amendment introduced by the Soviet Union, with the support of the Latin American states, which rejected the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in cases of conflict between states over alleged violations. Appeals to the Court will now be subject to the consent of all the parties involved. The recommendation, the form of international instrument adapted to the constitutional position of federal states like Canada, was approved without reservation.

A special debate was held on a resolution jointly sponsored by India and the United Kingdom. It endorsed the ever-growing emphasis given to education in UNESCO's programme and requested that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be informed that UNESCO considered that aid for educational projects should receive the same consideration as aid for economic development. It is to be hoped that the emphasis which this resolution places on education will not unduly upset the balance which should prevail between the activities of the various departments of the organization.

Natural Sciences

Every delegation seemed to be enthusiastic over the proposed establishment of an International Commission on Oceanography. There were mixed views, however, as to whether UNESCO should be the sole sponsor or whether a proposal by the

Executive Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization for joint FAO-UNESCO sponsorship of a policy committee on oceanography should be pursued. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the General Conference should refer the matter to the Executive Board together with the comments made by various delegations, including reference to the role of the Sub-Committee on Oceanography of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). . . .

In considering the survey of the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences, the conference had before it a basic document dealing with the ten recommendations of the Auger Report, which had been prepared for UNESCO by Professor Pierre Auger as the result of a decision taken at the tenth session, when the General Conference accepted the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that UNESCO prepare a report on this subject. The recommendations contained in the report were used by the Director of the Department of Natural Sciences to formulate a ten-year programme for his department that will endeavour to steer natural-sciences activities into specific fields and to act as a catalyst for international co-operation where it is needed in the carrying out of large-scale programmes.

Social Sciences

As the amount of the budget set aside for social sciences is proportionately small and because the programme as it stands is well organized, proceedings in this field were, on the whole, conducted smoothly and speedily. There were, however, attempts by Soviet-bloc delegations to criticize the programme as unsatisfactory and to have it oriented towards a study of such questions as colonialism, peaceful co-existence and disarmament. On the other hand, many delegations paid tribute to the work done by UNESCO and regretted the insufficiency of financial resources for this part of the programme. As approved by the conference, this includes: aid to international co-operation of experts, improved documentation and statistical work, and the promotion of certain fundamental research projects on the process of urbanization, automation and the peaceful use of atomic energy in their psycho-social effect.

Cultural Activities

One item in the programme of cultural activities was a feature of the session — the international campaign for the safeguarding of the monuments of Nubia, to which a working party of the conference devoted enthusiastic attention. The conference approved the sponsorship given to this campaign by UNESCO and set up a special committee to help collect and utilize contributions in funds, equipment and technicians.

The conference adopted unanimously an international instrument in the form of a recommendation that stresses the role of museums in the cultural life of nations and encourages member states to take whatever means may be at their disposal, in keeping with their constitutions, to render museums accessible to

everyone. It approved the proposal to prepare for the twelfth session a recommendation to promote the safeguarding of the beauty and character of the landscape and instructed that the legislative study be amplified to include the preservation of the beauty of man-made sites.

Launched in 1957 for a period of ten years, the Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values has, in the course of its first four years, proved to have a widely popular appeal in many countries. The Canadian delegation reported to the conference the particularly active role played by the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO in support of this project. In the light of the active participation by many organizations and individuals in Canada, it was gratifying to learn at first hand that the project was regarded with deep satisfaction by its Asian participants.

The conference approved a resolution, submitted by the Canadian delegation, calling for UNESCO's support for the fourteenth annual conference of the International Folk Music Council, which is to be held in Canada next summer with the co-operation of the Canadian Folk Music Society and the assistance of the Canada Council.

Mass Communication

As the result of a request from the Economic and Social Council, UNESCO's role in helping the less-developed countries to build up their press, radio and film facilities is entering a phase of considerable expansion. Regional technical meetings have already been held or are scheduled for Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa, so that the countries in these areas may become acquainted with the requirements for developing a systematic programme. Through expert missions and meetings, UNESCO will help governments and mass media organizations to launch such projects. In addition, with regard to facilities for training in journalism, the organization will extend to Asia its long-term programme, already initiated through the international centre at the Université de Strasbourg and the regional centre at the Central University of Ecuador. These initiatives are in keeping with one of the two information functions of the organization: that of promoting the free flow of information and the development of mass communication methods and techniques.

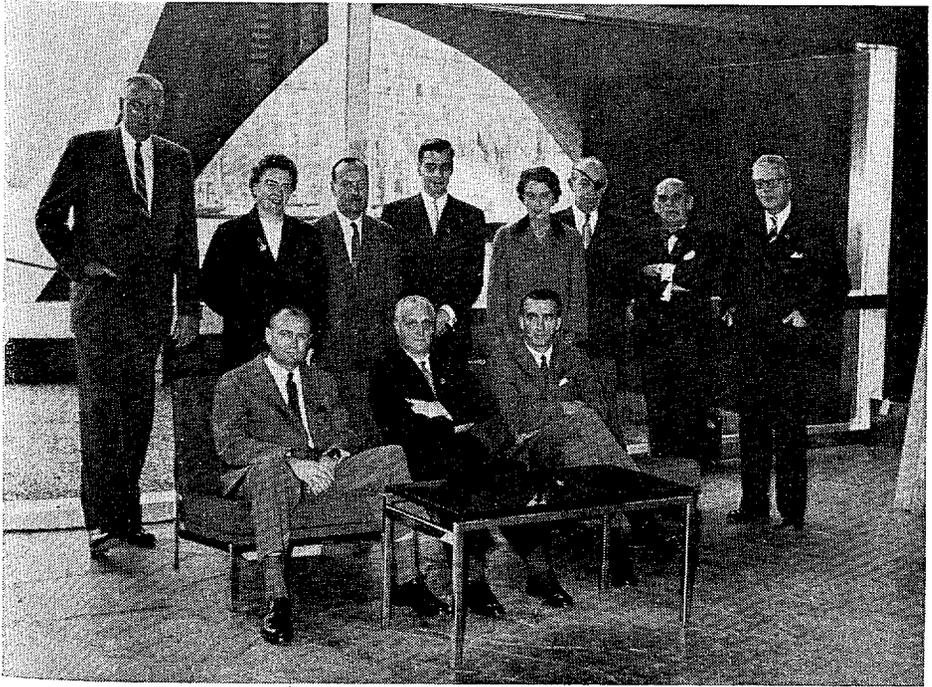
The other information function is related to UNESCO's own aims and activities and thereby devised to further international understanding through publications, films, and radio and TV programmes produced either by its own services or in contract or in co-operation with National Commissions. . . .

A working party was appointed to appraise the changes effected in the structure of the Department of Mass Communication with a view to differentiating more clearly the two functions I have already described. The Programme Commission also devoted a special debate to publications policy. This debate was prompted by a Czechoslovak draft resolution, which called on the Director-General to give equal space in UNESCO publications to articles submitted respec-

tively from the "socialist, neutralist and Western blocs" and criticized him for giving undue preference to the last-named group. Both the criticism and the Marxist carving of the world met with a cold reception in the Commission and a modification of the original resolution was subsequently submitted. After many amendments, the text finally adopted calls on UNESCO to publish material reflecting to a larger extent the diversity of social systems in the world and to devote special attention to issues discussed at the eleventh session.

International Exchange Service

The International Exchange Service is the new name that has been given to what was formerly known as the Exchange of Persons Service. It purports to reflect the



**CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE ELEVENTH SESSION
OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO**

Front Row (left to right) *Mr. Russell MacEwan, M.P.; Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Chairman of Delegation); Mr. Marcel Bourbonnais, M.P.*

Back Row (left to right) *Dr. R. F. Sharp, Superintendent of Schools, Vancouver; Miss Norma Walmsley, Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba; Mr. Eugène Bussière, Secretary, Canadian National Commission for UNESCO; Mr. Pierre Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, Warsaw (Secretary); Miss Mary Q. Dench, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa; Mr. Oakley Dalgleish, Editor and Publisher, The Globe and Mail, Toronto; Major Vincent Price, Q.C., Past President, United Nations Association in Canada, Toronto; Dr. Pierre Gendron, Dean of Science, University of Ottawa.*

Absent, *Mr. Ralph I. Churchill, Financial Adviser, Mr. Lionel V. J. Roy, Canadian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Paris.*

great wealth of technical knowledge the organization has acquired in years of acting as a channel of information on international exchange programmes conducted by national governments or private agencies, and of operating a grants programme of its own. In response to a request from the Economic and Social Council, the conference approved an extension of the documentation activities of the Clearing House to embrace in future all international relations and exchanges. The second of the new tasks assigned to the Service will be the operation (on a two-year experimental basis) at Bois du Rocher — a property near Paris that was given to UNESCO by a Swedish donor — of a centre to provide intensive briefings on all aspects of international service to experts going on missions abroad on behalf of the different agencies of the United Nations system within the framework of the Regular, Expanded Technical Assistance or Special Fund programmes. . . .

The Director-General was authorized to establish for UNESCO a new programme — OPEX — to provide operational and executive personnel to governments of member states. This will be modelled on the OPEX programme of the United Nations and will enable the Director-General to supply on request the temporary services of specialists (teachers, professors, directors of institutions, and other technical personnel) in UNESCO's fields of competence, who will perform duties as servants of the requesting government. He may also provide facilitating services with regard to costs, negotiation of contracts, and the like.

Non-Governmental Organizations

The conference approved increased subventions to international non-governmental organizations to a total of more than \$1.5 million, with special attention to cultural activities, a field in which the co-operation of NGO's is particularly valuable. It also approved a revision of the directives governing UNESCO's relations with NGO's. Under the new directives, organizations that meet certain criteria may be placed in one of three categories, with varying degrees of privilege and obligation. These are Category A — "consultative and associate relations"; Category B — "information and consultative relations" and Category C — "mutual information relationship". Admission to Categories A and B requires the approval of the Executive Board on the proposal of the Director-General, whereas the Director-General is authorized to approve or reject applications for admission to Category C, without reference to the Board.

Headquarters

A few months before the 1960 meeting, the Director-General had informed the Headquarters Committee that, with the accelerated and anticipated expansion in activities, the premises inaugurated only in 1958 were already proving inadequate. After exploring various possibilities, he had come to the conclusion that plans should be drawn up immediately for the addition of a fourth building. Given the urgent tone of this request, the Committee met several times before and during the

session (Finally), by a majority vote, it recommended the addition of a fourth building, and the conference authorized the Director-General to proceed with its construction, preferably on the present headquarters site, at a cost of \$3.5 million. The financial implications in relation to the fourth building will be of the order of \$900,000 for the 1961-1962 *biennium*.

Budget

To finance all these and other projects and operations during 1961 and 1962, the budget sought by the Director-General, with the concurrence of the Executive Board, amounted to \$30.5 million, an increase of more than \$4 million over the 1959-1960 budget. Both the United States and Brazilian delegations rated the budget figures as insufficient to meet urgent needs and separately moved amendments to include additional amounts. It proved possible to reconcile the two moves on the basis of the United States proposal for an added increment of \$1 million to be directed primarily for the development of education in Africa. The original United States resolution planned that the whole increase should go to meet African needs, whereas the Brazilian plan had called for an additional amount to be used not only in Africa but also in Latin America. As a result of this reconciliation, the conference approved the Director-General's figure of \$30.5 million plus a further \$1 million to be allocated by the Commission with special attention to the urgent needs of Tropical Africa.

. . . As finally adopted, the UNESCO budget for 1961-1962 amounts, therefore, to \$31,597,628, plus \$915,600 for a fourth headquarters building, making a total appropriation of \$32,513,228 for the two-year period. In addition, it is expected that the organization will over that period receive from the United Nations up to approximately \$25 million to finance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. Canada, which is subscribing almost \$2 million to the Special Fund and approximately another \$2 million to the Expanded Programme, will contribute 3.01 per cent of the UNESCO portion of the budget on which member states are assessed. The assessment level differs from the spending level because applied against the latter is certain miscellaneous income, including contributions from new member states, from the Economic and Social Council for certain headquarters costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as well as local costs from member states for assistance provided under the participation programme. The assessment level for 1961 and 1962 is therefore \$30,619,283, as compared with the spending level of \$32,513,228.

So ended on December 15 the eleventh session of UNESCO's General Conference, which had to be extended two days beyond its original term in order to complete its heavy agenda. . . . I hope the account I have just given has conveyed to you some idea of the scope not only of the conference, but of the responsibilities and activities of UNESCO itself.

The conference revealed a number of things — increasing recognition on the part of member states that UNESCO has an important role to play, and that its

record of solid achievement in nearly all its fields of endeavour, but particularly in education, has moved it far from the days when it might be criticized for promoting too many nebulous plans. It is apparent that the principle of concentration on major or priority projects is well advanced, and that the programme, while it has achieved considerable stability in continuing activities, is also resilient enough to absorb new proposals of a constructive character. The approach in planning future programmes on the basis of major projects, the conception of improved co-ordination of UNESCO plans with general economic and social development, the general competence of the Secretariat built in many cases on long and useful experience in the service, the ability to mobilize resources to meet conference desiderata, as well as to respond effectively to such crises as arose from the situation in the Congo last summer — all these demonstrate the reasons for giving strong support to an organization which is in a position to assist in solving at least to some extent some of the world's problems. It should not be deduced from this, of course, that support need be uncritical. There is undoubtedly much room for improvement in many of UNESCO's plans and projects as well as in the conduct of its operations. This should not deter us, however, from attempting to adjust those features of the organization that seem to us to call for improvement or from encouraging those activities which we deem to be worthwhile.



Corrigendum

Volume XIII, No. 1, January 1961, p. 13, bottom line: for "was opened in 1928" read "was opened on May 20, 1929".

The "Emergency" in Malaya

SPEAKING to the Toronto Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society on October 24, 1960, the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman said:

Canada has given very considerable help to the Colombo Plan — help from which Malaya has received direct and useful assistance for projects that will be of great and lasting value to us, particularly in our efforts to eradicate the Communist terrorist influence in our country. We have fought them in a shooting war and beaten them and now we are carrying out psychological warfare to wipe them out completely.

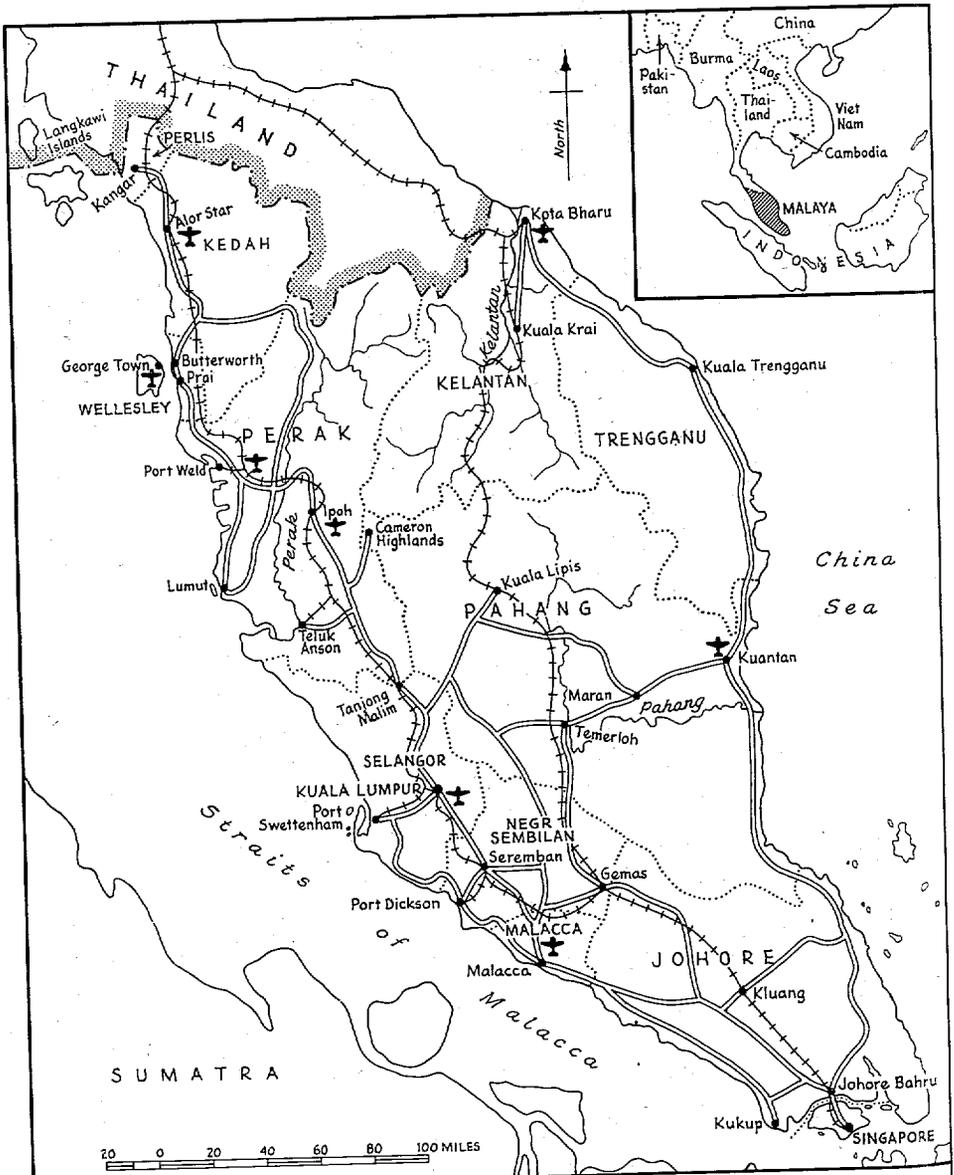
This article reviews the military effort of the Government of the Federation of Malaya to eradicate the Communist terrorist influence in Malaya. It was an armed struggle between Communist terrorists and the British and Malayan security forces. Its length, twice that of the Second World War, resulted from the tenacity of the struggle and the great difficulty in coming to grips with the terrorists deep in the jungle that covers four-fifths of Malaya. Not only was the struggle protracted but it was costly in terms of human suffering and economic waste. More than 11,000 lives were lost. The number of wounded exceeded 6,000. The struggle cost the United Kingdom in the neighbourhood of \$234 million (Canadian) and the Federation Government about the same.

Arrival of the Communists

Communism was first brought to Malaya in 1928 by agents from China, and in 1930 the Malayan Communist Party (MCP) was founded. Late in 1941 the MCP was legalized by the Government in order to enlist its support in the war against the Japanese. This resistance movement was encouraged by the British and arms and supplies were furnished by parachute. The underground section of the Communist resistance movement did not lay down its arms in 1945 but hid them in anticipation of the next phase of its struggle.

Policy of Terrorism

The years immediately following the war were marked in Malaya by change and unrest, especially on the industrial and labour front. The official Communist "line" of these years in most of Asia, however, was that the Communists should co-operate with other political parties, especially with leftist parties, in an attempt to form a "united front". In 1948 the Central Committee of the MCP discarded its largely unsuccessful united-front policy. Three new directives were issued. Stronger measures were called for, so that the logical next step was an "armed struggle". The previous policy was denounced. A tightening of party discipline was demanded. The effect of the new line was immediately seen. A wave of strikes directed at Malaya's rubber and tin industries began in Singapore and spread rapidly into the Federation. Labour was intimidated; rubber factories were burned, contractors, managers and non-strikers were murdered.



The Federation of Malaya

- International Boundary
- State or Settlement Boundary
- Principal Aerodromes . . . ✈
- Railways . . . - - - -
- Main Roads . . . = = = =

State of Emergency Declared

On June 16, 1948, the Government, unable to handle the unrest by normal means and outraged by the brutal murders declared a State of Emergency in Malaya. Normal civil liberties were suspended and wide powers of arrest and detention were assumed by the Government. The authorities immediately arrested 1,100 members of the MCP and its front organizations, but most of the important terrorists slipped through their fingers and went into the jungle.

In the early days of the Emergency the extent and ferocity of the coming struggle were not anticipated. Furthermore, the Government was ill-equipped to combat armed insurrection; hence its measures were necessarily defensive. Recruiting of 30,000 special constables for the police began in June 1948. The army was strengthened and an air headquarters was established by the RAF in Kuala Lumpur. In September of the same year a plan of national registration was put into operation in order to identify the terrorists. By 1949, the security forces were able to start hitting back. The terrorists withdrew deeper into the jungle, leaving "killer squads" at the jungle fringe to maintain contact with MCP helpers in the villages and to engage in attacks and ambushes for arms.

MCP Attempt to Woo Malays

The MCP was aware that its predominantly Chinese membership made its cause unacceptable in multi-racial Malaya. Thus on January 25, 1949, the MCP issued its "Programme of the Malayan Peoples Democratic Republic", which wrapped up doctrinaire Communist intentions in an attractive cover calculated to appeal to all racial groups among the working people. This programme has never been discarded, so that it remains even today the blueprint for the Communist long-term plan for taking over Malaya. To disguise their movement as truly nationalist, the MCP announced that their forces had been formed into the Malayan Races (National) Liberation Army (MRLA) and the so-called "10th Regiment" of Malays was set up in Pahang, the only area in which the MCP made any noticeable headway among the Malay masses.

Cutting MCP Supply Lines

Squatters and other villagers living near the jungle had for some time been giving food supply and information to the terrorists, some through coercion and some voluntarily. In April 1950 Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs was appointed Director of Operations and introduced the "Briggs Plan", which struck at the MCP's weakest point — their supply system. It speeded up the resettlement of squatters in new villages, thus drying up the flow of supplies to the jungle and diminishing the fighting capacity of the terrorists. Hand in hand with the stepping-up of military operations and resettlement, the work of winning the support of the people gathered strength. Information services were re-organized and expanded. Mobile units in increasing numbers visited remote villagers with special films. A Radio Malaya programme, specially designed for the rural population, carried

heartening news to the countryside. In March 1950, the Government organized "anti-bandit month", during which over 500,000 adults actively and voluntarily aided the Government in the war against the terrorists, thus refuting Communist propaganda that the terrorists were supported by the Malayan people.

It is estimated that at the height of the Emergency there were 11,000 armed terrorists. The original intention of the Communists was to disrupt the economic life of the country and bring the Government to its knees. The terrorists attacked rubber estates, tin mines, police posts and villages, shooting, wounding and burning. Ambushes were commonplace on the roads throughout the Federation, trains were blown up, and warehouses burned. For its part, the Government struck at the MCP by controlling food supplies and forcing the terrorists to exhaust their food dumps in the jungle. In some areas guerrilla warfare had to be abandoned in order to rebuild supply lines and step up jungle cultivation.

MCP Abandons All-Out Terrorism

October 1951 was the crucial point in the Emergency. While the world outside was shocked by the murder in ambush of the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, inside the jungle the MCP was beginning to realize that a military victory was by no means assured. The MCP realized that a policy of indiscriminate terrorism had alienated the people and made a mockery of the claim that the war was being fought on behalf of the Malayan masses to rid the Federation of the "colonialist aggressors". The MCP October directive to concentrate on military operations only percolated very slowly through the jungle and led to a gradual but marked decline in incidents so that, by December 1952, attacks on estates and mines were less frequent. By that time General (later Field Marshal) Sir Gerald Templer had taken office. His energy and organizing ability were to prove invaluable in the dual role of High Commissioner and Director of Operations. His programme concentrated on revitalization and re-organization of the police, improvement of intelligence and expansion of the information services and acceleration of the Briggs resettlement plan.

Government Security Structure

During the years 1952-55, the military campaign was intensified and was coupled with an ever-increasing mobilization of resources. Practically all aspects of civil government were subordinated to the one aim of winning a life-and-death struggle. At the top level of the Government's Emergency organization there was a Committee of Cabinet, which assumed responsibility for overall policy. Under this was the Emergency Operations Committee, which included the heads of civil departments and senior military and police officers, having as its chairman the Director of Operations, who was concurrently the commanding officer of the combined military forces. Subordinate to the Emergency Operations Committee were State War Executive Committees in each state, and under them District War Executive Committees in each district. These included army, police and civilian officials at

the state and district levels, and were designed to ensure co-ordination of all branches of government and the immediate and effective implementation of decisions made by the Government and the Emergency Operations Committee.

By 1955 the security forces had demonstrably gained the upper hand through the total mobilization of the energy and resources of the country. The police, police auxiliary, the home guard and the army had become large and effective organizations. A rigid dusk-to-dawn curfew and restrictions on the carrying of food or supplies were in force in areas of maximum security. Areas where these restrictions did not apply owing to the elimination of the terrorists were called "white areas" and by early 1955 small areas along the west coast strip of Malaya, together with most of the northern part of the east coast State of Trengganu, were declared "white".

MCP Seeks Compromise

In 1955 important political and constitutional changes took place in the Federation. In the first nation-wide elections, held in July of that year, the Alliance Party won 51 of the 52 elected seats in the Legislative Council, on a platform of political independence without delay and the end of the Emergency as soon as possible. Tunku Abdul Rahman became Chief Minister and the Federation achieved a considerable measure of responsible government. As the "white" areas spread, the MCP began to put out peace feelers. A meeting between Government representatives and an MCP delegation took place at Baling in Kedah on December 28 and 29, 1955. The MCP demands were not acceptable as they included recognition of the MCP as a political party with the concurrent opportunity to change its military defeat into political victory. Moreover, the terrorists had no intention of accepting the unconditional surrender laid down in any amnesty offered by the Government. The MCP did, however, affirm that when Malaya became independent the Communists would leave the jungle and lay down their arms. This proved to be a rash remark that was later to be thrown back at the MCP with great psychological effect. The meeting broke off. It is significant that it was Tunku Abdul Rahman and Mr. David Marshall of Singapore, both popularly elected leaders, who represented the Federation and Singapore at the Baling Talks, and not representatives of the British Government.

Malaya Gains Independence

Early in 1957 the British Government declared that it no longer considered continuation of the Emergency to be an obstacle in the Federation's advance to complete self-government. August 31, 1957, was set as the date for independence and Malaya announced its intention of becoming a self-governing country within the Commonwealth. The Chief Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, broadcast once more over Radio Malaya an amnesty offer to the terrorists. He called on the MCP to honour its pledge given at the Baling Talks to lay down its arms and end the fighting. The offer was rejected. The Federation of Malaya became an independent

Country as scheduled, with Tunku Abdul Rahman as Prime Minister, and from 1958 the story of the Emergency is virtually one of "mopping up". As the remaining armed terrorists had ceased to pose a serious threat from the military point of view, the Government was able to declare the Emergency ended on July 31, 1960.

There are still an estimated 500 terrorists in the deep jungle along the Malaya-Thailand border and the mopping up continues by the federal army with the continued assistance of Commonwealth troops from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. The jungle area of eastern Kedah and northern Perak remains a "security" area. Even with the co-operation of Thailand, complete elimination of the terrorists will take some time owing to the extreme difficulty of operating in the jungle. It is important to note that, although the Emergency is ended, the Communists have not given up the struggle.

Despite the great cost in human lives and suffering, in economic waste and unproductive expenditure of money, the Emergency has left the Federation with greatly improved communications, a well-trained and well-equipped army and the nucleus of an air force. Perhaps more important, it taught the country how to mobilize its resources. This lesson is now being applied in combating poverty and in raising the standards, both economic and social, of the rural people. Finally, by confronting a country of diverse races and religions with a pressing need for united action, the Emergency taught the value of communal harmony within the framework of an independent democratic system.

Canadian Visit to Africa

The Canadian Ambassador to France, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, recently completed an unofficial goodwill tour of Africa. Besides visiting the ten now independent members of the former French Community and UN Trust Territories formerly under French administration, Mr. Dupuy also visited Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Kenya, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Ghana. In the article that follows, Mr. Dupuy discusses some of the more pressing needs of these new countries and suggests how, in his opinion, the West can help them in their achievement:

IT would be rash to think that six weeks spent travelling across the vast African continent could provide more than a bird's eye view of its physical appearance and a sketchy knowledge of its human problems. However, our mission was privileged to benefit from the experience of the political leaders who welcomed us in the most cordial manner, and from the long practice in African affairs of former administrators, diplomats, business people and, more particularly, missionaries and educators, who have penetrated so deeply into the life and soul of the African populations. Indeed we owe them a debt of gratitude for their confidence and generosity, without which we should scarcely have a basis for our report.

Ethiopian Visit

Our main purpose was to visit the newly-independent French-speaking states; but, since our itinerary took us through countries in various stages of political and social evolution, we thought it useful to contact their respective authorities in order that comparisons might be made. For instance, we stopped in Addis Ababa, the capital of the oldest independent kingdom in Africa, where we had a very rewarding audience with His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, who talked to us about the important role Canada could play on the African continent. We also exchanged views with Cabinet Ministers. Last, but not least, we met some of the Canadian professors, Jesuits and laymen, who helped to found and are still developing University College, which can now be compared with any Western university.

Before going any further, we must pay a tribute to the Canadians, Catholic and Protestant alike, whose faith has led them to devote their lives to extending Christianity and education in Africa.

Canada has every reason to be proud of its sons and daughters who have undertaken this immense task. One only needs to visit secondary, normal and technical schools in Tananarive, Yaoundé, Douala and Lomé, or primary schools all over the continent to realize that our share goes far beyond what could be

expected from a vast young country like Canada. One can therefore speak without exaggeration of a Canadian presence in Africa, which has perhaps gone almost unnoticed in many parts of our country.

Need for Trained Personnel

In all the countries visited, the problem of *cadres* appears of paramount importance. Every African leader, whether he belongs to an old or a newly-born state, agrees that the future of Africa depends on the education and training of civil servants, professors, medical doctors, engineers and technicians of all kinds. This is not to say that primary schools should be neglected, but stress is now put on secondary and university studies. There is no more urgent need. Unfortunately, it can only be met through foreign aid. Present educational institutions will have to be enlarged and new ones created, involving an increasing number of teaching personnel.

Scholarships and fellowships are no less essential, if foreign aid is to help Africa adequately. Whenever there is a university within a reasonable distance (and excellent ones exist in both East and Central Africa and in West Africa), African students could study there first; selected graduates could then be assisted in doing further university work abroad. A score of students from Addis Ababa have thus come to McGill University on Ethiopian and private scholarships and succeeded brilliantly. In the case of countries where secondary and university education is not yet developed, scholarships are the only alternative. Canada can make no better contribution to African stability and development than by opening its institutions to a number of African students. African authorities are ready to furnish details of their needs in the field of education.

Assistance for Specialists

Fellowships will be needed for more advanced African specialists who want to visit or study in Canadian institutions in the fields of agriculture, trade, mining, transport, statistics, scientific research, radio, and television, political science, and so forth. One cannot over-estimate the usefulness of such contacts, since Africa is bound sooner or later to be faced with many of the problems Canada has had to solve in the past.

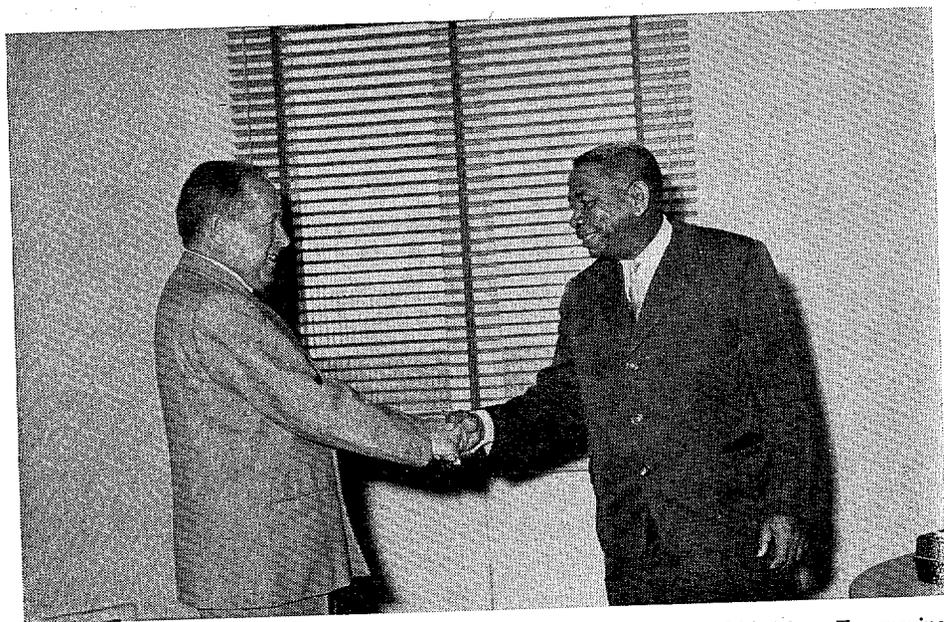
Influence of Cold War

Whether he likes it or not, any objective observer of African affairs has to report that Africa has been affected by the cold war. Psychologically, the Soviet approach is threefold. It is argued that Russia was an under-developed country in 1917 and has been transformed in less than 50 years into one of the most modern and powerful nations. Then why not follow its example? The second line concerns the form of government. It is argued that the Western parliamentary system is the result of a century-old evolution and lacks the authority, the spirit of decisiveness and the efficiency needed by young and vigorous states. Finally there is the old

slogan of colonialism, which is only too well known. The penetration of these ideas varies in accordance with the maturity of the population. Some Africans can be easily influenced through the lavish distribution of well-illustrated pamphlets and periodicals (we have collected specimens of them), showing industrial, agricultural, social and cultural progress in the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. These are supplemented by radio broadcasts, theatre shows (circuses, ballets, operas), sport competitions and well-prepared trade and cultural exhibitions. Texts, often written in local dialects, are composed of the usual Marxist ingredients. Particular attention is paid to the younger generation and its organized movements, which participate regularly in World Youth Congresses behind the Iron Curtain. These are always good occasions for the selection of the more intelligent and flexible delegates for a conducted tour through the Soviet world. Scholarships are offered in large numbers to Africans. To receive the thousands of students from Africa and many other areas of the world a new "University of Friendship" has recently been created in Moscow. Prague is also an active student centre. One can imagine that, whatever the field of study chosen by these young men, they will be properly indoctrinated in order to become privileged party members at every level of life when they return to their country of origin. This is peaceful co-existence, at its best or at its worst.

Caution of African Leaders

It would be wrong, however, to think that most African leaders fall victim to this well-oiled propaganda machinery. Its very perfection shows the extent of Soviet ambitions in Africa. Western colonialism has not been shed to be replaced by a more enslaving one. The story of Hungary is still too recent. We were greatly impressed by the stature of African statesmen. They realize that modernization in Russia and China is mainly due to the massive importation of Western techniques. The same can be done in Africa without making a detour in the East for a rubber stamp. As to the system of government, it will be up to the national authorities to decide the degree to which the best-trying elements of Western democracy can be used with profit during the building period, but almost everywhere freedom remains the objective. The future would certainly appear brighter if it were not for the East-West struggle. Newly-independent states would much prefer to concentrate on their respective problems without being invited to take sides. It is a great temptation when there is so much to achieve in weak countries to ask for aid from both East and West, while trying to avoid definite commitments. This is a dangerous game, as shown by President Bénes' precedent. Even leaders well known for their Marxist background stated firmly that their policy was inspired by local conditions and not borrowed from the East, notwithstanding the presence of a number of Communist missions on their soil and their apparently pro-Communist votes in the United Nations or elsewhere. Be that as it may, there seems to be a general awareness in African official circles of the danger that their under-populated continent might one day be submerged by a Chinese tidal wave that would bring them the worst enslavement of history.



Mr. Pierre Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to France, is greeted during his visit to Tananarive, Malagasy Republic, by the Vice-President of the Government, Mr. Tsiebo Calvin.

What policy would the new African states wish their friends to adopt and follow towards Africa? Certainly a policy of co-operative friendship that would leave them masters of their own affairs. In the long run, interference is bound to fail on either side. Therefore, let them face their responsibilities alone. Then, if and when they take the initiative of asking for advice or aid, we should do our best, if we agree that the proposal is reasonable, to make a favourable decision without undue delay and without asking for the completion of too many forms.

Health Programmes Needed

Education should have first priority. Next in importance is health. Although marvellous victories have been registered against tropical diseases, such as sleeping sickness, leprosy and malaria, there is still much to be done if the African is to receive a fresh demographic impulse. We have seen with pride the work done in African hospitals, dispensaries and mobile medical units by white doctors and nurses. This is an aspect of "colonialism" which is now seldom mentioned, but the average African will never forget this heaven-sent fraternity. Malnutrition remains a big problem, which the FAO is trying to solve. However, it requires more than an international organization can do, as efficient as it may be. The present emigration from country life to town suburbs is certainly not helping things. It involves the rupture of the old protective cells that were the family and the village. Young folk attracted by the hope of higher salaries often become

unemployed, falling an easy prey to moral diseases, alcoholism and prostitution. It is still time to save them through a well-balanced agricultural policy.

Africa is still 90 percent rural and is bound to look to agriculture and cattle breeding for its sustenance for a long time to come. Huge rivers cross the continent with rapids and falls that could be dammed to permit the irrigation of vast areas. Of course, conditions vary from country to country, but it is the opinion of the leaders that the volume of African crops could be multiplied several times while improving in quality. Mechanical equipment will have to be imported on a huge scale and we have heard interesting comparisons in favour of Canadian material. Much will depend on transport facilities for the distribution of food-stuffs and their preservation in cold-storage. At the moment, air-freight services are used for shipment of meat, fish and perishable luxury produce, but the system is too costly to be expanded on a large scale. If the standard of living of the average African is to be raised, infrastructure investments will have to be provided either through international bodies or through bilateral agreements. African governments would like both channels to be used at the same time.

Important foreign concerns are already successfully operating in Africa, particularly in the mining field, such as the Aluminum Company of Canada. As prospecting goes on, larger projects are bound to be developed, provided confidence prevails between investors and the governments concerned. At this stage, however, infrastructure schemes are perhaps likely to contribute more rapidly to the social and political evolution of the African masses than the importation of highly-mechanized industries using very limited labour. It is of the utmost importance that, in order to protect the stability and steady growth of the new African states, populations should, year after year, notice a constant improvement in their living conditions. Africa is still a classless continent. The lesson of the last century should teach us to avoid the creation of an African proletariat. Let us be sensible enough to remember it.

Capital Required

The future of these new nations depends on capital, plenty of capital in every form, but it will depend even more on the goodwill and comprehension of their real friends. The gravest error would be to encourage the transformation of the African continent into a new America or a new Russia. Africa has personality of its own, rich in human virtue. Outside help will serve Africa to the extent to which it aids the continent to find itself and its place in the world. The African has already demonstrated his ability to survive an impact of natural forces, both creative and destructive, which does not exist in this form anywhere else on our planet. Indeed, he has done more than survive. He has mastered these forces and finds in them inspiration for spiritual values and for the development of a particularly African culture. Thus can he contribute to the greatness of our common heritage.

Canada and Cuba

CANADA'S official ties with Cuba are of fairly long standing. Cuba opened its first consulate in Canada in 1903, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Canada opened a trade office in Cuba six years later. The two countries have maintained normal trade relations since that time and Cuba has become a traditional market for certain Canadian products, notably fish and potatoes. Diplomatic relations were established in 1945 and Canada continues to behave towards the Republic of Cuba in a manner consistent with the accepted rules of intercourse between states.

During the past year a tense situation has developed in the Caribbean, largely as a result of rapid and fundamental changes in Cuban domestic and foreign policies. Cuba's traditional connections with neighbouring countries, especially with the United States, have been seriously affected by the establishment of new bonds with Eastern European countries and mainland China.

Canadian Policy

On December 12, 1960, Prime Minister Diefenbaker told the House of Commons that the Canadian Government would keep a careful watch on the situation and follow policies it considered likely to be constructive. He added that Canada wished to maintain the kind of relations with Cuba that were usual with the recognized government of another country.

The United States imposed an embargo on trade with Cuba on October 19, 1960. United States authorities explained that this action was made necessary by the "arbitrary, illegal and discriminatory" measures taken by the Cuban Government against United States citizens and interests in Cuba. Canada could not justify an embargo or measures similar to those taken by the United States on this basis, for the treatment accorded to Canadians and Canadian interests in Cuba has not been of a similar nature.

Canada is not a state-trading country and the Canadian Government does not normally direct or control the transactions of Canadian investors and traders. Since it has not been considered appropriate to prohibit the shipment of non-strategic goods of Canadian origin to Cuba, Canadian businessmen remain free to engage in legitimate commercial activities in that country.

Canada-Cuba Trade

One consequence of the United States embargo has been to direct more than usual attention to Canadian-Cuban trade. In his statement to the House of Commons on December 12, Mr. Diefenbaker made it clear that there was no basis for the fear sometimes expressed that Canada might allow the United States embargo to be circumvented by trans-shipment through Canada. Goods of United States origin which were freely exported to Canada might not be re-exported from

Canada to Cuba without individual export permits, and permits were only issued for such goods as might still be exported directly from the United States to Cuba. The Prime Minister also repudiated the suggestion that Canada wished to make a quick profit at the expense of the United States. The Canadian Government has not placed any restrictions on the export to Cuba of Canadian goods of a non-strategic nature, but there is no evidence at present to suggest that any spectacular increase in the volume of Canadian-Cuban trade is likely.

Canadian exports to Cuba showed a moderate rise in the two months following the imposition of the United States embargo. During November and December 1959 Canada's exports to Cuba totalled \$3.14 million; during the same months in 1960 Canada's exports were valued at \$3.86 million. However, Canada's yearly exports to Cuba declined from \$15.18 million in 1959 to about \$13 million in 1960.

The Prime Minister pointed out, in a statement to the press on December 23, that, in maintaining this peaceful trade, Canada had simply followed common international practice. No country except the United States has placed a comprehensive ban on trade with Cuba. Embargos and trade controls are powerful and sometimes double-edged weapons. As a country that lives by international trade, Canada cannot lightly resort to the weapons of a trade war.

Controls on Strategic Materials

Nevertheless, certain controls on military and strategic material apply to Canadian trade with Cuba under existing regulations. The Canadian Government has not licensed for export to Caribbean countries, including Cuba, any shipment of arms, ammunition, military or related equipment, or material of a clearly strategic nature. This is consistent with Canada's general policy of refraining from the export of such goods or commodities to areas of tension anywhere in the world.

The Canadian Government is also exercising a tight control over the export of goods, such as aircraft engines, that may, in certain circumstances, have a strategic significance. Individual permits are required for such exports, and permits are issued or refused depending on whether the goods concerned are judged to have a strategic significance in the relevant circumstances.

Mr. Diefenbaker outlined the position of the Canadian Government regarding relations with Cuba in his statement to the House of Commons on December 12:

We respect the views of other nations in their relations with Cuba just as we expect that they respect our views in our relations. I would add that it is our hope that, in so far as mutually beneficial economic relations are maintained or developed, conditions in Cuba may be eased and the general relations of Western countries with Cuba may be promoted.

External Affairs Finances

THE functions of the Finance Division of the Department of External Affairs in general terms are as follows:

- (a) The co-ordination of Departmental efforts accurately to assess financial requirements and responsibility for preparation of estimates;
- (b) The allocation and control of funds appropriated by Parliament for Departmental operations;
- (c) The preparation of such directives as are necessary to ensure an application, throughout the Department, of the Financial Administration Act and a very long series of subsidiary control regulations which have been promulgated thereunder;
- (d) The rendering of assistance to all Departmental Divisions in developing systems and procedures to meet special requirements in the financial aspects of their daily operations;
- (e) Liaison with the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Auditor General and Treasury Board staff on the audit, processing, clarification and reporting of Departmental expenditures.

Estimates Procedure

The main estimates are planned to cover requirements for the full course of the fiscal year for all programmes that have been authorized prior to the preparation of the estimates. They do not provide for new functions or programmes that have not been specifically approved by Cabinet or by the Treasury Board. The estimates include only those estimated amounts for which disbursements are to be made during the current fiscal year. Estimated amounts are determined as accurately as possible, in view of the circumstances existing when calculations are made, on the expected cost of each operation, function or service comprising the various items of the estimates of the Department.

Departmental estimates can be divided roughly into three groups: those dealing with personnel establishments, those that concern operational and capital programmes, and those pertaining to Canada's participation in international organizations and related programmes.

Personnel Establishments

The first category deal with personnel establishments. After careful examination within the Department, proposed changes in established positions are referred to an interdepartmental committee consisting of members of the Department, a representative of Treasury Board and a representative of the Civil Service Commission acting as Chairman. The recommendations of this committee, when endorsed by the Minister and the Civil Service Commission, are submitted to

Treasury Board when the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year are under consideration. New positions cannot, of course, be used for recruiting and promotion purposes until the estimates have received Parliamentary approval.

Operational and Capital Programmes

The second class of estimates — those dealing with operational and capital programmes of the Department — follows a different procedure of computation. In late summer, each post abroad and each division of the Department is requested to submit in detail its proposed financial needs for the coming year, itemized by each object of expenditure. These are examined in the Department in the light of the rate of current expenditure, anticipated future costs and the real continuing need of the service, operation or project. Tentative estimates for these items are then compiled and submitted to a group of senior officials of the Department for agreement on final figures to be submitted as Departmental estimates.

International Activities

The final category of estimates — those dealing with Canada's participation in international organizations and related programmes — is dealt with in still a different manner. Assessments for membership and budgetary contributions in international organizations in which the Canadian Government has decided to participate are categorical in the nature of their commitments and therefore represent firm items of proposed expenditure. New commitments, in the form of contributions or grants to international programmes or organizations, are decided upon during the course of the year in concert with the Department of Finance and *after* Cabinet approval of the proposed participation. This final category of expenditures represents by far the largest part of the estimates.

Cast in final form, the estimates are recommended by the Secretary of State for External Affairs to the Treasury Board, where they are examined and scrutinized. At the conclusion of the Board's deliberations they appear, with any further changes, in the form of the Main Estimates Blue Book. Supplementary estimates are dealt with in a similar manner but on a smaller scale, and cover only those items that were underestimated or unforeseen at the time of the preparation of the main estimates.

Standing Committee on External Affairs

After printing, the estimates are tabled in the House of Commons. Thereafter it is "resolved" by the House that 35 members of Parliament compose the Standing Committee on External Affairs, these are listed by name (a quorum being 10), and it is "ordered . . . that the Committee be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to it by the House, and to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records." The House subsequently orders that the estimates of the Department of External Affairs be withdrawn from the Com-

mittee of Supply and referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs. At the first meeting of the Committee, the members elect a chairman. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and certain officials of the Department attend the meetings of the Committee. The Secretary of State for External Affairs usually makes an opening statement. Thereafter questions are asked by members of the Committee and information provided by those in attendance from the Department. Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence are printed, indicating the names of witnesses appearing before the Committee. Fifteen meetings were held by the Committee on the 1960-61 estimates before recommending them to the House for approval on April 27, 1960.

When the estimates of the Department are considered by the House for final approval the Secretary of State for External Affairs makes an opening statement on the international situation. Thereafter Members of the House discuss matters relative to the Department. In line with the usual custom when estimates of the departments of government are under discussion in the House, the Secretary of State is assisted by two Departmental officials available on "the floor of the House".

Growth of Department

The activities of the Department have increased steadily in the post-war period, resulting in an increase in Canada's representation abroad owing to exchange of diplomatic missions with many countries. In addition, Canada, as a member of the United Nations and various international organizations and agencies, has financial obligations as a member nation. A further area of financial responsibility is in the field of economic aid and assistance.

The following statement on the estimates for the fiscal years indicated gives some indication of the financial obligations of the Department:

| (1) Fiscal Year | (2) Total Amt Voted | (3) | | (4) Number of Missions Abroad |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Assessment and Grants to International Organizations — Aid Programmes Included in Col. (2) | | |
| 1946-47 | 6,805,245 | 1,395,050 | | 23 |
| 1948-49 | 16,107,423 | 8,130,600 | | 37 |
| 1950-51 | 22,930,237 | 15,072,353 | | 47 |
| 1952-53 | 41,220,931 | 30,538,261 | | 49 |
| 1954-55 | 45,247,596 | 32,435,989 | | 57 |
| 1956-57 | 61,880,603 | 46,532,616 | | 61 |
| 1958-59 | 93,093,007 | 75,971,034 | | 62 |
| 1960-61 | 98,800,655 | 79,150,204 | | 67 |

The above figures indicate an increase of \$91,995,410 in 1961 over the 1946-47 estimates. Of the estimates tabled for 1946-47, approximately 63 percent of the

total related directly to the operational expenses of the Department and the balance of 37 per cent represented contributions to international organizations and foreign aid. Of the estimates tabled for 1960-61 approximately 20 per cent of the total related to the operational expenses of the Department, while the remaining 80 per cent covered contributions to international organizations and foreign aid. Operational costs in 1960-61 increased 459 per cent over the 1946-47 costs, and the contributions and aid category in 1960-61 increased 3,139 per cent over the 1946-47 figure. Authorized personnel establishments in 1949-50 totalled 1,292 employees as opposed to 2,018 employees in 1960-61, showing an increase of 56 per cent in the past ten years.

The printed main estimates for 1960-61 totalled \$5,740,168,920, of which \$83,940,610, or 1.46 per cent was voted for External Affairs.

Finance—General

If the estimates have not been passed by the House before April 1 each year, the Department operates financially on "interim supply" voted by the House. Interim supply is usually 1/12 of the funds estimated in each vote and 1/12 is released monthly until such time as the estimates are passed by the House.

It is at this time that the Finance Division enters the second phase of its duties, the annual expenditure of monies voted by Parliament and the collection of revenue. Broadly speaking, Departmental expenditures fall under the following heads: Departmental Administration (running of the home office), Representation Abroad — Operational, Representation Abroad — Capital (construction, acquisition etc.), Contributions to International Economic and Special Aid Programmes, and Payments to International Organizations and Programmes. Revenue is derived from the sale of passports and collection of consular fees (approximately \$785,000 annually).

The expenditure and revenue functions are governed by many and varied regulations and directions. The form of executive regulations and directions is dependent on their origin — the Governor-in-Council, the Cabinet or the Treasury Board; they emerge as Orders-in-Council, Cabinet Directives and Treasury Board Minutes or Directives. When situations arise that are not fully covered by existing authorities, it is necessary to seek executive authority, usually by recommendation to the Treasury Board. The function of the Treasury Board is "to act as a committee of the Privy Council on matters relating to finance and the Administration of the Public Service". The Board is established by authority of the Financial Administration Act and is composed of the Minister of Finance as Chairman, and five members of the Privy Council.

The activity of the Finance Division ranges from payments to international organizations, foreign aid, travel and removal, etc., arrangements for Canadian participation in international conferences, to collection of refunds by distressed Canadians abroad, etc. The Division's responsibility in these matters is one of financial administration rather than accounting. The Comptroller of the Treasury

stations in the Department a Chief Treasury Officer and staff responsible for: "1. The application of sound accounting principles and efficient accounting practices. 2. The control of issues or payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 3. The interpretation of statutes and appropriations. 4. Advising and co-operating with departments". It is in the office of the Chief Treasury Officer that accounting records, cheque issue, mission accounts and related documents are kept.

A representative of the Auditor General is also stationed in the Department.

The salary and allowances paid monthly to members of the Foreign Service abroad are recorded and paid out by Canadian dollar cheque. The personal financing of employees abroad is, therefore, a matter for individuals in conjunction with their Canadian bank. On the official side, each mission maintains an account at a local bank. Signing officers are designated for each post, and funds are transferred from Ottawa to the post monthly. Each post abroad pays locally for the day-to-day operation, including payment of office rent, locally-engaged staff, cost of repair and upkeep, etc. A monthly accounting is forwarded by posts abroad and is subject to audit by the Office of the Chief Treasury Officer in Ottawa.

External Affairs in Parliament

Prime Minister Visits Washington

The following statement was made to the House of Commons by Mr. Diefenbaker on February 20:

I am deeply grateful to the House for giving me the opportunity to make a statement on the meeting which the Secretary of State for External Affairs and I had earlier today with President Kennedy and the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Dean Rusk.

I shall begin by reading the text of the communiqué which was issued at the conclusion of the meeting, for it sets forth in general the nature of the discussions which took place:

President Kennedy and Prime Minister Diefenbaker met today in Washington to discuss informally a wide range of international problems as well as bilateral questions of interest to the two countries. The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, and the United States Ambassador-designate to Canada, Mr. Livingston Merchant, assisted in these discussions together with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, and the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Arnold Heeney.

The President and the Prime Minister welcomed this early opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between neighbours, in a tradition consistent with the long and intimate association between the peoples of the United States and Canada.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed defence and security problems in all their aspects. They reaffirmed their purpose to work together for peace and freedom in the world. They expressed their readiness to co-operate whole-heartedly with all countries which sincerely seek this objective whatever the difference in approach or outlook. They recognized the central importance of the United Nations, as well as the essential role of direct diplomatic negotiation, in the pursuit of peaceful settlements. They agreed on the need to work steadily towards effective agreements under international control in the field of disarmament.

In reviewing bilateral questions of interest to the two countries, emphasis was placed upon the various consultative arrangements of a formal and informal character which have been developed between the United States and Canada as a valuable supplement to the traditionally close and friendly relations between the two governments. The President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction that joint meetings are about to take place in Canada between members of both Houses of the federal legislatures of the two nations.

The President and the Prime Minister re-emphasized the importance of close consultation on economic matters. They announced that the Joint United States-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs will meet in Washington on March 13. This Joint Committee at Cabinet level has been of great value over the years in furthering understanding between the two governments on questions affecting economic relations of the two countries.

I wish now to elaborate on the text of the communiqué by giving the House something of the atmosphere and substance of the meeting. I would emphasize at once that I found on the part of the President and the Secretary of State not only an attitude of the utmost friendliness but an obvious desire to assure the maintenance and continuance of the good relations which prevail between the United States and Canada. For my part, having had this opportunity to sit down with President Kennedy in a common, informal examination of the issues which face

our countries, I have returned to Ottawa reinforced in my conviction that with good will and constructive endeavour on both sides there is no problem which we cannot surmount.

Our discussion began with a general review of the international situation. Naturally, the House will realize that I cannot go into detail, but there are certain subjects that should be mentioned.

The problem uppermost was the situation in the Congo and in particular in proceedings which are now taking place in the United Nations. Canada and the United States share the same aims in this complicated and dangerous crisis. We are agreed on the importance of preserving the independence and the integrity of the Congo and on the vital necessity of avoiding civil war in that country. We are agreed that in order to keep the Congo out of the cold war it is imperative to support the United Nations fully. Only in this way will it be possible for the Congolese, in freedom and without violence, and without interference from the outside, to re-establish the internal stability of their country and to provide a new cement to the structure of their institutions so as to work out their political destiny.

We looked at the situation in Laos where Canada, as a member of the International Supervisory Commission, has had a direct interest for some years. There have been developments there over the weekend. These and related developments were discussed, in general terms, with particular reference to the declaration of policy made yesterday by the King of Laos.

As to NATO, the President and I agreed that the United States and Canada, with all member nations, must collaborate in the work of building up the cohesion and unity of the alliance. I drew the President's attention to my continuing view that there are certain problems facing NATO which will require the attention of heads of government as soon as it is possible for them to be assembled.

In the field of joint defence on the North American continent we discussed a number of current questions, including in particular the Canada-United States defence production sharing programme.

We also dealt in a general way with the economic field, not going into detail, however, because, as I mentioned earlier, there will be a meeting within the next three weeks of the Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs at Cabinet level.

We discussed the problem of international surpluses and the Food-For-Peace programme which is now also receiving the attention of the United Nations.

With regard to trade, I gave the President an explanation of Canada's view on trade between our countries and the importance which we attach to improving the trading position of Canada in relation to the United States.

We also discussed the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and I informed the President that the Canadian Government would shortly be submitting the OECD Convention to Parliament for approval. The President assured me that he shared the Canadian view regarding the importance of this Convention which is now receiving Congressional consideration.

... No one could meet with the President without being impressed by his broad and far-sighted view of international affairs. The President and his senior colleagues demonstrated in every way an understanding interest in the relations between our countries. The President revealed a ready desire to preserve the distinctive quality of the Canadian-United States partnership, with each nation discharging its responsibility toward the attainment of the common purpose and without the sacrifice of sovereignty by either country.

In the past we have had the privilege of hearing Presidents of the United States speak to the Senate and Members of the House of Commons. We have heard President Truman, and President Eisenhower, and I am happy at this time to announce that I extended an invitation—one with which I hope this House and the other place will agree—to President Kennedy on behalf of the Canadian Government to visit Canada at some convenient time before the end of the current session of Parliament. The President advised me that he would be glad to accept this invitation, subject to the determination of a time convenient to both our countries.

The arrangements for the visit will be proceeded with through diplomatic channels. In extending the invitation I expressed the hope that he would mark his



The Prime Minister of Canada confers with the President of the United States. Seated (left to right): Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Diefenbaker, and Mr. Howard Green, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs. Standing (left to right): Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State; Mr. Arnold Heeney, Ambassador of Canada to the United States; Mr. Livingston T. Merchant, Ambassador of the United States to Canada.

first visit to our country as President by consenting to address a joint session of Parliament.

To summarize my remarks, I am more than ever convinced of the value of these informal meetings. There is something about our relationship which might well be a model for other nations in the world, as exemplified in the manner which was so evident today when we met together and discussed the problems which face our respective countries. Where there is disagreement we endeavour by mutual concession to arrive at a basis for amicable settlement, thereby epitomizing something which is so necessary in the world today.

This meeting should not be measured in terms of its duration or in the number of flags unfurled but in the opportunity it offered for better acquaintanceship, better understanding and also for making possible a discussion of common problems in a businesslike and informal manner appropriate to the closest of neighbours and friends.

To me this was a revealing and exhilarating experience. The President of the United States has the kind of personality that leaves upon one the impression of a person dedicated to peace, to the raising of economic standards not only in his own country but in all countries, and to the achievement in his day of disarmament among all the nations of the world.

Crisis in Laos

In reply to a question on February 1 as to the accuracy of a "radio report" that "efforts to reactivate the International Supervisory Commission for Laos have not succeeded" and of a news statement that "India attributes this failure to the course taken by Canada", the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, said:

I did not hear the radio report in question, but it is quite inaccurate on both counts. The fact is that at the moment the Soviet Union, which was one of the two co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference, the other being the United Kingdom, is considering a draft letter to the Government of India asking that Government to name the chairman of the Laos Commission and have him go to Laos in an endeavour to get the consent of the King of Laos to the return of the Commission to that unhappy kingdom. If that consent is given by the King of Laos, then the Commission will be reconvened at once. Canada is ready to name the Canadian Commissioner.

Incidentally, Canada played quite a significant part in bringing about agreement on this draft letter. The reason for delay at the moment is that the Soviet Government has not yet replied to the suggested letter put forward by the Government of the United Kingdom, although the letter has been in the hands of the Soviet Government for the matter of a week or ten days.

On February 22, Mr. Green gave the House the following report on the situation in Laos:

There have been two developments of major significance in respect of Laos during the last few days. The first was that the Soviet Union replied on February 18 to the proposals made by the United Kingdom about the reconvening of the International Supervisory Commission for Laos. These exchanges between the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference—that is the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union—are, of course, confidential, and must remain so until the co-chairmen decide to make them public. I can, however, say that further discussions between the co-chairmen appear likely. Canada has, of course, a direct interest in the outcome of these discussions because . . . we are willing, if the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference so request, and subject to the agreement of the King of Laos, to appoint a Canadian representative to the Commission.

The second development was a declaration on February 19— one day later— by the King of Laos in which he pointed out that the policy of the Royal Laotian Government is one of non-alignment, non-interference and good neighbourliness; that is to say a policy of neutrality. Further, the King appealed to all countries to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos, and to renounce all intervention in the internal affairs of the kingdom, even in the form of aid if not sanctioned by international agreements. He went on to express the hope that Cambodia, Burma and Malaya, all close neighbours, would form a Commission to proceed to Laos in order to establish that the country threatens no one and aspires solely to peace. The purpose of the Commission would be to take action to denounce all foreign intervention, direct or indirect, which would imperil the kingdom's independence, integrity and neutrality.

I should like to remind the House that the maintenance of the sovereignty, independence, unity and integrity of Laos, and peace and stability in Southeast Asia, are objectives which Canada has sought to promote for many years. In line with this policy, Canada welcomes the declaration of neutrality made by the King of Laos on behalf of his Government and his people, and will continue to respect and support the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of the kingdom, as it has in the past.

With these two suggestions having been made the situation is unclear at the moment. It may be that there will have to be some joining together of the two proposals, but at the present time I am not sure just what will happen with regard to the Commission in respect of Laos.

Commonwealth and Disarmament

Questioned on February 3 about "Canada's attitude regarding the reported suggestion that, when Prime Minister Macmillan visits the United States early in

April, he will take with him a detailed Commonwealth disarmament plan", Mr. Diefenbaker replied:

. . . The Conference meets for the purpose of the exchange of ideas, not for the determination of policy. Indeed, each of the nations of the Commonwealth determines its policies for itself. I would fear greatly if at any time the Prime Ministers' Conference were to arrive at the conclusion that an announcement of a united policy should be made. The danger of so doing, would be to create internationally a conception of the Commonwealth as an operative bloc.

Having said that, may I add that so far as disarmament is concerned all the nations of the Commonwealth are united in their desire to achieve disarmament to the end that the load of expenditures which today rests on all nations may be relieved and international tension may be diminished.

In so far as the Conference is concerned, there have been exchanges of views on disarmament, and the Canadian Government would like to see included in these exchanges and consultations consideration of the role of the middle and smaller powers in disarmament. Canada . . . under the vital leadership of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has taken the lead in the United Nations and in the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

The House will recall that the Canadian disarmament resolution, which the Canadian Delegation will pursue when the United Nations General Assembly resumes in March, had two main objectives: to make provision for an active role for the middle and smaller countries in disarmament within the United Nations, and to bring about a resumption of disarmament negotiations.

In so far as the objective of attaining disarmament is concerned, all the nations of the Commonwealth are in agreement, but I would make very clear that each nation speaks for itself. None of the nations can speak for the others on any matter connected with the individual responsibility and independence of the nations composing the Commonwealth.

A question on February 8 concerning the report that Mr. Macmillan intended "to attempt to organize a Commonwealth policy on disarmament at the Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers" and the response of the Canadian Government to this report, elicited the following reply from Prime Minister Diefenbaker:

. . . I have received no indication that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom . . . "intends to organize a Commonwealth policy on disarmament". Such a course, I think, would be foreign to the relationship among the countries of the Commonwealth. However, it is the practice of these conferences to endeavour to arrive at a consensus of opinion on various issues that are of importance to the various nations comprising the Commonwealth family.

One of these issues is the question of disarmament, which I know will receive full attention from those in attendance at that Conference. As I said the other day—I believe on February 3— . . . in our discussions I do not think it would be

appropriate to attempt to arrive at a common policy applicable to all parts of the Commonwealth. We will discuss, consider, and I am sure agree on the need of furthering every effort toward disarmament. That has been the purpose of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom throughout the last several years, particularly evidenced by the fact that he has sought the closest relationships between East and West consistent with the maintenance and preservation of freedom. That has been the attitude of this Government, as I stated the other day, and that is the attitude of the other governments of the Commonwealth. My hope is that in the discussions to be held all of us will be able to attain a unity in our objectives without in any way interfering with the basic principles of the Commonwealth.

Canadians in the Congo

Asked on February 27 whether he had anything to tell the House of Commons about the reported mistreatment by Congolese troops of Canadians attached to the United Nations force in the Congo, Mr. Diefenbaker replied:

. . . Since this matter covers two departments, perhaps it would be in order for me to give a reply. The House is, of course, aware of reports to the effect that Canadian and other UN personnel were attacked and beaten by Congolese soldiers last night in the vicinity of Leopoldville. I am informed that none of these men was seriously injured and that no Canadian personnel are at present being detained.

The House, I am sure, will join me in deploring these incidents. Urgent inquiries have been made of the United Nations Secretary-General, and the Government's deep concern has been expressed that Canadian military personnel serving with the United Nations forces in the Congo should have been subjected to this kind of assault and indignity. As of this moment, the Secretary-General has not received an official report on what took place, but he has been made aware of the Government's request for an immediate investigation.

In addition to the action in question, two members of the Canadian Provost Corps were arrested while on duty in Leopoldville but released after a short period and without injury. This is in addition to the troops who were taken into custody in the incident I described earlier. They were jostled about but not seriously hurt, and were released after a short time. I should remind the House, too, that according to reports received it was not only Canadians who were the victims of such treatment. The United Nations Command immediately issued a warning to the Congolese army and the responsible authorities that such attacks would not be tolerated.

The House will understand, however, that the situation being grave and changing from hour to hour, there is little further one can say at this time. I do want to make one thing clear, and it is this. The United Nations operation in the

Congo must be upheld, fraught though it is with risk for all of those who are carrying out their duties there. I am sure the House would wish me to express the sympathy of the Canadian people to the families of those Canadians who were attacked, and to couple therewith the admiration of Canadians for those who are serving Canada under such difficult circumstances.

Replying to further questioning concerning the circumstances under which UN armed personnel might defend themselves from attack, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Harkness, made the following remarks:

. . . They have, I think, authority to fire if they are personally attacked. However, under circumstances such as these where, as I understand it, a patrol of Congolese soldiers stops a jeep which has two or four Canadian soldiers in it, the normal thing has been for them not to respond by firing If the Canadian soldiers stationed in Leopoldville were attacked in their quarters . . . they would then fire to defend themselves. The situation is along this line, that when there is a concerted attack they are authorized to fire in self defence. However, in a case such as this in which one or two men are stopped by a patrol, as I understand it they have not been authorized to use their arms. . . .



APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. D. M. Johnson, former Canadian Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on loan to the United Nations Organization and appointed resident representative of the Technical Assistance Board in Nigeria, effective January 16, 1961.
- Mr. G. G. Langille posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Quito. Left Ottawa February 1, 1961.
- Mr. M. Gauvin posted from the Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, to the Canadian Consulate General, Leopoldville. Left Buenos Aires February 4, 1961.
- Mr. H. G. Hampson posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Accra, to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Karachi. Left Accra February 8, 1961.
- Mr. P. A. Bridle appointed Canadian Ambassador to Turkey. Left Imperial Defence College, London, February 12, 1961.
- Miss A. Ireland posted from the Canadian Embassy, Washington, to Ottawa. Left Washington February 13, 1961.
- Mr. G. L. Hearn posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Accra. Left Ottawa February 26, 1961.

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Mr. Diefenbaker Visits Belfast and Dublin

PRIME MINISTER John G. Diefenbaker and Mrs. Diefenbaker visited Belfast, Northern Ireland, on March 4 and 5, 1961. On March 5 they went on to Dublin, Ireland, where they stayed until the morning of March 7. So far as is known, these were the first such visits made by a Canadian Prime Minister in office.

Northern Ireland

During their stay in Northern Ireland, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were the guests of Viscount Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Lady Brookeborough at the official residence, Stormont House, near Belfast.

The Prime Minister's principal official engagement in Belfast was a luncheon given by the Government of Northern Ireland on March 4 at the Parliament Building, Stormont. Recalling that the first movement of Irish emigrants to Canada had begun 200 years ago, Mr. Diefenbaker spoke of the past and present links between Northern Ireland and Canada. He also discussed the problems and



Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker with their hosts in Northern Ireland Viscount Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Lady Brookeborough. Left to right: Lady Brookeborough; Mr. Diefenbaker; Viscount Brookeborough, and Mrs. Diefenbaker.

challenges facing the Commonwealth and made the following significant comment on the issues before the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers:

. . . whether membership in a multi-racial Commonwealth shall henceforth carry with it an obligation on members to promote certain commonly accepted standards in the relationship between peoples of varying racial origin and colour within the boundaries of the member states That is the problem No one wishes to interfere with the domestic affairs of another member; no one has the right to sit in judgment on his fellow members. On the other hand, we have to realize that the African and Asian races are now taking their rightful and belated place on the world stage and any association which hopes to play an effective role in the world today must take cognizance of the fact and endeavour to bring about an improved co-operation and understanding between races

With five out of six of the peoples of the Commonwealth belonging to races other than white, with the tremendous influence this Commonwealth has for good and for peace everywhere in the world, next week will mean one of the greatest challenges that has ever come to this association which knows no constitution and no bond save a common dedication to brotherhood among men of all races.

Mr. Diefenbaker subsequently laid the foundation stone of a new administrative building for the Northern Ireland Government at Stormont in a ceremony described by Lord Brookeborough as a symbolic salute to the many thousands of Ulster people who had helped lay the foundations on which Canada is built.

At the request of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, the Prime Minister presented a painting to Lord Brookeborough, who received it on behalf of the Government and people of Northern Ireland.

Republic of Ireland

At Dublin, where Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker arrived on the afternoon of March 5, they were officially greeted by Mr. Sean Lemass, *An Taoiseach* (Prime Minister) of Ireland, and other government leaders and officials. They received a notably warm welcome from a large crowd at Collinstown airport.

Later Mr. Diefenbaker met representatives of the press. Recalling the contribution to Canadian life made by men and women of Irish descent, he mentioned that the present Governor General of Canada, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and several members of the Cabinet had links with Ireland through their ancestry. Mr. Diefenbaker also recalled that co-operation between Canada and Ireland in international affairs had become increasingly close, particularly in the United Nations and in the Congo. He paid special tribute to Mr. Frederick Boland, Permanent Representative of Ireland at the United Nations and President of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, and expressed the sympathy of Canadians for the casualties suffered by Ireland in the United Nations operation in the Congo. Mr. Diefenbaker also expressed the hope that it would be possible for Mr. Lemass to visit Canada at a convenient time in the future.

On the same afternoon, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were driven to the residence of the Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. Alfred Rive at Killiney, where they met members of the Canadian community in Dublin. A formal dinner was later given in their honour by Mr. and Mrs. Lemass on behalf of the Irish Government.



Prime Minister Diefenbaker presents two plaques honouring the Irish-born Canadian orator and statesman Thomas D'Arcy McGee to Prime Minister Sean Lemass of Ireland. Left to right: Mr. Alfred Rive, Canadian Ambassador to Ireland; Mr. Diefenbaker; Mr. Frank Aiken, Minister for External Affairs of Ireland, and Mr. Lemass.

On March 6, the Prime Minister met with Mr. Lemass for discussion on international questions of particular interest to Ireland and Canada. Accompanied by Mr. Frank Aiken, the Irish Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Diefenbaker then visited the Four Courts, where he was received by the Chief Justice of Ireland, the Honourable Conor A. Maguire, Judges of the Supreme and High Courts, and representatives of the legal profession of Ireland. In a speech of welcome, Chief Justice Maguire referred to the close and intimate contacts between Canada and Ireland in the sphere of law. Mr. Diefenbaker, recalling his own connection with the legal profession, observed that both countries shared a love of justice and equality under the law, which was an essential part of their traditions.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were guests of honour at a private luncheon on March 6 given by the President of Ireland, Mr. Eamon de Valera, at his official residence, *Aras an Uachtarain*. Later they paid an informal and unscheduled visit to Trinity College, where they were received by the Provost. They were shown the Provost's House, a particularly fine example of Georgian architecture, and visited the great library of Trinity, with its Book of Kells, the famous eighth century manuscript. In the evening the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker gave a reception at the Shelbourne Hotel and later entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lemass and other Irish leaders at dinner at the Canadian Embassy.

When he called on Mr. Lemass on the morning of March 6, Prime Minister Diefenbaker presented him with two plaques — one in Irish and the other in English — commemorating Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was born at Carlingford, County Louth, Ireland, in 1825. The plaques describe McGee as "a distinguished son of Ireland who became one of the founding fathers of the Canadian nation". In making the presentation, which took place in the Council Chamber of the Government Buildings, Mr. Diefenbaker said he was repaying a debt which Canada owed to Ireland. "Nobody", he said, "contributed more to Canadian Confederation than Thomas D'Arcy McGee." Mr. Lemass, in accepting the plaques, said that the same principles which had formed McGee's love for Ireland led him to urge on the people of his adopted country a common feeling of nationality which would transcend all racial, sectional, or provincial feeling. Mr. Diefenbaker also presented Mr. Lemass with a painting, a gift from the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal to the Government and people of Ireland.



Prime Minister Macmillan of the United Kingdom in conversation with Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada during Mr. Macmillan's recent visit to Ottawa.

Senior U.S.-Canada Trade Talks

The following official communiqué was issued after the recent meeting in Washington, D.C., of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs:

1. The sixth meeting of the Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was held at the Department of State, Washington, March 13 and 14.

2. Canada was represented at the meeting by Hon. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance; Hon. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. George C. Nowlan, Minister of National Revenue; and Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture. The Canadian delegation included the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. N. A. Robertson, and the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. A. D. P. Heeney.

3. The United States was represented by Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Hon. George W. Ball, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Hon. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Henry H. Fowler, Under-Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce; Hon. Stewart H. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; and Hon. Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture. The United States delegation also included Hon. George C. McGovern, Food-for-Peace Co-ordinator.

4. Inasmuch as this was the first meeting of this Committee since the new United States Administration took office, there was a comprehensive review of basic economic relationships between the two countries as well as recent major economic developments.

5. The Committee noted the positive steps taken by both Governments to stimulate the two economies and to meet the unemployment problem, and expressed belief that these measures and market forces would lead to an expansion of economic growth in the United States and Canada.

6. The Committee reviewed the balance-of-payments situation of each country, including its effect on their mutual trade relations. Attention was also given to developments in the world-payments position during the past year. The United States delegation pointed to the major significance of short-term capital movements in 1960 and described the recent improvement in the U.S. position in this regard, while stressing that its basic imbalance nevertheless remains. The Committee recognized the need for continued progress toward international balance through reduction in basic deficits and basic surpluses; and it was agreed that the events of the past year emphasize the need for continued and improved consultation and co-operation in international financial and economic policies.

7. The Committee noted with satisfaction the recent signing of the Convention of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development by the United States, Canada, and the members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. The Committee expressed confidence that the OECD could strengthen the ties among Canada, the United States and countries of Western Europe, and could prove to be a most useful forum for close consultation on the economic policies of member countries with a view to increasing economic growth and to expanding assistance to the less-developed countries.

8. The Committee noted certain international economic developments of mutual interest, including the rapid economic growth of Western European countries. Recent developments in both the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association were reviewed. Both delegations reaffirmed the support of their Governments for European efforts to reduce trade barriers and expressed hope that the development of the regional groupings would conform with the requirements and objectives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and would avoid discrimination against the exports of the United States and Canada.

9. The Committee disclosed the progress to date of the GATT tariff negotiations with the European Economic Community at Geneva. Noting the interest of both countries in the expansion of world trade, the Committee stressed the need for an early settlement which would maintain for both countries undiminished access to the EEC market in all sectors of trade, including agriculture, and the opportunity to share in its growth. In addition, the Committee looked forward to the second phase of the current tariff conference, when there will be negotiations for reciprocal exchanges of tariff concessions among the participating countries with a view to providing further opportunities for trade expansion.

10. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the progress made by various countries in the past year in removing discriminatory restrictions against dollar goods and expressed the hope that forthcoming discussions under the GATT with certain countries still retaining restrictions would result in elimination of discrimination and reduction of the remaining quantitative import restrictions affecting United States and Canadian products. The Committee noted that substantial discrimination remains in the field of agricultural products and urged that countries concerned liberalize trade in these products.

11. The United States delegation outlined the new Food-for-Peace Programme, emphasizing the conviction of the United States that agricultural abundance essentially is not a problem but an asset which may be effectively employed to improve nutrition and enhance economic development throughout the world. The United States delegation pointed out that it would continue to be the United States policy to avoid disrupting agricultural markets to the disadvantage of other countries' commercial exports of agricultural products. The Canadian delegation supported the humanitarian objective of the Food-for-Peace Programme and noted that this development would be compatible with Canadian proposals to

establish a World Food Bank on a multilateral basis. The Committee agreed that there should be a continuation of the close consultation between the two Governments on concessional exports of agricultural commodities through existing bilateral arrangements and in the Wheat Utilization Committee.

12. In its comprehensive review, the Committee discussed other important matters directly affecting trade and economic relations between the two countries. It was reaffirmed that, where problems existed, direct exchanges of views at the Cabinet level should contribute substantially to their solution.



Participants in the sixth meeting of the Joint United States-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs confer with President John F. Kennedy in the White House, Washington, D.C. Left to right: Mr. George W. Balk, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Canadian Minister of Finance; Mr. George C. Nowlan, Canadian Minister of National Revenue; President Kennedy; Mr. George Hees, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Francis A. G. Hamilton, Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

Visit of Secretary-General of OECD

MR. KRISTENSEN visited Ottawa on February 27 and 28 at the invitation of the Canadian Government. Mr. Kristensen called on Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green. He was also received by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Fleming, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Alvin Hamilton, and the Governor of the Bank of Canada, Mr. James Coyne. During his stay, Mr. Kristensen attended a debate on the OECD in the House of Commons at the invitation of the Prime Minister, during which the House adopted a motion introduced by Mr. Diefenbaker approving the new Convention. Mr. Kristensen also had discussions with numerous senior Government officials.



Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, Secretary-General designate of the OECD

A Professor of Economics in several Danish institutions since 1927, Mr. Kristensen was a member of the Danish Parliament from 1945 until the time of his designation to the post of Secretary-General of the OECD last summer. He twice held the portfolio of Finance in his country and has been a member of the Consultative Assembly of Europe and the Nordic Council. He has published numerous articles and studies on economic and financial problems.

The OECD will replace the Organization for European Economic Co-operation established in 1948 with the prime purpose of restoring strength and vitality to the economies of its European members. The creation of the new organization reflects the need to adapt and strengthen the framework of Western economic co-operation in the light of Europe's recovered prosperity and of the new problems looming on the horizon for the 1960's. The OECD will provide flexible machinery for close consultation and co-operation over a very wide range of economic activities by member countries. Its basic aims are: first, to achieve the highest possible economic growth in member countries while maintaining financial stability, thus contributing to the development of the world economy; second, to contribute to the economic development of less-developed countries by increasing and improving the flow of capital and technical assistance; and third, to promote the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory

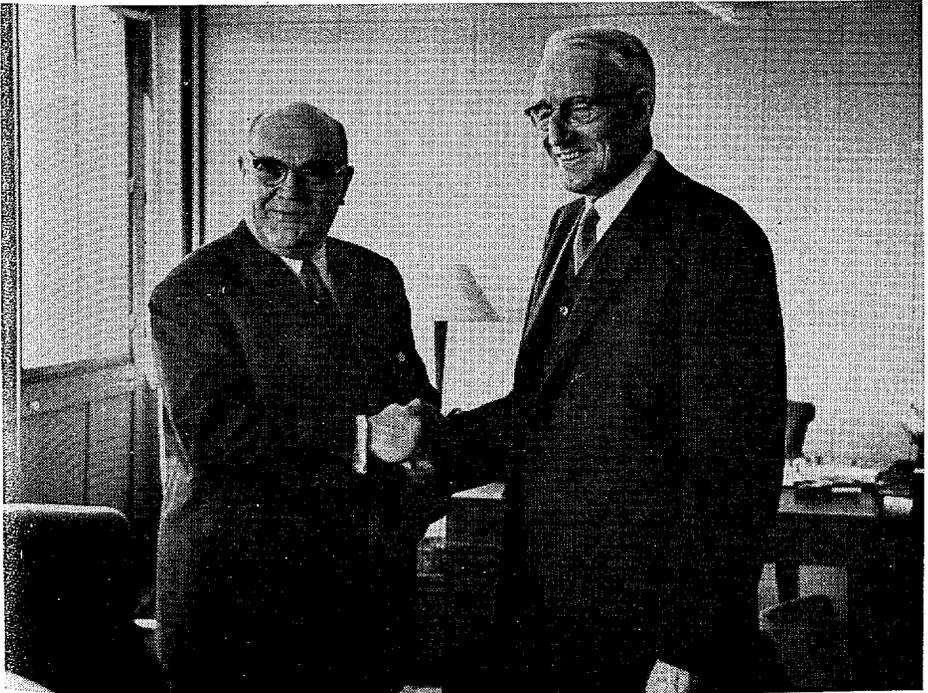
basis. Full Canadian and United States membership (the U.S. Senate has now approved the Convention) recognizes the need and desire to bring North American countries into close and active economic partnership with the Western European nations.



Resignation of NATO Secretary-General

TOWARD the end of January 1961, the NATO Secretary-General, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak, expressed to member governments his wish to return to Belgium to take part once again in the political life of his country. He accordingly asked them to accept his resignation, to be effective at the beginning of March, by which time he would have completed almost four years of service as Secretary-General.

His appointment in May 1957, as the successor to Lord Ismay, coincided with a change in the character and scope of the office. The 1956 report of the Committee of Three called for increased emphasis on non-military co-operation in the alliance and recommended that the Secretary-General's responsibilities be increased. Accordingly, Mr. Spaak was given the added responsibility of preparing an annual appraisal of the political strength of NATO; he was to act as chairman of ministerial meetings as well as of meetings of permanent representatives, and was authorized to offer his good offices for mediating inter-member disputes. Mr. Spaak fulfilled these new responsibilities with energy and enthusiasm and always brought to his task dynamic and decided qualities of leadership. In addition to stimulating and expanding the consultative process in NATO, which produced a more vital and frank exchange of views and ideas in the Council, Mr. Spaak also



Mr. Spaak (left) with Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green.

successfully brought his diplomatic talents to bear on those issues which have occasionally arisen between some members of the NATO family.

Following its meeting on February 1, the North Atlantic Council, meeting in permanent session, issued the following announcement:

The North Atlantic Council, at today's meeting, took note of Mr. Spaak's wish to return to Belgium to participate once more in the political life of his country.

The 15 NATO governments have accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Spaak, whose departure deprives the alliance of a Secretary-General who has rendered it the greatest service.

The Council can but accept the reasons put forward by Mr. Spaak and express gratitude for the tremendous task he has accomplished in all the fields covered by the alliance, as well as for the impetus given to NATO by his dynamic personality.

In accordance with the understanding reached with member governments, Mr. Spaak left his post early in March. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. A. Casardi, the Deputy Secretary-General, will be acting Secretary-General.

Fourteenth World Health Assembly

THE Fourteenth World Health Assembly (WHA) was held in New Delhi, India, between February 7 and February 24, 1961. The Assembly is the annual meeting of representatives of all members of the World Health Organization (WHO), a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The WHO was formally established in 1948 as a co-operative international venture designed to promote better health among the world's peoples both through its own health programmes and through assistance to member governments in the formulation and execution of their public health programmes.

Membership in the WHO is open to all sovereign states. At the present time there are 104 member states and four territories with the status of associate members. The WHO headquarters are in Geneva where the Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau, directs the operations of a secretariat and field staff numbering about 2,000 and including 63 nationalities. To carry out its programme, a WHO regular budget of nearly \$20 million has been provided for 1961. In addition, some \$5.7 million will be spent in 1961 for malaria eradication, \$5.3 million for technical assistance projects, and about \$26 million, from other extra-budgetary funds, for special health programmes.

The World Health Assembly determines the policies, programme and budget of the WHO for the following year. Observers attend the Assembly on behalf of a large number of organizations interested in international co-operation for better health. In all, close to 600 delegates, observers and secretariat members gathered in New Delhi for the WHA.

The WHA usually meets in Geneva in May. From time to time, however, its sessions are held in other countries and this year, on the invitation of the Indian Government, the Assembly was held in New Delhi. Since May is an extremely hot month in the Indian capital, with daytime temperatures in the vicinity of 115°F., it was decided to advance the date of the Fourteenth Assembly to the cooler month of February.

During the week before the Assembly, the WHO Executive Board also met in New Delhi. The Executive Board is the governing body of WHO, consisting of 24 members (18 prior to this year). Although they are designated by member states, they do not sit as representatives of their respective governments. They are technical experts in the field of public health whose task it is to give effect to decisions of the WHA and to study the programme and budget proposed each year by the Director-General before they are considered by the WHA. The Executive Board usually meets twice a year.

Opening of the Assembly

Canada was represented by a six-member delegation. The chief delegate was Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health. The alternate chief

delegate was Mr. C. A. Ronning, High Commissioner for Canada in India. Dr. P. E. Moore, Director of Indian and Northern Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, was a delegate, while the position of alternate delegate was filled by Dr. B. D. B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer, International Health Section, Department of National Health and Welfare, and Dr. Jean Grégoire, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of Quebec. Mr. G. L. Morris, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, acted as adviser.

On Tuesday, February 7, the delegates and a number of special guests gathered to hear a short speech of welcome by the Minister of Health of India, Mr. Karmarkar, who noted that this was the first World Health Assembly to be held in Asia. The outgoing President of the WHA, Dr. Turbott of New Zealand, welcomed those present, in particular the delegates of 14 states that had become full members of the WHO during the past year. Prime Minister Nehru of India then addressed the Assembly.



Canadian delegation to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly, New Delhi, February 1961. Left to right: Dr. B. D. B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer, International Health Section, Department of National Health and Welfare (alternate delegate); Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health (chief delegate); Mr. G. L. Morris, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi (adviser); Dr. P. E. Moore, Director of Indian and Northern Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare (delegate); Dr. Jean Grégoire, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of Quebec (alternate delegate). Absent from picture is Mr. C. A. Ronning, High Commissioner for Canada in India (alternate chief delegate).

Mr. Nehru stressed the extensive achievements of WHO in its 13 years of existence. He attributed that success in part to the fact that the WHO had in large measure avoided the conflicts that placed grave strains on other world organizations. Now, for the first time, the world had the means with which to overcome most of its disease and misery, but the available resources were not always used as effectively as they should be. The most serious problem, the Indian leader thought, was the sharp cleavage between the developed and the under-developed countries. These nations in favourable circumstances should, Mr. Nehru stated, offer the greatest possible help to less fortunate peoples, and political differences should not be allowed to obstruct this process.

Agenda and Method of Procedure

Some 50 items were inscribed on the agenda of the Assembly. Among the more important were the review of the Director-General's annual report, the admission of new members, the election of member states entitled to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board, approval of the programme and budget estimates for 1962, the scale of assessment of WHO members for 1962, a report on the malaria-eradication programme and financing of that programme, a report on assistance to the Congo, radiation health and the protection of mankind from radiation hazards, the granting of independence to colonial countries as it relates to the WHO, and the question of formal relations between the WHO and the League of Arab States.

Some of these items were dealt with the first instance in plenary session. The Assembly elected Dr. A. L. Mudaliar of India as President of the Fourteenth WHA to preside over these meetings. The first plenary meetings were largely devoted to the general debate, in which members reviewed their individual health programmes and related them to the work of the WHO. All decisions were taken by the plenary sessions, although in many cases this merely involved giving approval to recommendations submitted by the committees.

Most agenda items were first considered in committee before being raised in plenary. This was particularly true where complex problems required detailed study. For this purpose two main committees (on which all members were represented) and several subsidiary committees were established.

In addition to dealing with the agenda items, the Assembly devoted several meetings to technical discussions on recent advances in tuberculosis control. Seminars on such subjects have become a regular feature of the annual assemblies, and an appropriate subject is selected for discussion each year.

Acceptance of Credentials and Admission of New Members

During the early part of the Assembly controversy arose over the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of China. The Soviet Union proposed that the Nationalist Chinese delegation be replaced by a group designated by the People's Republic of China. After considerable discussion, the Assembly decided not to

consider this matter. Canada supported the motion on the grounds that this was a political matter, which might more appropriately be decided in the United Nations General Assembly. During debate on this matter, Czechoslovakia also questioned the credentials of the representatives of the Royal Laotian Government, but this point was not pressed further.

An application from Mauritania for membership in the WHO was also considered by the Assembly. It was resisted by Morocco on the ground that Mauritania was part of Morocco and was not a sovereign state. When the Assembly finally voted to admit Mauritania, the Moroccan delegation walked out of the Assembly and did not participate thereafter. It was reported that Morocco would consider at a later date its continued participation in the WHO. Canada voted in favour of Mauritania's admission.

Financial and Budgetary Items

One of the major tasks of the WHA was to establish the scale of assessment to be applied in the case of the large number of new members of the WHO. In the end it was decided that most new members would be assessed in 1962 at the lowest permissible rate (.04 per cent of the annual budget). Several new members are assessed at a slightly higher rate (.06 per cent of the budget). Canada's assessment in 1962 will be 2.82 per cent of the budget. This is the seventh largest share, though by special arrangement China does not pay the full amount of its larger assessment.

The effective working budget for 1962 was established by the Assembly at U.S. \$23,607,180. This represented a major increase over the 1961 budget, and a number of delegations expressed concern over the size of the increase, a substantial part of which was accounted for by the inclusion in the regular budget, for the first time, of \$2 million to cover part of the cost of the malaria-eradication programme.

The malaria-eradication campaign is a world-wide effort by the WHO and national governments to wipe out malaria, one of the greatest scourges of mankind. An active programme is being carried out in 61 countries or territories, and it is planned to extend the campaign to 19 additional countries. This programme, one of the WHO's major undertakings, had hitherto been financed on a voluntary basis, but this was found to be only partly satisfactory, since the annual revenue was uncertain and inadequate making long-term planning difficult.

A considerable number of committee meetings were devoted to the problem of placing the malaria-eradication programme on a firm and adequate basis. Eight separate proposals were advanced as possible solutions. By a process of elimination the less acceptable formulae were discarded and the committee was at last able to make a recommendation. The Assembly then adopted a resolution incorporating the costs of the malaria-eradication programme in the regular budget by stages over a three-year period.

Radiation Hazards

A number of delegations made it clear that they considered the item on radiation possibly the most important matter on the WHA agenda. There was widespread feeling that the Assembly should express concern over risks to health involved in exposure to ionizing radiation from whatever source. It was clear that radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions was the risk that dominated the minds of many delegates, though it was generally agreed that more research on the entire question of radiation and its effects should be encouraged by the WHA.

Several resolutions were proposed and discussed. Ultimately, a compromise text was devised that incorporated elements of all the previous resolutions. It was adopted by a large majority of the Assembly (including Canada) on the final morning of the session. The resolution, among other things, recognized the concern of members over exposure to ionizing radiation, and requested the Director-General to continue carrying out the programme on radiation health and to co-operate with other interested agencies in sponsoring or stimulating studies on the genetic and biological effects of radiation as well as on the prevention of pollution of the sea and international waterways by radioactive materials.

WHO Tasks in Areas Achieving Independence

The discussion of the agenda item concerning the granting of independence to colonial territories proposed by the Soviet Union became highly political in nature. When it became apparent that no group could obtain the advantage in debate, the committee discussing this question decided to take no action on the item. A compromise resolution, however, was introduced in plenary session and adopted without opposition. The resolution requested the Director-General to co-operate with newly-independent countries in the training of local medical personnel and urged member states to provide assistance to raise health levels in those countries. It also appealed to member states to introduce or develop in their health-education programmes the teaching of the principles of racial equality and non-discrimination, with a view to promoting good mental health and in recognition of the fundamental right of every human being to health and health services.

Conclusion

The reports presented to the Assembly left no doubt about the major role the WHO was playing throughout the world in improving the health of millions. The need, however, to do more, was widely recognized. Despite the injection of some political issues, the Assembly was able to take further steps to meet this need.

Centenary of Italian Independence

ON March 17 this year, Italy observed the centennial of its establishment as a united and independent state. On that date, 100 years ago, the Parliament of Piedmont assembled at Turin, following the victorious conclusion of Garibaldi's campaigns, and proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy under the reign of Victor Emmanuel II. This Assembly at Turin constituted the first truly Italian Parliament and the monarchy it established there was the precursor of the present Italian Parliamentary Republic which emerged in 1946. To commemorate these historic developments, celebrations are being held throughout Italy this year and a large International Labour Exhibition, especially organized in honour of the centenary, is being held at Turin, which is regarded as the cradle of Italian independence.

As a mark of respect towards a nation whose friendship is deeply cherished, special attention was given to the Italian centenary in Canada. On March 17 the Governor General, on behalf of the Canadian people, sent a message of congratulations to the President and people of Italy and on the same day the House of Commons noted the occasion by unanimously adopting the following resolution:

That the Speaker of the House of Commons convey to the President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of Italy the good wishes of the Canadian House of Commons on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the proclamation of Italy as a unified state at Turin on March 17, 1861.

In introducing the resolution to the House of Commons, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker spoke warmly of the friendship and goodwill felt in Canada toward Italy and its people. He acknowledged the influence of Italy's traditions and culture on Canadian growth and development and paid special tribute to the contributions made in many fields of Canadian endeavour by Canadians of Italian descent. Hence, as a manifestation of the high esteem with which Italy is held in Canada, the Prime Minister thought it appropriate that the House of Commons should recognize in a special way so significant an event in the history of Italy. Leaders of the other political parties associated themselves with Mr. Diefenbaker's remarks and joined in the congratulatory message.

The Supplies and Properties Division

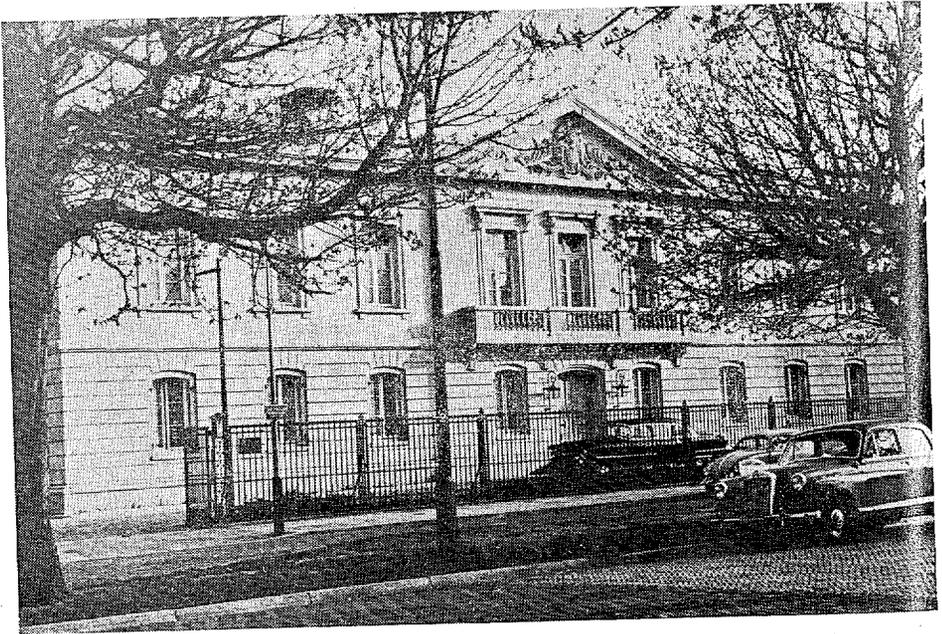
THE SUPPLIES and Properties Division is one of five administrative divisions in the Department of External Affairs, that is to say one of those providing services at home and abroad. Others are the Personnel Division, Communications Division, Finance Division, and Administrative Services Division. Immediately after the Second World War, all of these administrative activities were the responsibility of a Chief Administrative Officer and a small supporting staff. With the rapid expansion of the Department it became necessary to reorganize and the Supplies and Properties Division was established in 1948. The Division is now responsible for servicing the following properties at 65 missions abroad:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---|----|
| 63 Chanceries: | Owned | — | 11 |
| | Rented | — | 52 |
| 58 Official Residences: | Owned | — | 20 |
| | Rented | — | 38 |
| 94 Staff Quarters: | Owned | — | 19 |
| | Rented | — | 75 |

Acquisition of Properties Abroad

It is the view of the Department that, in the interests of efficiency and economy, the programme of acquiring properties abroad should be continued and accelerated subject to budgetary considerations. The Supplies and Properties Division is at present developing a long-term programme of construction and property acquisition in order better to assess the financial and other administrative implications. The Treasury Board Advisory Committee on Accommodation Abroad was established in 1958 to deal with all such proposals from this and other Departments. This Committee includes representatives from the Treasury Board Staff, Public Works, Trade and Commerce and External Affairs. A senior officer of the Department of External Affairs acts as chairman.

A programme to construct chanceries and official residences abroad to meet the expanding needs of the Department has to be carefully planned in order to produce buildings that will not only meet functional requirements but will also reflect credit on the Canadian Government by the use of architecture appropriate to the site and country. In 1958 the Department made a study of Foreign Building Operations, a Branch of the State Department in Washington. As a result, a second committee known as the Architectural Advisory Committee was set up to deal with architectural policy. The members consist of three architects recommended by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada who serve for periods of from 2 to 3 years; the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works; and a senior officer from External Affairs as chairman. Their duties are to recommend the names of firms of Canadian architects who, in the Committee's opinion, are best



Chancery, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, Netherlands

qualified to design a particular building abroad. Subsequently they are asked to review and advise on the architectural quality and suitability of designs, plans and specifications.

Organization

The Supplies and Properties Division is organized in the following sections:

- (1) Properties Abroad Section
- (2) Furnishings Abroad Section
- (3) Automotive and Electrical Section
- (4) Inventory Control Section
- (5) Stores and Shipping Section
- (6) General Order Office

All the above sections are headed by a non-rotational technical officer with considerable experience in his or her particular field of activity. During the past five years, the establishment of the Division has been strengthened by the addition of several technical experts required to meet the expanding needs of the Department.

Properties Abroad Section

This section is responsible for the purchase and lease of properties and for the maintenance of all buildings abroad, including repairs, improvements and re-decoration. This involves the review of proposals from missions for the lease or purchase of accommodation for use as offices, residences for heads of post and staff quarters. Subsequently, recommendations are prepared for consideration by

the appropriate authorities. The section develops floor layouts for new offices or programmes of alterations to accommodate increased staff. This requires consultation with other divisions and departments as to their requirements. The main work of the section is, however, to deal with the many requests from missions abroad relating to the upkeep of properties owned or leased by the Department.

At certain posts, the living accommodation for staff is in short supply and involves large advance rental payments that are beyond the means of individuals. These and other factors make it necessary for the Department to rent staff quarters. The Properties Abroad Section is now responsible for 75 government leases on staff apartments and houses. The Department is, however, only prepared to rent accommodation where local conditions warrant and where long leases of five years or more can be obtained. The quarters must, therefore, be in a suitable location and of a size and layout that will meet the needs of succeeding personnel. A long-term government lease is one of the prerequisites to carrying out a furnishings programme, which is dealt with later in this report.

Furnishings Abroad Section

Through long-established diplomatic practice, a representational pattern has developed that is adhered to by the ministries of foreign affairs of most countries. This prescribes a reasonably high degree of quality and dignity in the furnishings of official residences for senior diplomatic representatives abroad. The standards of quality the Department has attempted to maintain are to provide heads of mission with residence furniture and furnishings that compare favourably with other countries of similar status. No two furnishing schemes are alike as to design and quality, because of the varying architecture of the buildings to be furnished and the location and importance of the post. A major factor is the climate and its effect on wooden furniture and fabrics. While certain woods or fabrics may be desirable, it is sometimes not possible to use them. Fabrics are especially difficult since certain materials freely used in North America will not stand up when exposed to strong sunlight. Neither will they withstand the rigours of frequent laundering and dry cleaning.

The Department has a small staff of qualified interior decorators who, on the basis of visits abroad, consultation with heads of mission, etc., are familiar with the manner in which official residences should be furnished and equipped. These officers are well aware of the Department's policy of purchasing goods manufactured in Canada when conditions permit and its desire to keep costs within reasonable limits. Because of their contacts with manufacturers and wholesale houses, plus a knowledge of various sources of supply, it is possible for these officers to purchase on favourable terms and to obtain more prompt delivery. If a major furnishing project is involved, it is considered desirable and more economical to send an interior decorator to the post in order to check on sources of supply and produce a co-ordinated furnishing scheme.

The Supplies and Properties Division has to date furnished 228 properties abroad in whole or in part. In the past five years this section has supervised 150 furnishing schemes, including furnishings for staff quarters. The regulations with regard to furnishings for staff accommodation are set out in the Supplies and Properties Manual. Such schemes may only be implemented at the more difficult posts or where special conditions pertain. For example, in most Iron Curtain countries accommodation can only be obtained through a government agency and personal leases for furnished accommodation are not possible. In the Far East, staff are discouraged from taking their own furniture because of the high cost of transportation over such a long distance and the possibility of damage from heat, humidity and insects. Although a number of complete new furnishing schemes are implemented each year, the bulk of the work of the Furnishing Section is taken up with matters of refurbishing and replacement.

Paintings

The Furnishing Section is also responsible for paintings and art objects. For a number of years the National Gallery made available to the Department a wide selection of paintings by Canadian artists for use in official residences abroad. The opening of the new gallery in the Lorne Building made it necessary for the gallery officials to request the return of pictures on loan to External Affairs. Paintings are considered an important part of the decoration of an official residence and to



Dining Room, Residence of High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, London

offset the withdrawal of these pictures, it was necessary for the Department to establish a programme to acquire paintings by Canadian artists. A Selection Committee was established with representatives from the Department of External Affairs and the National Gallery. During the past five years pictures by a number of Canadian artists have been acquired, the quantity being limited by budgetary considerations. In addition the Department has purchased a limited number of Eskimo prints and Eskimo carvings.

The Department now owns 406 pictures by some 125 Canadian artists. The selection is as wide as possible in order best to illustrate the talents of Canadian painters, keeping in mind the needs of our properties. Two years ago Canadian artists were asked to submit a number of large canvasses from which the Committee was able to make a selection. When purchased the paintings are catalogued, photographed for record purposes and framed as necessary. Requests from posts are carefully studied in order to ensure that the size, colour, and subject matter of the paintings sent will be suitable both for the particular house and the post for which they are being considered.

Automotive and Electrical Section

The duties of this section include the review of floor plans and office layouts in order to advise on electrical, plumbing and heating requirements as well as the installation of air-conditioning equipment. It is responsible for the purchase of all electrical equipment — stoves, refrigerators, deep-freeze units, fans, heaters, radios, etc., required in office accommodation, official residences and staff quarters abroad. A careful study must first be made to determine the climatic conditions, type and availability of electric power, water supply, and other factors affecting the selection of suitable equipment.

The Department operates a fleet of some 128 motor vehicles at 65 missions. These cars and station wagons provide the transportation for the head of post, and facilitate the operation of the mission in the way of delivering mail, messages, transportation to and from the airports, trips to the foreign office and other government departments. The Automotive and Electrical Section maintains complete records covering the maintenance and repair of vehicles, insurance, accident reports, etc. It is responsible for the replacement of cars and station wagons at intervals of three to four years, or upon completion of some 60,000 miles. The policy of the Department is to provide Canadian-made vehicles wherever possible and recommendations for new cars are submitted to the Government Motor Vehicles Committee, accompanied by information in support of each request.

Inventory Control Section

Over the years the Department has built up a large capital investment in furniture, furnishings and equipment used in our various properties abroad. The Financial Administration Act requires that the Department shall be responsible for maintaining proper administrative control of all such equipment. In 1957 a revised

and simplified inventory-control system was instituted with the agreement of the Department of Finance. Under the revised system inventories are required at intervals of three years only, whereas in the past they had been prepared on an annual basis. Annual statements of additions and deletions are also required in order to keep the inventories up-to-date. This system is working effectively and the complete procedure has been incorporated into the Properties and Supplies Manual. Questions relating to the disposal of worn-out equipment are referred to a Board of Survey. This Board convenes periodically to deal with "Applications for Write-Off" received from our missions abroad. No furniture or furnishings on inventory may be disposed of without the prior approval of the Board of Survey.

Stores and Shipping Section

The major portion of all stationery, supplies and office equipment are obtained through the Queen's Printer for use in chanceries abroad. In order to provide prompt and efficient service, the Department maintains a storage depot where supplies of all items in constant use are held in stock. Each mission abroad and division of the Department at headquarters is provided with a catalogue listing all items available in the Department and missions are requested to submit orders at intervals of six months and on a date specified by the Department. This arrangement ensures a balanced flow of requisitions to the depot each and every month and results in improved service.

The Stores and Shipping Section, besides crating the above orders for shipment abroad, also makes all the necessary transportation arrangements with shipping agents. In addition, personnel posted abroad consult this section with regard to the removal and storage of their personal effects, and are given assistance in the clearance of their effects through customs. The section obtains estimates from a number of firms covering the cost of packing furniture and furnishings. When crated, it arranges transportation by the safest and most direct route, having regard to the relative costs involved.

General Order Office

This section is responsible for all orders relating to office equipment, both for headquarters and missions abroad. This includes typewriters, adding machines, photocopying and dictating equipment. The section also processes all orders for bulk supplies of stationery placed through the Queen's Printer, orders for printing and various publications, etc. All purchase orders from other sections are typed, distributed, recorded and paid by the General Order Office. This section also makes arrangements with the Department of Public Works for furniture, alterations, redecoration, repairs required at headquarters as well as the allocation of office space. Senior staff of the section are the Department's representatives on the Specifications Board, which establishes standards for stationery and supplies used by various government departments.

Reference Manuals

In January 1957, the Department issued a completely revised Supplies and Properties Manual. This was published in loose-leaf form to facilitate the insertion of amendments. The publication consists of ten chapters and covers all aspects of the division's activities including policies, procedures, and limitations. The Manual has been issued to all missions and has been instrumental in reducing the volume of correspondence on a variety of subjects now covered in this reference book. At about the same time the Department's Catalogue of Stationery and Supplies was completely amended and re-issued to all missions. The Manual consists of five parts and lists all supplies and forms necessary to operate a mission that are held in stock at the Department's central Stores and Shipping Depot.

Opening of a New Post

The duties and responsibilities of the Supplies and Properties Division can best be illustrated by describing the procedure for opening a new office abroad. Soon after Cabinet approves the establishment of a new mission, the Department convenes a general meeting of heads of all interested divisions. This will include the officer selected to take charge of the advance party. The purpose of the meeting is to work out a programme and timetable for the arrival of the advance party whose main duty is to make the necessary administrative arrangements. A tentative date is also set for the arrival of the head of post.

Report on Conditions

If there is a mission in reasonably close proximity to the country where the post is to be opened, one of its officers is asked to visit the city and submit a report. Alternatively, it has on occasion been necessary to send a technical officer from the Supplies and Properties Division. The officer is provided with a list of questions to which the Department would like answers. These include:

- (a) Name of forwarding agent to whom shipment can be consigned;
- (b) Hotel facilities and rates — both short and long term;
- (c) Availability of office accommodation, location and rates per sq. ft. or meter;
- (d) Availability of housing for a head of post and staff; whether accommodation can be leased furnished;
- (e) Quality of locally-made furniture and whether office furniture should be of steel or wood;
- (f) Means of transportation within the city and service facilities for various makes of motor vehicles.

At the same time the Department endeavours to obtain up-to-date reports on local conditions.

On the basis of decisions taken at the general meeting and the information referred to above, the Supplies and Properties Division can proceed with the provision of goods and services such as those described under (a) to (f) below. Enquiries must first be made, however, regarding the most direct shipping route, frequency of sailings, time in transit, best means of onward transit from closest sea-port, i.e. rail, road transport, cargo plane, etc., as well as the rates, costs of documentation and customs regulations.

Purchasing Procedure

(a) The General Order Office prepares requisitions covering six months' requirements of stationery and supplies for shipment by sea. This includes typewriters suitable for the language of the country, adding machine, card and file cabinets, storage units, steel shelving as and when required. In addition the Division prepares a small order covering items required by the advance party during the first few weeks. These may go forward by air cargo, depending on the time available.

(b) The Furnishing Abroad Section prepares orders for a basic supply of office furniture which can usually be delivered in three to six weeks plus shipping time. Instructions must be given to the suppliers with regard to packaging, such as special waterproofing and reinforcing to prevent damage in transit, instructions on shipment and documentation, etc.

(c) Besides office furniture, the Furnishings Abroad Section places orders for silver flatware, silver holloware, china, crystal, table and bed linen, according to an agreed-on scale of issue. Deliveries of certain items take from eight weeks to three months, and the Division tries to maintain limited reserve stocks of tableware which otherwise would not be delivered by the time the new head of post has arrived.

(d) The Automotive and Electrical Section frequently finds it necessary to delay action with regard to the purchase of electrical equipment until more complete information on housing is available. The section can, however, decide on a suitable make of car or station wagon, keeping in mind the government policy of buying vehicles manufactured in Canada wherever practicable. A recommendation is processed through the Motor Vehicle Committee and, when approved, an order placed with a Canadian firm. Frequently such cars require special fittings to meet the conditions of the post, heavy springing, right-hand drive, fog lamps, special transmission and so on. The important thing is to ensure that a car is available during the early stages of the mission's operation, when there are many official calls to be made, supplies to be delivered, etc.

(e) Consultation takes place at headquarters with regard to the purchase of safes, security containers and other types of special equipment. The General Order Office then places orders with the various established sources of supply. This section arranges for the printing of calling and invitation cards for officers of the mission both in English and the language of the country. Consular stamps,



Residence of the Canadian Ambassador, Washington, D.C.

passport forms and numerous documents and manuals must be obtained from divisions for inclusion in the shipment.

(f) The various sections also provide a number of personal services, such as advice on sources and prices of luggage, personally-owned motor cars, electrical equipment, radios and gramophones suitable for the climate and electrical current of the post. Orders are then placed on the request of officers and staff.

In regard to transportation and storage of personal effects, staff assigned to the new post are given advice on how best to proceed. Personnel are advised of the importance of preparing inventories of furniture, furnishings, clothing, etc., before departure, as these are essential in the event of future claims for losses caused by fire or water damage. The Stores and Shipping Section arranges for packers to crate the effects and subsequently arranges transportation. This section also assists with customs clearance and follow-ups on missing or delayed shipments, although fortunately this occurs only on rare occasions.

Leasing Office Premises

The leasing of suitable office premises is the first order of business for the advance party. Taking into account the number of staff in the chancery, the Properties Abroad Section works out the approximate area and number of rooms that will be needed. Requirements in regard to location, etc. are described in the Proper-

ties and Supplies Manual. Using this guide the advance party submits several alternative proposals for consideration by headquarters. Having made a choice on the basis of these reports, the Division then prepares a submission to the Treasury Board requesting authority to lease a particular property. This recommendation describes all the various factors involved, rent per month, length of lease, whether the rent includes cost of partitioning, and services such as heat, light, electricity, air conditioning, janitor service, garage for the official cars, etc.

An attempt is made to have leases conform to an established pattern. The clauses that should be incorporated into any contract are described in detail in the Properties and Supplies Manual, together with advice on the employing of legal and other technical assistance. The technical staff of the Properties Section, using floor plans received from the advance party, develops a suitable layout that will most effectively meet the special needs of the mission. Floor loadings are carefully studied before planning the location of reinforced walls and partitions; the placing of security and communications equipment, etc. Special telephone installations must also be planned in consultation with other interested divisions.

Lease of Living Accommodation

At the same time as settling the matter of a chancery, enquiries must be made through real-estate agents and by advertisements in the local newspapers, in order to locate a house for the ambassador and quarters for staff. The Manual describes what is required for an official residence which includes good-sized formal rooms for entertaining, five bedrooms to meet the family needs of succeeding officers and preferably a garden. The first preference is for furnished accommodation. Sometimes the only alternative is to rent an unfurnished residence for the head of post and to then carry out a full furnishing scheme. If such is the case, then the Department requires a long lease of from five to ten years in order to provide a measure of permanency.

For houses meeting most of the Department's list of requirements, a request is made to have the lease include a purchase option. If on the basis of experience the house proves entirely suitable for family living and formal entertaining, then the Department may wish to recommend purchase. Before doing so, there are established procedures to be followed. For example, an architect is requested to prepare a complete condition report. A lawyer is engaged to check the title and ensure it is clear and free of encumbrances. A surveyor may also be needed to establish the boundaries if there is any doubt as to their location. Realtors are engaged to evaluate the property to ensure the price being asked is fair and reasonable in relation to the real-estate market in the area.

Furnishing Procedure

In the case of a full furnishing scheme, an interior decorator is sent from headquarters to supervise the project. The policy of the Department is to purchase Canadian-made furniture when conditions permit. At some posts, it has, however,

been found undesirable to use furniture of Canadian manufacture because of the climate or the possibility of damage by insects, although this can be largely offset by tropicalization. This involves special treatment of furniture during manufacture. Locally-made furniture, if of suitable quality and design, may also be used where the cost of Canadian articles plus the cost of crating, rail and ocean freight is considerably in excess of what would be paid at the post.

The interior decorator's first action upon arrival at the post is to obtain floor plans for the residence or draw a set to scale if none are available. Using these plans, he prepares complete furniture layouts. A careful review is made of local conditions and sources of supply. Where furniture is to be purchased in Canada, the interior decorator returns to headquarters with a complete list of the requirements and obtains estimates from several firms who manufacture furniture of a quality and design considered best suited to the needs of the residence and the post. Delivery dates are checked and samples of fabrics are then selected so as to produce an attractive colour scheme. Having worked out a detailed estimate of costs to include all furniture, lamps, floor coverings, tableware, and electrical equipment, the Division then prepares a submission in order to obtain Treasury Board approval for the complete furnishing project. When orders are finally placed, the mission is provided with copies of all purchase orders. These, together with the furniture layouts, enable the mission to develop the scheme exactly as planned by the interior decorator.

Setting Up of Records

When office premises, official residence, and staff quarters have finally been established, and alterations, partitions, and furnishing schemes are finalized, arrangements are then made to obtain complete records for all government-leased properties. These include detailed floor plans showing all changes, a complete set of black and white photographs, and 35 mm. colour slides. These photographs are catalogued and are invaluable to the technical staff of the Supplies and Properties Division when considering requests from the mission or when later carrying out refurbishing schemes. The post is also requested to prepare inventories of furniture and furnishings. The copies of purchase orders referred to earlier are of assistance to the post in preparing these inventories, which are carefully checked at headquarters in order to ensure that all articles purchased and paid for have actually been delivered. The Inventory Control Section assigns a number to each item on inventory and the mission is then requested to mark all furniture and furnishings with labels provided for this purpose.

The foregoing arrangements help to relieve the new head of post of many routine administrative duties upon arrival. This is most desirable in that his time is fully occupied presenting his credentials to the head of the government concerned and making numerous calls on officials and the representatives of foreign governments. The importance of having a smoothly functioning office within the first few weeks of arrival cannot be over emphasized.

External Affairs in Parliament

Ambassadors to Tunisia and Iraq

The following statement was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, to the House of Commons on March 15:

. . . I am pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. H. F. Feaver as Canada's first Ambassador to Tunisia. Direct diplomatic relations have, of course, existed between Tunisia and Canada since September 9, 1957, when His Excellency Mongi Slim presented his credentials as first Ambassador of Tunisia to Canada. The appointment of Mr. Feaver will complete the diplomatic connection with a country whose role in international affairs is one of great and growing importance and with which we have enjoyed particularly effective co-operation at the United Nations. As a matter of fact, Tunisia has made an enviable reputation as a member of the Security Council during the current year.

Hon. Members will recall that Mr. Feaver's appointment as Ambassador to Switzerland was announced last month. His present appointment to Tunisia will mean that he will concurrently represent Canada in that country as well. Although his normal residence will be in Berne, he will pay frequent visits to Tunisia. . . .

At the same time I should like to announce that for some time it has been the Government's hope that it would be possible to establish some Canadian diplomatic representation in Iraq. Discussions to this end have recently been taking place with the Iraqi Government. I am pleased to inform the House that it is the Government's intention to accredit to Baghdad Mr. Paul André Beaulieu, Q.C., the Canadian Ambassador to Lebanon. Under this dual accreditation arrangement, Mr. Beaulieu will continue to maintain his residence in Beirut but will, of course, be in a position to pay regular and frequent visits to Bagdad as well. . . .

Mr. Beaulieu's appointment will demonstrate Canada's recognition of the increasingly important role which Iraq is playing in international affairs and the growing need for closer relations between our two countries. This appointment also is one of the several, of which the Sudan, I hope, will be another, intended to strengthen Canada's representation in Asia and Africa.

Visit of President Bourguiba

On March 16, Mr. Green informed the House in the following words that President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia would shortly pay an official visit to Canada:

It gives me great pleasure to announce that His Excellency Habib Bourguiba Sr., President of Tunisia, has accepted the invitation of the Government to pay a state visit to Ottawa on May 1 and 2. The President and Madame Bourguiba will

be the personal guests of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Vanier at Government House during their stay. Details of the programme will be announced as soon as arrangements have been completed.

Hon. Members will be aware of the significant role which Tunisia has played in international affairs since achieving independence in 1956. President Bourguiba has headed the Government of his country since then, and to him personally must go much of the credit for Tunisia's outstanding international contribution. By his wisdom and understanding, he has always exerted a constructive influence not only in matters of direct concern to his country but also in major international issues, and particularly those involving the Arab world and Africa. It is at the United Nations that Canada has best been able to observe and appreciate the contribution which this dynamic country has made to international understanding.

Any reference to the international posture of Tunisia and the important part played by President Bourguiba would be incomplete without mention of his continuing contribution to a solution of the problem of Algeria. Not only has his moderating influence been felt in the United Nations on this question, but he has been unstinting in his effort to contribute to an honourable solution of a problem which has been such a deep source of friction between his Arab neighbours in Algeria and France. If, as we all hope, this problem is resolved in the near future, the final settlement will owe much to the dedicated efforts of President Bourguiba.

Yesterday I announced to the House the appointment to Tunisia of Canada's first Ambassador, Mr. H. F. Feaver. I mentioned, too, that for more than three years His Excellency Mongi Slim has been ably discharging his function as Tunisian Ambassador to Canada. It is with regret that we have now received word of Mr. Slim's impending departure for another and very important assignment, for we have learned to value highly his friendship and effectiveness. With President Bourguiba about to visit this country it is, however, particularly fitting that we should receive the welcome news that Mr. Slim's successor is to be the President's son, His Excellency Habib Bourguiba Jr., who will shortly present his Letters of Credence to the Governor General. His previous appointments have been as Tunisian Ambassador to Italy and France, and I am sure the House will agree that the appointment of the President's son here is a mark of the high esteem in which Canada is held by the Tunisian President and Government.

New Posts in Central America

On March 10, Mr. Green made the following announcement:

On January 20 I informed the House that the Canadian Government and the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama had decided to establish diplomatic relations. I now wish to announce the appointment of Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle as Ambassador of Canada to these four Central American republics. Mr. Delisle will normally reside in Costa Rica but will

pay regular visits to the other three countries to which he is accredited. The Canadian Embassy in Costa Rica will be opened next week under a Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, pending Mr. Delisle's arrival in May. Arrangements are being made for reciprocal representation of the four republics in Ottawa. . . .

Central America has been until now one of the areas in which Canada was seriously under-represented, mainly because of the heavy demands that have been made on a growing foreign service in other parts of the world. The Government's decision to expand Canada's relations with that area is a further step in a policy of fostering closer economic, political and cultural ties with Latin America as a whole.

Aid for Malaya and Singapore

A new kind of assistance under the Colombo Plan for Malaya and Singapore was announced on March 3 by Mr. Green:

. . . I would like to make an announcement concerning a new type of Colombo Plan assistance which has been arranged with Malaya and Singapore. At the request of the Government of the Federation of Malaya and of the Government of the State of Singapore, the Government of Canada has approved a project whereby the University of British Columbia will establish and develop, in the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore divisions of the University of Malaya, courses in accounting and business administration. The University of British Columbia will also undertake the necessary research in business and industry in the Federation of Malaya and in the State of Singapore with a view to adapting these research findings for teaching purposes.

This is the first occasion when a Canadian university has undertaken a programme of technical assistance as the agent of the Government of Canada. The project, subject to annual review, will continue over a period of five years, and will involve sending out to Malaya and Singapore members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia for research and teaching duties.

When the programme is well launched in the two universities abroad, it is proposed to bring to Canada selected students from the universities at Kuala Lumpur and at Singapore for training at the University of British Columbia and elsewhere in Canada. Upon completion of their training, these students will return home to replace successively the teaching and research staff of the University of British Columbia in the University of Malaya. When this programme is in full progress, there will be six faculty members of the University of British Columbia at the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore divisions of the University of Malaya, and six students from the University of Malaya who will be pursuing their studies in Canada.

The cost of this programme, including salaries of the professors of the University of British Columbia abroad, the training of these students from Malaya

and Singapore in Canada, travel, and the necessary equipment including library books, business machines and other supplies, will be met from funds voted to finance Canada's participation in the Colombo Plan.

It is thought that this project undertaken by the University of British Columbia on behalf of the Government of Canada may be the first of a series of such arrangements whereby a Canadian university or other institution would undertake a specific programme of technical assistance on behalf of the Canadian Government. There are obvious advantages in concentrating Canada's aid programmes upon specific and demonstrable needs abroad—there is a great lack of accountants and business administrators in Malaya and in Singapore—and it is clearly an efficient procedure to entrust such a project to a university in Canada well equipped to plan and carry it out with its own specialized research and teaching staff.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. F. B. M. Smith resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective March 1, 1961.
- Mr. J. H. Taylor posted from Ottawa to the Delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council, Paris. Left Ottawa March 8, 1961.
- Mr. L. A. H. Smith posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Karachi, to Ottawa. Left Karachi, March 11, 1961.
- Mr. K. McIlwraith posted from the Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, to Ottawa. Left Tokyo March 12, 1961.
- Mr. J. F. Hilliker posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Djakarta. Left Ottawa March 15, 1961.
- Mr. R. W. Clark posted from the Canadian Embassy, Havana, to the Canadian Embassy, San Jose. Left Havana March 15, 1961.
- Mr. F. Clarke posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Tokyo. Left Ottawa March 23, 1961.
- Mr. J. P. Schioler posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Delegation to the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina. Left Ottawa March 24, 1961.
- Mr. J. M. Touchette posted from the Middle East Centre for Arabic Studies, Shemlan, to the Canadian Embassy, Beirut. Left Shemlan March 28, 1961.
- Mr. G. Mathieu posted from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York, to Ottawa. Left New York March 29, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Bilateral

Iran

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Iran concerning non-immigrant visa arrangements between the two countries.
Ottawa, March 10, 1961.

United States of America

Convention between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons.
Signed at Washington February 17, 1961.

Multilateral

Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement, 1960.
Signed by Canada September 19, 1960.
Entered into force January 12, 1961.

Second International Tin Agreement.

Signed by Canada December 2, 1960.

Canadian Instrument of Ratification deposited March 22, 1961.

Publications

- Canada Treaty Series 1959 No. 24.* Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Swiss Federal Council concerning the taxation of enterprises operating ships and aircraft. Berne, September 22, 1959. In force September 22, 1959.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 2.* Convention on the Nationality of Married Women adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its eleventh session. Done at New York February 20, 1957. Signed by Canada February 20, 1957. In force for Canada January 19, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1954 No. 12.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America for the continuation of the arrangement established in Exchange of Notes of June 8 and 22, 1950, concerning the establishment of a Pacific Ocean Stations Programme. Signed at Ottawa June 4 and 28, 1954. In force June 28, 1954.
- Canada Treaty Series 1954 No. 16.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa constituting an Agreement in regard to the temporary suspension of the margin of preference on wool. Signed at Pretoria January 15 and March 5, 1954.
- Canada Treaty Series 1955 No. 26.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela renewing for one year the commercial *modus vivendi* of October 11, 1950. Signed at Caracas September 19 and October 11, 1955. In force October 11, 1955.
- Canada Treaty Series 1955 No. 35.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa concerning tariff on wool not further advanced than scoured, molasses, and unmanufactured hardwood. Signed at Ottawa September 13 and October 26, 1955. In force April 1, 1955.
- Canada Treaty Series 1956 No. 25.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela renewing for one year from October 11, 1956, the commercial *modus vivendi* of October 11, 1950. Signed at Caracas September 13, 1956. In force September 13, 1956.
- Canada Treaty Series 1956 No. 26.* Exchanges of Notes concerning the Status of Canadian Forces Stationed in Germany. Canada-France (April 19, 1955, and January 31, 1956). Canada-United Kingdom (April 19, 1955, and January 9, 1956). Canada-United States of America (April 19, 1955, and January 26, 1956).
- Canada Treaty Series 1957 No. 33.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela renewing for one year from October 11, 1957, the commercial *modus vivendi* of October 11, 1950. Signed at Caracas October 1 and 11, 1957. In force October 11, 1957.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 7.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Spain concerning visa requirements for non-immigrant travellers of the two countries. Madrid, December 18, 1959. In force January 25, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1954 No. 15.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa in regard to the temporary suspension of the margin of preference on unmanufactured logs. Signed at Ottawa February 26 and March 12, 1954. In force January 1, 1954.

- Canada Treaty Series 1954 No. 17.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela renewing for one year the commercial *modus vivendi* of October 11, 1950. Signed at Caracas September 17 and October 11, 1954. In force October 11, 1954.
- Canada Treaty Series 1955 No. 33.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa in regard to the temporary suspension of the margin of preference on unmanufactured logs. Signed at Ottawa December 21 and 28, 1954. In force January 1, 1955.
- Canada Treaty Series 1955 No. 34.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa regarding the temporary suspension of the margin of preference on wool. Signed at Cape Town January 20 and March 21, 1955. In force April 1, 1955.
- Canada Treaty Series 1957 No. 28.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Nations concerning the service with the UNEF of the national contingent provided by the Government of Canada. Signed at New York June 21 and July 29, 1957. Deemed to have taken effect as from November 13, 1956.
- Canada Treaty Series 1957 No. 32.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Union of South Africa amending the Trade Agreement of August 20, 1932, between the two countries by releasing the bound margin of preference of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on iron and nickel electrodes imported for the manufacture of batteries for miners' safety lamps. Signed in Ottawa June 20, 1957. In force June 20, 1957.
- Canada Treaty Series 1957 No. 35.* Agreement between the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan of the first part, the Federal Republic of Germany of the second part, and the French Republic of the third part in regard to War Cemeteries, Graves and Memorials. Signed at Bonn March 5, 1956. In force June 12, 1957.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 3.* Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Norway renewing for a period of four years the Aircrew Training Agreement between the two countries. Oslo, April 1 and 6, 1960. In force April 6, 1960.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting 1961

THERE is general agreement that the 1961 meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers constituted a milestone in the history of the Commonwealth association. Held in London from March 8 to 17, the meeting was attended by all Commonwealth heads of government: the Presidents of Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus, and the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, and Nigeria. In accordance with long-established practice, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was invited to attend certain sessions although the Federation is not a full member of the Commonwealth.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II entertains the Presidents and Prime Minister of the Commonwealth at Buckingham Palace during the Commonwealth Conference in London. Left to right: Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria; Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana; Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada; Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India; Field-Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan; Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; Mr. Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia; Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus; Mr. Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya.

The Prime Ministers held discussions on important international questions including disarmament, the structure of the United Nations, the Congo, and Laos. They accepted Cyprus as a member of the Commonwealth, and they looked forward to welcoming Sierra Leone when it attained independence on April 27, 1961. The central feature of the meeting, however, was the full consideration of questions affecting South Africa and the subsequent decision of the Prime Minister of South Africa to withdraw the application for his country's continuing membership in the Commonwealth as a republic. In order to give fuller background on these developments, there are reprinted below the main portions of the Prime Minister's report to the House of Commons on March 17, concerning South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth, with the text of the final communiqué of the Commonwealth meeting.

Commonwealth Conference

(Hansard, March 17, 1961)

... What I intend to do today is mainly to emphasize the momentous change that took place in the future relationship of the Union of South Africa with the Commonwealth. . . .

... Even before the meeting it was very clear that this would be the focus of general attention. I do not think it is an overstatement to say that in the long history of these Commonwealth or Empire meetings — we have had ten since the War — no issue so severely strained or tested the flexible bonds of the Commonwealth association as did the one which faced this conference.

You will recall that South Africa first raised the question of its future relationship with the Commonwealth at the meeting of the Prime Ministers in May 1960. The Foreign Minister of that Union gave notice of the intention of his country to hold a referendum on the question of whether South Africa should adopt a republican form of government. At the same time he asked for advance approval of its continuance of membership or readmission to the Commonwealth. At that time we gave to this problem a twofold reaction; the Prime Ministers affirmed that the choice between a monarchy and a republic was entirely a matter for South Africa to decide, but they also agreed unanimously, and I intend to read this because it represented a change in the Commonwealth relationship which had previously existed —

In the event of South Africa deciding to become a republic and if the desire was subsequently expressed to remain a member of the Commonwealth, the meeting suggested that the South African Government should then ask for the consent of the other Commonwealth governments, either at a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers or, if this were not practicable, by correspondence.

On October 5, 1960, South Africa's choice was made by a referendum, which resulted in a majority favouring the adoption of a republic. Subsequently the Government of that country announced that a republican constitution would be proclaimed on May 31. I felt and still feel that we had made it clear last May that there was no automaticity about the application of a country which was a member of the Commonwealth and which changed its form of government to that of a republic; and that until the legislative processes had been completed the decision had not finally been made.

That view did not command general support. I should point out here that the first reading of the bill to set up a republic was given in the South African House of Representatives on January 23, that second reading was given on February 9 and that then the bill was referred to a select joint committee of both Houses, the committee to report to Parliament on March 24. Hence the matter is still before the Parliament of South Africa.

What in effect was being asked was advance approval prior to the final legislative decision being made, something that was denied last May. The wording of the communiqué in May 1960 reflected the general view of the Prime Ministers that a positive act of concurrence was required on the part of each of the other member governments if South Africa's request for consent to remain a member of the Commonwealth was to be granted. It was agreed by the Foreign Minister of South Africa that all governments would have to consent; at least that was the statement he made in May last. It was argued that, even in the face of the wording of the communiqué last May, it was still a virtual formality for countries applying for continuance of membership to remain as members. I think it was the consensus of a majority if not all of the Prime Ministers that more than a formality was involved. We met. The Leader of the Opposition, with the experience he has had, realizes that I cannot go into detail as to what actually took place but can give only a general outline.

Dr. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister, relied throughout on the argument that the constitutional issue should be dealt with separately, and that on the basis of the precedents there should be no question of South Africa's right to continuing membership. The discussion took a long time. All agreed that South Africa's constitutional change was not in itself an obstacle to continuing membership, but the view was strongly held that the question of membership could not be divorced from the international implications of the Union Government's racial policies. *Apartheid* has become the world's symbol of discrimination; and in the eyes of the Prime Ministers present, other than Dr. Verwoerd, to give unqualified consent to South Africa's application would be to condone the policies of *apartheid*.

That was the core of the issue which engaged our attention for three days. It was, I have been told, a discussion without parallel in the annals of the Commonwealth association. It is a great organization where men — and a woman this time, the Prime Minister of Ceylon — with strong convictions can sit down together and yet not speak to one another at any time with bitterness, virulence

or in the manner described in some of the articles written by persons who must have secured their information from sources not present at the meeting

We tried to do whatever was humanly possible to avoid a break without making a sacrifice of basic principles. South Africa sought consent on the ground that continued membership was a virtual formality. I took the position that if we were to accept South Africa's request unconditionally our action would be taken as approval or at least condonation of racial policies which are repugnant to and unequivocally abhorred and condemned by Canadians as a whole. Speaking for Canada — and I do not have to say that this attitude represents no recent conversion — I pointed out that we were opposed to racial discrimination, and made it clear that I could not approve any formula or solution which did not maintain beyond any doubt that non-discrimination in respect of race and colour is an essential principle of the Commonwealth association.

This was not a stand which was taken then and not before; I have followed that course over the years. All but the Prime Minister of South Africa were in agreement that no expression of consent to South Africa's continuing membership was possible without an expression of the strongest views on their part regarding *apartheid*.

I shall not go into detail in this connection. We spent a long time on this. The general attitude we took was to criticize strongly and deplore the racial policy of the Union Government and the anxiety which we felt it was arousing in the hearts and minds of millions of people throughout the world. We expressed our deep concern about its impact on the relations among the member countries of the Commonwealth and on the cohesion of the Commonwealth itself as a multi-racial association. I took the stand then, and I have taken it before, that the United Nations answers to these principles and that the Commonwealth cannot do less.

The Prime Minister of South Africa stressed strongly the positive aspect of the Union Government's policy. He deplored the accusations of racial discrimination and contended that the other Prime Ministers did not understand the situation as they should. As I have already said, there was a patient and exhaustive search for a formula which would encompass frank criticism of *apartheid*. Somebody said "We do not want compromise". Well, the countries which feel discrimination most strongly, and which were the most outspoken critics, showed a desire and readiness at all times to come to agreement without sacrifice of principle, and I say in no bitter sense that there was no corresponding readiness on the part of Prime Minister Verwoerd. When I say that, I do not want Hon. Members to conclude that he was lacking in forbearance. He is a wonderful personality; he is a kindly burgher. In the face of strong and sometimes provocative criticism he maintained throughout an impressive courtesy and calm.

Was there ever a prospect of a constructive outcome? There might have been. There was a time when discussions seemed to give promise of a mutually acceptable solution. Dr. Verwoerd seemed ready then to acquiesce in a formula which would have been coupled with a declaration of principle by the cumulative

conscience of the other Prime Ministers. That formula might have been accepted. But as discussion proceeded the basis of the compromise dissolved and it was impossible to find language capable of bridging the gulf. Again I say this: it is a lesson to those in this House who sometimes speak about what they would do if they were there. Those who belonged to non-white races showed an attitude of endeavouring to bring about some compromise.

When that hope ended, criticism continued. With some evident regret and without any advance notice — although he read from a document which I observed was somewhat dog-eared — Dr. Verwoerd formally withdrew South Africa's request to continue membership. In the tense drama of that moment little remained to be said. The true depth of the cleavage between him and the things he represented and the other members of the Commonwealth was revealed, stretching to the breaking point the will to bridge it

As I said a moment ago, South Africa remains a member of the Commonwealth until May 31. Dr. Verwoerd made it clear that traditional ties with the Commonwealth countries will continue. It is difficult to convey the picture of only a matter of 12 or 15 hours ago, when we were together as guests of the Queen and when such a change came about with so little apparent ill feeling.

Was the result unavoidable? I think it was. Over the years I have contended that in a multi-racial association it had to become clear beyond doubt that if the Commonwealth is to be a force for good, as it should be, there must be a measure of general agreement that discrimination in respect of race and colour shall not take place. I do not think we can compromise that principle if we believe that the Commonwealth has a mission for all mankind. It would lose its power to meet challenges and opportunities in the future. I am more convinced than ever as to the power of this institution touching every part of the world

There are those who see South Africa's decision as the forerunner of further withdrawals as a result of campaigns of criticism related to national policy. In that connection I should point out this. All of us agreed that no national policy of any country should be examined or considered without the consent of that country. Dr. Verwoerd himself undertook the explanation of the policies of his country.

I do not minimize the risks inherent in the emerging trends. The task before the Commonwealth is to reduce the risks by building firmly on new foundations. What has happened might be epitomized thus. We have declared that non-discrimination on the basis of race and colour is the foundation stone of a multi-racial association composed of representatives from all parts of the world. No foundation could be broader or more solidly based than the fundamental principle which, though unwritten, has emerged from this meeting.

I have advocated in the past and I continue to advocate a declaration of principles. When I spoke in the House on May 16 last I referred to the possibility that the time might not be far distant when acceptance by custom rather than by the declaration of certain basic principles, including the equality of all mankind

irrespective of race, colour and creed, would be assured. No document was signed on this occasion, but that does not diminish the importance of what happened. I reiterate that we accepted the basic principle and established it as a Commonwealth custom for the future. This is the bedrock of the modern Commonwealth, the assurance as I see it of a stronger Commonwealth in the future.

You will have noted . . . that, shortly before the meeting began, the Chief Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Julius Nyerere, published an arresting statement in which it was said that in so far as Tanganyika was concerned there would be no question of applying for membership in the Commonwealth if discrimination were condoned. That statement and others by African leaders in territories shortly to achieve independence foreshadowed the course and the promise of the future.

There will be some who will say, and they will speak with great energy, that we should have pressed for the expulsion of South Africa. I remind those that speak in that vein that Ghana, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Malaya and Ceylon did not follow that course. I think the fact that this break had to come and that South Africa should have withdrawn its applications was the best course that could be followed. It provided a clearer opportunity of registering the principle of non-discrimination; for the Prime Ministers would not have been satisfied with less.

As the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom said yesterday in the British House of Commons, I regret that South Africa made this choice instead of adopting the attitude of a reasonable acceptance of a primary fact in the world in which we live

Final Communiqué—March 17, 1961

The meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was concluded today. Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus were represented by their Presidents. The other Commonwealth countries were represented by their Prime Ministers.

It had been agreed that on this occasion the Prime Ministers would concentrate their main attention on a limited number of specific problems which are currently of common concern to them all — namely, disarmament, the structure of the United Nations and certain constitutional problems affecting the Commonwealth itself. At the outset of the meeting, however, the Prime Ministers held a general review of the international situation as a whole, in order to set these particular problems in the perspective of current world events. They also considered, in the course of their meeting, recent developments in the Congo and in Southeast Asia.

The Prime Ministers re-affirmed the support of their governments for the efforts of the United Nations to restore order in the Congo and to secure the independence and integrity of the Republic. They deplored outside intervention in the Congo and recognised that many of the problems which had arisen were

due to such intervention. They considered that the United Nations forces in the Congo should be strengthened and that the Security Council resolution of 21 February should be fully implemented.

The Prime Ministers noted with concern the situation which had developed in Laos. They expressed the hope that the parties would be able to reconcile their differences, that intervention from outside would cease, and that Laos would be enabled to enjoy an independent, neutral and peaceful existence.

The Prime Ministers held a full discussion on the problem of disarmament. They recognised that this was the most important question facing the world to-day and considered that a favourable opportunity was now at hand for a fresh initiative towards a settlement of it. They agreed that the aim should be to achieve general and complete disarmament, subject to effective inspection and control, on the general lines indicated in the statement in Annex I of this communiqué. They recalled the resolution on general and complete disarmament which was adopted unanimously at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. They agreed that every effort should be made to implement this resolution by agreement between the major powers, and that further negotiations for this purpose were necessary. Certain proposals designed to promote such negotiations have been put by various countries before the United Nations.

The Prime Ministers expressed their hope that the negotiations on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests, which were due to re-open at Geneva on 21 March, would lead to the early conclusion of an agreement on this subject. Such an agreement, apart from its importance in itself, would provide a powerful impetus towards agreement on disarmament generally.

The Prime Ministers considered the various proposals which have recently been put forward for changes in the structure of the United Nations — including, in particular, the structure of its Councils, the position of the Secretary-General and the organisation of the Secretariat. They recognised that such changes could only be made with general consent. They agreed that, whatever adjustments might be made, it remained vitally important to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and to preserve the international and independent character of the Secretariat. They further agreed that members of the Commonwealth shared with all nations a fundamental common interest in maintaining the integrity of the United Nations as a force for orderly political, economic and social progress throughout the world.

The Prime Ministers also discussed certain constitutional questions relating to Commonwealth membership. The conclusions reached were announced in communiqués issued on 13, 15, and 16 March relating, respectively, to Cyprus, South Africa, and Sierra Leone. The text of these communiqués is reproduced in Annex II.

Annex I

Statement on Disarmament

Aim

1. The aim must be to achieve total world-wide disarmament, subject to effective inspection and control.
2. In view of the slaughter and destruction experienced in so-called "conventional" wars and of the difficulty of preventing a conventional war, once started, from developing into a nuclear war, our aim must be nothing less than the complete abolition of the means of waging war of any kind.

Principles

3. An agreement for this purpose should be negotiated as soon as possible, on the basis of the following principles —
 - (a) All national armed forces and armaments must be reduced to the levels agreed to be necessary for internal security.
 - (b) Once started, the process of disarmament should be continued without interruption until it is completed, subject to verification at each stage that all parties are duly carrying out their undertakings.
 - (c) The elimination of nuclear and conventional armaments must be so phased that at no stage will any country or group of countries obtain a significant military advantage.
 - (d) In respect of each phase there should be established, by agreement, effective machinery of inspection, which should come into operation simultaneously with the phase of disarmament to which it relates.
 - (e) Disarmament should be carried out as rapidly as possible in progressive stages, within specified periods of time.
 - (f) At the appropriate stage, a substantial and adequately armed military force should be established, to prevent aggression and enforce observance of the disarmament agreement; and an international authority should be created, in association with the United Nations, to control this force and to ensure that it is not used for any purpose inconsistent with the Charter.
4. On the basis of the above principles, it should be possible, given goodwill on both sides, to reconcile the present differences of approach between the different plans put forward.

Negotiations

5. The principal military powers should resume direct negotiations without delay in close contact with the United Nations, which is responsible for disarmament under the Charter. Since peace is the concern of the whole world, other nations should also be associated with the disarmament negotiations, either

directly or through some special machinery to be set up by the United Nations, or by both means.

6. Side by side with the political negotiations, experts should start working out the details of the inspection systems required for the measures of disarmament applicable to each stage, in accordance with the practice adopted at the Geneva Nuclear Tests Conference.

7. Every effort should be made to secure rapid agreement to the permanent banning of nuclear weapons tests by all nations and to arrangements for verifying the observance of the agreement. Such an agreement is urgent, since otherwise further countries may soon become nuclear powers, which would increase the danger of war and further complicate the problem of disarmament. Moreover, an agreement on nuclear tests, apart from its direct advantages, would provide a powerful psychological impetus to agreement over the wider field of disarmament.

8. Disarmament without inspection would be as unacceptable as inspection without disarmament. Disarmament and inspection are integral parts of the same question and must be negotiated together; and both must be made as complete and effective as is humanly possible. It must, however, be recognised that no safeguards can provide one hundred per cent protection against error or treachery. Nevertheless, the risks involved in the process of disarmament must be balanced against the risks involved in the continuance of the arms race.

9. It is arguable whether the arms race is the cause or the result of distrust between nations. But it is clear that the problems of disarmament and international confidence are closely linked. Therefore, while striving for the abolition of armaments, all nations must actively endeavour to reduce tension by helping to remove other causes of friction and suspicion.

Annex II

Cyprus

Communiqué issued on 13 March, 1961

At their meeting this morning the Commonwealth Prime Ministers accepted a request from the Republic of Cyprus for admission to Commonwealth membership. They invited the President of the Republic to join the meeting.

South Africa

Communiqué issued on 15 March, 1961

At their meetings this week the Commonwealth Prime Ministers have discussed questions affecting South Africa.

On 13 March the Prime Minister of South Africa informed the meeting that, following the plebiscite in October 1960, the appropriate constitutional steps were now being taken to introduce a republican form of constitution in the Union, and that it was the desire of the Union Government that South Africa should remain within the Commonwealth as a republic.

In connection with this application the meeting also discussed, with the consent of the Prime Minister of South Africa, the racial policy followed by the Union Government. The Prime Minister of South Africa informed the other Prime Ministers this evening that, in the light of the views expressed on behalf of other member governments and the indications of their future intentions regarding the racial policy of the Union Government, he had decided to withdraw his application for South Africa's continuing membership of the Commonwealth as a republic.

Sierra Leone

Communiqué issued on 16 March, 1961

The Prime Ministers noted that Sierra Leone would attain independence on 27 April, 1961.

They looked forward to welcoming Sierra Leone as a member of the Commonwealth on the completion of the necessary constitutional processes.

Canada and the Congo Situation

The Congo crisis, which had been the subject of prolonged debate during the first part of the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, assumed a similar importance in the proceedings in the General Assembly during the resumed session. In the course of the debate on April 4, the Deputy Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Wallace B. Nesbitt, delivered the following statement:

... When this Assembly adjourned three months ago, it was in an atmosphere of deep concern over the course of events in the Congo. There is no need for me to review the developments of the intervening period. Some have been tragic. Some have been profoundly disquieting in their implications. Few have given much ground for satisfaction or for optimism. If there is one encouraging sign to be found, it is perhaps the evidence there has been in this debate of widespread concern to find a real and lasting solution to the problems which beset the Congo. Encouragement can be found in this fact, I believe, even though we cannot ignore, at the same time, the evidence of deep and fundamental disagreement over the direction in which any solution should be sought.

There is not, of course, just one single Congo problem. There are at least three Congo problems, and in one of these, I am happy to say, the United Nations and its Agencies, with help from governments and other outside sources, have been outstandingly successful, and have earned the whole-hearted appreciation of the Congolese authorities. This is the whole field of social, economic and technical matters in which the United Nations civilian operations in the Congo have been functioning quietly and efficiently: bringing emergency relief, combatting famine conditions, assisting medical and health services, helping to restore communications, and co-operating in a wide variety of other technical and administrative fields. In our concern with the more intractable aspects of the Congo problem we must not lose sight of these successes, or fail to pay tribute to the devoted and unselfish efforts which have made them possible.

The other two main Congo problems are what might be called in general terms the military problem, and the political problem. Both present unusual features, so far as the United Nations is concerned, largely because of the fact that "The Situation in the Republic of the Congo" — as it appears on the Assembly's agenda — is to an important extent the internal problem of a sovereign state. The United Nations, with its strong awareness — written clearly into the Charter — of the limitations which apply when matters of domestic jurisdiction are involved, has had no previous experience with exactly this type of problem. No such situation was envisaged, indeed, when the Charter was drafted.

UN Presence

Yet the involvement of the United Nations in the Congo was unquestionably right, and perhaps inevitable. The conflict which had broken out in the Congo was internal, but outside intervention was already a fact and the very real possibility of major international conflict growing out of the Congo situation was evident to all. Negative successes are difficult to document, but it is a fact that the United Nations has contained, though not yet eliminated, outside intervention and that international hostilities have not broken out over the Congo. It is not unreasonable to suppose, at the least, that the involvement of the United Nations and the physical presence of United Nations forces in the Congo have been a factor in keeping the peace internationally. More remains to be done, of course. My Delegation urges all member states concerned to comply with the terms of the Security Council resolution of February 21 and previous resolutions. Only if this is done will the Congolese people be free to settle their own problems.

Even at the outset, the military role of the United Nations was not solely a matter of dealing with outside intervention or of helping to prevent international conflict. From the start there was a concurrent role of technical and direct assistance to the Congolese government and armed forces. This was broadened, through subsequent mandates from the General Assembly and the Security Council and in recognition of the increasing degree of confusion and conflict in the Congo, until, under the Security Council resolution of February 21, the United Nations forces have a definite role, as well, in the prevention, halting and containment of civil war. At the same time, they remain under the clearest instructions not be a party to, or to seek to influence the outcome of, any internal conflict; they are, in other words, to be completely impartial.

It would be difficult to argue that measures to bring an end to violence and bloodshed, to prevent or to contain civil strife, are not an essential concomitant to any successful programme for dealing with the two other Congo problems: the problem of needed civil assistance and the problem of a political solution. It can even be maintained, I believe, that they are vital to the other aspects of the military problem, for unrestrained civil strife constitutes an open invitation to outside intervention, and carries with it the possibility of international conflict. Yet for all their justification, it is in these respects that the United Nations operation is breaking new ground. Perhaps it is not surprising that it is here also that it has encountered the most serious difficulties and has met with the strongest criticism.

I do not propose to discuss these difficulties in any detail. For one thing, I do not believe that their solution will be hastened, at this juncture, by making them the subject of partisan debate. They can only be solved by the slow and unspectacular processes of patient negotiation and conciliation undertaken with goodwill and good faith. For what they have already done in trying circumstances, my country pays whole-hearted tribute to the Secretary-General and his staff, and to the Supreme Commander, the officers and the men of all nations serving in the United Nations forces in the Congo.

There is one point upon which I must touch, however, and that is the regrettable circumstance whereby individual members and units of the United Nations force in the Congo have all too frequently found themselves in conflict with the forces they had come to the Congo to help. Sometimes these incidents have taken the form of obstruction or harassment of individuals or small units by clearly undisciplined groups of Congolese soldiers. On other occasions, as in the recent incidents at Banana and Matadi, what has happened has been, to some extent at least, a matter of deliberate policy and direction.

It is difficult for me, as a Canadian, to take a detached view of these matters. Canada's contribution to the United Nations forces in the Congo is small in terms of total numbers, but this fact does not make the life or the welfare of any one of these men a matter of any less concern to the Canadian Government and the Canadian people. It is not an easy thing to see these individuals endangered or humiliated, in what can only seem to be a completely pointless manner. In addition to Canada's understandable concern about its own forces, the incidents to which I have referred have grave implications for the United Nations as a whole. What is at stake here is not some obscure point of interpretation, but the fundamental meaning and dignity of the United Nations organization and the personal safety of its representatives in the Congo. It is Canada's view that a most unequivocal stand in this regard must be taken by the United Nations and that it must be unreservedly supported by all the members of this body.

Limitations on Use of Force

Our strong view on this matter of adequate security for United Nations personnel in no way detracts from our recognition of limitations governing the use of force by United Nations troops in seeking to prevent violence and civil war as provided for in the Security Council resolution of February 21. This is an entirely different matter. Clearly, the United Nations is not a party to the conflict in the Congo, nor is it pitted against any faction there. It must by its mandate, as I have already noted, be impartial. It can employ force, under its mandate from the Security Council, but only as a last resort. This qualification must be taken to mean precisely what it says and must be applied in each case according to the circumstances. For the rest, the United Nations must make its best endeavour to bring about an appropriate understanding of its aims and objectives in the Congo, and to eliminate the misunderstandings which have been a tragic source of trouble in the past. My Delegation has urged repeatedly in the appropriate quarters, and urges once more, that these efforts be vigorously pursued.

Attacks on Secretary-General

I have said that it is difficult for countries and governments to take a dispassionate view when the dignity, the safety, and even the lives of their nationals seem to be being placed pointlessly in jeopardy. It is almost equally difficult to be forced to watch while the complex and painful problems which I have described are cynically used, by some, to mount a vicious attack against the fabric of the United

Nations and against its dedicated Secretary-General. I can only say that it has bolstered my country's confidence in the soundness of the United Nations that this cynical attempt to exploit the tragedy of the Congo for extraneous and unworthy purposes has met with so little positive response.

I shall wish to revert to the military aspects of the Congo problem in another context before I close, but I should now like to turn to the third type of problem I mentioned earlier — the political problem. Here we encounter a fundamental dilemma.

We can all agree, I think, that the ultimate achievement of a political solution in the Congo is basic to the final success of the United Nations intervention. For whatever may be done — in implementation of General Assembly or Security Council directives — to contain the threat to international peace and security and to restore order, and whatever may be done by other agencies of the United Nations to deal with the many other tragic problems which beset the Congo, these can be no more than stop-gap measures in the absence of a real and lasting political settlement. Conversely, it cannot but be recognized that a clear-cut political solution would do more than anything else to remove the threat to international peace and security, and to hasten the solution of the other problems I have mentioned.

No Imposition of Settlement

But — and here is the dilemma — it has been clearly recognized that a political solution, with agreement on the constitutional and legal forms which should prevail in the Congo, must of necessity (and quite properly) be matters for the Congolese people alone to decide. Stated in its simplest terms, a political solution is vital to the United Nations, but the United Nations cannot intervene to achieve a political solution.

I am well aware that, while lip-service is paid to a policy of "hands-off-Congo politics", many if not most states represented here today have their own ideas of what the solution should be — ideas which usually correspond to those of one or another of the contending factions in the Congo itself — and they are not above doing what they can, internationally, to foster the solutions they favour. This is a subtle kind of intervention in the internal affairs of the Congo — and a sort of interference which unfortunately no United Nations operation can prevent.

Yet, oddly enough, for this very reason, it remains true that the United Nations could not — even if it wished — impose a political solution on the Congo, for there could never be agreement on the solution to impose. Differences of opinion, reflecting to some extent the basic ideological and other differences with which we are all too familiar in the United Nations, would always prevent such agreement. No proposed solution for the Congo, no faction in its internal political conflict, can win an absolute majority of support here.

What is perhaps worse is that the divisions here to a considerable extent inhibit the reaching of a solution there. It must already have been remarked in the

Congo that, although we insist here that the Congolese should settle their own political differences, there is no corresponding enthusiasm — there may, indeed, be outright condemnation — when some of the political leaders in the Congo get together and do in fact attempt to settle some of their political differences.

This is a deplorable situation, and it prompts me to ask very seriously indeed: Is the United Nations incapable of assisting the Republic of the Congo to find a solution to its political problems? Must we perpetuate, in that unhappy country, the differences which plague us here?

Essential Conditions of Success

This need *not* be so, I believe — but on one condition. This condition is that we admit the truth of what I have just been saying — that none of us can hope to win majority support here for the particular type of solution he favours for the Congo, or majority acceptance of the particular Congolese leader or faction he endorses. Once this is admitted, I believe that the United Nations can in fact leave the Congolese people to settle their own political problems — can even give them impartial and constructive assistance to that end.

It is clear that the United Nations cannot, and should not, remain indefinitely in the Congo. Perhaps it is not too early, therefore, to ask ourselves what minimum conditions of order, stability and security should be met before the task of the United Nations forces there can be completed. Looking forward to that day, we should be prepared to admit that the situation which the United Nations will leave in the Congo may be less than perfect. But is this so surprising? How many of us would claim that political conditions in our own country are ideal? Given their slender preparation and their underlying problems, should we expect more of the Congolese?

Conciliation Commission

It is apt to be forgotten, I think, that one important effort has already been made in the direction of a political settlement. The Conciliation Commission was not — despite its commendable achievement in this field — primarily a fact-finding Commission. The first task of the Conciliation Commission was to conciliate. It would appear, moreover, that it came very close to succeeding — I have in mind, particularly, the statement on this point by the distinguished Representative of Ghana in his observations in Annex XX of the Commission's report. The Commission has, moreover, indicated a variety of ways in which the United Nations could assist the Congolese people to find a solution, and I commend them to the Assembly's attention.

Most particularly, I would urge upon all member states the wisdom of abandoning the sterile sort of dispute which seeks to discredit all but one or another favoured faction in the Congo on the grounds that the others have no valid claim to legality or constitutionality. The view of my Delegation is that legality and constitutionality have for so long been disregarded in the Congo that no faction

is immune from this type of attack. This is not intended as criticism of any of the *de facto* authorities in the Congo. A wise Asian colleague in the Advisory Committee has remarked that legality is not apt to be a feature of revolutionary situations, and this is very true. At the same time I would urge the authorities in the Congo to return to legality and constitutionality in their actions as rapidly as possible. I would draw the Assembly's attention to the Conciliation Commission's recommendations in this connection, because this seems to me to be the best way, and possibly the only way, in which the views of the real sovereign authority — the Congolese people themselves — can be adequately taken into account.

Practical Co-operation

It has been generally recognized that it is of crucial importance to the United Nations effort in the Congo that there should be a legal and effective Congolese Government for it to deal with, and I have suggested measures which might help towards the achievement of this objective. In the meantime there is, in Canada's opinion, a considerable field for constructive co-operation between the United Nations authorities and the *de facto* authorities in the Congo. My Delegation urges that this area of practical co-operation be widened in every way possible.

Before leaving this general subject of the role of the United Nations in the Congo and the relations between the world organization and the Congolese, I should like to re-state Canada's conception of the essential nature and purpose of United Nations involvement in the Congo. In our view, the fundamental objective of the United Nations effort is to help the Congolese people to solve their problems themselves. Whether in vital first steps to restore public order, or in the formulation of more substantive measures for a return to constitutional procedures or, when these initial problems are overcome, in bringing to bear all the varied resources of the United Nations in re-building the economy and administrative services of the country, the United Nations can assist the Congo effectively only in co-operation with the Congolese. The United Nations should not seek to *impose* solutions to the problems of the Congo.

Congo Must Understand UN Aims

It is relevant to observe that the objectives of the United Nations operation in the Congo have apparently not been fully understood by the Congolese people, nor indeed — and this is more important — appreciated by the majority of Congolese leaders. Efforts are being made to correct this situation. But since the success of the United Nations' effort in the Congo must depend on working with the understanding and support of the Congolese, this should be one of the most urgent and important tasks of the United Nations representatives in the Congo.

... I have described the problems facing the United Nations in providing civil assistance to the Congo, in dealing with the various military questions which have arisen, and in fostering a political settlement. I have spoken of the successes achieved, of the difficulties faced — many of them new in the United Nations experience — and I have suggested various ways in which, in my Delegation's

view, we might profitably proceed in the future. I have not laid much stress on what is at stake for the United Nations in the Congo, because I think there is no lack of awareness of it. What is at stake, of course, is nothing less than the continued ability of the United Nations to take effective action in cases of threats to peace and security. This awareness is indicated, among many other ways, by the response to the Secretary-General's recent appeal for additional troops to serve with the United Nations in the Congo. In this regard, I should like to pay special tribute to the Government of India for its action in making available very substantial numbers of troops at a critical juncture.

Advisory Committee

For Canada's part we have attempted throughout the course of the United Nations involvement in the Congo to provide what assistance we can in the most appropriate manner open to us, in the form of technicians, emergency food supplies and medical aid. Because of Canada's contribution of non-combatant military personnel serving in the Congo, Canada has had a place on the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee. It has always been our intention to play what I might call a non-combatant role in that context as well. But without violating the confidential nature of the deliberations of the Committee, I think I can say, . . . that we have found it to be for the most part not only a non-combatant committee but a thoroughly hard-working and constructive one.

Broad Financial Considerations

I should now like to turn for a moment to some of the broad financial implications for the United Nations of operations such as that now being carried on in the Congo. The years since San Francisco have seen this organization assume increasingly extensive functions and responsibilities, in the economic and social as well as in the political fields. Step by step with this development, which all of us must welcome, the financial resources required have also swelled to magnitudes not contemplated in 1945. The regular annual budget for the United Nations alone already stands at some \$73 million. Quite apart from the resources made available to the International Bank, the International Development Association, and the International Monetary Fund, the total annual contributions to the United Nations Specialized Agencies, the Expanded Programme, and the Special Fund now total approximately \$250 million. To the strain of these commitments have been added in recent years the heavy demands of peace-keeping activities. These last, I need hardly add, lie close to the heart of the United Nations concept, and appear in the Charter as the first of the co-operative purposes which must guide us in the implementation of our responsibilities.

The United Nations in the Congo is the most complex and costly peace-keeping operation ever undertaken by this organization, and it has placed an unprecedented burden on the already strained financial resources available to the United Nations. So far, the operation has not been placed on a firm financial

footing and temporary measures have had to be employed to obtain the necessary finances. These have involved heavy borrowing from the Working Capital Fund and from the reserves of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme. The result has been what is unquestionably the most critical financial crisis the organization has ever had to face.

In these circumstances, the Assembly's attention must be directed urgently to reaching a decision, on the estimates submitted for the Congo operation in 1961, which will ensure the continued financial health of the organization, and ensure also that its vital peace-keeping activities will not be jeopardized simply for want of the necessary financial means. To put it more bluntly, the question is whether the Congo operation will be allowed to succeed — whether, in other words, the organization is prepared to provide the financial resources required to implement its own decisions.

Political Context

The extreme gravity of the situation which will face the United Nations if no suitable solution to the financial problem is found, and found quickly, will be immediately apparent when viewed in the political context in which the Congo situation has evolved, a context which I have already described. Quite apart from its other novel aspects, the Congo operations represents a further advance in United Nations efforts to develop effective machinery to keep the peace, when the great powers, which are charged with this responsibility, are unable to reach agreement. If this machinery is to continue to be available in the service of international peace, this Assembly must make adequate financial provision for it. A failure to do so at this critical juncture would not only run dangerous risk for the Congo, but would place in jeopardy the ability of this organization to take effective action in other situations in the future in fulfilment of its peace-keeping responsibilities. Of particular significance is the fact that financial instability could also jeopardize the ability of the organization to maintain the pace of its vital economic and technical assistance programmes. All aspects of the organization's work are therefore threatened.

These thoughts should be before us as we consider the costs of the Congo operation. I do not minimize the difficulties which members will face in meeting the financial commitments which this operation makes on them. My Delegation recognizes that the burden will be particularly onerous for those members in the process of developing their economies, many of whom are themselves receiving international assistance in one form or another. Nevertheless, we believe it is important that the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations should continue to be regarded as a collective responsibility requiring that each member bear his fair share. The principle which must be maintained is that the collective benefits we all reap from the existence of a strong and effective United Nations lay upon all of us a collective duty to take up loyally the responsibilities — in political, military and financial terms — which our membership entails.

. . . There is at issue here the future not only of the Congo but also of the United Nations. This challenge is for *all* members of the United Nations, large and small, to meet, but the middle and smaller powers have most at stake because they have most to lose if the United Nations fails. As has been truly said before in this Assembly, it is the middle and smaller powers, and especially those who have recently reached independence, which are the principal beneficiaries of a strong and sound United Nations. It is principally those powers which look to the United Nations for the defence of their independence and for disinterested economic and technical assistance. And it is to those powers that I appeal particularly to support the United Nations in this time of trial.

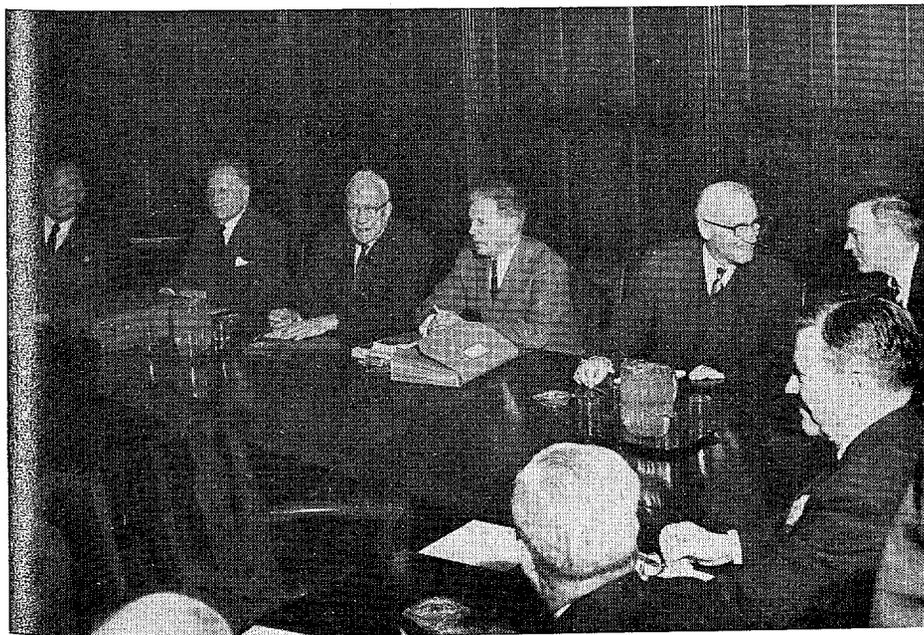


Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group

PARLIAMENTARIANS from the United States and Canada met in Ottawa and Quebec City from February 22 to 26 for the fourth meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group¹

The United States delegation consisted of nine members of the Senate and twelve members of the House of Representatives under the co-chairmanship of Senator George Aiken and Representative Cornelius Gallagher. The Canadian delegation, under the co-chairmanship of the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, was made up of six Senators and eighteen members of the House of Commons.

The discussions covered a wide range of subjects. The text of the Joint Press Statement issued on February 27, after the conclusion of the meeting is appended.



Fourth meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group — opening plenary session, February 23, 1961. Left to right: Mr. Laurence Curtis, Representative, Massachusetts; Mr. Roland Michener, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons; Senator George Aiken, Vermont; Senator Mark Drouin, Speaker of the Canadian Senate; Mr. Howard Green, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Cornelius Gallagher, Representative, New Jersey. Lower righthand corner: Senator Ralph Yarborough, Texas.

¹For an account of previous meetings, see "External Affairs", August 1959 and July 1960.

Joint Press Statement

The Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, composed of 24 members of the Parliament of Canada and 21 members of the Congress of the United States, representative of all political parties, concluded several days of discussion on matters of common interest in the two countries.

This was the fourth meeting of the Group, which continued its procedures of having informal, off-the-record discussions and refrained from making recommendations, leaving it to each national delegation to make such reports and recommendations to its respective legislatures as it determines.

The Group met in plenary sessions on Thursday morning and Friday afternoon. Committee meetings were held on both days. Committees discussed the following subject areas: 1) defence co-operation and disarmament; 2) trade and economic matters and 3) boundary matters, cultural affairs and foreign policy matters of common concern.

On Saturday and Sunday, the Group visited Quebec City and returned to Ottawa and Washington Sunday afternoon.

At the first plenary session, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard Green, welcomed the United States delegates and wished the meetings success. The reports of the three committees which were approved at the final plenary session follow.

Committee I — Defence Co-operation and Disarmament

The Committee on Defence Co-operation and Disarmament considers that there is need for early progress in the development of a comprehensive and carefully verified system of disarmament. The Committee has examined the many political and technical difficulties which must be resolved before any reduction in armaments can be achieved. Pending satisfactory progress in this direction the free world has no alternative but to assume a defence posture capable of meeting Soviet aggression whatever its character and scale. In the view of the Committee it is important to recognize that the Communist threat is aimed at every single part of the free world and that our continued unity is essential if it is to be countered.

The Committee has discussed the collective arrangements for defence in which both countries participate. It considers that NATO and NORAD are among the principal bulwarks upon which rests the security of the United States and Canada, and the other nations of the free world. It is vital that these associations be kept strong and viable in a period when the character of the threat is changing rapidly. With respect to NORAD it considers that the development of alternative weapons systems in no way diminishes its importance. Continuing attention is necessary to ensure its adequacy in order to counter improved enemy weapons capability.

The Committee believes that the maintenance of a strong industrial base in Canada is essential to North American defence. The Committee notes that since its last meeting there has been real progress in advancing the Canada-United States Defence Production-Sharing Programme. The necessary policies and procedures have been established to provide a more equitable climate of opportunity for Canadian defence industry to participate with the United States in defence development and production. In 1959 these arrangements resulted in United States contracts in Canada of \$96.3 million; in 1960 the figure was \$112.7 million. On the other hand, Canadian production-sharing contracts placed in the United States in 1959 amounted to \$108.2 million and in 1960 increased to \$196.3 million. Therefore, it is recognized that there is continuing need to sustain the Canadian portion of the common defence production base through increased U.S. defence procurement in Canada. In this connection the Committee observes that the long-term prospects for defence production sharing would be greatly enhanced by Canadian participation in the U.S. military research and development programme. Some progress has been made in this direction; further efforts in this field should be expanded. The Committee agrees that continuing efforts should be made both by government and by industry in the two countries to encourage broader public understanding in its economic as well as its military aspects.

Committee II — Trade and Economic Matters

Trading with Communist Countries

The Committee discussed the effects of trade with Communist countries. It was pointed out that this trade might strengthen the Communist economies and thereby contribute to the expansion of Soviet political influence; on the other hand, trade might keep peaceful channels open between the Soviet Bloc and the West. The Committee noted that Canada and the United States trade with the Soviet Bloc did not loom large in their total foreign trade and that both countries traded with the Bloc within the framework agreed between NATO countries. The Canadian delegation referred to the possible problem raised for Canadian subsidiaries of United States companies by the application to their trade of the United States Foreign Assets Control Regulations.

Cuban Trade

With respect to trade with Cuba, the United States delegation explained that the concern expressed in the United States was a reflection of the serious view the United States had taken of the threat posed for the Western hemisphere by the Communist orientation of the Cuban revolution. The relatively minor value and the character of the present Canadian trade with Cuba in relation to total North American trade with Cuba was considered as well as the declared Canadian policy of preventing the bootlegging of United States goods to Cuba.

Marketing of Agricultural Products on a Subsidized or Non-Subsidized Basis

The Committee noted the increase of productivity in the agricultural field and the desirability of pursuing domestic agricultural policies which would take into account the existence of surpluses and marketing problems. The Canadian delegation emphasized the importance of wheat exports for Canada and recalled that sales of United States agricultural commodities on special terms could disrupt and impair the growth of commercial markets for Canadian wheat abroad. In this connection the Canadian delegation expressed appreciation of the United States Government's willingness to consult with Canada and to consider Canadian commercial interests. Both delegations referred to existing or possible restrictions on agricultural trade between Canada and the United States and more particularly on Cheddar cheese and edible oils. They expressed the hope that these restrictions will be kept to a minimum and that trade will be rationalized between their two countries.

Oil Import Policies

The Committee agreed on the need to maintain the oil industries of both countries in a healthy state in the face of production, exploration, and marketing issues which they largely share in common. The greatest importance was attached by the Canadian delegation to the continued access for Canadian crude oil to expanding United States markets particularly in the United States Northwest. The two delegations recognized that policies pursued in each country could raise serious national and international issues for the other and agreed that Canada and the United States should work closely together in seeking rational solutions to the problems of oil production and trade.

United States Investment in Canada and Reciprocal Tax Agreement

The Committee considered the changes in reciprocal tax treaties and other tax changes now before the Canadian Parliament. It was stressed by Canadians that these were not designed to restrict the free movements of capital across the border nor to discourage future foreign investment but to correct adverse trade balances and to encourage greater participation by Canadian capital in Canadian growth. The advantages of dollar parity were also in mind.

Other opinions were advanced, however, that the changes might discourage American investment and restrict Canada's presently expanding economy by denying it ready money.

In any event it was agreed that reciprocal investment across the border on equal terms should be promoted at all times and should be the goal of both countries.

Committee 3 — Boundary Matters, Cultural Relations and Foreign Policy

1. *Richelieu-Champlain Waterway*

The Committee considered the background of the Richelieu-Champlain Waterway, the facilities now available, the use which is made of it and its potential. It was agreed that it might be desirable for both countries to join in studies on the improvement of transportation, especially water routes, between United States and Canada. Mention was also made by the United States delegation that the International Joint Commission might be willing to undertake a study specifically related to the Hudson-Champlain Waterway.

2. *Niagara Power*

The United States delegation pointed out that electric power being generated in the United States at Niagara was being transmitted across Canadian territory for a short distance to Massena, New York. Under Canadian law, this power was taxed to the extent of 3/10 mill per kilowatt. It was understood that, under Canadian law, the tax was designed to apply to power generated in Canada and not to power transmitted over Canadian territory. It was therefore agreed that this matter might well be the subject of discussions between appropriate authorities of the two countries.

3. *Chicago Diversion*

In response to an enquiry from the Canadian delegation, the United States delegation explained that three separate diversion bills have been submitted to the House of Representatives. Further, the United States delegation expressed the view that it was much too early to predict how far these proposals might proceed in Congress. The Canadian delegation pointed out, that as in the past, any further diversion at Chicago was a matter of serious concern to Canada.

4. *Tourist Trade*

The Canadian delegation expressed some concern at the recent suggestion placed before Congress that Congress might consider reducing the United States' tourists' duty-free entry privileges from \$500 to \$100. After discussion, it was understood by the Committee that this idea was designed to alleviate world-wide United States balances of payment difficulties and was not directed at Canada. The Committee agreed that if the duty-free entry allowance were reduced to \$100, it might have an adverse effect on the tourist trade of both countries.

5. *Effect of Highways on Tourist Trade*

In the context of expanding the Canada-United States tourist trade, there was some discussion concerning the need for all-weather north-south highways in both countries. It was recognized by both delegations that highway construction in the United States was under the primary jurisdiction of the states and under

the provinces in Canada, but it was hoped that the matter would be given further study.

6. *Columbia River*

The United States delegation pointed out that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would hold hearings on the Columbia River Basin Treaty commencing on March 8. The Canadian delegates expressed the view that, in spite of expected controversy in Canada over the implementation of the Treaty within Canada, the development of the Columbia River basin would proceed as contemplated by the Treaty. Satisfaction was expressed by the delegates of both countries over the successful completion of negotiations which had led to the Treaty. There was general agreement too that, in the long run, electrical power generated by atomic energy would become increasingly significant.

7. *Foreign Affairs*

The Committee discussed the question of Chinese representation at the United Nations and considered the possible effects of the People's Republic of China securing the China seat. It was recognized that it was likely that this issue would confront the two countries at the United Nations in the near future.

Members exchanged views on the problems facing the West in its relations with the Communist Bloc and on the measures which might be pursued to ease tensions and contribute towards the development of better relations. The view was expressed that encouragement should be given to increasing contacts with the Soviet Union through tourist travel and cultural exchanges. An assessment was made of the ideological conflict in the world.

The Committee concluded its deliberations with a general discussion of foreign policy problems facing both countries. In this connection there was general agreement on the need to give continued support to the United Nations, to the latest United Nations resolution concerning intervention in the Congo and to the Secretary-General and to the course pursued by the United States in the Security Council during the last few days.

It was felt by the members generally that both countries should examine their policies in the non-military cold war to see whether the maximum benefit is being obtained from the resources available and whether the current level of effort is adequate.

In spite of the limited time accorded to the discussion of each item on the agenda, the Committee was conscious of great progress towards the increase in friendly relations between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Caramanlis Visits Canada

His Excellency Constantin Caramanlis, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mrs. Caramanlis paid an official visit to Ottawa from April 13 to 15. On the morning of April 13, they were met at Uplands Airport by Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

When he reached the centre of the city, Mr. Caramanlis placed a wreath on the National War Memorial. After lunching with the Greek Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency John Kalergis, Mr. Caramanlis paid a call on the Governor-General and talked with Prime Minister Diefenbaker and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green. In the evening, he and his party were entertained at a dinner given by Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker.

Mr. Caramanlis spent part of the next morning touring the National Research Council. After lunch with the Speaker of the House of Commons, he held further discussions with government officials. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Caramanlis were entertained at a dinner given by the Ambassador of Greece.

On April 15, the day of their departure from Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Caramanlis lunched at Rideau Hall with Governor-General and Mrs. Vanier, after which they left by train for Montreal.

An important result of this visit was the establishment of close personal relations that gave each side a chance to understand the point of view and special problems of the other. The visit of the political leader of one of Canada's NATO allies provided a timely and appropriate opportunity for publicizing the objects and ideals of the alliance and for reminding the Canadian public of its ideological links with Greece and its other NATO partners.

Greco-Canadian Relations

Formal diplomatic relations between Canada and Greece date from 1899, when the first Greek Consul-General arrived in Montreal. During the Second World War, in June 1942, a Greek Legation was opened in Ottawa. In 1943, Major-General G. P. Vanier, who was to become Governor-General of Canada, was appointed Canadian Minister to the Greek government-in-exile in London. In September 1945, Greece and Canada raised their respective Legations in Ottawa and Athens to the status of Embassies. Today, Greece also maintains a Consulate-General in Montreal and a Consulate in Toronto. The present Canadian Ambassador to Greece, Mr. D'Arcy McGreer, presented his credentials in July 1957; the Ambassador of Greece to Canada, Mr. Kalergis, was installed in August 1959.

The Greeks in Canada

Although the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which separates Vancouver Island, British Columbia, from the State of Washington, was named by a certain John Mears in 1788, there appears to be a possibility that it was, in fact, discovered several



Mr. Constantin Caramanlis, Prime Minister of Greece (left), in conversation with Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada during Mr. Caramanlis' recent visit to Canada.

hundred years earlier by a Greek navigator named Apostolos Valerianos from the Island of Cephalonia in the Ionian Sea. The first Greek whose coming to Canada is a matter of official record was George Nikokas Kaprotis, who arrived in what is now Victoria, B.C., in 1851, married the daughter of a chief of the Songhees Indians and founded a family that is still represented in Victoria. Before the Second World War, however, Greek immigration into Canada was little more than an eddy of the great flood of Greeks that poured into the United States during the years before the establishment of the quota regulations. A number of Greeks who did come to Canada intermarried with the English and French. Of the 9,444 Canadians of Greek origin listed in the 1931 Census, over 4,000 were Canadian-born, and nearly 2,000 gave English as their mother tongue. Although there was little immigration before or during the War, there has since been a great deal. Since 1951, 35,000 Greeks have come to Canada; in recent years immigration from this source has averaged 5,000 persons a year. There are today about 50,000 Canadians of Greek descent, by far the largest number of whom are urban dwellers, living mainly in Montreal and Toronto.

Greco-Canadian Trade

While trade between Greece and Canada is not extensive, in 1960 Canadian

exports to Greece were worth more than \$5.5 million, while imports from that country had a value of about \$500,000. The main Canadian exports to Greece are tires, flax, seed-potatoes, agricultural machinery, furs, newsprint and tallow, while Greek olives and olive-oil, cheese, wine and brandy are imported by Canada.

Communiqué issued after Caramanlis Visit

The Prime Minister of Greece, His Excellency Mr. Constantin Caramanlis, and Mrs. Caramanlis have concluded a three-day official visit to Ottawa, as the guests of the Government of Canada, at the invitation of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker. Mr. Caramanlis was accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, His Excellency Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsa, and by senior officials of the Greek Government.

The two Prime Ministers expressed their deep satisfaction that Greek-Canadian relations are guided by sincere friendship and close co-operation based upon a community of ideals, of civilization and of political interests. Their conversations, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard Green, also participated, covered a wide range of international subjects of mutual interest. They examined various means of furthering their co-operation both in the United Nations and with their allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They agreed that they should continue their efforts to achieve controlled general disarmament together with the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The two Prime Ministers also agreed that pending the conclusion of a disarmament agreement the best guarantee of Western security lies in the North Atlantic alliance. The fullest co-operation of the members of NATO and the strengthening of its defence capacity are urgent requirements. In this connection they maintain their previously expressed views as to the desirability of convening, after due preparation, the North Atlantic Council at heads of government level.

In the field of bilateral relations, they agreed that every effort should be made to broaden economic co-operation and increase trade. They also exchanged views and information on Greek immigration to Canada. . . .

On arrival in Ottawa, Mr. Caramanlis laid a wreath at the National War Memorial and inspected a guard of honour. During his visit the Greek Prime Minister was also shown the establishments and laboratories of the National Research Council.

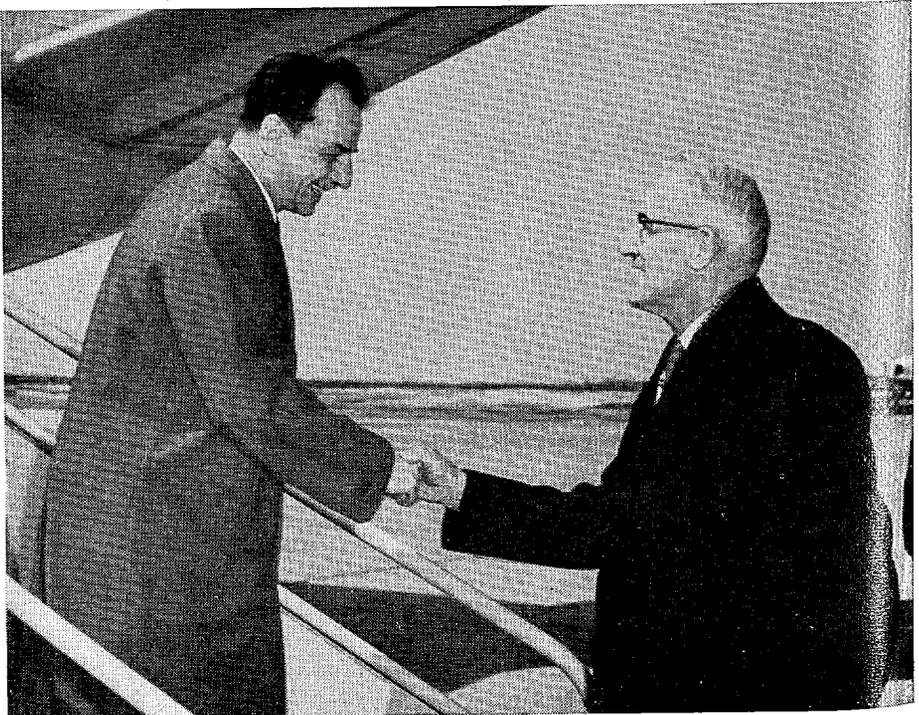
At the end of the discussions, the Prime Minister of Greece invited the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker to pay an official visit to Greece. Mr. Diefenbaker expressed his warm appreciation of this invitation and his desire to accept. It was agreed that the timing of the visit would be arranged at a later date.

Visit of Yugoslav Foreign Minister

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Koca Popovic, paid a two-day visit to Ottawa March 27 and 28 as guest of the Canadian Government. At the end of the visit the following communiqué was issued:

THE SECRETARY of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Koca Popovic, has completed a two-day official visit to Ottawa where he has been the guest of the Government of Canada. Mrs. Popovic accompanied her husband. The invitation was extended by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard Green.

During the visit, cordial conversations were held between Mr. Popovic and the Secretary of State for External Affairs on international problems of mutual interests. They agreed that special attention should be directed to the question of disarmament as one of the major issues facing the world at this time, and they discussed a number of other important questions confronting the United Nations. The exchanges of views between the two Foreign Ministers were conducted in a friendly and informal atmosphere. There has been a steady growth in recent years



Mr. Koca Popovic (left), Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, is greeted at Uplands Airport, Ottawa, by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green.

in consultation between Canadian and Yugoslav officials, particularly in connection with United Nations affairs, and these discussions at Foreign Minister level are a natural development from this improvement in relations. It is the hope of both Foreign Ministers that this visit will lead to further useful co-operation between the two countries on international questions of mutual concern and thus contribute to the advancement of peace and understanding among nations.

Apart from the periods specifically set aside for official discussions between Ministers, various social engagements were arranged, including an official dinner given by the Government of Canada in honour of the Yugoslav Foreign Minister and Mrs. Popovic on March 27, at which the Honourable Howard Green was host; a luncheon on March 28 given by the Speaker of the Senate, the Honourable Mark Drouin, who visited Yugoslavia last summer; the dinner tendered by the Yugoslav Foreign Minister on March 28 in Mr. Green's honour and the Yugoslav Ambassador's reception the same evening. During the visit Mr. Popovic was also conducted around the capital city and was given a guided tour of the laboratories of the National Research Council.

*National Research Council Postdoctorate Fellowships**

BY MODERN standards, a Ph.D. degree is almost a pre-requisite for research in the basic sciences. But, until about 1940, most Canadians seeking a doctorate were obliged to attend the graduate schools of the United States and the United Kingdom, often not returning to Canada. In 1912 only four Ph.D.s in science were granted in all Canada and, as recently as the Second World War, only two Canadian universities had adequate facilities for Ph.D. studies. Contrast this picture with 1960, when nearly 300 Ph.D.s in science graduated from 13 Canadian universities¹ and, in addition, over 200 scientists from more than 30 different countries were obtaining postdoctoral training in university and government laboratories across Canada.

The reasons for this remarkable change are not hard to find. The growth of the graduate schools is largely due to federal support of research in the universities through grants-in-aid of research projects and through an extensive scholarship system designed to encourage graduate work in the sciences. The success of this programme may be measured by the fact that most Canadian scientists are now receiving their graduate training in Canadian universities. Indeed, to an increasing extent, Canada is attracting foreign scientists to its own laboratories, thus reversing the trend during the "colonial" era.

Fellowship Scheme

The National Research Council's postdoctorate fellowship scheme was not formally initiated until 1948. These fellowships are awarded on a competitive basis to nationals of any country. Applicants must possess a Ph.D. degree or the equivalent from a recognized university and must be not more than 35 years of age. Successful candidates are awarded an annual stipend free of income tax, \$4000 for single fellows and \$5000 for male fellows who are married. Fellowships are awarded for one year but may be renewed for a second. A travel grant is provided to bring the fellow from his place of residence to the laboratory where he will work and to return him to his home.

The fellowships are tenable in the laboratories of several departments or agencies of the Federal Government as well as in the universities. Hence, in applying for a fellowship, the applicant indicates the laboratory in which he wishes to work. In allocating fellowships to these laboratories, the National Research Council requires that:

(1) the fellow shall participate in a fundamental research programme in collaboration with a senior staff member;

*By Elwyn O. Hughes, Information, National Research Council.

¹E. H. Stock and P. J. Beaulieu, Science Postgraduates of Canadian Universities. Reprinted from Canadian Public Administration, December, 1960, pp. 326-330.

(2) his research shall be carried out in an atmosphere where ideas can be exchanged freely and the scientific results can be published without restriction;

(3) the fellow shall be given facilities and working conditions commensurate with his training and abilities, that is, equivalent to or better than a Canadian student would expect to find at a first-rate foreign institution;

(4) the fellow shall not be regarded as an employee who can be assigned duties that are normally carried out by employees.

Canadian Applicants

Canadians are free to apply for postdoctorate fellowships but do so only in limited numbers. The majority of Canadian Ph.Ds prefer to take up employment or to seek postdoctoral experience in other countries. To enable Canadians to study abroad the NRC provides "overseas" postdoctorate fellowships as well as pre-doctoral scholarships, and also administers the NATO fellowship programme. Forty or more of these awards are held by Canadians each year in the United Kingdom and Western European countries. An additional 20 or 30 scholarships are held annually in the United States.

Growth of the postdoctorate fellowship programme is illustrated by the data in Table I. At the outset, fellowships were tenable only in the Council's own

Table I

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL POSTDOCTORATE FELLOWSHIPS
Applications considered and awards held, 1948-61

| Fiscal Year | Applications Considered | Fellowships held | | | Total Held |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----|-------------------|------------|
| | | Universities | NRC | Other Govt. Labs. | |
| 1948-49 | 42 | — | 23 | — | 23 |
| 1949-50 | 186 | — | 36 | 5 | 41 |
| 1950-51 | 196 | 4 | 32 | 3 | 39 |
| 1951-52 | 217 | — | 50 | — | 50 |
| 1952-53 | 385 | 5 | 49 | 2 | 56 |
| 1953-54 | 371 | 9 | 74 | — | 83 |
| 1954-55 | 433 | 17 | 67 | 1 | 85 |
| 1955-56 | 472 | 25 | 79 | 13 | 117 |
| 1956-57 | 449 | 31 | 78 | 27 | 136 |
| 1957-58 | 634 | 25 | 97 | 19 | 141 |
| 1958-59 | 671 | 41 | 83 | 30 | 154 |
| 1959-60 | 519 | 34 | 78 | 24 | 136 |
| 1960-61 | 584 | 34 | 83 | 29 | 146 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| 1948-61 | 5159 | 225 | 853 | 152 | 1207 |

laboratories, which at that time included the atomic energy project at Chalk River. The plan was so well received, however, that in 1950 it was extended to the universities, and in 1954 to other research organizations in the Federal Government. Fellowships have now been held in all the major Canadian universities and in the laboratories of the following departments or agencies of government: the Departments of Agriculture, Mines and Technical Surveys, and National Health and Welfare; Atomic Energy of Canada Limited; the Grain Research Laboratory; and the Fisheries Research Board.

Number of Fellowships

The number of applicants for fellowships continues to grow (nearly 700 applicants have been considered in 1961) but, through rigorous selection procedures, the number of fellowships held has remained fairly constant over the past five years. Since the inception of the scheme, fewer than one-third of the applicants have succeeded in obtaining an award. When one considers the quality of the candidates, each of whom must hold a doctorate from a recognized university, the calibre of the selected fellows becomes even more impressive.

The postdoctorate fellowship programme offers advantages both to the fellow and to the host laboratory. The fellow himself is able to devote one or two years to full-time research in a well-equipped laboratory. He broadens himself by diversifying his training and by his association with leading Canadian scientists. The laboratories themselves benefit through their exposure to a steady stream of keen young scientists who bring with them a diversity of experience and ideas, which have an invaluable effect in stimulating research and maintaining a creative atmosphere within the laboratories. This is particularly advantageous to government laboratories, which, in contrast to university departments, do not normally benefit by an annual influx of graduate students.

The National Research Council has always considered the postdoctorate fellowships programme to be of sufficient benefit to Canadian science that it should be continued without thought of reciprocity. The scheme does, however, provide tangible recognition and repayment of a debt that Canada has owed for many years. For the first time, the movement of scientists for training is into Canada rather than out.

The postdoctorate fellowships programme is completely Canadian in conception; it is not operated as a technical aid plan. Fellows are selected solely on the basis of scientific merit, regardless of their country of origin. The distribution of fellowships to nationals of 44 different countries is shown in Table II. The absence or paucity of fellows from certain countries is related to lack of opportunity for advanced education, political restrictions on emigration, or to a domestic abundance of opportunity for scientists holding a doctorate degree.

Each September, leaflets and posters describing postdoctorate fellowships are distributed, together with application forms, to universities and research insti-

tutions throughout the world. Selection of fellows takes place in February and March and awards are announced in April. Further information on the fellowship programme may be obtained from the Awards Office, National Research Council, Ottawa.

TABLE II

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL POSTDOCTORATE FELLOWSHIPS

Distribution of fellows by country of origin

| Country of Origin | Fellowships Held 1948-61 | Awards Offered April 1961 | Country of Origin | Fellowships Held 1948-61 | Awards Offered April 1961 |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Argentina | 2 | — | Iran | 1 | — |
| Australia | 45 | 3 | Iraq | 2 | 1 |
| Austria | 4 | — | Israel | 5 | — |
| Belgium | 22 | 1 | Italy | 13 | 2 |
| Brit. W. Indies | 2 | — | Japan | 54 | 37 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | — | Korea | — | 2 |
| Canada | 151 | 8 | Netherlands | 37 | 4 |
| Ceylon | 1 | 1 | New Zealand | 20 | 2 |
| Chile | 1 | 1 | Norway | 14 | 1 |
| China | 12 | 4 | Pakistan | 11 | 3 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2 | 1 | Poland | 12 | 4 |
| Denmark | 2 | — | Portugal | 1 | — |
| Ecuador | 1 | — | Roumania | 1 | — |
| Egypt | 3 | 1 | South Africa | 25 | 2 |
| Eire | 3 | — | Spain | 8 | — |
| Finland | 11 | — | Sweden | 4 | — |
| France | 7 | — | Switzerland | 36 | 1 |
| Germany | 42 | 7 | Turkey | 7 | 1 |
| Greece | 2 | — | United Kingdom | 437 | 70 |
| Haiti | 1 | — | United States | 33 | 6 |
| Hungary | 5 | — | Yugoslavia | 13 | 5 |
| Iceland | 1 | — | Stateless | 4 | — |
| India | 148 | 35 | | | |
| | | | TOTAL | 1207 | 202* |

*In the past, about one-quarter of the awards offered have not been accepted.

External Affairs in Parliament

Mr. Macmillan in Ottawa

The following statement was made by Prime Minister Diefenbaker in the House of Commons on April 13, in reply to a request for a summary of the talks that he had had with Mr. Macmillan during the recent visit to Ottawa by the United Kingdom Prime Minister:

. . . Though I do not feel free . . . to reveal the substance of the various private discussions which were held between Mr. Macmillan and myself during the visit, some general indication of the topics which were covered may be of interest.

One of the most important was the United Kingdom's relationship with Europe. This is a matter of major importance not only to the United Kingdom and the countries of Europe but to Canada itself, and indeed the whole Western world. It should not be seen in purely economic terms, but as a broad development of much consequence in which there must be a careful weighing of both short and long term considerations and of political as well as economic factors. The United Kingdom Government has these broad considerations in mind in examining the question of its relationship with Europe.

Reference has been made to the concept of an Atlantic Community. As I indicated yesterday, these relationships among groupings in Europe and groupings in other regions of the world will take a very long time to develop and mature. It is well to recall, however, that to some extent the Atlantic Community already exists, not in an institutional form but in a degree of spiritual fellowship and also in the various forms of co-operation in the military, political and economic spheres. It is naturally desirable if not mandatory, in the interests of reinforcing the collective strength, stability and understanding of the Western world, that co-operation should be expanded and intensified as practical possibilities permit.

I took the opportunity to restate the concern of the Canadian Government regarding arrangements which the United Kingdom might work out with Common Market countries, that full account be taken of the trading interests of Canada. I made it clear that this would be particularly necessary in the field of agricultural products in which Canada has a substantial interest, and in respect of which the Common Market Treaty has not led to specific trading arrangements. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom left me with a clear impression that the United Kingdom Government intends to make every effort to work out a satisfactory means of participating in the economic organization of Europe without detriment to Canadian or Commonwealth interests. In this connection discussions will continue from time to time, and my hope is that, through continuing consultation, arrangements will be arrived at in keeping with Canada's wishes in this regard.

NATO is one subject which was discussed at some length, and the imperative need for greater efforts than have been made heretofore to bring NATO into a strong, flexible and understanding partnership was underlined. In addition, the need of moral, military and political capacity if NATO is to pursue its objectives successfully was emphasized.

The Leader of the Opposition, with his knowledge of the operation of NATO from its foundation, will realize that the importance of political consultation has been a subject of consideration throughout the years. Indeed, he belonged to the group known as the Three Wise Men which made recommendations in this regard. I think Mr. Macmillan would agree that what requires development is the will and the readiness to consult well in advance. The machinery is there, and it cannot be blamed now for any shortcomings in consultation.

The question of a meeting of NATO heads of government was discussed. I feel such a meeting is necessary, but I am equally convinced that it should not be held until there has been thorough preparation and investigation in advance of the likely areas of agreement.

In the international field we reviewed the current situation in Laos and the Congo, but I do not think there is anything to report to the House, since the position in both these areas has been adequately reported in the press and in this Chamber.

The problem of China is one to which attention was devoted. In particular, Mr. Macmillan and I discussed the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations and agreed that it was important to continue to work on this problem in preparation for the next regular session of the General Assembly later this year.

The House is aware of the fact that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom visited The West Indies before coming to the United States and Canada. During the course of our discussions he gave an account of the political situation in The West Indies and the outlook for the establishment of a federation when complete West Indies independence has been attained. The economic problems of The West Indies and the relationship of Canadian aid and other such programmes to these problems in the Western Hemisphere were considered.

We discussed the question of low-cost imports from Hong Kong, a matter of very salient interest to Canadians at this time. As a result I believe a better understanding of the problems was arrived at, and further discussions will be continued by representatives of both Governments

The Situation in Cuba

On April 19, Mr. Diefenbaker spoke to the House as follows concerning recent developments in Cuba:

. . . The Canadian Government is following events in Cuba with much anxiety and deep concern. The struggle between the contending groups has taken

on a new and more threatening aspect with the dispatch by Chairman Khrushchov of a message which revealed beyond doubt the extent to which international Communism is prepared to go in consolidating its foothold in Cuba, a bridgehead from which the penetration of the whole of Latin America could be launched.

It is now all too clear that the situation in Cuba is much more than a continuation of the original internal revolution, which was to a large extent an expression of the legitimate social and economic aspirations of the Cuban people. Cuba, like so many small and defenceless countries, has become the focal point in the ideological contest which is progressively reaching into every corner of the world. In our country we cannot be indifferent to this new danger which affects the Hemisphere in which we live.

Cuba is a casualty of the internationalization of its original revolution. In this process the interests of the Cuban people have been subordinated to the interplay of outside forces beyond their control. Civil liberties are further curtailed in the name of national security, and arbitrary acts of reprisal have become a substitute for justice. These are manifestations of a dictatorship which are abhorrent to free men everywhere.

Any threat to the peace of this Hemisphere affects us here in Canada. We have neither the means nor the intention to intervene. What we earnestly wish to see established are stable conditions within Cuba which will allow it to develop in peace and live free from outside pressures as a constructive partner of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

. . . The matter is before the United Nations. Seven Latin American countries have proposed a resolution to bring about the restoration of peaceful relations at the earliest possible date through placing the matter in its various aspects before the Organization of American States.

On April 20, in reply to a question as to whether it was the Government's policy "to continue to maintain . . . normal relations with the Castro Government in Cuba", Mr. Diefenbaker stated:

Throughout the years, no matter what our disagreements may be with other nations as far as their philosophy is concerned, we have endeavoured to conduct normal relations.

Education Aid to French-speaking African States

The following announcement was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, in the House of Commons on April 24:

. . . I have a statement to make concerning educational assistance to French-speaking African states.

The Government's attention has been directed to the present needs and to the number and complexity of the difficulties which will confront the emergent nations of Africa in the field of education for some years to come. We have been impressed by their problems, and, as a result, the Government has approved in principle the establishment of a Canadian programme of educational assistance for the newly-independent French-speaking African states.

The plan will be entirely separate from any scheme now in existence and should serve to balance Canada's educational assistance programme in general. The existing Commonwealth Education Programme, while national in character, by its very nature limits the extent of participation of our excellent French-speaking institutions and resources. We are confident that these will be used to good advantage in the application of the new plan.

It is proposed that the educational assistance plan for French-speaking African states will provide grants of the order of \$300,000 annually. Subject to the views of the various parties concerned with the development and execution of this scheme, this amount could be applied toward scholarships, the provision of teachers and teacher training or to other types of educational assistance as may seem practicable and desirable.

The countries to which the scheme would be directed are vitally preoccupied with the serious task of improving their educational facilities and with expanding educational opportunities for their peoples. They have repeatedly expressed their need for scholarships abroad for French-speaking students and for French-speaking teachers in their own countries. Because of our genuine interest in their welfare and progress and because we share a common language with these new states, Canada is in a unique position to render the type of assistance required. It is therefore the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to appropriate the funds necessary for this purpose once details have been worked out with the provincial educational authorities.

The new programme will result in especially heavy demands on Canada's French-speaking educational resources, which, like all our educational facilities throughout the country, are already strained. Nevertheless I am confident from past experience and from the expressions of public interest already made regarding this type of venture that when an approach is made the provincial authorities and others concerned in the development and operation of the scheme will respond promptly and willingly. The Government therefore intends to seek the co-operation and advice of the provincial educational authorities and the educational organizations and institutions at an early date for the successful implementation of what I am certain the House will agree is a purposeful and timely step.

It is also the Government's hope to draw upon the advice and the experience of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—better known as UNESCO—in setting up and in operating the new programme. A conference sponsored by UNESCO will be held in Addis Ababa next month to examine the educational needs of the African states and to draw up plans to

meet those needs in the coming years. It is the Government's intention to accept an invitation to send a Canadian observer to these meetings and thus to acquire firsthand knowledge of the educational problems of the area. Information obtained at the conference would eventually be most useful in our own planning for the successful development and execution of the Canadian plan.

Settlement in Laos

The following statement was made to the House of Commons on April 25 by Mr. Green:

. . . I wish to inform the House that the Co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference have now reached agreement on the steps to be taken aimed at bringing about a settlement in Laos. Yesterday, April 24, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union issued an appeal for an immediate cease fire and called on all military authorities, parties and organizations in Laos to stop fighting and to enter into negotiations about arrangements for the cease fire.

Simultaneously the Co-chairmen sent a message to the Prime Minister of India stating that they had called for a cease fire and proposing that he convene the International Supervisory Commission for Laos in New Delhi. It was the view of the Co-chairmen that the Commission will, in the first instance — and I quote from their joint message of April 24 —

discuss the question of the task and functions which should be allotted to it after the cease-fire in Laos, and will present an appropriate report to the Co-chairman who will consider the Commission's report and give it directions on going to Laos to carry out the work of controlling the cease fire.

The Co-chairmen have also agreed that an international conference should meet in Geneva on May 12 to discuss a settlement of the Laotian problem. The countries invited to this conference are those which attended the Geneva Conference of 1954; the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the United States, Communist China, France, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; in addition, the members of the International Supervisory Commission, Canada, India and Poland; and two of the neighbouring countries, Thailand and Burma. All 14 have been invited to send representatives. This membership follows that proposed by the Chief of State of Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk, on January 1 of this year.

Yesterday morning I saw the Ambassador of the Soviet Union and the Acting High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, as representatives of the Co-Chairmen, and received from them the text of the invitation to the conference and a copy of the appeal for a cease-fire and of the message from Lord Home and Mr. Gromyko to Mr. Nehru. Last evening I received from Mr. Nehru a message requesting the Government of Canada to nominate its representative on the Commission and proposing that the first meeting of the Commission should be held in New Delhi on Friday next, April 28.

I think the House will agree that the arrangements worked out between the Co-chairmen, including the call for an immediate cease-fire to be effective before the international conference begins its work, constitute an important step toward the restoration of peace to Laos.

In response to the proposal that the Commission should meet at once in New Delhi, I have named Mr. Leon Mayrand as Canadian Member of the Commission. Mr. Mayrand, who was our representative on the Laos Commission in 1954-55, is at present our Ambassador in Rome, and will be *en route* to New Delhi at the present time, at any rate. Mr. Mayrand will be assisted by Mr. d'Iberville Fortier of the Department of External Affairs, at present our representative on the Commission in Cambodia, and by Brigadier P. S. Cooper of the Canadian Army as Senior Military Adviser, as well as by various other advisers.

The Canadian Government also accepts the invitation to attend the Conference on Laos in Geneva. I expect to lead the Canadian delegation in the opening stages of the conference, which of course will follow almost immediately after the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Oslo, which is scheduled to take place from May 8 to May 10 inclusive. The alternate head of the Canadian delegation to the conference will be Mr. C. A. Ronning, the Canadian High Commissioner in India, whose long and distinguished service to Canada in Asia will be familiar to members of this House. He will be assisted by Mr. P. A. Bridle, our Ambassador in Turkey, who was Canadian Commissioner in Laos in 1955-56, and by civilian and military advisers with experience on the commissions . . .

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. J. C. J. Cousineau posted from the Canadian Embassy, Beirut, to Ottawa. Left Beirut March 28, 1961.
- Mr. E. G. Lee posted from the Canadian Embassy, Djakarta, to Ottawa. Left Djakarta April 2, 1961.
- Mr. A. Potvin posted from the Canadian Embassy, Montevideo, to Ottawa. Left Montevideo April 7, 1961.
- Mr. H. F. Feaver appointed Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland. Left Ottawa April 11, 1961.
- Mr. H. D. Peel posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Ankara. Left Ottawa April 14, 1961.
- Mr. A. W. J. Robertson posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Colombo. Left Ottawa April 14, 1961.
- Mr. J. E. Bryson posted from the Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, to Ottawa. Left Tokyo April 15, 1961.
- Mr. I. L. Head posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Kuala Lumpur. Left Ottawa April 16, 1961.
- Mr. I. C. Clark posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Brussels. Left Ottawa April 19, 1961.
- Mr. M. D. G. Baudouin posted from the Canadian Embassy, Brussels, to Ottawa. Left Brussels April 25, 1961.
- Mr. N. E. Currie posted from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York, to Ottawa. Left New York April 27, 1961.
- Miss V. Allen posted from the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina, to Ottawa. Left Saigon April 29, 1961.
- Mr. J. P. J. Robichaud posted from Ottawa to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York. Left Ottawa April 29, 1961.
- Mr. H. B. Singleton posted from Ottawa to the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina. Left Ottawa April 30, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Multilateral

Declaration on the provisional accession of Argentina to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Geneva November 18, 1960.

Signed by Canada April 14, 1961.

Declaration giving effect to the provisions of Article XVI: 4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Geneva November 19, 1960.

Bilateral

Iran

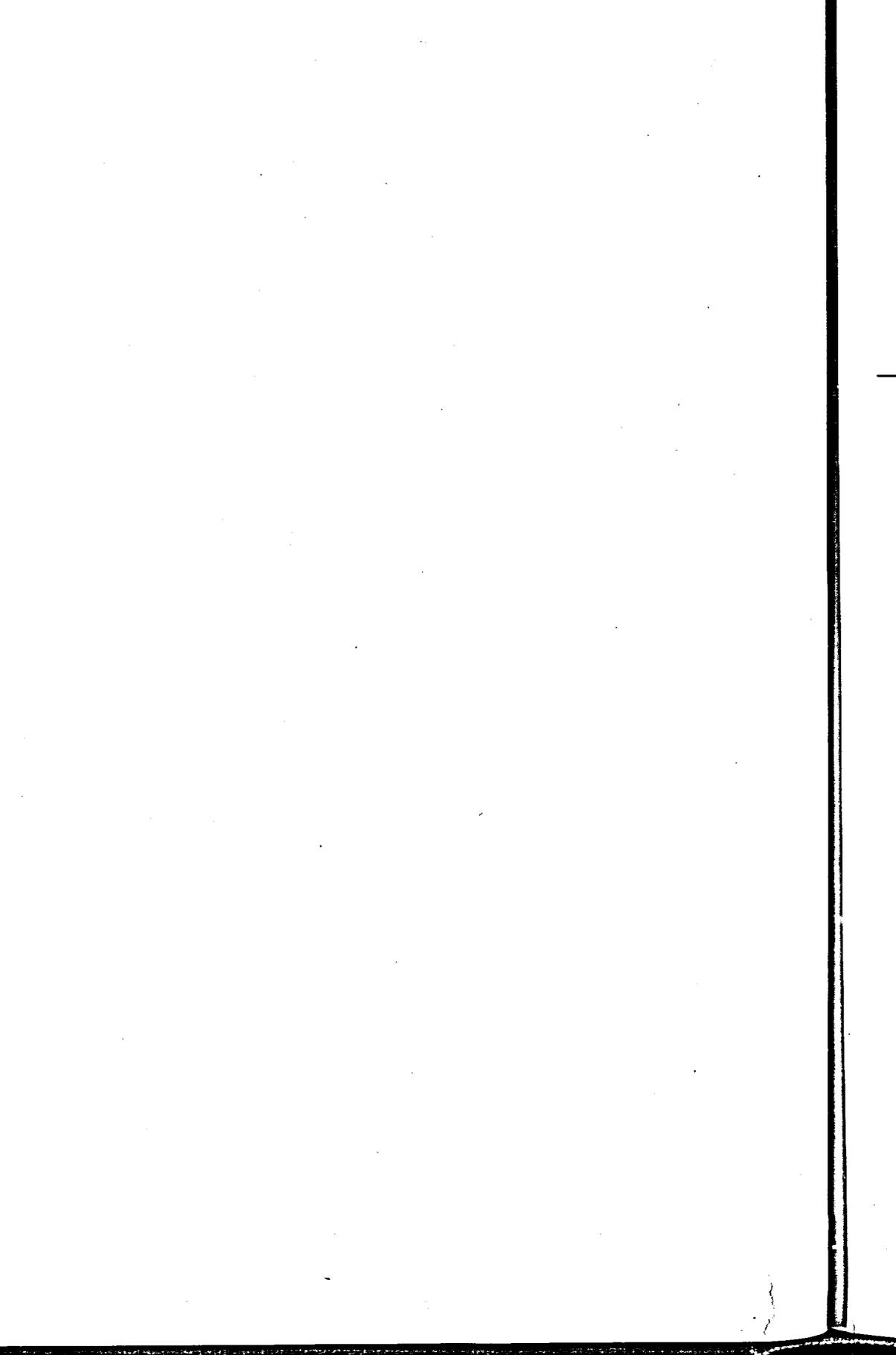
Exchange of Notes between Canada and Iran concerning non-immigrant visa arrangements between the two countries.

Ottawa, March 10, 1961.

Entered into force April 10, 1961.

Publication

Canada Treaty Series 1959 No. 19. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Greece concerning non-immigrant visa arrangements between the two countries. Athens, September 9 and 30, 1959. In force October 30, 1959.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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*President Kennedy Visits Ottawa**

THE PRESIDENT of the United States of America and Mrs. Kennedy paid a state visit to Ottawa from May 16 to 18. They were welcomed at Uplands Airport by the Governor-General and Madame Vanier and by Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. The President received a Royal Salute by the RCAF guard of honour and band, together with a 21-gun salute.

In his welcoming remarks, the Governor-General said, in part:

We are fortunate indeed that while our two countries acknowledge the existence of man-made frontiers they deny to them the power to divide us. How could they divide us? We possess similar ideals. We have the same trust in God, the same conception of life and of man's dignity, the same cult of freedom. With all this in common we shall ever be proud to share with you the frontier of humanity.

The Prime Minister said, in part:

That you should have come to Canada on this your first journey outside the United States since assuming the high office and heavy burden of the Presidency is further evidence of the enduring friendship which prevails between the peoples of our countries.

In the weeks to come, Mr. President, you will visit other lands. I assure you that nowhere will you receive a warmer or more spontaneous welcome than here as neighbour, champion of the rights of men, ally, and continental companion.

In his reply, President Kennedy included the following remarks:

I am here to repay the visit I received from your distinguished Prime Minister — to discuss the common problems which face our two nations — and to renew those ties of friendship and partnership which have bound our two nations so closely for so many years.

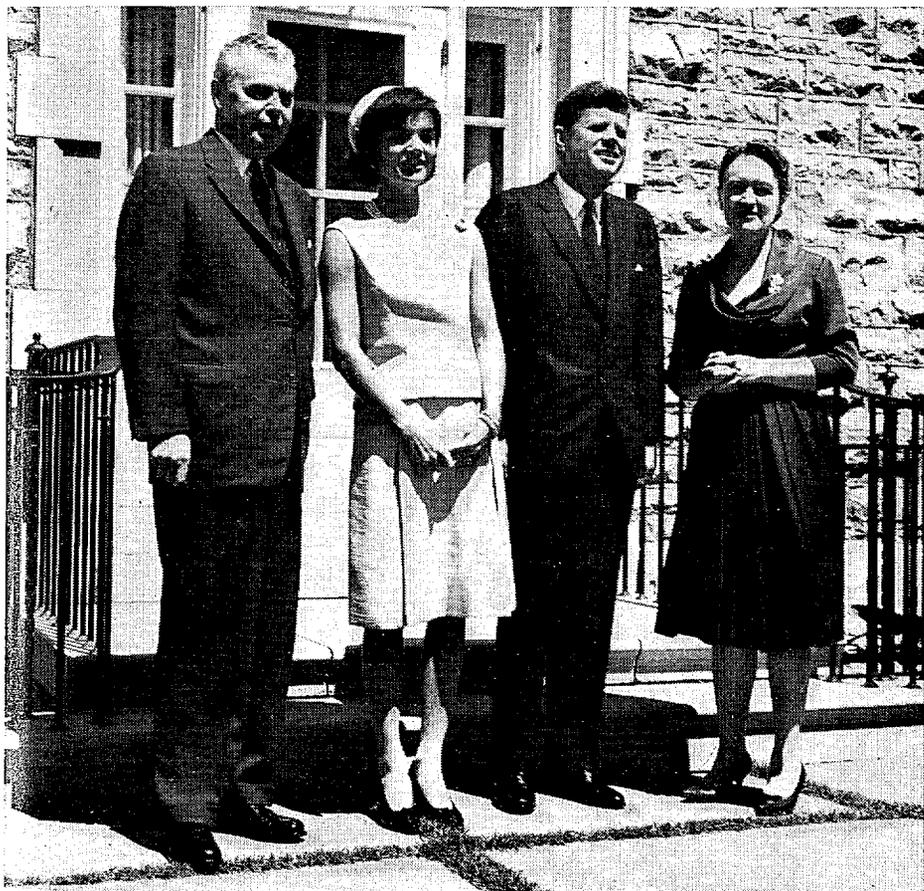
The tides of foreign affairs swiftly ebb and flow, new nations arise, old empires vanish, alliances come and go. But throughout it all the historic friendship of your nation and mine has stood firm. Together we have stood in war and now in this long twilight era that is neither peace nor war we must stand together even more firmly than before.

Following the arrival ceremony, the President and Mrs. Kennedy were conducted to Government House where they were guests for the duration of the visit. Shortly after their arrival there, the President and Mrs. Kennedy each planted a red oak tree in the grounds to commemorate their visit. In the evening a state dinner and reception were held in their honour.

On May 17 the President laid a wreath at the National War Memorial, following which he and the Prime Minister met for two and a half hours to examine questions of common concern to both governments. In the afternoon, following a luncheon at the residence of the Prime Minister, President Kennedy addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Commons.

In introducing the President to the Members of Parliament, the Prime Minister made special mention of the extraordinary welcome from the people that the President and Mrs. Kennedy had received as a "demonstration of their admiration and affection not only for your country but for you and Mrs. Kennedy." Mr. Diefenbaker then drew attention to the special relations that had long existed

*See also pp. 230-233



President and Mrs. Kennedy pose with Prime Minister and Mrs. Dieffenbaker in front of the Prime Minister's residence.

between Canada and the United States. Recalling that the President, in speaking to the University of New Brunswick four years ago, had quoted the words of Robert Frost, "good fences make good neighbours," the Prime Minister said:

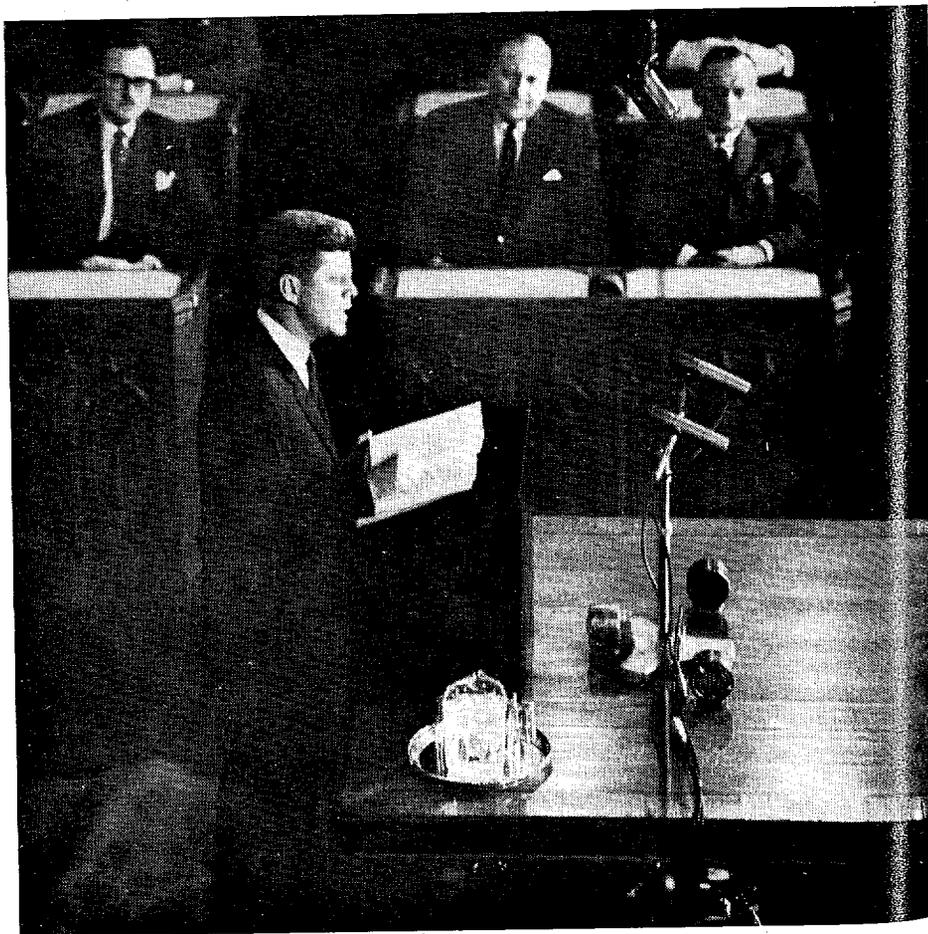
We in Canada believe that good fences are necessary. We are determined that, as to our two countries, no one shall be permitted to build a wall between them. We have fences between us, but they are not hostile barriers, but rather, by way of co-operation, evidence of distinctiveness that each of our countries cherishes, and of the independence and sovereignty that each must respect in the other.

In the course of his remarks, in which he discussed Canada-United States relations in the context of certain international problems, the President said: "The warmth of your hospitality symbolizes more than the courtesy which may be accorded to an individual visitor. It symbolizes the enduring qualities of amity and honour which have characterized our countries' relations for so many decades" "What unites us," Mr. Kennedy continued, "is far greater than what divides us. The issues and irritants that inevitably affect all neighbours are small

indeed in comparison with the issues we face together, above all the sombre threat now posed to the whole neighbourhood of this continent and in fact to the whole community of nations. But our alliance is born not of fear but of hope. It is an alliance which advances what we are for, as well as opposing what we are against."

The President was thanked by the Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons, following which he was introduced to all Members of Parliament and met with Members of the Canadian Cabinet. In the evening, President and Mrs. Kennedy gave a dinner in honour of Governor-General and Madame Vanier at the United States Embassy.

President and Mrs. Kennedy left Ottawa by air for Washington on the morning of May 18 after the release of a joint *communiqué* by the President and the Prime Minister. The text follows:



President Kennedy addresses a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons in Ottawa.

Communiqué

President Kennedy and Prime Minister Diefenbaker stated that they had had a welcome opportunity of renewing the personal contact they established during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington in February and of examining together questions of concern to both their governments. Their discussions covered broad international issues as well as specific Canadian-United States questions.

United Nations

The President and Prime Minister stated their confidence in the United Nations as an organization dedicated to the peaceful settlement of differences and the defence of national and human rights.

Disarmament

They reaffirmed that the goal sought by both countries is a secure world order in which there can be general disarmament under effective controls. They agreed, in particular, that the negotiation of a nuclear test ban treaty with effective provisions for inspection was a basic step in the process of moving towards disarmament.

Defence

The President and Prime Minister examined certain aspects of U.S.-Canadian defence arrangements and the international defence commitments which both countries have assumed, notably in NATO. They expressed the conviction that a strong defence must be maintained until such time as effective disarmament measures can be secured under proper safeguards. They agreed that it is more than ever necessary that the strength and unity of NATO be reinforced.

Western Hemisphere

The President and Prime Minister discussed the need for accelerating economic progress and social reform throughout the hemisphere, as well as the need to strengthen the strong hemispheric trend away from dictatorship and towards democracy. They recognized that these objectives are closely related. They were in accord that the alignment of a regime in the Western hemisphere with Communist leadership abroad was a matter for serious concern, threatening as it did the peaceful and democratic evolution of the Latin-American peoples. The Prime Minister assured the President of Canada's continued and increasing interest in inter-American affairs.

Laos

The President and Prime Minister examined the problem of Laos. They reaffirmed the objective of negotiating at Geneva a truly independent and neutral Laos. In this connection they examined the experience of the International Control and

Supervisory Commission created by the Geneva Accords of 1954. They agreed that the development of and general support for effective control machinery represented a key element in a settlement of the Laos situation and an essential ingredient in achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

OECD

Noting that both countries are now members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and are participating in the Development Assistance Group, the President and Prime Minister examined the continuing responsibility of their countries to assist under-developed nations. Both countries have had active programmes of economic assistance to under-developed nations for many years. It was agreed that the new machinery would enable the policies and contributions of the two countries in this field to be more closely related than in the past.

Trade

The President and Prime Minister noted the efforts which their two governments had been making in the tariff negotiations in Geneva to work out satisfactory trading relations with the European Economic Community and exchanged views on how this broad objective of importance to both countries can best be achieved. They emphasized the interest of both countries in promoting employment and a general expansion of world trade.

... ..

To banish the scourge of war, to improve the human lot, to defend and to enlarge the area of freedom, to assist peoples less privileged than our own — these are aims that bind together Canada and the United States and which, with other allies and friends, our two countries will, jointly and steadfastly, pursue.

Sierra Leone Achieves Independence

IN THE FIRST minutes of Independence Day, April 27, 1961, 20,000 citizens of Sierra Leone rose to sing their new national anthem and to witness the first unfurling of the nation's green, white and blue flag from a floodlit standard which, until moments before, had flown the Union Jack. Thus, with dignity, and against the dramatic background of a military tattoo, the first act in the final hand-over of sovereignty was accomplished. Later in the day, at the opening of the first session of the Parliament of Sierra Leone, the Duke of Kent delivered a message from the Queen, that began:

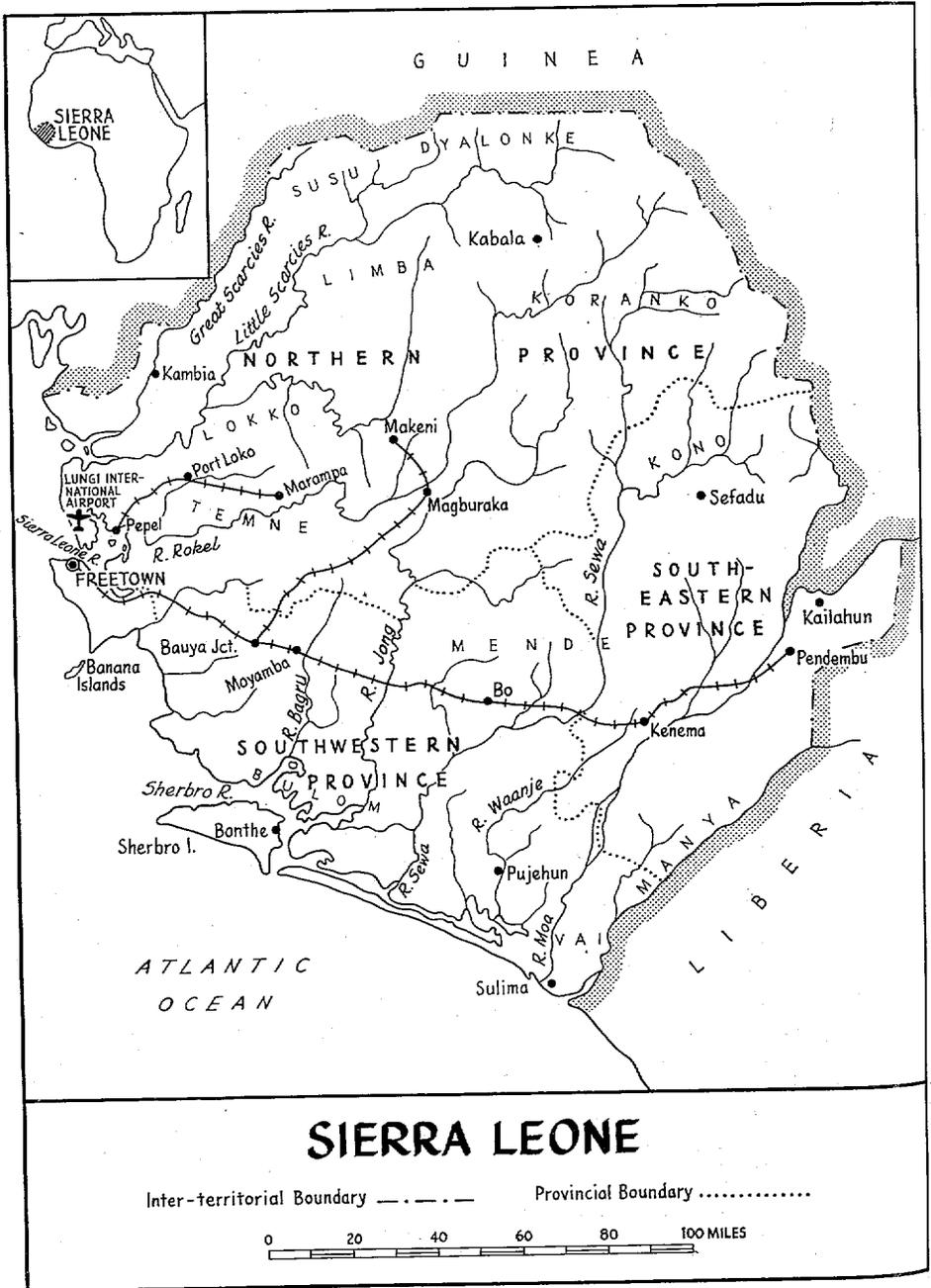
By virtue of the Sierra Leone Independence Act, to which I gave my assent on the twenty-eighth of March, my Government of Sierra Leone this day assumes responsibility as a sovereign independent nation within the Commonwealth of Nations. My Government of the United Kingdom after one hundred and fifty years have laid down their responsibilities and ceased to have any authority in or over Sierra Leone The Government will be carried on by my Ministers in Sierra Leone who will be responsible to Parliament for the conduct of all business of government, for its external relations, for its security and defence and for the peace, good government and order of Sierra Leone.

And so the country whose modern history began in 1787 as an experiment in British philanthropy, as Granville Sharp's "Province of Freedom" for the poor negroes of London, Nova Scotia and Jamaica, had become a free and independent nation.

The Land and its People

Sierra Leone, with a total area of 27,925 square miles, is about the size of Ireland. It is one of the countries of the "Guinea Coast" on the "bulge" of West Africa. Freetown, the capital, is on the coast, seven and a half degrees north of the Equator. Its neighbours are Guinea and Liberia. Most of Sierra Leone has a hot, moist climate, with an average annual rainfall in excess of 140 inches. Mangrove swamp clothes the low coastal areas except for the Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) from which the country derives its name. Inland vegetation is varied and rich, especially in the east and southeast. To the north, where the land rises to 2000 feet, the forest cover has been cleared for farming and grazing. Some peaks in this area reach a height of 6000 feet. Sierra Leone's economy is predominantly agricultural. Most of the people live, as they always have, by small-plot farming. Crops grown for export, in order of importance, are: palm kernels, coffee, cacao, piassava, kola nuts and ginger. Rice is the staple subsistence crop. In recent years, however, an increasing percentage of the country's wealth has come from the exploitation of mineral wealth, particularly iron ore and alluvial diamonds.

The history of Sierra Leone is the history of the rise and decline of African slavery. Within a hundred years of its discovery by the Portugese, West Africa, "the Guinea Coast," became a prime source of slaves for the American trade. Even before the ending of the slave trade, the philanthropic Sierra Leone Company began a settlement in 1787-89 at Freetown for negro freedmen from the



SIERRA LEONE

slums of London. In 1792 the struggling community was increased by the addition of "the Nova Scotians," 1200 loyalist negroes, freed during the American War of Independence, who had first been settled in the British colony of Nova Scotia. Still later, a smaller group of Jamaican "Maroons" joined the colony. Early in the nineteenth century Africans rescued from the slave trade on the high seas by the Royal Navy were landed and liberated at Freetown. The ancient cottonwood tree where manacles were cut away still casts its shade over the central square of Freetown at the foot of Independence Avenue. The Company's concession became a crown colony in 1808, from which time British influence began to spread inland among the tribes of the interior over which a defined Protectorate was declared in 1896.

In the old Protectorate area live many tribal peoples, whose traditional societies provide a colourful heritage for the new country. The Moslem Tem'ne people dominate the open north, while the easy-going Mende tribe populates most of the forest-clad south. Together they account for 60 per cent of Sierra Leone's population of 2.4 million. Other tribes are the Limbo (200,000), Sherbro (150,000), Koranko (100,000), Kono (100,000), Susu (60,000), Yalunko (50,000), Vai (50,000), Kru (20,000), Gola (20,000), and Bulloms (17,000). The Prime Minister, Sir Milton Margai, is a Sherbro. Until recent years the Protectorate area was administered through the tribal chiefs, while the more cosmopolitan colony round Freetown enjoyed separate administrative institutions.

Constitutional Development

From the earliest days in Freetown, the freed colonists participated in government, but the constitutional development of modern Sierra Leone may be said to have begun in 1925, when a revised constitution came into force. The first steps were then taken to break down the racial and administrative dichotomy of the "creoles" (the descendants of the freed, rescued, and repatriated slaves) on the one hand and the indigenous and tribal peoples of the old Protectorate on the other. Over the years since then, the number of elected "creoles" and representatives in government from "up country" was steadily increased. From 1951, when almost all legislative seats became elective, development toward independence quickened with succeeding constitutional revisions. Following the 1960 constitutional talks in London, all government ministries were given over to African ministers responsible to the Prime Minister only, who henceforth presided over the Executive Council in place of the Governor. The stage was set for the drama of independence, which took place as planned on April 27, 1961.

Independence Celebrations

Representative delegations from 65 nations were invited to Freetown to participate in the independence celebrations. The capital was festively decorated with flags and illuminations. Its population was swollen during the week of official celebrations by an enthusiastic influx of Sierra Leoneans from all parts of the country. All



Mr. T. LeM. Carter, chief Canadian delegate to the Sierra Leone independence celebrations, and High Commissioner for Canada in Sierra Leone (left), presents Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai with a collection of Canadiana, token of Canada's \$5,000 library donation. Looking on are Captain A. F. Pickard, RCN, representing the Canadian Armed Forces, Mr. A. B. Roger, Canadian Department of External Affairs, and Mr. Martin Page, Executive Secretary to the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone.

tribes were well represented. Ships of six navies, flag-bedecked by day and floodlit by night, stood at anchor in Freetown's magnificent harbour.

The week of official celebrations began with Moslem, Protestant, and Catholic services and with the arrival on April 24 of the Queen's representative, the Duke of Kent. Formal receptions were offered by the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Principal and Council of Fourah Bay College, and the Lord Mayor of Freetown, and were also held on board two of the visiting naval vessels. The Governor entertained at a garden party in honour of the Royal representative; later, Commonwealth and foreign delegates were received by the Duke of Kent at Government House. The most spectacular of the celebrations were a Bullom boat regatta and the displays of traditional dancing by tribal groups, reflecting the ancient customs, traditions, and arts of the various elements of Sierra Leone society. Of greatest significance were the searchlight tattoo at midnight of April 26-27, the state dinner that preceded it, and the opening of the first session of the Sierra Leone Parliament, with the Speech from the Throne and the handing-

over of constitutional instruments on Independence Day itself. Three days of Independence Week were proclaimed public holidays in order that the people might participate in the celebrations.

Canadian Representatives

Canada was represented at the independence celebrations by an official delegation headed by Mr. Thomas Carter, Canadian High Commissioner to Nigeria and, after April 27, Canada's first High Commissioner to Sierra Leone. The Canadian delegation was supported by the destroyer escort HMCS "Algonquin," under the command of Captain A. F. Pickard, O.B.E., C.D., RCN, which visited Freetown from April 22 to 30. It was evident on every hand that careful preparations had been made by the Sierra Leone Government for the reception and accommodation of both the delegation and "Algonquin."

Prime Minister Sir Milton Margai received Mr. Carter and members of the Canadian delegation on April 24. Letters of congratulation and welcome to the Commonwealth from the Prime Minister of Canada were presented by Mr. Carter. At the same time Sir Milton accepted a collection of Canadian books in token of the \$5,000 book credit established as Canada's independence gift to Sierra Leone. Later, Mr. Carter opened discussions with Sierra Leone ministers and officials on the extension of economic assistance by Canada under the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme. It is planned that Canadian assistance will, for the present, take the form of the training of Sierra Leonean students in Canada and the provision of Canadian engineers and educators to participate in developmental undertakings already begun in Sierra Leone.

The presence of HMCS "Algonquin" made it possible for Sierra Leoneans to be entertained in a distinctively Canadian atmosphere. A reception for 200 and two luncheons were held on board. Canada was also asked to participate in the searchlight tattoo on the eve of Independence Day. A representative party of sailors from "Algonquin" took part in the ceremony with contingents from other Commonwealth countries. During Independence Week, groups of children from the Freetown School for the Blind, the Freetown Approved School, St. Edward's School and the Boy Scout and Girl Guide organizations in Freetown were entertained on board the Canadian destroyer to the delight of the children and their sailor hosts alike.

The Task Ahead

In proposing a toast to the Duke of Kent at the state banquet on the evening before Independence Day, Sir Milton Margai made clear to the assembled guests Sierra Leone's gratitude to the United Kingdom Government for its help over the years of dependence. He also made clear his realization that the road ahead for an independent Sierra Leone would not be easy and that Sierra Leoneans must work with determination, and continued help from abroad, to further the development of the new nation. He spoke of the happiness and comfort he derived from

Sierra Leone's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. Expressing the will of the Government and peoples of Sierra Leone, the Prime Minister concluded:

It is in no spirit of arrogance or of false hopes that we shall enter into our new status Independence, in fact, while it represents the fulfillment of all our political aspirations, constitutes but a greater challenge to our determination to improve the material, spiritual and cultural well-being of all our peoples. In short, we must seek to match what has been termed the "creative abdication of power" with an equally creative assumption of power.



United Nations Fifteenth Session

A FINAL REPORT*

THE RESUMED session began on March 7, 1961, and ended on April 22 after a marathon all-night meeting. The session broke several records: it was the largest gathering of representatives the United Nations had ever seen, with delegations of 99 member states attending; it had the heaviest agenda of any Assembly session; and it was the longest in United Nations history.

By the time of the resumed session, the international climate had improved to some extent and the East-West conflict that had brought disharmony to the first part of the session had become less sharp. It was the hope of many that controversy could be kept to a minimum. The possibility of limiting the session to essential "housekeeping" items that had to be dealt with before the next session was discussed but no agreement could be reached to drop the more contentious items. Because of the lack of time, however, the Assembly adjourned without completing consideration of six items (Korea, Outer Space, Programme for Africa, Oman, Hungary and Tibet) all of which were referred to the sixteenth session. Three other items (the complaint of the U.S.S.R. against the United States about the U-2 and RB-47 incidents, a Roumanian item on neighbourly relations, and a Czechoslovakian item on newly emerging states) were not pressed by their sponsors.

During the second part of the session, debate took place in plenary, in the First (Political) Committee, the Special Political Committee, the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee and the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. The impact of the large influx of new African member states that occurred during the first part of the session continued to be strongly felt in the debates, particularly on such issues as colonialism and the Congo, to which the Assembly directed a great deal of its attention throughout the session.

Plenary

The General Assembly continued its debate, begun last fall, on the situation in the Congo against a complex and rapidly changing background of developments both in the Congo and in the United Nations itself. Following the arrest of Premier Patrice Lumumba and his transfer to Katanga, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Morocco and Indonesia announced their intention of withdrawing their contingents from the United Nations operation in the Congo (ONUC), a step that threatened

*An interim report appeared in the January 1961 issue of "External Affairs," covering the first part of the session, which lasted from September 20 to December 20, 1960. The present report deals with the resumed fifteenth session which was made necessary by the number of important agenda items that had not been considered before the December adjournment.

to weaken the whole operation dangerously. The Security Council, meeting in the tense atmosphere created by Premier Lumumba's subsequent death, adopted a resolution on February 21 calling for the evacuation from the Congo of foreign military personnel and political advisers not under the United Nations, for strong measures to prevent the spread of civil war, and for the reorganization of the Congolese National Army. At the same time, it rejected a Soviet demand for the Secretary-General's dismissal and for the termination of the Congo operation. Following this, a number of countries, notably India, took steps to restore the United Nations force to approximately its former size. Furthermore, the United Nations Conciliation Commission, on its return from the Congo, submitted a useful report that indicated the lines on which a political settlement might be reached.

Congo Resolutions

During the course of the Assembly debate on the Congo, two general resolutions were introduced. One, submitted by a group of sponsors headed by India, called for the evacuation of Belgian military and political advisers within 21 days and carried a broad threat of sanctions if there should be failure to comply. This resolution was subsequently adopted with 61 in favour (including Canada), 5 against and 23 abstentions, but only after the operative paragraph containing the ultimatum had been defeated in a separate vote.

The second resolution, co-sponsored by a group of states headed by Pakistan, was concerned with the problem of finding a political solution and followed closely the conclusions of the Conciliation Commission. It also called for the control of arms imports into the Congo. This resolution was adopted without amendments by a vote of 60 in favour (including Canada), 16 against, with 23 abstentions.

A third resolution, which was unexpectedly introduced by the U.S.S.R., called for the convening of the Congolese Parliament in 21 days. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 19 in favour, 53 against (including Canada), with 17 abstentions.

Subsequently, a further resolution was introduced by India to give effect to paragraph A(4) of the Security Council resolution of February 21, calling for the establishment of a commission to investigate the death of Premier Lumumba and his associates. It was passed with little debate by a vote of 45 in favour (including Canada), 3 against, with 49 abstentions.

Reverberations of Congo Strife

The strong feelings created by the Congo situation were reflected in the Assembly's consideration of other items, particularly the election to the Western European seat on the Economic and Social Council for which Belgium was the agreed Western European candidate. Five of the six vacancies on ECOSOC had been filled during the first part of the session, but repeated balloting during both parts

failed to break the deadlock between Belgium and India for the sixth seat. After intense behind-the-scenes negotiations, the President of the Assembly was finally able to announce that an agreement had been reached which was acceptable to both candidates. In accordance with this agreement, Belgium and India did not press their candidatures; and Italy was elected on a single ballot on the understanding that the Western European group would support two candidatures from among the African-Asian group for the seats now occupied by Afghanistan and Spain at the next election during the sixteenth session.

The Assembly's preoccupation with African questions was further evidenced by its consideration of the situation in Angola. This item was inscribed on the agenda of the resumed session at the request of Liberia, after the Security Council had failed to adopt a resolution calling on Portugal to consider the introduction of reforms in Angola, and appointing a sub-committee of inquiry into the disturbances in Angola. Despite strong Portuguese objections to the Assembly's even considering this question, the Assembly went on to adopt by a vote of 73 in favour (including Canada), 2 against, and 9 abstentions, a resolution almost identical to the draft resolution considered by the Security Council.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution sponsored by a number of French African states designed to put pressure on the Security Council to reverse its previous failure, because of the Soviet veto, to approve the application of Mauritania for membership in the United Nations. During the course of the debate, the resolution was amended on the initiative of the U.S.S.R., in order to include reference to the application of Outer Mongolia to membership in the United Nations. The resolution as amended was adopted by a vote of 48 in favour (including Canada), 13 against and 17 abstentions. The Security Council, however, did not reconsider Mauritania's application before the session ended and Mauritania's admission remains undecided.

Political Committees

Four items and a number of draft resolutions concerning various aspects of the question of disarmament had been carried over from the first part of the session for consideration by the First Committee. Debate was postponed, however, in the hope that some agreement might result from the bilateral talks which the Delegations of the United States and the U.S.S.R. were conducting. Eventually the two countries agreed to continue discussions during June and July of this year on problems relating to disarmament and the resumption of negotiations in a mutually satisfactory forum. Statements taking note of this agreement were delivered in the First Committee by the representatives of the United States and the U.S.S.R., who declared their intention of informing the sixteenth session of progress made. They sought support for a resolution referring consideration of the problem of disarmament and all pending proposals relating to it to that session. The resolution was adopted unanimously, virtually without debate.

In Committee, the Canadian representative, speaking on behalf of the 18 co-sponsors of the Canadian draft resolution on disarmament, welcomed this agreement and emphasized the desirability of providing an adequate link between any future negotiating forum and the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

Cuban-U.S. Relations

Consideration of the Cuban complaint against the United States was continually postponed at the request of the Cuban Delegation until the rebel bombing attacks on Cuban airports on April 15. The Cuban Foreign Minister then demanded immediate debate which began the same afternoon in the First Committee.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Committee adopted two resolutions — one, a seven-power Latin American resolution exhorting all member states to take such peaceful action as was open to them to remove existing tensions, and referring the problem to the Organization of American States, and the other a Mexican resolution supporting non-interference and appealing to all states to ensure that their territory was not used to promote a civil war in Cuba. In plenary, however, the Mexican resolution failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, and the operative paragraph of the seven-power resolution referring the dispute to the OAS was deleted. The amended resolution was then adopted by 59 votes in favour (including Canada), 13 against, with 24 abstentions. Two Soviet-bloc resolutions, one condemning the United States for aggression, were withdrawn.

South African Problem

The Assembly's Special Political Committee devoted considerable attention to the long-standing South African questions of *apartheid* and discriminatory treatment of people of Indian-Pakistan origin in the Union of South Africa. On this latter question, the Committee adopted a resolution urging the South African Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan, and inviting member states to use their good offices to help bring about such negotiations.

The debate on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the South African Government was much more heated at this session than in 1959, partly because of the incidents in South Africa that had occurred in the meantime and the widespread concern created by them, and partly because of the strong sentiment of the new African members on this subject.

Two resolutions were adopted in Committee, one sponsored by all the African states, which recommended various forms of sanctions against South Africa, and the other, a more moderate resolution sponsored by several Asian states, which requested all states to consider taking such separate and collective action as was open to them to bring about the abandonment of *apartheid*.

In plenary, the key paragraph concerning sanctions in the African resolution failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority and the resolution was dropped. The Asian resolution, on the other hand, was approved by a vote of 95 in favour

(including Canada), one against, with no abstentions. As in the case of the question of Indians in South Africa, the Delegation of South Africa maintained that this was a matter of domestic jurisdiction and refused to participate in consideration of the item.

Canadian Position

In explanation of its vote, the Canadian Delegation pointed out that the Canadian record of opposition to racial discrimination was clear and consistent. It had voted against the African resolution, however, because it believed that nothing would be accomplished by driving South Africa into isolation, as sanctions might do, and because sanctions were intended under the Charter solely for the purpose of preventing or stopping international hostilities. It had supported the Asian resolution as meeting the need to impress on the South African Government the fact that world opinion desired that the direction of their policy be reversed; but the Delegation added the express reservation that the resolution did not condone the use of force or punitive measures by member states.

The Special Political Committee also considered the report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which had been carried over from the first part of the session when negotiations among the Arab states, Israel and the major contributors (including Canada) became deadlocked.

In Committee, a resolution sponsored by states supporting the Arab position was submitted, which again requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission to make efforts to secure repatriation or compensation (two of the several solutions provided in the 1948 General Assembly resolution which set up the Commission). It also recommended that machinery be established for safe-guarding the property rights of Arab refugees from Palestine. After considerable amendment designed to restore the balance between the alternatives of repatriation and resettlement contained in the 1948 resolution, and to modify the reference to property rights, the resolution was adopted in Committee. However, in plenary, the paragraphs referring to property rights failed to obtain a two-thirds majority and were deleted. Canada voted against the paragraphs in question and abstained on the resolution as a whole.

Trusteeship Committee

At the resumed session, the Fourth Committee's discussions on colonial questions were even more intense and difficult than at the first part of the session. This was attributable to the fact that two United Nations bodies that had been assigned specific tasks under resolutions adopted last December were unable to carry them out, thereby bringing the problems back to the Assembly in a more acute form.

The first of these concerned South West Africa. In view of the South African Government's refusal to co-operate with the United Nations Committee on South West Africa in arranging a visit to the mandated territory, the Assembly repeated

its request to the Committee to proceed to the territory immediately and carry out its investigatory tasks, with the co-operation of the Union Government if possible and without it if necessary. In another resolution, it appealed to those members with particularly close and continuous relations with South Africa to bring all their influence to bear on that Government with a view to persuading it to adjust its conduct and to implement United Nations resolutions. Canada supported both these resolutions.

The second problem concerned the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, which was frustrated in carrying out its duties through a combination of political events in the trust territory and the reluctance of the local representatives of the administering authority (Belgium) to co-operate with the Commission. As a result of extensive consultations, a resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority setting out the essential prerequisites for national reconciliation and the early attainment of independence by Ruanda-Urundi. Although Belgium voted against the resolution because of serious objections to some of the language employed, it promised to give careful consideration to the substantive recommendations in the resolution and assured the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi of its assistance and complete co-operation.

The resolution also established a Special Commission composed of representatives of Brazil, Canada and Tunisia to examine cases of very grave crimes in order to facilitate attainment of the full and unconditional amnesty which the Assembly considered essential for the reconciliation of warring political factions in the territory.

A third major issue dealt with by the Committee arose from the February 1961 plebiscites held in the United Kingdom trust territory of Northern and Southern Cameroons. The plebiscites had resulted in a majority vote in the north for union with Nigeria and in the south for union with the Republic of Cameroun. The results of the northern plebiscite were formally contested by the Cameroun Republic, which charged that gross irregularities had occurred. A majority of Assembly members, including Canada, accepted the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner that the plebiscites had been efficiently organized and conducted, and that the people had been given the opportunity to express their wishes freely and secretly at the polls. The resolution that the Committee, and later the Assembly, adopted called for implementation of the results of the two plebiscites. It also decided that trusteeship in the case of the Northern Cameroons should end on June 1, 1961, upon its joining Nigeria, and with respect to the Southern Cameroons, on October 1, 1961, upon its joining the Republic of Cameroun. Canada supported the resolution.

In contrast with the heated debate on the Cameroons, the Assembly was unanimous in welcoming the announcement that Tanganyika would become independent on December 28, 1961, and adopted a resolution terminating United Kingdom trusteeship on Tanganyika's accession to independence.

Budgetary Committee

One of the major issues before the resumed session was the financing of the United Nations Congo operation in 1961, which had not been settled at the first part of the session. From the beginning of the resumed session, intensive negotiations took place in an attempt to arrive at a generally acceptable formula that could be adopted before March 31, the day the Assembly, at its pre-Christmas session, had set as the deadline for the Secretary-General to expend funds without a financing and apportionment resolution. Because of delays in the Fifth Committee's formal consideration of this question, it became necessary to pass an interim resolution authorizing the Secretary-General to continue expending funds until April 21, the date set for the closing of the resumed session. With little difficulty, but over strong Soviet-bloc objections, an Indian resolution to this effect was adopted.

The problem of reaching agreement on a resolution apportioning the expenses of the Congo operation for 1961 was much more difficult, partly because of the negative attitude of the Soviet bloc towards the operation, and partly because of the serious difficulties the economically less-developed countries experienced in meeting the unprecedented costs of the operation. To assist these members to meet their obligations while maintaining the principle of collective responsibility of the membership for these costs, the United States indicated that it was prepared to make a substantial voluntary contribution that would make possible rebates to less-developed countries on the amounts they were required to pay under the regular scale of assessments. A resolution embodying a rebate formula was finally adopted in Committee but failed in the last plenary meeting of the session to receive the necessary two-thirds majority. The lack of a financing resolution injected a note of urgent concern, even though the session had reached its final hours. On the initiative of Ethiopia, India, Tunisia and others, the matter was kept before the Assembly while negotiations behind the scenes were carried on. As a result of United States willingness to contribute sufficient extra funds to make a rebate of up to 80 per cent possible, the resolution was reintroduced and adopted by a vote of 54 in favour (including Canada), 15 against and 23 abstentions. The resolution authorized the expenditure of \$100 million for the period January 1 to October 31, 1961, and set up an *ad hoc* account for the 1961 Congo operation to be financed by assessments according to the scale used for the regular budget.

In view of the serious financial difficulties created by the high costs of peacekeeping operations and the failure of some members to meet their financial obligations, the Canadian Delegation introduced a draft resolution designed to ensure that the whole problem would be given full consideration at the sixteenth session. It called for a study by a working group of the financial procedures of the Organization as they pertained to peacekeeping costs, with a view to improving them. After some amendments, which were opposed by the Canadian Delegation, the resolution was adopted by a slim majority in Committee. However, in plenary,

the objectionable amendments were deleted and the restored resolution was adopted by a vote of 44 in favour (including Canada), 13 against and 32 abstentions.

General Assessment of the Fifteenth Session

Since the creation of the United Nations in 1945, the organization has acquired considerable experience and developed machinery for the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of the well-being of mankind in freedom and independence. The fifteenth session of the General Assembly witnessed a serious challenge to the organization's ability to continue to take effective action in these fields. At a time when historical developments had created acute constitutional, organizational and financial problems for the organization, the United Nations attempts to make the necessary readjustments were seriously complicated by an intensification of the cold war, which has always dogged the organization. In the face of these difficulties, little progress could be made in coming to grips with the fundamental issues that must be resolved if the United Nations is to continue to be an effective instrument of international co-operation. However, decisions were taken that will enable the sixteenth session to examine these problems carefully from a long-term point of view and to make decisions that will determine the future effectiveness of the United Nations.

NATO Ministerial Meeting, May 1961

THE 1961 annual spring meeting of NATO foreign ministers was held, on the invitation of the Government of Norway, in the beautiful old capital city of Oslo. By general consent it was a very successful meeting, and a frank and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the discussions. This was in large measure due to the excellence of the arrangements made by the Norwegian Government and the effective way in which the new Secretary-General, Mr. D. U. Stikker, conducted the proceedings.

Canada was represented by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green; the Canadian Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council, Mr. Jules Leger; the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. George Ignatieff; the Canadian Ambassador to Norway, Mr. R. A. MacKay; and officials from the Department of External Affairs.

The principal items on the agenda were the review of the international situation and the continuation of the discussions begun at the 1960 December ministerial meeting on the problems of long-term planning in the non-military fields.

The *communiqué* issued at the conclusion of the session on May 10 outlines in general terms the main results of the meeting.

Final Communiqué

The North Atlantic Council held its spring ministerial meeting in Oslo from 8 May to 10 May 1961, under the chairmanship of its new secretary-general, Mr. D. U. Stikker.

I

2. Since the Atlantic countries united twelve years ago, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to ensure their common defence, their alliance has safeguarded peace and freedom. But the menace which drew them together is now not only military but also has world-wide political, economic, scientific and psychological aspects.

3. The North Atlantic alliance threatens no one. It will never be used for aggression. It seeks to eliminate war and the causes of war. But it is resolved to defend the right of its peoples to live in freedom. In the world as it is today the unity and strength of the Atlantic alliance is essential to peace and the survival of liberty. Its collective resources — moral and material alike — are fully

adequate to this task. Confident in their strength, in the will of their peoples, and in the truth of the ideals they uphold, the fifteen Atlantic nations dedicate themselves anew to building a world free from the false doctrine of continuing and inevitable conflict.

II

4. During the meeting, the ministers reviewed developments in the international situation. Aware of the intensified efforts of the Communist Bloc to foment and exploit conflicts and to extend its domination over an ever-increasing area, the ministers reaffirmed their resolve to meet this challenge.

5. For their part the Atlantic nations are ready to make their contributions towards achieving an equitable and just settlement of outstanding political questions. They deplore Soviet unwillingness to reciprocate.

6. Ministers noted with regret the lack of progress on the reunification of Germany. They reaffirmed their conviction that a peaceful and just solution for the problem of Germany including Berlin is to be found only on the basis of self-determination. With particular regard to Berlin, they reiterated their determination, as expressed in the Declaration of 16 December 1958, to maintain the freedom of West Berlin and its people. As to the often repeated threat by the Soviet Union to sign a separate peace treaty, they reaffirmed the statement in the 1958 Declaration that "the denunciation by the Soviet Union of the inter-allied agreements on Berlin can in no way deprive the other parties of their rights or relieve the Soviet Union of its obligations."

7. Disarmament by stages under effective international control remains one of the principal objectives of the governments of the alliance. The Council expressed the hope that the initiation by the United States of America of consultations with the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of arriving at a mutually acceptable procedure will permit the resumption of negotiations about the end of July. They agreed that the position of those members of the alliance participating in the disarmament discussions will be developed in close consultation in the North Atlantic Council.

8. With regard to the Geneva negotiations on the suspension of nuclear tests, the Council noted with approval that the United States of America and the United Kingdom had tabled a comprehensive draft treaty offering a basis for agreement. They regretted that the negative attitude of the Soviet Government has raised new difficulties. They expressed the hope that the Government will move promptly to join in an effective treaty as a first and significant step towards disarmament.

9. The task of helping the less-developed areas of the world to raise their social and material standards is one of the major challenges of our time. It is a challenge which the members of the Atlantic alliance gladly accept; and in their examination of the world situation ministers gave high priority to this question.

They took note with satisfaction of the large volume of free world aid — dwarfing that granted by the Sino-Soviet bloc — and reaffirmed their determination to increase these efforts.

10. The Ministers discussed the problems of long-term planning within the alliance in the non-military sphere on the basis of a report presented by the Council in permanent session, dealing with the future development and rôle of the alliance in the political, economic, civil emergency planning and other fields. Proceeding from this report they gave guidance to the permanent Council for strengthening the cohesion of the alliance. The Council recognized that much progress had been made in developing an increased unity of purpose and harmonization of action by its members. It emphasized the importance for this purpose of close, constant and frank consultation in order to make effective the growing unity of the Atlantic alliance.

11. The ministers invited the Council in permanent session, in close co-operation with the military authorities, to continue its studies of all aspects of the military posture of the alliance, with a view to improving its deterrent and defensive strength. They requested the Council to submit these studies when ready and to report to the ministerial meeting in December.

12. Ministers gave special attention to the economic problems effecting Greece and Turkey. Bearing in mind the important contribution made by these two countries to the common defence, they considered ways and means of assisting efforts being made by Greece and Turkey to speed up development programmes and improve the living standards of their peoples.

Commenting on the meeting, as reflected in the *communiqué*, Mr. Green reported to the House of Commons on May 20 as follows:

... Certainly one of the most important discussions consisted of a review of the international situation. This was commenced by Dean Rusk, the new Secretary of State of the United States. He made a very full and helpful statement concerning the situation in the world as seen by his great country.

There were various centres of interest discussed, such as Germany, and particularly Berlin, and it was generally agreed that this is the most vital area in the world today in so far as East-West tensions are concerned. Other questions which were discussed concerned the situations in Cuba, Laos and the Congo, as well as disarmament, colonialism and the United Nations, and the difficult economic positions of Greece and Turkey. These two countries, on the Eastern flank of the alliance, do not have many of the advantages of the other members. Their economic condition is not nearly as good, they have special problems. They need special help.

There was also some slight discussion regarding defence questions, although the main discussions on that subject will take place at the December meeting when the ministers of national defence and finance will be present as well as the foreign ministers.

Canada, of course, has been very firm in her attitude on Berlin, and more than once our Prime Minister has made it clear that we stand behind the people of West Berlin in their determination to retain their freedom. In respect of disarmament, Canada's position is very well known, and I think appreciated, by our NATO colleagues. It seems very likely that the United States and the Soviet Union will commence discussions early next month aimed at working out an agreed negotiating forum. I would think that all the nations which participated in the 10-nation disarmament talks would be included in the negotiating group and, of course, our own country was one of those. Probably there will be others, we hope in the capacity of a neutral chairman and perhaps vice-chairman and secretary. There is a reasonable chance that, as a result of those discussions which are to take place between the United States and the Soviet Union, disarmament talks proper can be resumed about August 1. It would be unwise to give any guarantees about that date, but I am very hopeful that this will be the result.

On the question of the Congo, we pointed out that Canada considers that peace-keeping activities such as our participation in the United Nations Congo operation are of great value to the other members of NATO, even though they do not happen to be participating directly in that very important work. There has been some tendency to question Canada as a NATO country being a member of the United Nations Committee on the Congo, and perhaps a few eyebrows have been raised about our taking a part in Laos. But we pointed out that this is a role which Canada is particularly well fitted to fill, and that those peace-keeping activities are extremely important in the over-all objective of maintaining peace, which is the objective, of course, not only of the United Nations but also of the NATO alliance itself. I believe the Canadian point of view is approved by the other members of NATO. . . .

On the attitude of NATO to the United Nations, I believe there is now unanimous appreciation among all NATO countries that they must play their full part in the United Nations; that it is not good enough to sit off in a NATO alliance and not be very keen about helping out in the United Nations. Canada has never seen much sense in a hands-off attitude of that kind; and there has certainly been a distinct move in the direction of our views on this question by the other members of the alliance. . . .

Hon. Members will realize that there was very good consultation at this meeting, and I think there has also been a distinct improvement in the consultations taking place in the Permanent Council of NATO. Canada is very well satisfied now with the degree of and opportunity for consultation. We brought up again the question of a heads of government meeting. Once a little further progress has been made in the long-term planning for the alliance, I am hopeful that the heads of government will be brought together to approve or alter the recommendations made. I think it is very important that the heads of government should meet at the earliest time that makes sense; that is, when the necessary preliminary work has been completed.

Development Assistance Group

FOURTH MEETING

THE DEVELOPMENT Assistance Group (DAG) held its fourth meeting in London from March 27 to 29. The Group, consisting of Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium and Japan and the Commission of the European Economic Community, was set up in December 1959 to exchange views and information and to consult on what could be done to increase the flow of aid to the less-developed countries from the major industrial countries. When the Organization for European Co-operation and Development (OECD) comes into being, the Development Assistance Group will be absorbed into that body as a special committee.

The first three meetings were concerned with establishing the guide lines of the Organization, the exchange of information on the programmes of member countries and the review of technical assistance programmes, bilateral and multi-lateral. The fourth meeting was concerned with a study of the terms and conditions of the flow of financial assistance. Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, Secretary-General Designate of the OECD, participated in the meeting and the International Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank took part in discussions of certain items of particular concern to them. Members of the Group reported on recent developments in their aid programmes and policies, and several of them reported substantial increases in the level of their current or proposed aid programmes and new institutional arrangements in hand with a view to re-enforcing their provision of long-term financial assistance to the less-developed countries. The Group recognized the importance of an adequate technical-assistance effort to complement the provision of capital assistance and agreed that the members should keep one another informed of their efforts in this field in order to benefit from one another's experience.

The meeting discussed the financial terms on which assistance should be provided and took stock of the many forms in which finance, public and private, was made available to the developing countries. It was recognized that these varied considerably both in the contributions they made to economic development and in the effort they represented for the countries providing the finance; at the same time, it was generally considered that all types of finance could serve a valuable function, provided that a proper balance was kept between them. There was general recognition that an excessive proportion of short-term credits should be avoided in the provision of finance to individual developing countries.

The meeting considered the general questions of the volume and nature of assistance to the less-developed countries and the relative amounts that might be made available from the various advanced countries. It was agreed that a recom-

mendation should be made to the member governments and the Commission of the European Economic Community that it should be made a common objective to secure an expansion of the aggregate volume and an improvement in the effectiveness of the resources made available to the less-developed countries. It was agreed to make further recommendations on the procedures to be adopted and the principles to be studied towards the attainment of this objective.

In order to reinforce the functioning of the Group, the meeting agreed to invite the United States delegation to nominate a chairman of the Group, and the French delegation to nominate a vice-chairman, who would serve for the remainder of the life of the Group, and who would be available to serve as chairman and vice-chairman of the Development Assistance Committee when the OECD came into being. These arrangements would replace the procedure previously adopted, under which a different chairman had been appointed for each of the Group's meetings, with responsibilities confined to the conduct of that meeting. The chairman to be appointed under these new arrangements would work closely with the Secretary-General of the OEEC and would be available to devote substantially full time to this work.

At the invitation of the Government of Japan, it was agreed that the fifth meeting of the Group should be held in Tokyo commencing on July 11, 1961. The Group will meet for the first time under the new and continuing chairman.

The texts of the resolutions adopted by the Group on the common aid effort and on the arrangements for strengthening the DAG are given below.

Resolution on Strengthening the DAG

The Development Assistance Group,

Recognizing the urgency of improving efforts to assist the less-developed countries,

Desiring to facilitate the work of the DAG,

Looking to the coming into force of the OECD and its Development Assistance Committee,

Agree to recommend that members be represented on the DAG by senior officials;

Agree to request the United States delegation to nominate a chairman who, subject to the approval of the members, would serve during the life of the DAG and who would be available to continue to serve as chairman of the Development Assistance Committee when the OECD comes into being;

Agree to request the French delegation to nominate a vice-chairman who, subject to the approval of the members, would serve during the life of the DAG and who would be available to continue to serve as vice-chairman of the Development Assistance Committee when the OECD comes into being;

Agree that the chairman shall work closely with the Secretary-General of the OEEC, have his office in Paris, and be available to devote substantially full time to the work of the DAG and later of the DAC, and have such authority and responsibilities as may be assigned to him.

Resolution on the Common Aid Effort

The Development Assistance Group,

Conscious of the aspirations of the less-developed countries to achieve improving standards of life for their peoples,

Convinced of the need to help the less-developed countries help themselves by increasing economic, financial and technical assistance and by adapting this assistance to the requirements of the recipient countries,

Agree to recommend to members that they should make it their common objective to secure an expansion of the aggregate volume of resources made available to the less-developed countries and to improve their effectiveness;

Agree that assistance provided on an assured and continuing basis would make the greatest contribution to sound economic growth in the less-developed countries;

Agree that, while private and public finance extended on commercial terms is valuable and should be encouraged, the needs of some of the less-developed countries at the present time are such that the common aid effort should provide for expanded assistance in the form of grants or loans on favourable terms, including long maturities where this is justified in order to prevent the burden of external debt from becoming too heavy;

Agree that they will periodically review together both the amount and the nature of their contributions to aid programmes, bilateral and multilateral, keeping in mind all the economic and other factors that may assist or impede each of them in helping to achieve the common objective;

Agree to recommend that a study should be made of the principles on which governments might most equitably determine their respective contributions to the common aid effort having regard to the circumstances of each country, including its economic capacity and all other relevant factors,

Agree that the chairman, assisted by the Secretariat, shall be invited to give leadership and guidance to the Group in connection with the proposed reviews and study.

Tunisian President Visits Ottawa

“**B**Y HIS WISDOM and understanding he has always exerted a constructive influence not only in matters of direct concern to his country but also in major international issues and particularly those involving the Arab world and Africa.” In these words Mr. Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, described to the House of Commons the President of the Republic of Tunisia, His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, who paid a state visit to Canada from May 1 to 3. The President was accompanied by Madame Bourguiba, five cabinet ministers and his son, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Tunisian Ambassador to Canada, and Madame Bourguiba, Jr.

In a joint *communiqué* issued at the end of the visit, the President and Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker expressed their deep satisfaction at the sincere friendship that marked Canadian-Tunisian relations and the close co-operation between the two countries in international affairs, particularly at the United Nations. During their talks, in which they were joined by Mr. Green and Mr. Sadok Mokaddem, the Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the two heads of government reviewed many of the problems facing the free world, including the situation in the Republic of the Congo.

Tunisian Independence

President Bourguiba became Prime Minister of Tunisia on April 14, 1956, shortly after France signed an agreement recognizing full Tunisian independence. He became head of state about 15 months later, when the Tunisian Constituent Assembly abolished the monarchy and established a republic. He was re-elected on November 8, 1959.

Born in 1903, Mr. Bourguiba received his education in Paris, at the *École libre des sciences politiques* and at the *Université de Paris*. His interest in politics and in advancing the cause of Tunisian independence started early in life. In 1921 he joined the *Destour* (Constitution) party, but in 1934 broke away to form the *Neo-Destour* Party, which he still heads.

With the establishment of the *Neo-Destour* Party, which was outlawed by the French, who had established a protectorate over the country in 1881, Mr. Bourguiba began a 22-year struggle to bring about the independence of Tunisia. Much of this period was spent in and out of French jails. He returned to Tunisia following the Franco-Tunisian agreements of June 1955, which provided for Tunisian self-government.

The extended struggle that President Bourguiba led for the liberation of his country did not affect his belief in the great importance for Tunisia and other North African states of close and friendly relations with the West, and particularly with France and the states on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. Acting on

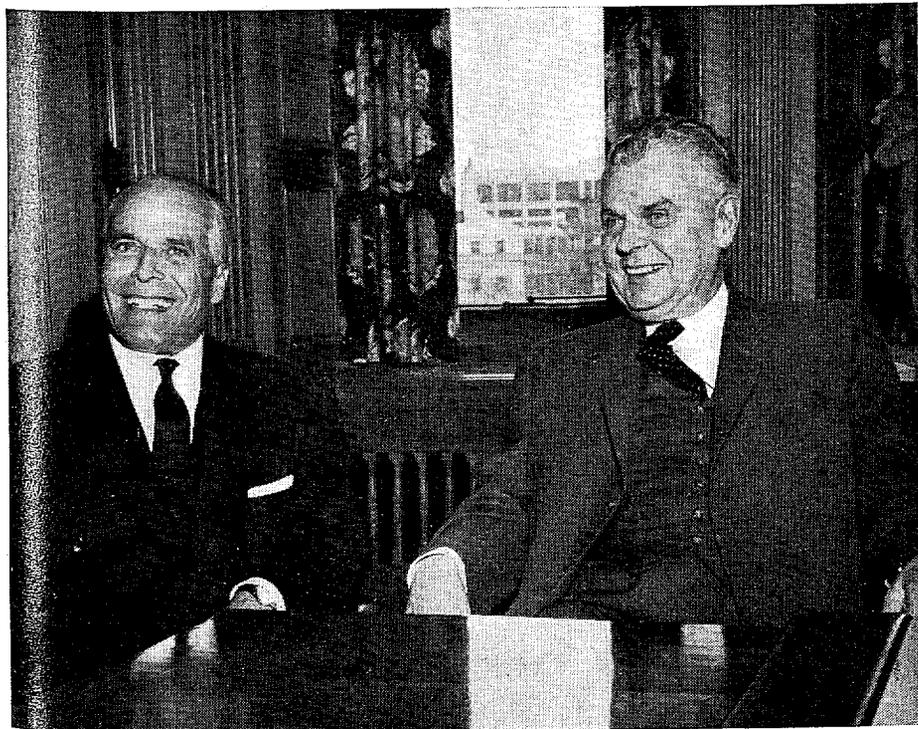
this belief, Mr. Bourguiba has played an intermediary rôle between the French Government and the Algerian "Provisional Government," urging both parties to negotiate in order to arrive at a moderate solution.

United Nations

Although the country Mr. Bourguiba leads is small both in area (about one-twelfth the size of the Province of Quebec) and in population (3.8 million according to the 1956 census), its contribution to the United Nations operation in the Congo has included sending a very sizeable contingent (3,170 as of the end of March). Tunisia follows a policy of firm support for the United Nations; in the joint *communiqué*, it was noted that President Bourguiba and Prime Minister Diefenbaker had "reaffirmed their belief in the primary rôle of the United Nations in the foreign policies of their two countries and in the imperative need for all member nations to provide the organization with full support if it is to fulfil the high hopes which the peoples of the world placed in it."

Tunisian Economy

About two-thirds of the Tunisian population are engaged in agriculture, which accounts for 35 per cent of the total output and 50 per cent of total exports. (In



Prime Minister Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia chats with Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada during the Tunisian leader's recent visit to Ottawa.

Canada 11 per cent of the population is employed in agriculture, which provides 4.8 per cent of the Gross National Product, and 3 per cent of the country's exports.) Mining — chiefly phosphates, iron ore, lead and zinc — has accounted for about 20 per cent of Tunisian exports in recent years. Manufacturing, however, still constitutes a relatively small part of the Tunisian economy. Tunisia, like so many countries that have become independent since the Second World War, is faced with the difficult problem of maintaining a rate of economic expansion that will not only meet the rapid growth of its population but will also raise the standard of living of its people.

Canada's trade with Tunisia is modest. In 1960, Canadian exports to that country, consisting mainly of milk powder and primary aluminum, had a value of \$169,000. The 1960 figure for the value of imports into Canada from Tunisia is \$61,700; the imported commodities consisted mainly of olive oil and phosphate fertilizers.

Visit in Canada

President Bourguiba was received in Canada with the honours reserved to a head of state. Upon arrival and departure, he was given a 21-gun salute, and inspected a guard of honour. At the National War Memorial in Confederation Square in Ottawa, where he laid a wreath, he was received by Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Veterans Affairs, and Mr. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of National Defence, and was attended by another guard of honour, which he inspected, and by a military band.

During their stay in Ottawa, President and Madame Bourguiba were the guests at Government House of Governor-General and Madame Vanier who, on May 1, gave a state dinner, followed by a reception, in honour of their guests. Earlier, President and Madame Bourguiba and the other members of the President's suite had lunched with Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. On May 2, the President and his wife flew to Montreal to visit the Institute of Islamic Studies of McGill University. In Montreal, Mr. Pierre Sévigny, Associate Minister of National Defence, and Madame Sévigny gave a luncheon in their honour on behalf of the Canadian Government. Back in Ottawa the same evening, President and Madame Bourguiba gave a dinner, which was also followed by a reception, in honour of Governor-General and Madame Vanier.

Canadian-Tunisian Relations

The visit to Canada of the President of Tunisia marked an important step in the increasingly close relations between the two countries. The visit came shortly after the announcement by Mr. Green in the House of Commons of the concurrent appointment of Mr. H. F. Feaver, the Canadian Ambassador in Berne, as Canada's first Ambassador to Tunisia. Mr. Feaver will present his letter of Credence in Tunis at an early date.

In 1957, Mr. Mongi Slim, the Tunisian Ambassador in Washington and Tunisia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, was concurrently accredited as Tunisia's first Ambassador to Canada. Mr. Slim recently returned to Tunis to become Foreign Minister and was succeeded by Mr. Bourguiba Jr., who presented his Letter of Credence as Tunisian Ambassador to Canada on April 18, 1961.



Chile Commemorates Canadian Disaster Aid

ON APRIL 20, 1961, a plaque was presented to Prime Minister Diefenbaker by His Excellency Mario Rodriguez, Chilean Ambassador to Canada, acting on behalf of the Chilean Air Force, to commemorate the RCAF airlift of food and medical supplies to Chile following the disastrous earthquakes in the southern regions of that country in May 1960.

The Minister of External Affairs, who was visiting Latin America at the time, arrived in Santiago, Chile, on May 26, shortly after the earthquakes had occurred. Having ascertained from Chilean authorities their most urgent relief requirements, he telephoned the Prime Minister the same day.

The Canadian Government immediately took steps to send aid, and by the afternoon of Saturday, May 28, had dispatched complete medical equipment for a 30-bed field hospital, 40 stretchers, 160 blankets, and extra instruments and dressings. These supplies were transported by RCAF "North Star" aircraft, which arrived in Santiago on May 31. In addition, Canada sent 50,000 water-sterilization



The Chilean Ambassador (left) presents a plaque to Prime Minister Diefenbaker in the name of the Chilean people.

tablets, 10,000 penicillin and 10,000 tetracycline tablets, and 40 pounds of refrigerated anti-tetanus toxoid and tetanus vaccine. A total of 46,300 pounds of freight, including canned meat, were flown to Chile by June 3, five "North Stars" being used for the entire operation. Following their arrival in Chile, the RCAF planes operated a shuttle service to the stricken areas.

In all, the Canadian Government contributed 9,832 tons of flour to Chile, and 1,000,000 pounds of canned pork. This was apart from \$25,000 for medical and other supplies, donated from the International Relief Fund, which is administered by the Canadian Red Cross in consultation with the Department of External Affairs.

Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges

VIENNA CONFERENCE, 1961

THE CONFERENCE on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, which some have referred to as "the second Congress of Vienna", was held under the auspices of the United Nations from March 2 to April 18 in the Neue Hofburg, the most recently built section (1881-1913) of the former Imperial Palace in Vienna. It was attended by more than 80 countries, including Canada, and a number of observers from the League of Arab States, the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNESCO, and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The five-member Canadian delegation was composed of the Canadian Ambassador to Austria, Mr. J. S. Macdonald, as delegate; Mr. Gilles Sicotte, Head of the Legal Division, Department of External Affairs, as alternate delegate; Messrs. E. H. Smith, Department of Finance, J. M. Côté, Department of External Affairs, and E. A. Warnock, Department of National Revenue, as advisers; and Mr. P. D. Scott, of the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw, as secretary.

Traditional Practice

Until now, diplomatic relations and immunities have been based largely on custom, precedent and doctrine rather than on written rules set down in a comprehensive convention. Parts of the subject have also been regulated by bilateral and regional agreements, the most ancient and best known of which is the so-called "Règlement" drawn up at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and amended three years later at Aix-La-Chapelle. This instrument is known to have contributed considerably to the improvement of relations between the great and the lesser powers by laying down an order of precedence (since followed universally) for their diplomatic representatives, based on seniority. The Havana Convention on Diplomatic Officers, regulating the duties, privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents and the commencement and termination of diplomatic missions, which was adopted by the Sixth Inter-American Conference of 1928 and ratified by 15 countries of Latin America, constitutes another attempt on a limited scale to lay down rules in this broad field. More recently, in 1960, the African-Asian Legal Consultative Committee adopted at Colombo a Final Report on Functions, Privileges and Immunities of Diplomatic Envoys or Agents.

Drafting of a Treaty

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which ended in Vienna on April 18, dealt with the subject of diplomatic relations and immunities in a comprehensive and general manner. The task assigned to it by the General Assembly of the United

Nations was that of adapting the customary law that had grown up concerning diplomatic intercourse and immunities to the needs of the present time and formulating it in a treaty. A set of 45 draft articles on the subject prepared from 1954 to 1958 by the International Law Commission (a body of 21 international jurists appointed in their individual capacity for a period of five years by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification) formed the basis for discussions at Vienna.

The Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which is the result of these discussions, in addition to incorporating the substance of the rules concerning the rank of diplomatic agents laid down in 1815, covers a broad variety of matters, such as those relating to: diplomatic intercourse in general; inviolability of mission premises and archives; facilitation of the work of missions; freedom of movement and communication; personal privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents, members of their families, and members of the technical, administrative and domestic staff of missions; and the conduct of missions and their personnel towards receiving states.

The section (composed of 20 articles) that deals with diplomatic relations in general contains rules concerning, *inter alia*; the various classes of heads of mission, their precedence and mode of reception; the appointment of the staffs of missions and their size; notification of arrival and departure; the procedure for effecting dual accreditation, declaring diplomatic agents "persona non grata", appointing a chargé d'affaires *ad interim*, and establishing offices away from the seat of a mission.

Diplomatic Inviolability

On the important subject of the inviolability of mission premises and archives, the Convention provides that, except with the consent of the head of mission, the agents of a receiving state may not enter the premises of a mission, which is, with its papers and furnishings, immune from any search, requisition, attachment or execution. In addition, a receiving state is under a special obligation to take all appropriate steps to protect these premises against any intrusion or damage, and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of a mission or impairment of its dignity. The archives and documents of a mission are inviolable at any time and wherever they may be.

There are also provisions concerning the personal inviolability and inviolability of residence, property and papers of diplomatic agents. The person of a diplomatic agent is inviolable and he is not liable to any form of arrest or detention. A diplomatic agent's private residence enjoys the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission. His papers, correspondence and, except in specified instances, his property, also enjoy inviolability.

Immunity from the jurisdiction of the country where a diplomatic agent is stationed is provided for. A diplomatic agent enjoys immunity from the criminal

jurisdiction of the receiving state. He also enjoys immunity from its civil and administrative jurisdiction, except in certain cases.

Tax Exemption

The Convention is concerned particularly with the exemption of mission premises from taxes. The sending state and the head of mission are exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes in respect of the premises of a mission, except those that represent payment for specific services rendered. This exemption does not apply, however, to dues and taxes payable under the laws of a receiving state by persons contracting with a sending state or a head of mission.

On the question of the exemption of diplomatic agents from taxation, the Convention provides that they are exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except, among other things, indirect taxes of a kind normally incorporated in the price of goods or services.

The Convention further provides that an exemption from customs duties is granted by a receiving state, in accordance with its regulations, on articles for the use of a diplomatic mission, and on those for the personal use of a diplomatic agent or members of his family forming part of his household. A diplomatic agent's personal baggage is exempt from inspection unless there are serious grounds for presuming that it contains articles not covered by the stated exemptions or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the law of the receiving state.

Classes of Immune Persons

It defines the categories of persons who, apart from diplomatic agents, are entitled to privileges and immunities. Members of the family of a diplomatic agent forming part of his household, provided they are not nationals of a receiving state, as well as the administrative and technical staff of a mission with their families, and the service staff of a mission, provided they are not nationals of a receiving state or permanent residents there, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified for diplomatic agents. However, their immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction extends only to acts performed in the course of their duties and their customs privileges are restricted to importation at the time of their first installation in a receiving state.

The Convention deals with the delicate question of the conduct of a mission and its personnel towards the state in which they are stationed. Without prejudice to their diplomatic privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such status to respect the laws of a receiving state and not to interfere in its internal affairs. The premises of the mission must not be used in any manner incompatible with the functions of the mission. In principle a diplomatic agent shall not in a receiving state practice for personal profit any professional or commercial activity.

While the majority of the above rules merely confirm long-accepted international practice, the Convention contains a certain number of provisions reflecting more recently evolved practice. These concern in particular: the size of diplomatic missions, which ought to be kept within limits considered by receiving states to be reasonable and normal; freedom of movement and travel for members of missions, subject to the laws and regulations of receiving states concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security; freedom of communications for all official purposes, except that radio transmitters can be installed and used only with the consent of receiving states; and the right of exemption from social-security regulations. The original International Law Commission's draft articles on the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the rules laid down in the Convention and on the acquisition of the nationality of receiving states by members of diplomatic missions were incorporated in two separate optional protocols.

The 53-article Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which was signed by 37 countries on April 18 in Vienna, will remain open for signature until March 31, 1962. It will require 22 ratifications before it can come into force.

Drawn up in a constructive atmosphere remarkably free from animosity, the Convention, which is the final outcome of years of concentrated efforts by the United Nations in the field of privileges and immunities of permanent diplomatic missions, can be said to constitute a considerable advance from the point of view of international law. It will, if acceded to, remove many of the uncertainties of present-day practice in the field of diplomatic relations and provide a written code that will considerably facilitate their conduct between parties to the Convention. It will also provide a general world-wide precedent that will contribute to enhance further the authority of the rule of law in international relations.

External Affairs in Parliament

Talks with President Kennedy

Addressing the House of Commons on May 19, Prime Minister Diefenbaker reported as follows concerning the private discussions he had held with President Kennedy during the latter's visit to Ottawa from May 16 to 18:

Following the usual custom, I intend to make a statement concerning some of the matters which were discussed between President Kennedy and myself, in order to amplify to some extent the terms of the *communiqué* which, as is the case with all *communiqués*—and I emphasize the comprehensiveness of that statement—did not cover in particular, or deal in detail, with what has taken place, for reasons which will be obvious to most people.

The President placed before Parliament his views on certain major issues before us, and what he said to me personally was, of course, consistent with what he said in Parliament, although amplified in considerable detail. The scope of the discussions was set forth in the *communiqué*. While the nature of some of the subjects discussed denies that they be given public utterance, I think I can properly report on some of the main topics of the discussion.

Cause for Hope

As far as the world situation in general is concerned, there is a continuing crisis as the Soviet Union wages its campaign for global domination, and the dust clouds of soft words and the periodic soft answers must not be allowed to delude anyone into believing that the Soviet challenge will not continue with unabated, or even increased, determination. However, today an announcement was made which all the world hopes will lead to an amelioration of relations between East and West. I refer, of course, to the prospective meeting between the President of the United States and Chairman Khrushchov. Immediately on his arrival, when we met together personally, the President gave me that information, and we both expressed the hope that out of that meeting in Vienna, in consequence of the personal exchange of views, might come, in the interests of humanity as a whole, that degree of agreement which has been the expectation and the hope of mankind since 1946.

As far as our relations with the United States and the Western Hemisphere are concerned, President Kennedy laid strong emphasis on them, both in his public and in his private discussions. We reviewed the problems facing all the countries of North and South America, and noted the situation, among a number of these countries, in connection with different ranges and stages of economic development, and the special situations in regard to their social and political structures which have such a bearing on both their development and stability.

Canada and the OAS

The President would welcome Canada's participation in the Organization of American States. This, of course, has been discussed and was recently discussed in this House by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. So far as this question is concerned, which has been a continuing one throughout the year for the consideration of Governments of Canada, it is still in that category and, of course, no commitments were made, or would be made, without Parliament being made aware in advance of any such action.

I was much impressed with the emphasis which the President placed on the importance of the problems confronting our two countries' hemispheric affairs. I assured him that his views would be the subject of serious consideration. I referred to his reviews respecting membership in the Organization of American States and the other problems that are incidental to that membership, and I should hope that at an early date Parliament will have the opportunity, if it so desires, of discussing this question.

With reference to Cuba, I made it clear to the President that the Canadian Government has no intention of acting as mediator between the United States and Cuba. Indeed, as stated before, there was no foundation for the press report that such an offer had been put forward.

Southeast Asia

We discussed the affairs of Southeast Asia, and particularly the situation in Laos and South Vietnam. We are agreed on the objective of establishing a truly independent and neutral Laos, and of the necessity of securing general support for effective control machinery; because only if this is done will the Laos situation be resolved and peace and stability attained in Southeast Asia. We discussed the experience of the International Control and Supervisory Commissions, on which Canada has been serving, and the vital importance of the role of these Commissions was emphasized.

It is natural that the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations at the next session of the General Assembly should have been canvassed, and we agreed to consult together, therefore, in the next few months in respect of this subject, because it will not come up for consideration until September.

The policies and programmes of our countries in relation to under-developed nations received attention. We recognize that we now have, in the Development Assistance Group, a new forum for reviewing and co-ordinating our programmes in this field. I placed before the President, with some degree of pride, the outstanding record of Canada in aiding other countries since the end of World War II, and I also pointed out the very substantial increase in Colombo aid and in the general scale of aid that has been given since 1958.

Economic Affairs

There was some considerable discussion in the field of economic affairs. I pointed out that Canada has a tremendous balance-of-payments deficit in com-

modity trade, and that this was a matter that had to be resolved. Each of our countries is by a wide margin the other's most important trading partner. With the great volume and complexity of our economic relations it is realized that problems will arise, but what is of paramount importance is that these problems be met through discussion, by regular consultation and free exchanges of views and the continuing spirit of goodwill.

The European Economic Community and the tariff relationships now being worked out were discussed at length. Both countries have been working actively to ensure that trading relationships with this Community should favour the maintenance and development of a large volume of trade in each direction. The importance of trading relationships with Europe would be considerably enhanced if the United Kingdom Government decided to join The Six in the Common Market.

The problem that is common to both of us, namely farm surpluses, especially wheat, was discussed. We agreed to continue to work closely together in this field. I know the House will endorse the views expressed by the President on Wednesday about food surpluses and how to make constructive use of them. The "Food-for-Peace" programme already embodies many of those ideas. I express my appreciation of the support which the United States has given to the Canadian suggestion for a "Food Bank" made at the UN and the FAO. My expectation is that some more specific proposals in this regard will be placed before the United Nations Assembly in September.

Questions of defence were discussed mostly in connection with NATO. Emphasis was laid on the increase in the capability of the alliance to wage war defensively with conventional forces in order to reduce the likelihood of having to rely more extensively upon nuclear weapons for defence.

In so far as NATO is concerned, the views I expressed to the President were that, with a population of about 400 million people and with a Gross National Product four times that of the Soviet Union, the NATO nations possess great strength, but that the strengthening of unity in NATO is a continuing imperative and must not be neglected. I believe that the leaders of NATO countries will have to advance further than the steps already taken to strengthen wider unity, not only in defence but economically and even politically.

The position of affairs in West Berlin was discussed. It is of great importance to Canada, and Canadians should realize this fact; for Canada has undertaken, along with its NATO allies, serious commitments in regard to West Berlin and the maintenance of the freedom of the people of that city.

Nuclear-Test Ban

The President told me of what was taking place in Geneva from the point of view of the United States, and of the endeavour in particular to reach agreement on a pact to end nuclear testing. I believe that, as we endeavour to bring about disarmament, an effective treaty to end nuclear testing is a basic step before any

disarmament of a more general character can be achieved. I believe we must continue to press for controlled disarmament and in particular, in the light of the progress of the last few years in the upper skies and the recent achievements of Commander Shepard and Major Gagarin, we face the stern fact that, without international control of space, the future will be even more perilous than the present.

In so far as our purposes are concerned, I am of those who have advocated not only to the President but on other occasions that we in the free world should explain our purposes, our ideals, our aims, to the non-committed world to a degree that we have not done heretofore. I found in my trip to Asia some years ago that too often the interpretation of what we stand for has been left to the whims of the Communists. Indeed, I believe that in 1918, when President Wilson made his declaration, and again in 1941, with the Atlantic Charter, these declarations had a tremendous effect; and I feel that today the ideals of the free world should be restated in simple terms so that all mankind will know that we have joined in a declaration of principles, and that all will recognize in these principles the equality of races and will condemn discrimination in any form.

I think all of us were very pleased at the manner in which Canadians received the President and his wife. I want to say particularly how much I appreciated the fact, that while no arrangements had been made for him to meet the Members of this House and the other place, as soon as I suggested it to him on the evening of his arrival he said he fully understood that this would be the proper course to follow and in keeping with the responsibility discharged by the Parliamentarians of this country. We recognize President Kennedy as the courageous, inspiring leader of the free world. He bears a tremendous burden. His concern is great; his dedication is great. I think our meeting together was worth while in every sense of the word, for it underlined that spirit of co-operation between our nations that is a model for all mankind.

Report on Laos Conference

On May 20, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, made the following statement to the House of Commons concerning the current conference in Geneva on a Laotian settlement:

The Conference on Laos . . . did not have any head, and I have never attended a conference quite of this type. There have not been many held. There was a good deal of difficulty in commencing. In the first place, word from the International Supervisory Commission that a cease fire was in effect was not received until the morning of the day the Conference was to open. After some deliberation, the report that a cease fire was in effect was accepted as satisfactory.

Then there was another problem as to what would be done about seating the Laotian delegates. There were three sets of delegates, one from the Royal Laotian

Government, one from the Government of Souvanna Phouma, and one from the Pathet Lao. This was really a very complicated question, and almost to the minute set for the opening there was uncertainty whether or not the Conference would go on.

We thought it would not be proceeding, but just to be sure and to show that at least we were not stalling the beginning of the Conference, the Canadian delegation streamed up to the headquarters of the European branch of the United Nations. Nobody else was in front of the main entrance except about 150 newspapermen and photographers, who were not quite sure either whether or not the Conference was beginning.

When we talked to the senior man at the United Nations, he told us that he had received a message a few minutes earlier from the British, the United Kingdom being one of the two Co-Chairmen, the other being the Soviet Union. This was the message:

We have agreed on the simple formula that there will be no meeting this afternoon at 3 p.m. (May 12) and cannot say anything about the future.

There was, therefore, no meeting that afternoon. We had a good look at the conference-room and found we were to be seated next to the Chinese. We learned other details as well about the proceedings. This question of the Laotian representation was not settled until four days later. You can imagine the consultations that took place in the intervening period.

An Accepted Formula

Finally this formula was agreed upon:

The Co-Chairmen have agreed to seat the representations from Laos proposed by the individual governments participating in the Conference.

The United States proposed the Royal Laotian Government and, although I do not remember exactly, I believe the Soviet Union proposed the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and I think the Chinese proposed the Pathet Lao. I am not just sure which country did that. In any event, everybody was proposed but the Royal Laotian Government representatives have not turned up as yet. They refused to sit, on the ground that they are the official government, and they would not proceed under the circumstances.

The Conference opened on Tuesday last and we heard a statement from Prince Sihanouk, the head of state of Cambodia, which, as you know, is a neighbour of Laos; Canada, by the way, is a member of the Truce Commission in that country also. I thought he made a very fine opening speech. The essence of it was that in this Conference the delegations should look forward and not backward; that there was not much point in threshing old straw, and we should try to see what could be done in the future to settle the problems

I believe that Canada's position with regard to Laos should be, at all times, to consider problems in the light of her membership on the Truce Commission. This Commission is going to be given great responsibilities for the working out of the Laotian problems. I think we are well advised to keep that in mind, and to talk

and negotiate from the standpoint of being a member of that Truce Commission. This, I think, strengthens our hand a great deal in trying to get our views accepted.

Main Tasks of Conference

The Conference has two main jobs to do, in my judgment. One is to support the International Truce Commission which is actually in the field. As you know . . . there are Canadians in Laos at the present time. This Conference must see that they get what they require in order to carry out their job; it must meet their requirements from week to week. The other job is to work out a long-term settlement. I think that will have to be done on the basis of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. We base our position on those Agreements, but there will have to be some modification in them.

On Thursday I intervened again to point out the need to provide that Commission with airplanes and helicopters. The situation was that as early as May 1 the Chairman of the Commission, in his first report to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, asked for money, airplanes and helicopters. He also reported that he would be economical; that the Commission would not waste money. In their reply, the Co-Chairmen made arrangements to provide a little money and they approved of the idea of being economical . . .but they did not say one word about the airplanes and helicopters.

Message to Truce Commission

Therefore, on Thursday afternoon, I drew this to the attention of the Conference and said I could not see any reason why the Co-Chairmen should not wire at once to the Commission and ask for details of their requirements. Mr. Gromyko, the head of the Soviet delegation, did not want to move that quickly. Mind you, we had him in a corner because of the letters that had been exchanged. He simply could not get away from the terms of those letters. However, the final decision was that the British and the Russians would think it over during the night, and a special meeting of the Conference was called for yesterday morning at which the Conference was to hear their decision. They decided that a wire would go out, and this is the message they sent:

Please inform us whether the Commission has any technical requirements to facilitate the exercise of its functions in relation to the cease fire.

That was not exactly what I had asked for the day before. I had asked for recommendations from the Commission with regard to the number of inspection teams there should be, and for some other details. However, I thought it best to accept this offer rather than have another long argument about it.

I spoke again yesterday morning, and everybody agreed that this wire should go out. Mind you, these people on the Commission have not yet got their airplanes and helicopters, but at least the wire has gone out requesting them to ask in detail for what they require. Mr. Gromyko came over to me after the meeting had adjourned and said, "You know, if you had accepted that letter without making

some remarks about it, I would have been very suspicious; would have thought that letter went too far."

That is the way we stand at the moment. I am very hopeful that the Commission will be given the tools to do this very difficult job. I think there is a reasonable prospect for the success of this Conference, in spite of all the difficulties there have been. I expect to be going back in a matter of three weeks or so.

Valuable Contacts

There is great value in these contacts we make with other countries at these conferences. We have had friendly discussions with the delegation from Cambodia; they are very pleased with the work of the Canadians on the Truce Commission in their country. The same thing happened with regard to South Vietnam; that nation is also very pleased with the work our Canadian Commissioners have been doing in their country. We have also had very friendly discussions with Thailand, with the delegation from the Royal Laotian Government, and with the delegation of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

I am convinced that one of Canada's most important roles in world affairs at the present time is to follow the policy of gaining the confidence of all the newer nations. They cannot be bludgeoned into doing what we think should be done, but I think if we are friendly with them and talk with them on a man-to-man basis quite a bit can be done in the way of getting their support for the policies in which we believe. This has been the experience at the United Nations; most of the new countries support the plans put forward by the Western countries there.

I am hoping that out of this Laotian Conference will come not only a settlement which will enable this little country to be neutral and enable the Laotian people to develop their country with help from outside, given without any strings, but that in addition the conference will make more friends for Canada and will help us to play an even greater part in world affairs.

Ruanda-Urundi Commission

The announcement of the appointment of the Canadian member to the United Nations Special Commission of Judicial Review for Ruanda-Urundi was made by Mr. Green on May 5 in the following words:

I should like to announce the appointment of the Hon. Member for Charlevoix (Mr. Asselin) to the Special United Nations Commission of Judicial Review for the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

The territory is a small, densely-populated area lying landlocked in Equatorial Africa between the Republic of the Congo—Leopoldville—to the west, Uganda to the north and Tanganyika to the east and south. A former German colony, since 1919 it has been administered by Belgium, first as a mandate of the League of Nations and subsequently as a trust territory of the United Nations.

On April 21 the General-Assembly adopted by a large majority, which included Canada, a resolution giving Belgium specific directives in respect of the administration of the territory and its evolution to independence. The resolution also contained a provision for the implementation of a general amnesty and the establishment of a special three-nation commission to review a number of cases of persons convicted of grave crimes with a view to securing their release from prison or return from exile. Canada, together with Brazil and Tunisia, was elected to serve on this commission, which is expected to leave this month on a journey of approximately three weeks to Belgium and Ruanda-Urundi and to submit a report to the United Nations prior to legislative elections in the territory scheduled for August of this year. The costs of the commission will, of course, be borne by the United Nations.

As you know . . . the Hon. Member for Charlevoix is well qualified to take this assignment. He has broad legal and political experience, and has concerned himself particularly with international affairs. In 1958 he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Association meeting in London, and during the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly which has just been completed he served as Canadian representative both in the Legal Committee and also in the Trusteeship Committee, which has been considering the Ruanda-Urundi item. This Hon. Member has made a splendid contribution to the work of the United Nations during its last session.

Canadian Troops in the Congo

Replying on May 9 to a question concerning the right of self-defence of Canadian military personnel serving in the Congo with the United Nations Force, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker made the following statement:

. . . Canadian military personnel in the Congo are assigned to the United Nations and are under the authority of the United Nations Congo Command. It is the United Nations Command which has direct responsibility for the safety of United Nations troops, as well as for their effectiveness in carrying out their tasks.

On the question of self-defence, United Nations troops in the Congo are still under basically the same orders as those issued by the first United Nations Commander, General Von Horn. These orders provided, in general, that members of the United Nations Forces are authorized to use their weapons in self defence and maintain positions which are considered tactically essential to the United Nations operations. These orders have been reinforced and given more detailed interpretation by the current Commander, General McEoin.

In the light of the special difficulties and dangers faced by this non-combatant peace-keeping United Nations operation, Canadian members of the Force have been given specific instructions by their Canadian commanding officer, derived

from instructions issued by the United Nations Commander. In essence the orders to Canadian troops provide that they may use their weapons for defence in certain clearly-defined circumstances. Resort to force is, of course, to be used only if normal discussion or negotiation has proved impossible or unavailing.

The Canadian contingent in the Congo consists of technical and support personnel, mainly signalers. They are deployed at the UN headquarters signals centre in Leopoldville and in small detachments which operate communications at regional centres throughout the Congo. In Leopoldville the Canadian soldiers are responsible for the defence of their own building. The grounds around the building are guarded by line troops from other contingents in the UN Force. At the regional centres the Canadian signals detachments are stationed within UN garrisoned areas.

Despite their technical role, the Canadian troops in the Congo, because of the risks which have become evident in the situation there, have over the past few months been supplied with heavier weapons in addition to those with which they were equipped when they first went to the Congo.

I hope the House will agree that the Canadian troops which are participating in this Congo operation have been given reasonable authority and means with which to meet the dangers inherent in that operation.

Ambassador to the Sudan

The following announcement was made on May 29 by Mr. Green:

. . . Hon. Members will recall that on March 15, when I announced some diplomatic appointments, I expressed the hope that Canada would shortly be able to open diplomatic relations with the Sudan as part of a programme of strengthening Canadian representation in Asia and Africa.

I am pleased to announce that the Government of the Sudan has agreed to accept a Canadian Ambassador even though the Sudan Government will not itself immediately be able to accredit an Ambassador to Ottawa. Mr. R. A. D. Ford, who recently took up his appointment as Canadian Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, will be concurrently accredited to the Government of the Sudan.

The Sudan has close ties with both the Arab world and Africa south of the Sahara, and is becoming increasingly important in the United Nations. The appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to that country reflects the importance which the Canadian Government attaches to developments in Africa, and will encourage closer relations with one of that continent's most important countries.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. D. Stansfield posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canberra. Left Ottawa May 5, 1961.
- Mr. G. G. J. D. Buick appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective May 9, 1961.
- Mr. R. A. D. Ford, Canadian Ambassador to Yugoslavia, appointed Canadian Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. Left Belgrade May 10, 1961.
- Mr. C. S. J. Anstis appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective May 10, 1961.
- Mr. E. R. Bellemare posted from the Canadian Embassy, Mexico, to the Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires. Left Mexico May 14, 1961.
- Mr. J. G. Harris posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Colombo, to Ottawa. Left Colombo May 14, 1961.
- Mr. P. R. Jennings posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Port-au-Prince. Left Ottawa May 17, 1961.
- Mr. J. E. G. Lalande posted from the Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, to Ottawa. Left Tokyo May 20, 1961.
- Mr. J. N. Whittaker posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Madrid. Left Ottawa May 21, 1961.
- Mr. C. J. Marshall posted from the Canadian Embassy, Ankara, to Ottawa. Left Ankara May 24, 1961.
- Mr. J. E. Brossard posted from the Canadian Embassy, Port-au-Prince, to Ottawa. Left Port-au-Prince May 25, 1961.
- Mr. J. A. Dougan posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canberra, to Ottawa. Left Canberra May 25, 1961.
- Mr. D. M. Miller posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Pretoria. Left Ottawa May 28, 1961.
- Mr. J. E. Hyndman posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Bonn. Left Ottawa May 30, 1961.
- Mr. J. L. Delisle posted from the Canadian Embassy, Paris, to the Canadian Embassy, San José. Left Paris May 31, 1961.
- Mr. G. A. H. Pearson posted from secondment with the NATO Secretariat, Paris, to the Canadian Embassy, Mexico. Left Paris May 31, 1961.
- Mr. R. M. Tait posted from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, to Ottawa. Left Geneva May 31, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION
Current Action

Bilateral

Federal Republic of Germany

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the training of student pilots of the German Air Force by an advisory group of the Royal Canadian Air Force in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bonn, April 18 and 20, 1961.

Entered into force April 20, 1961.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning co-ordination of pilotage services in the waters of the Great Lakes Basin. (With a memorandum of arrangements).

Washington, May 5, 1961.

Entered into force May 5, 1961.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Canadian Ships for The West Indies

IN 1958 the separate island territories of the British West Indies united under a federal government to a new self-governing Commonwealth nation in the Western Hemisphere. The Federation of The West Indies encompasses Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands.

The friendship between Canada and The West Indies is as deep as it is old. The bond of common allegiance to the same Crown existed from the second half of the eighteenth century, and was strengthened by the Revolutionary War in the United States. The political coming-of-age of The West Indies, marked by the achievement of self-government and shortly, perhaps, to be signalized by the achievement of independence within the Commonwealth, has made many West Indians more aware of their ties with Canada as an important Commonwealth neighbour. For their part, Canadians have had a romantic attachment for The West Indies ever since the days of the pirates. Today, with substantial Canadian business interests in the region and with the increasing flow of Canadian visitors to The West Indies and of West Indian students to Canada, there are much greater opportunities for personal contact between the citizens of the two countries. Canadians have viewed sympathetically the recent constitutional development of The West Indies, recalling the successful series of events that preceded and the problems that attended Canada's own federation nearly a hundred years ago.

Assistance from Canada

There are many political, economic and social problems facing the Federation of The West Indies today, which must be overcome if the new nation is to be a stable one offering opportunity for a better life to all its people. Many of these problems can be solved only by the people of The West Indies themselves. There are other matters, however, in which more highly developed countries with an interest in the welfare of the Federation can make a helpful contribution, especially in the fields of transport and communications, public administration, education and so on. It was natural, therefore, that, when The West Indies Federation was born, Canada, as the nearest member of the Commonwealth, should decide to make a special effort to help the new nation establish itself. Accordingly, in September 1958, the Prime Minister of Canada informed the Prime Minister of The West Indies that Canada was prepared to make available economic and technical assistance to the value of \$10 million (Canadian) over a five-year period. Since that time the aim of the Canadian Government has been to co-operate with The West Indies in helping to meet those needs which are within Canada's capabilities, and which the Government of The West Indies regards as of high priority for the economic development of the Federation.

In discussions with The West Indies on what form Canadian assistance might take, it was made abundantly clear that some of the most urgent needs of the

Federation were in the field of transport and communication. This need is easily understood by Canadians, when we recall that one of the first concerns of the Fathers of Confederation was to link the scattered provinces of Canada by rail. The islands of The West Indies Federation are scattered over an immense area of the Caribbean and vary in distance from one another from a few miles to several hundred. Jamaica is the furthest from the seat of the Federal Government, being about 1,200 miles from Trinidad — approximately the distance from Manitoba to Quebec. Inter-island contacts have been sporadic in the past. Each island, or group of islands, was a separate colony tending to look to London rather than to its neighbours. Before federation there was no regular local shipping service among the different territories, and contact depended chiefly on the availability of space on different merchant and passenger ships from other countries plying the Caribbean. Inter-island trade has consequently been minimal.

Inter-island Shipping

One of the first tasks of the Federal Government was the forming of The West Indies Inter-island Shipping Service. This is a government-sponsored service operating at present on an interim basis, established to provide a regular scheduled cargo-passenger service linking the ten territories of the Federation. In response to requests from The West Indies, Canada agreed to assist in strengthening and extending this shipping service by devoting a substantial part of the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme to the construction of two passenger-cargo ships for inter-island service.

Once the Canadian Government had accepted in principle the request for two ships, detailed specifications had to be worked out, plans drawn and cost estimates determined. This preliminary work was carried out during 1959 and, in November of that year, Mr. Diefenbaker announced that construction of the two passenger-cargo ships for operation in The West Indies would be proceeded with at an early date, at a cost of approximately \$6 million.

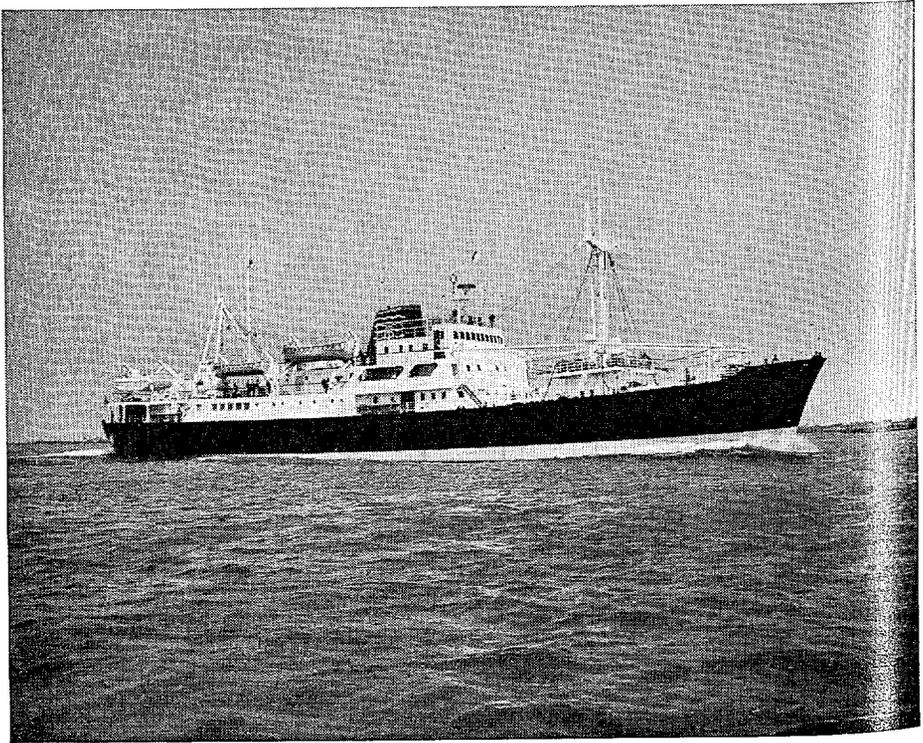
Following this announcement, the necessary administrative machinery was put into motion to carry out the project. A contract for one ship was awarded in April 1960 to Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, and for the second ship, to the Port Weller Drydock Company of Port Weller, Ontario. Supervision of the construction of the ships was undertaken by the Department of Transport through the Shipbuilding Branch of the Marine Services.

The First Ship

Work proceeded on the two ships according to schedule and the first vessel was launched on May 4, 1961. A launching ceremony took place on that day at the Vickers Yard in Montreal, at which Mr. Léon Balcer, Minister of Transport, represented the Government of Canada. The "Federal Maple", as the new ship was christened, was sponsored by Mrs. W. Andrew Rose, whose husband, the Minister of Communications and Works, represented the Government of The West Indies at the ceremony. The "Federal Maple" is expected to be completed

and handed over to its new owners by July 14 of this year. Her sister ship, "The Federal Palm", under construction at Port Weller, is expected to be completed and turned over to The West Indies later the same month.

With the arrival of these ships in The West Indies, the Inter-island Shipping Service will be put on a permanent basis. The intentions of the Government of the Federation are that the new vessels shall each carry out a monthly round trip between Trinidad and Jamaica, touching at all the territories on both the northbound and southbound journey; every five weeks or so a direct sailing will take place between Trinidad and Jamaica. Ownership of the new vessels will be vested in a statutory corporation, for which legislation has already been passed by the Federal Parliament. The local branch of the firm of Messrs Furness, Withy and Company Limited in Port-of-Spain, present operators of the temporary shipping service, will manage and operate the permanent shipping service. The Federal Government of The West Indies has been subsidizing the present shipping service since its inception, and, while it is believed that, in its initial stages, the permanent service will also have to be subsidized, it is expected that the amount of subsidy will decrease as revenue from passengers and freight increases.



M.V. "Federal Maple", one of two passenger-cargo ships presented by Canada to the Federation of The West Indies in July 1961.

Specifications

Designed by a firm of Canadian naval architects to the requirements of West Indian authorities, the two ships are almost identical. Of modern design and pleasing appearance, the vessels each have an overall length of 298 feet and a breadth of approximately 52 feet, with a normal speed of 14½ knots. Each has two complete decks, a clipper stem and cruiser stern, a forward mast house, a midship superstructure, a deckhouse and an island deckhouse aft. A special feature is the provision of permanent plastic awnings over the bridge and boat deckhouses. About 80,000 cubic feet of space is available on each vessel for the carriage of package cargoes in three holds; in addition, 4,000 cubic feet is available for refrigerated cargo. Each is capable of carrying 250 passengers, with three two-berth deluxe passenger cabins, 20 two-berth passenger cabins, and ample lounge facilities for 200 deck passengers. All passenger and crew cabins, together with cabin-class lounge, dining room, crew's public rooms and an all-electric galley, are fully air-conditioned.

The provision of these two ships represents the largest single project under the Canada-West Indies Aid Programme. The Minister of Transport, in an address on the occasion of the launching of the "Federal Maple", said:

" . . . Since trade by sea has traditionally been the chief avenue of contact between Canada and The West Indies from our earliest history, and Canadian ships have long been familiar in the sea lanes of the Caribbean, it seems to me that it is particularly appropriate that Canada should be providing ships to sail under the flag of the new West Indian nation. . . . I am told that as many as 300 employees of Canadian Vickers are employed (at this time) in building this ship and that it represents some 500,000 man-hours of work. It is interesting to reflect that this amount of Canadian labour has gone into a vessel which, we hope, will make a significant contribution to the development of another Commonwealth country in the Western Hemisphere.

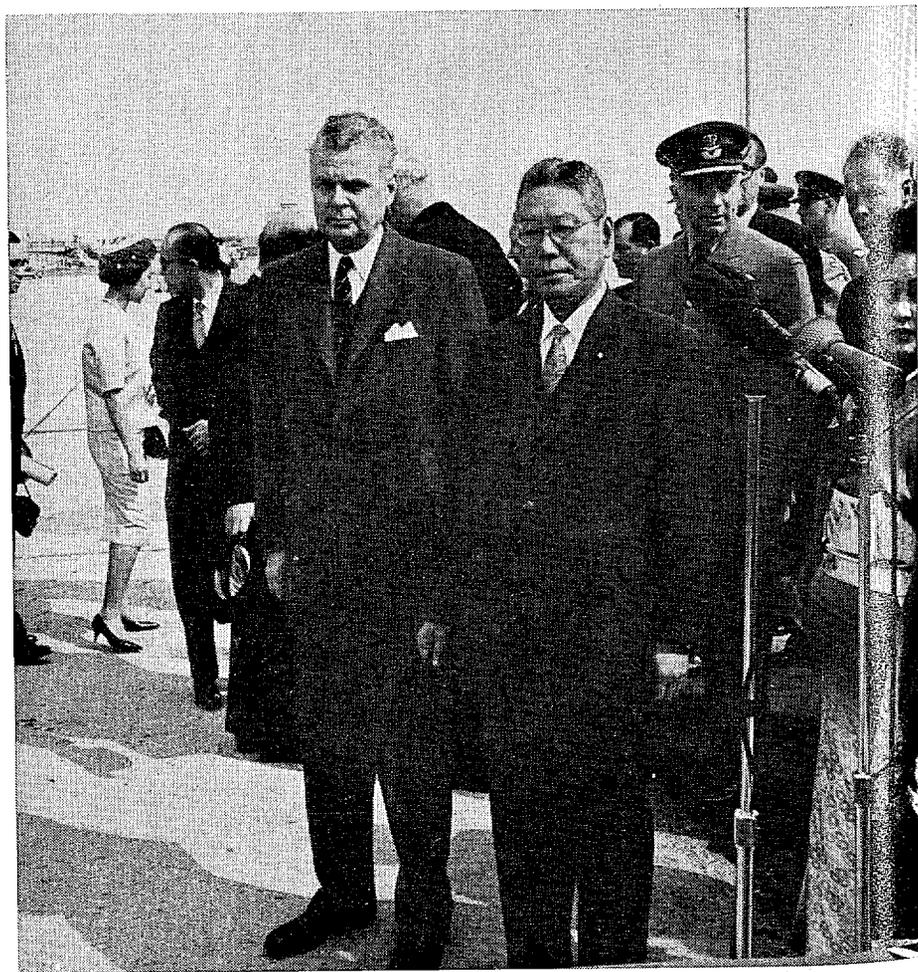
"There will be other projects of co-operation between Canada and The West Indies. We expect to commence work soon on the building of a dock at St. Vincent, and we hope to be able to meet requests for Canadian assistance in equipping ports and harbours in The West Indies and in the expansion of the University College. We are continuing to send Canadian experts and advisers down to The West Indies to help work out particular problems that are facing the Federal Government, and we are providing training in Canada for a number of young West Indians each year. These exchanges of people between Canada and The West Indies are of the very greatest importance, for it is upon friendly contacts between our two peoples that an enduring friendship between our two countries must be built.

"I am confident that this ship will service the people of The West Indies faithfully and well. Over the future years of its service, I would like to think that it and its sister ship will be a continuing reminder of the concern of the Canadian people for the welfare of the new nation now being formed in The West Indies".

Visit of the Prime Minister of Japan

PRIME MINISTER Hayato Ikeda of Japan visited Ottawa on June 25 and 26 at the invitation of Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker. He was accompanied by his wife and three daughters, by Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka of Japan, and several officials of the Japanese Government.

During his brief visit, Mr. Ikeda was guest of honour at a formal dinner given by Mr. Diefenbaker on June 25 and host at a luncheon on June 26 in honour of Mr. Diefenbaker. In addition to having discussions with the Canadian Prime Minister on a variety of subjects of mutual interest and concern, Mr. Ikeda found



Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan and Prime Minister Diefenbaker pose for the cameras at Uplands Airport just after the arrival in Ottawa of the Japanese official party.

time to do some brief sightseeing in Ottawa and to visit Parliament, where Mr. Diefenbaker referred to him in the House of Commons as "a leader wise and farseeing, who is dedicated to the principles of democracy."

Joint Communiqué Issued after Mr. Ikeda's Visit

The Prime Minister of Japan, the Honourable Hayato Ikeda, has concluded today a visit to Ottawa made at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker. Prime Minister Ikeda was accompanied by the Foreign Minister of Japan, the Honourable Zentaro Kosaka, and a number of officials of the Government of Japan.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Prime Minister Ikeda, together with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard C. Green, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, exchanged views on a number of international problems of mutual interest and concern and on questions affecting the relations between Canada and Japan.

They examined the state of East-West relations, with particular attention to recent developments in the Far East. They agreed on the need for a genuinely independent and neutral Laos and on the importance of economic co-operation with the less fully developed nations of Asia. They further exchanged views on Communist China.

Prime Minister Ikeda and Prime Minister Diefenbaker welcomed the continuing co-operation of the Canadian and Japanese Delegations to the United Nations. They emphasized that they looked forward to even closer co-operation in the future.

The two Prime Ministers also reviewed economic relations between Canada and Japan. Prime Minister Ikeda reaffirmed the principle of orderly marketing of Japanese exports to Canada of products competitive with Canadian production in order to avoid injury to Canadian industries. Prime Minister Diefenbaker confirmed that the Government of Canada looked forward to the continued expansion of mutually beneficial trade between the two countries.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker noted the Japanese interest in the possible establishment and development of Japanese investments in Canada and indicated that mutually satisfactory arrangements would be made for the entry to Canada of Japanese nationals required in connection with certain of the operations of these enterprises. Prime Minister Ikeda explained his Government's plans for further liberalization of imports, including commodities of interest to Canada.

The two Prime Ministers agreed that, in view of the increasing importance of Canadian-Japanese relations, there should be established a Canadian-Japanese Ministerial Committee, which would not be a negotiating body but would provide a valuable means of contact between Ministers of the two countries. The activities of the Committee would consist primarily of visits of Ministers to each other's

country from time to time to exchange views on matters of common interest, particularly in the economic field, and to familiarize themselves with the problems of the other country.

At the close of their discussions Prime Minister Ikeda renewed the invitation to Prime Minister Diefenbaker to visit Japan. Prime Minister Diefenbaker accepted this invitation to visit Japan at a mutually convenient time in the near future.

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The Navy as a Goodwill Envoy

ALTHOUGH the expressions “showing the flag,” “sailor diplomats,” and “on a foreign station” have been clichés since the days of sail, they serve still to indicate that naval forces have a place in the conduct of international affairs. Representation of Canada overseas has been a continuing and expanding function of the Royal Canadian Navy since it was established by the Naval Services Act of 1910. Today, the Navy is primarily concerned with its military tasks: the seaward defence of Canada, fulfillment of Canadian NATO defence and United Nations commitments, protection of commercial sea lanes and maintenance of the efficiency of its ships, aircraft, shore establishments and men. In carrying out these primary tasks, ships of the fleet often call at foreign ports. Thus, from time to time the RCN is asked to assume particular representational assignments that arise from Canada’s overseas interests, and the crews of the visiting ships become Canada’s “ambassadors”.



Canadian naval bandmen entertain Australian guests at a reception held on the quarterdeck of HMCS Sussexvale, one of the frigates of the Fourth Canadian Escort Squadron that visited Australia and New Zealand in the spring of 1961.

Over the past few years calls by ships of the Royal Canadian Navy at foreign ports have numbered in the hundreds. The following table, of principal foreign visits only, illustrates the far-ranging activities of Canada's distinctively-named warships during the past three years:

| DATE | SHIPS | PORTS VISITED |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 1958 | | |
| January | Ontario | Acapulco |
| January-March | Crescent, Cayuga, Skeena, Fraser, Margaree | Toyko, Yokosuka, Hong Kong, Saigon, Okinawa |
| March-May | Ontario | Suva (Fiji), Auckland, Sydney |
| July-September | Crusader | Portsmouth, Gibraltar |
| October-December | Bonaventure, Haida, Huron | Malta, Naples, Gibraltar, Toulon, U.K. ports |
| 1959 | | |
| June-July | Sussexvale, Beacon Hill, Ste. Therese | Manzanillo (Mexico) |
| November-December | Athabaskan, Sioux, Iroquois | Portsmouth, Antwerp |
| 1960 | | |
| February-April | Ottawa, Saguenay, St. Laurent | Hong Kong, Midway, Kobe, Yokosuka, Okinawa |
| February | Kootenay, Terra Nova | Port of Spain, Willemstad (Curacao) |
| June-July | Sussexvale, Ste. Therese, Antigonish, Stettler, Beacon Hill, New Glasgow, Jonquiere | Yokohama, Midway |
| July-September | Columbia | Lagos, Takoradi, Freetown, Ponta Delgada (Azores) |
| August | Gatineau, Terra Nova, St. Croix, Kootenay | Lisbon |
| September-November | Iroquois, Nootka, Haida | United Kingdom ports |
| 1961 | | |
| January-April | Sussexvale, Beacon Hill, New Glasgow | Auckland, Sydney, Suva (Fiji), Pago Pago |

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| April | Algonquin | Freetown, Ponta Delgada (Azores) |
| May-July | Cap de la Madeleine | Barbados, Lucea (Jamaica) |

In addition, many visits are paid annually to cities on the east and west coasts of the United States and to Bermuda and Hawaii.

Official and Social Tasks

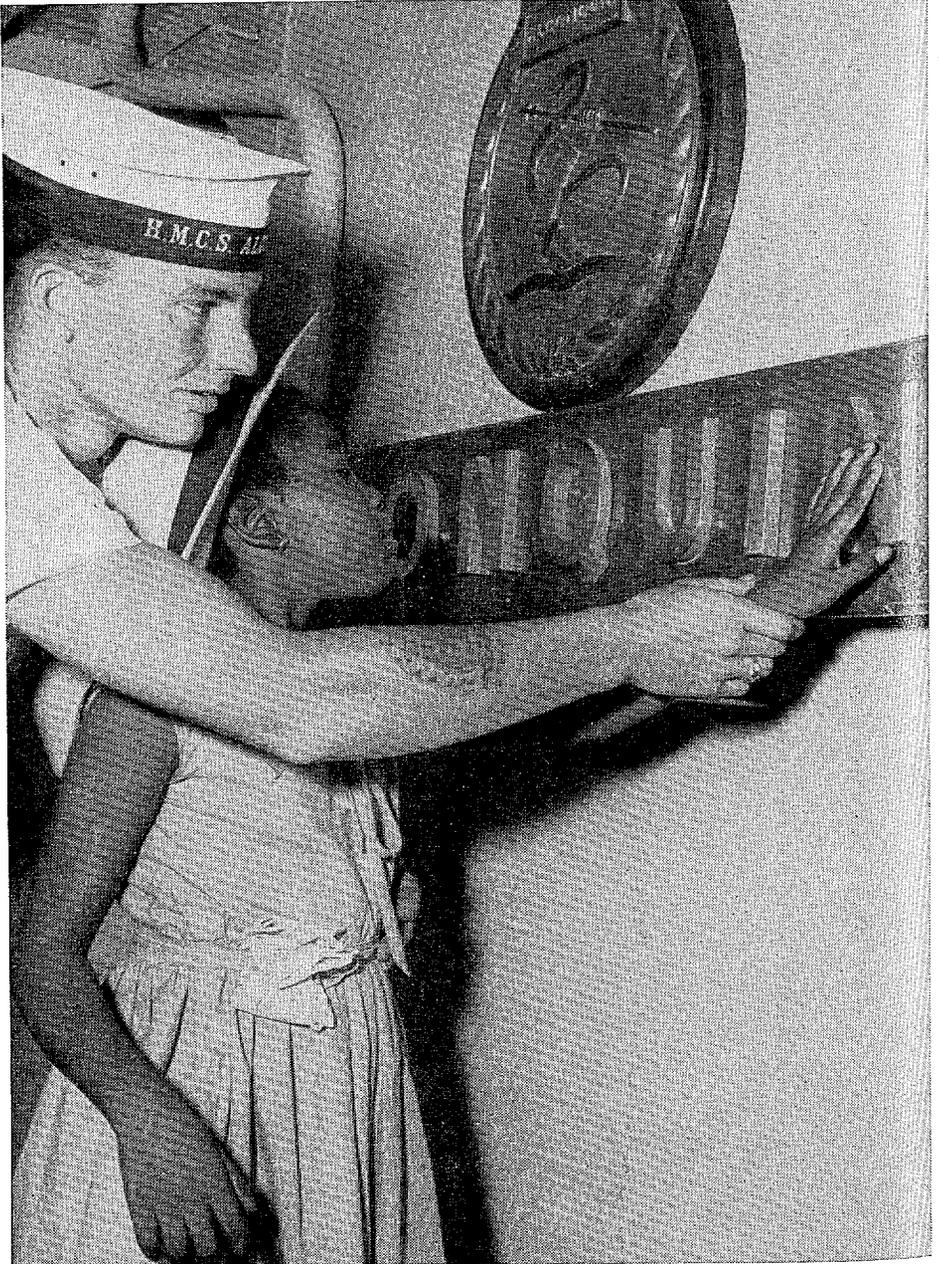
Naval visits to foreign ports may be formal, informal or operational. These designations determine the extent of the official representational duties the ship or squadron will undertake while in port. In all cases it is customary for naval vessels to salute with flag or guns on entering a foreign harbour. The senior visiting naval officer usually exchanges calls with the local civil and military dignitaries, and with the head of the Canadian mission in the host country, even in the case of operational visits. Whenever it is appropriate, officers and men of visiting Canadian ships participate in foreign national and local celebrations, special commemorations, church services, wreath-layings, fairs and like observances. Canadian naval ships of all classes — the aircraft carrier, the "Tribal" class destroyers, the new Canadian-designed destroyer escorts, the frigates and mine-sweepers — demonstrate Canadian hospitality by entertaining both formally and informally. Social occasions on board even the smaller fleet units are enhanced by colourful surroundings and by the customs and traditions of the naval service.

Performances by naval bands, the landing of colour parties and guards of honour, and march-pasts in the streets of foreign cities are usually greeted with public enthusiasm. The most popular and impressive of such displays has been the traditional "Sunset Ceremony". Canadian sailors have performed the solemn and intricate marching movements of this colourful ceremony in many parts of the world. Under normal circumstances public visiting hours are arranged and publicized by Canadian ships in foreign ports. Organized groups are welcome to tour Canadian ships from stem to stern. Canadian sailors have become noted for the extraordinarily successful and varied children's parties they manage to organize even during brief visits. In extending invitations to such parties, particular attention is paid to orphanages and similar children's institutions.

Visits to New Nations

On two occasions in the past year, ships of the Royal Canadian Navy have been designated to represent Canada at the independence celebrations of Commonwealth countries in Africa. HMCS *Columbia* sailed for Lagos for the observance of Nigerian independence in September 1960, while HMCS *Algonquin* visited Freetown for Sierra Leone Independence Week in April 1961. On each occasion the ship's commanding officer, as representative of the Canadian Armed Forces, participated in the official activities in support of the Canadian delegation. On

each occasion also, the facilities of the ship afforded an opportunity for hospitality to be offered in a distinctively Canadian atmosphere. Both in Lagos and Freetown members of the Government and other distinguished visitors, members of the



A Canadian sailor helps a blind child read the name-plate of the destroyer HMCS Algonquin, which entertained the children of the Freetown School for the Blind during the Independence Day celebrations of Sierra Leone.

armed forces, the public, and of course, children were welcomed on board. In both capitals officers and men of the ships' companies took part officially and unofficially in the many festivities of the independence celebrations. From time to time regular naval training cruises can be planned to coincide with particular events occurring in other countries at which Canada wishes to be represented. In the spring of this year ships of the Fourth Canadian Escort Squadron visited New Zealand at the time of the "Festival of Wellington" and also of the celebrations at Waitangi, near Auckland, commemorating the conclusion of a peace treaty between Queen Victoria and the Maori chiefs more than a century ago. Later the same squadron visited Sydney to assist in the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the Royal Australian Navy.

Preparing for a Visit

Naval visits, other than the briefest operational calls at port, require a good deal of preparation and close co-operation among the Department of National Defence, the Department of External Affairs, the visiting ships themselves, the Canadian mission and local military and civil authorities in the country to be visited. Agreement for the visit must be obtained, timetables settled upon, the exchanges of formalities, salutes and calls arranged. Shipboard entertainment and ship's company participation in activities ashore require careful planning. The visiting ships' domestic requirements of a berth or mooring, fuel, stores, food supplies, fresh water, local currency, dockyard services and transportation ashore need to be met. The landing of shore patrols must be facilitated. Arrangements are made to satisfy press interest in visiting Canadian warships. Tours of the cities and the countryside are popular, and sports-minded Canadian sailors enjoy meeting local challenges from teams in the country visited. Usually a detailed programme of the events of the visit is prepared. If it is thought necessary, an officer from the visiting squadron can be sent ahead by air to assist in making all these preparations. In short, visits of RCN ships to foreign ports depend on close and practical inter-departmental, as well as international, co-operation.

Canadian posts abroad may recommend that ships of the Navy visit the country in which they are located. A naval operational and training plan for the employment of the ships of the fleet is prepared annually in September for the following year. The plan is developed in consultation with the Department of External Affairs. Foreign visits are usually arranged for the periods from January to May, and from September to November in any year, in order that the ships may return to their home ports in Canada at Christmas and to allow their crews annual leave during the summer.

Canada's naval service contributes significantly to the maintenance of good relations between Canada and many countries through the development of personal contacts and goodwill in ports around the world. From the generous welcomes extended to them, it is evident that the officers, men and ships of the Royal Canadian Navy successfully carry out their responsibilities in representing Canada overseas.

Visit of Prime Minister of Israel

OTTAWA's tulip festival provided a spring welcome for Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, who spent from May 24 to May 28 in Canada as the guest of the Government. Accompanying Mr. Ben-Gurion were Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Israeli Minister of Commerce and Industries, and a group of senior officials.

The Israeli official party arrived in Ottawa from New York on board a Canadian Government aircraft. Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, represented the Government of Canada at official ceremonies of welcome at Uplands Airport. The Royal Canadian Air Force provided the guard of honour for the occasion. In attendance were members of the diplomatic corps and a large group of representatives of Canada's Jewish community. In his speech of welcome, Mr. Diefenbaker referred to Mr. Ben-Gurion as a "great and gallant leader of the forces of democracy" and welcomed him to a country in which the Jewish people ". . . have made a contribution in politics, science and the arts . . ." In turn, Mr. Ben-Gurion recalled his previous visit to Canada, when he was a soldier in the British Army in transit to the Middle East. He expressed the appreciation of the Government and people of Israel for Canada's goodwill and interest in Israel's development and conveyed to the Government and people of Canada Israel's best wishes for Canada's welfare and future.

Later, Mr. Ben-Gurion was welcomed at the National War Memorial in Confederation Square by the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gordon Churchill, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Douglas S. Harkness. He inspected a guard of honour provided by the 2nd Battalion of the Canadian Guards and laid a wreath at the Memorial. The ceremony was watched by about 2,000 people, including a group of school children from Jewish schools, who waved small Red Ensigns and cheered enthusiastically. At lunch, Mr. Ben-Gurion was the guest of Governor-General and Mme. Vanier. At 4:00 p.m. he called at the Prime Minister's office in the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings.

In the evening Mr. Ben-Gurion was the guest of honour at an official dinner in the Chateau Laurier Hotel at which his host and hostess were Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker.

Second Day

Mr. Ben-Gurion's programme for his second day in Ottawa began with a further meeting with Mr. Diefenbaker. In the morning he visited the Jewish Community Centre, after which he went to the House of Commons, where, from the Speakers Gallery, he heard words of welcome from the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the CCF Party. Following a press conference in the



Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion leaves the RCAF hangar, Uplands Airport, Ottawa, accompanied by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker and followed by (left to right): Group-Captain C. H. Mussells, RCAF; Mr. Henry F. Davis, Head of the Protocol Division, Department of External Affairs; Squadron-Leader Gordon McInnis, RCAF, and Superintendent M. T. Laberge, RCMP.

East Block, he was host at a luncheon at the Israeli Embassy in honour of the Canadian Prime Minister. During the afternoon, Mr. Ben-Gurion was welcomed to Ottawa's City Hall by Mayor Charlotte Whitton before receiving guests at a reception given in his honour by the Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Y. D. Herzog. The social side of his visit to Ottawa was completed by a dinner held in the Speaker's Chambers by the Speaker of the Senate and Mme. Mark Drouin.

The capital's farewell to its distinguished guest on the morning of May 27 took the form of a brief ceremony at the RCAF Station, Uplands, where Mr. Ben-Gurion inspected a guard of honour before saying goodbye to the Canadian Prime Minister and boarding the aircraft that took him and members of his party on to Quebec City. There he was the guest of the Government of Quebec and his day began with a welcome by Premier Jean Lesage. It included a conversation with M. Lesage, a welcome at City Hall, a visit to the Citadel and lunch with the Lieutenant-Governor. Late in the afternoon he was flown to Montreal, where his official engagements included a press conference and reception given by the Consul-General of Israel.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and his suite left Canada on Sunday, May 28, bound for New York.

The warmth of the welcome to the Israeli Prime Minister, as expressed, for instance, in the formal addresses in the House of Commons, and in the editorial columns of Canadian newspapers, bore witness both to the relations between the two countries and to Mr. Ben-Gurion's stature as one of the architects of his country.

Topics Discussed

During their conversations, Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Diefenbaker reviewed a wide range of international problems, including the pressing need for controlled world disarmament, the Congo, tension in various areas, and the general situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their belief in the important role of the United Nations in helping to maintain peace and security in many troubled areas of the world. They expressed the earnest hope that the organization would continue to enjoy the support of all its members so that it might fulfil the vital responsibilities which have been entrusted to it.

Mr. Ben-Gurion took the opportunity to outline his views on Middle Eastern problems and the particular difficulties for his country that had resulted from the failure to reach a peaceful solution of Arab-Israeli differences in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. At the same time he expressed his conviction that peace would ultimately be achieved. Mr. Ben-Gurion voiced the appreciation of the Government and people of Israel for the consistent efforts of Canada's Government and people for peace throughout the world. The two Prime Ministers agreed that an eventual solution to the problem would have to envisage the right of all countries in the area to live in peace and security. Both agreed that a relaxation of tension would improve the prospects of peace in the world, including the Middle East.

The Prime Ministers agreed on the vital necessity for economic and technical assistance to under-developed countries in all parts of the world, not only to improve living conditions in these countries but also as an element contributing to the reduction of tensions and to the development of international confidence and stability. Mr. Ben-Gurion's explanation of the nature and scope of the technical assistance Israel had been able to provide to other countries was an important part of the conversations.

Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed their deep satisfaction at the friendly relations between Canada and Israel based on the many mutual exchanges between their two peoples and the common democratic systems of government of the two countries. Both expressed confidence that the friendly ties between the two countries would be further strengthened by their exchange of views.

The Administrative Services Division

THE Administrative Services Division is responsible for performing a wide range of personnel and operational services, for studying the problems and needs peculiar to service abroad, where conditions differ greatly from those in Canada, and for improving the administrative machinery of the department at home and abroad.

In government departments where staff is not rotational and conditions of service remain fairly uniform, personnel and administrative services are usually combined in one directorate. In External Affairs, with a rotational staff, such matters as recruiting, training, assignments, posting arrangements, personnel counselling and the discussion of problems of allowances, leave, superannuation and health insurance are more complex and take longer to solve than in other departments. For this reason staff recruitment, assignments, career planning, promotions and related operations affecting Canadians serving abroad and the administration abroad of locally-engaged staffs are handled in this department by the Personnel Division, while a separate division, now called Administrative Services, deals with most of the other personnel services, such as pay and allowances, leave, superannuation, posting arrangements, hospital medical plans, etc. This division is also responsible for a variety of departmental administrative services such as Registry, Production Services and Local Services, the last-mentioned issuing personnel administrative notices, telephone listings, the departmental manual of regulations and administrative circular documents, and maintaining an authorities index and post reports.

Special Problems of Staff Abroad

Canadian foreign service personnel are federal civil servants, and as such receive salaries in accordance with their Civil Service classification. When serving in Canada they are subject to regular Civil Service leave regulations, superannuation arrangements, hospital medical plans, etc. The administration of these services is comparatively simple. When serving abroad, employees and their families are usually required to adjust to entirely different conditions of service. During the years since the Second World War, which have witnessed a very rapid expansion of the foreign service, much time and effort have been devoted to the problems of preparing employees for service abroad and of administering special regulations designed to cover unfamiliar living conditions and to safeguard the health, morale and efficiency of the staffs of Canadian missions.

One very important function of the Administrative Services Division is to possess up-to-date information on conditions at some 60 posts scattered throughout the world and, in co-operation with representatives of other federal branches with personnel serving abroad, to make recommendations to the Treasury Board

advisory committee concerned with this particular field of government operation. Whenever a new post is to be opened the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertakes to establish a tentative cost-of-living index on which foreign service allowances can be based, and the Treasury Board is asked to classify the post with respect to such considerations as length of tour of duty, degree of hardship and health or climatic designation. After the post has been open for a while, these recommendations are reviewed in the light of the experience of staff at the post. Thereafter, movements of prices and exchange rates are kept under constant review, and the indexes are revised upwards or downwards whenever significant variations occur. Last year, for example, nearly 50 revisions were made in post indexes, and allowances for several hundred persons had to be adjusted accordingly.

Preparation for Posting

To assist employees and their families in preparing for posting, the division maintains a set of post reports and operates a Postings Services Section. Post reports, which are revised annually, cover a wide range of subjects, such as local geography, climate customs, utilities, availability of housing, clothing requirements, shopping facilities and so forth. Since the majority of foreign service personnel have young children, a special survey of educational facilities at posts abroad has been conducted to help parents plan the education of their children in advance of their posting. The Posting Services Section arranges pre-posting training schedules and provides a check-list of business and personal matters to be attended to before posting, including such items as inventories, insurance, language tuition, purchase of necessary food and drugs, electrical appliances etc. Advice and assistance given before posting often result in considerable saving of time and money, particularly in cases where postings have to be arranged on short notice or members of the service are preparing for their first assignment abroad.

Health Considerations

Of special concern to the division is the health and welfare of persons serving abroad. A fair amount of progress has been achieved in these fields in recent years. Well in advance of the commencement of the Ontario Hospital Insurance Plan, representations were made to the Department of Finance, with the result that an "Outside Canada Plan", which provides similar benefits for personnel abroad, is now available. When the need became evident, representations were also made to the Treasury Board that resulted in regulations permitting the reimbursement of excess medical costs whenever personnel should incur extraordinary expenses due to illnesses attributable solely to service at unhealthy posts. Arrangements are also made to ship vaccine abroad whenever foreign service personnel and their families are unable to receive required inoculations locally. Following studies of reports received on conditions at unhealthy and hardship posts, recommendations that these posts be surveyed by a doctor from the

Department of National Health and Welfare were approved. About 25 such posts have now been surveyed, and it is hoped that the implementation of the suggestions contained in the reports now being made will do much to improve conditions of service and will provide some relief from hardship conditions, in the form of assisted leave or other warranted benefits.

The allowances provided under the foreign service regulations are designed to provide an incentive for personnel to join the "outside Canada" force and to ensure that employees are able to maintain a standard of living roughly comparable to that of their counterparts in other foreign services, which is normally somewhat higher than that they would require in Canada. In general, the regulations work well but as can be expected individual problems do arise. Educational expenses abroad constitute a special problem. The division has found it necessary to submit to Treasury Board, for special consideration, a number of cases in which parents have been put to unusual expense providing their children with an education comparable to that available in Canada at little or no cost. These and other special allowance problems arising from unusual conditions abroad that cannot be handled in a routine way are investigated by the Allowance Policy Section, which is responsible for the interpretation of allowance regulations in cases of doubt and, in a general way, for the continuous study of allowance problems.

General Departmental Services

The main functions of the Administrative Services Division in the field of general departmental services are those relating to records. The division keeps up to date the pay, leave and superannuation records of all departmental Civil Service personnel, besides classifying and filing all the department's paper work, with the exception of passport and visa applications, which are filed by the Passport Office. There is no need to stress the importance of the registry system to the smooth running of a department such as External Affairs, nor the importance of the job done by the Registry Section in training the clerical personnel to set up and operate filing systems at posts. The division maintains an "Authorities Index" in which all departmental submissions to Council and to Treasury Board are registered. It maintains the departmental Manual of Regulations, which requires constant review and amendment, publishes weekly Personnel Administrative Notices — an official channel of communication between the department and its personnel in Ottawa and abroad — issues telephone lists and keeps a record of every person in the department and his next of kin.

The division supervises the Production Services Section, which is responsible for filling the reproduction requirements of the department. This section either processes the work itself or routes it to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery whenever it is more efficient and economical to do so, for instance, when a large amount of unclassified material is required. It also handles the distribution of documents for circulation to divisions in Ottawa and posts abroad.

In addition to dealing with the day-to-day operational problems associated with the personnel and departmental services already outlined, the Administrative Services Division maintains liaison with the Department of Trade and Commerce to ensure that the administrative procedures of these two departments, which frequently share accommodation and services at posts abroad, are properly coordinated. It carries out liaison with the Department of Labour on workmen's compensation cases arising out of injury or death of employees while in Canada or abroad. It handles correspondence concerning the settlement of the estates of members of the service who die abroad and correspondence concerning pension cases under the Public Service Superannuation Act and Regulations and the Diplomatic Special Superannuation Act. It is, in fact, a "catch-all" division, and seems to fall heir to odd jobs that do not come quite within the jurisdiction of any other division (such, for example, as the current one of arranging for personnel abroad, who are considered as residents of Canada, to be included in the 1961 Census).

UN Newsmen Visit Canada

AMONG the programmes developed by the Department of External Affairs in the field of information is one designed to provide special assistance to selected foreign journalists in extending their knowledge of Canada. Under this scheme, newsmen from various countries, singly or in groups, are invited to visit Canada, their itineraries being planned to accord with their special interests.

A recent very successful tour of this kind was organized for a group of senior correspondents accredited to the United Nations. Members of this party were either heads of bureau at the UN or chief UN correspondents for their organizations.

A Department of Transport aircraft brought the group of 19 to Ottawa on May 24. The afternoon of the first day of the visit was spent on a guided tour of the capital. In the evening the party was entertained at a Government dinner. In the absence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. Green's Parliamentary Secretary, acted as host.

Next day, the correspondents visited the Parliament Buildings and the House of Commons, where they met Government leaders and Members of Parliament. In the afternoon, Prime Minister Diefenbaker held a press conference, the highlight of the visit, after which the group left by train for Montreal.

On May 26 the party was taken on a tour of the St. Lawrence Seaway arranged by the Seaway Authority. That evening the visitors were entertained at dinner by the president of the Montreal Star Publishing Company.

On May 27 they left Dorval Airport for New York aboard the Department of Transport plane that had brought them to Ottawa.

In assessing the visit, the president of the United Nations Correspondents Association wrote: "My colleagues have emphasized how much they learned and how much their perspective on Canada was improved." The Secretary of the Association wrote: "Such trips, even though they have to be of short duration, are invaluable in providing us with the necessary background for our work, and all the more so in the case of a vital and dynamic country like Canada, with its high international prestige."

It is expected that, at the present stage of the programme's development, 10 journalists will be able to visit Canada during the current fiscal year.

External Affairs in Parliament

Consortia on Aid to India and Pakistan

The following statement was made to the House of Commons by Prime Minister Diefenbaker on June 2:

. . . The House will recall that Canada has been represented at meetings this week of a consortium of countries and international agencies concerned with the financing of the foreign exchange requirements of India's third Five-Year Plan. This meeting concluded successfully yesterday and agreed on the text of a statement

I will not endeavour to repeat the details furnished in the statement. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States and by representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Agency. France joined the consortium as a member during the meeting.

At this meeting the members of the consortium undertook commitments of aid to India totalling over \$2 billion for the first two years of the Five-Year Plan. These large commitments should enable India to launch this plan of economic development with confidence in the ultimate achievement of its objectives. The group recognized that, in order to carry out the plan, it will be necessary not only for India to devote very considerable resources to financing it but also it will have to be supplemented by a very large inflow of capital, both private and public.

The total commitments undertaken for the first two years amount to \$2,225 million. Included in that is \$56 million from Canada. This Canadian figure is at a rate of \$28 million for each of the two years. This includes \$18 million each year of aid made available under the Colombo Plan and \$10 million in each of the two years which the Government has undertaken to allocate in the form of export credits, contingent upon the approval by Parliament of the amendments to the Export Credits Insurance Act, in anticipation of which there is now a resolution on the order paper.

In addition to these commitments the United States has undertaken to assist India by making available surplus commodities. India is also receiving grants of wheat from Canada. I point out that these grants are over and above the commitment of \$28 million a year for the first two years. Seven million dollars has been set aside this year in anticipation of a request being received from India for wheat. The House will recall that last year the same amount was furnished in wheat in response to a request from India.

I am sure that all Hon. Members of the House will welcome the successful outcome of this international meeting, which is of vital importance to peace.

Parliament will be asked in due course to take the measures necessary for Canada to implement its share in these undertakings. The statement points out that the commitments made in the meetings in Washington in general are subject to legislative authorization. . . .

On June 7, the Prime Minister made the following complementary statement:

On June 2, I reported on the outcome of meetings held in Washington last week under the auspices of the World Bank for the financing of India's foreign exchange requirements during the third Five-Year Plan. I now wish to make a similar statement on Pakistan. The consortium meeting was concluded today in Washington. I do not intend to cover all the details set out in the press *communiqué* which is being released in the various capitals today. Instead, I shall report on the part Canada has played in the consortium.

The World Bank had calculated that Pakistan's foreign assistance requirements for the next two fiscal years totalled \$800 million. The consortium was unable to reach this target figure, but nevertheless agreed on forward commitments for 1961-62 on the basis of which the United States, the World Bank and the International Development Association found it possible to participate, while holding the view that the original two-year objective was the appropriate approach. It is their intention accordingly to revert to this plan the next consortium meeting on Pakistan due to take place in the fall.

On the basis of commitments for 1961-62, additional commitments of \$320 million were made by the members of the consortium, subject of course, as appropriate, to legislative action or other necessary authorization. Canada's share of this was set at \$18 million a year, which is made up of \$11.5 million in Colombo Plan aid and the remainder in export credits in an amount of \$12 million over the next two years. These sums are, of course, contingent upon approval by Parliament of the Colombo Plan grants for the coming year and of the amendments to the Export Credits Insurance Act.

In addition to this form of aid, I would remind the House that Pakistan in the past has been receiving grants of wheat from Canada. Pakistan has requested further shipments of wheat under the Colombo Plan in the coming year at the same level as last year and, in anticipation of this, \$3.65 million is being set aside for this purpose during 1961-62. The anticipated total figure for Colombo Plan aid to Pakistan is thus roughly \$15 million for the present fiscal year.

I might mention that the *communiqué* will show a figure of \$19.8 million as aid previously committed by Canada for Pakistan. I understand that this relates entirely to Canadian Colombo Plan Programmes started in previous fiscal years, and does not require new appropriations. This is the same procedure which has been followed with respect to those amounts shown for other countries under the already committed heading, totalling \$229.3 million. . . .

Grain for Red China

The Prime Minister addressed the House on this topic on June 7 as follows:

The House is aware, of course, of reports that have been given prominence and in some cases accompanied by what might be called "scare" headlines concerning difficulties being experienced in procuring special high-capacity suction pumps for unloading certain ships carrying grain from Eastern Canadian ports to Communist China.

I would point out immediately that the absence of available suction pumps applies only to tankers and not to freight or cargo ships.

The case in question is quite different from some cases which have caused trouble in the past because some earlier cases implied an assertion, as interpreted by Canada, of the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction and were regarded as interference with Canadian sovereignty. In the current case the product in question is a United States product and the supplying firm is a United States firm located in the United States, and it has no Canadian subsidiary.

As we expect others to respect our sovereignty, so we must recognize the right of the United States, in its wisdom, to legislate and regulate with respect to its products and the course to be followed by its nationals. However, we are concerned over any action that would affect Canada's important grain trade, and immediately the matter came to our attention yesterday afternoon we proceeded to do everything possible to facilitate the continued and continuing movement of grain to China.

Discussions have already taken place at the official level; Ambassador Heeney has seen those officers of the United States Government concerned with this particular matter, and a review is being undertaken as a result. In the meantime the Government has taken steps to investigate any existing sources of supply, either in Canada or in other countries, or to develop an alternative source quickly within Canada for this unusual equipment.

The high-powered pumps that are used in order to unload tankers are not standard equipment. The need to have such pumps on board ship arises principally when the port of delivery has not been in the habit of receiving large shipments, especially in large tankers, and therefore does not have suitable equipment installed on the docks.

Inquiries have been made in the United Kingdom and in Europe through the Trade Commissioner Service as to alternatives, and a representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce is this morning conferring at a plant in the Province of Ontario, which is at the moment the most likely prospective producer. We believe that Canadian corporations can produce the necessary suction pumps, and the company in question to which I have made reference assures us that it can produce suction pumps with a capacity of 300 tons per day compared with a capacity of 600 tons a day for the equipment in question produced in the United States. Meetings are taking place this morning with the Canadian Shipping

Federation to work out arrangements for determining the volume and timing of requirements and for co-ordinating the necessary procurement or production. I should add that the owners and operators of the ships involved recognize the responsibilities they have under their charter arrangements with the Chinese importer. The Government will facilitate and co-ordinate their efforts in every appropriate manner.

The Government is determined that these grain shipments, which are of such importance to Canada, shall proceed without interruption and without delay. So far shipments from the east and west coast of Canada have been well up to schedule, and we intend to maintain the movement in question. In so far as the Canadian company is concerned, we are assured that the necessary pumps can be delivered within three weeks, and we have advised the shipping companies accordingly as to the availability of these pumps. I would emphasize that there is no basis whatsoever for the suggestion that this event will in any way endanger the continued carrying-out of the agreement made between the Chinese Government and the Wheat Board. . . .

Next day, he reported to the House the final outcome of this problem:

Yesterday I told the House of the action which the Government was taking to ensure that grain shipments to mainland China would not be interrupted or delayed by the problem which had arisen over United States unloading equipment. At that time I indicated that, in addition to the urgent steps which were being taken to investigate or develop alternative sources of supply, the Canadian Ambassador in Washington was discussing the matter at senior levels of the United States Administration. I explained that, while the decision was within the jurisdiction of the United States Government, the Government of Canada was urging a review of the earlier ruling which had abruptly cut off delivery of these necessary pieces of equipment.

As a result of the prompt and careful attention which this problem received in Washington yesterday, the United States Treasury Department is now prepared, as an exceptional measure, to licence United States corporations, if they apply, to export grain unloading equipment already on order for installation on ships delivering grain from Canadian ports under charter to Communist China.

Although this relaxation is limited to equipment which has already been ordered, I understand that the orders so far placed are likely to take care of the immediate requirements and enable full-scale loading to proceed without difficulty over at least the next few weeks while deliveries of pumps from other sources are being arranged by those operators whose ships will arrive later and whose requirements may not be already covered by orders.

The United States authorities took this decision at the request of the Canadian Government. I am sure that Hon. Members generally would want to say how much we appreciate the good sense which the United States Administration has shown in reconsidering this matter of concern to Canada. The adjustments which

they have made have not been easy for them in the light of the long-established policies in their country and the strong feelings regarding any United States participation in trade with Communist China. This is a further evidence of the relations between our countries whereby each country, without in any way derogating from its own sovereignty or independence, endeavours by diplomatic means to accommodate the other. Such co-operation is an example to all the world.

The Common Market Problem

In response to a question on June 9 regarding the date of arrival in Canada of the United Kingdom mission concerned with explaining the position of the UK with respect to the European Common Market, Mr. Diefenbaker said:

... The Government is aware that the United Kingdom Government is considering how best to arrange for effective consultation with other Commonwealth governments on the subject of the European Common Market and the United Kingdom joining that Market. I might say that I have made it clear to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and he has agreed, that there should be consultation before any move in that direction is taken by the Government of the United Kingdom.

There has been continuing consultation at the level of officials. The most recent discussion in this series took place in London two weeks ago during the meeting of senior economic advisers of the Commonwealth countries. As to consultation on a ministerial level between the United Kingdom and Canada nothing definite has yet been arranged.

I might say in that connection that, while consultation on a bilateral basis would be the special interests of individual countries, I believe that, instead of limiting consultation to separate meetings among interested Commonwealth countries, the best means would be collective consultation among all interested Commonwealth countries. I envisage bilateral consultation, official and ministerial, but, because of the potential consequences of United Kingdom membership in the Common Market, I believe that the fullest consideration should be given to collective ministerial discussion and also, if necessary, to a meeting of the prime ministers.

On June 13 the Prime Minister reverted to this topic at greater length:

... If the House will allow me I should like to add to the remarks I made on June 9, 1961. At that time I stated that the Government was convinced of the necessity for a proper balance being observed as between bilateral and collective consultation on this matter. I said at that time that I envisaged bilateral consultation both at the official and the ministerial levels, but that because of the potential consequences of United Kingdom membership in the Common Market I believed that the fullest consideration should be given to collective ministerial

discussion and also, if necessary, to a meeting of prime ministers.

In the light of that statement there have been further exchanges with the United Kingdom Government. As a result, arrangements are now being made for bilateral talks on a ministerial level to take place in Ottawa at a time to be arranged, probably in the second week of July, between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Right Hon. Duncan Sandys, and the Canadian ministers concerned—the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce. I also hope on that occasion to see Mr. Sandys.

In agreeing to these arrangements it has been made clear that the Canadian Government will regard talks with Mr. Sandys as exploratory in nature and as not constituting the basis for any binding decision or understanding as to Canada's attitude in this matter. I say this because, while I acknowledge the value of preparatory exploration of the issues between the United Kingdom and Canadian Governments, I am equally convinced of the necessity for these matters to be discussed by representatives of the Commonwealth association meeting together.

Collective discussions were held in London some three weeks ago among senior officials of Commonwealth countries, and I should hope that following the conversations which Mr. Sandys will have here, and other United Kingdom ministers in other countries of the Commonwealth, it will then be thought appropriate and advisable for collective ministerial discussions to take place. There will be occasion for this in the regular way when the economic ministers of the Commonwealth assemble for their fall meeting.

There has been comment in the United Kingdom and Canadian press about my reference last Friday to the need for a meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in respect of this general subject. Some newspapers and commentators have assumed that what I called for was an immediate meeting of prime ministers. The reading of what I stated makes clear otherwise. I did not call for an immediate meeting of prime ministers; and also, in speaking of such a meeting, I said it should be held if necessary. What I wished to convey at that time, and I reiterate it now, is that I can envisage circumstances in which a meeting of prime ministers would be desirable and indeed necessary. It is not possible at this time to decide with certainty whether or not a meeting at prime ministerial level should take place. This is a matter which can only be decided in the light of developments and, in particular, on the outcome of the various bilateral and collective discussions and consultations which will take place.

I want once more to emphasize the great importance to Canada, and indeed to the Commonwealth association as a whole, of the United Kingdom's future relationship with the European Economic Community. The political and economic implications are so vast and complex that they deserve the most searching examination on the part of all countries concerned. It is this consideration, and of course in particular a concern for Canadian political and economic interests, which underlies the Government's insistence on thorough and effective consultation.

Conference on Laos

On June 23, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, reported to the House of Commons in the following words concerning the Geneva conference on the situation in Laos, from which he had just returned:

... I returned last night from attending the conference on the situation in Laos which, as Hon. Members know, has been going on in Geneva for about five weeks. I went back to Geneva to attend this conference, having in mind four objectives. The first was to do whatever was possible to get the conference down to actual drafting. So far they have been having what we would describe as a debate on the Speech from the Throne, without any actual work being done on the drafting of documents. For example, I think it is essential that as quickly as possible they start drafting terms of reference for the International Supervisory Commission, and also declarations, one of neutrality which it is planned would be signed by the 13 nations, apart from Laos, attending the conference, and a second declaration to be signed by Laos when agreement is reached as to the government of that very unhappy country.

The second objective was to outline in broad terms Canadian views on the terms of reference for the Truce Supervisory Commission. This Commission, of course, is our main interest in the situation in Laos. It is because Canada is a member of that Commission that she is attending this particular conference.

Then I had in mind also getting proper support for the Truce Supervisory Commission in the way of more specific instructions and equipment.

Finally, I wanted to confer with the representatives of the other countries which are attending the conference. This I suggest is very important, because quite a bit can be accomplished by discussing the situation from time to time with all the other delegates no matter whether they are of our general point of view or not. . . .

With regard to the first objective, I am very hopeful that some time next week the conference will start to discuss in restricted session the terms of reference for the Commission. The idea is that there should be perhaps two or three representatives of each country rather than the larger number who have been sitting in thus far, and that there will be discussions rather than a series of set speeches.

The plea for more support for the International Commission met with quite wide approval from the other delegations. I made this plea on June 15. The following day the United States and France both submitted in writing to the co-chairmen of the conference, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, offers of equipment. I should also like to have these offers printed, if I may.

The Soviet Union as one of the co-chairmen must, of course, consent to any such support being given and Mr. Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, has been holding back on giving approval. He put forward the suggestion that the three member nations represented on the Commission, India, Poland and Canada, should send messages to their Commissioners in Laos asking if it would not be

possible to get this equipment, particularly light airplanes and helicopters, from the Laotians themselves.

That seemed to me to be a very foolish idea. However, we agreed to send a message to Mr. Léon Mayrand, our Canadian Commissioner in Laos, asking for his views about the possibility of hiring from the Laotians the equipment necessary for the Commission to do its job. We had a reply on Monday, June 19, and I think the House would be interested in reading that reply. It sets out very clearly just what obstacles the Commission is facing in Laos because of the failure of the co-chairmen to supply adequate equipment. Incidentally when I criticize the co-chairmen I am really criticizing the Soviet Union, because all the way through the British have been prepared to have this equipment supplied but they alone cannot make the decision. It has to be a joint decision by the two co-chairmen. The Canadian reply from Laos was the only one which had been received when I left Geneva yesterday morning.

The day before yesterday I made a further statement dealing with the absolute necessity of supplying this equipment, and my statement was supported in a very helpful way by the representative of France and by Governor Averell Harriman, the representative of the United States, and by Right Hon. Malcolm Macdonald, the chairman of the British delegation, whose support was particularly important because he is one of the two co-chairmen of the conference.

In the meantime the three Laotian princes have been meeting in Zurich, Switzerland; Prince Boun Oum, premier of the government which has been recognized by the United States and Great Britain, Prince Souphanouvong, who is the head of the Pathet Lao and who is representing the Communists, and Prince Souvanna Phouma, who is described as a neutralist. They apparently have been making some progress. There is an encouraging report this morning but it is in very general terms, and it would be unwise for the House to expect that any definite final agreement would be made among the three princes tomorrow, the next day or maybe for some time.

I am afraid that the Soviet Union is not very anxious to have an effective Commission in Laos. This is my judgment after listening to their remarks and noting their actions with regard to requests for equipment. One quite effective way of handicapping the Commission is to fail to supply or to delay supplying the Commission with what it needs in the way of equipment. That is not very helpful process.

The task Canada has undertaken as a member of the Truce Supervisory Commission is a very onerous one. The representatives of the Department of National Defence and the Department of External Affairs in Laos are doing an excellent job under extremely difficult conditions. I think the work of the Commission is exceedingly important. It might just be the means of preventing a third world war arising out of what is happening in that country in Southeast Asia. In any event, the presence of the Commission and the fact that the conference has been sitting in Geneva have, I am sure, greatly reduced the actual fighting in Laos. They have

not stopped it altogether, but in my opinion there would have been much more fighting if the Commission had not been set up and if the conference had not been held.

Canada will do what she can to help out. I am sure all Hon. Members of the House will support the Canadian delegation in their attempt to follow that course. We are very well represented. The chairman of our delegation is Chester A. Ronning, the Canadian High Commissioner to India. He was born in China and speaks Chinese; in fact he attended school with one or two of the Chinese delegates, and is able to give great assistance in the deliberations at this conference. We also have Paul Bridle, our Ambassador to Turkey, who served for a year as Canadian Commissioner in Laos. A third member is Ralph Collins, formerly head of our Far Eastern Division in Ottawa. Mr. Collins too was born in the Far East. We are also receiving excellent assistance from Brigadier George Leech of the Department of National Defence, who has served on the Canadian Commission for Viet Nam. These Canadians are working in Geneva in a situation which can in no sense be described as a holiday and, I believe, are rendering a great service to our country. I am glad to pay this tribute to them today.

Arms for Portugal

Replying to a question on June 24, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said:

As the House is aware, Canada has a mutual aid programme which was designed for the purpose of helping our European NATO allies build up their capacity to resist aggression. It is carried out under NATO sponsorship, and allocations are made on the basis of recommendations from the central NATO military and civilian authorities.

Under this programme Canada has given assistance to Portugal. Such assistance has been provided on the understanding that it should be used only to strengthen the capacity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deter or resist aggression, and only for the defence of the NATO area as defined in Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty. This understanding has been formally communicated to all countries, including Portugal, which have received Canadian mutual aid.

There have been no deliveries of munitions to Portugal since November 1960.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS AND RETIREMENTS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. J. C. Stepler appointed to the Department of External Affairs effective May 15, 1961. Posted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London. Left Ottawa June 1, 1961.
- Mr. R. Doyon appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective June 1, 1961.
- Mr. R. G. Seaborn appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective June 1, 1961.
- Mr. T. C. Bacon appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective June 2, 1961.
- Mr. J. Morin, Canadian Ambassador to Columbia, appointed Canadian Ambassador to Portugal. Left Bogota June 2, 1961.
- Mr. A. P. Sherwood posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Kuala Lumpur, to Ottawa. Left Kuala Lumpur June 4, 1961.
- Miss L. Gauthier posted from Ottawa to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva. Left Ottawa June 4, 1961.
- Mr. M. Heroux posted from the Canadian Embassy, Madrid, to Ottawa. Left Madrid June 7, 1961.
- Mr. F. M. Bild appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective June 7, 1961.
- Mr. J. B. R. Chaput posted from the Canadian Embassy, Paris, to Ottawa. Left Paris June 8, 1961.
- Mr. D. B. Hicks posted from the Canadian Consulate General, San Francisco, to Ottawa. Left San Francisco June 9, 1961.
- Miss M. I. M. Dunlop resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective June 9, 1961.
- Mr. C. O. Spencer posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Tokyo. Left Ottawa June 11, 1961.
- Mr. J. J. Dupuis posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Tokyo. Left Ottawa June 11, 1961.
- Mr. J. F. X. Houde posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Montevideo. Left Ottawa June 11, 1961.
- Mr. M. DeGoumois posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Karachi, to the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina. Left Karachi June 14, 1961.
- Mr. C. Roquet posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Ankara. Left Ottawa June 14, 1961.
- Mr. R. Garneau posted from the Canadian Embassy, Brussels, to the Canadian Embassy, Paris. Left Brussels June 16, 1961.
- Mr. J. R. Francis posted from the Canadian Embassy, Pretoria, to Ottawa. Left Pretoria June 17, 1961.
- Mr. G. P. Kidd appointed Canadian Ambassador to Cuba. Left Ottawa June 18, 1961.
- Miss M. R. Fraser appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective June 19, 1961.
- Mr. A. de W. Mathewson posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi, to Ottawa. Left New Delhi June 21, 1961.

- Mr. A. C. Anderson retired from the Canadian Diplomatic Service effective June 23, 1961.
- Mr. H. L. Weidman posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, Leopoldville. Left Ottawa June 26, 1961.
- Mr. C. T. Stone appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective June 26, 1961.
- Mr. G. H. Blouin posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Athens. Left Ottawa June 29, 1961.
- Miss D. Osborne posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Paris. Left Ottawa June 29, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Bilateral

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning improvement of the air defence of the Canada-U.S.A. region of NATO, the defence-production sharing programme of the two governments and the provision of assistance to certain other NATO governments.

Ottawa June 12, 1961.

Entered into force June 12, 1961.

Publication

Canada Treaty Series 1957, No. 36. Agreement between the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan of the one part and the Federal Republic of Germany of the other part regarding the war cemeteries, graves and memorials of the Commonwealth countries in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed at Bonn March 5, 1956. In force June 12, 1957.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Consortia in Aid of India and Pakistan

FROM April 25 to April 26 and from May 31 to June 2, the India consortium, and from June 5 to 7 the Pakistan consortium, met in Washington. Both these bodies meet under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. They are composed of governments and international institutions interested in providing development assistance to India and Pakistan.

Canada has provided aid to India and Pakistan since the initiation of the Colombo Plan in 1951. By the beginning of this year, Canada had voted over \$330 million of Colombo Plan aid, and another \$50 million this year brings the total to \$380 million. Of this amount, more than \$170 million has been allocated to India and over \$100 million to Pakistan.

At the fourth Indian consortium, the participants undertook to provide \$2000 million over the next two years. It was considered that this should enable India to undertake the third five-year plan of economic development (1961-1966). Representatives of the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States attended, as well as representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. France joined as a member of the consortium during the meeting. Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the International Monetary Fund sent observers.

The second Pakistan consortium met shortly afterwards, with the purpose of discussing further aid for Pakistan during its second five-year plan, which began on July 1, 1960. The members of the consortium had already pledged about \$230 million. At this meeting the consortium members undertook to make additional funds available during the second year of the plan (1961-1962) amounting to \$320 million. These combined commitments of \$550 million should enable Pakistan to pay for essential imports required to maintain the economy during the coming year and to sustain the momentum of development. Those attending were the same as at the India consortium, except for Austria, which did not send an observer.

It was urged at both the India and Pakistan consortia that aid be extended in a form that would add as little as possible to the foreign-exchange repayment obligations of the two countries. Members of the consortia undertook to give due consideration to this point in deciding terms on which aid would be made available.

Brief History of the India Consortium

The India consortium dates back to August 1958, when Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada accepted invitations from the IBRD to a meeting of the principal countries that had been taking part in

financing India's developments. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the serious shortage of foreign exchange that had developed in India. This shortage threatened seriously to curtail the programme of India's second five-year plan, then in progress. The meeting helped India out of a serious foreign-exchange difficulty. It also sought to give India a real chance to put its economic growth on a sustainable basis and to give both India and the countries helping it reasonable assurance that a severe foreign-exchange crisis would not occur again. Canada was represented at the meetings at the request of the Indian authorities. Then, as now, much of Canada's assistance was to provide India with the capital equipment it needed out of the monies voted by Parliament under the Colombo Plan; such assistance, being grants, created no financial obligations on the part of India.

By the second consortium meeting in March of 1959, the participants were able to take note of the improvements in the Indian situation. The aid pledged also made sure that, in the following year, India could reasonably expect to maintain its development and meet the essential needs of the economy without throwing undue strain on its foreign exchange reserves. The India consortium met for the third time in September of 1960 to consider what further assistance might be needed for the final year of the second five-year plan and to discuss the prospects for the third five-year plan, including a preliminary discussion of the amount and nature of the external assistance that India might require. It was recognized that the proposed investment programme for the third plan would require a major effort to mobilize capital both within and outside the country.

Fourth India Consortium

In April of this year, the fourth India consortium was convened in Washington to consider foreign aid commitments to India for its third five-year plan (1961-1965). The meeting considered the amounts required by India, both to meet its prospective foreign exchange payments deficit in the first year of the plan and to provide for the placing of new orders. The meeting was adjourned so that the governments and institutions concerned could consider these needs. It was agreed to reconvene at the end of May.

The meeting resumed from May 31 to June 2 in Washington. As already mentioned, the members of the consortium undertook commitments of aid to India in excess of \$2000 million, which was broken down as follows, subject, as appropriate, to legislative action or other necessary authorization:

| | Year of commitment: | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Indian fiscal years | | | | |
| | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | Two-Year Total | 1963/64 1965/66 | Total Commitment |
| Canada | 28* | 28* | 56* | —* | 56* |
| France | 15 | 15 | 30 | — | 30 |

| | 1961/62 | 1962/63 | Two-Year Total | 1963/64 1965/66 | Total Commitment |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Germany | 225 | 139 | 364 | 61 | 425 |
| Japan | 50 | 30 | 80 | — | 80 |
| United Kingdom | 182 | 68 | 250 | — | 250 |
| United States | 545 | 500 | 1,045 | — | 1,045 |
| IBRD and IDA | 250 | 150 | 400 | — | 400 |
| Total | <u>1,295</u> | <u>930</u> | <u>2,225</u> | <u>61</u> | <u>2,286</u> |

* million.

The group pledged the aid over the two years as shown. It realized that even this sizable assistance would have to be supplemented by a very large inflow of public and private capital to meet India's needs. The Canadian commitment is set at \$56 million for the two years or \$28 million a year. Of this aid, \$18 million is made available each year under the Colombo Plan and \$10 million is provided each year in the form of long-term export credits. In addition to the above commitments, the United States has already undertaken to assist India's third five-year plan by making available surplus commodities in the amount of about \$1,300 million, and Canada has set aside an additional \$7 million this year, over and above the \$28 million already pledged, in expectation of an Indian request for wheat.

It was agreed that the consortium should meet later in 1961 to review the position and to consider what further resources might be made available. Other countries interested in providing development assistance to India might be prepared to participate. The consortium also felt that a further meeting at a later date would be necessary to review the progress of the third plan and to consider India's financial requirements during the last three years of the plan.

The Pakistan Consortium

In 1960, Pakistan asked the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to sponsor the formation of a consortium of countries interested in Pakistan's economic development for the purpose of co-ordinating the external financial assistance required by Pakistan for its second five-year plan. Shortly after this request, Pakistan and India reached an accord on the Indus Water Treaty and it was agreed to hold a Pakistan consortium in October of 1960 following the third meeting of the India consortium. Meeting under the sponsorship of the IBRD, the consortium enabled the countries contributing financial assistance to Pakistan to exchange views on Pakistan's development activities and on the amount and nature of foreign assistance required for the second five-year plan (1960-1965) and on their participation in specific programmes and projects.

Second Pakistan Consortium

At the second Pakistan consortium, June 5 to June 7 of this year, the members noted the successful efforts of Pakistan to create conditions in the country

favourable to economic development and to harness the energies of the Pakistanis themselves to this task. They were particularly encouraged by the fact that Pakistan has been able to do this while removing many of the administrative controls over the economy and avoiding inflation. They recognized that one of the factors which was needed to maintain these policies was an uninterrupted flow of assistance from abroad.

The participants in the meeting entered into the following commitments for additional aid during 1961-1962, subject, as appropriate, to legislative action or other necessary authorization:

| | Additional Commitments | Already Committed | Total |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Canada | 18.0* | 19.8* | 37.8* |
| France | 10.0 | — | 10.0 |
| Germany | 25.0 | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| Japan | 20.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 |
| United Kingdom | 19.6 | 22.4 | 42.0 |
| United States | 150.0 | 129.6 | 279.6 |
| World Bank and IDA | 77.4 | — | 77.4 |
| Total | <u>320.0</u> | <u>229.3</u> | <u>549.3</u> |

* million

The consortium felt it appropriate to concentrate on the provision of aid for fiscal year 1961-1962 as the Pakistan authorities are at present engaged in a review of the plan. A meeting of the consortium was agreed upon for later in the year to consider Pakistan's revised plan and to decide on the extent and nature of assistance from the consortium for the second and third years of the plan.

Canada's total commitment is \$37.8 million, of which \$19.8 million was already committed. Canada undertook \$18 million of new commitments, of which \$11.5 million is Colombo Plan grant aid and \$6.5 million is in the form of long-term export credits. In addition, about \$3.5 million of Colombo Plan aid has been set aside for wheat grants to Pakistan from Canada.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker, reporting to the House of Commons, said that he felt that the Members would welcome the outcome of the consortium as it would help Pakistan meet its expected balance of payments gap and would help maintain the momentum initiated during the first year of the Pakistan second five-year plan.

The report to the House on the Pakistan consortium was similar to the report on the India consortium, which the Prime Minister had given a few days previously, in which he expressed the view that the meeting had been concluded successfully. Mr. Diefenbaker said he felt sure that all Members of the House welcomed the successful outcome of this consortium.

Canada, the United Kingdom and the EEC

FIFTH MEETING

ON JULY 13 and 14, Mr. Duncan Sandys, United Kingdom Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, accompanied by senior United Kingdom officials, met in Ottawa with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Agriculture for discussions on the relation between the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community. Similar talks had been held previously between Mr. Sandys and New Zealand and Australian ministers. While in Ottawa Mr. Sandys also met Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

At the end of Mr. Sandys' visit, on July 14, the following *communiqué* was released:

Mr. Duncan Sandys, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, met yesterday and today under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald Fleming, Canadian Minister of Finance, with Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Sandys also had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker. Mr. Sandys explained the British Government's assessment of the potential advantages and disadvantages of Britain either joining or staying out of the European Economic Community. The British Government had as yet reached no decision on this issue. The immediate question was whether or not to open negotiations with the Community. The Canadian ministers recognized that this is a matter for decision by the British Government.

Mr. Sandys said that if, following the present preliminary exchanges of views, the British Government should decide to open negotiations, they would then consult fully with the other members of the Commonwealth.

The Canadian ministers indicated that their Government's assessment of the situation was different from that put forward by Mr. Sandys. They expressed the grave concern of the Canadian Government about the implications of possible negotiations between Britain and the European Economic Community, and about the political and economic effects which British membership in the European Economic Community would have on Canada and on the Commonwealth as a whole.

Mr. Sandys said that, before the British Government reached any decision, they would carefully consider the views of the Canadian Government, together with those of other Commonwealth governments.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Felix Schnyder, made a one-day visit to Canada on June 30 to discuss general refugee problems. While he was in Ottawa, Mr. Schnyder had conversations with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and senior officials concerned with refugee matters.

The Office of the UNHCR was established in January 1951, to replace the IRO (International Refugee Organization), which had been responsible for refugees in the years 1948-1951, and had itself replaced UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration), which was responsible for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees in the years 1943-1949, apart from matters relating to the transport of refugees from Europe, which were undertaken by ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration).

Headquarters were established in Geneva, with branch offices and representatives in various cities throughout the world. The High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly. The present High Commissioner took office on February 1, 1960, and his term extends to December 31, 1963, when the current mandate of the UNHCR's Office comes to an end. Mr. Schnyder, a lawyer and a former Swiss diplomat, has served since 1940 in Moscow, Berlin, Washington and Tel Aviv. His last post was in New York as the Swiss Permanent Observer at the United Nations, where, since 1958, he has also represented Switzerland on the TAC (Technical Assistance Committee) and at meetings of UNICEF (UN International Children's Emergency Fund).

Responsibilities of Commissioner

The High Commissioner for Refugees seeks permanent solutions for the problems of refugees who are defined in the statutes as "persons who, owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, are outside of their country of origin or, owing to such fear, do not wish to avail themselves of the protection of that country". He does not have responsibility for the Palestine refugees, who are administered by UNRWA (UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees), for the national refugees in India and Pakistan or for German refugees in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The High Commissioner is concerned with those refugees who are still in Europe. It is estimated that there are now about 13,000 refugees in camps and another 65,000 outside camps. As an example of the progress that has been made, even so short a time ago as the end of 1959 there were 90,000 unsettled refugees living outside the camps and some 21,000 remaining in camps. In his

report to the Executive Committee (of which Canada is a member) at its fifth session in May, the High Commissioner stated that over \$6 million had now been committed for the camp-clearance scheme, the financing of which was now fully assured. A great many camps have now been closed and plans have been made for the closing of others. It is, of course, true that the remaining refugees will probably be more difficult to place, but it is also true that the end is now in sight.

The High Commissioner, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, is also responsible for giving assistance to the Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. The Algerian programme is to provide basic necessities for the refugees. This includes food, blankets, clothing and some medical supplies. This programme is financed largely by voluntary donations made by governments and private organizations to the UNHCR. The High Commissioner also has a number of other programmes, including one providing assistance to European refugees in Hong Kong.

Attendance at Fifth Session

The fifth session of the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme was held in Geneva from May 25 to 31. In addition to the 25-member Executive Committee, several states sent observers (Cambodia and Portugal), as did the ILO (International Labour Organization), the Council of Europe, ICEM and the League of Arab States.

In his introductory statement at the fifth session, the High Commissioner outlined his conception of the functions of the UNHCR, and summed up the main problems confronting his office and the tasks that lay ahead. He drew attention to the resolution in which the General Assembly had expressed its wish that the High Commissioner should, in case of need, assist refugees other than those normally within his mandate. In the same resolution (1499 (XV)), the exclusively humanitarian and social nature of the mission entrusted to the UNHCR was implied.

It was his view, Mr. Schnyder said, that the General Assembly's aim in connection with Resolution 1499 (XV), which set out the idea of the "good offices" mission of the UNHCR and its flexible policy, was to offer to states an instrument through which international co-operation for refugees could be facilitated, unhampered by strict definitions. However, the High Commissioner stressed the fact that the primary responsibility for refugees within a state's territory lay with the government of that state.

Non-Political Approach

In order to strengthen his role of intermediary between governments and the promotion of co-operation between states, Mr. Schnyder felt that the UNHCR should use his good offices only for humanitarian and social purposes and to promote contacts between governments, voluntary agencies and between voluntary agencies themselves. This non-political approach is all the more conspicuous in



A plaque commemorating the fact that Canada was the first country to accept European refugees suffering from tuberculosis during World Refugee Year is presented by Mr. Felix Schnyder (right), UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, and Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

that, with respect to "other" refugees, the General Assembly had not laid down a definition connecting a given group of refugees with some political event. This fact, Mr. Schnyder believes, may make the essentially catalytic activities of the Office of the High Commissioner considerably easier, by increasing the chance that the UNHCR will receive world-wide co-operation whenever a new refugee problem arises.

The High Commissioner thought the first immediate task of the Office of the UNHCR would be to complete as soon as possible the programme of assistance to the European refugees. It would "be inconceivable to halt on the road with the goal in sight." "If the campaign were interrupted, or even merely slowed down," he said, "it would lose its momentum and final success would be endangered, along with all that has already been achieved at the cost of so much effort. That would be particularly regrettable now that World Refugee Year has created such a fund of goodwill throughout the world for the benefit of refugees, and has given so powerful an impetus to UNHCR activities." Mr. Schnyder added that he hoped to submit to the Executive Committee at its 1962 spring session a clear and concrete objective that could be achieved in a specified time.

The High Commissioner regarded as the continuing tasks of his Office the international protection of refugees, the search for emigration opportunities for them, and material assistance, either in emergencies or in order to facilitate the integration or re-settlement of handicapped refugees. (During World Refugee Year, Canada and other countries took in a great many handicapped refugees. Three groups of tubercular refugees and their families, 826 in all, came to Canada). The purpose of international protection is to ensure to refugees a status as closely akin as possible in all respects to that of nationals, until the time when they cease to be refugees, either because they have returned to their country of origin of their own free will or because they have acquired the nationality of the country in which they have settled. Another of the Office's continuing tasks, as outlined by Mr. Schnyder, is to seek countries of final settlement for all refugees, who, for one reason or another, cannot or do not wish to become integrated in the country which first received them. This continued search for countries, particularly overseas ones, that will accept refugees wishing to emigrate is one of the most efficient ways of ensuring that the number of refugees is steadily reduced.

Resettlement Assistance

Mr. Schnyder also felt, for reasons of plain fact or of plain justice, that provision should be made for a certain amount of material assistance in all cases where circumstances or the refugees' special situation justified it. Such assistance for resettlement, according to the High Commissioner, should be as a supplement and a stimulus to legal protection and to resettlement. This would apply in certain cases, especially for handicapped refugees and where the economic or social situation in the receiving country made it necessary.

Three projects of the UNHCR which should, he thought, also receive continued attention were: European refugees in mainland China who wished to emigrate; the administration of the indemnification fund set up by the Federal Republic of Germany to indemnify refugees who were persecuted under the National Socialist regime because of their nationality; and the problems of Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. Mr. Schnyder was hopeful that the problem of the emigration of refugees of European origin from mainland China, which had long been a matter of concern to the international community and to the UNHCR, might be solved before too long. At the end of 1960 there was a sudden influx of these refugees, but, owing to the help of governments, the UNHCR and ICEM, most of the refugees have been able to find reasonable accommodation in Hong Kong. The major problem in dealing with the thousand or so refugees still in Hong Kong is to get visas allowing them to immigrate to other countries. Mr. Schnyder hoped that countries would be willing to open their doors to those refugees who had not as yet a country of destination in view. As regards Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, the UNHCR works in close co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies and local governments

concerned, to maintain those refugees and to meet their essential needs. The High Commissioner felt that, in spite of the generosity of private individuals and organizations, governments and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the financing of this operation was entering a critical phase and that he would be forced to appeal for additional contributions.

Mr. Schnyder stated that he believed it essential to maintain the spirit of international co-operation that had been displayed for many years towards refugees and reached such impressive heights during World Refugee Year. He considered the maintenance of this spirit to be one of the main duties of his Office. As an example of how his Office represented the international community, Mr. Schnyder referred to the goodwill and co-ordinated efforts it had aroused in its European refugee camp-clearance programme.

Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group

THE Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group held its fifth meeting in Washington, D.C., and Norfolk, Virginia, June 7 to June 11, 1961. Twenty-four Members of the Congress of the United States and 24 Members of the Parliament of Canada, representing all political parties, participated in the discussions. The Group met for the first time in Washington in January 1959. Since that time, meetings have been held alternately in Canada and the United States. The fourth session was held in Ottawa in February of this year.*

Canadian delegates were welcomed at the opening plenary session on June 8 by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who underlined the importance of these meetings of legislators of both countries as a valuable means of promoting better understanding and appreciation of their mutual problems. Later in the day the Canadian delegates were received by President Kennedy at the White House.

*For an account of previous meetings, see "External Affairs", August 1959, July 1960 and May 1961.



At the opening session of the Fifth Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary group, left to right: Senator Mark R. Drouin, Speaker of the Canadian Senate; Representative Cornelius J. Gallagher, New Jersey, Chairman of the opening day; United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Mr. Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Work of Committees

Committee meetings were held on June 8 and June 9. One committee, under the co-chairmanship of Senator Mark Drouin, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and Senator Homer Capehart and, later Senator George Aiken, United States Senate, discussed defence and foreign policy matters of mutual interest. The other committee, under the co-chairmanship of Representative Cornelius Gallagher, United States House of Representatives, and Mr. Roland Michener, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, discussed economic questions of concern to both countries.

Members of both delegations left Washington on Friday, June 9, for Norfolk, Virginia, where they were the guests of the Continental Army Command on Saturday and attended air and ground exercises at Fort Storey and Fort Eustis. The Group also visited the National Aeronautical Space Agency. Both delegations returned to their respective capitals on Sunday afternoon.

At the final plenary session on June 9, the delegates approved the following committee reports for release at a press conference held by the four co-chairmen:

Report of Defence and Foreign Policy Committee

Western Hemisphere Co-operation

(a) *Canadian participation in the OAS* — U.S. members supported President Kennedy's recent suggestion that Canada consider joining the OAS. Canadian members agreed that Canada and the U.S. must stand together in supporting common objectives within the Hemisphere, to raise standards of living and help meet the Communist threat. The problem for Canada is to decide whether joining the OAS would be in the best interest of Canada and the Western Hemisphere. This question is the subject of lively public discussion in Canada at the present time.

Among the arguments advanced in favour of Canada's association with the OAS were the assistance which Canada might be able to give toward raising living standards in Latin America, the additional weight of Canadian leadership and stability in Hemispheric policy discussions, removal of the anomaly of Canadian participation in NATO but not in OAS, and removal of doubt about Canada's support of the principles on which OAS is founded.

Among the arguments mentioned in opposition to Canadian participation in OAS were the limitations on Canada's resources, the risk that Canada's position in OAS would either be labeled as that of a satellite of the U.S. or would be harmful to U.S. prestige to the extent that Canada's attitudes diverged from that of the U.S. on significant issues and finally the loss of Canada's ability to present an uncommitted view on problems arising in the Hemisphere.

(b) *Cuba* — There was complete agreement on the serious threat which Communist influence in Cuba presents to the whole Hemisphere. With respect

to methods of countering this danger however there were two basically different approaches. Some felt that the situation warranted drastic measures. Others believed the Cuban Revolution was brought about by underlying causes which are to be found in many other areas in Latin America. These unhealthy tendencies must be dealt with on a long-term basis through programmes of economic assistance, information, cultural interchange, and foreign policies in the interest of the freedom and economic opportunity of mankind. The Committee agreed that there is need for expressing to the peoples of less-developed countries the social objectives of our society. To compete successfully with the Communists in the emerging countries we must explain our system in terms of social justice as well as personal freedom.

Strengthening NATO

There was full agreement on the necessity of strengthening the conventional forces assigned to NATO. It was noted that both Canada and the U.S. have met their NATO force goals. Several specific NATO defence problems were discussed: the desirability of having small nuclear weapons for tactical use; the inhibition on the use of major nuclear weapons in the absence of adequate conventional forces; the question of control by a multi-national organization over a NATO nuclear strategic force; and the necessity of making the U.S. nuclear retaliatory weapons invulnerable. It was recognized that, if the Soviet Union moved at any time in force to cut off access to West Berlin, NATO would be ready to respond with the necessary force.

China Policy

The Committee discussed trade with Communist China. The members were agreed that there should be no trade in strategic goods. The Canadian members, however, stated that in Canada there was general support for a policy of trade with China in non-strategic goods on the grounds that to cut off all trade would not weaken the hold of the Chinese Communist Party and that trade helps maintain the strength of the Canadian economy. The view was also expressed that it can assist in some measure to preserve a small reservoir of goodwill in China which could be of long-term benefit to the West. Some U.S. members, while acknowledging that the U.S. does trade in certain non-strategic commodities with countries of Eastern Europe, were of the view that trade materially assists the Chinese in reaching their economic objectives, raises moral issues on which the U.S. public feels deeply and strengthens the Chinese position in Asia. The Canadian Chairman referred with pleasure to the statement made in the House of Commons the previous day by the Prime Minister regarding the happy solution to the difficulty which had arisen over the supply from U.S. sources of grain unloading equipment and the Committee agreed that this was a good example of continuing co-operation between the two countries.

The Committees also discussed the closely related questions of diplomatic recognition of Communist China and its representation in the United Nations. While neither Canada nor the U.S. has yet recognized the People's Republic of China, it was generally agreed that the issue of representation in the United Nations would soon confront the two nations and that at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly there would likely be increased support for seating representatives of Communist China. The "two China" concept was also considered as a possible solution for the representation of China. It was pointed out that the admission of a Chinese Communist delegation to the United Nations would be interpreted in many places in the U.S. as an act of appeasement and might lead to strong demands that the U.S. leave the United Nations. The Canadian members pointed out that Canadian public opinion is divided on the issue.

Disarmament

The Committee agreed that disarmament negotiations must be continued despite the difficulties and lack of concrete progress so far. Recognizing the growing military potential of Communist China, probably independent of Russia, it was suggested that at some future time provision might be made for Communist China to participate in realistic disarmament discussions. Confirming the continuing need to seek agreement on banning nuclear tests under adequate safeguards, the Committee was concerned as to how long the U.S. should postpone the testing which is required to advance nuclear capability, in the face of Russia's refusal to negotiate an agreement in good faith. Only by thorough inspection around the world could each side be certain that the other was not secretly taking the lead in more efficient weapons. Canadian members reported that public opinion in Canada now was against resumption of nuclear tests, but could change in the face of continued Russian rejection of inspection and the growing possibility of the Russians conducting secret tests.

Defence Production Sharing

In view of the inter-dependent nature of the economic as well as the military aspects of the common defence effort, the Committee confirmed the need for a strong industrial base in Canada as an essential part of North American defence. The defence production sharing programme continues to provide opportunities for Canadian industry to participate on an equitable basis with U.S. industry in defence development and production. The Committee noted that, since the initiation of the programme, Canada continued to procure more defence items in the U.S. than the U.S. procured in Canada. It was agreed that efforts should be continued to strengthen the Canadian portion of the common defence production base through increased U.S. defence procurement in Canada.

Report of the Committee on Trade and Economic Matters

Aid to Under-developed Countries

There was a general discussion on the principles which should govern aid to under-developed countries and the problems of implementing aid programmes. It was agreed that there was need for more effective preparation and planning of aid programmes and that proper training of personnel administering them was also important. Reference was made to the desirability of close co-operation between Canada and the U.S.A. as contributing countries, both in determining a fair sharing of the burden and in promoting effective administration. The U.S. delegation pointed out that the U.S.A. was now contributing about one percent of its gross national product to foreign aid programmes, and the suggestion was made by the U.S. delegation that this percentage might be a target toward which other countries might aim. It was agreed that this aid was necessary in furtherance of the aims of the developed nations in accepting their responsibility toward the under-developed countries.

Boundary Waters

In the discussion of the Columbia River, the Canadian delegation observed that there were certain problems in Canada that had to be resolved before ratification of the Treaty by Parliament could take place. In this connection, it was pointed out that the Province of British Columbia had made the necessary amendments to its Water Act, and had authorized the British Columbia Power Commission to apply for a license to construct the Canadian works provided for under the Treaty. It was also understood that the preconstruction engineering would be completed later this year. It was hoped, therefore, that the project would not be delayed unduly.

Concerning the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, a member of the U.S. delegation asked for an expression of Canadian views, in the light of the International Joint Commission Report. A member of the Canadian delegation responded that the report indicated an unfavourable cost benefit ratio, which in turn suggested that the project would be uneconomical at this time. The U.S. delegation thought it might be useful to continue studies of the project.

The U.S. delegation urged the desirability of a joint study of potential traffic on the Richelieu-Champlain Waterway and of improvements to handle this traffic. Such a study was of some urgency due to possible alternative action by the U.S. on the Hudson-Erie Waterway.

Tourism

There was a discussion on the balance of tourist expenditures between Canada and the U.S. It was pointed out that in 1958 and 1959 Canadian tourist expenditures in the U.S. were \$413 million and \$448 million, respectively, while U.S. tourist expenditures in Canada were \$309 million and \$351 million. Thus, there

was an annual Canadian deficit of approximately \$100 million in each of these years. With this in mind, the Canadian delegation expressed concern over the legislation now pending in the U.S. Congress to reduce the import duty exemption accorded to returning U.S. tourists from \$500 to \$100. Both delegations recognized the seriousness of the problem and discussed several ways in which the present imbalance might be improved, including expanded Canadian tourist promotion and better arrangements for air travel on Canadian and U.S. trans-border carriers.

Trade

The Committee discussed trade with the Sino-Soviet bloc, with particular reference to trade with Communist China. The Canadian delegation explained the recent sale of agricultural products to Communist China. It was pointed out that the whole matter of agricultural products and of foreign sale of food stuffs was a problem of greater relative magnitude for Canada than for most other countries since Canada consumed about 14 per cent and exported 86 per cent of its wheat production, whereas in the U.S. the figures were just the reverse. The U.S. delegation understood the factors within Canada that resulted in these sales and explained the basis for the U.S. in not engaging in such trade.

Trade with Cuba was also discussed. The U.S. delegation explained the distinction in U.S. law between trade with Cuba and with Communist China. It cited the dwindling amount of such trade in the permissive categories of food and medicine.

Both delegations recognized that Canada and the U.S. had a common interest in strengthening themselves and in supporting and promoting free-world objectives against the threat that faces them.

U.S. Investment in Canada

The contribution which U.S. investment has made to the development of Canadian industry was recognized but members of the Canadian delegation also drew attention to the problems which arose in Canada due to the large measure of U.S. control over certain segments of Canadian industry. It was pointed out that the Canadian Government had recently taken measures to encourage wider participation by Canadians in their own industrial development without penalizing foreign investment. It was also suggested by the Canadian delegation that it would be helpful if Canadians had greater access to the equity financing of U.S.-owned companies in Canada.

International Trade Unions

The Canadian delegation expressed some concern over the excessive influence exercised on Canadian trade unions by the heads of some U.S.-controlled international unions. Admittedly this was a matter for consideration within Canada.

European Trade Groupings

A Canadian delegate expressed the hope that Canada and the U.S. would consult to find a mutually satisfactory approach to the problems created by European trade blocs.



Carnegie Endowment Fellows Visit Ottawa

FROM July 14 to 21, ten foreign service officers from seven countries that had attained full independence during recent years visited Ottawa as part of a year's course in the study of diplomacy sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. During their visit to Ottawa, the Fellows were received by Mr. Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and had discussions on problems of mutual interest with a number of Divisions of the Department of External Affairs. They also called on officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Finance, and visited the St. Lawrence Seaway.



Left to right (front row): H. A. Hammami (Jordan); D. B. Suleman (Indonesia); I. Rachmat (Indonesia); R. S. Sanchez (Philippines); I. S. Fonseka (Ceylon); M. S. Hadipranowo (Indonesia); Left to right (back row): L. G. Magbanua (Philippines), P. V. Marsh (West Indies); D. L. Tuan (Vietnam); S. Hlaing (Burma).

External Affairs in Parliament

Situation in Kuwait

The following statement was made to the House of Commons on July 1 by Prime Minister Diefenbaker:

. . . The House will have heard news reports of the latest developments in Kuwait. This potentially serious situation has arisen as a result of the claim of Iraq that Kuwait forms part of the territory of Iraq. This claim, of course, is contested by the Government of Kuwait, which is a sovereign and independent state and which, in order to safeguard its security and independence, has requested assistance from the United Kingdom Government under an agreement concluded between the two countries on June 19, the date on which the former treaty of protection ceased to have effect.

Prime Minister Macmillan has been in touch with me and has explained the circumstances in which the United Kingdom Government has felt obliged to honour its commitment to the ruler of Kuwait by acceding to his appeal for assistance. He has informed me of the steps which the United Kingdom Government is taking, and also that a report on these steps is being made to the United Nations at once. Indeed the Government of the United Kingdom has asked that the Security Council be convened today. Mr. Macmillan has made it clear that the purpose of the action taken is to discourage any attempt to interfere with the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait.

Early this morning I sent word to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom that in the difficult circumstances of this situation I believed that he could not have done otherwise than respond to the appeal of the ruler, and welcomed the United Kingdom Government's action in reporting to the United Nations the steps which it is taking. I also assured him that our representatives at the United Nations would do their best to be of assistance in any way open to them in that organization.

Laotian Truce Commission

Replying on July 3 to a question concerning an objection by Canada to a message that the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Laos had proposed to send to the International Truce Commission for Laos, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, said:

. . . On Thursday of last week, the Co-Chairmen met with the Representatives of Canada, India and Poland to discuss the provision of helicopters, light aircraft, road transport and other essential equipment for the Truce Supervisory Com-

mission in Laos. At this meeting the Canadian Representative took the position that the Commission should be given the authority to obtain the equipment it requires from whatever source it considers best, by purchase if necessary, and that such equipment must be entirely under the Commission's control and at its disposal at all times.

Newspaper accounts of the results of that meeting are misleading in that they indicate that agreement had been reached by the Co-Chairmen that equipment would be under the Commission's own control. The implication was that the Commission was to be provided with equipment, but in fact all that happened at the meeting was a Co-Chairmen's decision to send yet another request for information to Vientiane without taking any practical steps to make equipment available. In addition, the objectionable features were retained, namely the dependence upon the agreement of the parties in Laos and the failure to take cognizance of offers already made. I refer to the offers by the United States and by France.

The Canadian Representative has continued to argue vigorously that steps should be taken to enable the Commission to obtain the essential equipment it needs without further delay so that it may be in a position to carry out an effective supervision of the cease-fire. As I pointed out earlier, both at Geneva and in my statement to the House on June 23, the Commission would be rendered impotent and ineffective if it is made dependent on the Laotian parties for the transport it requires to carry out its task.

The Government is continuing its efforts to ensure that suitable arrangements are made to provide the Commission with the aircraft and other equipment it requires. The responsibility for providing this equipment rests, of course, on the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, namely the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. There must be clear-cut action on their part if equipment is to be supplied, and supplied under the control of the Commission. Canada will do her best to see that this Commission functions effectively, but under present conditions the Canadian people would be quite wrong to expect that the Commission can do its job properly.

International Tension

On July 4, Prime Minister Diefenbaker answered as follows a question regarding a reference in a speech he had made the day before to the seriousness of the world situation:

. . . I referred among other things to a statement made by Lord Home only a few days ago to that effect, namely that these next six months are going to be one of the most difficult and dangerous periods through which we have passed since the last war. I referred to the refusal on the part of the U.S.S.R. to enter into an agreement outlawing the testing of nuclear weapons, to the apparent endeavour of Mr. Khrushchov to emasculate if not destroy the United Nations, and to the threatening if not bellicose statements he has made in recent months.

Coupled with his statement that in the absence of agreement with the West the U.S.S.R. would sign a separate treaty with East Germany and turn over to East Germany control of the access routes to West Berlin, these circumstances taken together reveal the gravity of the situation. Since 1945, there has not been, in the opinion of the leaders of the various free world nations, a situation more serious to contemplate. There is always, of course, the fact that the U.S.S.R. must be deterred from taking precipitate action by the overwhelming fear of nuclear war.

I said further that I felt that the unity of the Western alliance . . . must be strengthened and that, in so far as the nations joined together for freedom are concerned, I hoped they would arrive at a basis of agreement among themselves so that a united stand would be taken and negotiations could continue and be pressed forward, but that negotiation could not be acceptable to the Western world if it were to include the acceptance of Soviet abrogation of or unilateral interference with allied rights in West Berlin or the sacrifice of the freedom of the people of that city. . . .

I am hopeful that as a result of consultation not only the nations particularly affected by the treaty agreements in West Berlin but all the NATO nations will be able to arrive at an agreed position which will not deny negotiation, which will not be rigid and unbending, but which at the same time will not sacrifice the freedom of the people of West Berlin who rely upon NATO to ensure and maintain those things without which freedom everywhere in the world would be challenged.

Canada and the OAS

Canada's position vis-à-vis the Organization of American States was once more briefly stated by Mr. Green on July 5 in response to a question:

. . . During the debate on external affairs about two months ago I dealt with this question. The situation remains as it was explained at that time. The question as to whether or not Canada should join the Organization of American States continues to be under examination. We have for quite a long time been strengthening our relations with the Latin American states. We now have either direct or non-resident representation in 18 of the 20 Latin American states, and shortly we may have representation in 19. On August 5 there is to be a meeting in Uruguay of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Canada will have observers at that meeting.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS AND RESIGNATIONS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. C. J. Small posted from the Office of the Trade Commissioner for Canada, Hong Kong, to Ottawa. Left Hong Kong June 22, 1961.
- Mr. C. F. W. Hooper posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi, to Ottawa. Left New Delhi June 22, 1961.
- Mr. T. M. Pope posted from Ottawa to the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina. Left Ottawa June 28, 1961.
- Mr. R. W. A. Dunn posted from the Canadian Consulate General, Chicago, to Ottawa. Left Chicago June 28, 1961.
- Mr. J. Fournier appointed to the Department of External Affairs effective July 1, 1961.
- Mr. D. I. Fortier posted from the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina, to secondment with the NATO Secretariat, Paris. Left Phnom Penh July 2, 1961.
- Mr. L. J. Kavic appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective July 3, 1961.
- Mr. T. A. Williams appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective July 3, 1961.
- Mr. P. Trottier posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, to Ottawa. Left London July 4, 1961.
- Mr. J. W. Courchesne posted from the Canadian Consulate, Sao Paulo, to the Canadian Embassy, Paris. Left Sao Paulo July 4, 1961.
- Mr. W. M. Agnes posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Bonn. Left Ottawa July 4, 1961.
- Mr. P. A. Lapointe posted from Ottawa to the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina. Left Ottawa July 5, 1961.
- Mr. G. Charpentier posted from the Canadian Embassy, Ankara, to Ottawa. Left Ankara July 5, 1961.
- Mr. R. W. Stapledon posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate, Sao Paulo. Left Ottawa July 6, 1961.
- Mr. G. W. Seymour posted from the International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina, to the Canadian Embassy, The Hague. Left Saigon July 7, 1961.
- Mr. R. R. Robert posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Karachi. Left Ottawa July 7, 1961.
- Mr. W. A. Jenkins posted from the Canadian Embassy, Bonn, to Ottawa. Left Bonn July 7, 1961.
- Mr. J. M. J. Hughes posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Rome. Left Ottawa July 7, 1961.
- Mr. R. W. Murray posted from the Canadian Embassy, The Hague, to Ottawa. Left The Hague July 8, 1961.
- Mr. B. J. P. Vaillancourt resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective July 10, 1961.

- Mr. J. G. H. Halstead posted from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York, to the Canadian Embassy, Paris. Left New York July 11, 1961.
- Mr. J. P. Hutchingame posted from the Canadian Consulate, Detroit, to the Canadian Consulate, Philadelphia. Left Detroit July 13, 1961.
- Mr. F. E. K. Chandler posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Tel Aviv. Left Ottawa July 13, 1961.
- Mr. W. F. Hoogendyke posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, New York. Left Ottawa July 14, 1961.
- Mr. A. J. J. Young posted from the Canadian Embassy, Rome, to Ottawa. Left Rome July 14, 1961.
- Miss P. A. McDougall posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi. Left Ottawa July 16, 1961.
- Mr. A. R. Menzies, High Commissioner for Canada in Malaya, posted to Ottawa. Left Kuala Lumpur July 16, 1961.
- Mr. J. G. Hadwen posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Oslo. Left Ottawa July 24, 1961.
- Mr. J. R. Sharpe posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Washington. Left Ottawa July 25, 1961.
- Mr. G. G. Crean, Canadian Embassy, Paris, appointed Canadian Ambassador to Belgrade. Left Paris July 26, 1961.
- Mr. R. K. Henry posted from the Canadian Consulate General, New York, to Ottawa. Left New York July 28, 1961.
- Mr. E. T. Galpin posted from the Canadian Embassy, Tehran, to the Canadian Embassy, Dublin. Left Tehran July 29, 1961.
- Mr. G. R. Harman posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Washington. Left Ottawa July 29, 1961.
- Mr. J. S. MacDonald, Canadian Ambassador to Austria, posted to Ottawa. Left Vienna July 29, 1961.
- Mr. A. D. Bryce posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Washington. Left Ottawa July 31, 1961.
- Miss B. E. McNichol appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective July 31, 1961.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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*Development Assistance Group**

FIFTH MEETING, TOKYO

THE Development Assistance Group held its fifth meeting in Tokyo from July 11 to 13, 1961. All members of the Group, comprising Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Community, were represented. The Secretary-General Designate of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development also participated, and the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were represented by observers.

Mr. James W. Riddleberger of the United States, who had been elected Chairman of the DAG as a result of the resolution of the fourth meeting in London last March, presided. M. Jean Sadrin, Director of External Finance in the French Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, was elected Vice-Chairman.

As at previous meetings, members of the Group as well as the international financial institutions made statements on recent developments in their aid activities and policies.

The meeting discussed incentives to private investment in developing countries, and there was general recognition of the contribution private capital can make to economic development in the less-developed countries. It was also recognized, however, that public investment must play a major role in accelerating growth in these countries. It was agreed that the problem of incentives to private investment in developing countries should be regarded as a continuing part of the work of the DAG. The Group agreed to ask the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to prepare a study on possible multilateral investment guarantee systems.

DAG member governments have accepted the recommendations made in the Resolution on the Common Aid Effort adopted at the fourth meeting, held in London on March 29, 1961, and have now agreed that they should make it their common objective to secure an expansion of the aggregate volume of resources made available to the less-developed countries and to improve their effectiveness. The meeting agreed to establish a Working Group on the Common Aid Effort, which will be presided over by the Chairman of the DAG. The text of the resolution containing the instructions to the Working Group is given below.

The Group discussed ways in which the common aid effort might be better co-ordinated, taking into account the successful consortia arrangements made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for financing eco-

*For a report on the fourth meeting, see Vol. XIII No. 6, of June 1961 pp. 217-219.

conomic development programmes and large individual projects in various countries. The meeting agreed that consortia were a useful technique for providing aid, that DAG could play a useful role in connection with them and that a pragmatic approach should be adopted. Provision should be made for the closest possible co-operation with the IBRD and, where appropriate, with the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Group discussed a proposal to set up an OECD Development Centre and reached agreement, in principle, on its usefulness. Among the main purposes of the Centre would be the stimulation of the flow of ideas, exchange of information and contacts between industrialized and less-developed countries. It was considered that further clarification of the precise nature of such an institution and its relations with other institutions working in this field would be required.

The DAG considered the report of the Chairman of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation. The report stressed, in particular, the problems of education and training as related to economic development, and the world-wide shortage of experts in various fields. The urgency of the need for co-ordinating technical assistance policies, in view of the large number of countries and agencies involved, was underlined.

It may be recalled that, when the OECD comes into operation, the Development Assistance Group will be transformed into the Development Assistance Committee of that organization and, therefore, will normally hold its meetings in Paris.

Resolution Establishing a Working Group on the Common Aid Effort

The Development Assistance Group at the meeting held in Tokyo on July 11-13, 1961, agreed to establish a Working Group on the Common Aid Effort. The Chairman of the DAG will also be Chairman of this Group. The Working Group has been instructed to prepare recommendations for the consideration of the Development Assistance Group on the following matters:

1. The institution of periodic or other types of review by the DAG of the amount and nature of the aid extended to the less-developed countries by each DAG country.
2. The procedures, documentation and methods for any such review.
3. The principles to be used to guide the discussion of each country's contribution to the common aid effort. In formulating these principles, the point of departure should be the Resolution on the Common Aid Effort adopted by the Development Assistance Group in London on March 29, 1961. In addition account should be taken of the United States Memorandum on the Common Aid Effort of June 16, 1961, and the views expressed by the members of the Development Assistance Group in Tokyo on July 12, 1961.

Conference on Maritime Law

BRUSSELS 1961

CANADA was among 49 countries represented at the Maritime Law Conference held in Brussels, Belgium, from April 17 to 29, 1961. In addition, eight countries and nine international organizations, including the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, were represented by observers. The Canadian delegation was as follows: Mr. G. M. Jarvis, Secretary of the Atomic Energy Control Board and General Counsel of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited (Chairman); Mr. Ronald R. MacGillivray, Assistant Counsel, Department of Transport; Mr. Charles V. Cole, Solicitor, Legal Division, Department of External Affairs, and Mr. David Cameron, Treasury Board, Department of Finance (Secretary of Delegation).

The 1961 conference was called to consider two draft conventions, one concerning the unification of certain rules relating to the carriage of passengers by sea, and the other relating to the liability of operators of nuclear ships. The conference was co-sponsored, so far as the nuclear ships convention was concerned, by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The work of the conference in attempting to establish a convention relating to the liability of the operators of nuclear ships represented an attempt to break almost completely new ground with respect to principles of liability. It was perhaps to be expected, therefore, that the conference would be unable to agree upon the provisions of a convention during the comparatively short period of its meeting. Considerable progress was achieved, however, in delineating some of the problems inherent in such a convention, and the conference appointed an inter-governmental committee to study the work accomplished, with a view to the preparation of a further draft convention to be considered at another conference to be convened probably early in 1962.

Genesis of Conferences

The Brussels Conferences on Maritime Law owe their genesis to the Comité Maritime International, a non-governmental organization located at Antwerp, representing largely private shipping and insurance interests, which was organized in 1897 to further the development of maritime law. Draft conventions prepared by the CMI are submitted to the Belgian Government, which distributes them to other governments and may call a conference with a view to their adoption by interested governments. Conferences are held every few years, the last in 1957. This was the first to which Canada sent a delegation, although Canada sent an observer to the 1952 Conference.

The convention concerning the carriage of passengers by sea had been considered previously, at the 1957 conference, but had not been opened for signature. Its main purpose is to prevent sea carriers from contracting out of their common law liability for death and injury to passengers and loss and damage to baggage. The convention would also impose limitations on the liability of carriers in amounts equivalent to those established by the 1929 Warsaw Convention as amended by the 1955 Hague Protocol on the carriage of passengers by air, which is approximately \$16,000 for loss of life or personal injury. The convention on the carriage of passengers was opened for signature at the 1961 conference, and was signed by a number of countries but, not as yet, by Canada.

Liability of Nuclear Ship Operators

The draft convention on the liability of operators of nuclear ships proved to be a most controversial subject. In fact, the conference was called upon to examine two drafts of a proposed convention on nuclear ships, one prepared by the CMI during its meeting at Rijeka, Yugoslavia, in 1959, and the other submitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency as a result of the labours of a group of experts from a number of states convoked for the purpose.

One of the most serious problems involved in a convention on nuclear ships is the limit to be set for the nuclear-ship operator's liability, it being agreed that the operator would be solely and absolutely liable for a nuclear incident. The conference approved, after extended discussion, the sum of \$100 million, the figure advocated by Canada, as the limit of a ship operator's liability.

The question of jurisdiction proved to be one upon which the conference could not agree. What courts would be competent to adjudicate claims and allot compensation to victims: the courts of the state licensing the nuclear ship, the courts of the contracting state where the nuclear incident occurred, or perhaps an international forum or some combination of these? No consensus emerged on this question from the conference.

Another problem arose out of the proposal involving state-guaranteed indemnification in the event that a nuclear accident should occur while a nuclear ship was in the harbour of one of the contracting states. The damage that could be caused by such an incident would far exceed the maximum insurance coverage available on the conventional insurance market and there was general agreement at the Brussels conference that states would have to enter this field for the purpose of ensuring the payment of compensation in the event of an incident. State-guaranteed indemnification means, of course, that a state contracting under the proposed convention that it would be liable to pay compensation in the event of an incident would be obligated to ensuring that the monetary resources would be available for compensation purposes.

As the work of the conference will be reviewed by the intergovernmental committee appointed by the conference, it is perhaps unnecessary to provide an account of all the problems relating to the convention at this time. It might indeed

be argued that such a convention is premature since there are, in fact, very few nuclear propelled ships in existence. Aside from the Soviet ice-breaker "Lenin" and a number of nuclear submarines, the United States plans to place in operation the "Savannah", which will be covered by indemnification in the amount of \$500 million during its voyages to the ports of other countries. Thus there would seem to be no pressing need for such a convention, and the attempt to establish one represents an effort to work out the law on the subject prior to the creation of the problems it is intended to govern. As pointed out, however, by the chairman of the Canadian delegation in his opening statement to the conference, it would be seriously underrating the ingenuity of scientists and engineers to proceed on the assumption that nuclear ships will not become economical. It is quite conceivable that once nuclear-ship technology becomes economical, there will be a rapid increase in their numbers, and it would be well for principles to be established governing their operation from the legal standpoint before that time arrives.

UN Relief for Palestine Refugees

THE welfare of the refugees who fled from the armed conflict in Palestine in 1948 was soon thereafter accepted as a responsibility by the United Nations. First discussed by the Security Council in August 1948, the problem received active consideration at the third session of the United Nations General Assembly, which appointed a Director of United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and, while providing direct assistance from United Nations funds, issued a call for voluntary assistance from member nations, from private organizations and from the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

Creation of UNRWA

A year later, the General Assembly placed the arrangements for relief on a continuing basis and added to them the provision of a programme of works by creating the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The Agency began its active work on April 1, 1950, under a Canadian Director, Major General Howard Kennedy. Initially it had in its care about 850,000 refugees, mainly located in Jordan but with substantial groups in Lebanon, Syria and Egypt. Since that time the task of the Agency has grown as the refugee population, through natural increase, has grown. The problem of refugees, discussed by successive sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, has not been solved and UNRWA, as it has come to be known, has had its mandate extended to keep its responsibility on a continuing basis.

On the authority of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly in 1960, the life of UNRWA was extended to June 30, 1963. To meet the challenge of the new three-year period, the Director of UNRWA, Dr. John Davis, drew up a programme which for its fulfilment depended on the private and public funds that might be expected to be received as a result of World Refugee Year. He determined that the Agency should concentrate on the education of youth, and the programme accordingly involves a considerable increase in elementary and secondary education, and in the provision of scholarships. In particular, Dr. Davis planned for a vast increase in vocational and technical education; existing facilities capable of graduating 850 trained students a year would be supplemented by new schools or by extending existing schools, so that, at the end of the programme, the output of trained graduates would rise to about 2,500 a year.

Canada ranks as the third largest contributor to UNRWA. Since 1958 it has provided each year a cash sum of \$500,000 and a gift of wheat flour to the value of \$1,500,000. In 1960, in connection with World Refugee Year, an additional gift of \$1-million worth of wheat flour was made. This, with the considerable sum provided by private Canadian organizations and individuals, has been earmarked by UNRWA for constructing and equipping two vocational-training centres and

part of a third. A description of the laying of the cornerstone at the first of these schools, a vocational-training centre for young men at Siblin near Sidon in Lebanon, will illustrate the character of these UNRWA activities.

Siblin Vocational Centre

The cornerstone of the \$700,000 centre was laid on June 15 by Mr. Mohammed Safieddine, Lebanon's Minister of Education and Fine Arts. Canada was represented at the ceremony by Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Canadian Ambassador to Lebanon.

The Canadian donations assigned to this project are as follows:

- (1) from the Canadian Government, a gift of \$495,328, part of a total WRY donation given in wheat flour valued at \$1,020,000;
- (2) from the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year, \$150,000;
- (3) from the Canadian Junior Red Cross, \$71,400.

The Siblin Centre will open in November 1961 with a special nine-month course for vocational training instructors. It will go into full operation in September 1962, with a capacity of 396 students.

UNRWA now has under construction or in operation vocational-training centres in all four Arab countries in which Palestine Refugees are located — two



Visiting the site of the UNRWA vocational-training centre at Siblin, Lebanon, a week before the laying of the cornerstone, the Canadian Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Paul Beaulieu (left), examines a diagram of the establishment with the Director of UNRWA, Mr. J. H. Davis.

in Jordan, one in the Gaza Strip, one in construction in the Northern (Syrian) Region of the United Arab Republic, and, now, one in Lebanon. In addition, the Agency has two teacher-training centres in Jordan.

The ceremony also marked another step toward UNRWA's goal of ten vocational-training and teacher-training centres operating throughout its field of activities by the end of 1963, with a target of 2,500 young men and women graduating a year, compared to 300 in 1960.

While funds for construction — about \$3 million — have already been received, mostly from World Refugee Year contributions, money to finance the operation of these centres is being sought from governments.

The Sibliin Vocational-Training Centre is situated on a 15-acre site high in the Lebanese hills overlooking the Mediterranean. This spot was the personal gift of Kamal Jumblatt, who, last November, while he was Lebanon's Minister of Education, turned it over to the Government, which thereupon gave it to UNRWA.

Like all similar Agency facilities, the centre will be residential — a necessity, because each centre must serve a wide area, and an advantage, because the students will thus have the maximum opportunity to develop their latent abilities. In an effort to help as many boys as possible, the Agency must rule out all "frills" — holding down the annual cost for each student to about \$550.

The school will have 16 major buildings, including eight workshop blocks stocked with a variety of machinery, electrical motors, and other equipment on which the trainees will work. The remaining structures will be administration, dormitory and dining quarters for the students, and living quarters for the principal and staff.

An initial curriculum of 16 courses has been drawn up for the Lebanon centre, to be reviewed periodically in the light of the fast-changing Middle East employment market.

In the electrical field, the trainees will learn to be either electricians, radio and TV mechanics, wiremen-cable jointers, or telecommunications mechanics. Building is booming in the area, and thus courses will be given for builder-shutterers, carpenter-woodmachinists, plumbers, plasterer-tilesetters, and upholsterers. Training in the mechanical trades will include courses for fitter-machinists, blacksmith-welders, sheetmetal workers, diesel plant-site mechanics, welders, and auto mechanics. Most courses will have 16 students, while a few will have 32.

In recognition of the fact that developing countries have an increasing need for efficient office staff, plans are projected for the teaching of business and office practice to 96 students at the Lebanon centre, or about one-fourth of the entire student body.

For most courses, the training will last two years. Trainees will spend from 60 to 80 per cent of their time in the workshops, and from 20 to 40 per cent studying the theory of their trade. They will be given additional instruction in English, mathematics, sciences, and technical drawing.

The World Meteorological Organization

THE World Meteorological Organization, one of the 12 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, is celebrating its tenth anniversary in 1961; its first Congress was held in Paris on March 19, 1961, at which time the Organization had 44 members. These ten years have witnessed a remarkable increase not only in the membership of the Organization, which, with its present membership of 110, is the largest of the Specialized Agencies, but also in the scope and diversity of the tasks the Organization has undertaken.

Probably no other external factor of human existence on this planet has such universal interest to man as the weather, which influences in varying degrees man's ability to grow food, to gain a living from the earth or the sea, to travel, whether on land, sea or air, and which has such a bearing on his health, well-being and comfort. It is the one subject of conversation common to all people from the most primitive to the most sophisticated societies. It goes without saying, therefore, that man's effort to deal with the weather through international action did not start a mere decade ago. The WMO is the culmination rather than the start of international co-operation in this field.

French Meteorological Service

The first step towards the setting up of an international meteorological body was taken over 100 years ago. In 1853 a meeting was held in Brussels of representatives of a number of maritime countries in an effort to obtain collaboration in an international programme for meteorological observation by ships at sea. Perhaps the idea received added force from a disaster that overtook the French and British fleets in the Black Sea the very next year and led to the establishment of the French Meteorological Service, one of the first such national bodies to come into being, and of a skeleton system for the exchange of observations and forecasts within Europe. This sort of development continued for the next 25 years, with meetings on various other meteorological subjects at Leipzig, Vienna, Utrecht and London. By 1878, there were sufficient national services for their directors to get together and, at a meeting in Utrecht in the Netherlands in that year, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) was founded.

International Meteorological Organization

Although it was not an intergovernmental body, the IMO developed steadily during the next 70 years, concentrating during the early period in particular on increasing and improving the services provided by meteorologists to navigation and agriculture. The need for even closer and more effective collaboration in forecasting and disseminating information about the weather increased, especially with the advent of air travel, while the simultaneous development of universal

radio communication made such dissemination technically possible. To meet this increasing need the IMO, through its Conference of Directors, built up a system of regional commissions, technical commissions and special working groups, many of which persist to the present day. From 1928 to 1939 a small Secretariat had its headquarters at De Bilt near Utrecht. In 1939 the Secretariat moved to Lausanne, Switzerland.

Establishment of WMO

Because of the increasing importance of the applications of meteorology to many human activities, including civil aviation, the need for a more official sponsorship for international meteorology became evident, and after the Second World War, the political atmosphere was probably more favourable than ever before for bringing this about. A World Meteorological Convention was therefore drawn up and adopted by the Conference of Directors of the national services at their 1947 meeting in Washington. This Convention provided for the transformation of the IMO into a new World Meteorological Organization, although the latter did not immediately come into being. It was not until 23 March 1950, 30 days after the thirtieth ratification or accession to the Convention had been deposited with the Secretary of State of the United States, that the Convention came into force. The final transfer of the activities, functions, assets and obligations of the IMO took place a year later, when the Directors held their last meeting in Paris. As the old Organization dissolved itself, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) came into operation.

The new Organization, which began its work in March 1951, had one tremendous advantage over its predecessor. Whereas the IMO had been an old-style free association of the directors of national meteorological services, the WMO was specifically constituted as an inter-governmental body. The delegates who attended the opening of the first World Meteorological Congress did so as representatives not of national services but of governments.

A change came as well in the Secretariat. Under the IMO, the Secretariat had been a group of officials too few in number to do much more than the essential control work for meetings, publications, etc. and to carry on some liaison among the national services. Under the WMO, however, the Secretariat is a full international Secretariat, led by professional meteorologists. However, the completeness of the system of regional and technical commissions, which were taken over more or less *en bloc* from its predecessor, enabled the WMO to work with a much more compact Secretariat than most of its sister agencies. This advantage has been retained after ten years.

WMO Joins the UN

When the first Congress met, the new Organization had not yet been integrated into the United Nations. One of the first steps of the 1951 Congress was to establish relations with the United Nations and with its Specialized Agencies.

Negotiations undertaken at that time were completely successful and an agreement between the WMO and the United Nations came into force on December 20, 1951. On that date, the World Meteorological Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations.

The acceptance of the WMO as a Specialized Agency greatly enhanced the prestige of the national services themselves, while WMO itself has not only shared in the growing prestige of the United Nations, but also, by contributing to it, has added to its own stature. From a purely meteorological point of view, one of the chief benefits of the association has been that the WMO has gained access to a share of the funds made available for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund. Because of this the WMO has been equipped with the means to carry out field operations which would probably never have been available in any other way.

WMO Congress

The supreme body of the WMO is the World Meteorological Congress, which meets at least once every four years under the chairmanship of the President of the Organization, who is a director of one or other of the national weather services. To date the United States and France have provided the Presidents of the WMO; Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer of the United States served as President from 1951 to 1955, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Viaut of France. Mr. Viaut's term of office will expire in 1963. Besides fixing the policy, programme and budget of the Organization, the Congress adopts the technical regulations relating to meteorological practice. These regulations have been described as one of the most important of all the manifestations of the WMO, at least in so far as concerns the peoples of its member countries, all of which are represented at the Congress. The word "countries" is used by the WMO in a geographical rather than a political sense. The criterion for membership, in fact, is that the Organization should be open to any state or territory which administers a meteorological service of its own, and that all members, whether states or territories, enjoy equal technical rights within the Organization. As a member of the latter group attains complete independence, it is transferred to the other group, thereby acquiring a few additional voting rights on non-technical matters which it had not previously had.

Executive Committee

The implementation of the Congress's decisions rests with the 18-member Executive Committee, which meets annually. Its members include the President and Vice-Presidents of the Organization, the presidents of the six regional associations, and nine elected members. All meteorological questions of international interest come within the terms of reference of the Executive Committee, which is, in effect, the operational governing body of the Organization. From it information and directives go outwards to the other two main organs, the regional associations and the technical commissions.

Canada is at present represented on the Executive Committee of the WMO by Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, Director, Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, as an elected member. Earlier, Canada was represented by Dr. Andrew Thomson, who, until his retirement in 1959, was Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service, both as an elected member and in his capacity as President of Regional Association IV, North and Central America.

Regional Associations

There are six regional associations, one for each continent. These are operational rather than scientific or technical bodies. As such, their members are the governments of the countries in the respective regions, all of whom have the right to belong to the association within whose region they lie. The regional associations meet once every four years but, in the interim, they may set up working groups on subjects of regional interest.

Technical Commissions

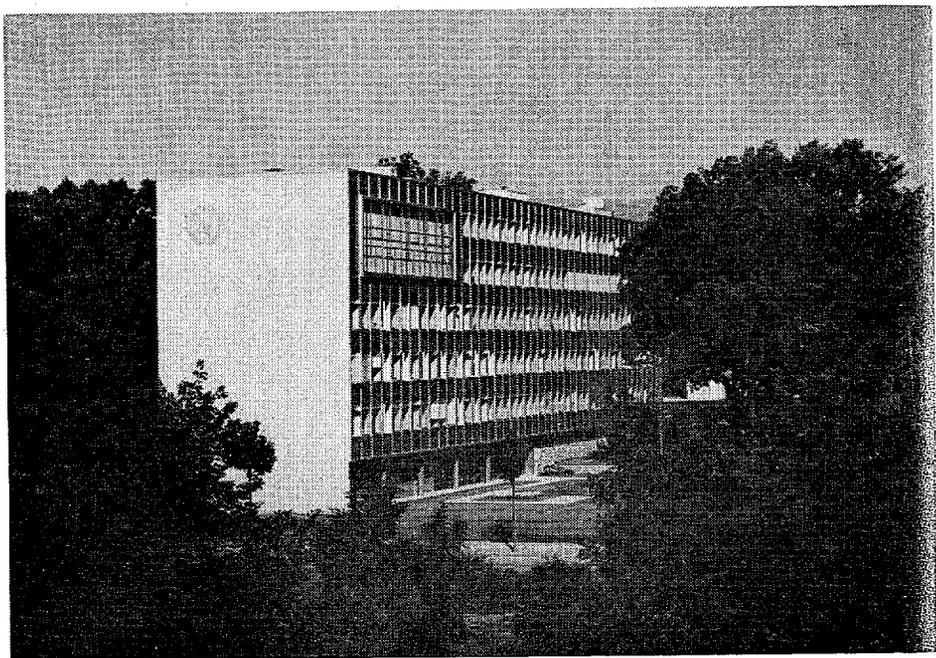
The eight technical commissions, on the other hand, are made up of experts in the various technical fields, who are designated by governments. These commissions also meet once every four years. As every member country has the right to be represented on every commission, the total of individuals likely to be involved runs into several hundreds. In practice, however, the technical commissions operate largely through working groups. Representation on these is at the individual level, where the groups must be small enough and expert enough to be able to produce real results.

Finally, there is a third tier of experts provided by a series of working groups and panels of experts convened *ad hoc* to study a particular problem at the request of the Executive Committee. In 1960 there were working groups or panels on the International Geophysical Year, on the meteorological aspects of atomic energy and of artificial satellites.

The WMO Secretariat has its headquarters in Geneva. Mr. D. A. Davies has been Secretary-General since 1955, when he succeeded the late Dr. G. Swoboda of Switzerland. The Secretariat number slightly under 100 members. In April 1960 it had 95 members, including 26 professional staff and comprising 20 nationalities. Besides providing the central administrative machinery of the Organization and of its many meetings, the Secretariat has a considerable role to play in the production of actual technical material. It prepares specialized publications, most of them standard works, some of which are kept perpetually up to date so that publication never ceases.

WMO Finances

No article dealing with the work of a Specialized Agency would be complete without reference to the budget. In the WMO, this is subscribed by members to an amount and according to a scale of contributions agreed by the Congress.



Permanent headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva.

Each Congress votes a budget covering the following four years. The vote for the period 1960-1963 totalled \$2,694,484. Since the budget is voted for the four years following that in which the Congress meets, it is then subdivided by the Executive Committee on proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in such a way as to allow for normal development and expansion. The WMO also obtains funds from the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in 1960 it received \$450,000 from this source. Recently another very important source of finances has appeared, the United Nations Special Fund. Under the Special Fund Programme, Specialized Agencies may be appointed as executing agencies for projects within their respective fields of competence, the object of such projects being to assist the economic development of the recipient countries. Although the Special Fund only began operations in 1959, by 1960 the WMO had been made executing agency for several projects involving a total expenditure of over \$2 million, of which about \$500,000 was to have been spent by the end of 1960. Canada is one of the countries contributing regularly to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the United Nations Special Fund.

Weather Research Programmes

The World Meteorological Organization participates in these plans by co-ordinating and administering the Technical Assistance programmes and Special Fund programmes that are exclusively meteorological and by participating as part of a management team in those large programmes that embrace several scientific

disciplines. Within the WMO, programmes assistance is given in the form of expert missions, fellowships, seminars and equipment and supplies. One of the most effective forms is the expert mission, where a competent scientist from some developed country is retained by the WMO as an expert to visit a country in need of assistance to give advice or training, to conduct a survey or to carry out research in his particular line in the under-developed country. It should be noted that the expert is provided only on the request of the receiving country, and that, regardless of his nationality, he goes under the aegis of the WMO. In 1960, assistance of this type rendered through the WMO included the sending of two experts to British East Africa to advise on the application of meteorology to locust control, a meteorologist to Guinea to act as meteorological adviser and also to give instruction, one to the Sudan to advise on agriculture and hydrological meteorology, a meteorologist to Afghanistan to act as meteorological adviser and to give instruction on meteorological instruments, an expert to Iraq to advise on radiosondes, an expert to Ecuador to advise on meteorological organization and another to Nicaragua to do the same. The foregoing is but a random sample of 28 such expert missions authorized under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for 1960.

Experts, however, can only stay in a country a limited time and, to ensure a continued activity of the meteorological service at the higher level, it is necessary to train the nationals of the country. This is done in part by the experts referred to above, but it is also necessary to have available a series of fellowships under which the nationals of various countries can proceed to foreign universities and training centres to acquire the specialized knowledge needed in the development of that country. Forty-one fellowships were included in the 1960 programme, ranging from university courses in the basic science of meteorology and its application to aeronautics, agriculture and industry to specific courses in the organization of observatories, publication and external relations and forecasting. Programmes of this type are supplemented by seminars in which a large number of people are gathered together for one or two weeks to discuss a particular subject. Finally, there is the provision of equipment and supplies. Each national service, as it emerges, must, early in its life, develop internally a capability to service and maintain its own meteorological equipment and to either purchase or build equipment to meet its increasing requirements.

As already mentioned, Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, Director of the Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, is at present an elected member of the Executive Committee of the WMO. He is also Canada's permanent representative to the WMO and the official channel of communication between the Organization and the Canadian Government. Mr. C. C. Boughaer of the Department of Transport is President of the Commission on Climatology of the WMO, while Dr. W. L. Godson of the same Department is Vice-President of the Commission for Aerology. In 1962 Canada will play host to the third session of the Technical Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, Toronto, in Ontario, July 9 to 27.

Korean Goodwill Mission in Canada

A GOODWILL MISSION from the Republic of Korea, led by the newly-appointed Korean Ambassador to the United States, Il Kwon Chung, visited Ottawa from July 11 to 13. Besides Mr. Chung, the mission included Mr. W. K. Lee, Managing Director of the Hapdong News Agency, Mr. Y. M. Rhie, Chief of the European and American Affairs Section of the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Y. S. Shim, Research Editor of the Orient Press.

During their visit to Ottawa, members of the group called on the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, and met officials from several government departments. In addition to explaining recent developments in Korea, the Korean Ambassador expressed the gratitude of the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for the assistance of Canada during the Korean War. Mr. Chung also laid a wreath on the National War Memorial in honour of members of the Canadian armed forces who were killed during that conflict.



Members of the Korean Goodwill Mission meet the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard C. Green. Left to right: Mr. Y. S. Shim; Mr. W. K. Lee, Mr. Il Kwon Chung, Mr. Green, and Mr. Y. M. Rhie.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS AND RETIREMENTS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mrs. L. F. Terrillon resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective June 5, 1961.
- Mr. D. S. McPhail posted from the Canadian Embassy, Paris, to Ottawa. Left Paris June 21, 1961.
- Mr. A. F. Broadbridge posted from the Canadian Embassy, Washington, to Ottawa. Left Washington July 29, 1961.
- Mr. R. C. O'Hagan posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Karachi. Left Ottawa August 1, 1961.
- Mr. E. H. Gilmour posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Brussels. Left Ottawa August 1, 1961.
- Mr. R. J. O. McKinnon posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Warsaw. Left Ottawa August 1, 1961.
- Mr. D. L. Westrop posted from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Karachi, to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin. Left Karachi August 2, 1961.
- Mr. T. W. L. MacDermot, Canadian High Commissioner in Australia, posted to Ottawa. Left Canberra August 2, 1961.
- Mr. A. E. Blanchette posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Lisbon. Left Ottawa August 3, 1961.
- Miss A. Hardy posted from the Canadian Embassy, Washington, to Ottawa. Left Washington August 8, 1961.
- Mr. F. M. Meech posted from the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin, to the Canadian Consulate General, San Francisco. Left Berlin August 8, 1961.
- Mr. R. E. Branscombe posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Tehran. Left Ottawa August 9, 1961.
- Mr. A. C. E. Joly de Lotbinière posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London. Left Ottawa August 10, 1961.
- Mr. P. A. Howard posted from the Canadian Consulate General, New Orleans, to Ottawa. Left New Orleans August 11, 1961.
- Mr. C. S. Gadd posted from the National Defence College, Kingston, to the Canadian Embassy, Djakarta. Left Ottawa August 11, 1961.
- Mr. E. H. Woodyard posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, Seattle. Left Ottawa July 12, 1961.
- Mr. S. A. Freifeld posted from the Canadian Embassy, Dublin, to the National Defence College, Kingston. Left Dublin August 14, 1961.
- Miss M. Stock posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, New Orleans. Left Ottawa August 14, 1961.
- Mr. J. A. Millard posted from the Canadian Embassy, Tel Aviv, to Ottawa. Left Tel Aviv August 14, 1961.
- Miss J. Munro posted from the Canadian Consulate General, Seattle, to Ottawa. Left Seattle August 15, 1961.

- Mr. W. H. Barton posted from Ottawa to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, New York. Left Ottawa August 17, 1961.
- Mr. A. R. Boyd posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Brussels. Left Ottawa August 17, 1961.
- Mr. W. S. Durdin posted from the Canadian Consulate General, New York, to Ottawa. Left New York August 19, 1961.
- Mr. P. D. Scott posted from the Canadian Embassy, Warsaw, to Ottawa. Left Warsaw August 19, 1961.
- Mr. E. D. Wilgress posted from the Canadian Embassy, Lisbon, to Ottawa. Left Lisbon August 23, 1961.
- Mr. A. Kroeger posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, New Delhi. Left Ottawa August 23, 1961.
- Mr. S. G. LeFeuvre posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, New York. Left Ottawa August 30, 1961.
- Mr. W. M. Wood posted from the Canadian Embassy, Brussels, to Ottawa. Left Brussels August 27, 1961.

Mr. H. M. Robertson, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, deceased August 21, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Bilateral

Federal Republic of Germany

Air transport agreement between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Signed at Ottawa September 4, 1959.

Instruments of Ratification exchanged at Bonn June 19, 1961.

Entered into force July 19, 1961.

Multilateral

Second International Tin Agreement adopted at United Nations Headquarters June 24, 1960.

Signed by Canada December 2, 1960.

Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited March 22, 1961.

Entered into force July 1, 1961.

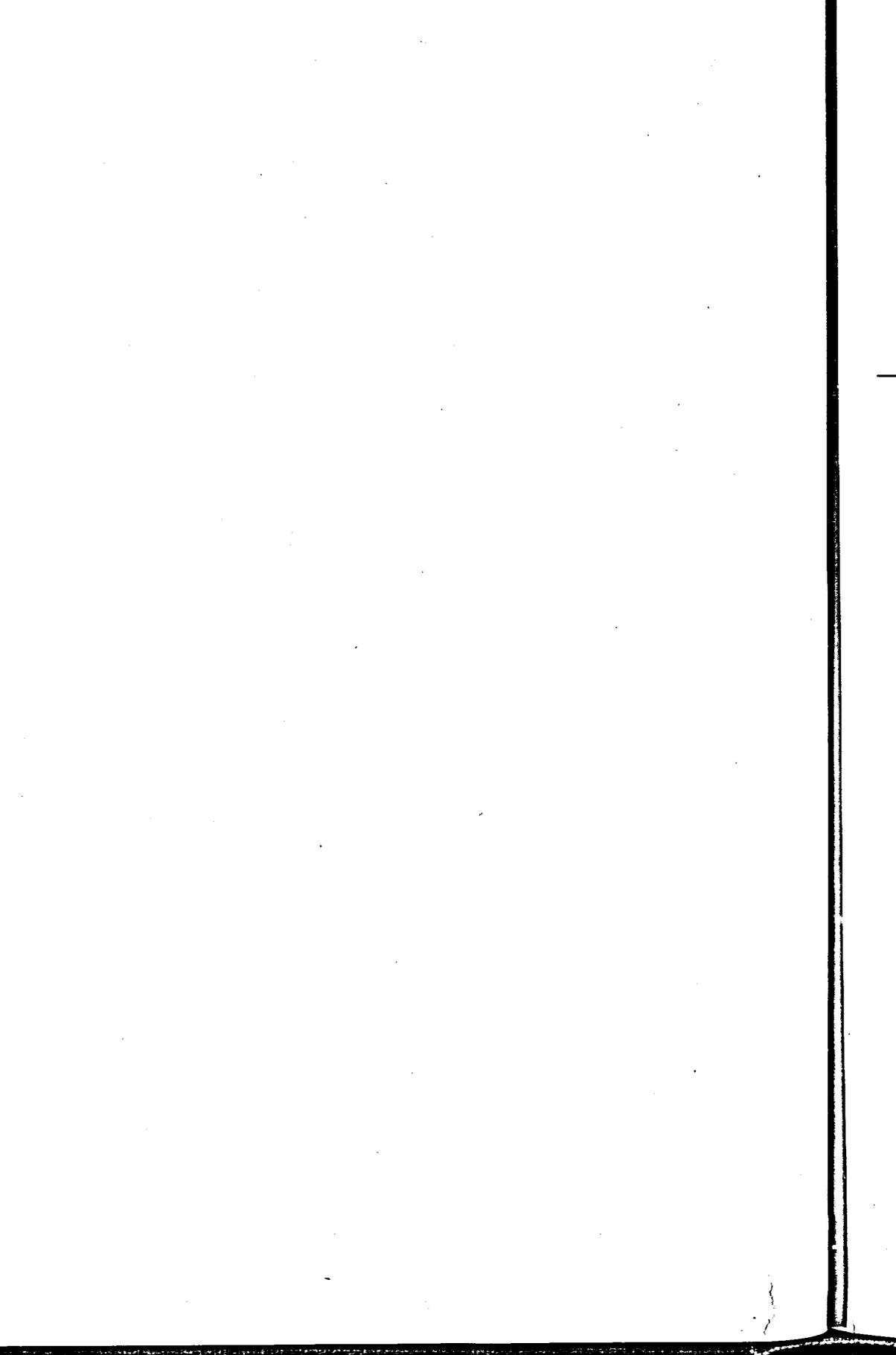
Publication

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 5. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Norway concerning the supply of Canadian wheat flour for wartime emergency stockpiling in Norway. Signed at Ottawa, April 25, 1960. In force April 25, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 15. Agreement and Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Signed at Ottawa, July 2, 1959, and July 27, 1960. In force July 27, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 16. Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Kingdom concerning the supply of Canadian wheat flour for emergency stockpiling in the United Kingdom. Signed at Ottawa, August 5, 1960. In force August 5, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 17. Amendment to the Agreement for Co-operation concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America. Signed at Washington June 11, 1960. In force July 14, 1960.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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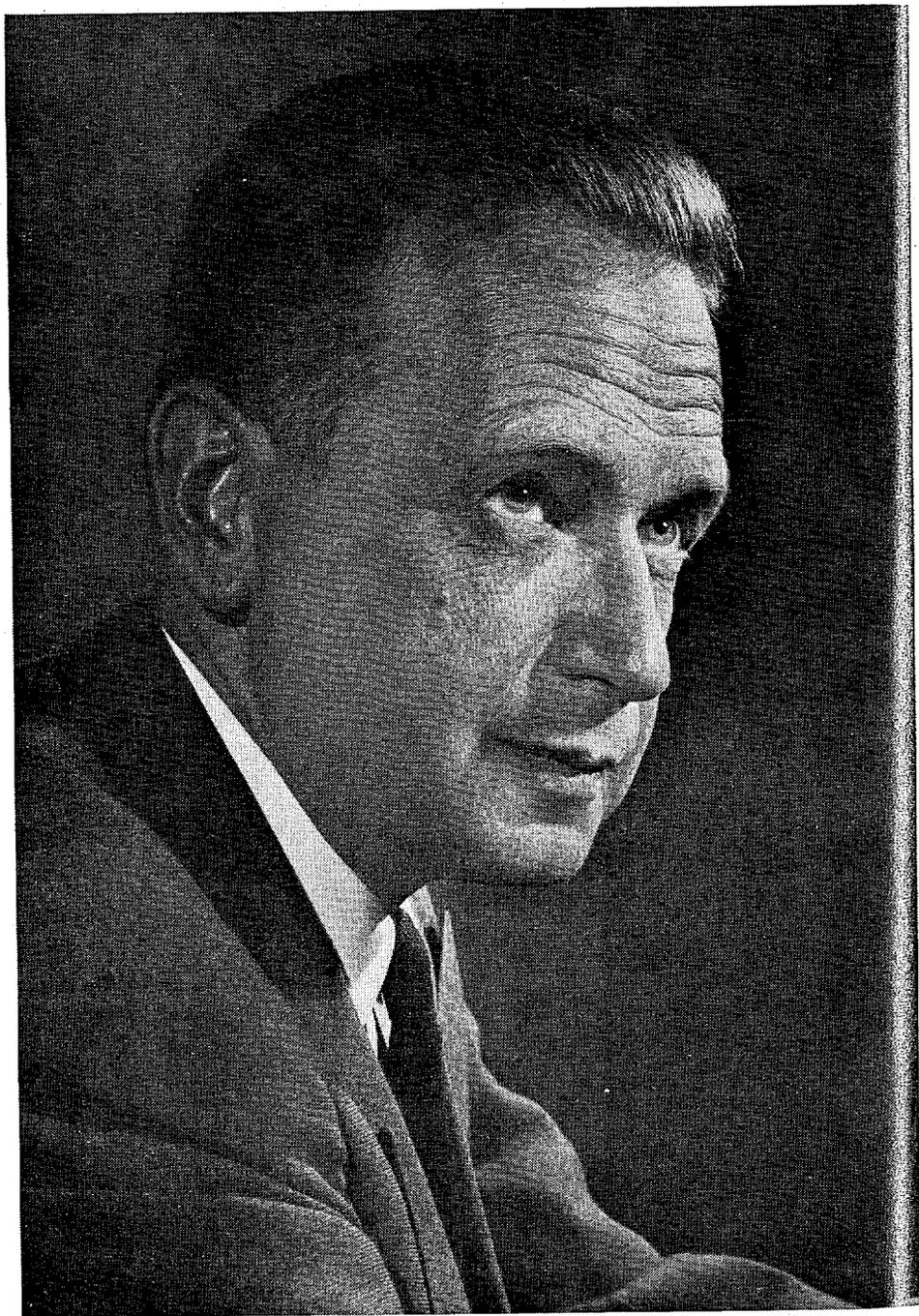
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Dag Hammarskjöld, late Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Salute to Dag Hammarskjold

ON SEPTEMBER 18, the eve of the opening of the sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the world learned with shock and sorrow of the death of Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations since 1953, in an airplane crash near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Hammarskjold was on a visit to the Congo at the invitation of the Central Government in Leopoldville to discuss the United Nations' programme of assistance. The United Nations has been engaged in a military and civilian operation in the Congo since the outbreak of violence in July 1960. At the time of the accident, Mr. Hammarskjold was on his way to Ndola for personal talks with the President of Katanga, Moise Tshombe, to arrange a cease-fire in Katanga, where United Nations and Katanga forces were engaged in fighting.

Announcing Mr. Hammarskjold's death to the House of Commons, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker said:

This is a tragic day in the history of the efforts that are being made for the maintenance of world peace. Mr. Hammarskjold gave of his selfless best to the preservation of peace through the instrumentality of the United Nations. Throughout the ages men, and women too, have given their lives on behalf of the highest things of life. Mr. Hammarskjold's death will take its place among the deaths of others throughout history who gave their all in order to achieve an ideal for which men have searched ever since the earliest days of history. I am sure I express the thoughts of all . . . Members when I say that our hearts go out to those of his family who survive him, coupled with the hope that his death at this time of momentous importance in the history of the United Nations will not constitute an irreparable loss of the cause of freedom.

The Prime Minister also sent messages of condolence to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and the Prime Minister of Sweden.

The message to the President of the General Assembly read as follows:

It is with deep sorrow that the people and Government of Canada have heard of the tragic and premature death of the Secretary-General while on a mission of peace in the Congo. Mr. Hammarskjold's death at this critical period deprives the United Nations of one of the leading champions of the principles and ideals on which the organization is founded. Perhaps by no other group will this loss be felt more keenly than by the smaller and middle powers whose cause Mr. Hammarskjold sought indefatigably to advance. Canadians, like people everywhere, are shocked and saddened at the abrupt end of a career devoted to the promotion of world peace and progress.

On behalf of the people and Government of Canada, I pay tribute to this great world statesman and international civil servant. I hope that the constructive influence of his selfless courage and vision will continue as a symbol for all members of the United Nations. I can think of no more fitting tribute to his memory.

In his message to the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Diefenbaker said:

It was with shock and deep regret that I learned this morning of the death of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

His loss at this time is a severe blow to all of us who have counted so much on the guidance and leadership that he gave to the United Nations. The countrymen of this distinguished international civil servant will, I hope, find solace in the example that he set through his selfless courage and his resolute devotion to the cause of peace.

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada may I extend to you our deepest sympathy in what has been a tragedy for Sweden and for the whole world.

Visit of President of Iceland to Canada

PRESIDENT Asgeir Asgeirsson of the Republic of Iceland and Mrs. Asgeirsson arrived in Canada on September 11 for a 15-day visit. They were accompanied by the Foreign Minister of Iceland, Mr. Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson, and Mrs. Gudmundsson, by the Ambassador of Iceland to Canada, Mr. Thor Thors, and Mrs. Thors, and other officials.

The official part of the President's visit began upon his arrival at Quebec City, where they were received by Governor-General and Madame Vanier and by Premier Jean Lesage of Quebec and Madame Lesage. After inspecting a guard of honour at the airport, the Presidential Party proceeded to the Citadel, where they were given a state dinner by the Governor-General and Madame Vanier. The President and Mrs. Asgeirsson had an opportunity the next morning to see one of the more colourful and interesting parts of the Province of Quebec when they were taken on a tour of the Island of Orleans. Before their departure for Ottawa that afternoon, the Government of Quebec gave the visitors a luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac.

Upon their arrival in Ottawa, where they spent two days, the Presidential Party was received by Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker and the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mrs. Green. While in the capital, the President and Mrs. Asgeirsson were guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Diefenbaker in the House of Commons. They also visited the National Gallery and the House of Commons, and the President laid a wreath at the National War Memorial. During the course of the visit, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs held conversations with Mr. Asgeirsson and Mr. Gudmundsson on matters of mutual interest arising out of the common membership in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of Iceland and Canada.

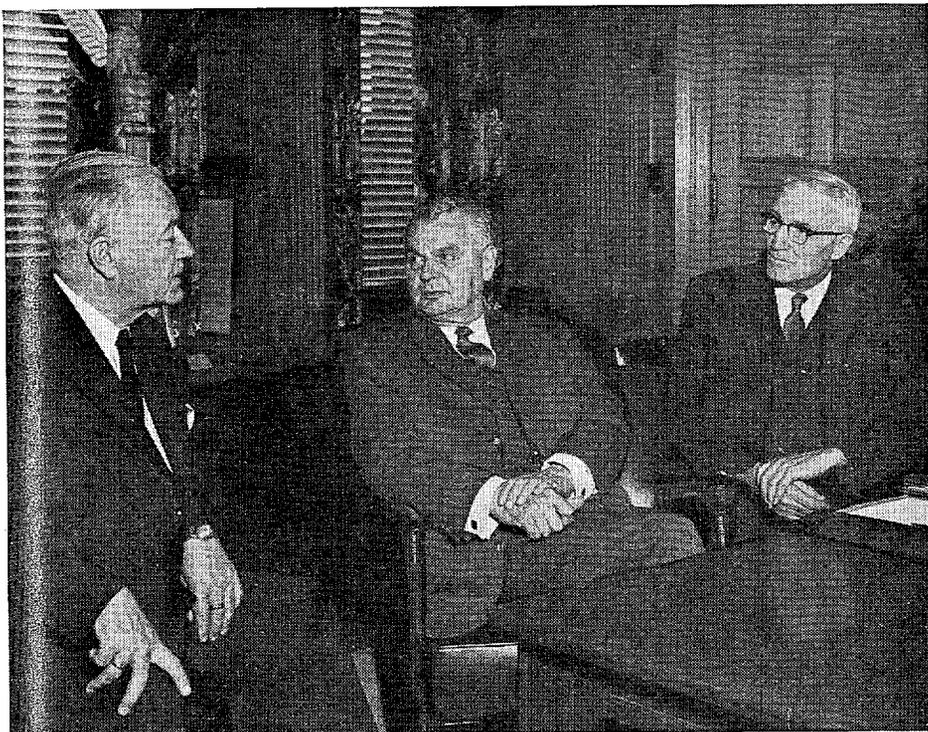
While in Ottawa, the President held a reception for the Icelandic community and gave a dinner for Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker.

Visit to Icelandic Canadians

On the conclusion of his visit to Ottawa, the President and his party left for Winnipeg, where they were greeted by the Lieutenant Governor and members of the provincial government. After an official welcome, followed by a dinner for President and Mrs. Asgeirsson by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, the President began the unofficial part of his visit, which lasted until September 26. During that time, he and Mrs. Asgeirsson visited a number of Icelandic communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. They returned home *via* Montreal.

The visit has been a further step in a relation between Canada and Iceland that has become increasingly close since the Second World War. As those who

read the article entitled "Canada and Iceland" in the October 1960 issue of the Bulletin may remember, Canadian troops were stationed in Iceland for a 12-month period during the war, and the island and its people were invaluable to the convoy operations during the Battle of the Atlantic. Many Canadian seamen and ships were thankful for the protection offered by the harbours and the naval vessels based there. Since the end of the war, Iceland has played an active role in the United Nations and has been a partner of Canada in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since its inception. Because of the ever-increasing need for co-operation among the various members of the North Atlantic Community in both the economic and military fields, Canadian-Icelandic relations are expected to grow still closer.



The President of Iceland in conversation with the Canadian Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Left to right: Mr. Asgeirsson, Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Green.

NATO Secretary-General Visits Canada

DURING September, the Secretary-General of NATO, Dirk U. Stikker, made his first official visit to Canada since his appointment last April. The announcement of his visit was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, on September 7, at the opening of the debate in the House of Commons on the estimates of the Department of External Affairs:

I am glad to be able to announce that, on Monday next, we shall have in Canada Mr. Dirk U. Stikker, the distinguished Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He will be here for a two-day conference with Canadian ministers, and this will give us an opportunity to review the whole NATO situation. Mr. Stikker took on this difficult post just a few months ago, and he has been making a great success of that work. We shall welcome him very warmly when he pays his first visit to Canada.

During the course of his short official visit Mr. Stikker had talks with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Defence Production. A dinner was given in his honour on September 11 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. On September 12, shortly after the opening of the House of Commons, Mr. Stikker made a special appearance in the Speaker's Gallery. His presence in the House was recognized by the Prime Minister, who made the following statement:

... We have with us in the gallery today the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Dirk Stikker, who is making his first official visit to Canada since taking over his present responsibilities in April. This is not the first time he has been in Canada. His first visit goes back to 1946, and in the intervening years he has been here on more than one occasion. As the House knows, Mr. Stikker has a long and distinguished record in the field of foreign affairs. He was Foreign Minister of the Netherlands from 1948 to 1952. My colleagues and I greatly appreciate the opportunity he has given us of discussing with him not only the problems of NATO but generally of the international situation today.

I feel that I speak for all ... Members in welcoming Mr. Stikker and in expressing to him the hope that under his direction the alliance will continue to develop its strength and unity, and that the greatest possible use will continue to be made of the NATO Council for intensive consultations on the critical issues currently facing the NATO partners. On behalf of the House, I extend to him a warm welcome.

On September 12 Mr. Stikker left Ottawa by RCAF aircraft for New York, where he boarded a transatlantic airliner for Paris.



Mr. Stikker listens to a question during a press conference in Ottawa.

Canada's Relations with Cyprus

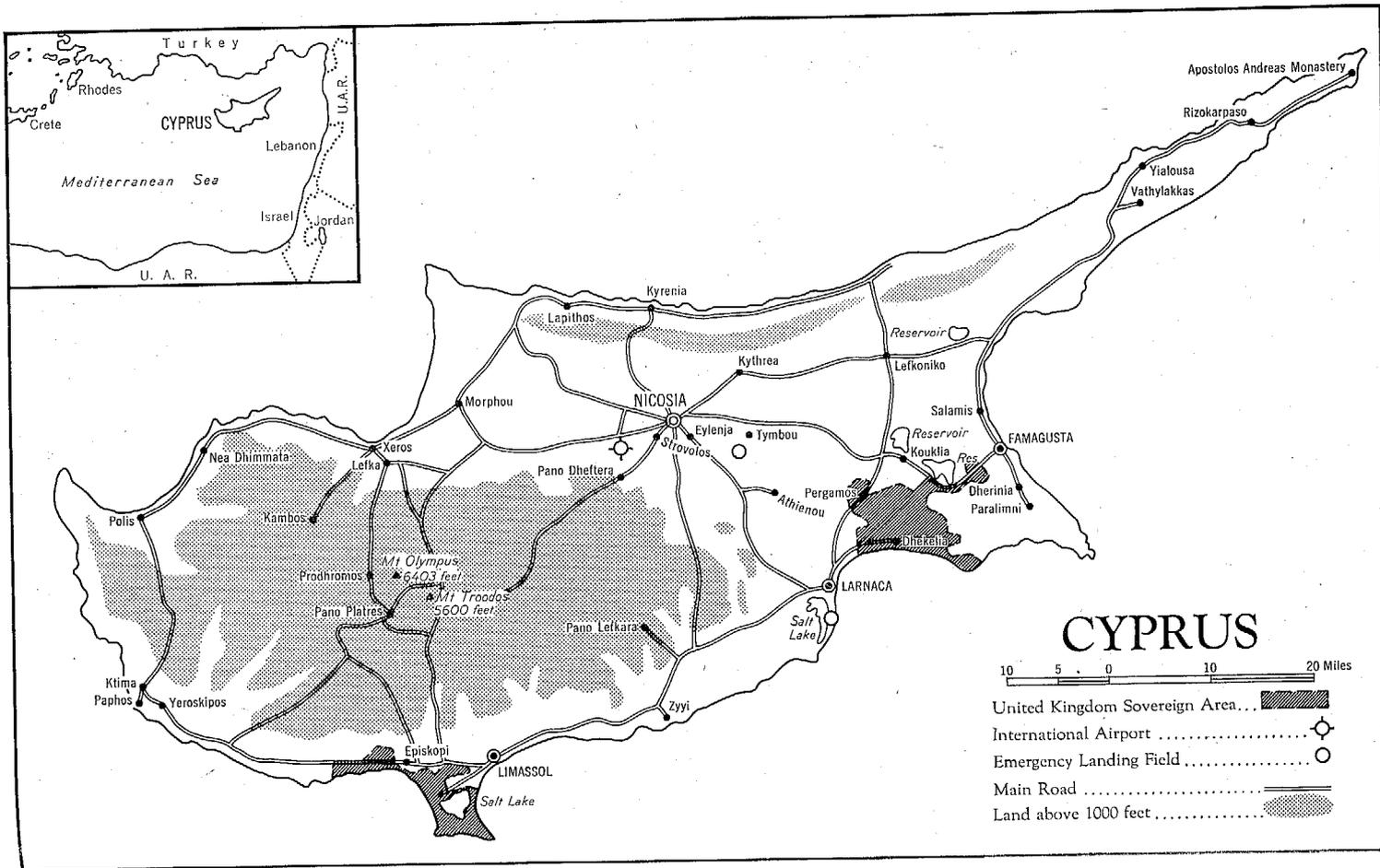
ON AUGUST 14, 1961, Miss Margaret Meagher presented her credentials as Canada's first High Commissioner to Cyprus to His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic. Miss Meagher arrived in Nicosia on August 12 from Tel Aviv, where she had served as Canadian Ambassador to Israel since October 1958, and where she will continue to reside. Canada became the first Commonwealth country, after Britain, to establish formal diplomatic relations with Cyprus.

On arrival at the Presidential Palace for the presentation of her credentials, Miss Meagher was greeted by a guard of honour and the playing of "O Canada". She was received by Archbishop Makarios, who was attended by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus and the Chief of Protocol. In the exchange of formal speeches, President Makarios expressed satisfaction that diplomatic relations between Cyprus and Canada had been established. He declared his loyalty to the idea of the Commonwealth, emphasized his friendship for Canada and asked that greetings from the Government and people of Cyprus be transmitted to the Government and people of Canada. It is expected that the Canadian High Commissioner will make regular visits to Cyprus and that Canada's relations with the year-old Republic will develop on the basis of common membership in the Commonwealth.

Historical Background

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Cyprus coincided almost to the day with the celebration of the first anniversary of Cypriot independence. The last British governor of the island, Sir Hugh Foot, proclaimed the independence of the Republic on August 16, 1960. This act brought to an end centuries of overseas rule of the island by a succession of foreign states and empires. Cyprus, located in the Eastern Mediterranean 240 miles from Egypt, 60 miles from the Syrian shore and a scant 40 miles from the Turkish mainland, has been caught up inexorably in the ebb and flow of the politics of power and imperial rivalries that have characterized the history of those ancient lands. Colonized in the pre-Christian era by Phoenicians and later by Greeks, the island has experienced the rule of Assyrians, Macedonians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Byzantines, Moslem Saracens, Knights Templars, Genoese, Venetians and Ottoman Turks.

The modern history of the Cypriot nation of some 550,000 Greek and Turkish inhabitants has been dominated by intimate association with the British Empire. The Turkish Sultan relinquished control of the administration of Cyprus to Great Britain under the terms of a convention signed at Constantinople in 1878. This arrangement enabled Great Britain to fulfil its commitment, under the same convention, to assist the Ottoman Sultan in defending Turkish territories against



CYPRUS



- United Kingdom Sovereign Area... [Hatched Box]
- International Airport [Circle with Dot]
- Emergency Landing Field [Circle]
- Main Road [Double Line]
- Land above 1000 feet [Shaded Box]

Czarist Russia. By an act of assumption of sovereignty, Britain formally annexed Cyprus in 1914 from Turkey, which had become an enemy state.

Pre-independence Unrest

Despite British efforts to further the political development of the island nation, the subsequent pre-independence history of Cyprus was one of internal unrest, stimulated by persistent agitation for the union (*Enosis*) of Cyprus with Greece. The Turkish-Cypriot minority stubbornly resisted the activities of some of their fellow-Cypriots of Greek origin to achieve *Enosis*. As a result of serious civil disturbances arising from this agitation, the island's Legislative Council, which had been established in 1925 when Cyprus became a Crown Colony, was abolished in 1931. The world economic depression and the Second World War then intervened to prevent for a time further progress in developing the island's internal political institutions.

In 1948, Great Britain proposed a new and advanced constitution. Again, however, the inability of the Greek and Turkish factions on the island to agree on the nature of an appropriate political structure, and on a means of resolving outstanding internal differences, forced a further suspension of representative government for six restive years.

Outbreak of Terrorism

In July 1954, agitation for *Enosis* was intensified. To counter Greek-Cypriot demands, the British Government proposed another new constitution. Before agreement could be reached, a violent terrorist campaign conducted by the underground Greek-Cypriot faction EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Combatants, *Enosis* Movement) broke out in full force. In the face of a deteriorating situation, the British Government initiated tripartite talks with Greece and Turkey, but agreement could not be reached on any plan to quell the increasing wave of terrorism. The British Government was forced to proclaim a state of emergency in November 1955 and to deport the Greek-Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, on March 9, 1956, for alleged complicity in the EOKA campaign.

The Final Settlement

Britain continued its efforts, however, to reach a settlement, and, though further constitutional proposals in December 1956 and June 1958 were rejected, agreement on independence for Cyprus was finally reached in early 1959. An Act of Agreement, providing for continued British sovereignty over certain bases on the island, was signed in London on February 19, 1959, by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Greece and Turkey, and with the concurrence of Archbishop Makarios, representing the Greek-Cypriot community, and Dr. Kutchuk, representing the Turkish-Cypriot community. The climax to these difficult years of negotiations was the proclamation of an independent Republic of Cyprus in 1960 and its subsequent admission to the United Nations.

Nature of the Compromise

The various branches of the new Republic's administration give evidence of the nature of the compromise which has allowed Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots to work in harmony. Cypriots of Greek origin comprise more than 75 per cent of the population. Archbishop Makarios, as leader of the Greek-Cypriot community, was elected the first President of the Republic on the basis of universal suffrage of the Greek community, while Dr. Kutchuk was elected to the vice-presidency by the Turkish community. Each leader possesses veto power over legislation and decisions of the Council of Ministers related to foreign affairs, defence and internal security matters. Each is invested with the right to return legislation on any matter to the House of Representatives for reconsideration.

The Council of Ministers, the 50-member House of Representatives, and the various branches of the government administration reflect the agreed 70-30 ratio of Greek and Turkish representation. The House has 35 Greek-Cypriot and 15 Turkish-Cypriot representatives. It is dominated by Archbishop Makarios' Patriotic Front Party and Dr. Kutchuk's Turkish Nationalist Party, which between them hold 45 seats. The other five seats are held by members of the AKEL (the Cyprus Communist Party), who were elected as Patriotic Front Party candidates by agreement with Archbishop Makarios, in order to form an opposition. In addition, a Greek-Cypriot communal chamber and a Turkish-Cypriot communal chamber have been appointed to advise the President and Vice-President respectively.

Economic Problems

Until recently, Cyprus enjoyed a period of steady economic development and increasing prosperity. Indeed, the island's standard of living was higher than that of any other eastern Mediterranean country, with the exception of Israel. But basic economic difficulties lay beneath the surface. Despite a still expanding construction industry and the development of a considerable variety of small light industries, the 1950-1957 boom has now tapered off. Economic growth has come to a temporary halt. Of the country's 550,000 people, nearly 10,000 are registered as unemployed. Recently the Government has become concerned at the mounting rate of emigration which is draining off young people and skilled technicians from the nation's economy.

A recent United Nations technical assistance survey estimated that \$120 million spread over five years would be required to reactivate the economy. A five-year plan to accomplish this goal was recently announced by President Makarios. This plan calls for greater public and private investment than the recommendations of the United Nations mission on which it is based. Under the provisions of the new plan \$67.2 million is to be devoted to the development of agriculture and, in particular, to the development of water resources on which the basically agricultural economy of the semi-arid island depends. An expanded and more regular supply of water is to be achieved through a programme of

construction of earth dams and new deep wells. In this way the island's agricultural production can be increased and the present heavy imports of foodstuffs reduced. To encourage agricultural productivity further, the Government has announced its intention to distribute public lands to farmers and to consolidate fragmentary holdings. The Five Year Plan also provides for expenditures of \$29.4 million for the expansion of electrical power-generating facilities. By these measures, the Government hopes to stimulate the development of export industries. In addition, plans have been formulated to increase tourism. The ski slopes of Mount Olympus, the island's fine beaches, and the national historical sites such as the Roman Salamis and Currium, are great assets in this regard. Such steps are designed to ease the country's heavy adverse trade balance which amounted to \$61,880,000 in 1959. At present the outflow of capital is to some extent offset by the heavy military expenditures of the British forces in the sovereign base areas on the island, by a as yet small tourist trade and by remittances from Cypriots living abroad, many of them in Britain.

Sources of Needful Capital

The task of raising the necessary funds to carry out the President's ambitious programme is formidable and the need for assistance from overseas is recognized. Britain has undertaken to provide \$33 million in the form of development assistance grants over a five-year period, and the World Bank has declared its readiness to sponsor a consortium of countries which would help to finance national development projects. It is thought that this readiness by foreign capital to invest in Cyprus will in turn stimulate domestic investment, encourage the repatriation of Cypriot capital from abroad, and reconcile the Cypriot people to an austerity programme.

Commonwealth Membership

Upon the attainment of independence as a Republic, Cyprus did not at the same time become an independent member nation of the Commonwealth. Careful consideration given to the question of membership by the Cypriot House of Representatives resulted in the formulation of an application for admission. In March 1961, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers assembled in London, considered the Cypriot Government's application and on March 13 issued the following communique:

At their meeting this morning, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers accepted a request from the Republic of Cyprus for admission to Commonwealth membership. They invited the President of the Republic to join the meeting.

In addition to membership in the Commonwealth, Cyprus enjoys special treaty relations with Britain, Greece and Turkey.

The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

THE short definition of the activities of the International Service is that it presents information about Canada in broadcast form to audiences in selected areas of the world. It is therefore similar in function to other bodies operating in other media, such as films and the printed word. It was established by Order-in-Council in 1942 and officially inaugurated on February 25, 1945.

Such broadcasting activity is recognized as an essential part of an international information programme. It is a ready way of reaching and influencing men's minds. It has a warmth and directness that ignores regulations and boundaries, and cannot be obliterated even by costly jamming. So Canada, through this means as through others, contributes to the Western cause, makes known its views on international affairs, and projects abroad a clear image of its own way of life.

The administration and language staffs, located at the Radio Canada Building in Montreal, handle daily transmissions in 11 languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Russian and Ukrainian. (For coverage see chart p. 330). The International Service, therefore, concentrates on those languages most widely used throughout the target areas considered to be of major importance, namely, Europe, Latin America and Africa. Hence it reaches the largest possible audiences with the resources available.

Today, the International Service is not confined or limited to broadcasting by shortwave only, as it was in its early years. Topical coverage of Canadian events or international events in Canada is also distributed in any of the regular languages by cable facilities or shipment on tape as a service to other broadcasting organizations. Less topical material is widely disseminated abroad by transcriptions, which are long-play discs of music or the spoken word for the use of local radio stations abroad. By this method, Canadian music of various types, and the performances of Canadian artists, are given world-wide distribution. Spoken-word material, in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, is distributed in the same fashion, with programmes on Canadian history, geography, travel, science, industry, education and culture. And these are presented in various radio forms — talk, documentary, interview, short story, play. These transcriptions cover some 600 broadcasting organizations round the world where these languages are used nationally. Occasional television news features with foreign language commentary are also prepared for individual areas.

In return, and as a direct result of having material to offer, quite a wide range of material from other countries is obtained for use on the networks of the CBC, both French and English, AM and FM. This exchange has been most active in the field of music.

Recent Programme Events

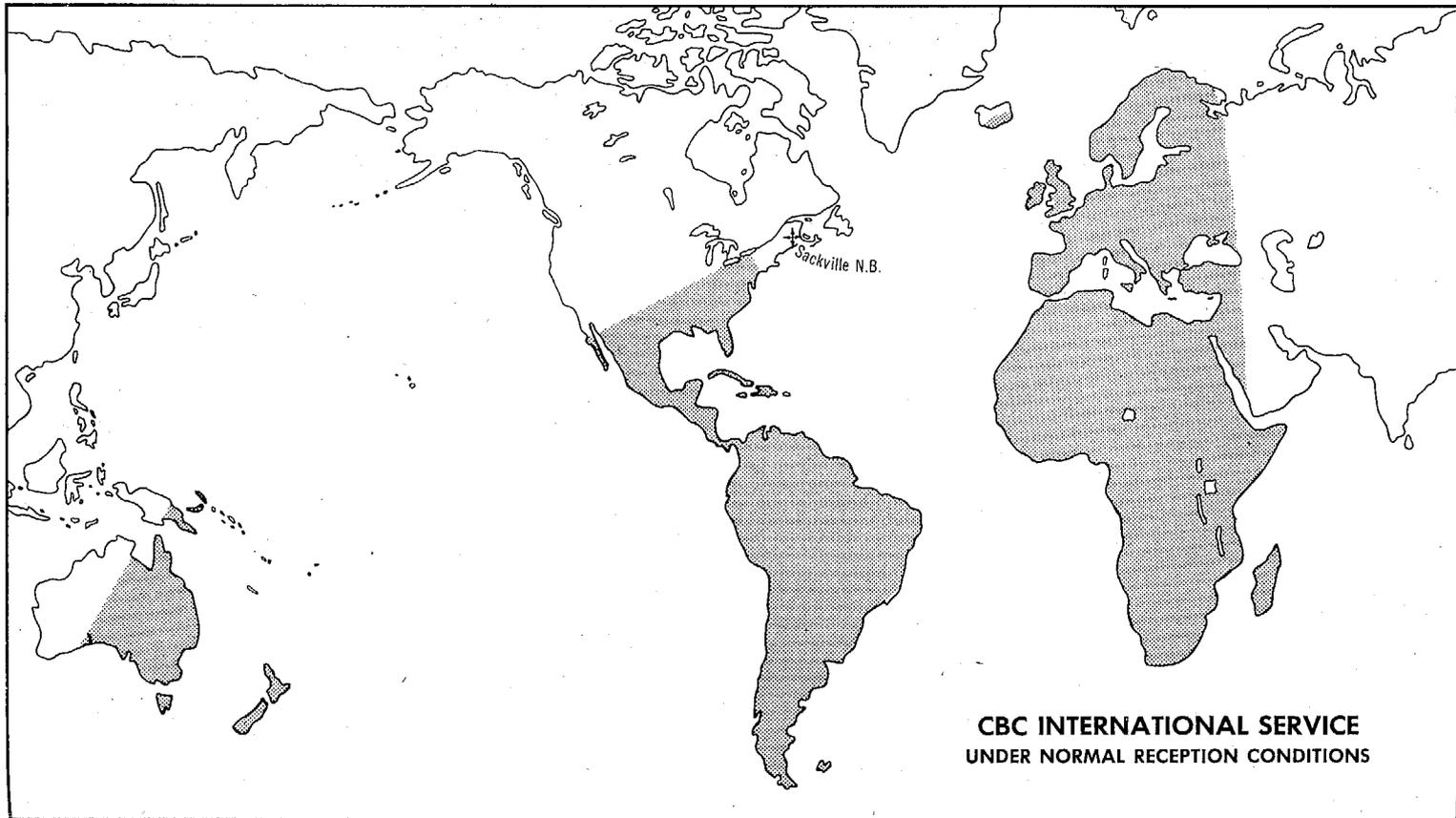
First in recent significance was the coverage given to the Export Trade Promotion Conference conducted by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa during the first two weeks of December 1960. Reports on the sessions were broadcast in all the regular shortwave transmissions. In addition, many special programmes, including interviews with trade commissioners and businessmen, as well as round-table discussions, were recorded and relayed to broadcasting organizations in various parts of the world. The widest geographical coverage was in English, including daily two-minute reports, excerpts of addresses by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and specialized discussions and interviews for particular areas. French-language coverage featured reports on news conferences, commentaries on trade prospects, round-table discussions with French-speaking trade commissioners and an interview with an officer in the Department of Trade and Commerce familiar with Africa. Other language areas were similarly covered.

In the same way, the UNESCO Adult Education Conference, held in Montreal August 22 to 31, 1960, provided much programme material in English for various parts of the Commonwealth and in French and other European languages. Another major event was that of the Conference on Nuclear Structure, which brought together scientists from all parts of the world at Kingston, August 29 to September 3, 1960.

An example of direct hookup with a number of other countries was the annual world-wide broadcast of the International Red Cross last May. This is done annually to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross Society, May 8, 1864. The international broadcast included pickups from various parts of the world and it was carried last year by 45 countries. It was heard in Canada on the French and FM Networks, the Canadian salute being in French.

In the matter of topical reporting for a foreign broadcasting organization, a good example was the visit of the Prime Minister of Malaya to Canada. He was accompanied by one of the senior news editors of Radio Malaya, who planned to remain in Canada afterwards for training with the CBC. He did various daily reports on his Prime Minister's visit. These were fed direct to Radio Malaya through Voice-of-America transmissions, since Canada has no West Coast transmitters. Later, the editor did a number of items on Canada for Radio Malaya, which were forwarded on tape.

With the increasing number of prominent visitors to Ottawa, interviews and reports provide an ideal opportunity for presenting Canada to listeners in other parts of the world. Also, as far as Southeast Asia and Africa are concerned, the trainees in Canada under aid programmes and Commonwealth scholarships are a valuable source of programme material about Canada for shipment to overseas radio stations and networks. Naturally too, both types of material find a ready use in the home countries of the visitors.



The International Conference of Composers held at Stratford, Ontario, in connection with the 1960 Stratford Festival, brought together distinguished composers from various parts of the world, including the Soviet Union. An opportunity was thus provided of presenting, upon request, coverage on disc and tape of the course of the Conference, the concerts by Canadian groups at the Conference and a general appreciation of the annual Stratford Festival. It is interesting to note that the offer of the five concerts performed here was accepted and used in 52 countries, including the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary. These performances included the concert by the CBC Symphony Orchestra and prominent Canadian soloists.

With increased European financial and business interest in Canada, a brief summary on selected Canadian stock activity has been added to the daily service in English, French and German, as well as a weekly economic and business summary by a well-known financial editor.

African Service

An African Service in English and French was started on January 25 this year. The service is in the main the same as the programmes in English and French transmitted to Europe at other times. In order to accommodate these broadcasts to Africa as well as to the Canadian North, it was necessary to make adjustments in the Western European language operations. The curtailment of the Western European Service has not ended broadcasting service to those countries. Transcriptions and relays are still offered to those countries and numerous requests for programmes are received and carried out.

The initial months of operation of the African Service have shown good reception throughout the continent south of the Sahara. Several Canadian posts in the area have reported on the Service, and Canadians serving with the United Nations force in the Congo listen to it regularly. Technical observers have now been established at various points to provide regular reception reporting. The European Service continues to cover the African continent north of the Sahara, extending to the United Arab Republic, and the Canadians serving in the United Nations force there listen regularly.

Mail Response

The International Service has received some 450,000 letters, cards and reception reports from listeners to its programmes all over the world in its 16 years of operation. The annual average is about 25,000. These are answered in the languages of the listeners, the answers frequently being supplemented by printed and illustrated information gathered from various official sources.

A printed and illustrated programme schedule, giving the times and frequencies of the broadcasts, with programme notes and information on various topics, is now sent free upon request to listeners five times a year. These are mailed to 170,000 individual listeners, and also provided to publication editors. Supplies

are sent to Canadian missions and they are also distributed at trade fairs and exhibitions in which Canada participates.

Relation to Department of External Affairs

Under the 1942 Order-in-Council setting up the International Service, a special relation was established between the Service and the Department of External Affairs. "In view of the fact that such shortwave broadcasts would constitute a factor affecting Canada's relations with other countries of the Commonwealth and with foreign countries", the Order said, "the work of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in this field should be carried on in consultation with the Department of External Affairs". The relation between the two organizations was thus made clear at the outset and a special status was given to the International Service. In this respect, the International Service is completely distinct from the National Service of the CBC.

Regular liaison is accordingly maintained between the International Service and the Department. This is handled by specifically designated officers in both organizations. In the course of this liaison, the International Service receives general political guidance from the Department in devising the orientation of its broadcasting policy. For its day-to-day operations, the International Service is kept informed of the evolution of current international issues and is briefed about Canadian policy in regard to these issues. This liaison work involves the provision of appropriate documents and regular consultations at frequent intervals.

International Broadcasting

On the surface it might appear that radio is a declining and TV a growing medium of communication. The facts reveal that both media continue to grow. By the end of 1960, there were estimated to be 188 million radio sets in operation in the world, outside the United States and Canada. There were almost as many in these two countries. The figures for TV sets were 69 million for Canada and the United States, 38 million in the rest of the world. In the years 1954 to 1960, there was a growth of some 25 per cent in radio sets in Western Europe and generally double the number in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America (e.g., in Latin America the figure went from 12.7 million to 24.3 million).

International broadcasting shows a similar growth. In 1939, 25 countries were broadcasting, in 1950 the number was 62. Communist activity itself, in the 12-year period from 1949 showed a fivefold increase to 3,000 hours a week in 55 languages. For example, China is now broadcasting more hours a week to Latin America in Spanish and Portuguese than is the BBC, which once had a monopoly there. Communist shortwave broadcasting to Africa totals 139 hours a week (in English, French and Swahili). In other words, the theory that shortwave broadcasting and listening were wartime needs which would disappear with peace has proved inaccurate. Instead, broadcasting and its audiences continue to increase. The BBC, which broadcasts some 590 hours a week in 39 languages, receives 75,000 to 100,000 overseas letters a year; the International Service receives about

25,000. All this indicates, however inexactly, an enormously greater number of listeners who do not write. And in the last few years, as the UNESCO report of 1959 put it, even newly-independent countries, such as Ghana and Nigeria, have become increasingly aware that shortwave services have "become a matter of national prestige, as well as a highly valued instrument in the promotion of national policies at home and abroad".

Shortwave Programme Schedule

Programme des Émissions

September - October 1961
All times Greenwich Mean Time

Septembre - Octobre 1961
En heures du méridien de Greenwich (G.M.T.)

EUROPE (I)

| | Times-Heures | Mc/s | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Czech—Daily | 1130-1145 | 17.82 | 15.32 | Tchèque—quotidien |
| Canadian Forces Broadcasts | | | | Pour le contingent canadien |
| Sundays only | 1200-1315 | " | " | dimanche seulement |
| Tuesdays only | 1230-1245 | " | " | mardi seulement |
| Mon. to Sat. | 1200-1230 | " | " | lundi à samedi |
| Music for Europe | | | | Musique pour l'Europe |
| Tuesdays only | 1245-1300 | " | " | mardi seulement |
| Mon. to Sat. | 1230-1300 | " | " | lundi à samedi |
| Polish—Daily | 1315-1330 | " | " | Polonais—quotidien |
| Music for Europe | | | | Musique pour l'Europe— |
| Daily | 1330-1400 | " | " | quotidien |
| Ukrainian—Daily | 1400-1430 | " | " | Ukrainien—quotidien |
| Russian—Daily | 1430-1530 | " | " | Russe—quotidien |
| | | | | Informations (fr. et ang.) |
| | | | | quotidien |
| English & French News—Daily | 1530-1545 | " | " | Hongrois—quotidien |
| Hungarian—Daily | 1545-1600 | " | " | Slovaque—quotidien |
| Slovak—Daily | 1600-1615 | " | " | Tchèque—quotidien |
| Czech—Daily | 1615-1700 | " | " | Informations pour les navires |
| Ship and Forces News—Daily | 1701-1715 | " | " | en mer et le contingent cana- |
| | | | | dien—quotidien |
| Polish—Daily | 1715-1800 | " | " | Polonais—quotidien |
| German—Daily | 1800-1830 | " | " | Allemand—quotidien |

AFRICA — AFRIQUE

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| English—Daily | 1832-1915 | 17.82 | 15.32 | Anglais—quotidien |
| French—Daily | 1915-2000 | " | " | Français—quotidien |

EUROPE (II)

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| French—Daily | 2000-2045 | 17.82 | 15.32 | Français—quotidien |
| English—Daily | 2045-2130 | " | " | Anglais—quotidien |

NORTHERN CANADA — POUR LE NORD CANADIEN

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|
| English & French—Daily | 2200-2245 | 11.72 | 9.585 | Français et anglais—quotidien |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|

CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA — CARAÏBES ET AMÉRIQUE LATINE

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| English—Daily | 2300-2330 | 15.19 | 11.76 | Anglais—quotidien |
| Portuguese—Daily | 2330-0000 | " | " | Portugais—quotidien |
| Spanish—Daily | 0000-0045 | " | " | Espagnol—quotidien |

NORTHERN CANADA — POUR LE NORD CANADIEN

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| English—Daily | 0100-0705 | 11.72 | 9.585 | Anglais—quotidien |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------------|

AUSTRALASIAN — AUSTRALASIE

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|--|-------------------|
| English—Daily | 0830-0900 | 9.63 | | Anglais—quotidien |
|---------------|-----------|------|--|-------------------|

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 17.82 Mc/s—16.84 m. | 15.32 Mc/s—19.58 m. | 11.76 Mc/s—25.51 m. | 9.63 Mc/s—31.15 m. |
| | 15.19 Mc/s—19.75 m. | 11.72 Mc/s—25.60 m. | 9.585 Mc/s—31.30 m. |

Inter-American Economic and Social Council

PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY, AUGUST 1961

A Canadian observer group, headed by Mr. Pierre Sévigny, Associate Minister of National Defence, attended the special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at ministerial level held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from August 5 to August 16, 1961. Besides Mr. Sévigny, the group consisted of Mr. Richard P. Bower, Canadian Ambassador to Uruguay, Mr. Heath Macquarrie, Member of Parliament, and officials of the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce.

All the Latin American republics were represented by full delegations. There were observers from many United Nations Specialized Agencies and regional and international organizations, including the UN Economic Commission for Latin America; the Inter-American Development Bank; the International Monetary Fund; the European Free Trade Area; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; the European Economic Community; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the International Labour Organization; the Food and Agriculture Organization; the UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization; the International Chamber of Commerce and the Inter-American Regional Labour Organization.

The following countries besides Canada, sent observers: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and The West Indies.

The Alliance for Progress Conference, as it has been called, was one of the most important economic conferences held so far under the auspices of the Organization of American States. Its purpose was to devise machinery to carry out a comprehensive programme of co-operation in order to achieve substantial improvements in the economic and social conditions and a general increase in the standard of living of all the peoples of the Americas.

New Capital for Latin America

The most notable development of the Conference was the announcement by the delegation of the United States that at least \$20 billion of outside capital, mainly from United States public and private sources, would be introduced into the Latin American economies over a 10-year period. It is hoped that this flow of capital, combined with appropriate reforms in the fields of public administration, taxation and land tenure where needed, will produce an increase in *per capita* income of 2.5 per cent *per annum*. As the population growth of the area approximates 2.5 per cent a year, it was recognized that an annual growth rate in gross national income of about 5 per cent would be necessary if the target of a 2.5 per cent increase in *per capita* income was to be reached.

Other resolutions adopted at the Conference relate to: (a) measures to raise and stabilize the export earnings of Latin American countries, the economies of which often rest on one or two staples for export; (b) the creation of a central panel of experts to assist governments, upon request, in the formulation of national development plans; and (c) a crash programme for emergency aid to countries whose needs are specially pressing.

The Declaration of Punta del Este, which embodies the commitments and resolutions arrived at during the Conference, was signed on August 17, 1961, by all delegations from member countries of the Organization of American States, with the exception of Cuba, which abstained.

The Canadian observer group was given an opportunity to obtain a comprehensive view of continental affairs, to gather impressions of both economic and social trends in Latin American nations, to meet Latin American leaders and to establish friendly relations with them.

His stay in Uruguay gave Mr. Sévigny the occasion to meet the President of the National Council of Government, Mr. Victor Eduardo Haedo, and other Uruguayan authorities.

Mr. Sévigny on Tour

Mr. Sévigny's Latin American tour took him to Argentina for a four-day visit. A cordial interview took place between the Canadian Cabinet Minister and the President of Argentina, Dr. Arturo Frondizi. Through Mr. Sévigny's numerous contacts with the Minister of Defence and the three service Ministers, the ground was laid for better and closer ties between the Argentine and the Canadian armed forces. Mr. Sévigny also paid an official call on the Mayor of Buenos Aires, where a square had recently been named in honour of Canada. During his visit, Mr. Sévigny was also the guest of the Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute, a non-official organization devoted to the promotion of closer relations between the two countries.

On August 15, Mr. Sévigny left Uruguay for Brasilia, where he was greeted by President Janio Quadros and high civilian and military authorities. A flag-raising ceremony took place on August 15 on the plot of land set aside by the Brazilian Government for the Canadian Embassy in Brasilia. The visit of Mr. Sévigny to Rio de Janeiro included a call on Mr. Lacerda, the Governor of the State of Guanabara, in which the former capital of Brazil is situated, and a ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

On his return trip to Canada, Mr. Sévigny stopped at San Juan, capital of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and was received by the Governor, Mr. Luis Munoz Marin. On that occasion, contacts were established with the members of the Puerto Rican Cabinet and other leaders in the fields of finance and industry.

When reporting to the House of Commons on his tour, Mr. Sévigny remarked that Canada enjoyed a position of great prestige in Latin America. "There was no exception," he said, "and the political and business leaders whom we met all

expressed their admiration of our country and their wish to establish a closer cultural and economic relationship with our nation". As Mr. Sévigny pointed out in his closing remarks: "Our fate will be a better one if the fate of our neighbours in Latin America is also a better one. The people in Latin America believe in us. Let us be worthy of their trust and it may be that, in the unity of the Americas in freedom, prosperity and well-ordained progress may rest the answer which we seek as the peace of the world".

External Affairs in Parliament

International Tension Grows

Speaking in the House of Commons on September 7 during the debate on supply, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green said:

. . . . Today we meet in the Canadian House of Commons at a time of deep crisis. As Hon. Members know, for some weeks tension has been increasing steadily over Berlin, and within the last week the Premier of the Soviet Union has announced a resumption of nuclear tests. In addition to that, he has stated that his country can develop a nuclear bomb with the power of 100 million tons of TNT, and that such a bomb could then be hurled by rocket to any target in the world.

It was very interesting to read the first reports of this shocking statement. . . . I refer in particular to one which is contained in the *Ottawa Journal* of September 2. It is a dispatch from Moscow reporting an interview Premier Khrushchov held with two members of the British Labour Party. To them he is reported as having declared that he had decided to resume the testing of nuclear weapons in order to shock the Western powers into negotiations on Germany and disarmament. In amplifying that statement, he apparently said that by taking a tough line he hoped to make the Atlantic alliance agree to merging the discussions at Geneva on a nuclear test ban treaty with negotiations for general and complete disarmament.

There is no doubt that world opinion has been profoundly shocked by the statement and also by the actions which followed so quickly on the heels of the statement. I refer to the conducting of four nuclear tests in the atmosphere, where of course the radiation and fall-out are of the maximum degree. The United States has now decided that, in the face of these actions by the Soviet Union, it must undertake nuclear tests, although they are not of the same type and are reported as being such that they do not produce fall-out. They will be tests in the laboratory and tests underground.

In the meantime a very statesmanlike step was taken by President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan of the United Kingdom when they appealed to the Soviet Premier on September 3 in the following words:

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom propose to Chairman Khrushchov that their three governments agree, effective immediately, not to conduct nuclear tests which take place in the atmosphere and produce radioactive fall-out. Their aim in this proposal is to protect mankind from the increasing hazards from atmospheric pollution and to contribute to the reduction of international tensions.

They urge Chairman Khrushchov to cable his immediate acceptance of this offer and his cessation of further atmospheric tests.

They further urge that their representatives at Geneva meet not later than September 9 to record this agreement and report it to the United Nations. They sincerely hope that the U.S.S.R. will accept this offer, which remains open for the period indicated.

They point out that, with regard to atmospheric testing, the United States and the United Kingdom are prepared to rely upon existing means of detection, which they believe to be adequate, and are not suggesting additional controls. But they reaffirm their serious desire to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty applicable to other forms of testing as well, and regret that the U.S.S.R. has blocked such an agreement.

As yet there has been no reply to that appeal, and I am sure I speak for all Members of the House when I say that we will hope Premier Khrushchov will agree to the proposal which has been made.

In my opinion . . . the great tragedy of 1961 has been that Soviet leaders have not understood or have ignored the fact that President Kennedy and his top advisers have, from the start of their administration, genuinely desired to bring about a reduction in world tension. We know that for a fact because of our contacts with these United States leaders.

Canadian Commonsense

For Canadians it is so important at this time not to add fuel to the flames with the world hovering on the brink of a nuclear war. We must do our utmost to help to reduce tension, and the Government has been doing that during the recent very serious weeks. We must not lose our heads but must show Canadian commonsense. Commonsense is one of the finest qualities in the Canadian character, and now is the time to remember this and to show that commonsense in our talk and in our actions.

In addition, we must continue our idealistic approach to world affairs. Because the situation is serious is no excuse for Canadians to abandon the idealistic approach they have had down through their history. These attributes have been shown by Canadians for a long time. Such is our record, and this is what is expected of us now by all nations, including the nations in the Communist camp. A few weeks ago in Geneva I had a brief talk with Mr. Gromyko, the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. There was, of course, a certain amount of banter but finally he said: "I know that Canada stands for peace". That is our reputation in world affairs, and it is a very good reputation to have.

Today I propose to deal with certain material factors in the present world situation. Ordinarily I would go on to cover various other subjects which probably are of equal importance, but I plan today to deal with the facts relative to the present serious situation and later during the discussion of the estimates I shall try to deal with these other subjects.

Nuclear Tests

First of all let me deal with nuclear tests. The tremendous world interest in nuclear tests is because people are rightly afraid of the effects of radiation and fall-out. They remember what happened at Hiroshima and they know that the damage and destruction would be infinitely greater in a nuclear holocaust with the

present hydrogen bombs. They are worried about the effect not only on themselves but on the generations to come.

For this reason, and also in the hope that an agreement to ban nuclear tests would be a long step toward a general disarmament agreement, the three nuclear powers, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union, decided nearly three years ago to try to work out a nuclear test ban agreement. France did not participate in that conference and, I think unfortunately, in the intervening period set off certain nuclear blasts, although the other three countries until last week maintained a moratorium on any further testing.

This conference held its 339th meeting this week and it meets again on Saturday, September 9, in Geneva. Up to the end of last year there had been great progress made in these negotiations. Scientists of the three countries had met and reported on various ways of checking tests, and the delegates had agreed to many paragraphs of a test ban treaty. Incidentally, at the United Nations last year there were two resolutions passed dealing with the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. One of them contained this operative paragraph:

Urges the states concerned in these negotiations—

(The reference is to the negotiations at Geneva)

—to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons.

That resolution was sponsored by Austria, India and Sweden and was adopted by a vote of 89 in favour, including Canada, none against and four abstentions. Another resolution, sponsored by India and 25 other countries, contained the following operative paragraph:

Urges the states concerned in the Geneva negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, and requests other states to refrain from undertaking such tests.

That resolution was adopted by a vote of 83 in favour, including Canada, none opposed and 11 abstentions.

This year for some reason or other—I really do not understand why—the delegate of the Soviet Union to the conference in Geneva became intransigent. It was really impossible to make any further progress.

The United States and Great Britain submitted revised proposals meeting many of the objections which had been taken by the Soviet delegate, but these were not even adequately discussed by the Soviet representative. He was insistent on the *troika* principle for controlling the test ban, under which principle there would be one representative of the U.S.S.R., one representative of the Western side and one neutral, and was also insistent that the whole question of nuclear tests should be taken out of the conference and put into a general conference on disarmament. However, the conference still goes on. The Western side have refused to take steps to break it off, and I believe have acted very wisely in so doing.

Radiation Studies

At the United Nations in 1959, Canada sponsored a resolution calling for more adequate reporting on radiation and for additional steps to warn the people of the

world about the effects of radiation as well as further action along that line. The resolution was co-sponsored by ten other nations and was finally adopted by unanimous vote on November 21, 1959. We offered to conduct in Canada tests of samples of air, soil, water, food and bone collected in nations which did not have the scientific facilities for carrying out such tests. In the intervening period arrangements have been made with Burma, Malaya, Ghana and Pakistan for Canada to carry out such tests. We have had to build up staff in Canada to do this work. We have extended our facilities and everything has now been prepared with this end in view.

As a result of the resolution, increased attention has been given to radiation problems internationally. For example, 12 other states have offered their facilities in the same way Canada did. These include the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, France, Norway, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, Israel, the Soviet Union, Argentina and Italy, in addition to the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization. There has been a marked increase in the number of member countries supplying the United Nations with data on fall-out levels. I think we can be proud of the results that have followed from the initiative taken in 1959.

In addition we have made it perfectly clear for a long time that the Canadian Government is opposed to nuclear tests of any kind. That was done in order that there would be no misunderstanding and that every country would know exactly where we stood. We see no reason for Canada to change that policy.

U.S. Test Resumption

In the present situation, with the Soviet Union conducting these tests in the way it has been, there can be no doubt that the responsibility for this backward step must be placed at their door. The United States has said that it now proposes to carry out tests. I think in fairness every . . . Member of the Committee would agree with me that the United States could not sit by indefinitely while the Russians were proceeding with their tests; but naturally we regret that it has been deemed necessary for the United States to announce the resumption of tests at this time. Canada on this problem will endeavour to further an agreement banning tests. That may not be an objective easily reached, but this is the target at which we will be aiming.

Having dealt with nuclear testing, I turn now to the situation in Berlin and Germany. I am sure all . . . Members of the Committee and the Canadian people generally will join with me in supporting the clear-cut, analytical and statesman-like speech made by the Prime Minister of Canada in Winnipeg on September 1. I see by the press that the Leader of the Opposition has said he agrees with the attitude adopted in that speech by our Prime Minister. It would be tantamount to painting the lily for me to attempt today to go over the same ground which was covered by the Prime Minister on that occasion. I merely point out that for many months there have been warnings by the Soviet Union that there would be a

peace treaty signed with East Germany and there have been various threats, not all confined to one side, incidentally.

Uselessness of Threats

Threats do not obtain very good results. Perhaps this is one of the ways in which the Leaders of the Soviet Union misunderstand the people on the Western side. The Soviet cannot obtain results by threatening the Canadians, the British, the people of the United States or other Western nations. We have been threatened before, and have met those threats with the proper action. That is the reason we are in active business in the world today. We do not back down in the face of threats.

There is an election campaign under way in West Germany which tends to add to the confusion with respect to the situation in Berlin. Voting takes place on September 17, ten days from now. The leader of the main opposition party is the Mayor of West Berlin. I suppose, knowing elections as we do, we might have expected that there would be a great many statements made which might not have been made the day after the election.

I also draw attention to the flood of refugees from East Germany into West Germany. This is a very significant factor. It shows more clearly than a million words could do what the people in East Germany think of the regime in that country. Of course it has had a very damaging effect on the image of Communism which is being portrayed to other nations of the world.

Kennedy on Berlin

Let me say a word also about President Kennedy's stand on Berlin. A few weeks ago he made a speech . . . in which he set out the position on which the Western world would stand. I think it was wise to do that in order that there could be no misunderstandings, no miscalculations, as are supposed to have happened in the case of both the First and Second World Wars. He went further and said that the United States was willing and anxious to enter into negotiations about this whole question, and that too was very wise. Our own Prime Minister has said the same thing and has stressed the need for negotiations. At one stage or another all parties have said that there must be negotiations in an attempt to iron out this difficult problem.

Our policy today on Berlin and Germany is that an attempt must be made to settle it around the table. There are many channels and methods for exploring with the Soviet Union possible grounds of agreement. Partly to this end, the foreign ministers of the three major Western powers and of West Germany will be meeting in Washington on September 14, one week from today, to discuss further the steps which may be taken to reach a satisfactory agreement with the Soviet Union. Similarly, consultations will continue in the North Atlantic Council—and there have been many consultations in that Council during the last few weeks—about peaceful solutions to this dangerous problem in accordance with the United Nations charter.

Through these discussions with our allies and in negotiations with the Soviet Union, it is hoped that it will be possible to reach an honourable accommodation with the Soviet. Canada certainly will do everything in her power to help bring about negotiations, and will do her part to see that they are brought to a successful conclusion.

NATO and the Crisis

The third material factor with which I wish to deal briefly is the position of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Today I would think there are not very many Canadians who believe that NATO is superfluous, and that it does not have a very important part to play in the world situation. So often it is forgotten that this is a defensive alliance. It was not set up for purposes of aggression. We know that the countries of that alliance do not believe in aggression. It was set up to defend Western Europe and the North Atlantic area. It is so important that that organization be kept strong. . . .

In recent months discussions in the NATO Council have greatly improved, and I am glad to be able to announce that on Monday next we shall have in Canada Mr. Dirk U. Stikker, the distinguished Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He will be here for a two-day conference with Canadian ministers, and this will give us an opportunity to review the whole NATO situation. Mr. Stikker took on this difficult post just a few months ago; he has been making a great success of that work, and we shall welcome him very warmly when he pays his first visit to Canada.

I think Canada must state once again that she believes in the equality of membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. There is always the danger of the bigger nations trying to set up a sort of executive or control body. A few months ago there was concern over a possible three-nation executive, a three-nation triumvirate directing NATO. Now, with the Berlin crisis, West Germany has been taking part in the various discussions on Berlin with the United States, the United Kingdom and France. I think we must take care to see that there is not a four-power group assuming executive powers in the organization.

At the last meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty foreign ministers, we were very pleased to find that there was practically unanimous opinion that there was no incompatibility in the member nations of NATO taking independent stands in the United Nations, particularly on peace-keeping activities of the United Nations and on appeals to world opinion. Canada has never believed that membership in NATO should restrict her activities in the United Nations.

Disarmament

A fourth material factor today is the question of disarmament. . . Canada was a member of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee which was torpedoed by the five Communist members in June of last year. Two months later, with the United States, we were able to bring the question before the Disarmament Commission

of the United Nations and to obtain a unanimous resolution there that negotiations should be resumed. Subsequently we brought in a resolution at the United Nations General Assembly last fall, which was designed to help get negotiations under way again. That resolution was co-sponsored by 18 other nations.

During their meeting in London this spring, the prime ministers of the Commonwealth issued a very significant statement on the question of disarmament. This was particularly helpful because of the membership of the Commonwealth. The prime ministers came from practically every continent and they had varying opinions. They did not agree on all things. But on this statement on disarmament they were unanimous and issued a communique in respect thereof. I think in the days ahead as work proceeds on disarmament this Commonwealth resolution will be of great importance.

At the session of the United Nations which ran over into the spring of 1961, it was finally agreed that the problem of disarmament and all pending proposals relating to it, which included the Canadian resolution, would be stood over until the session of the General Assembly in the fall of this year. In addition the United States and the Soviet Union agreed that they would sit down and try to work out a negotiating group, as well as general principles for negotiations, on the question of disarmament.

Since the spring there have been discussions between the representatives of these two great powers. Canada has throughout warmly approved this attempt to reach agreement on a suitable forum for resuming disarmament negotiations and a satisfactory set of directives to guide the negotiators. We have been kept closely in touch with all that has gone on at each of the meetings, and here again the United States has made a real attempt to devise a satisfactory basis. It has been flexible in its approach during these two-nation discussions.

The talks, of course, have been confidential and it is not possible to reveal the substance of the matters discussed. While they have not achieved their goal, the differences between the two sides have been clarified. Yesterday the United States and the Soviet Union were meeting in New York on this question of disarmament.

The last few days . . . have seen barely concealed threats which, as I have said, we must meet squarely. This situation, however, does not mean that we should downgrade our efforts to further the cause of disarmament. On the contrary far-reaching measures on disarmament are now more vital than ever if we are to avoid even sharper East-West conflicts in a world which daily sees the development of more frightening weapons. We must recognize clearly that until a realistic basis for negotiation is established, we will continue to run the most dangerous risk of all, the risk of nuclear war.

During the past months Canada has taken an active part in the drafting of a new Western disarmament plan. Throughout this period the United States and the other countries which represented the West on the Ten-Nation Committee have been in close consultation. The other members of the Western alliance who were not on the Committee have also had an opportunity to express their views

on the new plan. The contents of this plan cannot be revealed at this time, but it does constitute a significant improvement over previous Western proposals. We have been represented during these discussions by Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, who has played a very large part in the field of disarmament for a long time and who, I suggest, has no peer anywhere in the world in this particular field.

Many of our suggestions have been accepted in the working out of this new plan. A great deal of effort has been put into trying to meet the desires expressed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference to ensure the maximum amount of disarmament in the shortest possible time. Full consideration has already been given to the reasonable Soviet proposals.

This new Western plan will be put forward for negotiation, and not on a "take it or leave it" basis. The Western powers are willing to take into account any further suggestions the Soviet Union may have, provided they reflect a genuine willingness to arrive at a realistic and properly safeguarded disarmament programme.

At the session of the General Assembly which opens on September 19, Canada will work for the endorsement of this new Western plan by the widest possible number of states and we will do our best to ensure that any negotiating body which may be agreed upon will have close relationship with the United Nations. We believe that the most important objective in the field of disarmament is to get negotiations started again just as quickly as possible.

Attitude of Unaligned Nations

Then, I should like to say a few words about the unaligned nations' conference which met over the week end in Belgrade. There you had 25 neutral nations, some of whom were not very friendly towards the West, if one can judge by their actions in recent years. The representatives of these nations came from various continents to try to work out some plan to help reduce tension in the world. I grant that a good deal of time was spent in attacking the question of colonialism and issues which affected particular nations. I believe that the press reports of the meetings of these unaligned countries have not done justice to the significance of their reaction to the questions of Berlin and the resumption of nuclear testing. The dispatch which came out during that conference after the Soviet announcement that nuclear tests would be resumed is contained in one of our newspapers under this heading: "Neutrals Rap A-Testing; Urge Berlin Talks".

It is very important that that should have been the reaction in Belgrade. I think, for example, that the statements made by Prime Minister Nehru have been and will be very helpful in bringing about some solution of these terrible problems. I learned the hard way at the United Nations, when dealing with our resolution on disarmament last year, that there are a good many countries which will not stand up and be counted for fear of antagonizing the United States. There are a great many others who will not stand up and be counted for fear of antagonizing

the Soviet Union. As I say, these neutral countries do not like to take a stand if it can possibly be avoided, yet we have witnessed the sharp reaction of these 25 neutral nations to the resumption of testing by the Soviet Union and also to the question of Berlin.

Another important factor in the present situation is the attitude of the new nations. We are living in an era in which there has been a greater expansion of freedom, a greater launching of new nations, than at any other time in history. From Asia and in Africa the young leaders of these new nations are coming over to New York, to the United Nations, and are taking their part in the deliberations. They are vitally interested in building up their own countries. They have no use whatever for the cold war because they are so busy and have so many problems of their own. They do not want to be bothered with the cold war. They know that if the cold war ever gets hot they will get little economic assistance from either the Western world or the Communist world. These new nations have an important part to play in the world today. I believe that their opinion as expressed in the United Nations in the next few weeks may have a good deal to do in bringing about a reduction of tension and in putting pressure behind the great powers for a settlement of these problems.

The new nations are all extremely sensitive on the question of colonialism. They have an emotional reaction when that question is under debate and this reaction is understandable. We would have had the same reaction perhaps a hundred years ago. The Soviet never loses an opportunity to try to play upon and to take advantage of that reaction. Last year they introduced a resolution attacking the so-called colonial powers, demanding that all colonies be freed before the end of 1961, and insisting on target dates being set for each country. I do not doubt that they will be back at that same performance in the next session of the General Assembly.

Soviet Hypocrisy on Colonialism

However, this is one field in which the Commonwealth does not need to take any advice or any criticism from the Soviet Union. Last year our own Prime Minister spiked that attack in the United Nations by his great speech in the opening days of the session when he pointed out the situation in such countries as Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. I may say that one is amazed at the nerve of the Soviet representatives in coming to New York and talking about colonialism and the sins of the colonial powers. I marvel that they have the gall to take that position. However, certainly in this particular field the Commonwealth in our own time in recent years—and I am thinking of 1961 and 1962—has been and is showing perhaps the greatest statesmanship that has ever been shown by a great power in this world. Tanganyika is being launched on December 9, and The West Indies Federation next year. Shortly after that probably Uganda and Kenya will be launched. These latter two may come in with Tanganyika to form a federation in Eastern Africa. Other colonies under the British flag are to get independent government

in the same way at the earliest possible date and just as quickly as trained leaders can be provided for those countries. We may have some extremely interesting discussions on this question of colonialism during the coming session of the United Nations.

Finally, may I say this. The special material factor in the world today is the United Nations and in particular the session which commences later this month. I have no doubt that nuclear tests and the question of Berlin will be discussed during that session as well as many other issues with which I shall deal later on in this debate on the estimates. We must never forget that the United Nations is the best place we have in which to focus world opinion. The big question in my mind is this. Have the Soviet Union gone so far that they are now prepared to ignore world opinion? Hitherto they have been playing up to other nations and trying to get support from other nations all over the world just as the United States has been doing. In their statement announcing that they were going to have nuclear tests, they actually said this was a great movement to help peace and they appealed to the uncommitted nations on that basis. How they could justify that argument I do not know either. However, if they have decided to ignore world opinion, we are in for extremely serious trouble; there can be no mistake about that fact. Let us hope that the leaders of that great country will be sensitive to world opinion, and that they will not simply ignore it and decide to go their own way seeking world domination.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, it is more than ever vital that Canada support the United Nations. This is no time for belittling that world organization. Some people say, "Oh, look at the mess it has made in the Congo". May I say this. Without the United Nations in the Congo there would have been blood feuds there and tribal wars, with thousands and thousands of people slaughtered during the whole of last year. This situation probably would have spread to adjoining areas. The situation would have been disastrous and might well have brought on a world war. The United Nations moved in without any precedent to follow, without trained personnel to do the job. They moved in or recruited a United Nations force and today there is a government in the Congo. They are having many troubles. They do not function as efficiently as does the Canadian Government, I admit. Of course, it would be difficult for any other government to do that. However, they have a government and I believe that the problems are going to be worked out as a result of the leadership and the action of the United Nations. I am sure we are all proud that Canada has played such a significant part in the Congo and that we are one of the three European and North Atlantic countries serving on the Congo committee.

The United Nations today is the main hope of mankind. If it grows and succeeds, there will be world order. If it fails, there will be world destruction. That is the choice. I would hope that all Canadians will rally behind the United Nations at this time as they have never done before, although our people have always been supporters of that body.

In conclusion, I repeat what I said at the beginning. This House of Commons is meeting in a time of deep crisis. In times such as these a nation shows its calibre. Canada has done so on more than one occasion. We remember Canada in the first war. We remember Canada in the second war, the June day 21 years ago, when France was falling and when our then Minister of Defence was killed in a terrible air crash. It looked as though the United Kingdom would be invaded. I do not believe that in my lifetime there has ever been a darker day than that particular Monday. But no Canadian Member of Parliament had a thought in his head that there was going to be any surrender, that we were not going to face that situation and were going to win through. I know that Canada will show her calibre and her mettle in these present trying times.

The road ahead will be hard. Perhaps we have had enough of the soft life anyway. But the road ahead is certainly going to be hard and there will be tension for a long, long time. We might just as well face that fact. From Canadians courage will be required, both physical and moral, and sacrifice; and I believe above all, a return to our deep abiding fundamental faiths. If we face this challenge we will win through and the result may very well be to make our nation one of the leading nations of the world.

Canada and West Berlin

Addressing the House of Commons in Committee of Supply on September 11, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said, in part:

. . . I thank the Leader of the Opposition for the contribution he made in answering some myths that have achieved widespread circulation during recent weeks. One of them is that Berlin is a crisis that propaganda built, a view expressed by one or more journalists or pundits in various parts of Canada. The other is that Canadians are the victims of propaganda to make them believe there is a crisis over Berlin. The Leader of the Opposition dealt effectively with those who hold that view. In his attitude . . . they gave an indication of the seriousness with which they view the international situation, and the need of each and every one of us to make the best contribution possible without regard to political considerations. . . .

My opinion, and I think the attitude of the House, has been that this is an hour which demands moral strength and courage. Panic is the refuge of weakness. Confidence can be a weapon of peace. Communism breeds on fear and weakness. When I hear criticism of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, I sometimes wonder whether those who criticize realize that if it had not been for the defensive strength of NATO we might very well not be here today. That is how important NATO has been as a defensive organization, and how necessary it is today.

The ideals of democracy and peace in my opinion can best be served at this hour by showing the Kremlin that we will not sit back and allow the world in which we believe to be swept aside by the acceptance of those things that deny every principle of freedom for which we stand. We must at the same time speak words of measured carefulness so that nothing will be said which will add to the fires which today are burning.

. . . In the past two days the House has maintained that principle, that each and all of us have to speak and must speak our views. That is the essence of democracy. Some of us will have to go back on some of the views that we have expressed in the past. That is of the essence of democracy too. Though I do not often do so, I speak now of a colleague, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and of the contribution he has made since assuming that office, a contribution outstanding and worthy of the sacrifice made by those of his generation who served with him in the first war. He believed in the United Nations, and in the United Nations and outside he built a structure of peace with disarmament. He carried the fight in the United Nations and at Geneva. That is why his speech the other day to me carried the conviction that comes from one who is speaking with the experience that he has had.

No Retreat from Idealism

I see that some say he retreated. There is no retreat when one acknowledges that the idealism that he has expressed has not been accepted, and has been interpreted by the Kremlin and those associated with the Kremlin as a sign of weakness rather than of greatness. Some say he is too idealistic. Idealism has its place . . . and if the free world sacrifices its idealism to godless materialism there will be little to choose between Communism and democracy in 50 years, whatever the result may be of the world contest. With all his heart, with all his devotion to the principle of disarmament, and with all his hopefulness that the clouds on the international horizon would be dissipated, in the light of recognition of the terrible danger of a nuclear war he told the House that we in the free world were on the threshold of potential world disaster.

That causes us to re-examine some of the principles of Canada's foreign policy which, in the light of the discussions that have taken place during this debate, indicate an area of agreement between the Government and the Opposition, with the Opposition having at all times not only the right but the duty to point out, while agreeing with the objectives, what changes should be made that would be beneficial.

Canada's Policy Summarized

Canada's foreign policy can be summed up in three short paragraphs: First, continuing support for a strong and effective United Nations without which peace cannot be achieved, while recognizing that changes in the Charter . . . ought to be made in the light of the experience since 1945. Second, the need of a strong

and effective North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with which I will deal later. Finally, and I speak now for the Government in this regard, we believe in the extension and development of a strong Commonwealth of Nations, believing that no other association throughout the world has a greater influence for good. Indeed, the adherence by its members to its principles, though unwritten, denies the acceptance of Communism.

The position we are in today, and when I say this I speak of the attitude of some Canadians and others, is brought about as a result of the process of confusion and propaganda which is of the essence of Communist philosophy. The Communists deceive people into believing that the existing crisis was created by other nations.

There is no disagreement between the Government and the Opposition . . . that the crisis was created by Khrushchov for his own purposes, just as he has created crises throughout the years. If it is not Korea, it is Vietnam. If it is not Vietnam, it is Berlin, and so on. There is no crisis of our making in East Berlin. We have not stirred up any crisis. Some say to me: "How can Canada consider doing anything else but bending the knee to Khrushchov over a paltry city of 2.5 million?" I quite understand the sentimental and emotional plea behind that. The sacrifice of 100,000 Canadians cannot but bring that emotional reaction if the broader situation is not examined.

This is a larger question than West Berlin, a greater problem than its people. There is the pledged word of the Western nations that the people of West Berlin will not be sacrificed, their freedom will not be destroyed; that the rights of access into West Berlin shall not be discontinued. Berlin has become the tangible symbol of a global difference between Communism and the forces of freedom. The U.S.S.R. would endeavour to restrict the problem to a divided Berlin. Berlin is more than an isolated outpost. Khrushchov knows that he has already sealed off ingress and egress to West Berlin from East Berlin. He has done that because he realized that the outcome in connection with Berlin will determine, in a considerable measure, the future of freedom everywhere in the world.

When one walks in the streets of West Berlin it is difficult to realize that to thinking people everywhere in the world this small island, as it were, surrounded by Communism, represents to the free world, as it represents to the Communist world, the axis of the struggle as between Communism and freedom. It is not a question of the reunification of Germany, as was mentioned here this morning. We are not dealing with that question. We are dealing with the pledged word of the free world. If we ever get the reputation amongst the uncommitted nations of the world that are standing with us that our word, under seal, means no more than a passing fancy, then indeed will Khrushchov have won the greatest victory Communism has ever achieved.

One has to follow the course he has taken since the adjournment of the House, and it has been an interesting course. From time to time he has spoken the soft, sweet words of peace. These were followed by threats as to what would happen.

One moment he is the smiling Khrushchov; the next moment he is engaged in his terror campaign. It is difficult to understand why he chose a time just before the Belgrade Conference opened to announce the resumption of his nuclear testing programme. Perhaps his purpose was to make the neutrals fearful that if they were critical of the U.S.S.R. they would be in danger. Why did he take that course? Well, he must have been preparing for some time because we were told today, I believe, that the fifth and sixth atomic explosions had occurred. Is he about to announce the production of an anti-missile missile following a short period of testing?

It is interesting to note that some of those who speak the loudest regarding the stand of Canada and the free world have been so silent in their condemnation of Khrushchov and the stand he has taken followed by his action regarding nuclear testing. He has placed the lives of people everywhere in the world in jeopardy. He has done so cynically. He said his purpose was, in effect, to let the people of the world realize their position and their danger. I find it difficult to understand, as did the Secretary of State for External Affairs, why the Belgrade Conference did not make some outstanding declarations on this subject. I find it difficult to understand how they reacted so tepidly to Khrushchov's gross contempt of human safety.

The United States is now proceeding with testing. I have my own views in this regard. I can only say one thing. I hope that no action will be taken by any government belonging to the NATO organization without consultation in advance of that action. I realize that, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs has pointed out, they could take no other course. It is not for me to say that one would have hoped that having delayed for three years during the moratorium, a delay of the same number of weeks might have been helpful in the mobilization of world opinion.

What is Khrushchov's attitude? I am often told that if we could only try and be reasonable, how different things would be. Was there anything unreasonable in the request made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States that there be no testing in the atmosphere? Testing in the atmosphere, the cause of the deleterious nature of fall-out, should have been the last thing undertaken. There could have been tests underground. Mr. Khrushchov declared on Saturday that nuclear testing could be ended only by Western acceptance of Soviet proposals for a German peace treaty and complete disarmament. What association is there between nuclear testing and a German peace treaty?

For the last year and a half the Secretary of State for External Affairs has been doing everything possible, as I said a moment ago, to bring about international agreement on disarmament. The Leader of the Opposition pointed out there were 300 or so meetings held in Geneva. There was hope. I remember the last time I talked to Prime Minister Macmillan. He said: "I think we are going to secure a continuing moratorium and indeed an agreement on testing". If we

had been able to achieve that, we would have gone a long way, because we would have established that in this narrow field, inspection and control would operate in an experimental stage as a preparation for the larger field of disarmament whenever disarmament comes.

Mr. Khrushchov called on the United States and Great Britain to meet in settling the main problems of our times, general and complete disarmament. He said: "Let us seek seriously, in good faith, a solution of the question of concluding a German peace treaty so as to arrest in good time the sliding of states into the inferno of a rocket nuclear war". In other words, "I believe in negotiation", says Mr. Khrushchov. He says: "I will keep what I have and then I will take what you have or part of it". That is not the principle of negotiation.

What has his attitude been since last July, when the House last met? He has been moving to higher and more aggressive peaks of threat and intimidation week by week. It is very interesting to read the Communist manifesto. I am not going into details with regard thereto, but I suggest to Hon. Members that they read the text of the Soviet Party's draft programme for the next 20 years. Hitler took 1,000 pages in "Mein Kampf". Khrushchov takes less than 50 pages, and he places before the world the blueprint of the architect, in which he builds a house for all mankind, with the U.S.S.R. having the only key to the premises.

Cold Soviet Ruthlessness

It is well to read what he says. It reveals the cold ruthlessness that is apparent in the breaking of his nation's word by the resumption of tests. Today one Hon. Member said this is not a contest between capitalism and socialism. I immediately rise to say that in so far as Communism is concerned it would bring about all its changes by revolution, infiltration and the destruction of the will to resist. This is what the Soviet Party's draft programme says:

The great October socialist revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, the era of the downfall of capitalism and the establishment of Communism. Socialism has triumphed in the Soviet Union and has achieved decisive victories in the people's democracies; socialism has become a cause of practical significance to hundreds of millions of people, and the bearer of the revolutionary movement of the working class throughout the world.

Then it goes on to say:

The socialist revolution in European and Asian countries has resulted in the establishment of the world socialist system. A powerful wave of national liberation revolutions is sweeping away the colonial system of imperialism.

One does not have to sort out these passages:

The victorious workers and peasants lacked knowledge of state administration and the experience necessary for the construction of a new society. The difficulties of socialist construction were greatly increased by the fact that for almost 30 years the U.S.S.R. was the world's only socialist state, and was subjected to incisive attacks by the hostile capitalist environment.

Then it says again:

Socialism has done away forever with the supremacy of private ownership of the means of production, that source of the division of society into antagonistic classes. Socialist owner-

ship of the means of production has become the solid economic foundation of society. Unlimited opportunities have been afforded for the development of the productive forces.

Then it also says:

Under the leadership of Lenin it worked out a plan for the radical transformation of the country, for the construction of socialism. On the basis of a thorough scientific analysis, Lenin elaborated the policy of the proletarian state for the entire period of transition from capitalism to socialism. He evolved the new economic policy (NEP), designed to bring about the victory of socialism.

And so Khrushchov goes on. He says that within this generation the Kremlin will have succeeded everywhere in the world in bringing about the changes that are set out in that manifesto. He also indicates that coexistence means the acceptance by the free world of the will of the Communist world.

I think all of us are agreed as to the seriousness of the events of recent days. What should be done? There have been a number of suggestions made, all of them helpful. . . I am going to say something regarding the possibility of the United Nations having a larger place in an endeavour to bring about a settlement of this problem.

What Can and Cannot be Done

There are some things the United Nations can do; there are others it cannot do. The United Nations is limited by the fact that Berlin is part of the peace settlement with Germany and is therefore, under the Charter, reserved for consideration by the victorious powers. However, if the four powers decide they would like the United Nations to play a part, then there are roles the United Nations can play. There is the question of safeguarding the maintenance of peace; and where the peace is threatened, if the majority of the United Nations decide that this is being done by the U.S.S.R. or by any other nation, the matter could be brought before the United Nations. Mr. Khrushchov said in his interview with Mr. Sulzberger of the *New York Times* that he is not averse to United Nations discussions if the Big Four agree.

Various suggestions have been made. One is that the whole of the city of Berlin could be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations, with access guaranteed by a UN force. There have been suggestions that the United Nations should be moved from New York to Berlin. Speaking for myself, I may say that suggestion has no appeal. The suggestion has been made by Senator Mansfield to which reference was made by the Leader of the Opposition. Other suggestions have also been made.

I think the time has come when consideration might be given—and the United Nations might give consideration thereto—to the internationalizing of the city of Berlin under the United Nations, with its status to continue under United Nations presence. I realize that this suggestion would not receive the support of Mr. Khrushchov. However, it at least would bring about a step forward in the assurance that, if negotiation failed, the United Nations would have something to which it could give its attention. It would require uncontrolled access by the West.

It would also require a willingness on the part of the four powers to agree.

Someone has said that matters like this should not be discussed in advance of election campaigns in other parts of the world. I believe this is a serious enough matter that it should be discussed, if only for the purpose of directing the attention of mankind to a possible solution before it becomes too late to do so. . . . Canada, being one of the smaller nations, a member of NATO and of NORAD, with its record of sacrifice it has a right and a responsibility to place its views before mankind. After all, if the decision is left to four nations, without any suggestions having come from the smaller nations, the moral responsibility will rest on the governments of the smaller nations for having failed to advance their views. . . .

The possibility of developing a role for the United Nations as a means of achieving a solution to the Berlin problem must necessarily be carefully examined. In the past the United Nations has made notable contributions to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

In point of fact the potentialities of the United Nations in this connection have not been ignored. This suggestion on my part regarding the United Nations is not new. I would point out that on March 19, 1959, in answer to a question by the Leader of the Opposition in which he inquired of me whether I would give a report about the conversations that had just been completed with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom . . . I stated as follows:

Our talks were largely in the nature of an exchange of information and a review of the German and Berlin problems and of the various proposals for a settlement of those problems now under study in Western capitals and in NATO. I should emphasize that neither Mr. Macmillan nor I attempted to crystallize any British or Canadian position on specific questions under discussion. However, I might add that it is my belief that the United Nations might play some significant role in the solution of the Berlin problem, and that this phase deserves further and more careful study. I think it would be generally agreed that it was clear there was no essential difference in the British and Canadian assessments of the world situation or in the basic aims and policies of our two countries with regard to the complex questions of Germany, Berlin and European security.

I do not think I can add anything more to what I have said. I know the Leader of the Opposition, with his great experience in these matters, will realize that I can go no further than the outline I have just given the House.

At that time the Leader of the Opposition said this:

It is particularly gratifying to hear the Prime Minister say that there may be a way in which the United Nations can, in due course, play a part in this Berlin situation in a manner which would be helpful to peace and security.

Then, speaking in the House on April 7, 1959:

By way of contributing to this process of clarification Canada offered a few suggestions concerning the problem of Berlin.

That reference is to clarification of the joint NATO viewpoint arising from the NATO Ministerial Meeting which was then taking place in Washington and at which the then Minister of National Defence, Hon. George Pearkes . . . represented Canada. I continued:

In the Canadian view, no agreement can be acceptable to the West which places in jeopardy the security of West Berlin or the freedom of its citizens.

That view was expressed two and a half years ago. I continued:

It is also the Canadian view that the NATO countries could not accept a solution which

might endanger the ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the other countries of Western Europe.

Since then, from time to time, representations have been made. Indeed, I might return to the words of General Pearkes when, reporting on the Conference on April 8, 1959, he said this:

It is unnecessary for me to elaborate on what the Prime Minister has said, though I would call attention to the statement he made about the suggestion which was advanced by the Canadian delegation that in some manner the United Nations might be able to assist in the solution of the Berlin problem.

Later he stated:

Further study has been given to the possibility of the United Nations playing some part, and suggestions were made at the meeting as to how the United Nations might contribute something to the solution of the problem. I pointed out that we in Canada were anxious that consideration be given to ways by which the present arrangements over Berlin could be strengthened, either by supplementary or substitute arrangements. I pointed out that the Prime Minister had made his statement as of March 19, and then I went on to say that I would doubt if the United Nations could play a useful part unless a four power agreement had first been reached. I suggested that a settlement involving the United Nations need not be weaker, and conceivably might be more stable, than the present position in which the powers are now in Berlin by right of conquest. Although the effective introduction of the United Nations into the Berlin situation could probably be accomplished only through the agreement of the four powers, it could serve to engage the interest of other governments in the freedom and independence of Berlin in a way which no agreement reached solely among the occupying powers could do. Accordingly I suggested it would be worthwhile for the permanent council to study the possibilities of a role for the United Nations in the application of a solution to the Berlin problem, and an assurance was given that a full study would be made by the permanent council of the suggestions which were put forward.

I would also point out that there was an occasion when the United Nations did endeavour to be of some assistance in connection with Berlin, but it was not very successful. That had to do with the committee of the United Nations which was set up some 10 years ago.

On September 1, I stated: "The Charter of the United Nations declares the primary purpose of the United Nations to be the maintenance of international peace and security. It must be ready to make use of the United Nations". . . . There are a number of complicating factors, not the least of which is the question of the timing of any United Nations involvement.

The United Nations could, to begin with, exercise the function of promotor of an agreement on the Berlin problem by providing a focus for world opinion, which could have the effect of impelling the powers directly concerned to settle their differences by negotiation. Second, the United Nations could, if the powers concerned could be persuaded to agree, act in various roles as observer to verify that any new agreement reached was being fully implemented in accordance with its provision. Third, the United Nations could be assigned the more difficult task of operating an international regime in Berlin.

The problem is one of selecting the role which is most likely to contribute to the settlement of the Berlin problem in particular circumstances. This means essentially that the role of the United Nations must be related to developments in negotiations toward a settlement. The four powers have primary responsibility in

Berlin, and must first enter into direct negotiations. There are some indications at the moment that there is a reasonable prospect of there being negotiations. When I speak of a reasonable prospect, I am not speaking in anticipation of possible success, in view of Mr. Khrushchov's intrinsic position. If direct negotiations succeed, might there be a possibility of providing a role for the United Nations, perhaps as guarantor of the agreement reached?

It is important to remember that the effective introduction of the United Nations into Berlin could only be done by agreement of all the four powers. I need not say that this may not be easily achieved. Whatever the difficulty might be, I think the little powers and other nations to be affected by the outcome of the Berlin problem have a right to an opportunity to be heard and to place their views clearly before a forum of most of the nations on earth. Furthermore, I can think of the possibility of the United Nations role being that of an observer in the city, or a supervisor on the access routes. Consideration of this possibility might facilitate negotiations and, if the idea were implemented, it might provide a stabilizing element in what is bound to remain a sensitive area throughout the years.

Those in general are some of the suggestions that I place before the House in regard to this question. The particulars of others are so sensitive in detail, if I may use that word again, they cannot be brought before the House, much as I would like to do so. . .

The Voice of Neutrality

Over and over again we listen to Khrushchov babbling about imperialism and colonialism, picturing himself, the leader of Communism, as the exponent of freedom for peoples who are under domination. The Belgrade Conference made a number of recommendations and suggestions, among which are the following:

Imperialism is weakening. Colonial empires and other forms of foreign oppression of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are gradually disappearing from the stage of history. . . In the same way, the peoples of Latin America are continuing to make an increasingly effective contribution to the improvement of international relations.

This article then continues as follows:

All this accelerates the end of the epoch of foreign oppression of peoples, but also makes peaceful co-operation among peoples, based on the principles of independence and equal rights, an essential condition for their freedom and progress.

Further on in this article appears the following statement:

The participants in the Conference solemnly reaffirm their support to the "declaration of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples," adopted at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and recommend the immediate unconditional, total and final abolition of colonialism and imperialist domination in all its forms and manifestations.

A little later on they again reiterate this. I am surprised they do not include Eastern Europe.

I recognize that there are many who would say that is something which should not be dealt with. Mr. Khrushchov unilaterally wants to set aside agreements entered into with regard to Berlin which were part of a general settlement between

the victorious and the vanquished. I should like to see the United Nations given an opportunity of declaring its opposition to the type of imperialism which he has placed upon one hundred million people not only in Eastern Europe but in other parts of the world.

When the Belgrade nations declared their belief in the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, and the free determination of the forms and methods of their economic, social and cultural development, I should like very much to have seen that declaration include the U.S.S.R. Why it was not included I have no idea. But there is a field in which I think we in the free world, in the United Nations, could place in proper perspective the arguments advanced by Khrushchov in this regard. Indeed I regard a stand such as this as one that would do much good, although I know there are others who say we must leave that alone. Why should the free world always be on the defensive? Unfortunately, because of our desire for peace, many of the things which ought to have been said have not been said. While we debate that stand in the interest of the maintenance of peace, Khrushchov continues to push forward inch by inch and mile by mile all over the world.

NATO Problems

I am going to conclude by saying something about NATO. I think that by his threats and recriminations in the last few months Mr. Khrushchov has done much to bring about greater unity in NATO than ever before. I pointed out earlier, as did the Leader of the Opposition, that the countries in NATO are equals and that there is need of full and complete consultation. I repeat what I said earlier. I hope that never again will one of the member nations of NATO act without consultation with the other members of NATO.

The Leader of the Opposition was one of the Committee of Three in 1956. At that time responsibility was given to that Committee to consider ways and means of putting principles about consultation into practice. That report, which still serves as a useful reference document on the problem of consultation, recognized the difficulties when it stated in Paragraph 17:

North Atlantic political and economic co-operation, however, let alone unity, will not be brought about in a day or by a declaration, but by creating over the years and through a whole series of national acts and policies, the habits and traditions and precedents for such co-operation and unity. The process will be a slow and gradual one at best; slower than we might wish. We can be satisfied if it is steady and sure.

Then, in Paragraph 40 we find the following:

One of those limitations is the hard fact that ultimate responsibility for decision and action still rests on national governments.

Canada Insists on Consultation

The Canadian Government has consistently recognized the importance of consultation and the process of co-ordination in the alliance in the interests of greater unity. It has consistently urged that the alliance should adapt its machinery to changed circumstances and I have expressed the view that this can be accom-

plished within the existing framework of NATO. We believe that NATO's unity and strength derive from and will continue to derive in a large measure from a principle of equality of membership. Consequently we have opposed the formation of political blocs or directorates within the alliance which can only have the effect of weakening its unity and purpose by establishing some members in a preferred or dominant position in relation to the others.

When I was in Europe in November 1958, I was able to make Canada's views clear to members of NATO at that time. It was almost simultaneous with the suggestion that a triumvirate should be set up. I said we would not accept it.

We have also urged that in its review of long-term planning NATO should review the principles of consultation with a view to better co-ordination of allied policies. Recognition was given to these principles at the last meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers in Oslo, attended by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the first time, when agreement was reached on the main objectives which are to guide consultations and co-ordination of policies in NATO. The most important of these principles is "to achieve a common policy on subjects of direct concern to the alliance as a whole". Progress is being made. In these critical days, the NATO Council is meeting regularly through its permanent representatives to fulfil its responsibilities but there is still room for improvement. I think I will say no more on that.

I think I ought to point out that, while the Committee of which the Leader of the Opposition was a member made certain recommendations and some changes have taken place, as yet we have not arrived at that point where consultation is as complete as I would like to see it. . . .

If we could only plan internationally to meet all of the changes of attitude and the circuitous courses followed by Mr. Khrushchov, things would be much simpler. The Leader of the Opposition asked whether there was any planning, any consultation regarding the sealing off, or any anticipation of the sealing off of ingress and egress between East Berlin and West Berlin. I frankly tell you I do not think that was anticipated. However—and I am answering him in this regard—there is planning and consultation to cover potential emergencies as they may arise with respect to Western rights and responsibilities in Berlin. I cannot, of course, disclose what action NATO governments propose to take if the Soviet Government or the East Germans attempt to block off access to Berlin. It would, however, be a mistake to imply that on this vital matter Western interests are dependent on improvisation at the time of or after the time of the event. The occupying powers, specifically the United States, the United Kingdom and France, have special responsibilities to ensure maintenance of access for their troops stationed in Berlin, and for their supplies. Under the North Atlantic Treaty and subsequent declarations of the NATO Council, all members have certain responsibilities in respect of Berlin.

. . . I can tell the House that, at the last NATO meeting in Oslo, Canada took a leading part in urging the necessity of effective defence consultation on plans to

meet contingencies which might arise in the Berlin situation. The United Kingdom, the United States and France are keeping the other members of NATO regularly informed of progress in their planning against various contingencies which are seen as possibly arising over Berlin, and the Government of Canada will continue to ensure that there is no slackening in the effectiveness of this consultation and planning. . . .

. . . Communism does not understand any other principle than power. Communism does not believe in an immortal being who determines the course of mankind, even though sometimes taking generations to do so. We do, and if we do our part now without permitting ourselves to be intimidated, I think there is a possibility that we shall be laying the foundations for a new relationship between the Communist world and the world of freedom, a relationship which cannot be hoped to be attained if we capitulate to the degree Khrushchov asks us to. If we give up our principles, what have we to live for in the years ahead?

I remember that, in the dark days of 1917, Quiller-Couch wrote a novel about two men who opposed one another, one of whom believed in the things of the spirit and the other of whom ridiculed such beliefs. The one who believed in the things of the spirit gave up his principles in order to defeat his opponent. He did. He won and when he had achieved victory there was no difference between him in his victory and his opponent if he had been successful.

I know there are some who say that they think the things of the spirit should not be considered. We are right in the stand we are taking in this matter. It is not only a question of the people of West Berlin although we gave our pledge there and must keep it. It is a question of whether we shall allow Khrushchov with intimidation and threats to push us back and back to a point where we have nothing but our past to look back on. If there is to be a future, if mankind is going forward to higher and better things, the things of the spirit are as important to nations as they are to individuals. It is in that spirit that I hope the free world will stand, prepared to make those changes which the realities demand but not prepared to sacrifice the principle in which we believe, the principle of the right of people to live under law even though the rule of law is not effective internationally.

Armed Forces Increased

The following statement was made to the House of Commons on September 7 by Prime Minister Diefenbaker:

. . . It will, I believe, assist Hon. Members in their discussions during the next few days if the House is informed at this time of certain decisions taken by the Government. I shall deal with certain phases, and my colleague the Minister of National Defence will deal with one or more others. These statements are not intended to take the place of the more comprehensive statements of ministers on

estimates, including the statement that I shall be prepared to make on emergency measures when the estimates dealing therewith are under consideration.

I think it is generally agreed that the international situation has deteriorated since we last met, and tension has increased. Much of this has arisen from the statements of Premier Khrushchov in respect of the intentions and attitudes of the Kremlin toward West Berlin and allied questions. The Government, after consultation with allied governments in NATO, has come to the conclusion that certain measures should be taken to strengthen Canada's preparedness for defence both at home and overseas.

Augmenting Three Services

We have decided to increase the overseas and naval forces assigned to NATO as follows:

To bring RCN ship complements up to the strength necessary for a prolonged emergency the present complement will be increased by 1,749 officers and men.

The Fourth Canadian Infantry Brigade in Europe will be strengthened by 1,106 all ranks, and there will be made readily available in Canada 1,515 as reinforcements.

The RCAF No. 1 Air Division in Europe will be strengthened by a total of 250 officers and men.

To allow for the strengthening of the Brigade and Air Division in Europe, and for further strengthening over and above the foregoing, an Order-in-Council has been passed increasing the present ceiling on personnel strength in Europe from 12,000 to 14,000.

The increases to NATO assigned forces will be accomplished by transferring fully trained personnel now in home establishments.

In addition, to improve the general military effectiveness of our forces at home, and particularly those earmarked for the strategic reserve and available for use in Europe, it is intended to increase the strength of army formations by 8,950 personnel, and air force units by 989.

These measures will require a total increase of approximately 15,000 members in the regular forces, and it is intended to proceed immediately with the recruitment of this personnel. To authorize this increase under the National Defence Act, an Order-in-Council has been passed increasing the limit of the numbers in the regular forces from 120,000 to 135,000. . . .

In the interests of maintaining the present high efficiency of the Brigade overseas it has been decided, as already announced, to defer until next year the return to Canada of the Black Watch Battalion now with the Brigade and its replacement by a battalion of the Black Watch from Canada.

The decisions I have outlined will not have the effect of forming new units or formations but will bring existing forces to a higher state of preparedness and will make more effective the armed forces' contribution to the Civil Defence Emergency Organization. It is hoped that these decisions will be regarded not as

provocative but rather as a manifestation of Canada's intention to stand solidly with its NATO partners.

Special Survival Course

In reviewing our defences, we have concluded that, in the event of nuclear war, there would be a need for a larger number of men trained in survival operations than we now have. As things are today, the militia has an effective strength of approximately 42,000 men. Should Canada be attacked, many more men would be needed for survival operations and for the support of regular army field forces.

Consequently the Government has approved a plan to increase the number of men trained to take part in survival and rescue operations should the need arise. It has been decided to train up to 100,000 men on special courses, each lasting six weeks. Approximately 25,000 will be trained on each course in existing military armouries across the country.

These courses will provide sufficient basic military training to maintain the discipline and response essential to the control and effective employment of such a force on operations, but emphasis throughout will be on the teaching of subjects essential for national survival. During the period of their course, trainees will serve in the militia on a continuous call-out basis. They will receive normal pay, with subsistence allowance in lieu of rations, as given to a regular army recruit private of single status. Physical requirements will not be as stringent as those now in force for the regular army, and standards of enrolment will be modified to permit acceptance of applicants between the ages of 18 and 50 years, married or single.

The first course is scheduled to get under way in mid-November. When the courses are completed, Canada will have a sizeable reserve of trained manpower essential to carrying out many tasks required for survival should this country come under nuclear attack.

I want to emphasize particularly what I am about to say. I would not want these measures to be interpreted in any way as being taken in contemplation of an early outbreak of war. Rather, they are insurance which the government, realizing the possibilities, must take as prudent, safeguarding precautions. . . .

Critical Problems of Session

On September 23, Mr. Green summarized the chief problems confronting the delegates to the UN sixteenth session as follows:

The outstanding event of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly thus far has been the tremendous impact made by the tragic death of the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold. It would be difficult for one to express adequately just how the delegates from all countries, except perhaps the Communist

countries, have been saddened by this event. Tributes were paid to the memory of this great world statesman a day or two ago, and I had the privilege of speaking for Canada and also for Australia and New Zealand. We were very pleased that they asked us to say a few words on their behalf as well as on our own.

This death, of course, could be disastrous for the United Nations, coming as it did at about the worst time such an event could possibly occur. However, I believe there will be a great rallying to the support of that world organization. I believe most of the delegations are determined that the United Nations shall not be allowed to fail, and that it will go on to achieve greater strength as a result of the inspiration of Dag Hammarskjold and the sacrifice he has made in the cause of world peace.

There was no difficulty in electing a President, Mongi Slim, who has given distinguished service for Tunisia in the United Nations. Since that country achieved its independence about five years ago he has been the Permanent Representative of Tunisia at the United Nations. He is admired and respected by all countries. I believe he is the first African President of the United Nations. The fact that, under present conditions, he was elected unanimously augurs well for the future.

Secretarial Succession

The immediate question, of course, is what to do about putting someone in charge of the direction of the Secretariat. I believe it may take some little time to work out the election of a Secretary-General on the basis Secretary-Generals have been elected in the past, but at the moment what is needed is someone to act in a temporary capacity as director of the Secretariat. There is no thought of making such a man an acting Secretary-General and giving him that status, but he would be in charge of the work of the Secretariat.

Strenuous efforts are being made to arrive at a decision which will bring about that result. Thus far the Communist countries say they are going to stand firm on the *troika* principle, which is that there must be a three-headed supervision with one representative of the Western countries, one of the Communist countries and one of the uncommitted countries. I think there is no support whatever for that suggestion, either on an acting basis or on a permanent basis, outside the nine Communist countries, and two of those Communist countries are Byelorussia and the Ukraine. Possibly Cuba might support it, but I believe every Afro-Asian country is against the *troika* principle. We had a meeting of the Commonwealth representatives . . . and every one of the Commonwealth delegations is against any such principle.

I am hoping that within a very few days some arrangement can be worked out so that a temporary director can be appointed. This would be done in the General Assembly, not subject to recommendation from the Security Council, as would be the case if a Secretary-General were to be appointed which, of course, would give the Soviet Union an opportunity to veto anything proposed in the Security Council.

I believe there has been quite a reduction in tension during the last two or three weeks. I have always been of the opinion that a meeting of the United Nations Assembly would bring about a reduction of tension, and I think it is doing that. It is very significant that the United States and the Soviet Union agreed just a day or two ago . . . on a statement of principles for disarmament. These are the principles that will form the background of an actual negotiated agreement on the details of disarmament.

Fresh Disarmament Proposals

I expect that on Monday President Kennedy will announce a revised disarmament plan, in the preparation of which Canada has had a very important part. Many of our suggestions have been written into this proposal, and I think Hon. Members will find it is the most appealing disarmament proposal which has yet been advanced. There still remains the question of the forum in which the negotiations would take place, whether it would be in the old Ten-Nation Committee of which Canada is a member, or be in the Ten-Nation Committee plus three officers from unaligned countries which we suggested last year, or whether it would be in the Ten-Nation Committee plus 10 uncommitted countries which the United States has also suggested, or whether it would be referred to the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations. This question of forum will have to be worked out, and I hope Canada will be able to take some initiative in connection with that particular problem.

On the question of Berlin, Secretary of State Rusk and Mr. Gromyko, the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, met a day or two ago and they are to meet again next week. They are discussing possible negotiations on the Berlin question. It does not do for one to be too optimistic on any of these questions; I learned this the hard way. Some people in Canada believe the Foreign Minister should not be too optimistic. However, I believe there is a reasonable chance that negotiations on the question of Berlin can be arranged, and we hope to have something to say on this Berlin question ourselves when Canada participates in the general debate which is now taking place.

I have had the privilege of holding discussions with several other foreign ministers. . . . I plan to go back on Thursday night, or perhaps Wednesday night, and continue with such conferences, and I believe our statement will be made perhaps a week from Tuesday. In any event, I suggest to the House that there is no need to give up hope for the United Nations. I think it is going to come out of this crisis stronger than it has ever been. I remain convinced that it is the one hope of mankind.

Kennedy on Disarmament

In the House of Commons on September 26, Prime Minister Diefenbaker spoke as follows on the disarmament proposals placed before the United Nations the day before by President John F. Kennedy:

Yesterday President Kennedy, in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly, revealed new disarmament proposals. The new plan has been submitted to the United Nations in a United States document. I want to make clear at once that it has full Canadian support, and that Canada took an active part in the preparation of these proposals. I think the House might be interested in a statement on their main features.

Throughout the summer we have been working closely with representatives of the other members of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee to get these new proposals ready. There has been very full consultation with other members of the Western alliance. The Canadian point of view was presented, and vigorously presented, in the course of those meetings, and the majority of the suggestions made by Canada are embodied in the new plan as enunciated.

These proposals meet the wishes of the average person throughout the world for a really significant measure of disarmament to be attained at the earliest possible date. As well, they underline the necessity of viewing disarmament as an uninterrupted process directed toward a definite goal.

Support by Commonwealth Leaders

These are factors to which great importance was attached by the Commonwealth prime ministers at the meeting earlier this year. It is significant that they now find a place in the new disarmament proposals. In point of fact, the communique issued by the Prime Ministers' Conference represented, I think, the first occasion on which all of the nations of the Commonwealth joined together in one proposal and in one compendium of suggestions on this or any other matter.

The new plan, as enunciated, does not stop at pious deference to the ultimate goal of general disarmament. It provides an opportunity for undertaking immediate measures to put a stop to the arms race, to reduce the dangers of surprise attack and reverse the frightening spiral of threats to peace which now confronts the world. It is clear proof of the fact that the Western nations are not out to promote empty slogans but are sincerely desirous of seeking active, concrete disarmament as soon as possible.

The most striking point of the new plan is that it provides for a large measure of disarmament at the very first stage. It would get disarmament started right away in all important areas. In that regard, I should point out that there are substantial proposals to deal with the most dangerous of modern armaments, nuclear weapons, and the means for their delivery. The production of nuclear weapons material is to be stopped at the very outset. Quantities of fissionable material from past production for military purposes are to be transferred to peaceful uses. In that connection I might point out that when I spoke at the United Nations Assembly in September, 1960, that was one of the matters advanced.

In conjunction with these measures, provision is also made to stop the further spread of nuclear weapons by prohibiting any country which possesses them from relinquishing their control to countries which do not. The section in question, to which I might refer, reads as follows:

States owning nuclear weapons shall not relinquish control of such weapons to any nation not owning them and shall not transmit to any such nation the information or material necessary for their manufacture. States not owning nuclear weapons shall not manufacture such weapons, attempt to obtain control of such weapons belonging to other states, or seek to receive information or material necessary to their manufacture.

There is also provision at the beginning of the programme for the reduction of existing stocks of the major means of directing nuclear weapons to their targets, "strategic delivery vehicles" as they are called in the plan. The production and testing of specified types of these weapons are also to be limited or discontinued altogether. This provision, too, was one of those I placed before the Assembly in September, 1960, when I pointed out the need of a law for outer space before the dangerous potentialities of the future would permit of the launching of war as against all mankind from outer space; and that outer space should be available to all nations, great or small, in an equal manner and should be used for peaceful purposes.

These measures suggested by the President go a long way toward removing the widespread fear that the nuclear powers are embarked on a contest which they cannot stop and which no one can win. Their importance cannot be exaggerated.

I think it is apparent that, while nuclear weapons present the most frightening threat of modern times, the so-called conventional means of warfare can also cause—and have done so on more than one occasion in our lifetime—extraordinary devastation and misery.

Conventional Arms

There are provisions for significant manpower reductions, to 2.1 million men in the case of the United States and the Soviet Union in the first stage. It is also provided that conventional armaments will be reduced. Further, the plan calls for limitations on the production of certain categories of conventional weapons.

There are measures designed to reduce the dangers of surprise attack or accidental war through advance notification of military manoeuvres and ground observation posts. An international commission is to be established to study further measures of this kind. The importance of these provisions is apparent in a world where a miscalculation could result in all-out war before either side has had time for second thought, sober second thought, on the subject.

A further section of the plan deals with the peaceful usage of outer space. I have already made reference to that. The plan would prohibit the stationing in outer space of weapons of mass destruction, and calls for a system of advance notification of satellite launchings so that all states will be reassured that these launchings are peaceful in intent. The Secretary of State for External Affairs on more than one occasion has advanced this and other suggestions that now find their way into the presentation of this plan.

The entire plan is to be implemented under the strictest international verification. The provisions for effective control are among the most important, because

they give the assurance that is sought by all that the measures undertaken will in fact be carried out, and that all states will fully respect their obligations.

International Machinery

Finally, there are significant new provisions for increasing the strength and effectiveness of international machinery to keep the peace. These proposals are given prominence because it is clear that no states will be prepared to sacrifice the means by which they now provide self defence, unless there is sufficient guarantee that there will be effective arrangements by which the security of all states can be protected internationally. The new proposals look to the development of existing United Nations arrangements for keeping the peace, and call for the creation of a United Nations peace observation group, which could investigate any incident anywhere in the world which would be likely to constitute a threat to the peace. In addition—and this has been the hope for 1,000 years—and the creation of a genuine international force, to take place in the second stage of disarmament.

All these things constitute a broad programme the goal of which is to remove all threat of war and to ensure that dispute between nations will be settled by peaceful means. After further development in Stages Two and Three, if the plan is accepted, the only armaments and forces which would be retained would be those required to protect the security of individual citizens and for contributions as well to an international peace force.

Acceptance of Basic Principles

I think the proposals are impressive and that, if they were accepted, they would bring about a major achievement in the field of disarmament effectively and quickly. To what extent they will prove acceptable to the Soviet Union will be seen only in detailed negotiations. I think the proposals are realistic. While all of us feel a sense of encouragement with every indication of even the slightest change, I think the acceptance by the United States and the U.S.S.R. of the basic principles which underlie and guide these negotiations will be a step forward.

There are other problems which remain to be resolved. An element of co-operation on both sides can still contribute to their solution at an early date. It is an overriding obligation for everyone in our country as well as throughout the nations of the world to ensure that this challenge shall be met without further delay.

In the midst of the difficulties of the present, the fears that overhang all mankind, the proposals constitute great hope if accepted; for if the expenditures now being made in the field of armament could be applied to those talks that raise the living standards of men, we would be entering a new era in which the past would be far exceeded by the potentialities which technology permits and allows in the present.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS AND RESIGNATIONS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. T. F. M. Newton appointed Canadian Ambassador to Columbia. Left Ottawa September 14, 1961.
- Mr. P. D. Lee appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective September 5, 1961.
- Mr. G. Périard appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective September 5, 1961.
- Mr. W. T. Warden appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective September 18, 1961.
- Mr. J. E. Thibault posted from the National Defence College, Kingston, to Ottawa. Left Kingston September 1, 1961.
- Mr. G. V. Beaudry posted from the Canadian Embassy, Oslo, to Ottawa. Left Oslo September 7, 1961.
- Mr. J. R. Plourde posted from the Canadian Embassy, Paris, to Ottawa. Left Paris September 11, 1961.
- Miss J. E. Weis posted from the Canadian Consulate General, New York, to Ottawa. Left New York September 15, 1961.
- Mr. W. F. Stone posted from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, to Ottawa. Left Geneva September 15, 1961.
- Mr. J. A. Donald posted from the Canadian Consulate General, Hamburg, to Ottawa. Left Hamburg September 16, 1961.
- Mr. C. J. Webster posted from the Canadian Embassy, Djakarta, to the Canadian Embassy, Moscow. Left Djakarta September 20, 1961.
- Mr. R. D. Jackson posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin. Left Ottawa September 27, 1961.
- Mr. J. S. Stanford posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Paris. Left Ottawa September 27, 1961.
- Mr. F. J. L. Hudon resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective August 15, 1961.
- Mr. P. D. Scott resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective August 30, 1961.
- Mr. M. Crowe resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective August 30, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Bilateral

Japan

Arrangement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan regarding settlement of certain Canadian claims.

Tokyo September 5, 1961.

Entered into force September 5, 1961.

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning the disposal of excess United States property in Canada.

Ottawa August 28 and September 1, 1961.

Entered into force September 1, 1961.

Publication

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 6. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Denmark renewing for a period of four years the Aircrew Training Agreement between the two countries. Signed at Copenhagen, March 25, 1960. In force March 25, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 9. Trade agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Signed at Canberra, February 12, 1960. In force June 30, 1960.

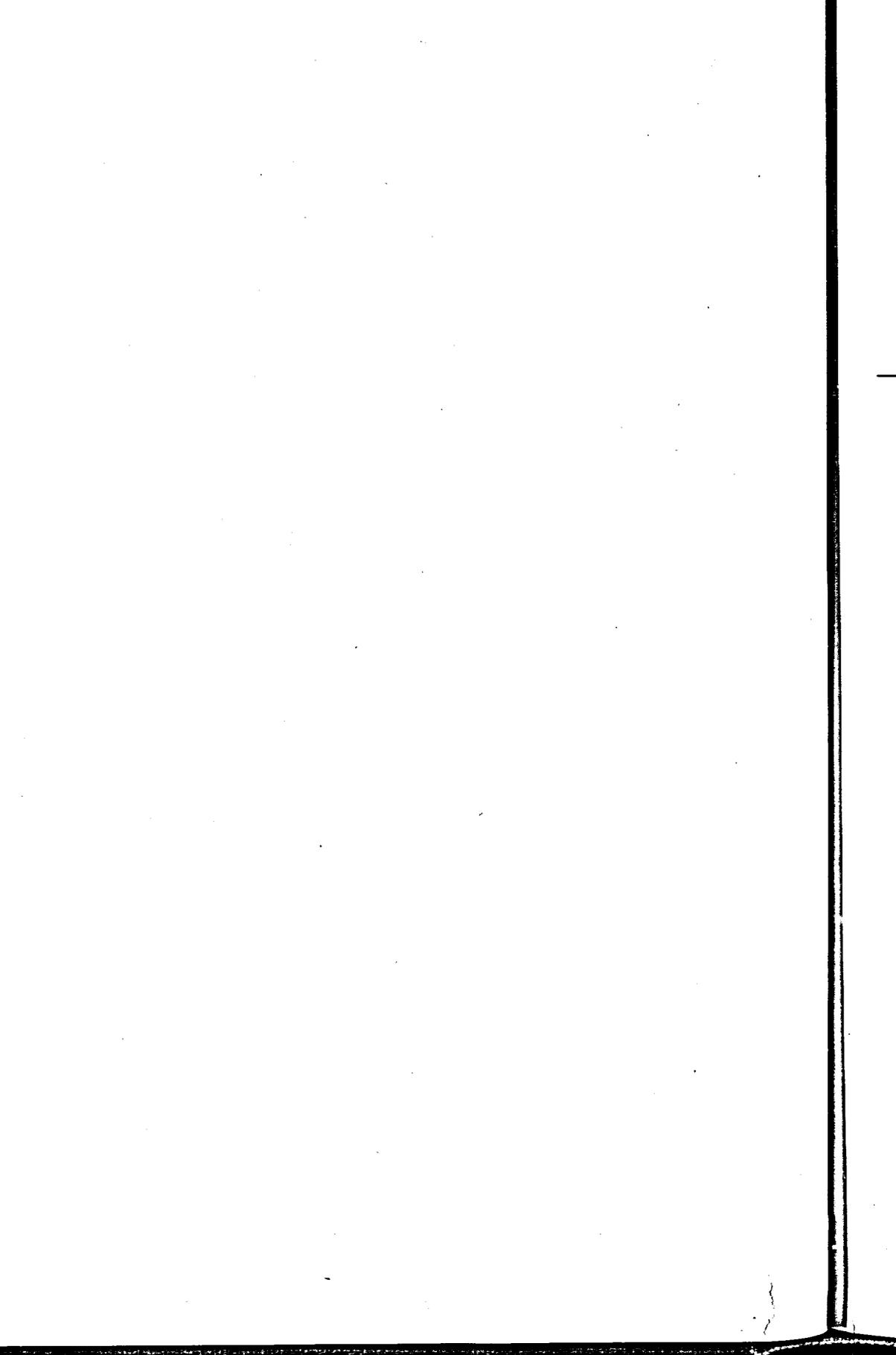
Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 10. Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning the final disposition of the Canol facilities. Signed at Washington, March 31, 1960. In force March 31, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 11. Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Norway concerning the organization of the Canada-Norway Defence Science information Exchange Project. Signed at Oslo, May 24, 1960. In force May 24, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 12. Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America with annex concerning the continued utilization of the existing upper atmosphere research facilities at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. Signed at Ottawa, June 14, 1960. In force June 14, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 13. Supplementary Convention modifying the Convention between Canada and the Kingdom of The Netherlands for the avoidance of double taxation or fiscal evasion in respect of taxes on income, signed at Ottawa on April 2, 1957. Signed at Ottawa, October 28, 1959. In force July 7, 1960.

Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 14. Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Pakistan for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Signed at Ottawa, May 14, 1959. In force July 18, 1960.



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United Nations General Assembly

SIXTEENTH SESSION — THE FIRST MONTH

ON the eve of the opening of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the world learned of the tragic death of the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, in a plane crash while on a visit to the Congo. In tribute to his memory and that of the other members of the United Nations Secretariat who died with him, the General Assembly immediately adjourned its first meeting on September 19. The great sense of loss shared by members of the United Nations and by people all over the world was expressed in the many statements made by representatives during the first week of the session and in the messages of condolence sent by heads of state, governments and private individuals and groups.

The sudden death of the Secretary-General raised in an acute form the question of a successor, which had not been expected until the next session. Since the Charter makes no provision for a Deputy Secretary-General who could assume the responsibilities of the Secretary-General in the event of his death in office, there was particular urgency in finding a successor to provide the necessary direction to the Secretariat. It was clear, however, that agreement on a regular replacement for Mr. Hammarskjöld would not be easily reached in view of the Soviet Union's insistence that the Office of the Secretary-General be abolished and a *troika*, or three-man directorate, appointed representing the Western countries, the socialist countries and the uncommitted countries. During the first weeks of the session, therefore, intensive efforts were made to work out some acceptable interim arrangement that would permit the work of the United Nations to be carried on while agreement was being sought on a longer-term solution. No agreement had, however, been reached by mid-October.

Organization of Work

One of the first acts of the General Assembly was to elect Ambassador Mongi Slim of Tunisia unanimously as President for the sixteenth session. The 13 Vice-Presidents were then elected from China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Greece, Mexico, The Netherlands, Niger, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States. The following committee chairmen were also elected:

- First (Political and Security) Committee: Dr. Mario Amadeo of Argentina;
- Special Political Committee: Mr. Yordan Tchobanov of Bulgaria;
- Second (Economic) Committee: Mr. Blasco Lanza D'Ajeta of Italy;
- Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee: Mr. Salvador P. Lopez of the Philippines;
- Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee: Miss Angie R. Brooks of Liberia;

Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee: Mr. Hermod Lannung of Denmark;

Sixth (Legal) Committee: Dr. Cesar Quintero of Panama.

The General (Steering) Committee composed of these 21 officers examined the 99 items proposed for the agenda and, on its recommendation, the Assembly approved their inscription. A number of these items, including the problems of Tibet, Angola, Hungary, Chinese representation, the granting of independence to colonial countries, a United Nations African programme for independence and the proposal for an international investigation into the death of Mr. Hammarskjold, were assigned directly to plenary while the remaining items were allocated to the seven committees.

General Debate

In plenary, the first month of the session was devoted primarily to the general debate that precedes the Assembly's consideration of the main items on its agenda. Eighty-eight speakers were heard, including some heads of state. The general debate reflected the preoccupation of the members with recent sources of international tension, particularly the Berlin crisis, the resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union and the United States, radiation hazards and disarmament. Colonialism, the situation in Angola, *apartheid* in South Africa and the question of South-West Africa came in for particular attention, especially in the speeches of the African-Asian members. Chinese representation in the United Nations was another topic of debate. The problem of finding a successor to Mr. Hammarskjold was a major issue dealt with by the speakers, most of whom rejected the idea of a *troika* and stressed the urgency of reaching agreement on a replacement.

Statement by Mr. Green

In his statement to the General Assembly on October 3, the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, outlined views on a number of issues about which the Canadian Government was particularly concerned. He urged the members to waste no time in choosing someone to take interim charge of the functions and responsibilities of the Office of the Secretary-General in order to keep the essential work of the Organization going while a new Secretary-General was being chosen.

On the question of Berlin, Mr. Green acknowledged the primary responsibility of the four occupying powers in solving the crisis, but suggested that the United Nations could be called upon to play a role in a Berlin settlement. The United Nations could be of assistance by focussing world attention on the problem. If the four powers agreed, it could serve in an observer capacity in the whole city and on the access routes. It might, on the request of the four powers, assume some responsibility for operating an international regime for the whole city of

Berlin. Mr. Green suggested that locating the European Office or other agencies of the United Nations in Berlin might strengthen such an international regime.

Mr. Green informed the Assembly of Canada's anxiety over the sharp increase in radioactive fallout recorded in Canadian cities following the recent Soviet test explosions in the atmosphere.

He went on to say:

We take the strongest possible exception to having our present and succeeding generations exposed, through the actions of other states, to the danger of radioactive fallout. We know that radiation presents a hazard to human health and the more we learn about the extent of its consequences the more disturbed we become.

In my view, this Assembly and world opinion must insist that there be no further testing of nuclear weapons. The time has come when it is not sufficient merely to express concern and to record blame. We must find means of compelling the countries responsible to cease the testing of nuclear weapons.

He urged that at the sixteenth session positive steps be taken to ensure without delay that the nuclear powers renew their efforts to reach agreement on a safeguarded treaty that would obligate them to end nuclear weapons testing. He also urged strong support for the work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR).

Mr. Green stressed the urgency of reaching agreement on disarmament. He welcomed, as a first step in the direction of a resumption of negotiations, the agreement on principles to guide such negotiations that had been reached by the Soviet Union and the United States. He commended the comprehensive programme for disarmament introduced by President Kennedy earlier in the general debate, which, he said, was flexible and could accommodate reasonable proposals from any quarter. In view of the lack of agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the United States on the composition of the body that should undertake the disarmament negotiations, Mr. Green believed it was incumbent on the Assembly to help reach a decision. He insisted, moreover, that the negotiating body should have a close and effective relation with the United Nations "because general disarmament must eventually apply to all nations without exception."

Remarks on Outer Space

The Secretary of State for External Affairs devoted some attention to outer space. He deplored the inability of the United Nations to make progress in regulating the use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes. "Unless there is some body of law," he said, "outer space could be exploited for aggressive purposes with greatly increased danger for all nations on this earth." He urged that no effort be spared to have the Committee on Outer Space begin its studies without further delay.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Green urged that the United Nations should be strengthened and used to the maximum to serve the purposes of the Charter and the needs of member states. He viewed it as a dynamic body that must be free to develop its capacities if it was to meet new situations and help reduce tensions. He recognized that some constitutional adjustments would have to be made that

would give all members the opportunity to exercise their influence. For this reason, Canada favoured enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Equally important was the problem of putting the organization on a sound financial basis, for it faced bankruptcy as a result of the absence of a satisfactory formula to meet the expenses of peacekeeping operations.

Censure of South Africa

During the course of the general debate, the Liberian Representative took strong exception to the statement of the South African Foreign Minister and moved that the South African statement be expunged from the records. Later, however, he withdrew this motion and moved a motion of censure against the South African statement. This motion was adopted on a roll call vote of 67 in favour, one against (South Africa) and 20 abstentions, including Canada. Nine delegations did not participate in the vote and three delegations were absent.

Membership

On September 27, the General Assembly, on a recommendation of the Security Council, adopted a resolution admitting Sierra Leone as the hundredth member of the United Nations. Canada, with the other members of the Commonwealth, co-sponsored this resolution.

The membership of the United Nations was later increased to 101, when Syria resumed the seat it had occupied, as an original member of the organization, until the creation of the United Arab Republic in 1958.

Applications for membership submitted by Kuwait, Outer Mongolia, Mauritania and South Korea have yet to be dealt with by the Security Council.

During the first week in October, the Assembly's Committees began consideration of the agenda items allocated to them.

First Committee

By mid-October, the First Committee had not yet reached agreement on the order in which its agenda items would be considered. On the one hand, the Soviet Union regarded the question of nuclear tests as part of the disarmament question that it insisted be considered first. Other speakers, including Canada, wished to see the Committee give urgent consideration to the question of nuclear tests. However, a difference of view developed over the priority to be given to the two items on this subject. These included an item submitted by the United States and the United Kingdom, "The urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control", and an Indian item on the "Continuation of the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests."

In addition to these items, the Committee has on its agenda items concerning the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons, the peaceful uses of outer space, Korea, Algeria and a Cuban complaint against the United States.

Special Political Committee

Over Soviet objection, the Special Political Committee agreed, at the request of Canada, that the item "Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" should be taken up first. It also decided to deal with the question of *apartheid* in South Africa, the status of the German-speaking element in Bolzano (Bozen), the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistani origin in South Africa, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and Oman, in that order.

In view of the Canadian concern over radiation hazards, the Canadian Delegation submitted a resolution, co-sponsored by 24 other delegations, aimed at intensifying the research into the effects of radiation on man, and ensuring that the fullest information possible about radiation concentrations should be available for this purpose.

In introducing this resolution, the Canadian Representative said:

We wish to register in unmistakable terms the concern of mankind at the growing hazards of radioactive fallout, which we cannot afford to see further intensified. We seek to direct renewed and increased effort to the pursuit of scientific studies to improve man's knowledge of the radiation problem and thus make us better able to avert the dangers suggested by the evidence we now possess. Finally, with a view to bringing ever greater pressure of world opinion to bear so that the current disturbing trend may be reversed, it is our purpose to expose this problem to the most intensive public scrutiny — to inscribe on the conscience of the world community an acute awareness of the menace to which our own and succeeding generations are being exposed.

Second Committee

The Second Committee began its substantive work with a general debate on a number of items: the report of the Economic and Social Council; economic development of under-developed countries (in particular, the questions of industrial development, the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund, the accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries, and land reform); questions of international trade and commodities; and questions of science and technology. Later, it will deal with an item concerning population growth and economic development and will then proceed to consideration of the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, which has also been referred to the Sixth (Legal) Committee. Its final general debate will cover United Nations operational programmes. These include the economic development aspects of an agenda item on assistance to Africa, the operations of the United Nations Special Fund, programmes of technical co-operation, including the use of voluntary workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies, and assistance to newly-independent states. The Committee will also consider, with these programmes, the question of the provision of food surpluses to peoples who are short of food.

Third Committee

The Third Committee devoted its first meetings to an examination of a draft

Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage, and Registration of Marriages prepared by the Commission on the Status of Women. This Convention aims at abolishing certain customs, ancient laws and practices relating to marriage and the family that are inconsistent with the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It seeks to ensure complete freedom in the choice of a spouse, the elimination of child marriages and the official registration of all marriages.

In the time allotted to this item, the Committee adopted the preamble and the three substantive articles of the Convention, leaving to later in the session the consideration of the formal articles and the vote on the Convention as a whole. It did not consider the recommendation on this same subject.

Canada voted for the preamble and the third article concerning registration but abstained on the first two articles and an amendment that the Committee adopted and that introduced the idea of proxy marriage into the Convention. While Canada favoured the objectives set forth in the Convention, it was unable, for constitutional reasons, to accept the Convention at this time.

The Committee proceeded to a consideration of the Draft Convention on Civil and Political Rights, taking up where it left off at the fifteenth session, namely Article 19, which deals with the right to hold opinions without interference and to exercise freedom of expression, including the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers.

When it has concluded its consideration of this item, the Committee will go on to discuss the social and human rights sections of the ECOSOC Report, the question of Angolan refugees in the Congo, the Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees, African educational development, a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, a draft Convention and Declaration on Freedom of Information and an item on manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

Fourth Committee

The Fourth Committee has 15 items on its agenda dealing with general questions relating to trust and non-self-governing territories, as well as specific questions concerning certain territories such as Western Samoa, South-West Africa and Ruanda-Urundi. In accordance with past practice, it agreed to hear petitioners from some of these territories.

It began with a debate on the annual report of the Trusteeship Council, which was discussed together with two other items concerning trust territories, namely, dissemination of information on the United Nations and the trusteeship system in the trust territories and offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories. Among the draft resolutions it adopted at the conclusion of the debate was a recommendation that the date on which Tanganyika's trusteeship status should end be advanced to December 9, 1961. It also recommended that Tanganyika be admitted to United Nations membership at that time. This resolution was co-sponsored by all Commonwealth members.

On the request of New Zealand, the administering authority for Western Samoa, the Committee unanimously recommended the termination of Western Samoa's trusteeship status upon its accession to independence on January 1, 1962, and expressed the hope that it would be admitted to membership in the United Nations should it so desire. Sixty-four members, including Canada, co-sponsored this resolution.

The Committee's consideration of conditions in the non-self-governing territories was interrupted by the news of the assassination of the Prime Minister of Urundi, one of the two kingdoms of the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. At the request of the Fourth Committee, the three United Nations Commissioners for the territory were requested to make an investigation on the spot.

Fifth Committee

In its first meetings, the Fifth Committee disposed of its item on financial reports and accounts, considered the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1961 and proceeded to a discussion of the initial budget estimates for 1962, which total \$73.5 million. During the course of its discussions, it adopted a draft resolution recommending that the new United Nations Library, now under construction, be dedicated on November 16 as "The Dag Hammarskjold Library." The General Assembly subsequently approved this recommendation.

Besides administrative and budgetary items of a recurring nature, the Committee has a number of new items of considerable importance for the future of the United Nations. These include a review of the activities and organization of the Secretariat, on which a report has been made by a committee of experts. It will also have before it a report of the Working Group established at the fifteenth session to study the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations with a view to meeting the heavy costs of peacekeeping operations, particularly the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East and the Congo operation, both of which form the subject of separate items on the agenda. The Committee will also consider a report of the Committee on Contributions proposing a new scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses of the United Nations.

The budget debate provided delegations with an opportunity to comment on the fundamental issues that would have to be dealt with by the Fifth Committee. In his statement, the Canadian Representative concentrated his attention on the serious financial position of the United Nations and emphasized the importance in the present period of change and crisis in the organization of placing the United Nations on a sound financial footing. He reaffirmed Canada's strong support of the principle of collective responsibility in meeting the costs of the Organization. Canada, he said, had the greatest understanding for those who would pay but could not. It had no sympathy, however, for the few who could pay but would not. In view of the present financial difficulties, he suggested that a system of carefully thought-out priorities would have to be established and observed if the more vital activities of the organization were to be carried on.

Sixth Committee

The Sixth Committee began its work with a discussion of the question of the enlargement of the International Law Commission (ILC). This item had been placed on the Assembly's agenda at the request of the United States, with a recommendation that the Commission should be enlarged "to the extent necessary to permit proper representation of the new states of Africa." A draft resolution submitted by the United States and seven other delegations and supported by Canada, called for the amendment of Article 2 of the ILC Statute to permit an increase from 21 to 23 members for this specific purpose. A Ghanaian amendment, on the other hand, proposing that the membership be increased to 25, envisaged the termination of the 1956 gentleman's agreement and a general reallocation of seats on the Commission. Under the 1956 agreement, three of six seats added to the ILC went to Asian-African countries, one to an Eastern European country, one to a Western European country and one on a rotating basis to Latin America and the Commonwealth. At the end of the debate, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the amendment on the understanding that all four seats involved in the increase would go to Africa and that the gentleman's agreement would remain in effect.

The items remaining on the Committee's agenda include the question of special missions, the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirteenth session, future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law and the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

Conclusion

The sixteenth session is scheduled to conclude its work on December 20. While it has disposed of a number of items on the longest agenda of its history, most of the difficult and contentious items remain to be considered.

The Canadian Delegation

The Canadian Delegation to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly is as follows:

Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Chairman of the Delegation; Senator A. J. Brooks, Vice-Chairman of the Delegation; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York; Mr. Martial Asselin, Member of Parliament; Mrs. Jean Casselman, Member of Parliament; Mr. Gordon Aiken, Member of Parliament; Brigadier J. H. Price, Montreal, Quebec; Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament; Mr. Paul Tremblay, Ambassador of Canada to Chile.

The Delegation also includes a number of Parliamentary observers and advisers from the Departments of External Affairs and Finance.

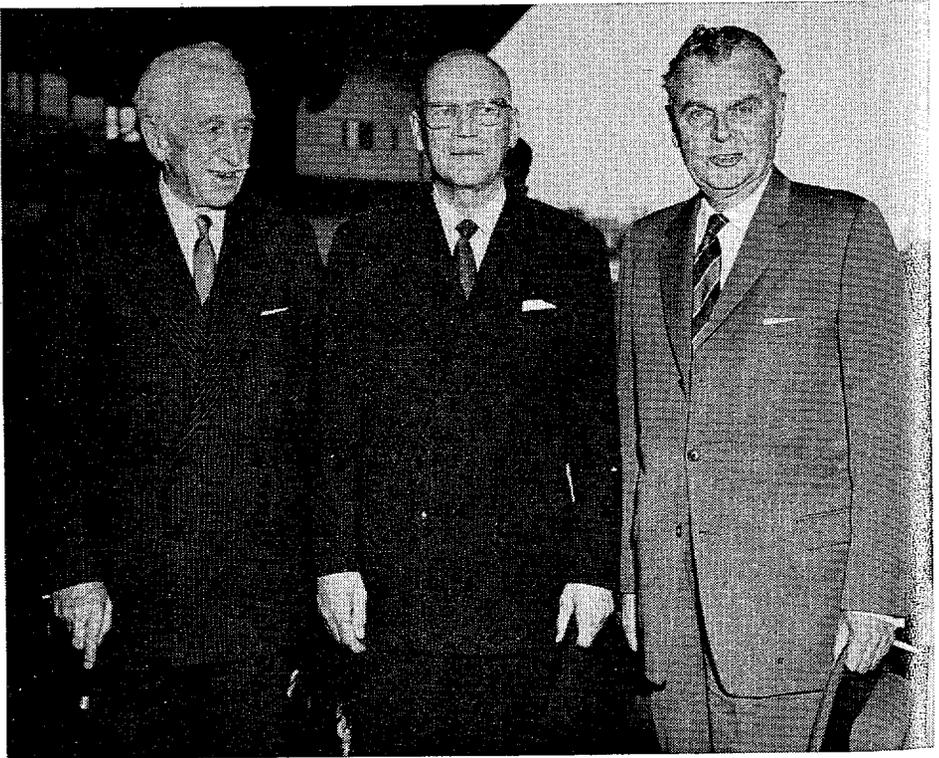
Visit of President of Finland to Canada

THE President of the Republic of Finland, Dr. Urho Kekkonen, arrived in Canada at Montreal's Dorval Airport on October 10 for a six-day state visit, accompanied by Mrs. Kekkonen, the Foreign Minister of Finland, Dr. Ahti Karjalainen, and several officials.

From Montreal, the presidential party flew to Ottawa the same afternoon, where they were received at Uplands Airport by the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs. After inspecting a guard of honour, the President proceeded to Government House.

Following lunch with Governor-General and Madame Vanier, President and Mrs. Kekkonen gave a reception for the Finnish community at the Finnish Embassy. That evening, they were guests at a state dinner at Government House.

Next morning, the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs received the President and the Foreign Minister in the Prime Minister's Office and discussed both Canadian-Finnish relations and current international problems.



President Kekkonen of Finland (centre) is welcomed on his arrival at Uplands Airport, Ottawa, by Governor-General Vanier (left) and Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

The conversations were continued between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Foreign Minister, while the President visited the Central Experimental Farm and Mrs. Kekkonen visited the National Gallery.

On his return from the Experimental Farm, the President laid a wreath at the National War Memorial, and he and his wife lunched with Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker. Later, President and Mrs. Kekkonen gave a dinner at the Finnish Embassy for Governor-General and Madame Vanier.

Tour of Finnish Communities

Leaving Uplands airport next day for Sudbury, the President and his party were forced by fog to land at North Bay. They then drove to Sudbury and were greeted by civic leaders and members of the Finnish community. Mr. Kekkonen's tour also took him to Port Arthur, where many members of the Finnish community were met and entertained at a dinner given by the City Council. The following morning, the presidential party flew to Toronto and drove to Waterloo, where the President received an honorary degree at a convocation of the Waterloo Lutheran University.

Returning to Toronto, the President and his party were entertained at a reception by the Government of Ontario. President and Mrs. Kekkonen attended a Lutheran service at the Metropolitan United Church the next day and afterward drove to Niagara Falls, where a luncheon was given in their honour by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. They were shown the elaborate hydro-electric power development of Niagara Falls and other projects in the area.

Dr. Kekkonen has been President of Finland since 1956. Before that he held a number of posts in the civil service. He has been Speaker of Parliament and Prime Minister. An outstanding athlete in his youth, he is still active in sports, fond of cross-country skiing and capable of outdistancing much younger companions.

Relations between Finland and Canada have long been friendly and have been strengthened by the presence in Canada of some 70,000 people of Finnish origin. The majority live in Northern Ontario but smaller groups are scattered throughout the country, principally in Western Canada.

Other Finnish influences have been strong in this country, and it was particularly appropriate that President Kekkonen should be in Toronto at a time when construction was about to begin on Toronto's new City Hall, designed by the Finnish architect Viljo Rewell.

Economic Commission for Latin America

MR. HOWARD GREEN, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced on October 6 that Canada had become a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). The Canadian Government's intention to seek membership had been made public in the House of Commons on September 11. Mr. Green's announcement marked the completion of the necessary arrangements with the United Nations Secretariat in New York and Commission headquarters in Santiago, Chile. Membership in the Commission is open to countries in North and South America; all countries in the Western Hemisphere are now members. In addition, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, which have dependent territories in the Americas, are members of the Commission, and The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras have associate-member status.

ECLA is one of four regional economic commissions established by the United Nations, the others being the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), Europe (ECE) and Africa (ECA). It was created on February 25, 1948, for the purpose of helping raise the level of economic activity in the Latin American area, helping strengthen the economic relations between countries of the region and other countries of the world, and advising on technical-assistance programmes in that region.

Main Tasks

Essentially, ECLA is a centre of economic studies for Latin America and a meeting place for member countries. Its terms of reference provide that it will carry out its tasks mainly through the conduct of investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and through the collection, analysis and dissemination of economic, technological and statistical information. It also sponsors meetings, symposia and courses on regional economic and development problems. The ECLA Secretariat is free to make recommendations to Latin American governments on the basis of its findings. Acceptance of such recommendations is, of course, voluntary, but there is no doubt that they have helped Latin American governments to formulate their economic policies against a technical background.

The Secretariat consists of international civil servants in the employ of the United Nations. Its costs are financed through the regular budget of the United Nations and it reports to the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council on all its activities and plans, including those of subsidiary bodies. Since its establishment, the Secretariat has been under the direction of its Executive Secretary, Dr. Raúl Prebisch, a noted Argentinian economist and former Director-General of the Argentinian Central Bank, which he organized.

The activities of the Commission are reviewed at its sessions and at meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The sessions of the Commissions are held every two years in one of the Latin American capitals, and the meetings of the Committee of the Whole are held in alternate years at the headquarters of the Commission in Santiago. The tenth session of ECLA will be held in Buenos Aires in April 1963. The Commission has two permanent Committees — the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and the Trade Committee. Much of the work of the former has been pertinent to the measures being taken by Central American countries aimed at economic integration. In recent months, the attention of the Trade Committee has been focused on the Latin American Free Trade Area. In February 1960, a treaty establishing a free-trade area among several South American countries and Mexico was signed at Montevideo. A working group on Latin American regional integration had been organized by the ECLA Secretariat as early as 1958. A study prepared by this group, dealing with the structural and basic principles of a Latin American regional market, is considered as having contributed significantly to economic integration in South America. This ECLA study contemplated as an ultimate aim the gradual conversion of the Free Trade Area into a full-scale customs union.

Co-ordination and Co-operation

The Secretariat publishes two basic documents, the *Economic Survey of Latin America* and the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America*. The former reviews the economic development and trade of the Latin American region on an annual basis, while the latter presents special economic studies and publishes statistical information on population, trade, finance, prices and industrial production in Latin American countries. ECLA collaborates closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, especially through the work of the advisory groups operating in a number of member countries, which were set up jointly by the Commission and the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO). The work of these groups has been supplemented by intensive training courses under the ECLA-BTAO economic development programme. ECLA also works in close liaison with other United Nations agencies and with international agencies outside the United Nations. Late in 1960, officials of the Commission conferred with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the President of the Inter-American Development

Bank (IADB) to discuss the possibility of establishing joint work programmes to be carried out by the three organizations. As a result an Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation was formed and met in March 1961 for its first working session. It reached several decisions relating to co-ordination and co-operation among the three participating organizations in such fields as agricultural economy and land reform, education, transport, statistics and the strengthening of tax systems in Latin America.

The Secretariat has an Industrial Development Division, which has been concentrating mainly on industrial studies designed to provide background material on regional industrial integration. These studies cover such industries as pulp and paper, textiles, chemicals, and those producing equipment for railways, steel-making, petroleum refining, cement and electric power.

In the field of social affairs, demographic studies occupy an important place in the activities of the Secretariat's Social Affairs Division, particularly in view of the close collaboration established with the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America. In relation to this aspect of its work, Secretariat staff were detailed to the United Nations Operation in the Congo as of August 1960. Under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, UNESCO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, plans are being made to hold, in December 1961, a Conference on Education, Economic and Social Development in Latin America.

Chilean Reconstruction Programme

ECLA played an active role in the Chilean reconstruction programme rendered necessary by the series of earthquakes and tidal waves that devastated the southern region of Chile in May 1960. In that year, a Third Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA was convened to consider possible means of international co-operation in the reconstruction programme. A resolution was passed whereby member governments of ECLA and appropriate agencies of the United Nations were called upon to co-operate and promote a plan of concerted international action to increase resources for the emergency programme then to be undertaken. Among the immediate results was a decision to provide a Joint Advisory Group for Chile, to which ECLA staff were detailed.

Canada has followed ECLA affairs closely during recent years. The Canadian Embassy in Santiago has maintained liaison with the Commission Secretariat on an informal basis. At a number of ECLA meetings, Canada has been represented by observers drawn from the staff of the Canadian Embassy in Santiago or other Latin American capitals. The decision to join ECLA reflects the growing interest of Canadians in Latin American affairs and the desire to strengthen ties with countries in Central and South America. Membership follows closely upon the opening of new missions in that area — for example, in Bolivia and Costa Rica.

*Canada and the Colombo Plan**

MOST of Canada's aid to less-developed countries of the world is provided through bilateral assistance programmes, the largest of which is the Colombo Plan.

Canadian aid to the Colombo Plan countries in South and Southeast Asia has been provided, broadly speaking, in four forms: technical assistance, grants of foodstuffs, commodity aid and capital aid.

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, Canada, as a charter member, has made available \$282 million (to the end of the fiscal year 1960-61) for grants of capital and technical assistance to member countries of the Colombo Plan.

Parliament has been asked to vote a further \$50 million for 1961-62, which would bring the total contributed to the Colombo Plan since 1950 to \$382 million. Although the Canadian contribution is voted annually by Parliament, unexpended monies are carried over from year to year to facilitate the programming and financing of continuing projects. In addition to its Colombo Plan contributions, Canada has so far made available to member countries loans and grants totalling \$70 million for the purchase of wheat and flour.

A substantial part of the capital assistance extended by Canada in 1959-60 was taken in the form of industrial or agricultural commodities. The governments concerned undertook to set aside counterpart funds in local currency equivalent in value to the commodities received, and to use these funds for economic development projects.

The countries of the Colombo Plan area continue to require an ever larger number of scientists, technicians, engineers and persons with administrative and managerial skills and aptitudes to assist them in the development of their natural resources, the modernization and mechanization of their agriculture, the expansion of their industry, transportation and commerce and the training of an effective governmental, business and professional community. To help meet these needs, Canada's Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme has continued to expand.

In addition to the more direct achievements of the technical assistance programme, it has continued to provide opportunities for contacts and exchanges that have helped to make Canada better known in South and Southeast Asia, to make these countries better known to Canada and to establish the foundation of mutual understanding between Canadians and the peoples of the area.

Benefits of Foodstuffs Aid

Canadian aid in the form of foodstuffs has also proved to be of direct benefit to the countries of South and Southeast Asia. First, in times of emergencies, such as droughts and floods, it has helped these countries to carry forward their develop-

A Reprint of Volume 6 No. 6 of *The Colombo Plan*, a monthly publication of the Colombo Plan Bureau, Colombo.

ment programmes without having to call upon and use resources urgently required for basic economic development. Second, it has helped to alleviate pressure on scarce foreign-exchange resources. Third, it has served to moderate the inflationary impact of the growth in domestic consumer demand that is being generated by increasing development expenditures and rising incomes.

Other commodities provided under the Colombo Plan, such as base metals, railway ties and fertilizers, have in part served the same purposes as gifts of food-stuffs. In addition, however, they have enabled the recipient countries to maintain employment and to keep their newly-established capital facilities in production. With these commodities as well as wheat, flour and other commodities provided under the Colombo Plan, each of the countries concerned establishes counterpart funds equivalent to the value of the Canadian grant, which are used for purposes of economic development agreed on by the two governments.

The fourth form of Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan has been the designing, building and equipping of capital projects such as hydro-electric projects. These represent a significant immediate addition to the basic capital facilities now available in the countries of South and Southeast Asia that will themselves serve to stimulate further economic development and provide a basis on which domestic and foreign private investment may be attracted.

From another equally important point of view, they stand as an enduring monument to Canadian friendship and goodwill and, more generally, to the concern of the more-developed countries of the free world to assist in the achievement of rising standards of living in the under-developed countries.

Some details of major projects of assistance to the various countries are given below:

Burma

The total amount of capital assistance allocated to Burma during the period 1950-60 was \$2.4 million. In 1959-60 a sum of \$350,000 was allocated, which was used for the provision of wheat, and another \$350,000 was allocated for the same purpose out of 1960-61 funds. A preliminary survey was made of the Thaketa Bridge project near Rangoon, to which an allocation of \$900,000 has been made. Other projects in Burma assisted by Canada include the supply of equipment — a cobalt beam-therapy unit for the Rangoon Hospital, text books for the University of Rangoon, equipment for a permanent training centre in Rangoon and the Rangoon Technical High School, photogrammetric equipment for the Burma Survey Department, workshop equipment for the agricultural department central and district workshops, fisheries equipment and prospecting equipment.

Cambodia

An allocation of \$100,000 to Cambodia in 1959-60 was taken in the form of wheat flour, bringing the total allocation for Cambodia to \$118,461. Canada has assisted Cambodia in the establishment of mobile veterinary-service clinics.

Ceylon

The total amount of capital assistance allocated to Ceylon by Canada under the Colombo Plan was \$17.45 million to the end of 1960. In addition, Canada has made available to Ceylon special grants and loans, totalling \$6 million, for the purchase of flour. Direct Canadian capital assistance has been provided for increasing food production and developing the agriculture in Ceylon. The larger projects include electrical-engineering services and equipment, as well as agricultural equipment for the Gal Oya Development Scheme, equipment for pest control and for the agricultural laboratory of the University of Ceylon and the experimental stations, and an aerial land-use survey for agriculture and forestry. One of the major projects is the Fisheries Development Scheme, for which Canada supplied both equipment and technical assistance in the establishment of a cold-storage plant and by-products factory, the mechanisation of fishing craft and the supply of trawlers.

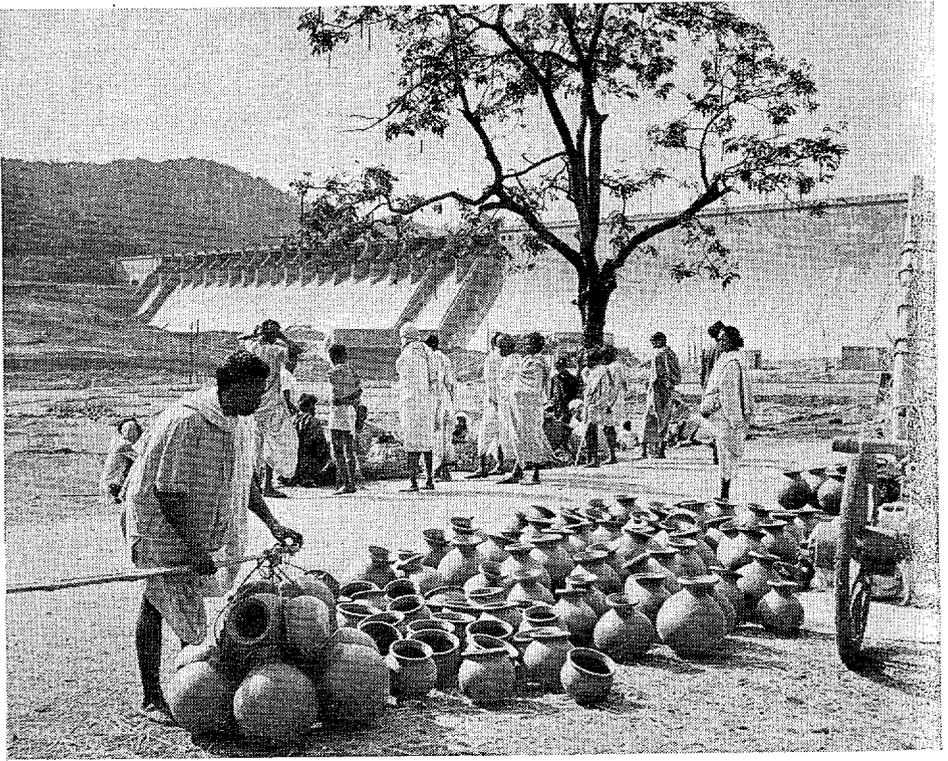
In the field of power development in Ceylon, Canada has assisted the Gal Oya project by providing power-transmission equipment, is assisting the Badulla power and transmission-line project and has aided Ceylon with power-driven lift irrigation equipment for experimental purposes. Canada has contributed over \$7 million to Ceylon for various projects in the field of transportation and communications. To assist in the modernising of Ceylon's railways, Canada has supplied railway ties, together with 12 diesel locomotives. Twenty-four diesel-electric cranes have been supplied to assist in the Colombo seaport-development project, and some refrigerator trucks as part of the fisheries-development programme. The Ceylon Department of Civil Aviation has been provided with telecommunication equipment and 20 "light-duty trucks" for the Gal Oya Board, which are being used for the movement of personnel during the rehabilitation phase of the project. Canada has nearly completed an aerial and ground resources survey of the island, which has cost nearly \$2.5 million. This project, which started as a photographic survey, was extended to include a geophysical survey. In conjunction with the Canadian phase of the work, Ceylon is financing a land and water resources survey.

In the field of education, Canada has provided film-strips for technical education, mobile cinema vans and visual-aid equipment; and, in the field of health, X-ray maintenance equipment and a cobalt beam unit.

Counterpart funds derived from the supply of wheat flour have been used for rural road construction, fisheries co-operatives, school equipment, the establishment of an Institute of Practical Technology at Katubedde near Colombo, and a Junior Technical School at Galle, and a fisheries harbour (nearly \$1 million).

India

Since the beginning of the Colombo Plan, the total amount of aid allocated by the Government of Canada for various projects in India to 1959-60 was \$170 million. During this time, special gifts of wheat valued at \$18 million have also been provided, bringing the total to \$188 million.



The Canada Dam of the Mayurakshi Project provides an imposing backdrop for the market-day activities of the people of Massanjor, India

Canada has supplied wheat worth about \$80 million and non-ferrous metals (copper, aluminum and nickel) worth \$38 million for distribution to industrial units to the private sector. The counterpart funds generated by the sale of wheat, fertilizers and non-ferrous metals have been employed on development projects selected by the two governments.

The major part of the funds allocated to India for power and irrigation development has been devoted to the great Mayurakshi irrigation and electric scheme. In addition, power from the Kundah and Umtru projects assisted by Canada will also be used for agricultural development. Aircraft and ground equipment for locust control have been provided and assistance is being given in the construction of a biological control station to combat insect pests. Mobile diesel-electric generating units to the value of \$3 million have been provided to supply power for cottage industry and agriculture in areas beyond existing power-grid systems.

In river-valley development, Canada has assisted in several irrigation and power projects. The barrage over the Mayurakshi River in West Bengal was named "Canada Dam" by India in recognition of the valuable assistance received from Canada. The Mayurakshi project was financed out of the sale proceeds of wheat worth \$15 million presented to India by Canada. In addition, Canada

supplied electrical and dam-construction equipment for the project. In Assam, the Umtru hydro-electric project has been aided by the supply of electrical equipment to the value of \$1.19 million. Counterpart funds raised by the sale of copper and aluminum supplied free by Canada have been used for this project. One of the largest hydro-electric projects in Madras, which seeks to use the waters of the Kundah River and the two neighbouring river basins in the Nilgiri Hills, has been aided by Canada to the extent of \$25 million. In addition, engineering and inspection services have been provided. This project, now completed, will supply electric power to large areas of South India and will contribute substantially to their industrial development.

The development of nuclear power in India and its use for peaceful purposes are being aided by Canada with the establishment of the NRX Atomic Research and Experimental Reactor at Trombay as a joint project. Aid amounting to \$8.5 million has been provided by Canada for this project. In addition, other special equipment of a highly technical nature, e.g. steel for rotunda, heat exchanges, pumps, stainless steel, demineralisers and filters, thermal shield-cooling circuits, air-conditioning plants, etc., have been supplied.

Besides, members of India's Department of Atomic Energy have received training in Canada.

The greater part of Canada's allocation of over \$43 million for the development of transport and communications in the Colombo Plan region has gone to India. Canada has supplied 120 locomotives, some 50 boilers and railway sleepers for the Indian railways, and components for the assembly of about 1,300 vehicles for the Bombay State Road Transport undertaking. One of the earliest Canadian projects in India was the contribution to the development of the Bombay State Transport, which was in the form of supply of bus chassis, tractors, truck bodies, trailers, diesel bus-engines and pick-up trucks, together with equipment for maintenance shops. These helped to alleviate the congestion that existed at the time in Bombay Harbour, where there were inadequate means for removing freight off-loaded there.

Canada has undertaken to provide medical books worth \$2,500 to each of the libraries attached to all the recognized schools of scientific medicine in India. There are some 55 such institutions eligible; the total amount allocated to India under this programme is \$137,500. Canada has also supplied films and filmstrips and assisted in a co-operative film scheme. So far, four cobalt beam-therapy units have been supplied, which have been installed at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, and the Madras Cancer Institute. A further three units under this programme for 1958-59 were allocated for three centres at Delhi, Trivandrum and Vellore. An additional allocation of \$130,000 was made in 1959-60 for the supply of similar units for the S.C.B. Medical College, Calcutta, the Cancer Institute, Hyderabad, and the Medical College Hospital, Kanpur.

Canada has assisted the Calcutta Milk Scheme and an allocation of \$130,000 is to be used for the procurement of boiler and milk-reception equipment.

Canada has also assisted in the conduct of an aero-magnetic survey of Western Rajasthan and the Gangetic Basin at a cost of \$207,200.

Canada has provided technical assistance in the form of experts and facilities for the training of Indians abroad. Up to June 30, 1960, about 24 Canadian experts had been assigned to India and about 365 Indian students trained in Canada in such fields as health, agriculture, engineering, power, fuel and mining, etc.

Indonesia

In 1959-60 a grant of \$350,000 in flour was made to Indonesia, and a similar grant of wheat or flour in 1960-61, bringing the total Canadian contribution to Indonesia to \$1.6 million. Three "Otter" aircraft were provided to Indonesia to assist in the development of inter-island communications. A sum of \$400,000 was allocated for this project. Canada has also supplied books and journals for the Academy of Public Administration at Malang, and the Gresik Cement Plant library, and flour to the value of \$500,000.

Malaya

A sum of \$423,500 was made available to Malaya in 1959-60 for the following projects: cold storage units and related equipment for coastal fisheries (\$300,000); technical education equipment (\$75,000) and other equipment for the Department of Public Works (\$18,000); the Small Industries Services Institute (15,000); the University of Malaya (\$10,000); and the Department of Agriculture (\$5,500).

A programme amounting to a total of \$1.175 million has been arranged from 1960 funds, divided as follows: equipment for the Department of Public Works, \$500,000; radio equipment for civil aviation, \$160,000; \$125,000 for the supply of a timber band-saw; \$30,000 for a mobile laboratory for the University of Malaya. A further allocation of \$200,000 was made to the East Coast Fisheries Project, together with \$60,000 for equipment to fisheries schools and \$100,000 for technical-education equipment.

In 1958, an aerial survey costing \$200,000 was completed in Malaya. Canada has also supplied text books to the Technical Institute, Kuala Lumpur, the Junior Technical (Trade) School, Kuala Lumpur, amounting to \$5,600, and small tools (\$3,000) to the Electrical Department Technical Institute in Kuala Lumpur.

Nepal

Nepal has received wheat to the value of \$60,000.

North Borneo

The Trade School of Jesselton has received equipment to the value of \$3,000.

Pakistan

From the inception of the Colombo Plan to the end of the year under review, Canada allocated to Pakistan a total of \$99.3 million in capital aid, as well as special grants amounting to \$13 million for the purchase of wheat.

In agriculture, power and irrigation, Canada has just completed (after five years) the biggest multi-purpose irrigation and power project, the Warsak project, damming the Kabul River near the North-West frontier of Pakistan. This project has accounted for \$39.1 million, while the Shadiwal hydro-electric project in West Pakistan, which will provide cheap electric power for the operation of tube-wells, and the Goalpara thermal-power station at Khulna have also been completed, all three contributing 190,000 kw of power. The Dacca-Chittagong Inter-Connector link scheme is another project assisted by Canada. It will transmit power from Siddhirganj (Dacca) to Chittagong. The Ganges-Kobadak irrigation project will provide adequate water supply by pump irrigation from the Ganges in the Kushtia district in East Pakistan.

Canada has at various intervals provided shipments of wheat, fertilizers and metals. "Beaver" aircraft and land equipment have been supplied for locust control and a biological station has been established at Rawalpindi. An aerial land-use survey in West Pakistan was provided at a cost of \$2 million, the Thal Commonwealth Livestock Farm has been assisted to the extent of \$200,000, and equipment supplied to the Tractor Training School, East Pakistan, and the Tarnab Farm workshop.

The Maple Leaf Cement factory in Daudkhel, West Pakistan, has been completed with Canadian assistance amounting to \$6.7 million, and Pakistan has also received railway sleepers worth \$2.8 million, while groups of railway officials from Pakistan have been trained with the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railways.

In 1959-60, a sum of \$15 million was allocated for capital aid. The programme consisted of industrial metals (aluminum \$1,460,000; tin-plate \$1,400,000; mild steel \$560,000; galvanised-iron sheets \$310,000), fertilisers (\$3,010,000) and wheat (\$3,650,000). An amount of \$60,000 was earmarked to finance engineering studies of new projects, while a balance of \$4,550,000 remained to be allocated to individual projects.

It has recently been agreed that Canada will undertake the Sukkur Thermal Power Station in West Pakistan, at an estimated cost of \$7.2 million.

Singapore

Canada has provided equipment, maps, manuals and journals to the University of Malaya, to the value of \$10,000, and the new Singapore Polytechnic has been assisted with equipment and machinery for wood workshops worth \$50,000.

Vietnam

Laboratory equipment worth \$5,700 has been provided to the University of Dalat

in South Vietnam. In addition, supplies of flour and butter have been allocated to the extent of \$300,000.

Mekong Aerial Survey

During 1959 Canada agreed to undertake an aerial survey of the Lower Mekong River and some of its tributaries. The Mekong is one of the major rivers in Southeast Asia, its lower basin lying partly in the four countries of Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East originated the idea of a co-ordinated programme of development for the resources of the Lower Mekong, so that the benefits of hydro-electric power, irrigation and navigation might be made available to all four riparian states.

One of the essential steps to be taken before any development of the river can proceed is aerial survey and mapping, and Canada undertook this work as a Colombo Plan project. This is the fifth aerial survey Canada has carried out in Southeast Asia under the Colombo Plan. The others, as mentioned earlier, were in Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Malaya.

The Canadian survey will cost \$1.3 million, of which an initial allocation of \$650,000 was made in 1958-59, the remainder being allocated in 1960-61. The four local governments are contributing \$100,000 to cover certain local costs for the survey operations. The aerial photography begun in October 1959 has recently been completed and the compilation of the maps will be completed by the end of 1961.

Indus Waters Development Fund

From Colombo Plan funds appropriated in 1959-60, the Canadian Government earmarked \$2 million as an initial allotment for Canada's share of the Indus Basin Development Fund.

Medical Book Programme

In 1958 Canada set up a medical-book programme as a result of recommendations by the Canadian Medical Mission to Colombo Plan countries led by Dr. Wilder Penfield in 1956. The funds provided for the supply of medical books to each recognized medical school in the Colombo Plan countries were increased during 1960 from \$196,000 to \$220,000 to allow for the inclusion of additional schools. A total of 88 schools in South and Southeast Asia are now eligible to participate and requests from 85 are in the process of being filled.

Technical Co-operation

A total of over \$9.5 million has been spent on the provision of experts and training facilities.

By March 30, 1961, a total of 1,564 fellows and scholars from 16 member countries had received training in Canada under the Technical Co-operation

Scheme; their studies had covered various aspects of economic and social development including agriculture, engineering, railways, road and bridge construction, health services, education, public administration and others. Because French-language institutions are available in Canada, it is possible to offer fellowships and scholarships on an expanded scale to Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

By March 30, 1961, Canada had sent 255 experts abroad under the Technical Co-operation Scheme. Of these, 34 are at present carrying out assignments in eight member countries in such fields as education, hydro-electric plant operation, aircraft maintenance and cost-accounting. In addition, more than 200 Canadian engineering and technical personnel have worked on contract in association with capital-aid projects in a number of member countries.

At the Commonwealth Economic Conference held in Montreal in 1958, Canada played a leading role in establishing a Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the objective of which was to exchange 1,000 scholarships and fellowships, of which Canada would offer 250 at an estimated annual cost of \$1 million. When representatives from all Commonwealth countries met at Oxford in 1959 to formulate arrangements for the implementation of this Plan, Canada undertook also to place more emphasis on education within the framework of its technical assistance programme.

The total amounts allocated and corresponding expenditures up to December 31, 1960, on capital expenditures are given in the table on page 392.

Commonwealth Technical Training Week in Canada

Commonwealth Technical Training Week was observed in Canada from May 29 to June 4, 1961. In a proclamation making this announcement, Governor-General Vanier of Canada stated that "now as perhaps never before, Canada's future progress, prosperity and security are dependent on the educational level, the technical knowledge and skills of the people and . . . it is to focus attention on these matters that the Duke of Edinburgh has suggested the observance of a Technical Training Week throughout the Commonwealth this year".

The Governor-General continued: "The use of advanced technology is removing back-breaking drudgery from more and more areas of work and at the same time raising the efficiency of production. This trend gives a new importance to the highly-trained worker. To youth it means that they not only must remain at school longer, but more of them must seek out apprenticeship in the trade school, the vocational school and the technical institute. To employees it means training opportunities must be greatly expanded, and methods and facilities of training must be constantly reviewed and improved".

For many years Canada has participated in various international programmes of technical assistance designed to make available to developing countries those technical-education facilities that have helped and are helping Canada to carry forward its own economic and technological development. Among the channels

Canadian Colombo Plan Allocations and Expenditures

(AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 1960)

(Canadian Dollars)

| <i>Countries</i> | <i>Funds Allocated to Projects</i> | <i>Expenditures to-date</i> | <i>Outstanding Commitments</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Balance of Allocations for Completing Approved Projects</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Capital Projects | | | | | |
| Burma | 2,418,470.33 | 988,819.63 | 529,650.70 | 1,518,470.33 | 900,000.00 |
| Cambodia | 118,461.00 | 115,999.01 | 497.26 | 116,496.27 | 1,964.73 |
| Ceylon | 17,458,392.93 | 13,662,211.12 | 1,464,795.15 | 15,127,006.27 | 2,331,386.66 |
| India | 170,022,179.70 | 142,369,753.23 | 1,933,829.66 | 144,303,582.89 | 25,718,596.81 |
| Indonesia | 1,602,994.82 | 1,183,029.93 | 419,964.89 | 1,602,994.82 | Nil |
| Malaya | 1,792,955.01 | 268,809.32 | 409,578.24 | 678,387.56 | 1,114,567.45 |
| Nepal | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | Nil | 60,000.00 | Nil |
| North Borneo | 1,451.39 | 1,451.39 | Nil | 1,451.39 | Nil |
| Pakistan | 99,349,266.54 | 82,713,457.15 | 4,412,762.49 | 87,126,219.64 | 12,223,046.90 |
| Singapore | 55,000.00 | 46,954.61 | Nil | 46,954.61 | 8,045.39 |
| South Vietnam | 405,700.00 | 305,442.39 | Nil | 305,442.39 | 100,257.61 |
| Mekong River | 1,300,000.00 | 738,119.53 | 561,880.47 | 1,300,000.00 | Nil |
| Medical Book Scheme | 220,000.00 | 99,756.52 | 96,243.48 | 196,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
| Indus Waters Development Scheme | 3,000,000.00 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 3,000,000.00 |
| Small Projects | 25,000.80 | 1,795.00 | Nil | 1,795.00 | 23,205.00 |
| Total Capital Assistance | 297,829,871.72 | 242,555,598.83 | 9,829,202.34 | 252,384,801.17 | 45,405,070.55 |
| Technical Assistance | | | | | |
| *Expenditures | 10,787,200.70 | 9,598,861.22 | 665,942.27 | 10,264,803.49 | 522,397.21 |
| Total Allocations & Expenditures | -\$308,671,358.86 | \$252,208,746.49 | \$10,495,144.61 | \$262,703,891.10 | \$45,967,467.76 |

*Exclusive of Colombo Plan Bureau contributions.

through which Canada has provided this assistance are the UN and its Specialized Agencies, the Colombo Plan, the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, the Canada-West Indies Programme, and the scheme for providing technical assistance to African Commonwealth countries, including Ghana and Nigeria.

Colloquium on Technical Training in South and Southeast Asia

A six-day colloquium on technical training in Colombo Plan countries of South and Southeast Asia was held from June 12 to June 17 at the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research in Colombo.

Thirty-one consultants from the region participated in the colloquium, which was under the chairmanship of the Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau, Mr. J. K. Thompson.

The delegates were welcomed by the President of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia, Mr. Asa Bafagih, the Ambassador for Indonesia in Ceylon.

The colloquium was arranged by the Director of the Survey of Technical Training Facilities in the region (Mr. H. R. Mills) as an integral part of the survey, which is being conducted by him for the Colombo Plan Bureau, through a generous grant made by the Ford Foundation for this purpose.

The countries represented were: Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore and Thailand. Mr. W. Rudlin, Ford Foundation Representative in Burma, attended the colloquium as an observer.

The programme included discussions of topics such as apprenticeship, the supply of teachers and instructors, the planning of technical training to meet the assessed needs of industry or government, the over-emphasis on training professional engineers to the neglect of training technicians, the question of the sharing of training facilities within the region, and the part the Colombo Plan might play in furthering this exchange.

The report of the survey, which will incorporate the main points of the colloquium discussion, will be considered in Colombo in September by the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia. It will be a special subject for discussion at the Consultative Committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur in November.

Envoys to Central America and Panama

FOR a considerable time it had been the desire of the Canadian Government to develop closer ties with Central America and with Panama through the establishment of direct diplomatic relations. On January 20, 1961, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, was able to announce to the House of Commons that the Canadian Government and the Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama had agreed to establish diplomatic relations. On March 10, Mr. Green announced the appointment of Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle as the first Ambassador of Canada to the four republics.

Mr. Delisle's residence is in San Jose, Costa Rica, in recognition of the fact that Costa Rica was the first of these nations to establish an embassy in Ottawa. However, he will spend some time each year in the capitals of each of the other republics to which he is concurrently accredited: Managua (Nicaragua), Tegucigalpa (Honduras) and Panama City (Panama). Mr. Delisle, a native of Quebec City and a career foreign service officer, took up his duties in Costa Rica in June of this year.

The Governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Panama have indicated their intention to be represented in Ottawa by giving concurrent accreditation to their ambassadors in neighbouring countries until such time as resident ambassadors can be appointed to Canada.

On September 16, diplomatic relations between Canada and Guatemala were formally established by an exchange of notes, and it was announced that His Excellency Carlos Alejos, who had been serving as Ambassador of Guatemala to the United States, would be appointed by his Government to serve concurrently as the first Guatemalan Ambassador to Canada. Ambassador Alejos, before joining the diplomatic service, had extensive experience in both public service and in private business.

It was also made public that Mr. W. Arthur Irwin, the Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, would be accredited to Guatemala as the first Canadian Ambassador to that country. He presented his credentials on October 18 in Guatemala City. Mr. Irwin, who was appointed Ambassador to Mexico in February 1960, will continue to reside in Mexico City and will make periodic visits to Guatemala in fulfilling his new duties as Ambassador to that country. Mr. Irwin served as Canadian High Commissioner for Canada to Australia from 1953 to 1956 and more recently as Canadian Ambassador to Brazil.

The Canadian Government's decision to expand its relations with the republics of Central America and the Republic of Panama is a manifestation of Canada's increasing interest in these countries and a recognition of the role they play in world affairs. It is a further step in fostering closer economic, political and cultural ties with Latin America as a whole.



Canadian Ambassador to Khartoum

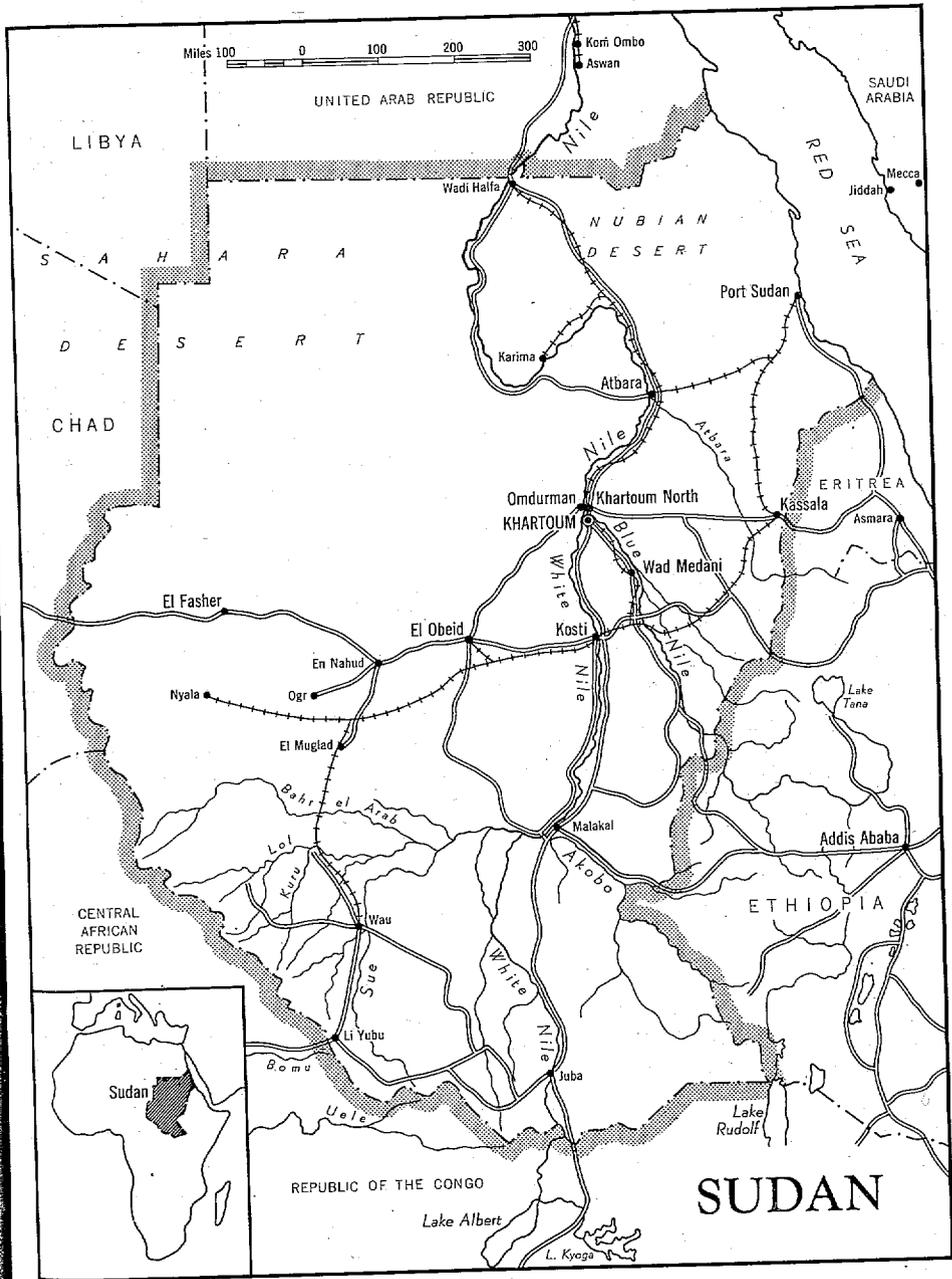
ON AUGUST 20, 1961, the Canadian Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. R.A.D. Ford, presented his credentials to President Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan, thus becoming the first Canadian Ambassador accredited to that country. In his address to President Abboud, Mr. Ford said, amongst other things: "We are a young vigorous nation, engaged in creating a new civilization in the North. Your civilization is one of the oldest known to man, and I assure Your Excellency that there is in Canada a feeling of admiration towards you not only because of your past successes, but also because of the progress achieved by your country in the last years and because of its wise and thoughtful contribution to the solution of international problems."

Indeed, the Sudan has achieved much progress during recent years and has played an increasingly important role in the international community of nations. However, it was only a little over five years ago that, following a vote for sovereign status by the Sudanese House of Representatives on December 19, 1955, the independence of the Sudan was formally recognized on January 1, 1956, by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Egypt. These two countries had exercised a *condominium* over the Sudan since 1899. The Canadian Government, for its part, extended recognition to the new state of the Sudan on January 6, 1957.

A Non-Resident Ambassador

Although the Canadian Government had long recognized the advantages of having diplomatic relations with the Sudan, the lack of personnel prevented it from establishing a mission in Khartoum. However, early this year, the Canadian Government, through its Permanent Mission in New York, informed the Sudanese Permanent Representative that, while the Canadian authorities were not in a position to establish a resident mission in Khartoum at this time, they would be pleased to establish diplomatic relations with the Sudan by accrediting the Canadian Ambassador in Cairo concurrently to Khartoum. The Sudanese Government agreed to this proposal and, on May 29, 1961, the Secretary of State for External Affairs was able to announce that Mr. R. A. D. Ford, the Canadian Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, would be concurrently accredited to the Government of the Sudan.

This opening of diplomatic relations with the Sudan comes at a time when the Sudan's role, in international affairs in general and in African affairs in particular, is becoming more and more important. It is, therefore, hoped that the accreditation of an Ambassador to the Sudan will further Canada's already good relations with the Sudan, and the following words pronounced by Mr. Ford during his address to President Abboud will remain true: "Although our two countries are geographically separated by a long distance, we both long to create a world built upon justice, freedom and understanding among nations."



The International Monetary Fund

THE International Monetary Fund, as well as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and an international trade organization, were elements of the war-time design for a post-war system of multilateral, free and non-discriminatory trade and for co-operative international efforts to raise living standards throughout the world. The Fund was established to provide machinery for co-operation in monetary, payments and exchange matters. Member countries accepted the obligation to avoid policies of restriction, discrimination or variations in the fixed par values of their currencies unless such measures could be justified to the organization. To help member countries meet their obligations, an international fund was established to which they subscribed fixed quotas in gold and national currencies and from which they could draw foreign currencies to meet short-term balance-of-payment difficulties.

Membership in the Fund now stands at 74 countries, the newest members being Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria and Portugal. Each member of the Fund has the right to appoint a member of the Board of Governors. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to an Executive Board of 18 members, five of whom are elected by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and 13 by the remaining member countries. The headquarters of the Fund is in Washington, D.C., and its secretariat is headed by Mr. Per Jacobsson of Sweden. From the beginning, Canada has been represented on the Executive Board by Mr. Louis Rasminsky, who is present Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Increase in Activity

For many years after the war, most countries of the world outside the dollar area maintained restrictive and discriminatory controls over their commodity imports and their international payments. For the most part, these early years of the Fund were relatively inactive. However, as post-war recovery progressed and restrictions could be reduced, the stage was set for a more active career for the Fund. The Suez crisis in the autumn of 1956 and fears of inflation in some European countries caused the United Kingdom and a number of European nations to come to the Fund for assistance. At the same time the Fund was entering into closer relations with less-developed member countries, as more and more of them found themselves with depleted reserves as a result of ambitious development efforts, run-away inflation, declines in commodity prices, or a combination of these factors.

The many transactions of the Fund during the 1956-58 period considerably decreased the amount of its uncommitted resources of gold and U.S. dollars. In this context, and against the background of a growth in world trade, action was initiated to bring about a general 50 per cent increase in Fund resources and

larger increases for certain countries, including Canada. In 1959 the resources of the Fund were raised by \$5 billion to almost \$14 billion. Canada's quota was raised from \$300 million to \$550 million, 25 per cent of which was paid in gold and the remainder in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest-bearing notes of the Canadian Government.

Strengthening Non-Dollar Currencies

Meanwhile, the growing economic strength of the principal Western European countries led them, at the end of 1958, to take the major step of a concerted move to non-resident convertibility for current transactions and a number of other countries followed suit in early 1959. This removed any balance-of-payments justification for discriminating against dollar countries, and since then there has been a steady progress, especially by Western European countries, in removing trade and payments discrimination and relaxing import controls. Thus the system of free and multilateral trade and payments that was one of the basic objectives of the Fund has been progressively approached. Since the beginning of 1961, a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy, have accepted the obligations in Article VIII of the Fund Agreement. This step has put their currencies on an equal legal footing with the U.S. dollar and means that these currencies can be used for making repayments to the Fund. While at one time drafts were concentrated almost entirely on the United States dollar, they have recently consisted to an increasing extent of other currencies.

During the years 1958-60, the United States, in order to balance its international payments, experienced an outflow of \$11 billion in gold and dollars, while the reserves of the OEEC countries increased by \$8 billion. In 1959 and 1960 countries such as Britain and France, which had earlier drawn heavily on the Fund, reduced the Fund's holdings of their currencies to the normal level. In both years repayments to the Fund greatly exceeded drafts. This factor, together with the major increase in quotas and the enhanced usefulness of a large number of important currencies, has greatly increased the strength of the Fund. At the end of 1960, its holdings of gold and "useful" currencies amounted to about \$10 billion.

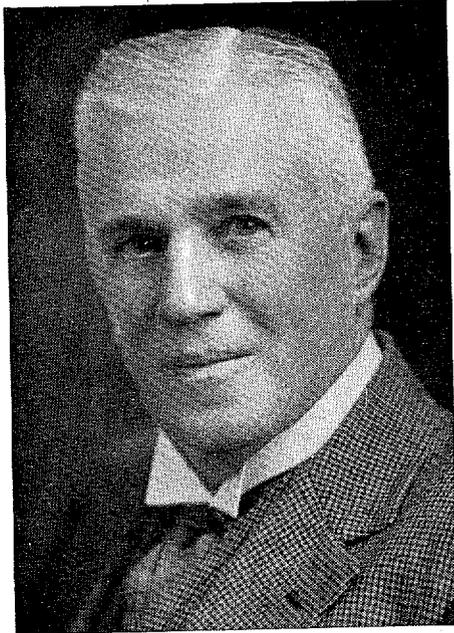
Of late, however, facilitated by the lifting of exchange restrictions, there have been substantial movements of short-term capital in response to interest-rate differentials, or for speculative reasons, which, in turn, have created new challenges for the Fund. The large draft of the equivalent of \$1.5 billion by Britain in August, for example, reduced the Fund's holdings of certain European currencies, notably the West German and Italian currencies, to very low levels. In recent months a number of suggestions have emerged for adapting the Fund machinery to enable it to deal with critical situations arising from large-scale short-term movements in response to interest-rate differentials or speculative pressures. Among these are proposals for replenishing the Fund's resources by negotiating lines of credit with a number of countries that could be drawn on in critical situations.

Meanwhile a number of the less-developed countries experiencing strains on their balance-of-payments positions have called on the Fund for short-term assistance. In recent years, export prices of primary products have been generally weak and the value of such exports has risen proportionately less than the value of world trade in manufactured goods. Many less-developed countries have sought international assistance in various forms to meet their difficulties and help maintain imports for their development programmes.

Recent developments in the world monetary and payments situation, and the evolution of Fund policies to deal with these developments, were reviewed in Vienna in September at the annual meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors, which was attended by Mr. Donald Fleming, the Canadian Minister of Finance, who is Governor of the Fund for Canada.

Half a Century of Public Service*

WHEN, in the summer of 1870, young Joe Pope first entered the public service, he was, in his own words, "a perfectly unsophisticated youth of 16, without experience of any kind, and writing a villainous unformed hand". When, more than half a century later, Sir Joseph Pope left the public service, the *Montreal Gazette* could say of him that "he withdraws from the heat and burden of laborious office with honours thick upon him".



Sir Joseph Pope

Public Servant is the record of those long years: a record based squarely upon the copious diaries which Sir Joseph kept throughout the period. They were years during which he was successively assistant private secretary and private secretary to Sir John A. Macdonald (1881-1891); Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council (1889-1896); Under-Secretary of State for Canada (1896-1909); and, finally, Canada's first Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, from 1909, when the Department was established, until his retirement on April 1, 1925.

The first two-thirds of the volume, approximately, are autobiographical; the remaining pages were written by Pope's son, Lieutenant-General Maurice Pope, who also relied heavily on his father's diaries. Lieutenant-General Pope, it should be noted, is himself a distinguished soldier-statesman, having served from 1942 to 1944 as Chairman of the Canadian Joint Staff in Washington, and, in post-war years, as head of mission, successively, in Germany, Belgium and Spain. He has, in turn, a son who is at present a member of the Department of External Affairs.

When Joseph Pope died in 1926, he had brought the manuscript of his memoirs down to 1907; his son then undertook the completion of the work, partly at the urging of several of Joseph Pope's friends, who thought "the memoirs contained much that was of interest to students of Canadian political history". Readers, and in particular readers interested in the origins of the Department of

*A review of *Public Servant: The Memories of Sir Joseph Pope*, edited and completed by Maurice Pope. Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1960.

External Affairs, are likely to concur in this judgement.

The title of the book is appropriate. Joseph Pope saw himself as a "servant", rather than as a maker of policy. This was so even after he took charge of the newly-born Department of External Affairs; the student of Canadian foreign policy during the early years of the Department must go to the secondary works or to such primary sources as Sir Robert Borden's memoirs, rather than to those of Pope. But as an efficient and trusted senior officer of government, Pope was on intimate terms with the great Canadians of his day, and was frequently called upon when a difficult situation required skilfull handling.

A long list of such situations engaged his attention over the years. In 1893 he accompanied Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to Paris, to take part in arbitration negotiations relating to the Bering Sea and Russia's claim to establish a territorial sea 100 miles wide. In 1898 he went to Quebec as a member of the Canadian delegation to the International Joint High Commission, with the special task of negotiating a North Atlantic fisheries treaty with the Americans; later in the same year, and continuing into 1899, he conducted negotiations at Washington on the same subject. In 1899 he became involved at a high level in the Alaska boundary negotiations, travelling to Paris and London several times during the next four or five years for talks on this problem. In 1907 the ticklish question of Japanese immigration to British Columbia caused Pope to go to Japan with Postmaster-General Rodolphe Lemieux to seek an assurance from the Japanese Government that immigration to Canada would be voluntarily curtailed by the Japanese themselves. In 1911 he conducted pelagic-sealing negotiations in Washington with such skill that a grateful government recommended him for a K.C.M.G., which he received the next year. He presided over meetings which drew up the War Book for the First World War. And, in 1919, he served on a committee which designed the Arms of Canada in their present form, and the diary notes that he personally suggested the motto "A Mari usque ad Mare".

In addition to these duties, he was the great expert within the government service on matters of protocol, an interest which he first began to pursue during his days of service under Sir John A. Macdonald, who had always staunchly maintained that "forms are things". One result of his proficiency in this field was his rather remarkable role as unofficial adviser to a long series of Governors General, beginning with Lord Minto, and perhaps even Lord Aberdeen, and ending with the Duke of Devonshire, who in 1921 told Pope that he ought to write a book entitled, "Governors General I Remember". A second result was that he was periodically put in charge of a number of official tours of Canada. In this *chef de protocol* role, Pope showed the country in turn to Prince Arthur of Connaught (who, as Governor General in later years, joined Pope's list of advisees); Prince Fushimi of Japan on two occasions; and the Prince of Wales who was later Edward VIII.

Pope's early suggestion to Sir Wilfred Laurier that a Department of External Affairs be established had for a long time met with a response that "discouraged

and disheartened" him. But, in September 1908, Laurier told him that he intended to establish such a Department after the next general election and to place Pope in charge of it: it was, Pope thought, a "welcome piece of news". It seems apparent that Pope's original conception of the Department was that it should be less a policy-formulating organ than an administrative office, designed to ensure that communications were correctly channeled and letters promptly answered. "The present state of our external affairs", he wrote at the time, "can only be described by the one word 'chaotic'. One despatch is referred to one minister — the next one on the same subject to another — the next perhaps to nobody, the fourth somewhere else, so that nobody has any connected knowledge of any of the questions and the despatches remain undealt with".

During the spring of 1909, Pope worked on a draft of an External Affairs Bill. He was disappointed that later in the Act the Department was placed under the Secretary of State rather than the Prime Minister. "It should be under the Prime Minister. I fear that ministers will resent having their reports presented to His Excellency by the S.S., whereas that would be natural enough were the First Minister the Secretary of State for External Affairs". In any event, Pope assumed office as Under-Secretary on June 1, 1909, and three years later saw an amending statute place the Department where he had always wished to see it — under the control of the Prime Minister.

From the wealth of material describing the activities of Pope the civil servant emerges a fascinating picture of Pope the man. Certainly he was a product of the Victorian age, who in his later years resented the governmental changes he saw everywhere about him, even while he recognized their inevitability. "The system of government under which I have grown up is passing away", he wrote in 1918, "and we may as well recognize the fact".

Unbending loyalty to the Crown was the great anchor of his existence. "Now loyalty to my Sovereign has ever been with me, alike in youth, manhood, and old age, the paramount obligation, the highest duty, the dominating impulse of my life". This sense of personal attachment to his Sovereign left him feeling out of place in the Canada of 1914-1925, with all its talk of the "equal status" which he thought so undesirable. He had been raised, he said, "in an atmosphere of love and loyalty to the Motherland"; in those days, he remembered, "one was not compelled to listen . . . to any rubbish about 'nationhood' and 'equality of status' and all that sort of thing". In a 1925 letter to one of his sons, he wrote: "My great difficulty in recent years has been how to view the Imperial relation in its modern aspect. How are we readily to conceive of Colonies which shall at once form part of an Empire and yet each part at the same time insist on being considered of equal status with the rest? . . . To my way of thinking, such an Empire is an impossibility . . . I do not want any change in the present relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and hope I may never see one. The present suits me very well . . . We have all the liberty that is good for us, and some people think a good deal more."

These sentiments found expression in other ways too. At a time when Borden and Christie were working long hours at the Versailles Peace Conference, Pope was in the habit of quoting Lord Morley's opinion of the League of Nations paper it is written on. To the end of time, it will always be a case of 'thy head or my head'; I have no faith in such schemes". Equally, he was an ardent advocate of a strong central government for Canada, arguing that many of the Judicial Committee's decisions had "done great harm to Canadian unity". Lord Watson was to blame, he said, for giving the provinces "every mortal thing they asked for, arguing that if he pleased the provinces individually, it should not matter what the Dominion — which was the aggregation of all — suffered. It was an unworthy position for so able a man to take".

Altogether, the book is a valuable and interesting account of the life of a man whose capacity for hard work was so great that he was in the habit of saying that "life would be tolerable if it wasn't for its amusements". His career began shortly after Confederation; it ended a few months before the Imperial Conference of 1926 recognized Canada as being in no way subordinate to the United Kingdom. These were exciting and important years in the life of the Dominion; the memoirs of Sir Joseph Pope cannot but add to the reader's understanding of them.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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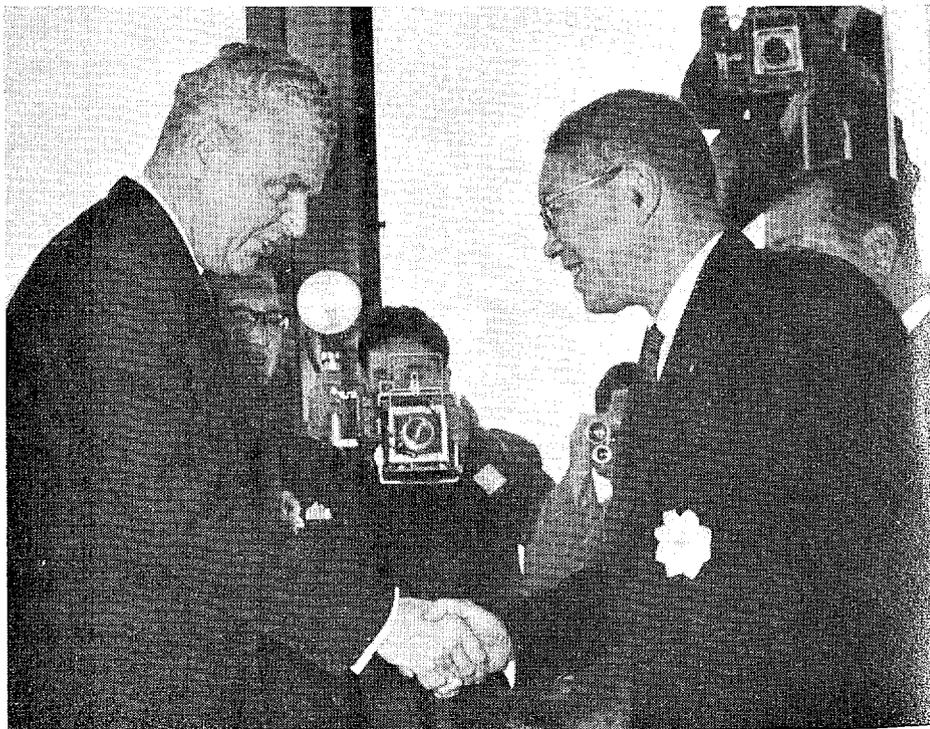
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Mr. Diefenbaker Visits Japan

ON October 27, 1961, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker arrived in Japan for a five-day state visit to which he had been invited both by former Prime Minister Kishi, when he visited Canada in 1960, and Prime Minister Ikeda, when he visited Canada in 1961. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker and a number of officials. The party travelled by Royal Canadian Air Force aircraft, landing briefly in Anchorage, Alaska, and Shemya in the Aleutian Islands *en route*.

During his visit Mr. Diefenbaker had discussions with the Prime Minister of Japan on October 27, 28 and 31. In these discussions the two Prime Ministers reviewed the world situation and matters concerning the relations between Canada and Japan. They found themselves in agreement in their condemnation of the unilateral resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union and on the need to work for a complete cessation of such tests. They also agreed on the need to prohibit them permanently through an effective system of international inspection and on the need to resume negotiations for an international agreement on general and complete disarmament.



Prime Minister Diefenbaker is welcomed on his arrival in Tokyo by Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan

Imperial Audience

On the day of their arrival, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan and were the guests of honour at an Imperial luncheon. Later, the Prime Minister visited the Japanese Parliament and was greeted by members of the House of Representatives, which was then in session. After a reception at the Canadian Embassy to meet members of the Canadian community living in Japan, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were the guests of honour at a state dinner given by Prime Minister and Mrs. Ikeda.

The Prime Minister also visited the Kansai area of Japan, which is noted both as a large centre of industry and as a centre of Japanese history and culture. In the city of Osaka, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were guests of honour at a dinner given by the Governor of Osaka, the Mayor of Osaka and the President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They also visited a modern television factory and an up-to-date textile mill, both representative of the great industrial potential of Japan.

Religious Observances

On Sunday, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker attended a church service at a Protestant inter-denominational chapel at Kwansai Gakuin University, near Osaka, an institution with which Canadians have been associated for many years. Two Canadian missionaries, the Reverend Francis H. Muir and the Reverend Ian MacLeod, conducted the service and Prime Minister Diefenbaker read the lesson. After the service, the Prime Minister donated a set of the *Encyclopedia Canadiana* to the University Library. Later the Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker visited some of the historic temples, shrines, palaces and gardens located in Nara and Kyoto.

Returning to Tokyo on October 30, the Prime Minister paused to pay homage to Canadian servicemen who died in Japan during the Second World War and the war in Korea and were buried in the beautiful Commonwealth Cemetery on the outskirts of Yokohama. The Prime Minister later attended a special Baptist church service in Tokyo with a group of Baptists from Canada, Japan and several other countries.

On the evening of October 30, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker were hosts at a state dinner given at the Canadian Embassy in Japan to honour the Prime Minister of Japan and Mrs. Ikeda. Among the distinguished guests were members of the Japanese Cabinet, former Prime Minister Kishi, former Prime Minister Yoshida, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Commonwealth ambassadors in Japan were also present during the evening.

On the day of his departure the Prime Minister received the honorary citizenship of Tokyo and the key to the city. He later visited an assembly of school children organized by the Canadian-Nisei Association of Japan. Mem-

bers of this organization are Canadians of Japanese origin living in Japan. The school children put on several musical displays for their Canadian visitors and sang a number of songs, including a Japanese rendition of the "Red River Valley". The Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker also visited Sophia University in Tokyo, where a Canadian Study Centre had been established under the direction of Father Conrad Fortin, a Canadian priest from Sudbury, Ontario. The Prime Minister presented the University with a set of the *Encyclopedia Canadiana*.

The Prime Minister held three press conferences and an interview with a major Japanese television network. He also delivered an address at a luncheon given in his honour on October 28 by the Canada-Japan Society and the Japan-Canada Trade Council. In this address, he said:

Japan and Canada as neighbours across the Pacific should enjoy good relations and mutual respect. . . . Not only are we close neighbours and good neighbours but we have things in common although different in language and culture. . . . We derive a common benefit from trade among nations. We have a common dedication to the ideal and practice of parliamentary democracy. Both have made known their determination to preserve freedom in the face of peril.

In his remarks the Prime Minister paid particular attention to the question of trade between Canada and Japan and declared:

I am optimistic about the future development of mutual trade between Canada and Japan. Trade is essential to both Japan and Canada, and it is the long-term interest of both nations that the trade between us should develop on a basis of mutual agreement and understanding. . . . The Canadian Government considers that there is no reason why Japan's exports to Canada should not enjoy a large measure of growth in the next ten years provided that their trade develops on the basis of orderly marketing.

Mr. Diefenbaker emphasized the fact that, "as partners in the community of freedom and as neighbours across the Pacific, we cannot afford to allow commercial difficulties to obscure the paramount need for co-operation in free mankind's never-ending search for peace and world stability Japan and Canada together, by the example of our co-operation can point the way to new horizons of mutual respect and understanding". The Prime Minister urged that it should be "our common aim to conduct our relations in harmony and goodwill." "Out of our joint endeavours," he added, "will come not only lasting benefits for ourselves but the shining prospect of a world where the rising sun of international friendship will melt the icy grip which the Cold War has clamped on our generation".

At the end of their final meeting on October 31, Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Prime Minister Ikeda issued the following joint message:

Communique

The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker, visited Japan from October 27 to October 31, 1961, at the invitation of the Government of Japan.

Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan, received them in audience on October 27. During their stay in Japan they visited the Diet of Japan and participated in various other functions planned for them, including visits to Osaka, Kyoto and Nara.

Prime Minister Ikeda expressed his gratitude for the hospitality extended to him during his visit to Canada last June. In response Prime Minister Diefenbaker conveyed his deep appreciation of the warmth and spontaneity of the welcome accorded him in Japan.

The Prime Ministers held discussions on October 27, 28 and 31. They exchanged views on the international situation, including Germany and Berlin, on which they found a common appreciation of the major elements of the problem. They discussed the general situation in the Far East, with particular reference to China and to recent developments in the countries of Southeast Asia. They reviewed international economic developments and particularly regional groupings, including the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The Prime Ministers joined in unqualified condemnation of the Soviet attitude and actions on nuclear testing. They recalled the overwhelming support recently given in the United Nations General Assembly for a solemn appeal to the Soviet Government to desist from its threatened intention to detonate a 50-megaton nuclear explosion. They emphatically deplored the Soviet Government's continuing defiance of world opinion in this regard. They agreed that international tension would be seriously aggravated and the future health and safety of the peoples of the world endangered if these unjustified experiments were continued.

The Prime Ministers agreed to continue to urge, in the United Nations and elsewhere, the need for immediate cessation of all nuclear test explosions and for early resumption of negotiations for a treaty which would prohibit such tests permanently through an effective system of international inspection. They were also fully agreed on the urgency of resuming negotiations for securing an international agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their desire for continued close co-operation between the Japanese and Canadian delegates at the United Nations General Assembly and in other United Nations bodies with a view to seeking in this way solutions to outstanding international issues.

There was discussion on October 27 of the Japanese interest in the possible establishment and development of Japanese investments in Canada. In this connection Prime Minister Diefenbaker informed Prime Minister Ikeda of Canada's agreement to a plan whereby managerial, supervisory and technical personnel for specified Japanese-owned enterprises may enter Canada.

The Prime Ministers reviewed economic relations between Japan and Canada. They reaffirmed their interest in seeing a further expansion on an orderly basis of mutually advantageous trade within the framework provided by the

agreements to which the two countries adhere. To this end they agreed on the desirability of continued consultation both between the two governments and between representatives of private enterprise in order to find mutually acceptable solutions to trade problems as they arise.

The Prime Ministers further agreed that exchanges of visits between government leaders and between private groups and individuals are of high importance to the continuance and further development of mutual understanding and cooperation. They expressed satisfaction at the steady increase in Japanese-Canadian cultural exchanges as a means of strengthening the amicable relations which exist between the two countries.

The Prime Ministers were in agreement on the need to make preparations to have the first meeting of the Japan-Canada Ministerial Committee, the establishment of which was announced following their meeting in Ottawa last June, take place at Tokyo at the earliest possible mutually convenient date.

CORRIGENDUM

On Page 380 of the November 1961 issue of "External Affairs", the Netherlands were said to possess "dependant territories in the Americas."

The Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, the territories mentioned, should, however, have been described as "constituent parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands", rather than as dependencies.

United Nations General Assembly

SIXTEENTH SESSION — THE SECOND MONTH*

WITH THE DEATH of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld on September 18, the United Nations was left without a chief administrator. After intensive behind-the-scenes negotiations, the Security Council met on November 3 to consider the problem of appointing a successor. The Council decided unanimously to recommend to the General Assembly that U Thant, the Permanent Representative of Burma to the United Nations, be appointed Acting Secretary-General for the unexpired portion of Mr. Hammarskjöld's term. Later the same day, the General Assembly approved this recommendation and unanimously adopted a resolution sponsored by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic appointing Ambassador Thant Acting Secretary-General "for a term of office until April 10, 1963".



U Thant, Acting UN Secretary-General.

In his remarks after the ceremony of installation, Ambassador Thant noted the problems facing the United Nations, particularly its financial problems and the difficulties with the Congo operation. He would require the support of the Assembly and the Secretariat, he said, and would invite a "limited number of persons who are at present Under-Secretaries or are to be appointed as Under-Secretaries" to act as principal advisers. These advisers would be chosen with Article 101 of the Charter as a guide. Among them would be Dr. Ralph Bunche and Georgy Petrovitch Arkadev. He referred to this arrangement as being "without prejudice to such future organizational changes as experience may reveal to be necessary".

In extending congratulations to the new Acting Secretary-General, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, noted that Ambassador Thant's appointment had been accomplished without sacrifice of the integrity of the office of the Secretary-General or the fundamental principles

*The first month of the session was reported in the November issue of the *Bulletin*, p. 370

of the Charter. He pledged Canada's full co-operation in assisting Ambassador Thant in fulfilling the difficult tasks that lay before him.

Membership

During the period under review, the membership of the United Nations was increased to 103 with the admission on October 27 of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Two days before, these applications had been approved for recommendation to the General Assembly by the Security Council by votes of 9 in favour, none opposed and 1 abstention (the United States) for Outer Mongolia, with China not participating in the vote; and 9 in favour, 1 opposed (United Arab Republic) and 1 abstention (the U.S.S.R.) for Mauritania. In plenary, the application of Outer Mongolia was approved without a vote, while that of Mauritania was approved by a vote of 68 in favour (including Canada), 13 opposed, with 20 abstentions and one member absent.

Elections to the Councils

At each regular session, the General Assembly holds elections to fill three of the non-permanent seats in the Security Council and six of the seats in the Economic and Social Council.

By a series of secret ballots, the Assembly elected Venezuela and Ghana as non-permanent members of the Security Council to serve the regular two-year term commencing January 1, 1962.

In the election for the third non-permanent seat, a deadlock developed over the candidacies of Roumania and the Philippines, which remained unbroken after a number of ballots. Further balloting will take place later in the session.

In accordance with an agreement reached at the fifteenth session, the Assembly also elected Ireland for a one-year term on the Security Council to replace Liberia, which will retire at the end of 1961 after serving for one year.

In the first series of ballots in the elections for the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly elected Australia, Colombia, Senegal and the United States as members of the Council. Later, it elected India and Yugoslavia to fill the two remaining vacancies. These new members will begin their three-year terms on January 1, 1962.

Plenary

By the end of the first month of the session, the General Assembly had completed its general debate and had endorsed three resolutions adopted in Committee, including one that it approved unanimously terminating the United Nations trusteeship in Western Samoa when the territory achieved its independence on January 1, 1962.

On October 23, the Assembly voted unanimously to ask the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi to make an on-the-spot investigation into the

circumstances of the death of the Prime Minister of Burundi (Urundi) who was killed in Usumbura, the capital of the Belgian trust territory, on October 13. Later, the Assembly adopted a series of resolutions on trusteeship matters recommended to it by the Fourth Committee during the first month of the session. In one resolution, the Assembly decided to terminate the trusteeship agreement for Tanganyika, a trust territory administered by the United Kingdom, when it achieved independence on December 9, 1961; and it recommended that Tanganyika should be admitted to membership in the United Nations upon gaining independence. Other resolutions dealt with offers of study facilities by member states for inhabitants of trust territories; the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the trusteeship system in the trust territories; the discontinuance of the sub-committee set up by the Assembly in 1953 to consider the questionnaire used in obtaining information on trust territories; and the matter of compensation to expatriate civil servants for loss of careers, raised by petitioners from Tanganyika.

The Assembly also decided to reallocate the item "Assistance to Africa: African Educational Development", originally assigned to the Third Committee, to the Second Committee, to which a related item, "Assistance to Africa: Economic Development of Africa", had been allocated.

Other action taken on the recommendation of the various Assembly committees is dealt with in subsequent sections of this report.

Turning to the items inscribed on the agenda for consideration in plenary without reference to committees, the Assembly considered a proposal for an international investigation into the death of Dag Hammarskjöld and his party in an airplane crash near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. It adopted unanimously a 10-nation draft resolution calling for such an investigation by a Commission of "five eminent persons", which would be asked to report its findings within three months of its appointment.

The Assembly then decided to consider jointly the item regarding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the Assembly at the fifteenth session, and the item "Assistance to Africa: a United Nations Programme for Independence".

During the debate, which was still in progress at the end of the period under review, five draft resolutions were submitted. One, put forward by the Soviet Union, called for the "unconditional liquidation" of colonialism by the end of 1962, and proposed that the Assembly create a United Nations commission "on the basis of the equal representation of the three main groups of states" in the organization to see that this was accomplished.

Another draft resolution, presented by the Netherlands, proposed the creation of a United Nations Commission for West New Guinea to investigate the possibilities of early implementation of the Assembly's Declaration on Colonialism with respect to West New Guinea.

A third draft resolution, submitted by Nigeria, proposed 1970 as the target date for the independence of all African countries.

A fourth draft resolution, co-sponsored by 36 delegations, proposed the appointment of a 17-member special committee to examine the application of the Assembly's Declaration on Colonialism and make recommendations on its implementation.

The fifth draft resolution, submitted by India, urged negotiations between Indonesia and the Netherlands, under the aegis of the Assembly President, to find a solution to the question of West New Guinea.

Interrupting its debate on these items, the Assembly adopted a 34-nation resolution appealing to France to "redress the legitimate grievances" of Algerian prisoners in France by recognizing their status as political prisoners. This question was introduced as a matter of urgency, to deal with the situation created by the hunger strike of several thousand Algerian prisoners. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 62 in favour, none against, with 31 abstentions (including Canada).

The Assembly's General (Steering) Committee decided, on the request of India, to recommend inscription of a new item on the agenda concerning the designation of a year as a United Nations Year for International Co-operation. As explained by the Indian representative, the aim of the year would be to shift the balance from conflict to co-operation and to concentrate attention on the constructive side of United Nations efforts. The Assembly has yet to approve inscription of this item.

First (Political and Security) Committee

During the period under review, the First Committee considered its first three items: the Indian item on "The Continuation of the Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests and Obligations of States to Refrain from their Renewal"; the United Kingdom-United States item on "The Urgent Need for a Treaty to Ban Nuclear Weapons Tests Under Effective International Control", which the Committee decided to consider simultaneously with the Indian item; and "The Question of Disarmament".

Concern over the adverse effects on world health of the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons which the Soviet Union had abruptly resumed on September 1 was intensified with Premier Khrushchov's announcement that his Government intended to explode a 50-megaton bomb in the atmosphere before the end of October.

At the request of Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Iran, Japan, Norway, Pakistan and Sweden, the Committee interrupted its debate on nuclear weapons testing to give immediate consideration to a draft resolution submitted by these eight members, appealing to the Soviet Union to abandon its announced intention to explode a 50-megaton bomb.

Calling for urgent action by the United Nations, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs stated on October 20 that the 50-megaton bomb, to-

gether with other tests in the Soviet series, would produce a fallout yield at least two-thirds as high as that of all tests conducted by all the nuclear powers between 1945 and 1958 — an “appalling answer” to the expressions of alarm voiced by the Assembly. He informed the Committee that Canada had protested the day before to the Soviet Union but that the Soviet representative in Ottawa had refused to accept this protest on the grounds that the explosion of the 50-megaton bomb was “a matter of internal concern only to the Soviet Union”. Mr. Green strongly rejected this view and stated that fallout knew no national boundaries. He thought that, in view of the Soviet attitude, there was no alternative but to bring the moral force of the United Nations to bear on the Soviet Union. He hoped the Soviet leaders would heed the concern of the world. If the test took place, he said, it would be in defiance of the wishes of the people of the world and in contempt of United Nations resolutions.

Despite Soviet-bloc charges that the draft resolution was a manoeuvre by the “Western military blocs”, the Committee on October 25 adopted the draft resolution, as amended by the co-sponsors on the suggestion of India, by a vote of 75 in favour, 10 against (the Soviet bloc and Cuba), with 1 abstention. On October 27 the General Assembly approved the resolution by a vote of 87 in favour, 11 against, with 1 abstention.

Further evidence of the Assembly's deep concern over developments in nuclear testing was provided when the First Committee again interrupted the debate on its first two items to consider immediately a draft resolution, initiated by India and co-sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, which urged the powers concerned to refrain from further test explosions “pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements in regard to tests or general and complete disarmament”. During the course of the voting on this draft resolution, the Committee adopted several amendments, one deleting reference to “general and complete disarmament”. As amended, the draft resolution expressed deep concern and profound regret that test explosions had been resumed; urged the powers concerned to refrain from tests pending the conclusion of internationally binding agreements in regard to tests; expressed confidence that the states concerned would reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests under appropriate international control; and called upon the powers concerned to engage themselves urgently in efforts to conclude such agreements. The vote on the amended resolution was 72 in favour (including Canada), 21 against, with 8 abstentions. Later, in plenary, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), 20 against, with 8 abstentions.

The First Committee then considered a draft resolution sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States recognizing that a permanent cessation of testing would be guaranteed only by an effective and impartial system of verification in which all states had confidence. The resolution urged the states negotiating at the Geneva conference (the United Kingdom, the United States and the

Soviet Union) to renew their efforts at once to conclude a treaty with a control system avoiding self-inspection, with no veto on its day-to-day operations and with administrative responsibility vested in a single administrator. It also requested the negotiating states to report to the United Nations Disarmament Commission by March 1, 1962. The draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 in favour (including Canada), 11 against (the Soviet bloc and Cuba), with 16 abstentions. In plenary, an amendment proposed by Cyprus to have the parties to the negotiations on a test-ban treaty report to the Disarmament Commission by December 14, 1961, was adopted. The resolution, as amended, was then approved by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), 11 against, with 15 abstentions.

Continuing the discussion of its items on nuclear testing, the First Committee considered two draft resolutions, one co-sponsored by 14 African members calling on all states to respect Africa as a "denuclearized neutral zone", and a 12-power African-Asian draft declaration which would initiate consultations on the possibility of signing a convention to ban the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes.

Before the vote on the 14-power draft, the co-sponsors accepted a Libyan amendment to delete "neutral" from the reference to "a denuclearized neutral zone". As adopted by a vote of 57 in favour, none against, with 42 abstentions, the 14-power resolution calls on member states (a) to refrain from carrying out or continuing to carry out in Africa nuclear tests in any form; (b) to refrain from using the territory, territorial waters or air space of Africa for testing, storing or transporting nuclear weapons; and (c) to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a denuclearized zone. Canada voted in favour of paragraph (a) but abstained on the remaining paragraphs and the resolution as a whole.

Rejecting an amendment to the 12-power draft resolution, the Committee then adopted the resolution by a vote of 60 in favour, 16 against, with 25 abstentions (including Canada). Among other things, this draft resolution requests the Secretary-General to consult member governments on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons for war purposes. It asks that a report on such consultation be made to the next session of the General Assembly. It further declares that any state using such weapons is to be considered as violating the Charter and as having committed a crime against mankind and civilization.

While sympathizing with the motives of the co-sponsors of the 12-power resolution, the Canadian representative doubted the effectiveness of such a declaration. Only complete elimination of nuclear weapons could guarantee that there would be no nuclear war, he said, and the Committee should, therefore, concentrate on bringing about general and complete disarmament.

Neither of the two resolutions was considered in plenary before the end of the period under review. Having concluded its consideration of the nuclear testing items, the First Committee proceeded to its third item on disarmament. The Committee has before it a number of documents relating to this question, among them being:

- (1) A statement on disarmament agreed upon by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers on March 17, 1961;
- (2) a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations signed by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States;
- (3) United States and Soviet Union proposals for general and complete disarmament.

The Committee has received a six-power draft resolution, introduced by the Foreign Minister of Sweden, which asks the Secretary-General to make inquiries regarding the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive in the future nuclear weapons on their territories on behalf of any other country. The draft resolution also requests the Secretary-General to report on the inquiry to the Disarmament Commission not later than April 1, 1962. The expectation of the co-sponsors is that, after the Commission has considered the report, a conference of those joining the "non-nuclear club" might be called.

A second draft resolution, submitted by India, welcomes the agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the principles to guide disarmament negotiations and urges the two governments to reach agreement on the composition of a negotiating body on disarmament. The Committee had not reached the voting stage on this or on the six-power draft resolution during the period under review.

Special Political Committee

The Special Political Committee concluded its debate on the Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). As it had done at the fourteenth session, the Canadian Delegation took the lead in developing decisions of a far-reaching character in regard to the mounting hazard of ionizing radiation released by nuclear and thermonuclear weapons test explosions. The fact that the Soviet Union had resumed and was continuing with a lengthy series of atmospheric tests, giving rise to unprecedented levels of radioactive fallout in many countries, including Canada, created a climate of anxious public opinion which demanded expression in action by the General Assembly. Accordingly, Canada presented a strong resolution reflecting the world-wide view that the principles of international law and concern for the future of mankind imposed responsibilities on any state whose actions could have harmful biological consequences for existing and future generations in other states by increasing the levels of radioactive fallout. In addition, the resolution expressed appreciation for the continuing study by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation of the biological consequences of radiation, affirmed the desirability of full international co-operation to facilitate the Committee's task, and requested the Committee to examine the feasibility of accelerating its second comprehensive report, which is to be completed in 1962, and to

consider whether the submission of an interim report would be warranted. Finally, the resolution invited the World Meteorological Organization to undertake a new world-wide programme for the collection and synoptic reporting of data on atmospheric radioactive levels.

Twenty-four countries, representing every continent in the world, joined Canada in co-sponsoring these proposals. In Committee, the Canadian resolution was adopted by a vote of 75 in favour, none against, with 17 abstentions. Later, in plenary, it was approved by a vote of 74 in favour, none opposed, with 17 countries, notably those in the Soviet bloc, abstaining.

A competing Czechoslovakian draft resolution on the same subject was adopted in Committee by a vote of 33 in favour, 22 against, with 37 abstentions, but failed in plenary to obtain the required two-thirds majority.

The Special Political Committee then considered the second item on its agenda, the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the *apartheid* policies of the Government of South Africa. Racial discrimination as practised by the South African Government was strongly condemned by speakers in the debate. However, on the question of what action the United Nations should take, a difference of view developed. On the one hand, some members argued that appeals over the past ten years had done nothing to alter South Africa's racial policies and that it was time to take concrete measures because of the threat to peace posed by the South African attitude. This group advocated the application of sanctions against South Africa and its expulsion from the United Nations. These views were embodied in a draft resolution submitted by 31 nations, mainly from Africa.

Other members, however, argued that severe sanctions against South Africa might harm the people whom the United Nations was trying to assist, and that a more realistic approach would be the exercise of continued moral pressure on the South African Government to bring about an abandonment of its racial policies. This view was embodied in a draft resolution co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Ceylon, Denmark, Malaya, India, Norway, Togo and Venezuela.

In Committee, both these resolutions were adopted after a number of separate votes on paragraphs and parts of paragraphs, the 31-nation resolution by a vote of 55 in favour, 26 against, with 20 abstentions, and the 8-nation resolution (as amended) by a vote of 72 in favour, 2 against (Portugal and South Africa), with 27 abstentions.

In the voting on the 31-nation draft resolution, the Canadian Delegation voted against the paragraph that called on the Security Council to consider the question of the continued membership of South Africa in the United Nations and abstained in the votes on the paragraph calling for sanctions and the paragraph drawing the attention of the Security Council to the Committee's recommendations. The Delegation also abstained on the resolution as a whole.

Before voting on the 8-nation resolution, the Committee adopted three major amendments. One of these requested the Security Council to consider taking measures against South Africa "for its persistent violations of the Charter of the

United Nations". The second called on all states to deny South Africa weapons and military equipment and the third called on them to deny petroleum to South Africa. While the Canadian Delegation did not support these amendments, it voted in favour of the draft resolutions as a whole as amended.

In his statement to the Committee, the Canadian representative deplored the suffering and frustration which the South African Government's discriminatory policy of *apartheid* imposed on the non-white population of South Africa. In explaining the Canadian Delegation's position on the proposals before the Committee, he emphasized that the overriding consideration was to bring maximum international pressure to bear on the South African Government. He reminded the Committee of this when he said:

The aim of whatever resolution we adopt must be, not to relieve the feelings of member states about *apartheid* — however proper and justifiable that indignation may be — but to contribute to ending the practice of *apartheid* in South Africa. It is the practical effect of our decision here on conditions in the Republic of South Africa which is important.

Both negative and positive considerations suggest that measures which tend further to cut South Africa off from the rest of the world are not in line with the fundamental objective of this Committee. Such measures may well have direct adverse consequences for the non-white inhabitants of South Africa whose unhappy lot is our deep concern. They may make the role of the forces of moderation within the Republic even more difficult than it is at present. This is an important consideration, for an effective and peaceful change from the ways of *apartheid* must, of course, originate within South Africa; it cannot be imposed from outside. Finally, however dismayed we may be at the failure of all efforts so far to persuade the present South African authorities to amend their racial policy, we must not help to insulate them against the continuing and indeed ever-increasing pressure of the worldwide condemnation of *apartheid*. Instead, we must seek new and more effective channels for imposing the weight of our views upon them.

The Committee turned next to the third item on its agenda, concerning the status of the German-speaking element in the province of Bolzano (Bozen), and heard statements by the Foreign Ministers of Austria and Italy, the two parties involved in this question. In the absence of other speakers, the Committee interrupted its consideration of this item to take up the fourth item on its agenda, the treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in South Africa. The Committee had not completed consideration of these items by the end of the period under review.

Second (Economic and Financial) Committee

The Second Committee devoted the whole of the period under review to the consideration of the economic development items which it had begun to discuss in early October. In the general debate on these items, particular emphasis was placed on commodity problems of less-developed countries, industrialization and the need for rationalized economic planning. At the conclusion of the general debate, the Committee considered draft resolutions on the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, international trade problems in primary commodities, the establishment of regional planning institutes and a United Nations Economic Programming and Projections Centre, and the decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations.

At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly decided in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund should be established. The Special Committee on the proposed UNCDF, which it set up, subsequently drafted a series of 12 principles to govern the establishment and operations of such a Fund. On the recommendation of that Committee, the Second Committee adopted by a vote of 70 in favour, 4 against, with 7 abstentions (including Canada), a resolution extending the mandate of the Committee and instructing it to prepare the necessary draft legislation for a United Nations Capital Development Fund in the light of the general principles already prepared. Canada, which is a member of the Committee on the UNCDF, abstained on the resolution in view of its reservations on the creation of such a Fund.

The second draft resolution, co-sponsored by eight Latin American members, aims at improving the trading position of less-developed countries. Among other things, it calls upon the economically-developed member states to promote the expansion of world trade, particularly in primary commodities. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 81 in favour (including Canada), none against, with 11 abstentions. An amendment concerning the possibility of holding a Conference on International Trade Problems was adopted by a vote of 45 in favour, 36 against, with 10 abstentions (including Canada).

The draft resolution calling for the establishment of regional planning institutes and a United Nations Economic Programming and Projections Centre was adopted unanimously. This resolution invites governments, acting through the regional economic commissions or appropriate subordinate bodies to be established for this purpose, to submit requests to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance needed to establish economic development and planning institutes. The resolution also invites the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of experts chosen with due regard to their familiarity with various planning techniques under different economic systems and in co-operation with the appropriate institutions of different countries, to prepare a study summarizing the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries.

The Committee also adopted unanimously the draft resolution on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of regional economic commissions. While urging the delegation to the regional secretariats of substantive and operational functions and responsibilities, the draft resolution preserves a measure of central control by United Nations headquarters.

At the end of the period under review, the Committee began consideration of two draft resolutions co-sponsored by 15 members concerning a "United Nations Decade of Development". The draft resolutions propose measures to mobilize support for the acceleration of economic and social progress of less-developed countries during the current decade, which would be designated as the United Nations Decade of Development.

Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee

The Third Committee devoted most of the month to the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, many of whose articles it had previously approved. Since 1954 the Committee has had before it two draft Covenants on Human Rights drawn up by the Commission on Human Rights, one on economic, social and cultural rights, the substantive articles of which it has already adopted, and the other on civil and political rights. During the current session, the Committee adopted Articles 19 to 26 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Article 19 of the draft Covenant deals with the right of everyone to hold opinions without interference and to exercise freedom of expression, including the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers. The Committee rejected various amendments put forward and approved the article as originally drafted by a vote of 82 to 1, with 7 abstentions. Canada voted in favour of the article as a whole.

Article 20, recognizing the right of peaceful assembly, was adopted unanimously with little debate.

The Committee adopted by a vote of 74 in favour (including Canada), none against, and two abstentions a slightly amended text of Article 21, dealing with the right of freedom of association, including the right to join trade unions.

Article 22 deals with the protection of the family by society and the state, the right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and found families, the right to free consent to marriage and the equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses. After amending the original text slightly, the Committee adopted the article by a vote of 75 in favour (including Canada), 1 against, with 3 abstentions.

The Committee adopted Article 23 as originally drafted by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), none against, and 4 abstentions. This article guarantees the right and opportunity of every citizen to take part in the conduct of public affairs, to vote and be elected, and to have access to public service in his country. The article was approved with little debate.

Article 24, as amended by the Committee, was adopted by a vote of 72 in favour (including Canada), none against, with 5 abstentions. This article deals with the equality of all persons before the law and, in this respect, with the prohibition by law of all sorts of discrimination.

Article 25, as originally drafted, was adopted by a vote of 80 in favour (including Canada), none against, with 1 abstention. This article guarantees the right of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities to enjoy their own cultures, to profess and practice their own religions or to use their own languages in those states where such minorities exist.

Earlier in the session, the Committee adopted, by a vote of 52 in favour to 19 against, with 12 abstentions and 18 absent, an amended version of Article 26 prohibiting any propaganda for war and any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes an incitement to discrimination, hostility or

violence. Canada voted against this article as revised. In explanation of the Delegation's vote, the Canadian representative stated that while Canada agreed with the objectives set forth in the original draft and had intended to support this article, the Delegation could not accept as a legally binding commitment the revised article, which was loosely worded and imprecise in its definition. She added that the implementation of such an article would create great difficulties and would almost certainly be open to misinterpretation.

At the conclusion of its consideration of these articles, the Committee adopted a draft resolution proposing to continue consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights as soon as possible at the seventeenth session and to devote as many meetings as possible to them in an effort to complete its work on these drafts.

The Committee then turned to a consideration of the social and human rights chapters of the Report of the Economic and Social Council for the period August 1960 to August 1961. During the course of the general debate on this item, the Committee received a number of draft resolutions but did not reach the voting stage on any of them during the period covered in the present review.

Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee

The Fourth Committee concluded its general debate on the items on its agenda relating to non-self-governing territories and unanimously adopted three draft resolutions. One resolution calls for the widest possible circulation and dissemination in the non-self-governing territories of the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Another approves the report on social conditions in the territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. A third draft resolution invites the administering authorities of the non-self-governing territories once again to take measures to ensure the use of scholarships and training facilities offered by United Nations member states to the inhabitants of the territories.

The Committee discussed the general question of transmission of information concerning non-self-governing territories by administering powers. Under Chapter XI of the Charter administering powers undertake, among other things, to transmit regularly information relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible. During the course of the general debate in plenary earlier in the session, the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom had announced his Government's decision to provide the United Nations voluntarily with additional information on political and constitutional progress in all non-self-governing territories for which it was responsible. Great Britain now reports on 41 territories. This decision was widely praised in the Committee.

On the other hand, Portugal's attitude towards the transmission of information was strongly criticized when the Committee took up an item on its agenda proposed by India entitled "The Non-Compliance of the Government of Portugal

with Chapter XI of the Charter and resolution 1542 (XV) of the General Assembly". The resolution referred to states that certain territories under the administration of Portugal are non-self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI and that an obligation rests on Portugal to transmit information concerning them without further delay. Portugal has taken the position that these territories are part of its metropolitan area and therefore do not come under Chapter XI.

Concluding its debate on this item, the Committee adopted, by a vote of 83 in favour (including Canada), 3 against (Portugal, South Africa and Spain), with 2 abstentions, a 36-nation draft resolution condemning Portugal for continuing non-compliance with its United Nations Charter obligations regarding the transmission of information on non-self-governing territories. The resolution also provides for the establishment of a special seven-member committee to examine as a matter of urgency available information concerning the Portuguese territories and to formulate recommendations to assist the General Assembly in implementing its Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The resolution further requests member states to use their influence to secure the compliance of Portugal with its Charter obligations and to deny to Portugal any support and assistance that could be used for the suppression of the peoples of its non-self-governing territories. After adopting the resolution, the Committee heard two petitioners from Portuguese Guinea. While the Committee had often heard petitioners from trust territories, this was the first time it had heard petitioners from a non-self-governing territory.

Turning to its items on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical personnel in non-self-governing territories, and on racial discrimination in these territories, the Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution co-sponsored by 18 members condemning racial discrimination and segregation in non-self-governing territories. The resolution urged administering powers to take steps to make racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law and to extend full political rights to all inhabitants. The Committee also unanimously adopted a draft resolution urging administering powers to take immediately all necessary measures to increase the strength of indigenous civil service and technical cadres and to accelerate their training in public administration and other essential technical skills.

The Committee began its consideration of the question of South West Africa, to which it will be devoting a number of meetings.

Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee

The Fifth Committee continued its consideration of the 1962 budget estimates and approved most sections of the budget. Without concluding this item, it turned to a number of other items on its agenda.

One of the most urgent matters with which it dealt was the question of financing the Congo operation for the months of November and December. At the resumed session last April, the General Assembly adopted a resolution appro-

priating \$100 million for the 1961 Congo operation up to the end of October. The expectation was that, by October, the sixteenth session would have a better idea of the costs of the Congo operation. However, by the end of that month it was apparent that the authority to incur expenditures would have to be extended if the Congo operation was to be continued. To meet this situation, 11 members of the Advisory Committee for the Congo (including Canada) submitted a draft resolution recommending that the General Assembly authorize the Secretariat to continue, until December 31, 1961, to incur commitments for the Congo operation at a level not to exceed \$10 million a month. According to the resolution, the decision was to be taken "without prejudice" to future General Assembly action regarding the financing of the Congo operation. This resolution was adopted by the Committee by a vote of 55 in favour, 9 against (Soviet bloc), with 15 abstentions and 22 delegations absent. Later in plenary, the resolution was approved by a vote of 69 in favour (including Canada), with 10 against (Soviet bloc) and 18 abstentions.

The Committee also approved a proposal to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions from 9 to 12, "including at least three financial experts of recognized standing". As originally presented to the Committee in a 36-nation draft resolution, the proposal sought an increase of two members in order to provide representation for the new African members. The Soviet Union, however, insisted on an additional seat on the Advisory Committee for Eastern Europe. The draft resolution finally approved sought a compromise by increasing the membership to 12 without specifying which areas were to benefit from the enlargement. The proposal was adopted by a vote of 81 in favour, with none against, 6 abstentions (including Canada) and 16 absent.

The Fifth Committee began its consideration of two other items on its agenda, one concerning personnel questions, the geographical distribution of the Secretariat staff and the proportion of fixed-term contracts and the other concerning the new scale of assessments for 1962-64 recommended by the Committee on Contributions. No decision had been taken on either item by the end of the period under review, but draft resolutions had been submitted for the Committee's consideration.

Sixth (Legal) Committee

During the first month of the session, the Sixth Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution to increase the membership of the International Law Commission from 21 to 25 in order to provide for representation from Asian and African countries. Acting on the Committee's recommendation, the General Assembly unanimously approved the enlargement of the Commission. Elections to the Commission take place at the end of November.

The Sixth Committee next turned its attention to the Report of the International Law Commission, reviewing the work of its thirteenth session held in

Geneva from May 1 to July 7, 1961. The Commission's Report contained a set of draft articles on consular relations and immunities, together with a recommendation that the General Assembly convene an international conference to study the text and conclude one or more conventions on the subject.

During the course of the debate, two draft resolutions, each calling for an international conference but proposing a different formula by which invitations to the conference would be extended, were considered by the Committee. On the one hand, an eight-nation draft sponsored by Denmark, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela, proposed that invitations should go to members of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies, and states parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. A six-nation draft, sponsored by Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, India, Indonesia and Poland, on the other hand, proposed that all states should be invited to participate in the conference. Before the vote, the six-nation draft was withdrawn, with the exception of the paragraph containing the "all states" formula, which was voted on as an amendment to the eight-nation text. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 26 in favour, 45 against (including Canada), with 13 abstentions and 19 absent. The eight-nation resolution containing the more limited invitations formula was then adopted unanimously. As approved, the resolution proposed that an international conference be convened under United Nations auspices in February 1963 to conclude a Convention on Consular Relations and Immunities. The place of the meeting was left to be decided by the Committee at a later stage. The Government of Spain has invited the United Nations to hold the conference in Barcelona, Spain.

The Committee next proceeded to a consideration of the future work of the United Nations in the field of codification and development of international law. The Committee has been asked to study and survey the whole field of international law and to make suggestions concerning the preparation of a new list of topics for codification. Observations and suggestions have been received from 17 governments and additional suggestions have been made in Committee.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

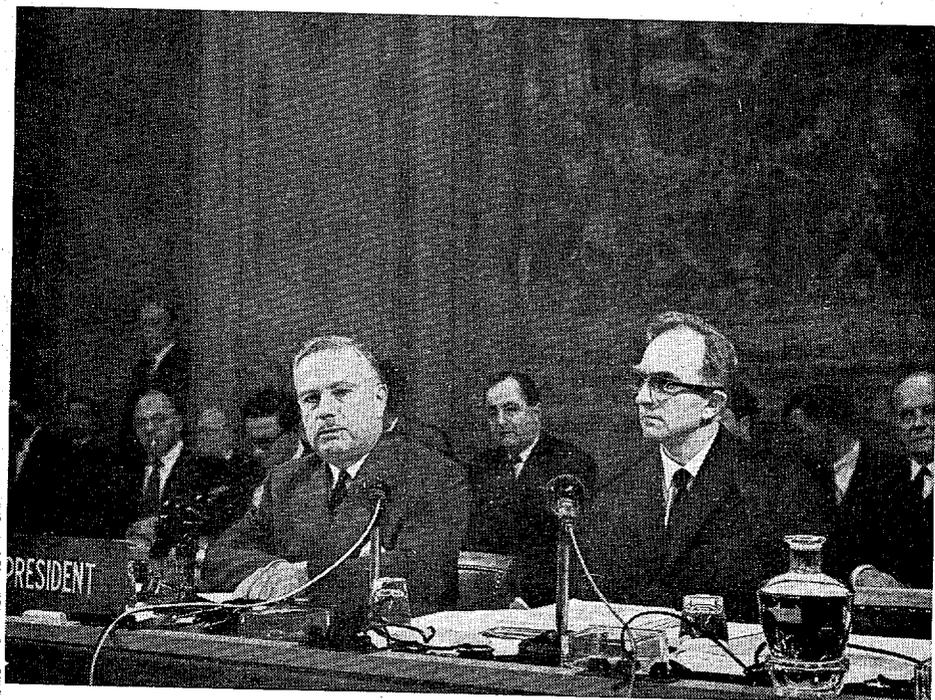
MEETING under the chairmanship of the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald M. Fleming, the Council of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development held its first session at ministerial level on November 16 and 17, 1961. It therefore seems appropriate to review the events that brought about the establishment of this new international organization, its objectives and future activities.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) began its official existence on September 30, 1961, when it took the place of the 13-year old Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC). The change of title from OEEC to OECD reflected the fact that two non-European countries — Canada and the United States, which since 1950 had been associate members of the OEEC — had become full members. It also underlined the significance of the changes in the world economic situation since the former organization had been set up, on April 16, 1948, to administer Marshall Plan Aid and, through co-operative efforts, to rebuild the European economy after the Second World War.

By 1960 the Western European countries, members of the OEEC, and Canada and the United States as associate members had entered a new phase in the recovery of their economies. The reconstruction of the European economy had been successfully accomplished and the external convertibility of most European currencies had been achieved. Freer trade and payments, combined with rapid technological programmes had created a new interdependence of the economies of the individual countries and had rendered international co-operation on a wider basis increasingly urgent. In this connection the declaration made in Paris by President Kennedy in June 1961 is of special significance:

All of the power relationships in the world have changed in the last 15 years, and, therefore, our policies must take these changes into account. First is the change in Europe itself. In the 1940's, in Europe much of it was destroyed, its productive capacity liquidated, divided by a bitter war, inflation rampant, and only those who were optimists of the most extreme sort could have ever predicted the astonishing renaissance of Western Europe today. Its people have energy and confidence. Its economic growth is higher than that of the New World, either Canada or the United States. Its dollar shortages have been converted into balances which have even disturbed the monetary stability of the United States.

Here, then, were the factors that influenced the decision that Canada and the United States should join Europe in further common and co-operative efforts towards a continuing economic growth. But there was, in addition, another factor that made the remodelling of the OEEC a matter of urgency.



Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Canada's Minister of Finance, presides over the first Ministerial Meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, held in Paris November 16 and 17, 1961.

During the late 50's, the acquisition of independence by former colonies of European countries had been going forward at increasing speed, and, by the end of 1960, some 35 newly independent states were in existence. Most of them were economically under-developed and, despite their political independence, still required assistance from the more developed countries.

Although the economically less-developed countries recognize that their development depends primarily on their own efforts, they nonetheless require the help of the more industrialized countries to improve the standards of living of their populations, which are constantly growing and should be able to enjoy the spiritual and cultural values which economic development renders possible. It is natural, therefore, that the industrially advanced member countries of the OECD should wish the new organization to undertake important tasks in this field.

Thus, during 1960, a series of exploratory meetings between representatives of the 18 European countries, Canada and the United States resulted in a decision to remodel the OEEC on lines which would enable it to undertake this task of co-ordination. The word "European" disappeared from its title, "Development" taking its place. With Canada and the United States appearing for the first time as full members, the draft Convention was signed by all 20 countries just before the end of 1960.

OECD Objectives

By signing the new Convention, the 20 member countries have pledged themselves to pursue policies that will:

- (1) achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, bearing in mind the need to maintain financial stability and thus contribute to the development of the world economy;
- (2) contribute to the sound economic expansion of member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;
- (3) contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

This means that the OECD will take over two of the main aspects of the OEEC's work, the study of trade problems and of economic expansion, but on a scale that will include the North American countries, and one entirely fresh interest — aid to developing countries outside the confines of the organization's membership.

First Ministerial Meeting

During their first meeting on November 16 and 17, the ministers considered practical means of putting the above objectives into effect and, consequently, the future programme of work of the organization. In the field of trade, they stressed the importance of reducing barriers to the exchange of goods and services as a means of promoting economic growth and of providing expanding markets. This would be of value not only between OECD member countries but also between member countries and the rest of the world. The ministers also underlined the significance of the negotiations between the European Economic Community and other European countries; the arrangements adopted should safeguard the legitimate interests of other countries. In consequence, the meeting agreed that the OECD should be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations.

The emphasis placed on trade by the ministers was particularly welcome to the Canadian delegation, since Canada is, on a *per capita* basis, the most important trading nation in the world. Canada also considers that the work of the OECD in the trade field should be oriented to current matters of real importance in international trade without infringing on the competence of the GATT.

Development Aid

The ministers stressed the need to improve the quality and quantity of the aid given to less-developed countries. An annual review of the aid efforts and policies of member countries and those of Japan, which is a member of the Development Assistance Committee of the organization, has been decided upon by the Council. In this regard, the ministers also recognized that successful

economic expansion in less-developed countries could best be achieved through carefully-prepared programmes based on an assessment of needs and resources. Finally, they expressed the desire that the Development Assistance Committee should encourage greater co-operation among donor countries in their bilateral aid efforts and that a common approach should be applied increasingly to specific problems of economic development assistance. During the ministerial meeting, the Canadian delegation pointed out the important role the OECD should play in the field of aid, emphasizing, at the same time, the need to strike the proper balance between an awareness of the urgency and the complexity of development problems.

But perhaps the most significant decision taken by the Council of Ministers related to the economic growth of member countries in the next decade. Mr. Fleming's words on this subject at the final press conference following the Council meeting were as follows:

In our meetings which concluded today, we recognized that economic growth is essential to the realization of our goals. As the communiqué notes: 'Under conditions of price stability and the necessary provision for investment, rapid growth facilitates the harmonious development of the world economy, helps to promote a liberal world-trading system, provides a necessary foundation for rising living standards and ensures a high level of employment. It will also enable industrialized member countries to contribute more effectively to the development of less-advanced countries'. Accordingly we set as a collective target the attainment over the decade 1960 to 1970 of a growth of 50 per cent in real Gross National Product for the 20 member countries taken together. I emphasize the collective nature of the target. Individual countries may be expected to vary in the degree to which they approach or exceed it. Moreover the pace of growth will vary as between countries and from year to year. The attainment of this goal would increase the real Gross National Product of the OECD countries from about \$850 billion to over \$1200 billion. But it will require balance-of-payments equilibrium, price stability, appropriate commercial, financial and fiscal policies.

Atlantic Treaty Association

SEVENTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

THE Atlantic Treaty Association consists of citizens of all the NATO countries, grouped in autonomous national associations or committees, who are united in their wish to maintain and strengthen the Atlantic alliance. The Association is concerned not so much with the military mechanism of the alliance as with the essential purposes for which the North Atlantic Treaty was signed and which are defined in its Preamble. These purposes are: (a) to educate and inform the public concerning the aims and goals of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) to conduct research in the various purposes and activities related to that Organization; (c) to promote the solidarity of the peoples of the North Atlantic area; (d) to develop permanent relations and co-operation between its member organizations. The Secretariat of the Association is now located in Paris. Its chairman is former Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess of the United States of America; General Jean-Etienne Valluy of France (former Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Central Europe) is Secretary-General.

The Canadian Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee is the national member organization of the Association for Canada. It is based on two constituent bodies, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the United Nations Association in Canada. Both of these organizations devote attention to the Atlantic Community as part of their regular activities, and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs provides the administrative and secretarial resources for the operations of the Committee. In addition, the Committee itself undertakes direct activities in support of the programme of the Atlantic Treaty Association and maintains liaison with the Department of External Affairs regarding the information activities of member governments and of NATO.

The Association held its Seventh Annual Assembly in Athens, Greece, from September 25 to 29, 1961. The member organizations of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, Great Britain and the United States of America sent delegations, but Portugal and Luxembourg were unable to do so this year. Canada was represented by an observer from the Canadian Embassy in Athens.

The highlight of the opening session of the Assembly on September 25 was an address by General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Commander Allied Forces, Europe, after an introductory speech by the chairman of the Hellenic Atlantic Treaty Association, Admiral C. Alexandris, who welcomed the delegates.

Address by General Norstad

Speaking of the aims of the alliance, General Norstad reviewed the events that led up to the formation of the Atlantic alliance, the establishment of

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Paris and the planning of NATO defence. He spoke of the determination of the NATO countries to take appropriate action in maintaining the alliance strong. He cited as an example of this attitude the reply made by former Prime Minister Caramanlis of Greece to Mr. Khrushchov's threat to destroy the Acropolis. Mr. Caramanlis had said that, although it may be within the power of the Soviet Premier to destroy the monument itself, "he cannot destroy ideals of which the sacred rock of the Acropolis is the symbol and which are stronger than any rockets". "This", said General Norstad, "is the answer of a free nation of free men. It trumpets the high, clear note of freedom for all the world to hear."

Theme of the Assembly

The task of the Assembly this year was to define the part which the Atlantic alliance must play in face of the Communist offensive in the political, economic and military fields, with particular regard to the need of achieving the maximum degree of unity between its members.

The subject was divided into three sections, with one day's sessions devoted to each: (a) Atlantic unity in the field of foreign policy; (b) Atlantic unity in the economic field; (c) Atlantic unity in the field of psychological warfare and military strategy. At each session, two speakers opened the discussions. Dr. Martin Blank (Germany) and Mr. Randolph Burgess (U.S.A.) spoke on the economic questions; Mr. P. Mahias, M.P. (France), and General S. Yalistras (Greece), on the military aspects; and Mr. Geoffrey de Freitas, M.P. (United Kingdom), and Mr. I. Matteo Lombardo (Italy), on the political problems. They dealt particularly with economic co-operation among European NATO countries and the prospects of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; with the psychological warfare waged by the Soviet Union and the measures that should be adopted to defeat it; with the strategic problems of the Atlantic alliance, with special reference to its dispositions and requirements in Southeastern Europe; and with the prospects of improving political consultation in the North Atlantic Council and the task of the ATA in helping to overcome differences between the Allied peoples.

The Assembly concluded its labours on September 29 with a "Statement of International Policy" and a "Declaration" of the unity of purpose of the 15 member nations of the Atlantic Treaty Association toward the development of a Western Community of Nations and toward the defeat of Communism. The statement emphasized that the work of the Assembly was the public expression by the citizens of the nations of the alliance of that unity of purpose required to confront successfully the ominous, world-wide challenge of the Communist offensive — an offensive that was military in nature but was also aimed at disintegrating their political, economic and social structure. It reiterated that, as individuals dedicated to the task of preserving human rights and human dignity, delegates were determined to strengthen the seamless fabric of freedom being woven daily by peoples around the globe.

Communist Menace

On the general Communist threat, the statement said: "We are faced with a generalized Communist offensive throughout the world, subversive in nature in Africa, Asia, Europe and even in Latin America, but overt and dangerously imminent in the case of the threat to Berlin. Berlin is a symbol of the danger that threatens us in every place in the world. If we hesitate, if we falter on the defence of our rights and responsibilities in Berlin, our positions everywhere will crumble. The freedom of Berlin is not negotiable, nor are the principles which form the foundation for Atlantic solidarity. There should be no reward for menace and blackmail."

About the military challenge, the Declaration mentioned the need for a well-balanced deterrent of conventional and nuclear weapons, particularly for the Eastern Mediterranean flank of NATO's defences.

The statement pointed to the need for close co-operation in the economic field. It made reference to Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, welcomed the creation of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and mentioned the European Economic Community as an example of the intimate co-operation foreseen by the framers of the North Atlantic Treaty. It pointed out that special consideration should be given to the needs of certain countries of the alliance engaged in massive efforts to develop their economies and to increase the material well-being of their citizens while carrying a large share of the defence burden.

The Declaration also emphasized that the members of NATO should consult and plan together before national decisions were made and should improve their channels of consultation through the North Atlantic Council. The pressure of events and the necessity for immediate decisions on complicated problems, it was agreed, had created a special need within the Atlantic world for machinery adequate to permit continuous co-ordination of policy. The statement pointed out that the countries of the alliance had failed to convey the great ideas of the Western Community with respect to the dignity of man and his freedom and with respect to the identification between individual citizens and the governments which they freely selected to conduct the public affairs of their nations. The statement also noted the challenge of winning to the cause of freedom the citizens of lands that had had very little experience with democracy and social justice.

The Declaration concluded by emphasizing that it was the duty of the members of the Association to work together in the collective interest and to be certain that the peoples in each country of NATO understood the problems and arrived at a consensus which would support the interest of all of them.

Dr. Jagan Visits Canada

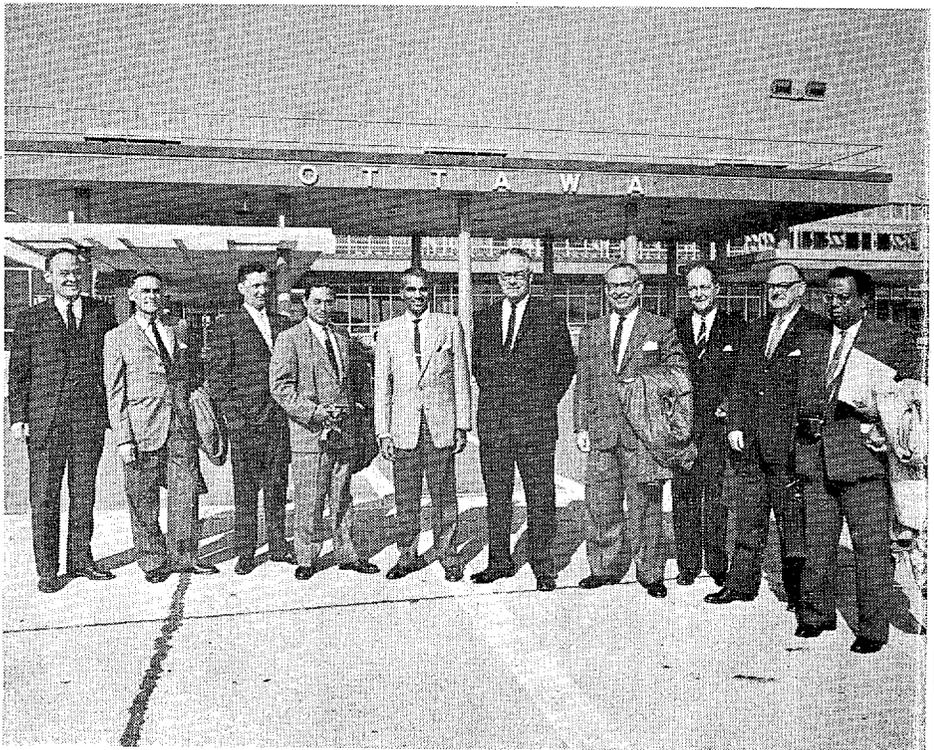
AT THE BEGINNING of October an invitation was extended by the Canadian Government to the Premier of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, to pay a two-day official visit to Ottawa on October 18 and 19. In his message of invitation, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, said that such a visit would not only afford Canadians an opportunity of learning at first hand of the constitutional advances taking place in British Guiana but would also give the Premier an opportunity of seeing something of another part of the Commonwealth.

British Guiana is the only British possession on the mainland of the South American continent. The country has a 270-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean and an area of 83,000 square miles. Its population is 558,000, of which 48 per cent is of East Indian descent and 34 per cent of African descent, the remainder being of mixed Amerind, Chinese, Portuguese or other European origin. The two main bases of British Guiana's economic life are the production of sugar and bauxite. Since 1953, when a new constitution was introduced which repealed the property and income qualifications for voters and provided for universal adult suffrage, three general elections have been held and the People's Progressive Party under Dr. Jagan's leadership has won all three of these elections. The third election, which took place on August 21, 1961, resulted in the People's Progressive Party winning 20 seats in a Legislative Council of 35 seats, with the two opposition parties — the People's National Congress led by Mr. Forbes Burham and the United Force under the leadership of Mr. Peter D'Aguiar — winning 11 seats and 4 seats respectively. At present, the colony of British Guiana has virtually full self-government (foreign affairs and defence are still the responsibility of the British Government) and is looking forward to achieving its complete independence in the near future.

Ottawa Schedule

A busy two-day programme in Ottawa was arranged for Dr. Jagan and his party of four, which included the Minister of Trade and Industry of British Guiana, Senator H. J. M. Hubbard. The Premier was received by the Governor General and had discussions with the Prime Minister of Canada and with the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In addition, Dr. Jagan and his party had the opportunity of outlining British Guiana's problems and needs to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Donald Fleming, to the Acting Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, to officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Co-operative Union of Canada, and to the Director-General of the External Aid Office.

When Dr. Jagan spoke on October 18 at a luncheon meeting of the Ottawa Canadian Club, he told his listeners of the similarities between his country and Canada, both, he said, were members of the Commonwealth, both were multi-lingual and multi-ethnic, both had sought national independence and both had problems of unemployment. Dr. Jagan declared that British Guiana wished its independence not only in order to control its own political development but also in order that it could control its economic development. At present, 80 per cent of British Guiana's economy was tied, he said, to the production of sugar and bauxite, and both of these extractive industries were controlled by foreign firms. Dr. Jagan informed his listeners that the most urgent problem faced by British Guiana was the need of reducing unemployment and under-employment, which in 1956 had accounted for more than 18 per cent of British Guiana's



Dr. Jagan and his party pose for the camera with members of the Canadian Government just before the Premier's departure from Ottawa. Left to right: Mr. A. E. Ritchie, Assistant Canadian Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Jack Kelshall, Personal Secretary and Public Relations Adviser to Dr. Jagan; Mr. J. D. Miller, Canadian External Aid Office; Mr. Clifton Low-A-Chee, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Development and Planning of British Guiana; Dr. Jagan; Mr. G. E. Halpenny, Canadian Minister without Portfolio; Senator H. J. M. Hubbard, Minister of Trade and Industry of British Guiana; Mr. C. Rex Stollmeyer, Commissioner for The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras; Mr. R. Duder, Canadian Department of External Affairs; Mr. Lloyd Searwar, Senior Information Officer in Dr. Jagan's party.

labour force. He said that there was great land hunger in his country, but that large sums of money would be needed to clear and develop the jungle hinterland and control the annual flooding of the narrow coastal plain. He asked that developed countries such as Canada assist British Guiana by providing large sums of money, possibly up to \$300 million or \$325 million over a period of ten years, at low interest rates and on easy repayment terms and with no strings attached, so that British Guiana could develop and diversify its economy, and resettle much of its population outside the narrow coastal fringe.

Employment of Canadian Loan

In conversation with officials of the External Aid Office, Dr. Jagan discussed possible uses of the unexpended portion of the \$50,000 Canadian fund available for assistance to British Guiana under the Special Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme. He also described in some detail the projects included in British Guiana's economic development programme, in order that Canada might be aware of the type of project that was given priority in this programme.

After leaving Ottawa on October 20, Dr. Jagan and his party visited Toronto, where the Premier officiated at the opening of a British Guiana exhibit at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Canadian Showcases in West Africa

CANADIAN business and industry will have an excellent opportunity to show their wares to West African buyers at Canada's first trade fairs in that area early next year. The first will open in Lagos, Nigeria, on January 17, continuing until January 28; the second, in Accra, Ghana, on February 14, ending on February 24.

The fairs, organized by the Department of Trade and Commerce, are entirely Canadian, with participation limited to Canadian firms and products. The sites in both capitals are easily accessible, and are developed to provide every facility needed for staging a successful trade fair.

The Lagos fair will be housed in five buildings erected for the Nigerian Independence Exhibition on Victoria Island. The focal point of the fair in Accra will be a Geodesic Dome, housing the government trade offices and informational displays. The centrally-located Old Polo Grounds will be used.

The booths will be from 100 to 300 square feet in size; other space will be available outside the buildings. The exhibits are being designed and executed by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission.

Variety of Exhibits

One hundred and five Canadian firms will participate in the two trade fairs, showing products ranging from baby chicks to industrial camp trailers, from polio vaccine and X-ray equipment to kitchen ranges, from paints and resins to out-board motors.

The largest section will be the industrial display, with 34 companies showing aircraft models, tractors and passenger cars, among other products. Twenty-one firms will exhibit in the clothing and footwear section; eight in household-appliances; eight in textiles; seven in food products; five in sporting goods; and four in the hospital equipment and pharmaceutical section. A brewery, three distilleries and ten steel companies will also show their products.

An extensive publicity and advertising campaign is preceding the fairs. This is specially necessary, in order to give West Africans additional knowledge about Canada. Films, radio and television are of vital importance in this regard.

One factor that will make West African markets difficult to "crack" is the loyalty of the majority of their consumers to particular brands and products. Thus traditional suppliers enjoy a strong advantage over new ones. Canada may, however, enjoy a special advantage, since it is not only a fellow member of the Commonwealth but also a comparatively new nation.

Numerous press releases and articles on Canada have been prepared for the press of both Nigeria and Ghana by the Trade Publicity Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce. Special photographs will show scenes of Canadian life. Nigerian and Ghanaian young people studying at Canadian educational insti-

tutions under the Colombo Plan will be featured in news stories, interviews and photos.

Publicity materials are also being distributed to cinemas and radio and television stations, and the programme is being complemented by an extensive advertising campaign in daily and weekly newspapers published in English and a number of vernacular languages and in magazines and trade journals, as well as on radio and television. A West African publicity firm, Cecil Turner Ltd, has been employed to co-ordinate the programme locally.

Literature is also being prepared for distribution before and during the fairs and a number of the Department's world-wide trade-promotion newspaper *Canada Courier* will be issued to coincide with the opening of the fairs. A 44-page promotional booklet will provide information on the firms participating and on the products they are showing. A four-colour folder entitled *For You From Canada* will be available in quantity. To attract as many visitors as possible, several special events have been planned for each fair. These will include the showing of Canadian films and a visit by two ships of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Sugar by the Pennyworth

Most West African import trade is carried on by a few large overseas trading companies dealing in almost every sort of merchandise. They have stores in most cities and towns and distribute their goods efficiently.

Distribution often differs greatly from the system with which Canadians are familiar. For instance, an established importer may sell a case of sugar to a smaller trader, who in turn sells it, a packet at a time, to market women or travelling traders. The latter may dole out a pennyworth at a time — so many cubes, perhaps — to a customer. Therefore the intermediate traders and their customers are, in effect, able to set the types, sizes and packing of goods imported.

Valuable New Markets

Ghana and Nigeria are markets of vast potential, and already trade and economic missions from other countries have visited them. Few of the world's territories have progressed so rapidly. Both countries have launched impressive programmes to develop natural resources and raise living standards. This has meant a steadily increasing demand for consumer goods, industrial equipment and supplies of all kinds.

Nigeria now imports about \$585-million worth of goods and services a year, Ghana about \$350-million. To both, Great Britain is primary supplier as well as customer, taking about half their combined exports and supplying 43 per cent of their imports.

Canada's present annual share of Nigeria's imports is only \$2,300,000, and, of Ghana's, about \$4 million. Clearly, there is scope for great expansion of Canadian trade with both countries.

Plans for Development

Both Nigeria and Ghana have extensive plans for development. Ghana's five-year plan, for instance, which commenced in 1959, involves an expenditure of \$950 million. The Government plans to spend during the current financial year \$31 million on works and housing, \$29 million on agriculture, \$19,600,000 on education and \$12 million on health centres.

The \$170-million power project on the Volta River will provide abundant electricity to the densely settled Southern Region, as well as to a smelter, which will be built by an international group of aluminum companies. The country's agriculture is to be developed at a cost of \$39,200,000; the plan calls for large-scale co-operative mechanization of the rubber, coffee, cotton, rice and other grain and livestock industries.

Tema Harbour, with eight ship berths planned, is already open to commercial traffic. When it is finished, it will have cost \$48,300,000. Accra Airport is to have a 9,600-foot runway for use by the largest aircraft, at a cost of \$5,600,000.

Nigerian Projects

Nigeria's plan for 1959 to 1962 calls for an outlay of \$414,400,000. About half the amount already spent has gone into communications. Oil is one of this country's recently discovered assets; there are four fields in the Eastern Region, and production is already about 18,000 barrels a day. It is hoped to double this figure when the pipe line from Bomu to Bonny is completed. By the end of 1959, the Shell and PB companies had spent \$170 million prospecting for Nigerian oil; they are jointly building a \$33,600,000 refinery near Port Harcourt.

The Nigerian Cement Company Ltd has started a \$4,200,000 addition to its plant, to double its capacity to 400,000 tons a year. Port Harcourt Cement Company, a newer firm, expects to produce 100 tons a day. A third cement factory, near Abeokuta in the Western Region, already has an output of 4,000,000 bags of cement a year. Eastern Nigeria will soon have a factory worth \$8,400,000 making pneumatic tires and accessories.

Canada's Trade With West Africa

Hitherto, Canada's sales to Ghana and Nigeria have consisted chiefly of flour and passenger vehicles. Canada buys from Ghana chiefly cocoa beans and manganese ore and from Nigeria chiefly crude rubber. Its purchases from Ghana have averaged \$3,100,000 a year and, from Nigeria, \$4,300,000 a year.

The Canadian trade fairs represent a major step in the right direction. Already a number of Canadian firms have established agencies in both Ghana and Nigeria. Other firms, at present without representation, are sending top executives, who will be able to make direct contact with West African businessmen.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS AND RETIREMENTS IN THE CANADIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

- Mr. J. M. F. Shoemaker posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, New York. Left Ottawa October 1, 1961.
- Mr. D. W. Fulford posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Havana. Left Ottawa October 2, 1961.
- Mr. F. G. Hooton appointed Canadian Commissioner to the International Supervisory Commission for Vietnam. Left the Canadian Embassy, Bonn, October 7, 1961.
- Mr. D. L. Westrop posted from the Canadian Military Mission, Berlin, to the Canadian Embassy, Brussels. Left Berlin October 8, 1961.
- Mr. K. L. Checkland posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Consulate General, Hamburg. Left Ottawa October 8, 1961.
- Mr. W. P. McLeod posted from the Delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council, Paris, to the Canadian Embassy, Cairo. Left Paris October 12, 1961.
- Mr. N. E. Currie resigned from the Department of External Affairs effective October 13, 1961.
- Miss M. C. Gillies posted from the Canadian Embassy, Cairo, to Ottawa. Left Cairo October 16, 1961.
- Mr. W. H. Montgomery appointed to the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective October 16, 1961.
- Miss J. Dove posted from Ottawa to the Delegation of Canada to the North Atlantic Council, Paris. Left Ottawa October 17, 1961.
- Mr. M. D. Copithorne posted from the Canadian Embassy, Tehran, to Ottawa. Left Tehran October 18, 1961.
- Mr. J. E. Bryson posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Tehran. Left Ottawa October 26, 1961.
- Mr. L. P. Tardif posted from Ottawa to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canberra. Left Ottawa November 2, 1961.
- Mr. C. J. Woodsworth posted from the Canadian International Supervisory Commissions, Indochina, to Ottawa. Left Indochina November 14, 1961.
- Mr. G. Rejhon joined the Department of External Affairs as Foreign Service Officer 1 effective November 14, 1961.
- Mr. W. M. Jarvis posted from Ottawa to the Canadian Embassy, Bonn. Left Ottawa November 21, 1961.
- Mr. P. Charpentier posted from the Canadian Embassy, Warsaw, to Ottawa. Left Warsaw November 29, 1961.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Action

Multilateral

Convention on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, with two supplementary Protocols and a Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed by Canada December 14, 1960.

Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited April 10, 1961.

Entered into force September 30, 1961.

Protocol relating to an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Article 50(a)).

Done at Montreal June 21, 1961.

Canada's Instrument of Ratification deposited

October 17, 1961.

Bilateral

United States of America

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning cost-sharing and related arrangements with respect to planned improvements in the continental air defence system (with annex).

Ottawa, September 27, 1961.

Entered into force September 27, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America to amend the Notes of November 12, 1953, concerning the establishment of a joint Canada-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.

Washington, October 2, 1961.

Entered into force October 2, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning dredging in the Wolfe Island Cut to improve an existing shipping channel.

Ottawa, October 17, 1961.

Entered into force October 17, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning dredging in Pelee Passage at the western end of Lake Erie.

Ottawa, October 17, 1961.

Entered into force October 17, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning the addition of Cape Dyer to the annex to the Agreement of May 1, 1959, relating to short-range tactical air navigation facilities in Canada.

Ottawa, September 19 and 23, 1961.

Entered into force September 23, 1961.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela extending for a period of one year from October 11, 1961, the Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the two countries signed at Caracas, October 11, 1950.

Venezuela, October 10, 1961.

Entered into force October 10, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela constituting an agreement permitting amateur radio stations of Canada and Venezuela to exchange messages or other communications from or to third parties.

Caracas, November 22, 1961.

Entered into force November 22, 1961.

Switzerland

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Switzerland bringing into force the Agreement concerning Air Services between Canada and Switzerland signed at Berne, January 10, 1958.

Ottawa, November 9, 1961.

Entered into force November 9, 1961.

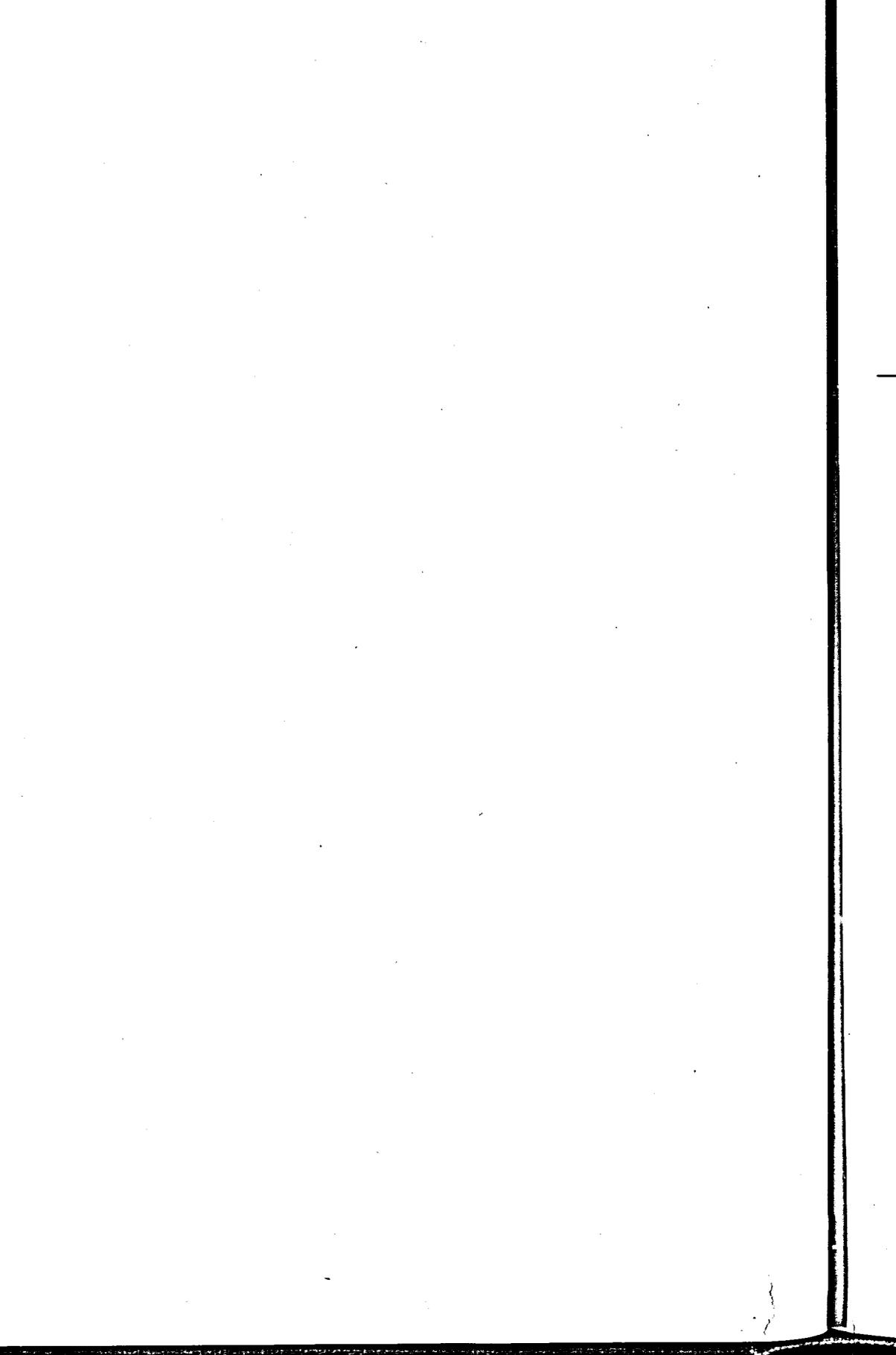
Publication

- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 15.* Agreement and Exchange of Notes between the Government of Canada and the Government of Japan for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Ottawa, July 2, 1959, and July 27, 1960. In force July 27, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 16.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Kingdom concerning the supply of Canadian wheat flour for emergency stockpiling in the United Kingdom. Ottawa, August 5, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 17.* Amendment to the Agreement for Co-operation Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America. Signed at Washington, June 11, 1960. In force July 14, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 19.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning the establishment of a satellite tracking station near St. John's, Newfoundland. Ottawa, August 24, 1960. In force August 24, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 20.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Kingdom amending the Agreement for air services between the two countries signed at Ottawa, August 19, 1949. Ottawa, September 6, 1960. In force September 6, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 21.* Convention concerning the abolition of forced labour. Done at Geneva, June 25, 1957. Instrument of ratification of Canada deposited July 14, 1959. In force for Canada July 14, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 22.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning the loan to Canada, for a five-year period, of the submarine USS *Burrfish*. Washington, July 20, August 23 and 31, 1960. In force August 31, 1960.
- Canada Treaty Series 1960 No. 23.* Exchange of Notes between Canada and Venezuela extending for a period of a year from October 11, 1960, the Commercial *Modus Vivendi* between the two countries signed at Caracas, October 11, 1950. Caracas, October 10, 1960. In force October 11, 1960.

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