



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

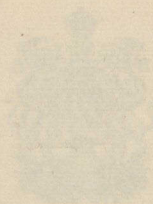
SEPTEMBER, 1948

	Page
MR. L. B. PEARSON APPOINTED TO CABINET	1
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	3
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY	6
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	8
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION	10
CANADA'S OBJECTIVES IN EXTERNAL POLICY	11
CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS	13
Appointments and Transfers	14
Canadian Representation at Conferences ...	17
Appointments and Transfers of Representatives of Other Countries ...	15
Speeches	20
Visits	16
Press Releases	20
Publications	17
C.B.C. International Service	21

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN



SEPTEMBER 1948

MR. J. B. WARDEN APPOINTED TO CHAIR

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC POLICY

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

14 Canadian Investment in Foreign

Investments and Investments of

15 Canadian Citizens in Other Countries

17 The Canadian Position

18 The International Scene

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA, CANADA
1948
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MR. L.B. PEARSON APPOINTED TO CABINET

Hon. Lester B. Pearson was sworn in September 10 as Secretary of State for External Affairs. For two years previous, Mr. Pearson headed the Department of External Affairs as Under-Secretary.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announcing at a Press conference, the addition of Mr. Pearson to the Cabinet, said that Mr. Pearson would seek the East Algoma seat in the House of Commons. Thomas Farquhar member for East Algoma for the last thirteen years has been appointed to the Senate. Nomination day in East Algoma is fixed for October 12; voting day for October 25.

The Prime Minister left Ottawa on September 13 to attend the United Nations Assembly in Paris and subsequently the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. In his absence, Mr. St. Laurent is Acting Prime Minister. He is also Minister of Justice.

The Prime Minister further informed the Press conference that he expected to return to Ottawa early in November. He would then retire as Prime Minister in favor of Mr. St. Laurent.

On September 14, Mr. Pearson received the members of the diplomatic corps.

Biographical Note -

Lester Bowles Pearson was born in Toronto, Ontario, April 23, 1897.

Mr. Pearson was educated at collegiate institutes in Peterborough and Hamilton, Ontario. After a year of study at the University of Toronto, he enlisted with the University of Toronto hospital unit as a private, and served in Salonika. In 1917, as lieutenant in the Canadian Army, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps - the R.A.F. of the first World War - and became a pilot with the rank of Flight-Lieutenant. He crashed and was invalided back to Canada.

He enrolled again at the University of Toronto and graduated with a B.A. degree in history. After a short period of service with Armour and Company, Chicago, he won a Massey Foundation Fellowship

later was appointed assistant professor in that Department. He has since received the degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Toronto, Yale, New York, Rochester and McMaster and was



THE HONOURABLE LESTER B. PEARSON
Secretary of State for External Affairs
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and went on to St. John's College at Oxford University. In 1923 after acquiring a B.A. degree, an M.A. degree and his hockey and lacrosse "blues" at Oxford, he joined the staff of the University of Toronto with an appointment as lecturer in the Department of History and

elected in 1946 an Honorary Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

In 1928, Mr. Pearson entered the Department of External Affairs as First Secretary. Until 1935 his headquarters were at Ottawa, although special missions took him to Wash-

ington, London, the Hague, Geneva, and throughout Canada.

SPECIAL DUTY

In 1929, Mr. Pearson was in Washington on special duty. The following year he attended the Conference for the Codification of International Law at the Hague, and the Naval Disarmament Conference in London. He also represented Canada at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1933 and 1934.

On two occasions Mr. Pearson was loaned by the Canadian Department of External Affairs for special duties. In 1931 he acted as Secretary to Lord Stamp's Royal Commission on Wheat Futures and during 1934-35 was Secretary to the Royal Commission investigating Price Spreads and Mass Buying. In 1935 Mr. Pearson was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire, for special services in connection with the last named Commission.

In 1935, Mr. Pearson was named First Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, England. He was later made secretary of that office with the rank of Counsellor. He remained in this post until 1941, when he was recalled to Ottawa to become Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

He was posted to Washington in June, 1942, as Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Legation. In May, 1942, he was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Hot Springs Food Conference. In July, 1943, he was appointed chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. In October, 1945, he was appointed Chairman of the Conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization at its first meeting in Quebec City.

In November, 1943, when the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established, he was made

Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, later becoming also the Canadian representative on the Central Committee of UNRRA when Canada and France were both added to that committee at the meetings held in London in August, 1945. Mr. Pearson was Conference Chairman of the UNRRA Council meeting held in Montreal, November 1944. He was Chairman of the Canadian delegation to the 1945 UNRRA Conference held in London. He attended the 5th Meeting of the UNRRA Council held in Geneva on August 5, 1946, as alternate Canadian member.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

In July, 1944, when the Canadian Legation in Washington was raised to Embassy status, Mr. Pearson was designated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the United States. In January, 1945, he was appointed Canadian Ambassador to the United States, succeeding the first Canadian Ambassador, the Honourable Leighton McCarthy. In September, 1946, he was recalled to Ottawa to become Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

At the meeting of the United Nations at San Francisco in June, 1945, Mr. Pearson was one of the senior advisers to the Canadian Delegation which was headed by Prime Minister King.

In 1947 he served as Chairman of the First Committee (the Political Committee) of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during the special session held between April 28th and May 15th, 1947, to consider the question of Palestine. He was also a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held in New York, September-November, 1947.

On September 10, 1948, it was announced by the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, that Mr. Pearson had joined the Cabinet as

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Pearson was married to Maryon Elspeth Moody of Winnipeg in 1925, and has two children, Geoffrey Arthur Holland and Patricia Lillian.

CONFERENCE OF PRIME MINISTERS

The office of the Prime Minister made public September 13 the text of the following announcement, made public at the same time by the Prime Minister of United Kingdom in London:

The Prime Minister (Mr. Clement Attlee) announced in the House of Commons on June 28 that it was hoped to hold a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss broad general questions of common interest in October. Arrangements have now been made for a meeting to take place in London on October 28.

It is hoped that most Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be able to be present. Mr. Chifley, who visited this country as recently as July, will however be unable to leave Australia again after so short an interval and Australia will therefore be represented by Dr. Evatt. Dr. Malan owing to pressure of domestic matters and Parliamentary business in South Africa will also be unable to be present and South Africa will be represented by Mr. Eric Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs, who will attend meetings when his responsibilities as the leader of the South African Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations admit of his doing so.

As is customary on these occasions the meeting will be a private one at which there will be confidential discussions and exchanges of view on matters of common concern between Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It is not the practice on these occasions to take formal decisions.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It functions in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with a Statute which is annexed to and forms an integral part of the Charter.

The new International Court is the successor to the former Permanent Court of International Justice which was established in 1920 under the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was felt by some delegations at San Francisco that because of the good record of the Permanent Court, and in order to preserve its continuity and traditions, the identity of the Court should be maintained. One of the drawbacks to this was the existence of a constitutional link between the Court and the League of Nations, which was to be superseded by the United Nations. This and other practical difficulties made the creation of a new Court desirable. The principle of continuity of legal tradition was, however, recognized by basing the Statute of the new Court upon that of the Permanent Court. Similarly, the rules of court adopted by the new Court in May, 1946, were based upon those which had been adopted by the Permanent Court. It has been said that the new Court is in effect "little more than a re-christening and a reorientation of the old one".

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

English and French were retained as the official languages of the Court. It was provided, however, that any party may be authorized to use another language. The Court continues to sit at the Hague (in the Palace of Peace), but may hold sittings elsewhere.

All Members of the United Nations are automatically parties to the Statute of the Court. Non-Members of the Uni-

ted Nations may become parties to the Statute, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly. Thus far, Switzerland is the only state for which the necessary conditions have been set by the

or "National Groups", may nominate four candidates, not more than two of whom may be of the committee's own nationality. The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the judges of the Court from those nominated. Successful candidates must have an absolute



INTERNATIONAL COURT IN SESSION

Sir Hartley Shawcross is presenting the United Kingdom case in the Corfu Channel dispute. Judge Read of Canada is seated to the extreme right. (U.N. Photo)

General Assembly. On July 28 of this year, the Government of Switzerland deposited with the Secretary General its instrument of acceptance to become a party to the Statute. By doing so, it accepted the conditions laid down by the General Assembly.

NATIONAL GROUPS

The new Court consists of fifteen judges, nine of whom form a quorum. No two judges may be nationals of the same State. Candidates for election as judges of the Court are nominated by committees appointed by the Governments who are parties to the Statute of the Court. These committees,

dates must have an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Council. Judges serve for nine years, five retiring every three years. The terms of office, therefore, of five judges elected at the first election in 1946 expire at the end of six years. These are determined by lot. Retiring judges are eligible for re-election. The President and the Vice-President of the Court, whose terms of office are for three years, are elected by the Court itself from among the judges.

The National Group of Canada has recently nominated four persons as candidates for election to the Court, to re-

place the judges whose terms expire at the end of three years. One of these candidates is Judge J.E. Read, who is now one of these judges. He was Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa from 1929 until 1946. The other three candidates nominated by the National Group of Canada are Judge Hsu Mo of China, Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha of Egypt and Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau of India.

COURT OPEN TO STATES

Only states may be parties in cases before the Court; the Court is not open to individuals or corporations as litigants. The Court is open to all states which are parties to its Statutes and under certain conditions laid down by the Security Council the Court is open to other states. International organizations are entitled to full information whenever the construction of their constitutional instrument is being considered by the Court and, generally speaking, may submit information relevant to cases before the Court.

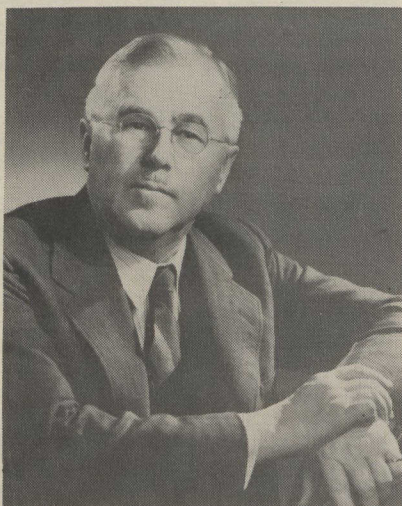
The Statute of the Court empowers it to form chambers composed of three or more judges for dealing with special categories of cases such as those relating to transit and communications or to labour questions. The Court may also form annually a chamber composed of five judges which may determine cases by summary procedure when the parties so request. As in the case of judgment by the whole Court, that given by any of the chambers is final and without appeal.

UNDERTAKE TO COMPLY

Membership in the United Nations carries with it an undertaking by the Member to comply with the Court's decision in any case to which it is a party. Should a state fail to honour this undertaking the other party to the case may have recourse to the Security Council which may, in turn, make recommendations or

decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in any treaties and conventions. State parties to the Statute are, however, free to entrust the solution of their differences to other tribunals. Parties to the Statute may make a declaration accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction in certain specified classes of legal dispute, those which can



JUDGE JOHN E. READ

Judge Read, who was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was elected a judge of the International Court of Justice in February, 1946. (Copyright, Karsh, Photo)

be settled by the application of rules of law. Such a declaration may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain States or for a certain time. The term "compulsory jurisdiction" does not refer to the enforcement of the Court's judgment.

CANADA'S ACCEPTANCE

Canada accepted, with reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court by a declaration made in 1929 under the Statute of that Court. Under the new Charter and Statute, the original declaration, with its reserva-

tions and those of 1939 takes effect as if it were a declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court.

The Court has the power to give advisory opinions on legal questions. These may be referred to it by either the General Assembly or the Security Council or, if so authorized by the General Assembly, by one of the organs or specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council, and the specialized agencies, have been authorized to seek advisory opinions in matters within their competence. Almost one half of the cases which came before the Permanent Court were advisory matters and consideration of such matters is likely to become an increasingly important function of the new Court. Advisory opinions arrived at by judicial procedure do not, however, possess the binding force of a judgment.

Experience had shown that the absence of any provision for the amendment of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice had been a weakness. It is accordingly provided that the present Statute can be amended by the same procedure as the Charter. The Court itself may propose amendments to its Statute.

TWO CASES HEARD

Expectations as to the extent to which the Court would be used have not yet been fully realized. Two cases have, however, been brought before it. One of these was a request, in November, 1947, by the General Assembly, for the Court to give an advisory opinion with respect to Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, dealing with the admission of states to membership. The Court held (with six judges dissenting) that no member may subject its affirmative vote for the admission of a certain state to the condition that another state be also admitted, or otherwise attach conditions not laid

down in Article 4.

The other case (which is still before the Court) arose from a dispute between the United Kingdom and Albanian Governments over the damaging of two British warships in the Corfu Channel in May, 1946. Since no member of the Court was of Albanian nationality, Albania took advantage of a provision of the Statute of the Court to appoint an *ad hoc* judge in the case. The Government of Albania entered a preliminary objection, to the effect that the Court did not have jurisdiction to hear the issue. Only the Albanian judge (who was not a regular member of the Court) dissented from the Court's judgment which rejected this preliminary objection. It is noteworthy that the regular members of the Court, in giving their first decision, were of one opinion on the point at issue. It is also noteworthy that the Court in giving its opinion relied strongly upon a decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

RULE OF LAW

The International Court of Justice provides an important means by which states may resolve their legal disputes by peaceful means, and at the same time build up a system of international order based on the rule of law. It is hoped that increasing use may be made of the International Court by states and by the various organs and agencies of the United Nations. It is upon such use that the contribution of the Court to the development of international law will depend. The Court will be effective in supplying solutions to end controversies amongst states only so long as the disputants are willing to live within the law. It is the primary responsibility of the Security Council to deal with situations arising when states wish to go outside the law. For this reason the contribution of the Court to the maintenance of peace will be less direct than that of the Council.



THE PALACE OF PEACE

The International Court of Justice, like the Permanent Court of International Justice established under the League of Nations Covenant, sits in the Palace of Peace at the Hague, Netherlands, but may hold sittings elsewhere. (U.N. Photo)

J.G. Guerrero of El Salvador was for nine years President of the Permanent Court and was elected the first President of the new Court. He has expressed the view that it is through decisions of the Court rather than by multilateral conventions that the best progress will be made in the clarification and development of international law. In an article appearing in the February 1947 issue of "United Nations World", he stated that:

"The jurisprudence of... the Permanent Court of International Justice, has already contributed several well defined principles and rules of law and it is permissible to consider that these have now been definitely included as a part of international law. When the International Court of Justice has also delivered a certain number of judgments and advisory opinions and has

thus confirmed the jurisprudence which already exists, the authority attaching to the decisions of both courts will suffice to endow certain rules of law with a value equal to any that could be conferred on them by reason of their incorporation in collective conventions.

"Whatever may be the degree of influence exercised by the jurisprudence of the Court upon the gradual codification of international law, it is certain that its decisions will possess the great merit of clarifying those rules of law which are the subject of divergent views, and of affirming others which are uniformly recognized by international doctrine and practice. It may be truly said, therefore, that the Court will make a generous contribution to the progress and codification of international law."

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-eight items were included in the provisional agenda for the third regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which convenes at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, on September 21. Seventeen supplementary

items are then presented to the plenary sessions for approval. The Assembly will consider the reports of the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Economic and Social

special committees. The report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will arouse widespread interest. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly will report on the problem of voting in the Security Council, on the advisability of establishing a permanent committee of the General Assembly, on the study of methods for promoting international co-operation, and on Korea. The Assembly will also consider the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission which have been referred to it by the Security Council.

Many of the items on the agenda concern the financial administration of the United Nations. The United States has requested that the General Assembly amend its rules of procedure to provide for the recognition of the principle of a percentage ceiling in the scale of assessments to meet expenses of the United Nations.

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

Poland has submitted supplementary items concerning the problem of refugees and displaced persons, the world food situation and the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Franco Spain. Bolivia has asked that the Assembly create a sub-commission of the Social Commission to study the problems of aboriginal populations in the American continent. Czechoslovakia wishes an appointment to replace Dr. Jan Papanek who is a member of the Committee on Contributions and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Dr. Papanek, former delegate of Czechoslovakia to the U.N., has not resigned from either of these Committees.

This crowded and varied agenda will undoubtedly result



THE PALAIS DE CHAILLOT

The Palais de Chaillot, where the Third General Assembly of the United Nations meets in Paris, is a crescent-shaped group of five museums facing the River Seine and the Eiffel Tower. It was offered to the United Nations for conference purposes by the French Government which undertook to bear the conversion expenses. (U.N. Photo)

items have been submitted by various member states and by the Economic and Social Council.

The election of a President, the officers of the Main Committees and the six vice-presidents will be the first business facing the delegates. They will then consider the Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, a report which corresponds roughly to the Speech from the Throne in the Canadian Houses of Parliament. This opens a general discussion in which most of the heads of delegations from the member countries will participate.

The General Assembly does most of its detailed work in

Council. The latter concluded its seventh session at Geneva on August 28 and among the items it has submitted for the consideration of the Assembly are the draft convention on Genocide, the conventions on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration of Human Rights. Chile has proposed that the Assembly consider alleged violations by the Soviet Union of fundamental human rights, traditional diplomatic practices and certain principles of the Charter. Chile refers specifically to Soviet refusal to allow Russian wives of foreign nationals to leave the U.S.S.R.

The Assembly will also consider reports of its various

in an Assembly session even longer than that of last year. Canadian policy on these matters will be presented by a delegation headed by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King. Other members of the delegation are as follows:

The Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport.

The Honourable Wishart McL. Robertson, Leader of the Government in the Senate.

General the Honourable A.G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

Major-General George P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador to France

Alternates :

Hughes Lapointe, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence.

Ralph Maybank, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Norman A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the U.K.

L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland

R.G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs.

The Canadian Delegation will be assisted by technical advisers and secretarial staff drawn from Canadian diplomatic missions abroad and from the Department of External Affairs.

time to make the necessary preparations before assuming the duties of the head of a new administration. He also feels that it would be unfortunate were he obliged, almost immediately after assuming office, to be away from Canada for a possible absence overseas of some weeks, and this at a time when so many matters require consideration at home, a great number of which are related to the preparation of the business of the next session of Parliament. For these reasons, Mr. St. Laurent has expressed the wish that I should represent Canada at the meeting of Prime Ministers in London in October, and also head the Canadian delegation at the early sessions of the Assembly of the United Nations which meets in Paris next month. After consultation with my other colleagues, I have agreed to meet Mr. St. Laurent's wishes in these particulars.

RETIREMENT

In agreeing to delay the time of my retirement from office, I have been influenced by the fact that, during my absence abroad, Mr. St. Laurent will be Acting Prime Minister, and that the consideration of all matters of policy, and the preparation of the session's program will be under this immediate direction. We have arranged that, if at any time during the course of the London meeting, Mr. St. Laurent's presence in London would appear to be desirable, he will endeavour to join me there.

I should perhaps add that much as I would have welcomed the opportunity while in Europe to accept the invitations repeatedly extended to me by the governments of Italy and Greece to pay an official visit to those countries, I feel that this would not now be possible, and have so advised our ambassadors in Rome and Athens.

It is my intention to seek retirement from office as soon after my return from London as may serve to meet my successor's convenience.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

In announcing the membership of the Canadian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, the Prime Minister, on August 25, gave the following statement to the Press:

I stated in the House of Commons before Parliament prorogued, that, once a successor to myself in the Leadership of the Party had been chosen, I would confer with him as to future plans, and in particular the time at which it would appear to be most appropriate for me to seek retirement from the Leadership of the government.

Since the Convention I have made clear to Mr. St. Laurent and my other colleagues of the Cabinet that in deciding upon the precise time of tendering to His Excellency my resignation as Prime Minister, I desired to be governed by what would appear to them to be most in the public interest, having in view the many matters to which the new leader is now obliged to give consideration, and for which he has to make suitable provision.

A question to which, in this connection it has been felt necessary to give most careful consideration is wheth-

er I should seek retirement from office forthwith, thereby occasioning the immediate formation of a new administration, and the immediate transfer from myself to Mr. St. Laurent of the full responsibilities of office, or whether that step should be deferred until after the meeting of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth to be held in London in October.

The meeting in London is not, as some have assumed, in the nature of an Imperial Conference at which several ministers and their advisers will be present, and where decisions upon policy will be made. It is a meeting between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and certain other nations of the Commonwealth to discuss matters of common interest in a manner which will permit of the freest possible exchange of views for reference back to their respective governments. The meeting had been planned originally for the months of June or July. It was deferred owing to the difficulty of securing a representative gathering at that time

Mr. St. Laurent feels that he should have a little more

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

For the first time in its history the Economic and Social Council convened in Geneva on July 19. The agenda was crowded with fifty items. Five of these were immediately deleted on the recommendation of the Agenda Committee and five were removed later in the Session by the Council. Four main committees (a) economic (b) social (c) human rights and (d) coordination, were established to deal with the various items and in addition the Committee on Negotiations with specialized Agencies met to review the draft agreements between the United Nations and the International Refugee Organization and the International Maritime Consultative Organization.

Unfortunately the Session was terminated on August 28 before adequate consideration could be given to all the items remaining on the agenda. Much of the time and energy of the delegates was devoted to a discussion of basic questions concerning the Council's functions, purposes and meaning. Many of the delegates felt that the Council was being diverted from its original purposes to become another political meeting ground.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

The work of the three regional economic commissions was considered and definite lines of action were recommended. The majority of the delegates including the Canadian, held the view that the Economic Commission for Europe had been one of the most successful of the Council's subsidiary organs. The report of E.C.E. was noted with satisfaction and a resolution was adopted empowering the Commission to set up appropriate bodies in the fields of Industrial Development and foreign trade. The Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East was noted; resolutions

were adopted concerning Industrial development and trade and the Council decided to recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control. Canada supported these recommendations. The Council by a large majority approved the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America despite the criticism levelled at it by the U.S.S.R.

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Criticism was directed at the work of the Economic and Employment Commission. The recommendations it had made to the Council were considered to be ineffective and ambiguous. It was agreed that the Council in the future should examine the work of the Commission and its Sub-commissions with a view to determining the most effective way in which it might fulfil the purposes intended.

The chief recommendation adopted on the Report of the Transport and Communications Commission was the provision to convene a world conference next year to conclude a new world-wide convention on road and motor transport to replace the world conventions of 1926 and 1931.

The Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment was noted with satisfaction.

The Report of the Statistical Commission was noted and four resolutions were adopted which incorporated the proposals contained in the Report.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In general, serious discussion did not develop when the reports were discussed. The Council expressed its appreciation of the work of World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Labour Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organ-

ization. In the case of I.C.A.O. a Canadian resolution was adopted which noted with satisfaction the measures taken by I.C.A.O. to amend its constitution eliminating Spain from its meetings and recommending that I.C.A.O. member states who have not yet deposited their instruments of ratification do so as soon as possible. Reports were received from the International Bank, International Monetary Fund, Food and Agricultural Organization, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunications Union. The Council took note of these Reports. The two draft agreements between the United Nations and the International Maritime Consultative Organization and the international Refugee Organization were approved by the Council with Canadian support.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Progress in the Committee of the Council dealing with these matters was very slow. Of the six major items in this field only the question of the status of women and one of the three conventions on freedom of information were thoroughly discussed. A resolution was adopted condemning legislative barriers to marriage on grounds of colour, race, nationality or religion, including a clause which condemned laws or administrative restrictions preventing a woman from leaving her country to join her husband in another land. The Council also recommended the mobilization of world opinion in favour of equality between men and women's educational rights and the removal of discriminatory economic and social practices. All documents on freedom of information were referred to the General Assembly without recommendation.

Genocide and the declaration on human rights were discussed but were dismissed with

a general statement of position, passing them on to the General Assembly without any action being taken.

SOCIAL MATTERS

A resolution was adopted recommending that P.C.I.R.O. consult immediately with United Nations members on the resettlement of non-repatriable refugees.

Debate on the Report of the Social Commission was completed without serious opposition from the U.S.S.R. There was general agreement that Advisory Welfare Services be continued in 1949. Debate centered around the question of financing the programme and Canada took the stand that there should be some reduction in the amount appropriated in 1948. Resolutions were adopted concerning housing, town and

country planning, and social questions arising in connection with the work of regional commissions. In addition provision was made for the allocation of functions in the field of migration studies.

The Report of the Population Commission was adopted with very little discussion.

Numerous resolutions were adopted dealing with narcotics, the most important of which included approval of the draft protocol to bring under control drugs outside the scope of the 1931 convention. Canada supported these resolutions.

It was decided to hold the Eighth Session at Lake Success in February 1949 and the Ninth Session at Geneva in July 1949. Canada supported the Lake Success proposal but voted against having the ninth meeting in Geneva.

UNESCO CONFERENCE: The Canadian Delegation to the Extraordinary Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is composed of Mr. Victor Doré, C.M.G., Canadian Ambassador in Belgium as Delegate and Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Second Secretary in the Canadian Embassy in Paris, as Alternate Delegate. The Conference opened in Paris on September 15,

At the Mexico City Conference at UNESCO, which met in November and December 1947, it was decided that the Third Session should be held in Beirut, Lebanon, in October of this year. Owing to unsettled conditions in the Middle East it has become necessary to convene an Extraordinary Session to reconsider this decision.

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HIGH COMMISSIONER IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced September 1 appointment of Mr. Charles J. Burchell, K.C., as High Commissioner for Canada in Newfoundland. A native of Nova Scotia and an eminent member of the Nova Scotia Bar, Mr. Burchell is well known in Newfoundland, where he served for three years as Canada's first High Commissioner. His new appointment will continue until Newfoundland becomes a part of Canada. The post was last held by Mr. J.S. Macdonald, now Canadian Ambassador to Brazil.

Mr. Burchell has also represented Canada in the same capacity in other Commonwealth countries. In November, 1939, he went to Australia as the first High Commissioner for Canada and served there for two years before going to New

foundland. On leaving St. John's in 1944, he spent a year and a half as High Commissioner in South Africa. He resumed his private practice

in Halifax in November, 1945.

Mr. Burchell has been a member of Canadian delegations at numerous international conferences. In 1931 he attended the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Shanghai, and in 1933 and 1938 he was in the Canadian delegation to the first and second British Commonwealth Relations Conferences. He was also a member of the Canadian delegation in 1929 to the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, which met to prepare the report that formed the basis of the Statute of Westminster.

The new High Commissioner to Newfoundland has a wide experience of official activities and is particularly familiar with the Canadian system of government and the working of its administration.



CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C.
High Commissioner for Canada
in Newfoundland
(N.F.B. Photo)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

The second session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade opened in Geneva on August 16. The first session was held in Havana during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, Chairman of the first session, was again elected for the second session. Mr. Wilgress is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization. The Executive Committee, which comprises representatives of eighteen governments drawn from the signatories to the Final Act of the Havana Conference, also met in Geneva, the session opening on August 25.

Of the twenty-three governments whose representatives signed the General Agreement in Geneva on October 30, 1947, all but Chile have now accepted the Protocol of Provisional Application, and have thus put this Agreement into provisional effect between themselves; fully as regards negotiated tariff concessions and general exchange of most favoured nation treatment, to the fullest extent compatible with existing legislation as regards Part II, which comprises certain key sections of the Charter.

PROTOCOLS AND DECLARATION

During the first session of the Contracting Parties at Havana, it was necessary to draw up four Protocols and one Declaration which made certain textual rectifications in the General Agreement bringing it into harmony with the new draft of the Charter, and to provide for emergency supersession of certain provisions by the appropriate Articles of the Charter when the latter should come into force.

The most important matters to be dealt with at the second

session of the Contracting Parties are, the scheduling of future tariff negotiations; consideration of requests from additional governments wishing to accede to the Agreement (Greece has already presented such a request); discussion of the advisability of replacing all or some of Part II of the General Agreement (which, with the exception of the Sections amended by the Havana Protocols, is based upon the Geneva draft of the Charter) by the relevant portions of the Havana text; clarifying of the relationship between the Contracting Parties and the International Monetary Fund and the drawing up of special exchange agreements between the Contracting Parties as a whole and those countries which are not members of the International Monetary Fund. This last item arises under Article XV of the Agreement (Article 24 of the Havana text), by which Contracting Parties undertake to be governed in exchange matters by the rules of the Fund or, in the case of non-members, by the terms of specially negotiated exchange agreements.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission, which followed that of the Contracting Parties, is chiefly concerned with procedural questions, both those regarding the internal work of the Organization and those which touch upon the relationship between the International Trade Organization and other international organizations whose work lies in similar fields.

MULTILATERAL TRADE

The International Trade Organization itself will not come into existence until the majority of the fifty-three governments signatory to the Final Act of the Havana Conference have secured legislative approval of the Charter,

that is, probably not before 1949 at the earliest. Until that time, therefore, by undertaking to put the General Agreement into immediate provisional effect, some of the major trading nations of the world are making an important contribution to the development of the multilateral trading system which is the ultimate goal of the International Trade Organization. They have not only extended the benefits of the system to a large part of the world, but have also given the Organization the advantages of an experimental period of provisional work which will afford valuable experience when the Charter as a whole finally goes into force.

* * *

D. S. O. FOR MILITARY ATTACHE

Mr. Emile Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia, at Belgrade, August 24, conferred on Lieut-Colonel Hogarth, Canadian Military Attaché, the Cross of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of especial services in action. At the request of Mr. Vaillancourt, Mrs. Hogarth pinned on the Cross.

Present at the ceremony were diplomatic and military representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Turkey, the Netherlands and France.

In thanking the guests, Mr. Vaillancourt said: "I thank you for your presence at this function held on the soil of Yugoslavia in the liberation of which the Canadians have participated with their fellow-countrymen of the Commonwealth, witness their tombs amongst the five hundred in the Belgrade cemetery of those of the Commonwealth who gave their lives that the Yugoslavs may live."

CANADA'S OBJECTIVES IN EXTERNAL POLICY

From an address by the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent, at the time Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September 7, 1948. Mr. St. Laurent is now Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

Our first duty, then, is to make democracy work at home. Canada can play an effective part abroad only if she is free, strong, prosperous and united on the home front.

With that priority established, however, we cannot and should not, escape our obligations as a member of the international community. We must play our part for peace, because to no country is peace more important in every way than it is to Canada. But we must not forget that peace cannot be preserved by national action alone. We must also play our part in the promotion of international trade, for to no country is such trade more essential for prosperity than to Canada. But trade too, and hence prosperity, cannot be assured by national action alone.

CO-OPERATE FOR PROSPERITY

So, for peace and for prosperity, Canada is inevitably involved in international affairs. Without any display of self-importance or excessive national pride, we must show - as we have shown - a genuine desire to co-operate with other people who show a like desire to co-operate with us.

Let us look at the second point first, co-operation for prosperity. There is an immediate and vital relation between Canada's external policy and the material welfare of Canadians. A most compelling reason for every Canadian to become interested in international matters is the simple fact, so often stated, that approximately one-third of our total production has to be sold in foreign markets. I need say no more than that to

prove that foreign policy - even on the material level of dollars and cents - is something that is close to home, and deserves as much attention as any other aspect of our domestic affairs.

When, for instance, we help in the work of European recovery, we are not merely being generous and altruistic; we are trying to preserve Canadian markets and Canadian incomes. The collapse of these markets would mean the loss of jobs for some and less money in the pockets of many more. The relation of external markets to our economy is, in fact, almost exactly the same kind of relation as a crop failure or a famine in more primitive societies. The members of a tribe, 5,000 years ago could not do much about the weather, but that does not mean that a drought had nothing to do with them. We would be pretty foolish today if we tried to act in Canada on the assumption that the international political and economic climate is none of our business and equally foolish if we did not try to do something about it.

DEMANDS OF PRUDENCE

Common prudence demands that Canada, the third trading nation in the world, seek and support long-term economic co-operation for international stability and prosperity.

At the same time, common prudence equally demands that we should not do more, or be expected to do more, than our economic and financial strength makes possible. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that our assistance to Europe is for the purpose of res-

toring the pre-war multilateral pattern of trade. It would be of little value to Canada - and indeed in the long run to Europe itself - if, at the end of the period of North American help, European trade was frozen into patterns and policies which left us in a position where, in self-defence, we were forced to recast our own pattern of trade and make our own bilateral bargains with other states individually. That is not the kind of brave post-Marshall-plan world that we hope to see. There would be grave disappointment here if that were the only result of the efforts now being made. We wish to help put Europe back on its multilateral feet, not on bilateral feet; we want to get away from the ill-omened trading deals and practices of pre-war days; aspirins and mouth organs for food and raw materials; wheat grown at any cost; self-sufficiency at any price.

But if one objective of our external policy is prosperity, the other and more important one - without which there can be no prosperity or anything else - is peace. What can or should a country like Canada do to help maintain, or rather establish peace in a world divided into the two concepts of life and society to which I have referred?

WIDER AREAS OF FREEDOM

In the first place, Canada and the other democracies, while making no compromise over their fundamental freedoms, must try to find some basis of co-existence with totalitarian governments, if only on that of mutual toleration. The best way to do

that, I suggest, is to broaden the areas of democratic freedom and deepen the sources of democratic strength. The human spirit cannot permanently be enslaved even by the most ruthless despotism. Freedom will be sought, even if it means jumping out of windows. Without intervening in the domestic affairs of any country, the democracies must, by precept and example, encourage freedom everywhere. The democracies must also stand firmly together against every Communist aggressive action or demand. We must do our best - as Canada has done along with other peaceloving states - to make the United Nations an effective agency for international co-operation and understanding; and prevent it becoming - as the communist states are trying to make it - an agency for bitter and aggressive political war-mongering. If there are those who are determined to debase the United Nations to these evil ends, well - as Mr. Viskinski said at the recent Belgrade conference - "They were free to come - they are free to go."

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations is our present vehicle for universal and organized international co-operation. It embodies the hope for the solution of differences without resort to force. It would be a supreme tragedy if this hope were brutally destroyed by the actions of certain states who have suffered so terribly from war and who have so much to gain from the effective operation of an organization designed to prevent a recurrence of that suffering. We want, with all our hearts, to keep in that organization of the United Nations, all states who subscribe to the principles and purposes of its Charter. But better no United Nations at all than one permanently reduced to futility and worse, by the actions of some of its members.

If the United Nations in present conditions cannot -

and we know it cannot - guarantee the security of its members, that does not mean we need sit back and wait for tyranny and aggression to attack and destroy the democracies one by one.

If co-operation to preserve the peace within the United Nations is impossible on a universal basis, it is possible for the free and peaceful democracies to organize their forces on a regional basis, to ensure collective resistance to and collective defeat of aggression, direct or indirect, from whatever quarter it comes. Such collective action, even if at the beginning only on a regional basis, is urgent and necessary. The threat of aggressive and expansionist communism, harnessed to the ambitions of a very great power, is too great, too direct, and too immediate for us to do nothing until *all* the freedom-loving nations reach agreement to act together.

NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITY

That is why the Canadian Government has been urging at home and abroad, in public statements, and through diplomatic channels and discussions the immediate establishment of a North Atlantic Security system comprised of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and the free countries of Western Europe. We think such a system could create and maintain the necessary preponderance of defensive force over any possible adversary or combination of aggressive adversaries.

Now a collective arrangement of this kind has positive as well as negative values. It can make for prosperity as well as security. It has in it the ultimate hope - and the possibility - of establishing freedom, order and welfare over a wide area. Under present conditions that seems to be our best formula for peace; the concentration of an overwhelming superiority of moral, economic and physical force on the side of those who do not wish to use force, but are

resolved to do so together, if the necessity is forced on them. If we can bring this about, it may then come to pass that the forces of aggression, respecting our power for war and convinced of our will for peace, will abandon their mad designs, dismiss their unjustified suspicions, and begin to co-operate with others without requiring that they become mere satellites. Any political association on other than a universal basis in this shrinking world cannot be an end in itself, but only a means to an end. The end is that set out in the Charter we have all signed, the erection of a structure of international co-operation and understanding, in which all men, of every creed and race and colour, may exist together in peace and prosperity.

Canada will, I know, play a worthy part in the achievement of that high objective.

* * *

GHENT'S GOLDEN GIFT

A few days before leaving for Europe, the Prime Minister, Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, received from Madame Le Clement de Saint-Marcq, Ghent, Belgium, a golden book containing the names of all Canadian soldiers buried in the cemetery of Adegem, near Ghent. The book is bound in dark red morocco embossed with gold designs. It is a large volume, 17" by 11". The first page contains the following dedication headed with the coat-of-arms of Canada and Belgium: "In Memoriam. The Mothers of Belgium to His Excellency The Honourable Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in memory of Canadian soldiers fallen on the field of glory in Belgian soil."

The Prime Minister wrote to Madame Le Clement de Saint-Marcq warmly thanking her.

The book has been sent to the Public Archives of Canada.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

ASSASSINATION OF PALESTINE MEDIATOR

The assassination of Count Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator in Palestine has cast deep shadows over the Third Assembly of the United Nations. Delegations gathered in Paris for the Assembly were deeply shocked. Over the Palais de Chaillot, where the Assembly meets, the United Nations flag flew at half-mast. The Security Council was called in special session. In Ottawa, the Acting Prime Minister, the Right Honourable L. S. St. Laurent, issued the following statement to the Press:

"The Canadian Government is shocked to learn that the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte, has lost his life by assassination. It wishes to pay tribute to the selflessness and devotion with which the Mediator undertook and carried out his most difficult task. In endeavouring to bring about a peaceful settlement in Palestine under the conditions prevailing in that land, Count Bernadotte and his associates have not spared themselves in the cause of Peace. By the sacrifice of his life as the climax of tireless efforts, Count Bernadotte has set an example of the highest public service to all nations. The Canadian Government hopes that the United Nations will continue the work of Count Bernadotte, inspired by his example and by his faith in human reason and moderation.

"The Canadian Legation in Stockholm has been asked to convey to the bereaved family of Count Bernadotte, through the Swedish Government, an expression of the sympathy of the Canadian Government and people."

THREATS TO TRUCE

When there were reports in mid-August that the Palestine truce might be broken, the question of continuing the

truce established on July 15 was discussed in the Security Council. The Canadian representative, General A.G.L. McNaughton, warned that failure by either Jews or Arabs to comply with the terms of the truce would mean that the Security Council would have to consider the possibility of further action under Chapter VII of the Charter - the chapter providing for diplomatic, economic or possibly military sanctions. He emphasized that it had been agreed that the truce was to remain in force until the future situation in Palestine was settled peacefully, that it could not be terminated by either of the parties concerned and that only the Security Council was competent to decide what measures should be taken against a violator of the truce. He asked the Council to give its full support to the Mediator in trying to effect a lasting settlement through negotiation. Other countries spoke in the same vein and both the Jews and Arabs gave assurances that they would continue to observe the truce.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Threats to the peace in the city of Jerusalem resulted in a resolution, sponsored jointly by Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, holding the two parties responsible for actions of all regular or irregular forces under their authority in the city. The resolution was introduced and adopted after the Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, cabled the Council that the situation was "gradually getting out of hand" and warned that a worsening of affairs in Jerusalem might lead to resumption of war throughout the country. The resulting resolution, in direct response to the Mediator's request, was not intended to fix responsibility but rather to put the whole weight of the authority of the Security

Council behind efforts to bring peace to the Holy City.

CEYLON

Ceylon, the most recent applicant for membership in the United Nations, was blocked by the Soviet veto in the Security Council on August 18. When the application was considered six weeks previously in the Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members, Canada spoke in favour of Ceylon. The Canadian representative again gave his support to Ceylon in the Council. It was Canada's opinion that Ceylon, which became a self-governing member of the Commonwealth on February 4, had fulfilled the provisions of the Charter relating to new members of the United Nations that the applicant be a state, be peace-loving, accept the obligations of the Charter, be able to carry out these obligations and be willing to do so.

The Council rejected a Soviet proposal to postpone consideration of Ceylon's admission until full information was received from the island on the status of its government and on its constitution "as well as sufficient proof that Ceylon is a sovereign and independent state." Canada and other countries pointed out that Ceylon had submitted a paper giving the requested information and that a representative of Ceylon was available to answer any questions. Ceylon's application, when put to the vote, received the support of nine members of the Council but was voted against by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine on the grounds that it remained a British Colony and puppet state.

I. T. O.

Canada's Minister to Switzerland, L. Dana Wilgress, was elected chairman of the contracting parties of the International Trade Organization which opened a ten-day session in Geneva on August 16. The

countries known as the contracting parties are those which signed the protocol to apply provisionally the tariff reductions negotiated at Geneva in 1947. Twenty-one of these countries attended the August session. The session was held to examine trade and tariff questions arising out of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

During the first week of the session it was unanimously decided to conduct a second series of tariff negotiations with the object of bringing in additional adherents to the General Agreement. Several other countries have already shown an interest in participating.

Mr. Wilgress was also elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the I.T.O. which established provisional headquarters in Geneva and began a three-week session there on August 25. The Interim Com-

mission is a temporary U.N. agency with the major task of preparing for the first session of the I.T.O. The Executive Committee discussed the working relations to be established between the I.T.O. and the U.N. and between the I.T.O. and other specialized agencies, various non-governmental organizations and the International Court of Justice.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Judge John E. Read, former dean of Dalhousie University Law School and legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs, has been re-nominated to serve a second term as a judge of the International Court of Justice. Judge Read was elected to the Court for a three-year term in February, 1946. The National Group of Canada, which in accordance with the Statute of the Court, is the body appointed by the Canadian Government to submit

nominations to the Court, also nominated Judge Hsu Mo of China, Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha of Egypt and Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau of India.

The International Court of Justice is a tribunal of 15 judges established by the Charter of the United Nations to decide, in accordance with international law, such disputes as states may wish to submit to it and to deliver advisory opinions as may be requested by the competent organs and agencies of the United Nations. Although the normal period of service is to be nine years, at the first election the terms of five judges were to expire in three years and five more in six years. The five vacancies, which must be filled by elections conducted by the General Assembly and Security Council before February 7, 1949, will probably be filled during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly in Paris.

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APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

Mr. G.C. McInnes, has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, and posted to the Information Division 2 August, 1948.

Mr. J.H. Tudhope has been appointed as Permanent Representative to the Commonwealth Communications Council, London, England. He left Ottawa August 2nd to assume his new duties.

Col. Hebert E.T. Doucet, O.B.E. has been appointed Military Attaché at the Canadian Embassy, The Hague, to replace Col. M. L. de Rome, O.B.E. who has recently returned to Canada for military duty.

TEMPORARY DUTY

Mr. T.A. Stone will be Charge d'Affaires of the Canadian Embassy, Washington during the absence of Mr. H.H. Wrong.

Mr. T.B.B. Wainman-Wood will be Charge d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation, Havana, Cuba during the absence of the Canadian Minister.

TRANSFERS

Mr. J. Fournier following the completion of the course at the National Defence College, Kingston will be on leave and will be posted to the Privy Council effective 14th September, 1948.

Mr. P.E. Morin, former Vice-Consul, Lisbon, Portugal has been appointed to the Protocol Division.

Mr. F. Charpentier has arrived in Paris, France to assume his new duties as Information Officer at the Canadian Embassy.

Mr. P.T. Malone has been posted from the Information Division to the Canadian Embassy, Washington.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Francisqué Gay, Ambassador of France, left Ottawa August 10 for a tour of the western provinces. In his absence, Jean Basdevant, Counsellor, is in charge of the affairs of the Mission.

His Excellency Dr. J.H. vanRoijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands, returned to Ottawa from a visit to the Netherlands and resumed direction of the Embassy, August 30.

Carlos Guillermo O'Grady, Labour Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, was appointed to the rank of Third Secretary, August 23.

His Excellency the Honourable Ray Atherton left Ottawa August 30 on relinquishing his post as Ambassador of the United States of America. Pending the presentation of the Letter of Credence of his successor, the Honourable Laurence A. Steinhardt, the mission is in charge of the Minister of the Embassy, Julian F. Harrington, as Chargé d'Affaires a. i.

The telephone numbers of the Chancery of the Legation of Switzerland were changed from 2-5455 and 5-0950 to 5-1837 and 5-1838, August 19.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Roger Coustry, Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of Belgium, July 30.

B. Menage, Attaché, Embassy of the Netherlands, August 4.

Bjorn Augdahl, Second Secretary, Legation of Norway, August 10.

André Houdart, Attaché, Embassy of France, August 16.

Lieutenant-Colonel G.I. Volochko, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, August 20.

Captain I.V. Poupychev, Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, August 20.

G.P. Hampshire, Secretary (Finance) Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, August 28, to succeed Mr. G.R. Bell. He is expected to arrive in the latter part of September.

DEPARTURES

Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, August 3.

Mikhail Loukianov, Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, August 9.

G. Eduardo Leguizamon, Second Secretary, Embassy of Argentina, August 21.

Carlos Garcia de la Huerta, First Secretary, Embassy of Chile, August 27.

Juan Bernardo Guilhauman, Attaché, Embassy of Argentina, August 31.

CONSULAR

Charles W. Allen, Consul, has resumed charge of the Consulate of the United States of America at Calgary August 11. Dudley E. Cyphers, Vice-Consul, in charge of the Consulate during Mr. Allen's absence has returned to his former post at Regina.

P.L. Whitman relinquished his duties as Honorary Consul of Mexico at Halifax when the Mexican Government closed their Honorary Consulate in that city August 16.

Philippe Cantave resumed his functions as Consul General of Haiti August 17, after an absence in Haiti.

PROVISIONAL RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Jorge F. Quesada, as Consul General of Costa Rica at Montreal, August 9.

Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, as Consul General of Bolivia, at Montreal, August 12.

Wei Hsueh-chih, as Consul General of China at Vancouver, August 16.

Chu Tsung-Kang, as Vice-Consul of China at Vancouver, August 16.

E.O. Temple Piers, as Honorary Consul of Brazil at Halifax, August 17.

Pedro Bonnefon, as Consul General of Argentina at Montreal, August 23. He was previously Consul in that city.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Claudio Escoto Leon, Consul General of Costa Rica at Montreal, August 4.

Byron White, Vice-Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, August 20.

VISITS

The Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe gave a Dinner on behalf of the Government of Canada for Delegates to the meeting of The Cereals Committee of the International Emergency Food Council, on August 11, 1948, at the Country Club.

The Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King gave a Dinner for Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of the United Kingdom Cabinet, August 13, 1948, at the Country Club.

The Hon. Brooke Claxton gave a Dinner on behalf of the Government of Canada for the Honourable James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense of the United States of America, on August 16, 1948, at the Country Club.

Mr. L.B. Pearson gave a Dinner for Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. Hayden Raynor of the United Nations Division of the United States State Department, and Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, United Nations adviser, United Kingdom Foreign Office, August 30, 1948, at the Country Club.

The Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King gave a Dinner for Rear Admiral the Rt. Hon. Earl Mountbatten of Burma and Countess Mountbatten of Burma, on August 25, 1948, at the Country Club.

PUBLICATIONS

"Diplomatic Corps, British Commonwealth High Commissioners and their staffs and Consular Representatives in Ottawa, August 15, 1948.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES

The full delegations for the early conferences may be found in the March "Monthly Bulletin".

Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly - New York - January 5 - August 5, 1948 - L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. (The Committee drafted reports for the consideration of the third session of the General Assembly).

Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations - New York - January 6 and thereafter periodically - Right Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

United Nations Security Council (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948) - New York - January 7 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) - Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. (The Security Council will hold its meetings in Paris during the Third Session of the General Assembly).

United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948) - New York - January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter) - Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. (There will be no meeting in September unless requested by a member of the Commission.)

United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea - Seoul - January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) - G.S. Patterson, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo. (This Commission met in New York on September 7 to draft its report to the General Assembly.)

International Telecommunications Union, Provisional Frequency Board - Geneva - January 15 and continuously thereafter - C.J. Acton, Department of Transport. (The International Telecommunications Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations.)

United Nations Economic and Social Council (Seventh Session) Geneva - July 19 to August 28. Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, Dr. G.F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare). Advisers: Mr. H. Allard, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, Mr. G.G. Crean, Mr. J.G.H. Halstead, both from Department of External

Affairs, Mr. S. Pollock, Department of Finance, Mr. L.A.D. Stephens, Canadian Legation, Berne. (The Council considered the reports of its commissions and of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and will submit a report to the third session of the General Assembly.)

International Congress on Mental Health - London - August 11 to August 21 - Dr. H.B. Jeffs, Chief, Overseas Service, Immigration Medical Staff, London. (This conference has drawn up a constitution for a World Federation of Mental Health.)

Executive Committee of the International Meteorological Organization - Oslo - August 12 to August 17. (This outlines the general policy for the International Meteorological Organization. The I.M.O., founded in 1880, will ultimately be replaced by the World Meteorological Organization when it comes into legal existence). Dr. Andrew Thomson, Controller of Meteorological Services, Department of Transport.

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - Geneva, - August 16. Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland; Mr. L.E. Couillard, Department of Trade and Commerce; Mr. S.S. Reisman, Department of Finance. (The contracting parties discussed problems arising from the application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

17th International Red Cross Conference - Stockholm - August 20 to August 30. M.H. Wershof, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; Lt.-Col. J.N.B. Crawford, Capt. W.B. Armstrong, both from Department of National Defence. (This is a conference of experts preliminary to the diplomatic conference to be held at a later date in Geneva.)

Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization - Geneva - August 25. Mr. L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland; Mr. L.E. Couillard, Department of Trade and Commerce; Mr. S.S. Reisman, Department of Finance. (This Interim Commission was established by a resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana. It will make preparations for the first session of the International Trade Organization after this is brought into existence).

Forthcoming Conferences at which Canada will be represented:

Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources - Denver - September 7 to September 20. Observer - Dr. O.H. Hewitt, Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources. (This conference will be sponsored by the United States at the request of the Pan-American Union. It is a technical conference with no power to negotiate agreements. It is hoped that this conference will contribute materially to the United Nations 1949 Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources).

Seventh Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization - Geneva - September 10. Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. Advisers: Mr. Odillon Cormier, Overseas Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources; Mr. Vincent Phelan, Special Overseas Representative for the Department of Labour. (PCIRO is meeting for the last time. It will call the General Council on September 13).

General Council, International Refugee Organization - Geneva - September 13. Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. Advisers: Mr. Odillon Cormier, Overseas Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources; Mr. Vincent Phelan, Special Overseas Representa-

tive for the Department of Labour. (The General Council will discuss plans for run-down of refugees now in camps and the fixing of a date-line for the acceptance of refugees).

Annual Meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners - Atlantic City - September 13 to September 15. (This conference is of first importance from a wild life standpoint and will probably be attended by members of the Department of Mines and Resources.)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Paris - September 15 (General Conference: Extraordinary Session - to choose place of meeting for the Third Session).

Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Organization (15th Session) - Geneva - September 20.

General Assembly of the United Nations (Third Session) - Paris - September 21. Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Senator W. McL. Robertson, Leader of the Government in the Senate; General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; General G.P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador to France. Alternates: Hugues Lapointe, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; Ralph Maybank, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Health and Welfare; Norman A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom; L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland; R.G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs. Advisers: R.M. Macdonnell, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Canadian Legation, Prague, Czechoslovakia; C.S.A. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy, Paris, France; J.W. Holmes, Department of External Affairs; J.A. Chapdelaine, Canadian Embassy, Paris; S. Pollock, Department of Finance; J.H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium; H.H. Carter, S/L J.H. Lewis, G.K. Grande, all of Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, New York; H.M. Robertson, Canadian Embassy, Paris; H.F. Feaver, Canadian Embassy, the Hague, Netherlands; Jules Léger, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. Information Officers: Campbell Moodie, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, Paris; Miss F. Carlisle, Department of External Affairs. Secretary-General: E.A. Côté, Department of External Affairs. Secretaries: K. Brown, A. Kilgour, Department of External Affairs.

Board of Governors Meeting, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund - Washington - September 27. (These are specialized agencies of the United Nations)

Wool Study Group - London - late September. (This is a technical intergovernmental conference).

Technical Tripartite Conference to examine a Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations - Geneva - September 27 to October 16. (This conference is sponsored by the International Labour Organization, and representatives of governments, employers and employees will attend).

Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference - Bogota - October. (This is a conference of American governments on inter-American radio matters).

International Tin Study Group - The Hague - October. (This will be a consultative meeting of experts.)

Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers - London - October. Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.

Pan-American Conference on Indians - Cuzco, Peru - October 10. (A Canadian observer may possibly attend.)

Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures - Sèvres - October 12 to October 21. (This conference is sponsored by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.)

Textile Committee of the International Labour Organization (Second Session) - Geneva - October 26th. (This Committee will discuss problems of social and labour conditions in the textile industry).

Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization - Washington - November 1. (The Council takes policy decisions regarding the future work of F.A.O.).

Annual Convention, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States - San Antonio - November 10 to November 13. (Canadian delegates may attend).

Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization - Washington - November 15. (This will be the fourth annual conference of F.A.O.)

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (107th Session) - Geneva - November 29.

Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council - April 11 - April 22, 1949. (Tentative)

Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council - April 25 - May 6, 1949 (Tentative)

Economic and Employment Commission of the Economic and Social Council - May 9 - May 20, 1949. (Tentative).

SPEECHES

Copies of text available from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs.

Views of Canada on Matters before the United Nations. Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Delegate of Canada to the United Nations. New York N.Y. August 2, 1948. No. 48/41.

Canadian-United States Co-operation -- A Lesson of Peace to all Nations. Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Ogdensburg, N.Y. August 17, 1948. No. 48/42.

PRESS RELEASES

Appointments and postings: Messrs. McInnes, Fournier, Teakles, Morin, Blanchette. (August 4, No. 64).

Date for making Italian property claims, (August 4, No. 65).

Canadian views on disposal of former Italian colonies. (August 9, No. 66).

National Group's candidate for International Court of Justice. (August 22, No. 67).

Gen. Crerar and Mr. Dupuy to represent Canada at enthronement of Princess Juliana of The Netherlands. (August 27, No. 68).

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CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 19, 1948 (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

GREENWICH MEAN TIME	PROGRAMME	FREQUENCIES
TO EUROPE		
1430-1500	Opening and music	
1500-1530	Czech (Thursdays only--German)	
1530-1700	English	
1700-1730	Dutch	1430-2000 GMT
1730-1745	Swedish--Sundays	CKNC 17.82 mc/s 16.84 metres
	Dutch--Mondays and Wednesdays	
	German--Tuesdays and Fridays	1430-1615 GMT
	Czech--Thursdays and Saturdays	CKCX 15.19 mc/s 19.75 metres
1745-1830	French	
1830-1900	Czech	1620-2235 GMT
1900-1920	Swedish	CKCS 15.32 mc/s 19.58 metres
1920-1940	Norwegian	
1940-2000	Danish	2015-2235 GMT
2000-2030	German	CHOL 11.72 mc/s 25.60 metres
2030-2100	French	
2100-2200	English	Saturdays and Sundays 2205
2200-2215	Czech) Except Saturdays	
2215-2230	German and Sundays	
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
0845-1030	English programme for listeners in the Southwest Pacific area (Sundays only)	CHOL 11.72 mc/s 25.60 metres CHLS 9.61 mc/s 31.22 metres
0300-0335	English official commentaries from the United Nations (Daily except Mondays)	CKNC 17.82 mc/s 16.84 metres CKCS 15.32 mc/s 19.58 metres
EASTERN STANDARD TIME	TO THE CARIBBEAN	
1820-1917	English program for the Caribbean and Latin America	CKCX 15.19 mc/s 19.75 metres CKRA 11.76 mc/s 25.51 metres
TO LATIN AMERICA		
1917-2000	Portuguese	
2000-2100	Spanish	
2100-2115	English News) Except Saturdays	CKRA 11.76 mc/s 25.51 metres
2115-2130	English Commentaries) and Sundays	
2130-2145	English--Thursdays only	CKCX 15.19 mc/s 19.75 metres
	Spanish--Fridays only	

Note:- A new schedule will be issued shortly, to cover changes due to take place effective October 3.

CORRECTION:

In the article on Former Italian Colonies, page 9, August issue of the Bulletin (English edition), the second paragraph of column one should read: ". the four Powers, Pakistan, Egypt and the sixteen Governments. etc." In the original version, "Egypt" was erroneously omitted.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

OCTOBER 1948

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES THIRD ASSEMBLY

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