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THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN EUROPE

The settlement of western Europe was long delayed after the war's end by conscientious efforts to arrange for the settlement of the whole of Europe to be undertaken, in Mr. Bevin's phrase, "under the umbrella of the Four Powers". In the last year, however, with the Soviet Union and its satellites in eastern Europe standing to one side, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France have taken the lead in three main political projects intended to produce a strong, united - and free - western Europe: the European Recovery Programme, the settlement of Western Germany, and Western Union.

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME

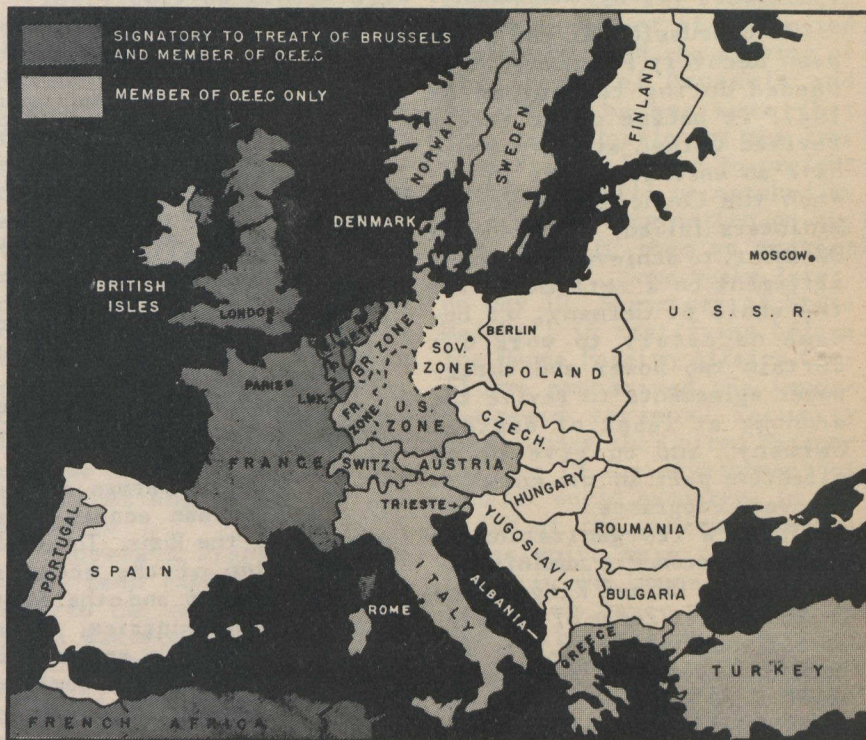
The course of subsequent events makes it likely that Mr. Marshall's Harvard speech on June 5 a year ago will mark 1947 as one of the formative years in the history of western Europe. Mr. Marshall promised generous United States aid to Europe, and public attention has for the most part fastened on that part of his speech. But he also said that before the United States Government could act, "there must be some agreement among the countries of Europe as to the requirements of the situation and the part those countries themselves will take...The initiative...must come from Europe".

The response of western Europe so far has been most encouraging. Sixteen countries met in Paris on July 12, 1947, and set up a Committee on European Economic Co-operation. The sixteen were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The Committee assessed the possibilities of European production, placed them against European needs,

and so estimated the help needed from the European Recovery Programme. These estimates were presented to Mr. Marshall on September 22 and the Committee adjourned to await United States action on them.

countries, and Greece and Turkey, have likewise exchanged views on customs unions during the past few months.

The second session of the C.E.E.C. got under way on March 15, 1948, in anticipation of



In the meantime, however, a second organization set up by the Paris Conference, the Study Group on European Customs Union, got under way. Meetings were held in Brussels opening November 10, 1947, February 2, 1948, and March 18, 1948, and some progress was made in technical discussions. Even more progress was made in discussions on regional customs unions. The great example was set by Benelux, the customs union among Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, which came into force on January 1, 1948. France and Italy have had particularly successful talks on the subject, and late in March Mr. Bidault and Count Sforza agreed to press on with them. The Scandinavian

final action by the United States Congress on the Economic Co-operation Act. (President Truman's signature was actually affixed on April 3). The Committee was converted into a permanent organization by a convention signed in Paris on April 16 by representatives of the sixteen countries concerned, and the Commanders-in-chief of the three Western Zones of Germany.

The Organization for European Economic Co-operation thus set up consists of an Assembly, a Council, an Executive Committee and a Secretariat. The Organization's duties are to screen requirements for United States aid and also - which is more important from the European point of view -

to integrate western European production and investment programmes, and to make positive proposals for raising the productive efficiency of western European countries, so that as soon as possible they might achieve and maintain a satisfactory level of economic activity without extraordinary outside assistance, and make their full contribution to world economic stability.

SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN GERMANY

As discussion of the European Recovery Programme proceeded during the autumn of 1947, it became clear that a revived German economy would have an essential part in it. When the Council of Foreign Ministers failed, at London in December, to achieve four-power agreement on a settlement for the whole of Germany, it became necessary to work out certain two-power and three-power agreements to revive the economy at least of Western Germany, and to give it an effective part in the European Recovery Programme.

Thus, a reorganization of the joint economic administration of the United Kingdom and United States Zones of Germany, established last year, was determined upon at a meeting of the United Kingdom and United States Military Governors and German representatives in Frankfurt early in January. The Frankfurt Charter, as it was called, was put into effect on February 9. In the economic sphere the reform was intended to increase productive efficiency in the two Zones by admitting the Germans themselves to greater responsibilities. In the political, it provided a foundation upon which a German Government could eventually be built.

More important than these Frankfurt talks were those which opened in London on February 23 among the United Kingdom, the United States and France. They were intended to lead the way to closer economic co-operation between the three Western Zones, but they soon took on a far wider scope.

In the first place the close connection of the Benelux states was recognized, and they were invited to take part in the discussion of certain items on the agenda. It then became apparent that the economic revival of Germany raised a number of political issues, such as the future of the Ruhr, the future constitution of Germany, territorial adjustments, and the whole question of security against a revived Germany.

The London talks were discontinued during March and April, and the various issues involved were examined by the three Military Governors in Berlin. On April 20 the talks were renewed in London, and on June 2 it was announced that agreed recommendations were being submitted to the six Governments concerned for approval. These recommendations covered five topics:

(1) Association of Benelux: Specific recommendations for this were included.

(2) Role of German economy in the European economy, and control of the Ruhr: The close association of the economic life of Germany and other western European countries, it was stated, had been ensured by the inclusion of the combined United Kingdom and United States Zones, and of the French Zone, as members in the O.E.E.C. on April 16. It was recommended that an international authority be established for the control of the Ruhr. The United States, United Kingdom, France, the Benelux countries and Germany would participate in this authority, which would not involve the political separation of the Ruhr area from Germany. However, the distribution of Ruhr coal, coke and steel would be controlled, in order that on the one hand the industrial concentration in that area should not become an instrument of aggression, and on the other would be able to make its contribution to all countries participating in a European co-operative economic programme, including of course Germany itself.

(3) Evolution of the political and economic organization of Germany: It was recognized that the German people should be given the opportunity to achieve on the basis of a free and democratic form of government the eventual re-establishment of German unity. Thus they should now be free to establish for themselves the political organization which will enable them to assume those governmental responsibilities which are compatible with the minimum requirements of occupation and control, and which ultimately will enable them to assume full governmental responsibilities. It was considered that they would wish a constitution to which all the German states could subscribe as circumstances would permit. It was therefore recommended that a constituent assembly be convened to prepare a constitution for a federal form of government which would protect the rights of the respective states, provide for adequate central authority, and guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual.

As for co-ordinating economic policies and practices in the combined United Kingdom and United States Zones on the one hand, and the French Zone on the other, agreed recommendations were reached on the joint conduct and control of the external trade of the whole area. It was recognized that a complete economic merger of the two areas cannot effectively take place until further progress had been made to establish German institutions common to the entire area.

(4) Territorial arrangements: Proposals for dealing with certain minor provisional territorial adjustments of the western frontier of Germany were prepared.

(5) Security: It was recommended that there be no general withdrawal of United Kingdom, United States, or French troops from Germany until the peace of Europe is established. Further, until the occupation of Germany ended, a Military Security Board would make sure

that in the three Western Zones all the prohibitions on the German armed forces contained in the various four-power agreements were observed. After the end of the occupation, further measures of disarmament would come into effect, under a system of inspection.

All these recommendations, it was pointed out, should facilitate eventual four-power agreement on the whole German problem. They were made at the present time to solve certain urgent economic and political problems of Germany, and mark a step forward in the economic reconstruction of western Europe, including Germany, and in the establishment of a basis for the participation of a democratic Germany in the community of free peoples.

The governments of all the participating Powers had approved the report by the 17th June. The French National Assembly in authorizing its government to accede to the proposals, expressed its wishes in six points which were not substantially covered in the report and which were assumed, therefore, to be open to further negotiation. Before action was taken to implement the decisions of the London talks, the way was cleared by the introduction of an overdue currency reform for the Western Zones which became effective on June 20th.

WESTERN UNION

The second political project to grow out of the European Recovery Programme was Western Union, whose long-term possibilities make it more important than either the European Recovery Programme itself, or the settlement of Western Germany. As Mr. Bevin declared in his speech of January 22, 1948, when he outlined his plans for Western Union, it was Soviet hostility to the European Recovery Programme, and Soviet obstructionism over a German settlement, which had convinced the United Kingdom Government that the time had come to go ahead with plans for closer politi-

cal and economic unity of willing western European states.

Talks were immediately undertaken at Brussels among the United Kingdom, France, and the Benelux states. Accord was greatly expedited by the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia, and the sudden Russian pressure for a treaty with Finland, and the Treaty of Brussels was signed on March 17 by the five Governments concerned.

The Treaty of Brussels is the foundation of Western Union, though the words "Western Union" do not occur in its text. The preamble is of more than usual interest. First it refers to "the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, constitutional traditions and the rule of law" recognized by the participating states, and then the economic and social ties through which they intend to achieve their common recovery. Only then does the preamble mention mutual assistance under the United Nations Charter to resist any policy of aggression.

Important steps have already been taken to give effect to the various provisions for a Western Union contained in the Brussels Treaty. On April 17 the following machinery was set up:

(1) A permanent Consultative Council, composed of the five Foreign Ministers, meeting at least once every three months.

(2) A Permanent Commission, composed of the diplomatic representatives in London of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, and a United Kingdom representative. The Commission first met on April 24, set up a Permanent Secretariat with a Netherlander as Secretary, and decided to meet at least once weekly thereafter.

(3) A Permanent Military Committee, meeting in London under the control of the Commission, to study security problems. This Military Committee was organized and set to work after a meeting in

London on April 30 of the five Defence Ministers concerned.

(4) It was also decided that the Consultative Council would call periodical meetings of the appropriate Ministers or experts to deal with economic, social, and cultural questions. Such a meeting was held in Brussels on April 28, when the five Finance Ministers discussed economic and financial matters of common concern in the light of the European Recovery Programme.

The President of the United States welcomed the signing of the Treaty of Brussels and said that he was sure that "the determination of the free countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to help them to protect themselves". Some weeks later, on May 10, Secretary of State Marshall in testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee emphasized the importance of regional security pacts under the United Nations Charter in the development of general world security. In the midst of the general discussions which were then taking place in the House and in the Senate on basic revision of the United Nations Charter, Senator Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced in that Committee a resolution which advised the President to seek moderate constitutional reform of the United Nations, agreement on the provision of armed forces for the United Nations and reduction of armaments. It also advocated the development of regional and other collective defence arrangements and a definite warning from the United States that it would exercise the right of individual or collective self-defence should any attack occur "affecting its national security". The resolution recommended "association of the United States by constitutional process with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid,

and as affect its national security".

The United States Senate adopted the Vandenberg Resolution June 11, 1948, by a vote of 64 to 4.

On July 6, 1948, representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Canada, and the Benelux countries began meetings in Washington for an informal and exploratory exchange of views concerning the problems of security raised in the Vandenberg Resolution. No information concerning the talks will be made public until a decision is reached.



Four ambassadors sit in a State Department office in Washington early in July. They and State Department officials held informal meetings concerning the problems of security raised in the Vandenberg Resolution. Left to right: Henri Bonnet, of France; Sir Oliver Franks, of the United Kingdom; Baron Silvercruys, of Belgium; and Hume Wrong, of Canada. (Associated Press Photo)

TEXT OF VANDENBERG RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE U.S. SENATE JUNE 11, 1948.

Whereas, peace with justice and the defence of human rights and fundamental freedom require international co-operation through more effective use of the United Nations:

Therefore, be it resolved that the Senate reaffirm the policy of the United States to achieve international peace and security through the United Nations, so that armed force shall not be used except in the common interests, and that the President be advised of the sense of the Senate that this Government by constitutional process, should particularly pursue the following objectives within the United Nations Charter:

(1) Voluntary agreement to remove the veto from all questions involving pacific settlements of international disputes and situations, and from the admission of new members.

(2) Progressive development of regional and other collective arrangements for individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter.

(3) Association of the United States by constitutional process with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security.

(4) Contributing to the maintenance of peace by making clear its determination to exercise the right of individual or collective self-defence under Article 51 should any armed attack occur affecting its national security.

(5) Maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as provided by the Charter, and to obtain agreement among member nations upon universal regulation and reduction of armaments under adequate and dependable guarantee against violation.

(6) If necessary, after adequate effort toward strengthening the United Nations, review of the Charter at an appropriate time by a general conference called under Article 109, or by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 51 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

* * *

Set Treaty
Chans for from
E. A. Roberts (b)

**TEXT OF TREATY OF
BRUSSELS, SIGNED
MARCH 17, 1948.**

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Belgium, the President of the French Republic, President of the French Union, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas,

Resolved to reaffirm their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the other ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations; to fortify and preserve the principles of democracy, personal freedom and political liberty, the constitutional traditions and the rule of law, which are their common heritage; to strengthen with these aims in view, the economic, social and cultural ties by which they are already united; to co-operate loyally and to co-ordinate their efforts to create in western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery; to afford assistance to each other, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in maintaining international peace and security and in resisting any policy of aggression; to take such steps as may be held to be necessary in the event of a renewal by Germany of a policy of aggression; to associate progressively in the pursuance of these aims other States inspired by the same ideals and animated by the like determination;

Desiring for these purposes to conclude a treaty for collaboration in economic, social, and cultural matters and for collective self-defence,

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries... , who, having exhibited their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows;

Article I.- Convinced of the close community of their

interests and of the necessity of uniting in order to promote the economic recovery of Europe, the High Contracting Parties will so organize and co-ordinate their economic activities as to produce the best possible results, by the elimination of conflict in their economic policies, the co-ordination of production and the development of commercial exchanges.

The co-operation provided for in the preceding paragraph which will be effected through the Consultative Council referred to in Article VII as well as through other bodies, shall not involve any duplication of, or prejudice to, the work of other economic organizations in which the High Contracting Parties are or may be represented, but shall on the contrary assist the work of those organizations.

Article II.- The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common, both by direct consultation and in specialized agencies, to promote the attainment of a higher standard of living by their peoples and to develop on corresponding lines the social and other related services of their countries.

The High Contracting Parties will consult with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialized agencies.

They will endeavour to conclude as soon as possible conventions with each other in the sphere of social security.

Article III.- The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilization and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.

Article IV.- If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High

Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.

Article V.- All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article VI.- The High Contracting Parties declare, each so far as he is concerned, that none of the international engagements now in force between him and any other High Contracting Party or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of the present Treaty.

None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties.

Article VII.- For the purpose of consulting together on all the questions dealt with in the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties will create a Consultative Council, which shall be so organized as to be able to exercise its functions continuously. The Council shall meet at such times as it shall deem fit.

At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties, the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit the High Contracting

Parties to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise; with regard to the attitude to be adopted and the steps to be taken in case of a renewal by Germany of an aggressive policy; or with regard to any situation constituting a danger to economic stability.

Article VIII.- In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions: -

The High Contracting Parties will, while the present treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction to the extent that that party may maintain the reservation.

In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

In the case of a mixed dispute involving both questions for which conciliation is appropriate and other questions for which judicial settlement is appropriate, any Party to the dispute shall have the right to insist that the judicial settlement of the legal questions shall precede conciliation.

The preceding provisions of this Article in no way affect the application of relevant provisions or agreements prescribing some other method of pacific settlement.

Article IX.- The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on conditions to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

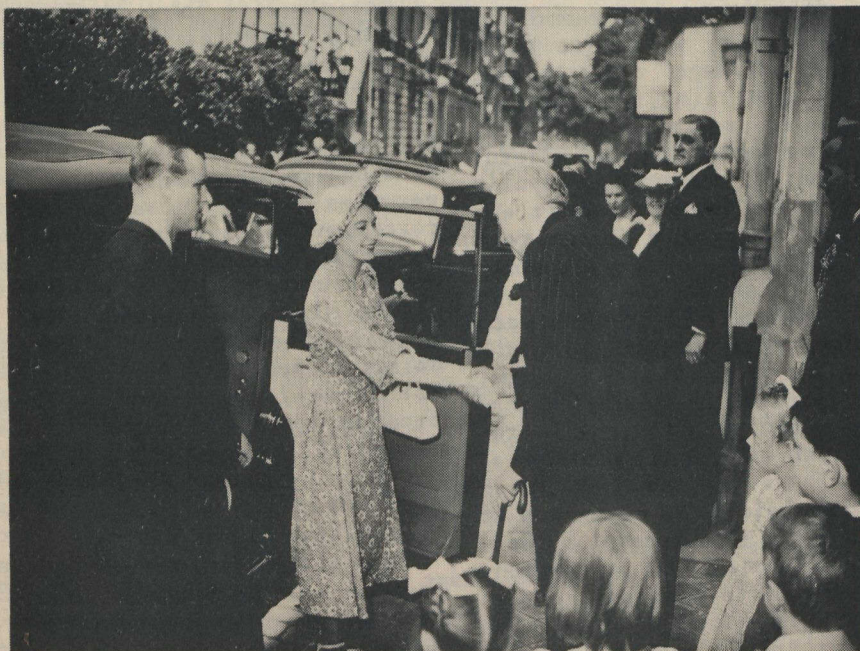
Article X.- The present Treaty shall be ratified and

the instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Belgian Government.

It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the last instrument of ratification and shall thereafter remain in force for fifty years.

After the expiry of the period of fifty years, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to cease to be a party thereto provided that he shall have previously given one year's notice of denunciation to the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government shall inform the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and of each notice of denunciation.



Major General G.P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Canadian Ambassador to France, welcomes Princess Elizabeth on her recent visit to the Canadian Embassy in Paris. The Duke of Edinburgh stands at the left. (Agence France-Presse Photo)

CANADA AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Six weeks ago, speaking in the House of Commons, I said that the free nations, or some of them, might soon find it necessary to consult together on how best to establish a new collective security league under Article 51 of the Charter. I said that Canada should be willing to enter such a league. I referred to entry into such a league as a fateful decision for Canada.

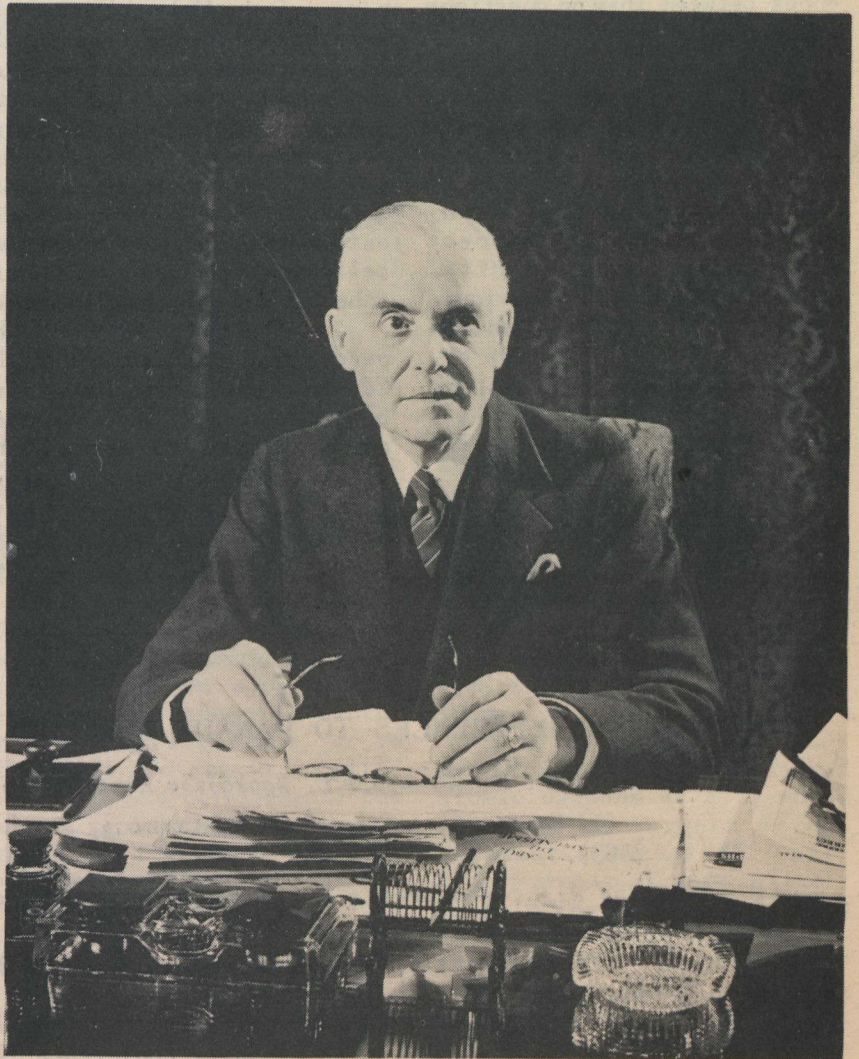
Why was it that the proposal met with unanimous support in the House of Commons from members of all political parties? I suggest it is because we, in Canada, are agreed upon the essential bases of our foreign policy.

We are agreed, to begin with, that totalitarian communist aggression constitutes a direct and immediate threat to every democratic country, including Canada. It endangers our freedom and our peace. It puts in jeopardy the values and virtues of the civilization of western Christendom of which we are heirs and defenders.

Secondly, we have come to a common realization of what communist totalitarianism means to the people subjected to its tyranny. We have seen the Bolsheviks create in Russia the most omnipotent and pervasive state in history. We have seen them take over what was the worst feature of the Czarist regime, the secret police, and expand it. The Soviet Government, though proclaimed by communist parties to be the champion of the oppressed, is itself an oppressor on a scale surpassing even Nazi Germany. It has already, in ten countries of Eastern Europe as well as in the Soviet Union itself, suppressed the freedom of millions of men and imposed a police regime upon them. It has demonstrated to us that the goal of social justice can never be reached by the commu-

From an address by the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at an exhibitors' dinner in connection with the Canadian International Trade Fair. Toronto. June 11, 1948.

reaction with the Fascists on the extreme right and the forces of progress with the Communists on the extreme left. The reactionary parties are those which advocate a police state; and they are reactionary whether they call themselves Nazi, Fascist or Communist. The parties of progress



THE RIGHT HON. L.S. ST. LAURENT, P.C., M.P.

(National Film Board Photo)

nist methods of terror and violence. It has demonstrated that the division today is not, as the communists vainly assert, between the forces of

are those which advocate a free society. The police state, by coercion and regimentation, ultimately makes progress impossible. Only in a free soci-

ety can there exist a firm foundation for social and spiritual progress. Therefore, the things that divide the democratic parties of the free nations, by whatever names they call themselves, are as nothing compared with the gulf that separates them all from the communists and the regimenting totalitarians.

It is, I suggest, because virtually all the people of Canada have come to realize these things that there are today no fundamental differences between them on questions of foreign policy.

We are all resolved to maintain and to strengthen in Canada the values and virtues of our civilization; values and virtues which the totalitarian societies repudiate with contempt and derision: respect for the worth, the dignity, the inviolability of the individual man, woman and child; the belief that the state exists for man and not man for the state; the belief that all men are brothers; the belief in pity and compassion.

We do not believe in the blasphemy that a Third World War is inevitable. No war is

inevitable. We shall do our best to diminish the possibility of a war breaking out.

We shall do that by pursuing unprovocatively, constructively, and obstinately in the United Nations, in the Specialized Agencies and elsewhere policies which seem to us best calculated to remove causes of friction between nations and to provide opportunities for fruitful co-operation between all the nations and peoples of the world.

We believe in the maintenance of the United Nations as a possible bridge between the Russian world and the Free World. We have faith in the possibility of a spiritual transformation of the Russian people based on their feelings for justice and human emancipation and the deep human and religious resources which are inherent in this great people.

In the interests of the peoples of both worlds - the Communist and the Free - we believe that it must be made clear to the rulers of the totalitarian Communist states that if they attempt by direct or indirect aggression to extend their police states be-

yond their present bounds by subduing any more free nations, they will not succeed unless they can overcome us all.

The best guarantee of peace today is the creation and preservation by the nations of the Free World, under the leadership of Great Britain, the United States and France, of an overwhelming preponderance of force over any adversary or possible combination of adversaries. This force must not be only military; it must be economic; it must be moral. Just as in the last war, so also today, we are engaged in a "struggle for the control of men's minds and men's souls".

Victory in war requires a pooling of risks and a pooling of resources. Victory over war requires a similar pooling by the Free Nations. Such a pooling cannot take place unless we realize that the giving of aid to an ally is not charity but self-help.

We know that, divided, the Free Nations may fall, one by one, before the forces of totalitarian tyranny working within and without their borders, but that, united, they can preserve freedom and peace for all. Let us be not only willing but anxious to unite.

OTHER REFERENCES TO CANADA AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

By The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister:

(1) Statement to the House of Commons, March 17, 1948. (Hansard, p. 2303).

By The Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

(1) Statement to the plenary session of the United Nations, September 18, 1948;

(2) Statement in reply to question in the House of Commons on Canadian representation at Brussels conference, March 5, 1948. (Hansard, p. 1910);

(3) Statement on foreign policy to the House of Commons, April 29, 1948. (Hansard, p. 3449);

(4) Address to an exhibitors' dinner in connection with the Canadian International Trade Fair at Toronto. June 11, 1948.

(5) Reply to a question in the House of Commons relating to Canada's relations with western Europe, June 19, 1948. (Hansard, p. 5551);

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

*From a statement by the Honourable Brooke Claxton,
Minister of National Defence, in the House of Commons,
Ottawa, June 24, 1948.*

The prime purpose of the external policy of a nation which is not aggressive is to ensure the preservation of our peace and our freedom by peaceful measures and thus make the use of defence forces unnecessary.

It follows that as external prospects darken, defence forces have to be increased. They have to be increased in order to make it clear that if war breaks out, our side will win.

The close relationship between external affairs and defence is exemplified by the Secretary of State for External Affairs being a member of the Cabinet Defence Committee. The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs attends Cabinet Defence Committee and Chiefs of Staff Committee meetings. There is also a close working relationship between External Affairs and the intelligence and planning agencies of the armed forces.

CANADA'S POSITION

For a power of middle rank, situated as Canada is, there is no possibility of Canada fighting alone. Today there is only one possible aggressor; the only war in which Canada would take part would be a world war, a total war. If Canada is attacked, it will be as an incident of a world war, a total war.

Canada's defence policy is based on the assumption that our armed forces will be used only in association with those of friendly great powers. Hence our close working arrangements with the United Kingdom and our joint defence agreement with the United States. Hence our declared willingness to

join in creating a new collective security league under article 51 of the Charter composed of states of western Europe and of the north Atlantic.

The Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs have stated our position in as clear terms as it can be stated. That position is generally accepted by the people of all parts of Canada; we are united in support of our country's foreign policy because it is based on a realistic recognition of what are our major national interests.

Every Canadian wants to do everything that is necessary to defend his own country; that is, every Canadian who is not a communist. There are, as you know, a great many ways to defend Canada against communism, and none of them must be neglected.

This is a difficult subject to deal with at any time, but never more so than today. There never has been a period in history when the time factor has been so important, or so difficult. We are in a period of change and development, but no one can yet say with accuracy when a given development will occur or exactly what its consequences will be. We must be ready to cast aside out-of-date ideas and plans, just as much as out-of-date weapons. For these reasons I wish to assure the Committee that we are constantly considering future possibilities. Twice a year the chiefs of staff present a joint appreciation and plan to the Cabinet Defence Committee. Their planning teams are at work all the year round. Possibilities, probabilities and plans are under

review on the assumption that war might take place at dates ranging from the present time on into the indefinite future.

New weapons such as guided missiles, atomic bombs, jet-propelled aircraft and high-speed submarines, have naturally excited speculation. The "push-button war" has become so widely accepted as a phrase that many people have come to think as a fact, that its day is already here.

NO PUSH-BUTTON WAR

The view of every responsible and reputable scientist and soldier I know of is that the day of push-button warfare has not yet come.

A second and similar point is that our own exercises and experience confirm the view held, I believe, by most authorities, that in the immediate future any attack on North America would be diversionary, designed to panic the people of this continent into putting a disproportionate amount of effort into passive local defence.

A third point is that a potential aggressor, if it had atomic weapons at all, would use them on targets of the greatest strategical importance, and it is very unlikely that in the near future such an aggressor would use any such weapons he had on many targets in Canada. In this short-term period Canada is almost certainly going to be neither the Belgium nor the Bikini of the next war.

What must be realized, if we are to play our role sensibly is that there is neither an easy nor sudden solution to the problem of our national defence. There is no easy guarantee of security; it can-

not be bought for a billion a year. Rather it must be patiently and anxiously striven for. The signs point ahead to countries like Canada having to face a long period of great uncertainty. We cannot live with our problems day by day without clear heads and stout hearts and mutual support.

One danger is that the Soviet Union, without any genuine change of attitude, may suddenly appear to be seeking co-operation in a deliberate effort to induce the people of North America and of the Western Union to say, "Why bother about all this defence business." A second danger is that we should come to regard war as inevitable. A third danger is that we should commit our future resources to expenditures, equipment and plans that will be out of date when needed.

Because we live alongside the United States, it is often thought that our role should be the same. Canadians are prone to expect our country to spend or arm on a corresponding scale and to act in much the same way as the United States, just because we have so many common interests at heart. But in fact the difference of size makes many of the problems, and still more the possible course of action, of the two countries very different. The United States is the world's greatest power, with all the consequences that result from this fact in every corner of the world. Canada has shown in two world wars her capacity to make great, even amazing, contributions to victory; during and since the war we made contributions to the conditions of peace, proportionately as great as or greater than any other country; but the fact is that by themselves our forces could never deter the Russians, nor in a general conflict could they deliver a knock-out blow. What we want are forces which can defend Canada and enable us to play such part as parliament and the people may support in any efforts for

common defence with other countries.

Against this background it is now possible to set down Canada's present defence aims and objectives. They are: (1) to provide the force estimated to be necessary to defend Canada against any sudden direct attack that could be or is likely to be directed against it in the near future; (2) to provide the operational and administrative staffs, equipment, training personnel and reserve organization which would be capable of expansion as rapidly as necessary to meet any need; and (3) to work out with other free nations plans for joint defence based on self-help and mutual aid as part of a combined effort to preserve peace and to restrain aggression.

In Canada we are planning so that the three services and our great agricultural and industrial resources each has the means to play its role to meet the needs of the particular time. All these forces must work as a team, together and with others.

LONG-TERM PLANNING

Defence today is a complex business which must be balanced, integrated and planned. Our plans are being made now for up to five and even ten years ahead, with changes provided for to meet expected developments. We are trying to ensure that everything we do today will be a sound basis on which to make future developments of any kind and at any time. Our plans are flexible. If, as we hope, Western Union grows into a North Atlantic security understanding, this may involve further modifications, just as in the more distant future there might be modifications resulting from any more general arrangement under the Charter of the United Nations which was agreed to by the Parliament.

There can be no doubt as to the quality of the forces we are building. It is essential not only that our forces be trained for duty, but also

that their own people, the citizens of this country, be proud of them, respect and admire their efficiency, and realize that even when the headlines are not threatening and the march of armed feet is silent, the defence forces of this country are continuing to do their work in maintaining peace.

Two wars and a world-wide depression have shown that we cannot dissociate ourselves from the security of others. We shall continue to work with other nations to preserve peace and to create the conditions in which peace can be preserved, at home and abroad. We are building defence forces in accord with what any self-respecting Canadian would regard as our need and our responsibility.

HISTORY OF CANADIAN AVIATION

"Canada Spreads Its Wings," a short history of the development of Canadian civil aviation to the present day, prepared by the Department of External Affairs for the visit of 150 United States aviation editors to Montreal recently, is available for general distribution. A translation of the booklet in French is also obtainable as are copies of photographs and maps used in the booklet as illustrations. A bibliography listing the chief Canadian books, pamphlets and magazine articles on Canadian civil aviation for the last ten years was drawn up in preparing the booklet. Copies may be obtained on request. The booklet tells about early flying in Canada, bush operations, Canadian airlines and government assistance to flying, flying schools, the last war and its effects on civil aviation, aircraft production, Canada and the formation of ICAO, Canadian work at ICAO and Canada's air policy abroad.

THE SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

The Second General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization convened in Geneva, Switzerland, between June 1 and June 22 with 39 of 48 contracting States in attendance. Max Hymans, Director-General of Civil Aviation in France, was named President of the Assembly at the First Plenary Session. Canada was represented by Brigadier C.S. Booth, the Canadian representative on the Permanent Council of ICAO, chairman of the delegation; Air Vice Marshal Alan Ferrier, a member of the Air Transport Board; Stuart Graham, Superintendent of Air Regulations in the Department of Transport; and O.G. Stoner, of the Department of External Affairs; and as advisers; Wing-Commander Marlowe Kennedy, Air Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Belgium, and; A.V. Rosevear, K.C., Assistant Solicitor-General of the C.N.R.

The bulk of the questions before the Assembly this year were based on the deliberations of the Permanent Council during 1947-48. With few changes most of the Council recommendations were adopted by the Assembly. For the purpose of concentrating its efforts the Assembly resolved itself into four working commissions: Legal, Economic, Technical and Administrative. These commissions dealt with those specific questions falling within their competency and then submitted a series of reports for approval to the General Assembly.

Three of the decisions of the Assembly were of great interest to Canada and all those nations who subscribed firmly to the aims of the Organization:

(1) The Assembly unanimously approved the applications for membership in ICAO of Austria and Finland. In accordance with Article 93 of



Members of the Canadian delegation to the Second General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization recently held at Geneva are shown at the meeting, left to right: Brigadier C.S. Booth, Canadian member on the ICAO Council (head of delegation); Air Vice-Marshal A. Ferrier, Air Transport Board; A.B. Rosevear, Assistant Solicitor-General for the C.N.R.; and O.G. Stoner, Department of External Affairs.

the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Austria, her application having already been approved by the 1947 General Assembly of the United Nations, will be admitted to full participation in ICAO following the deposit of her instrument of adherence to the Convention with the Government of the United States. In accordance with these same provisions, Finland must, however, await approval of her application by the 1948 General Assembly of the United Nations before she can be admitted to full membership in ICAO. The entry of these eastern European nations into ICAO should help extend and broaden the sphere of the Organization's activities.

(2) The Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a Permanent Air Navigation Commission in accordance with Article 54 of the Convention. Up to the time

of writing this article, this clause had not been implemented and an Air Navigation Committee had been established pursuant to the Interim Agreement, but several nations, including Canada, felt that this group was prevented from carrying out the purely technical functions intended for the Air Navigation Commission by the intervention of national or political considerations. This was in part felt to be due to the presence on the existing Air Navigation Committee of several Council members. By the decision of the Assembly, the members of the new Air Navigation Commission are to be chosen by the Council from nominees of Council Member States only by the qualifications that no more than one nominee be appointed from any contracting State, and that full regard be given to the desirability of regional representation. An Air

Navigation Commission organized on this basis should be able to proceed to carry out the prime function of the Organization, namely to devise and improve standards and recommended practices.

(3) The Assembly evidenced a general trend to delegate a clearer sphere of control to the Permanent Council. It was agreed that future General Assemblies should be streamlined so that only one full-

scale Assembly would meet every three years; the other two years the Assemblies would be of limited nature and restrict their work to perusal of certain administrative matters of urgent importance. Next year's Assembly, it was decided, is to be held at Montreal, the Organization's permanent headquarters.

This year's Assembly, unlike the 1947 Assembly, was not clouded by any significant

political issues. The Organization appeared to have settled down to more solid foundations and national delegations, in almost all cases, guided themselves generally by the aims of the founders of ICAO, namely that the main purpose of the Organization is to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the development of international air transport.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO BRAZIL

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Field Marshal the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, made a 15,000 mile flight to Brazil in June and spent six days in Rio de Janeiro. This was the first visit to Latin America of a Governor-General of Canada during his term of office. Lord Alexander was also welcomed as the Commander under whom the Brazilian Expeditionary Force fought in the last war.

The Governor-General, Lady Alexander and their daughter, the Honourable Rose Alexander, were met at the Rio de Janeiro airport by the President of Brazil, General E.G. Dutra. The latter had visited the Field Marshal during the war at his headquarters in Italy. Among the many dignitaries at the colorful airport ceremony was J.S. Macdonald, the Canadian Ambassador to Brazil.

The vice-regal party and the President were then driven in open carriages along avenues lined by 25,000 Brazilian troops to the Laranjeiras Palace, placed at their disposal by the Brazilian Government.

Throughout their stay, Their Excellencies attended numerous receptions and dinners. At a reception given in Viscount Alexander's honour by the Rio de Janeiro Branch of the Brit-

ish Legion, he met several old comrades, including Marshal Mascarenhas de Moraes who had commanded the Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy. At another reception, he presented a C.B.E. to Major K.H. McCrimmon and an O.B.E. to E.A. MacMillan.



The Governor-General of Canada and the President of Brazil (left) hold the gold medal given to Lord Alexander at a dinner in Rio de Janeiro June 11 to commemorate his official visit to Brazil.

On the day that the Governor-General spent reviewing various units of the Brazilian Armed Forces, he was decorated by the Minister of War with the Medalha Da Campanha.

Visits were also paid to the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the Supreme Court. His Excellency was welcomed both as a great military lead-

er of the last war and as the Governor-General of Canada, "one of the great countries of the future - a lively reality of today - to whose people we are tied by common interests and above all, by the most affectionate bonds of continental solidarity." Viscount Alexander reviewed the bonds that link Canada and Brazil and in Portuguese stated "that the ties of friendship which unite your country and mine will grow even stronger as the years roll by." He mentioned the expansion in Brazil of Canadian trade and the exhibits of Brazilian industrialists at the recent first Canadian International Trade Fair at Toronto. The Governor-General declared that "both our nations have a world-wide reputation for being peace-loving peoples who will only resort to war when other means of arbitration and conciliation have been exhausted."

As host at a state banquet, the President said he was particularly happy to receive Viscount Alexander as the representative of a great neighbour and a country that participated culturally in both Anglo-Saxon and Latin ideals, and of the people of Canada "whose co-operation is so decisive in the establishment of an everlasting peace."

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION SERVICES

From May 25 to June 3, 1948, the United Nations Advisory Committee of Information Experts met at Lake Success, New York, to consider the activities of the United Nations Department of Public Information and world-wide needs for information about the United Nations.

The following experts attended: Chairman: Raul Noriega (Mexico); Vice-Chairman: Jhiri Hronek (Czechoslovakia); Rapporteur: Vernon Bartlett (United Kingdom); Elmano Cardim (Brazil); F.M. De Mello (India); Davidson Dunton (Canada); Georges Huisman (France); Simon Koster (Netherlands); Charles Malik (Lebanon); F.A. Mendieta (Nicaragua); Finn Moe (Norway); Whitelaw Reid (United States); and T.C. T'ang (China).

Ten consultants were present. Eight specialized agencies were represented by observers.

WIDESPREAD SCEPTICISM

The Committee, in the preamble to its report, notes widespread public scepticism about the United Nations arising from the world situation, from the lack of encouraging political progress and from the consequent emphasis on disagreements in news reports. This scepticism places great obstacles in the way of the development of "an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations among the peoples of the world". The Committee believes that this scepticism would be lessened and a more effective public understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations achieved if, in addition to present activities, more emphasis were laid on information work on:

a) Constructive economic, social and humanitarian achievements of the United Nations and related agencies;

b) Public clarification of the functions and limitations of the United Nations and the Charter; and

c) The fact that under present circumstances the United Nations is the only form of world-wide international machinery that the Governments have agreed to use and that the workability of the organization has been evidenced by recent developments.

The Committee had also to face the fact that many people in large areas of the world are still without physical means of access to regular and accurate information about the United Nations. Post-war difficulties, including the severe scarcity of international shortwave broadcasting frequencies, the grave shortage of newsprint in Europe and Asia and the continuing lack of many technical facilities in most countries, create many barriers to an adequate flow of news and information about the United Nations.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee, in its report, makes the following general recommendations:

(1) The Committee recognizes that the Department of Public Information (DPI), like all information services, can operate at maximum efficiency only if it is in close touch with the people and organizations which it serves. The importance of the work of the Information Centres is emphasized in this connection as well as the continuous evaluation of the state of public knowledge and opinion about the United Nations in all parts of the world.

(2) The report of the London Advisory Committee recommended that the DPI "should primarily assist and rely upon the co-operation of the established governmental and non-governmental agencies of in-

formation to provide the public with information about the United Nations". The Advisory Committee reaffirms this principle and notes with satisfaction the manner in which this policy is being implemented by the DPI.

(3) It is especially important to find additional means to assist and encourage representatives of all media of public information to visit U.N. Headquarters so that they may be in a better position to write, speak and teach about its work.

(4) To this, the necessary and logical complement is the further development of United Nations Information Centres in scope and number throughout the world.

(5) The United Nations system - the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies - should be presented to the public as a unity. Indeed whenever references are made in the following recommendations to the "United Nations", the Committee has in mind the U.N. System - the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies. The Committee therefore recommends the extension and strengthening of the present system of co-ordination of information programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, on principle as well as on grounds of economy. This will also serve to provide a more balanced picture of the United Nations as a whole.

EXPERT ADVICE

(6) The Committee considers it essential that the Department of Public Information make the fullest possible use of expert advice from representatives of information media in member countries in the planning and execution of its programmes. For this purpose it endorses the suggestion of the first Technical Advisory Committee on Public Information to the Secretary-

General that from time to time he convene an Advisory Committee of Information Experts, and it further suggests that it be called together every two years in consultation with the professional organizations of the various information media.

(7) The Committee wishes to draw attention, as a matter of urgency, to the recommendations for development of a U.N. telecommunications system. This would require the construction of shortwave transmitters in connection with the permanent headquarters and the assignment of the necessary frequencies. Such a system would provide not only for voice transmission of radio material to member states but also for rapid and more economical communication with Information Centres in different parts of the world as well as with member governments. Without facilities under its own control there can be no assurance that the existing United Nations radio operations can be continued on the present basis. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that in times of emergency such facilities may provide the only channel through which the United Nations can address itself directly to the peoples of the world

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

(8) The distribution of U.N. publications, films, still photographs, recordings, posters and official records is at present gravely hampered and delayed by customs difficulties in some member countries. The member governments should be requested to give free passage through customs to such materials, as well as other exemptions, instead of treating them as foreign products. The United Nations should accept payments due for such material in the currencies of the countries concerned.

(9) The Committee points out that peoples must be approached in words and symbols readily understood. Information activities limited to the

five official languages of the United Nations will have limited effectiveness. The Committee strongly urges that press releases, radio programmes, publications, etc., should be available as far as possible in the languages of all member nations.

(10) Since pictorial presentation has, through the ages, remained universally one of the most effective means of conveying thoughts as well as information about facts, the continued attention of the peoples of the world can very effectively be focussed on the purposes, aims and activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies through all the modern media of visual information.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Department of Public Information provide audiences throughout the world, to the greatest possible extent, with films, photographs, and other visual information material explaining in easily-comprehensible terms the aims, the efforts and achievements of the United Nations and its Agencies.

UNITED NATIONS PRESS

(11) In view of the importance, scope and expense of a fully effective publications programme, the United Nations should consider the establishment of a separately owned or endowed United Nations Press with which the United Nations would have contractual relations similar, in general, to those of author with publisher. Such an arrangement, by enlisting extensive outside resources in the publishing field to handle production and distribution, could result in greatly increasing the circulation of U.N. publications without additional expense to the Organization. The U.N. would, of course, retain full editorial and policy control over all of its official publications under such an arrangement.

(12) The effectiveness of public information programmes through press, radio and films

may well be jeopardized if there is insufficient parallel activity through education and public assembly. Understanding day-to-day U.N. news is only possible if there is knowledge of how international organizations work. Questions and answers can resolve misunderstandings. Loyalty to common ideals can be developed at public meetings, and frustrations resulting from disappointed hopes can be avoided where there is opportunity to do something through collective action.

The Committee particularly endorses: (a) activities connected with development of teaching about the United Nations in schools, bearing in mind that the effect spreads through families to whole communities; (b) the organization of networks of official and voluntary speakers; and (c) information services through non-governmental organizations.

(13) The Committee was impressed by the high degree of ignorance about the United Nations in many of the non-member countries. It wishes to urge very strongly that, as far as possible, the U.N.'s information services be extended to such countries.

The Committee devotes the remainder of its report to specific recommendations by media.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNE PROGRAMME

Two Canadians, Allyre Louis Sirois and Miss Suzanne Barrier, have been selected as internes by the United Nations for the summer of 1948. The Secretary-General of the United Nations said that the task of the Selection Board was extremely difficult in view of the large number of highly qualified applicants and the limited number of available posts. Subject to approval of the necessary credits by the U.N. General Assembly, it is hoped to continue the interne programme in 1949.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

PALESTINE

The main discussions on Palestine in the Security Council during June centred on the implementation of the four-week truce which had been accepted by both Arabs and Jews and went into effect June 11. The U.N. mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, was given a free hand to work out with both sides details of the truce arrangements and to try to effect some agreement for the period after the truce's end. While methods for handling the explosive questions of immigration of fighting personnel and the movement of supplies during the truce were agreed on, the basic problem of the Arabs' refusal to discuss any solution which might admit of partition and the Jews' refusal to consider a unitary state remained to be settled. During the month the mediator negotiated with representatives of both sides on the Island of Rhodes and on June 28 submitted to the Arab states and the Jews proposals which he hoped would be the basis for solution.

To assist him in his work in Palestine, the mediator invited the three countries which make up the Security Council's Truce Commission (Belgium, France and the United States) to provide military observers. In the Security Council a U.S.S.R. proposal that the Council allow any of its members wishing to do so to send military observers was not adopted. Speaking on the proposal, the Canadian delegate, General A.G.L. McNaughton, said that the task of providing such assistance was the duty of the members of the Truce Commission, all of whom had already agreed to send observers, and that there was no question of the "right" of a country to participate as had been suggested by the Ukraine's representative. Only the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine voted

in favour of the Soviet proposal; the remaining nine members of the Council abstained.

All member states were asked by the mediator to report on the steps they had taken to implement the truce resolution of May 29. The Canadian Government reported through the Secretary-General that Canada was doing whatever has been possible by administrative measures to discourage persons of military age from proceeding from Canada to Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan and Yemen. The report further emphasized that the export of war material required the approval of the Canadian Government and that no such approval had been given at any time during the past several years, nor would it be given during the truce period, to the export from Canada of war material to Palestine or any of the Arab League countries.

ATOMIC ENERGY

When the third report of the Atomic Energy Commission came up for discussion in the Security Council, the United States proposed that the Council should approve the general findings and recommendations of the Commission's first report, and the specific proposals of the second report as constituting the necessary basis for establishing an effective system of international control. This resolution also proposed that the Council should approve the report and recommendations contained in the third report and that the three reports be referred to the General Assembly. This resolution, however, was not approved because of the veto applied by the U.S.S.R. The Canadian representative then proposed that the reports simply be transmitted to the General Assembly, together with the record of the Council's

deliberations on the subject, "as a matter of special concern". As this proposal was ruled by the President as procedural and therefore not subject to the veto, the resolution passed by a vote of 9 to 0, the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine abstaining.

The Canadian representative, General McNaughton, argued that as the Atomic Energy Commission was established by the General Assembly, the Assembly should be fully informed of the situation in which the Commission now found itself. (The Commission on May 17 agreed to suspend indefinitely its attempt to work out an international plan for the control of atomic energy.) He further noted that those of us who have worked out in good faith the proposals contained in the majority report will thus be enabled to test our conclusions "in the wider forum of the General Assembly". He expressed the hope that the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. "will come to appreciate the sincerity and the conviction of those who framed the majority proposals, and that they will come also to recognize that their conclusions are inescapable".

SPAIN

The question of whether or not the General Assembly's resolution on Spain should be included on the agenda of the Security Council was discussed briefly. This resolution of November 17, 1947, expressed confidence that the Security Council would exercise its responsibilities "as soon as it considered that the situation in regard to Spain so required". The President of the Council, Faris el Khouri of Syria, suggested that as there were no new elements to be considered, the Council should just take note of the Assembly resolution. The Soviet Union

and the Ukraine were of the opinion that discussion of the substance of the Spanish question was necessary before such a decision could be taken. The Canadian delegate said that unless the situation was held to endanger world peace - and there had been no indication of any change in this direction - it did not require the attention of the Council. A vote on the inclusion of the resolution on the agenda was supported by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine and voted against by Argentina; the remaining eight members abstained. It therefore failed to pass and the matter was dropped.

OTHER SECURITY COUNCIL MATTERS

In two regions - Kashmir and Indonesia - actual warfare has been halted or avoided by Security Council action. Both situations are, however, still troublesome. To deal with troubles in Kashmir and other issues between India and Pakistan, the Security Council set up a five-member Kashmir Commission. While agreement could be reached with neither India nor Pakistan about how several contentious issues were to be settled, both countries agreed to confer with the Commission on its arrival. On June 3 the Council passed a resolution directing the Commission to go as soon as possible (the Commission subsequently planned to leave Geneva July 5 to arrive in Karachi July 7) to the areas of dispute with a view to settling the disputes and to study and report to the Council on other matters at issue. Canada supported this resolution.

Through the efforts of the Security Council's Committee of Good Offices (consisting of representatives from Australia, Belgium and the United States) the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic signed a truce agreement on January 17 and agreed on the principles of a basis for the political settlement of their dispute. The Council had been concerned with the matter since July 31,

1947. During June the Council discussed the four reports of the Committee and proposed, without a vote and without objection, that the Committee of Good Offices should continue its work for the peaceful adjustment of the situation in Indonesia.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

During June the work of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly was carried on in three sub-committees where studies were made of the machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes, limitations on the use of the veto in the Security Council, and the future of the Interim Committee - which was set up by the General Assembly for a period of one year. Canada was one of 15 members of the sub-committee which studied the question of voting procedure in the Security Council, and one of nine members of a special working group which worked on the actual details. For part of the time the Canadian representative was rapporteur of the sub-committee. The main aim of the sub-committee was to study all types of Council decisions which might be considered procedural or not of sufficient importance to require big power unanimity in an effort to remove as many questions as possible from the area where the veto now applies. Its report will be studied in the plenary session of the Interim Committee and probably the General Assembly. It seems likely that the recommendations will come into effect only if the five permanent members of the Security Council agree. Since the U.S.S.R. has not taken its seat in the Interim Committee, it has not participated in these preliminary discussions and studies.

The sub-committee which studied the advisability of making the Interim Committee a permanent body recommended that its provisional term be extended for another year on an experimental basis. It further recommended that the Committee's powers be enlarged to

enable it to receive reports from and give advice to ad hoc committees and commissions of the General Assembly. This suggestion was included to clarify a situation such as occurred when the Korean Commission consulted with the Interim Committee on the holding of elections in Korea. The Committee instructed it to go ahead with elections in the southern part of the country. Canada opposed this move, arguing that such instructions were ultra vires since the Committee did not have the power to alter resolutions of the General Assembly. The Assembly resolution instructed the Korean Commission to hold elections for a national government of the whole country, not just for part of it.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

At the 31st General Conference of the International Labour Organization which opened in San Francisco June 17, and was attended by delegations representing government, management and labour in all member countries, Percy Bengough, of Canada, was named one of the three vice-presidents, representing labour. The Conference is considering the adoption of international regulations governing the whole field of industrial relations. In answer to a questionnaire circulated to member governments before the conference, Canada signified that it was in favour of adopting such a set of regulations. International labour conventions or treaties on the questions of freedom of association and the organization of national employment services are also being discussed.

The Canadian delegation to the first World Health Assembly which opened in Geneva on June 24 was headed by Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of Health. The aim of the organization is to establish a single world health organization to include everything in the field of international health relations. During its

INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SEMINAR

The Canadian Committee of the International Student Service is sponsoring and directing a Seminar being held in Schloss Ploen, British Zone, Germany, July 1 to August 15. The Seminar is intended to bridge the intellectual gulf between European and North American students brought about by war and political indoctrination; to export those ideas which are fundamental to Canadian democratic life; and to promote, by example, an insistence on intellectual freedom at the university level.

Nineteen Canadian Universities from Halifax to Vancouver have selected 49 students to go from Canada. These students were chosen on a scholarship basis - high academic standing, qualities of leadership as demonstrated in student activities and the return of the student to his University next year. Fifty German and 30 other European students will also attend.

The Dean of Studies and Chairman of the Canadian Committee of ISS is Prof. Marcus Long, Department of Philosophy, University of Toronto. Canadian professors who have offered their services as lecturers at the Seminar include: Dr. J.S. Thomson, President of the University of Saskatchewan; Dean A. Pouliot (Laval); Dean A.V. Douglas (Queen's); Prof. H. Fieldhouse (McGill); Prof. W. Line (Toronto); Dr. R.F. McRae (Toronto); Prof. G. Whitmore (Manitoba); Prof. G. Skilling (Dartmouth) and R.T. McKenzie (London School of Economics).

The Seminar is being held at the invitation of the Education Branch of the Control Commission for Germany, British Element. The Control Commission has placed at the disposal of the Seminar an interesting old castle with complete maintenance staff, free travel on military trains for non-German participants, and food rations against repayment for non-Germans.



Some 500 Canadian books in French and English were recently displayed in Paris to the public at an exhibition in the Maison Canadienne of the Cité Universitaire. The exhibition was arranged by Canadian book publishers and the Departments of Commerce and External Affairs. In the top photograph Major General G.P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., (third from the left), Canadian Ambassador to France, examines one of the displays. At his right is M. Gerardin, president of La Chambre Syndicale des Imagiers and at his left Etienne Gilson, of the French Academy, and president of l'Accueil Franco-Canadien; Professor Adrien Pouliot, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Laval University at Quebec; and M. Marx, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Service des Relations Culturelles, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. The bottom photograph shows the complete display. (International News Photos)

In accordance with its purpose of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction in the war-devastated lands, the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO has assisted in the preparation of the Seminar and has made a financial grant for food, books and study materials. Provincial Governments of Canada have contributed towards the cost of travel for Canadian students. The Universities and Student Councils

have also made grants towards Canadian student travel.

Books and publications of various sorts have been provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs; Department of External Affairs; Information Division, State Department, Washington; the Canadian Institute for International Affairs; the Canadian Association for Adult Education; and the United Nations Association. An art exhibit has also been prepared and provided by the Canadian Arts Council.

interim period, the W.H.O. has been one of the most effective and least controversial of the U.N. Specialized Agencies. Dr. Brock Chisholm, formerly Canadian Deputy Minister of Health, has been Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of W.H.O. since its inception. The Canadian contribution to the work of W.H.O. for the next year will be approximately \$200,000 of a total annual budget of about \$6,000,000.

TEACHING THE U.N.

Consideration has been given by the Departments of Education in every province of Canada to the November 17, 1947, Resolution of the General Assembly that measures be taken to encourage teaching the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in schools of member countries. In some provinces, programmes of study have al-

ready been inaugurated and in others the possibility of introducing studies on the U.N. has been or is being examined.

The Resolution, text of which was forwarded to Provincial Governments by the Federal Government, requested reports on action taken. The provinces were informed that the Secretary of State for External Affairs would be glad to transmit their reports to the United Nations.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

Albert Edward Ritchie, Foreign Service Officer, was born at Andover, New Brunswick, in 1916. He graduated from Mount Allison University in 1938 and attended Queen's College, Oxford, from 1938 to 1940 as a Rhodes Scholar. In 1940 he became a Research Assistant with the War Trade Department of the British Embassy in Washington. In 1944 he joined the Department of External Affairs and became a Third Secretary at the Washington Embassy. From 1946 until he rejoined the Department he was employed at the United Nations. Mr. Ritchie has been assigned to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

Anthony G.S. Griffin, Foreign Service Officer, was born in England in 1911. He attended the University of Toronto and the Royal Military College at Kingston. He joined the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh as branch-manager in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1935. During the war he served with the Royal Canadian Navy as a Commander. In 1945 he joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as Executive Assistant (Supply), and was appointed Secretary of the Board early in 1947.

Allan Sydney McGill, Foreign Service Officer, was born at Smithers, British Columbia, in 1922. He graduated in 1948 from the University of British Columbia (Economics B.A.). Before joining the Department, he held a post with the War Assets Corporation and with the Swift Canadian Company. During the war he served in the R.C.A.F. with the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

Marcel Blais, Foreign Service Officer, was born at Montreal in 1917. He graduated from the University of Montreal (Social Sciences M.A. 1939; Law 1941; School of Higher Commercial Studies 1944). He did post-graduate work from 1944 to 1947 at Columbia University in New York (Economics) and in Paris at the Sorbonne and the Institut des Sciences Politiques.

Raymond Harry Jay, Foreign Service Officer, was born in 1919 at Lachine, Quebec. He graduated from McGill University, Montreal, in 1948. During the war he served as a Flight Lieutenant with the R.C.A.F. Before joining the Department, Mr. Jay worked for a legal firm in Montreal.

TEMPORARY DUTY:

S.D. Pierce, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, left Ottawa for special duty in Paris June 8, 1948.

G.P. de T. Glazebrook, Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, was on duty in Ottawa May 31 to June 25 inclusive.

F.G. Hooton, Third Secretary, returned from leave of absence to temporary duty with S.D. Pierce in Paris June 25, 1948.

TRANSFERS:

J.S. Macdonald, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil, arrived in Rio de Janeiro May 30, 1948.

W.G. Stark, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Brazil, arrived in Rio de Janeiro June 1, 1948.

L.V.J. Roy left Ottawa June 14, 1948, to assume his duties as First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

C.N. Senior left Ottawa June 16, 1948, to assume his duties as Consul at the Canadian Consulate General, San Francisco.

J. George, former Second Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Athens, Greece, arrived in Ottawa May 19, 1948.

D.M. Cornett, Third Secretary, left Ottawa June 16, 1948, for Oslo, Norway.

G.G. Riddell, Third Secretary, arrived in Athens, Greece, June 16, 1948.

Miss G.M. Bearman, Vice-Consul, Canadian Consulate General, San Francisco, arrived in San Francisco.

**APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES**

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency Dr. J.H. van Roijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands, left June 4 for a two months' stay in the Netherlands. In his absence Jonkheer G. Beelaerts van Blokland, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

The Chancery of the Legation of Switzerland moved to 5 Marlborough Avenue (Tel. 2-5455 and 5-0950) June 7.

Major Chow Sih Nin, Acting Military and Air Attaché, Embassy of China, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel June 7.

Kenen Gokart, First Secretary, Embassy of Turkey, assumed the functions of Counsellor June 7.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, resumed charge of the Legation June 14, after a visit to the United States of America.

Francis A. Flood, Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, was designated as a First Secretary June 23. His title will be First Secretary and Agricultural Attaché.

George S. Roper, Civil Air Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, was designated as a First Secretary June 24. His title will be First Secretary and Civil Air Attaché.

Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, Counsellor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Embassy of the United States of America, retired from the Foreign Service June 30. He is succeeded by Homer S. Fox, whose designation will be Counsellor of Embassy (Economic).

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

G.E. Boyd Shannon, Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, June 4.

William L. Kilcoin, First Secretary and Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 4.

Dr. John L. Rouleau, Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, June 14.

R.K. Jopson, O.P.E., Economic Adviser, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, June 15.

Andrzej Kruczkowski, First Secretary, Legation of Poland, June 21.

DEPARTURES:

J.J.S. Garner, Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, June 4.

K.O. Gumkowski, Second Secretary, Legation of Poland, June 14.

Charles M. Guyon de Pampelonne, Attaché, Embassy of France, June 18.

CONSULAR

PROVISIONAL RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Dr. Jiri Mares, as Consul General of Czechoslovakia at Montreal, June 4.

William L. Kilcoin, First Secretary and Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, as Consul at Ottawa, June 8.

Francis L. Spalding as Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, June 8.

James R. Ruchti as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, June 8. He was previously Vice Consul at Vancouver.

Lee E. Williams as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Ottawa, June 11.

Miss Florence O. Anderson as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, June 17.

Juan Manuel Castro-Rial as Consul of Spain at Montreal, June 22.

Francis A. Flood, First Secretary and Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America, as Consul at Ottawa, June 24.

H. Lawrence Groves as Consul General of the United States of America at Montreal, June 25.

DEFINITIVE RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Jose Leopoldo Romero as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, June 11.

DEPARTURES:

Charles H. Taliaferro, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, June 8.

Robert H. Macy, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, June 8.

Steward E. McMillin, Consul of the United States of America at Winnipeg, June 11.

Easton T. Kelsey, Consul of the United States of America at Toronto, June 22.

Dr. Emilio Diaz-Romero, Consul General of Polivia at Montreal, June 24.

J. Kenly Bacon, Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, June 24.

Robert English, Consul of the United States of America at Hamilton, June 24.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES

Delegations for the following Conferences have been announced in previous Bulletins:

Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly - New York - January 5 and thereafter periodically.

Headquarters Advisory Committee of the United Nations - New York - January 6 and thereafter periodically.

United Nations Security Council - New York - January 7 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) - (Canada began a two-year period of membership January 1, 1948.)

United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments - New York - January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter) - (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership January 1, 1948.)

United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea - Seoul - January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter.)

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

International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea - London - April 23 to June 10 - (This conference is convened by the Government of the United Kingdom under the authority of the Intergovernmental Mari-

time Consultative Organization which will be primarily concerned with the administration of the Convention.)

General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization - Geneva - June 1 to June 21 - (ICAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations.)

Revision of the Berne-Berlin-Rome Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works - Brussels - June 5 - (The conference will consider the problems presented by the appearance of new technical types of reproduction, such as radio and television, since the last revision of the Convention in 1929.)

The following Conferences are also scheduled:

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (105th Session) - San Francisco - June 12 - Arthur Brown and Paul Goulet, Department of Labour; J.K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs - (Canada has a permanent seat on the Governing Body which usually meets quarterly and exercises general supervision over the International Labour Office and the International Labour Conference.)

International Labour Conference (Thirty-first Session) - San Francisco - June 17 - Government Delegates: The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour; A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour; Paul Goulet, Department of Labour; and Major A.E. Wood, Head of Vocational Guidance and Training, National Employment Service Advisers - John K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs; and James Thomson, Deputy Minister of Labour, Province of British Columbia - (This Conference has been held annually since 1919 in accordance with Article 13 of the Treaty of Versailles. The Canadian delegation also includes representatives of employers and employees.)

General Assembly of the World Health Organization - Geneva - June 24 - Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister, (Health), Department of National Health and Welfare; Dr. G.F. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of British Columbia; Dr. T.C. Routley, General Secretary, Canadian Medical Association. Advisers - Dr. Armand Frappier, University of Montreal; L.A.D. Stephens, Canadian Legation, Berne, Switzerland; and J.G.H. Halstead, Department of External Affairs - (This is the first session of the World Health Assembly which previously has met as an interim commission.)

International Wheat Council - Washington - July 6 - Dr. C.F. Wilson, Department of Trade and Commerce - (This is an intergovernmental organization formed in 1942 by a nucleus group of states, including Canada. On March 6 it completed a draft World Wheat Agreement which defines conditions of exporting and importing wheat for countries adhering to it.)

First International Poliomyelitis Conference - New York - July 12 to July 17 - Dr. H. Ansley, Dr. E. Couture and Dr. A. Peart, all from Department of National Health and Welfare - (This Conference is held under the sponsorship of the United States National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.)

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (106th Session) - San Francisco - July - Arthur Brown and Paul Goulet, Department of Labour; J.K. Starnes, Department of External Affairs.

Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Eighth Session) - Paris - July 12 - Dr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium.

North Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting - Seattle - July 13 - Delegates from the Department of Transport will attend - (This meeting is sponsored by the International Civil Aviation Organization and is the first of its kind. It will have important results for Canada's participation in North Pacific flying and facilities.)

Executive Board, International Children's Emergency Fund - Geneva - July 16 - Mrs. D.B. Sinclair, Department of National Health and Welfare - (The I.C.E.F. was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations and reports to the Economic and Social Council.)

United Nations Economic and Social Council (Seventh Session) - Geneva - July 19 to August 13 - (The Council will consider the reports of its commissions and of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and will submit a report to the General Assembly.)

Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference - Montreal - August 2 - (To revise the North American Regional Broadcasting agreement.)

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

Executive Committee of the International Meteorological Organization - Oslo - August 12 to August 17 - Dr. Andrew Thomson, Controller of Meteorological Services, Department of Transport - (This Committee 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.)

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - Geneva - August 15 - (The Contracting Parties will discuss problems arising from the application of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.)

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics - Oslo - August 19 to August 28 - Dr. Andrew Thomson, Controller of Meteorological Services, Department of Transport - (This is a conference of experts. The organization receives a formal grant from UNESCO.)

Seventh Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization - August 20 and 21 - Canadian delegates will attend.

17th International Red Cross Conference - Stockholm - August 20 to August 30.

Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization - Geneva - August 22 - (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.)

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.)

General Assembly of the United Nations (Third Session) - Paris - September 21.

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.)

International Labour Organization Industrial Committee on Petroleum Refining - Geneva - September - (This is one of the ILO's special tripartite Committees which will give attention to problems concerning social and labour conditions in the petroleum refining industry.)

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

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) - Cairo - Late in 1948 - (This Committee will discuss problems of social and labour conditions in the textile industry.)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Beirut - October 18 to November 10 - (This will be the third Session of the General Conference of UNESCO.)

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

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

AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

IRELAND:

Exchange of Notes amending the Agreement for Air Services between the two Countries of August 8, 1947. Signed at Dublin, April 19, May 31 and June 3, 1948.

THE NETHERLANDS:

Agreement for Air Services between the two Countries. (Together with an Exchange of Notes). Signed at Ottawa, June 2, 1948.

MULTILATERAL:

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. Signed at London, June 10, 1948.

Final Act of the International Civil Aviation Organization Icelandic Conference held at Geneva, June 21 to 26, 1948.

PUBLICATIONS

(Available from the King's Printer, Ottawa)

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 36: Exchange of Notes amending the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement effected by Exchange of Notes signed at Washington, December 8 and 19, 1942. Signed at Washington, December 26, 1947. (English edition). Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 37: Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement concerning the Grant to Airlines of Traffic Rights in Fiji and Canton Island. Signed at London, January 31 and February 1, 1947. (English edition). Price, 10 cents.

Treaty Series, 1948, No. 3: International Wheat Agreement. Signed at Washington, March 6, 1948. (Bilingual edition). Price 25 cents.

"Canadian Representatives Abroad and British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada" June 15, 1948. Price, 25 cents.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT

(as reported in Hansard)

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

BERLIN:

Steps taken to protect interests of Canadian personnel in Berlin reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (June 26, p. 5917).

Possible request from the Government of the United Kingdom for assistance in flying in supplies to overcome the Berlin blockade, reply by Prime Minister to question. (June 30, p. 6143).

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:

Possible steps taken by Canada requesting the United Kingdom and other Dominions to hold a Commonwealth conference in London on trade, defence and migration within the Commonwealth, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (June 3, p. 4737).

Reciprocal action among Commonwealth countries in regard to social security rights, reply by Minister of National Health and Welfare to question. (June 16, p. 5286).

Bill Number 395 respecting an income tax agreement between Canada and New Zealand signed at Ottawa, March 12, 1948, third reading moved by Minister of National Revenue agreed to and Bill passed. (June 25, p. 5837).

Meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers this autumn, reply by Prime Minister to question. (June 29, p. 6043).

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT:

Issuance of charter for operation of Pacific air routes from Canada, reply by Minister of Transport to question during debate on presentation of estimates for the Department of Transport. (June 10, p. 5012).

Canadian agreement on provisions accepted at International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, reply by Minister of Transport to question. (June 16, p. 5286).

CUSTOMS:

Bill Number 333 to amend the Customs Tariff Act, third reading proposed by Minister of Finance agreed to and Bill passed. (June 8, p. 4889).

Bill No. 229 to amend the Customs Act, third reading moved and agreed to and Bill passed. (June 22, p. 5635).

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME:

List of Canadian commodities available to the European Recovery Programme countries for the period July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1948, tabled by Minister of Trade and Commerce. (June 19, p. 5487).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE:

Amount of cash allowed to persons entering Canada from the United Kingdom, reply by Acting Minister of Mines and Resources to question. (June 2, p. 4655).

Bill Number 397 to amend the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, third reading moved by Minister of Finance agreed to and Bill passed. (June 25, p. 5837).

Bill Number 396 to amend the Foreign Exchange Control Act, third reading moved by Minister of Finance agreed to and Bill passed. (June 25, p. 5855).

GENEVA TRADE AGREEMENT:

Approval of general agreement on tariffs and trade, reply by Prime Minister to question. (June 16, p. 5287).

Status of adjustments included in schedule of general agreement on tariffs and trade, reply by Minister of Finance to question. (June 30, p. 6145).

IMMIGRATION:

Immigration from the United Kingdom, reply by Minister of Mines and Resources to question. (June 10, p. 5006).

Immigration policy, debate on presentation of estimates for the Department of Mines and Resources. (June 24, p. 5768).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:

Amount of barley exported to the United States by years since 1940, reply to question. (June 2, p. 4653).

Report as to removal of embargo on livestock and feed grain to the United States, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (June 4, p. 4788). (June 14, p. 5150). (June 23, p. 5696). (June 29, p. 6045). (June 30, p. 6146).

Import restrictions on kerosene-operated refrigerators for mining and lumber camps and isolated farms, reply to question. (June 4, p. 4788).

Possible contract between Canadair Limited and British Overseas Airways Corporation regarding the purchase of North Star aircraft, reply by Minister of Reconstruction and Supply to question. (June 16, p. 5285).

Exports from Canada to the United States in 1946 and 1947 and for the first four months of 1948; imports into Canada from the United States for the same periods in terms of foodstuffs, manufactured goods, raw materials and base metals and all other commodities, replies to questions. (June 17, p. 5353).

Export permits for barley, reply to question. (June 17, p. 5353).

Prohibition of export of British Columbia salmon, statement by Minister of Fisheries. (June 17, p. 5356).

Press report as to withdrawal of special 25 per cent excise tax, reply by Minister of Finance to question. (June 22, p. 5627). (June 30, p. 6146).

Export trade of Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association in Empire markets including the United Kingdom, reply to question. (June 24, p. 5764).

Export permits for ammonium nitrate, January 1, 1947, to June 1, 1948, reply to question. (June 24, p. 5764).

Possible export of wheat to the United States without permit, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (June 24, p. 5765).

Import restrictions on pictorial postcards, greeting cards, or similar artistic cards or folders from the United Kingdom, reply to question. (June 25, p. 5829).

Import permits for machinery and equipment from the United States for use in the fishing, logging, construction, mining and sawmill industries. (June 25, p. 5834).

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT:

Ratification of International Wheat Agreement, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (June 18, p. 5417).

Approval of International Wheat Agreement opened for signature at Washington, March 6, 1948, motion by Minister of Trade and Commerce agreed to. (June 21, p. 5560).

Date of notification to Washington of ratification of International Wheat Agreement and date Agreement will go into effect, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (June 23, p. 5695).

NATIONAL DEFENCE:

Arrival of HMCS "Magnificent", Canada's new aircraft carrier, at Halifax June 1, reply by Minister of National Defence to question. (June 1, p. 4608).

National defence policy, debate on presentation of estimates for the Department of National Defence. (June 24, p. 5779). (June 25, p. 5890).

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Possible negotiations with the Governments of the United Kingdom or United States with reference to bases in Newfoundland granted to the latter by the United Kingdom for a 99-year lease during the Battle of the Atlantic, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (June 2, p. 4654).

Newfoundland referendum on future form of government, statement by Prime Minister. (June 4, p. 4789).

Canada's recent negotiations with Newfoundland, statement by Secretary of State for External Affairs during debate on presentation of estimates for the Department of External Affairs. (June 19, p. 5541).

PALESTINE:

Possible recognition of new State of Israel by Canada, reply by Prime Minister to question. (June 8, p. 4888).

Government policy on recognition of Israel, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (June 26, p. 5918).

PASSPORTS:

Passports issued during 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and up to March 31, 1948, to permit expatriation of babies from Alberta, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (June 24, p. 5765).

TOURIST TRADE:

Number of United States tourists who visited Canada during period 1935 to 1947 inclusive, reply to question tabled. (June 9, p. 4935).

Questioning of United States tourists to Canada returning to their own country on the amount of money they have spent here, reply by Minister of National Revenue to question. (June 14, p. 5154). (June 16, p. 5285).

UNITED NATIONS:

"Canada at the United Nations, 1947," document reporting on the Second Session of the General Assembly in New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947, tabled. (June 9, p. 4935).

Report of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information at Geneva, March 23 to April 21, 1948, tabled by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. (June 29, p. 5971).

UNITED STATES:

Press report as to building of railway to Alaska from the United States, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (June 17, p. 5355).

WESTERN UNION:

Canada's relations with western Europe and other members of the Commonwealth, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question during debate on presentation of estimates for the Department of External Affairs. (June 19, p. 5541).

YUGOSLAVIA:

Distribution of propaganda by the Yugoslav Legation at Ottawa throughout Canada, reply by Minister of Justice to question. (June 25, p. 5836).

PRESS RELEASES

Currency regulations for tourists to Italy. (June 1, No. 44).

Raising of Canadian and Italian Legations to rank of Embassy. (June 2, No. 45).

Signing of Air Agreement between Canada and the Netherlands. (June 2, No. 46).

Registration under Bulgarian law for nationalization of urban real estate. (June 4, No. 47).

Claims for restoration of property in Hungary, Roumania and Finland. (June 14, No. 48).

Appointment of Canadian delegation to first World Health Assembly. (June 17, No. 49).

Appointment of Norman Senior as Consul in San Francisco. (June 17, No. 50).

Announcement of position as Legal Adviser with the International Refugee Organization. (June 17, No. 51).

Application of Hungarian nationalization law to owners of shares in Hungarian industry. (June 18, No. 52).

Claims for restitution of identifiable property in Western Germany. (June 24, No. 53).

Necessity for Canadians to have French visa before going to France. (June 28, No. 54).

SPEECHES

*(Copies of text available from the Information Division,
Department of External Affairs)*

The United States and Canada in the Post-war World. L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Kiwanis International. Los Angeles, California. June 8, 1948. No. 48/33.

The International Scene. Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador in the United States. Gettysburg College. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. May 31, 1948. No. 48/34.

The Part Played by Canada in the Maintenance of World Peace. The Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs. International Trade Fair. Toronto. June 11, 1948. No. 48/35.

The Moral Support of the United Nations. General A.G.L. Mc Naughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. World Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations. New York. June 16, 1948. No. 48/37.

Sign Posts to Tomorrow. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada. National Convention, Junior Chamber of Commerce. Winnipeg. June 17, 1948. No. 48/39.

The Role of the Middle Powers in the United Nations. R.G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs. Mount Holyoke College Institute on the United Nations. June 22, 1948. No. 48/40.

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE JUNE 14, 1948 (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

GREENWICH MEAN TIME	PROGRAMME	FREQUENCIES
TO EUROPE		
1300-1500	<i>Weekdays</i> --Opening, music and official commentaries from the United Nations	<i>(Weekdays)</i> 1300-2235 GMT *
1430-1500	<i>Sundays</i> --Opening and music	CKNC 17.82 mc/s 16.84 metres 1414-1600 GMT
1500-1530	Czech (Thursdays only--German)	CKCX 15.19 mc/s 19.75 metres
1530-1545	Swedish--Sundays	1300-1412 GMT
	Dutch--Mondays and Wednesdays	1605-2235 GMT *
	German--Tuesdays and Fridays	CKCS 15.32 mc/s 19.58 metres
	Czech--Thursdays and Saturdays	(* Saturdays and Sundays 2205)
1545-1715	English	
1715-1745	Dutch	
1745-1830	French	
1830-1900	Czech	<i>(Sundays)</i>
1900-1920	Swedish	1430-2205 GMT
1920-1940	Norwegian	CKNC 17.82 mc/s 16.84 metres
1940-2000	Danish	14.30-1600 GMT
2000-2030	German	CKCX 15.19 mc/s 19.75 metres
2030-2100	French	1605-2205 GMT
2100-2200	English	CKCS 15.32 mc/s 19.58 metres
2200-2215	Czech) Except Saturdays	
2215-2230	German) and Sundays	
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND		
0845-1035	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 CHOL 11.72 mc/s 25.60 metres
TO LATIN AMERICA		
1917-2000	Portuguese	1917-2135 EST
2000-2100	Spanish	CKCX 15.19 mc/s 19.75 metres
2100-2115	*English News	
2115-2130	*English Commentaries *Except Saturdays and Sundays	1935-2135 EST CKNC 17.82 mc/s 16.84 metres

*Of interest to English-speaking residents of Latin America and the Caribbean:-
The CBC International Service has increased its daily service to Latin America,
effective June 14, 1948, by the addition of half an hour of News and Commentaries
in English.*

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
BULLETIN

The External Affairs Bulletin is issued monthly in English and French by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. It provides reference material on Canada's external relations and reports on the current work and activities of the Department. Any material in this publication may be reproduced.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

DAILY BROADCASTS FROM CANADA

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1944 - SUBJECT TO CHANGE

STATION	PROGRAM	FREQUENCY
<p>1. 1000-1100 AM 2. 1100-1200 AM 3. 1200-1300 AM 4. 1300-1400 AM 5. 1400-1500 AM 6. 1500-1600 AM 7. 1600-1700 AM 8. 1700-1800 AM 9. 1800-1900 AM 10. 1900-2000 AM 11. 2000-2100 AM 12. 2100-2200 AM 13. 2200-2300 AM 14. 2300-2400 AM</p>	<p>1. THE NEWS 2. THE NEWS 3. THE NEWS 4. THE NEWS 5. THE NEWS 6. THE NEWS 7. THE NEWS 8. THE NEWS 9. THE NEWS 10. THE NEWS 11. THE NEWS 12. THE NEWS 13. THE NEWS 14. THE NEWS</p>	<p>1. 1000-1100 AM 2. 1100-1200 AM 3. 1200-1300 AM 4. 1300-1400 AM 5. 1400-1500 AM 6. 1500-1600 AM 7. 1600-1700 AM 8. 1700-1800 AM 9. 1800-1900 AM 10. 1900-2000 AM 11. 2000-2100 AM 12. 2100-2200 AM 13. 2200-2300 AM 14. 2300-2400 AM</p>
<p>15. 1000-1100 AM 16. 1100-1200 AM 17. 1200-1300 AM 18. 1300-1400 AM 19. 1400-1500 AM 20. 1500-1600 AM 21. 1600-1700 AM 22. 1700-1800 AM 23. 1800-1900 AM 24. 1900-2000 AM 25. 2000-2100 AM 26. 2100-2200 AM 27. 2200-2300 AM 28. 2300-2400 AM</p>	<p>15. THE NEWS 16. THE NEWS 17. THE NEWS 18. THE NEWS 19. THE NEWS 20. THE NEWS 21. THE NEWS 22. THE NEWS 23. THE NEWS 24. THE NEWS 25. THE NEWS 26. THE NEWS 27. THE NEWS 28. THE NEWS</p>	<p>15. 1000-1100 AM 16. 1100-1200 AM 17. 1200-1300 AM 18. 1300-1400 AM 19. 1400-1500 AM 20. 1500-1600 AM 21. 1600-1700 AM 22. 1700-1800 AM 23. 1800-1900 AM 24. 1900-2000 AM 25. 2000-2100 AM 26. 2100-2200 AM 27. 2200-2300 AM 28. 2300-2400 AM</p>
<p>29. 1000-1100 AM 30. 1100-1200 AM 31. 1200-1300 AM 32. 1300-1400 AM 33. 1400-1500 AM 34. 1500-1600 AM 35. 1600-1700 AM 36. 1700-1800 AM 37. 1800-1900 AM 38. 1900-2000 AM 39. 2000-2100 AM 40. 2100-2200 AM 41. 2200-2300 AM 42. 2300-2400 AM</p>	<p>29. THE NEWS 30. THE NEWS 31. THE NEWS 32. THE NEWS 33. THE NEWS 34. THE NEWS 35. THE NEWS 36. THE NEWS 37. THE NEWS 38. THE NEWS 39. THE NEWS 40. THE NEWS 41. THE NEWS 42. THE NEWS</p>	<p>29. 1000-1100 AM 30. 1100-1200 AM 31. 1200-1300 AM 32. 1300-1400 AM 33. 1400-1500 AM 34. 1500-1600 AM 35. 1600-1700 AM 36. 1700-1800 AM 37. 1800-1900 AM 38. 1900-2000 AM 39. 2000-2100 AM 40. 2100-2200 AM 41. 2200-2300 AM 42. 2300-2400 AM</p>

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