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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

JUNE, 1948

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GENEVA CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Delegations representing 54 governments attended the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information which met in Geneva, Switzerland, from March 24 to April 21, 1948. Observers represented the governments of Bolivia, Iran and Ireland. Observers were present also from the following organizations:

Inter-Government

International Labour Office.
International Telecommunications Union.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Non-Governmental

International Co-operative Alliance.
International Organization of Industrial Employers.
International Organization of Journalists.
Inter-Parliamentary Union.
World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Canadian Representation

The Canadian delegation consisted of:

Delegates:

Jean Desy, K.C., Canadian Ambassador to Italy, chief delegate.

Arthur R. Ford, Editor, London Free Press.

W. Arthur Irwin, Editor, Maclean's Magazine.

Lorenzo Paré, parliamentary correspondent for L'Action Catholique.

Andrew G. Cowan, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation London.

Advisers:

Campbell L. Moodie, Office of Canadian High Commissioner, London.

George Hambleton, Information Division, Department of External Affairs.

Secretary of Delegation:

L.A.D. Stephens, Canadian Legation, Berne

The Conference approved three draft conventions, draft articles for the Declaration and Covenant on Human Rights and 43 resolutions. The first Draft Convention, on the gathering and International Transmission of News, originated with the United States delegation; the second, on the Institution of an International Right of Correction, originated with the French delegation; and the third, on the Freedom of Information, originated with the United Kingdom delegation. All draft conventions, as submitted to the Conference, were amended in Committee.

The 43 resolutions range over the broad fields of:

- (a) General principles;
- (b) Measures to facilitate the gathering and international transmission of information;
- (c) Measures concerning the free publication and reception of information; and
- (d) Continuing machinery to promote the free flow of information.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in preparing a Draft Declaration and a Draft Covenant on Human Rights, decided not to elaborate a final text for Articles 17 and 18 of the Declaration and for Article 17 of the Draft Covenant until it had before it the view of the Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and of the International Conference on Freedom of Information.

From the beginning, Canada took an active part in the proceedings of this Sub-commission,

with George V. Ferguson, editor of The Montreal Star, as rapporteur of the first session held at Lake Success from May 19 to June 4, 1947.

The first session of the Sub-commission performed two principal functions. It examined what rights, obligations and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information and prepared a report of these for the Economic and Social Council. It also prepared a provisional annotated agenda together with proposals concerning preparations for the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information.

The second session of the Sub-commission held at Lake Success from January 19 to February 3, 1948, completed three main tasks:

- (1) The drafting of an article on freedom of information for inclusion in the Draft International Declaration on Human Rights prepared by the Human Rights Commission.
- (2) The drafting of an article on freedom of information for inclusion in the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights, also prepared by the Human Rights Commission.
- (3) Formulation of the rights, obligations and practices to be included in the concept of freedom of information.

The statement of the rights, obligations and practices to be included in the concept of freedom of information, which was based on a submission by Mr. Ferguson, was formulated by the Sub-commission to provide a general guidance for the discussions at Geneva. The ideas contained represent the

composite opinions of the individuals who framed them rather than the agreed policies of the respective governments of the members who sat on the Sub-commission.

CANADIAN VIEW STATED

Before the First Committee of the Conference on March 27, Mr. Désy, chief Canadian delegate, laid down the position of Canada. He held that criticism was a fundamental prerequisite of freedom of information. The Canadian delegation believed, therefore, that freedom was essential not only to the dignity of the person but to full exercise of all other liberties. In any true democracy, Mr. Désy continued, government policy derived from well-informed public opinion. For this policy, the people were ultimately responsible. Without a precise knowledge of the facts, without the facts which would permit a weighing of pro and con, without opportunity to examine differing or opposed opinions, the people could not intelligently exercise their powers of direction and control. There could be no free choice without free criticism and criticism would be distorted without full knowledge of the facts.

"We have reason to know," Mr. Désy added, "that if freedom is denied in any part of the world, freedom everywhere is endangered and that without collective freedom there cannot be full individual liberty . . . The purpose of this Conference is to draw up an international code which will expand and universalize our national freedoms, a code to assure within and beyond our borders respect for principles having the force of international law. Our task is to define this concept of freedom and to draw up rules for its application. . . . For our part we are ready to consider certain concessions on the national level which will bear fruit at the international level. In this aim, we are prepared to give wholehearted

cooperation. This is the spirit in which the Canadian delegation approaches the problems before this Conference. It will welcome projects designed to expand the concepts of freedom of information and to extend their application. But it will firmly oppose any project calculated to perpetuate restrictions of this freedom."

PEACE-TIME CENSORSHIP OPPOSED

The Canadian delegation, applying the foregoing general principles, early made clear its opposition to proposals which might open the way to peace-time censorship of news. The Second Committee on April 1 adopted a joint United States-French resolution which, among other things, proposed limiting conditions if the requirements of national military security should compel a contracting state, in peace-time, to establish censorship for a certain period of time. Mr. Paré (Canada) opposed the resolution in so far as it contemplated the establishment of censorship in peace-time. The resolution was carried by 19 for to 6 against with three abstentions. Mr. Paré voted against. The resolution eventually became Article 4 of the Draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News (Annex A of Final Act). When this Draft Convention came before a plenary session of the Conference on April 21, the Canadian delegation voted in favour, but Mr. Irwin made a reservation on Article 4. Mr. Irwin said:

"I wish briefly to explain the vote of the Canadian delegation on the Draft Convention on the gathering and international transmission of news.

"The Canadian delegation voted in favour of this Convention because we believe its primary purpose is the widening of the freedom of foreign correspondents to secure and transmit information and this objective we support.

"We reserve our posi-

tion, however, on Article 4 which we construe as an acceptance of the principle of prior censorship in peace-time to which we are strongly opposed.

"We believe in letting in the light so that all men may see the facts. But we do not believe in permitting the arbitrary hand of previous censorship to pull down the blinds in time of peace."

COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The United Nations Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press had prepared a draft Article 17 for the proposed Covenant on Human Rights. Paragraph 3 of this Article read:

"Previous censorship of written and printed matter shall not exist."

In the Fourth Committee, the United Kingdom proposed deletion of paragraph 3.

Mr. Désy strongly opposed deletion on the ground that previous censorship, which would not be prohibited if the paragraph were deleted, was one of the most arbitrary forms of restriction on the freedom of the press. Elimination of the paragraph, Mr. Désy said, would largely negate other clauses in Article 17 which guaranteed freedom of expression.

The Swedish and Belgian delegations proposed the following in substitution of paragraph 3:

"Previous censorship of written and printed matter and radio shall not exist. Previous control of films may be maintained, provided it is exercised solely in the interests of public morals."

Zachariah Chafee, Jr., United States delegate, speaking as a member of the Sub-commission which drafted Article 17, hoped that the Committee would retain the paragraph. If it were removed, Mr. Chafee said, "We take down the flag under which men like John Milton rallied." Mr. Chafee

further intimated that on instructions from his government, he would abstain from voting.

The Swedish-Belgian amendment was defeated by 4 for, 14 against and 1 abstention (Mr. Chafee). Defeat of the amendment carried with it deletion of paragraph 3 of Article 17. Mr. Désy voted for the Swedish-Belgian amendment and therefore for retention of paragraph 3.

M. J. V. Evans (United Kingdom) proposed to replace subsection (b) of Article 17 by the following:

"Expressions which are intended or likely to alter by violence the system of government."

Sub-section (b) as recommended by the U.N. Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, read:

"Expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of government."

Mr. Désy opposed the proposed new text on the ground that the indefiniteness of the term "likely" would open the way to great abuse and to new restrictions on freedom.

Fernand Terrou (France) said his delegation could never agree to such an arbitrary interpretation which would put the Press at a disadvantage. It would be difficult, he held, to define what did constitute alteration by violence.

Mr. Evans, in reply, said the amendment was concerned only with seditious propaganda which incited people to violence. It was not reasonable, he argued, to give complete immunity to such propaganda until it had actually achieved its object.

The United Kingdom amendment was lost by 6 for, 14 against, and 5 abstentions. Mr. Désy voted against.

At another stage in Fourth Committee proceedings, Mr. Désy objected to the disproportion between the press freedoms enunciated in the opening paragraph of draft Article 17 and the restrictions on press freedom imposed in paragraph 2. Sub-paragraph (a) of para-



Members of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, which was recently held in Geneva, Switzerland, are shown as they prepared for one of the Conference meetings. Left to right: Campbell Moodie, information officer, Canada House, London, England, an adviser; Arthur Irwin, editor of Maclean's Magazine, Toronto, a delegate; L.A.D. Stephens, second secretary, Canadian Legation, Berne, Switzerland, and secretary of the delegation; Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador in Italy, leader of the delegation; Lorenzo Paré, Ottawa parliamentary correspondent of L'Action Catholique, a delegate; A.R. Ford, editor-in-chief of The London Free Press, London, Ontario, a delegate and George Hambleton, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, an adviser. (Photo by Gaston B. Vuarche).

graph 2 as submitted by the Sub-commission read:

"Matters which must remain secret in the vital interests of the State."

In the Fourth Committee's Drafting Committee, the wording was changed to:

"Matters which must remain secret in the interests of national safety."

Professor Dehousse, Chief Belgian delegate, criticized the tendency in the Conference to limit press freedom by an increasing number of restrictions couched in vague and general terms. What, Professor Dehousse asked, did "in the interests of national safety" mean? Under such a provision, a government could, if it wished, prohibit articles on the weather and even on fashions. Where did "national safety" begin and where did it end?

Mr. Désy supported this view. He took the ground that

the limitations imposed in paragraph 2 were incompatible with the principles expressed in paragraph 1. This was all the more important since the Committee had already deleted paragraph 3 which prohibited previous censorship. With prohibition of previous censorship deleted from the Draft Covenant, there might be peacetime censorship for half a century.

The Committee adopted the changes in paragraph 2 by 13 for, 5 against, and 8 abstentions. Mr. Désy abstained. The United Kingdom supported the new wording. The United States abstained.

AN INDIAN AMENDMENT

The Canadian delegation proposed an Indian amendment to the draft Article 17 of the Covenant on Human Rights which proposed to add as sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph 2 the

following:

"The systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states."

When the Indian motion came before the Fourth Committee, Mr. Désy opposed it. The amendment was however carried by 13 for, 3 against, and 10 abstentions. Mr. Désy voted against.

The Conference, at a plenary session on April 20th, approved by 26 for, 7 against, and 2 abstentions, the new wording of Article 17 as recommended by the Fourth Committee. This included the Indian amendment. In voting for the Article as a whole, Mr. Ford, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, made a reservation on the Indian amendment. Mr. Ford said:

"I want briefly to place on record the position of the Canadian delegation in regard to its vote on the Convention.

"We voted for it because we believe its primary purpose is the maintenance of the principle of freedom of information as we understand it, and the extension of its application. However, we wish to reserve our position in respect to Article 2 of the Covenant and particularly to the section which reads: 'The systematic diffusion of false or distorted reports intended or likely to injure friendly relations between peoples and states.

"We fully realize that

freedom of information cannot be absolute but we believe restrictions should be of a character which cannot be used by any government as an excuse for suppressive measures.

"Worthy as are the objectives of this clause, we feel that it might open the door to abuses by governments and offer them opportunity to curtail the freedom of the press and of other media of information."

UNITED KINGDOM
DRAFT CONVENTION

The same amendment also appeared as sub-paragraph (j) of Article 2 of the United Kingdom Draft Convention on Freedom of Information. While voting for the convention, Mr. Ford made a reservation on the sub-paragraph in the following letters, addressed to the Secretary of the Conference:

Geneva, April 22, 1948.

Dear Sir:

In view of the appeal of the President to the delegates to place in writing any explanations on their vote on the Convention on Freedom of Information, we are formally placing on record the position of the Canadian delegation.

We voted for the Convention because it enunciates the principles in which we believe. However we make a reservation on Article 2 and particularly on the restrictive clause (j)

which reads as follows:

'The systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and States.

We feel that this clause could lead to abuses of censorship on the part of governments.

Yours sincerely,

"Arthur R. Ford."

Acting Head of Delegation

John Humphrey, Esq.,
Secretary of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

The Conference adopted the First Convention by 28 votes for, 6 against and two abstentions. The Canadian delegation voted for the Convention with a reservation. The Second Convention was adopted by 33 for, 7 against and no abstentions. The Canadian delegation voted for the Convention. The Third Convention was adopted by 31 for, 6 against, with 2 abstentions. The Canadian delegation voted for the Convention with a reservation.

(The report of the Canadian delegation, with text of conventions and resolutions adopted, will shortly be available from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS PUBLICATIONS

A revised "Catalogue of Available Publications" listing publications of the Information Division of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, has been prepared and is available for those interested. Most of these publications are only for distribution outside Canada. Mailing lists are maintained for the Canadian Weekly Bulletin, Reference Papers, Reprints, Fact Sheets and Speeches. The Information Division will be pleased to add the names of individuals and organizations outside Canada to its mailing lists for these publications.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The international control of atomic energy is a subject which I think has become of transcendent importance in international affairs. In fact I would venture the opinion that the development of a satisfactory solution to this acute problem and the institution of appropriate safeguards are among the indispensable conditions for the establishment and maintenance of stable peace throughout the world.

You will no doubt have noted the recent statements made at the meeting of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and I am sure that you will all share the disappointment which the majority of the members of the Commission now experience in having to report that the affairs of the Commission have reached an impasse which they consider to be beyond the capacity of the Commission itself to resolve. The majority members of the Commission feel that the issues which have been raised now require debate in a wider forum and to this end they have recommended that the situation should be frankly and fully reported first to the Security Council and then to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forthcoming regular session which is the session called for September next in Paris.

CHALLENGE OF IMPASSE

I would like to make it quite clear that this proposal on the part of the majority of the Commission does *not* represent any acceptance of defeat or confession of failure in their efforts to achieve a proper system for the international control of atomic energy. Quite the contrary - the majority of the members of the Commission are certain that they have evolved and set forth in their reports the technical framework of a system of control which will be satisfactory and which in the end will be

From an address by General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, to the United Nations Association of Ottawa, May 10, 1948.

accepted and implemented by all nations. They have realized that having completed part of their task which primarily concerns scientific and technol-

of the United Nations.

I would like you to think of this action by the majority members for what it is - a bold challenge to the forces of reaction, of ignorance, and of timidity to face up to the new conceptions of international organization which are an unescapable consequence of our entry into the atomic age.

This challenge will develop in the General Assembly from



General A.G.L. McNaughton

ogical matters the time has arrived when increased efforts should be given to political considerations and therefore they feel that the debate can be pressed with greater advantage in the General Assembly

the firm basis of the knowledge which has been gathered in the Commission, from the arguments which have been marshalled there and will proceed from the firm conviction which has come to fourteen nations out

of the seventeen which have taken part in the work of the Commission to date.

I do not minimize the resistance which still has to be overcome but I do maintain that to date very remarkable progress has been achieved and that we go forward in good heart to complete a task which is in the interest of *all* peoples and to the real advantage of *all* nations.

EARLIER HISTORY

I turn back now to the earlier history of these matters to recount to you something of what has taken place.

The whole business of the development and use of atomic energy is of special interest to the members of this audience, for Canada was very closely associated with the United Kingdom and the United States in the project which resulted in the first use of atomic energy in war - a use which I would observe was decisive in bringing to a quick end Japanese resistance in their home islands and the consequent surrender of all their forces throughout the theatre of operations. Thus the first use of atomic energy in war will always be associated in our minds with a proper ending to the world wide ordeal to which we were subjected in World War II - a struggle in which our way of life had been placed in peril by the evil which the Axis autocracies had sought to impose on the world.

In the last phase of World War II our 6th Canadian Division, which following victory in Europe was being organized in Canada, was destined for the assault landings in Japan and would have taken part in the heavy battles which would have followed. The success of the atomic bombs thus saved Canada from very many casualties and thus their first use to end a tyranny and to restore peace is for us a good augury into the future. We may well look forward to the application of atomic energy to the peaceful progress of the world and to the contribution

which this may make to the happiness and welfare of men of good will everywhere.

The evidence shows clearly that the possibilities for the beneficial peaceful uses of atomic energy are literally incalculable: in medicine - in chemistry - in biology - tools of such novelty and power and aptness to the task in hand, that wherever they have been freed for use, the frontiers of knowledge are being pressed back and the vistas of human understanding widened in a most remarkable fashion.

CANADIAN WORK

In Canada the inspiring task of leading and stimulating these developments and helping the research workers at our universities in their endeavours has been given to the National Research Council. The Council has been made the operating authority for the Atomic Energy Control Board with jurisdiction over the plants which have been erected at Chalk River. The work in hand there will therefore be made to contribute directly in the search for new knowledge.

We would be very happy indeed to give the freest information about this hopeful work but unfortunately as matters stand it is not in all fields that there is freedom to use or to give information. Nor can this be so at present, for the materials which release atomic energy have a dual character. They are useful in the peaceful arts but they are also most highly dangerous and in the hands of unscrupulous persons, even in comparatively minute quantities, their possession may be a terrible menace to our security.

It is for this reason that in all matters related to atomic energy the requirements of national defence must take precedence and there can be no compromise of security until the position has been made safe by means of an international agreement for the control of atomic energy which will give acceptable safeguards enforceable with certainty.

LACK OF AGREEMENT

The limiting factor on the peaceful development of atomic energy, particularly in its application to power and other large uses, is the absence of this international agreement for its control and regulation and so the best service which can now be rendered is to do everything possible to develop this agreement under which we may hope that all nations may come to have confidence that atomic energy will be used for peaceful purposes only. As part of this agreement it is proposed to set up a system of safeguards and controls which will in fact ensure that atomic war cannot be prepared or at the least that if any nation should attempt to do so then the situation will be promptly known and reported to all other nations so that they will be able to take timely action as required by the circumstances.

It has been thought by those who have studied all aspects of this problem that without undue restriction on the peaceful use of atomic energy and without the setting up of an unduly cumbersome organization, it would be possible to provide at the least several months' warning before atomic war could be launched by any nation on any significant scale. It is thought that the certainty of having such a period of warning during which appropriate counter measures could be taken should give the nations confidence to undertake the establishment of such a system, which, once established, could be expected to develop in reliability.

If confidence can once be established that atomic war is not being prepared, it may reasonably be expected to extend to all other weapons of mass destruction and ultimately to war itself. It seems therefore that the key to the situation in this troubled world is agreement for the control of atomic energy.

In the absence of an international agreement an alternative possibility of preserving peace, which is, I think, fully justified in the short term view by considerations of expediency and practicability, as well as of necessity, is that the present paramount ascendancy in this field, which is now held by peace-loving and democratic nations, and in largest measure by the United States, should be continued and increased by every method which is open. The very progress which is made by these nations will be a strong inducement to other nations to join in the project for international control so that they may share in the benefits.

SCIENCE UNIVERSAL

There can, of course, be no continuing monopoly in the facts of science; what one nation has found out, others can learn also by the application of appropriate efforts and granted sufficient time. In truth there never have been any real scientific secrets about the atomic bomb. The whole epic history of nuclear physics has been international in character from the first detection in France of the peculiar rays given off by uranium minerals, and in between these great events there have been very substantial contributions to knowledge from almost every country engaged in scientific research.

While I make the point that there are no real scientific secrets yet there are most important technological advantages and engineering know-how which are the exclusive prerequisite of those who have laboured and carried the burden of development. I would say that in the atomic energy project, like any other major undertaking, there is a phase where prodigious effort is required for little in the way of return; then there comes a point at which the returns increase very rapidly for a little additional effort and everything goes forward on a rising curve.

The United States is today on this rising curve with atomic energy. Its leadership is now in an unquestioned position and if those concerned maintain their research and development on the scale authorized by their Congress it seems that their ascendancy will remain for a decade or so at least. Meanwhile no other country on earth has as yet passed out of the difficult first phase to which I have referred and it will be a very arduous and long process to overtake the United States lead which is presented by capital equipment in atomic plants and research establishments estimated to have cost some billions of dollars mostly in payment in one way or another for skills which had to be taken out of the national economy. No other country is as yet endowed with these skills on such a lavish basis nor is it likely that any other country could make this diversion without destroying or at the least seriously crippling their national economy.

ALERTNESS ESSENTIAL

In the light of what I have said as to the great magnitude and long continued efforts required for the preparation of atomic war, it seems reasonably probable that we need not fear its outbreak on any significant scale for a while yet. There is thus no occasion for hysteria but on the other hand it would be folly to waste the time which remains to us through a failure to give proper consideration to the defensive measures which are open and in particular to advance by every means within our power the setting up of an international agreement which will effectively protect the peoples of the world.

The first step towards the creation of such an international agreement was made very shortly after the termination of the war by the United States, Great Britain and Canada, in a declaration issued at Washington on 15 November

1945, recognizing the need for an international agreement and proposing as a matter of great urgency the setting up of a Commission under the United Nations to study the problem and to make recommendations for its control.

This was followed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Moscow in December 1945, at which the Washington proposals were endorsed. At the meeting of the General Assembly on 24 January 1946 in London, the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission was established by unanimous resolution.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Commission, composed of delegates from each country represented on the Security Council, as well as Canada, when Canada is not a member of the Security Council, was charged with making specific proposals, among other matters "for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes", and "for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."

When the Commission first met in New York in June 1946, it was presented with two different plans for the control of atomic energy - one proposed by the United States, and the other by the Soviet Union. The United States proposals called for the formation of an International Atomic Development Authority, which would foster beneficial uses of atomic energy and would control atomic activities in all nations either by direct ownership, management or supervision, in the case of activities potentially dangerous to world security, or by a licensing and inspection system in the case of other activities. This system of control would be set up by stages and after it was in operation, the manufacture of atomic bombs would cease. Existing bombs would be disposed of, and the world authority would be given information re-

garding the production of atomic energy. In addition, the United States proposal emphasized that the veto of the Great Powers in the Security Council should not apply in the event that any nation was charged with having violated the international agreement not to develop or use atomic energy for destructive purposes.

TWO CONTROL PLANS

I may say that the proposals made by the United States accord very closely with the views of the Government of Canada, and of many other nations in the Western World, as to how atomic energy might be brought under control. On the other hand, the Soviet Government put forward a plan which differed fundamentally. It proposed the immediate outlawing of the atomic bomb and the destruction of all existing stocks of atomic weapons within a three month period. To this end the Soviet delegate tabled a draft convention which, he said, should be negotiated forthwith as the first step towards the establishment of a system of international control.

The Soviet delegate was prepared to discuss methods of control and inspection but he maintained that the immediate prohibition of atom bombs must come first. In recent discussions of the Soviet proposals, he has again made this point very clear; he holds that his prohibition convention must be signed, ratified and put into force before the Soviet will agree even to discuss a system of control.

The idea that the menace to world peace presented by the atomic bomb could be solved simply by the signing of an international agreement to prohibit its use or manufacture seems very unreal. The experiences of the last twenty-five years have shown that international agreements alone are not enough to safeguard the peace. The prohibition of the use and manufacture of the atomic bomb at the present time

would merely seriously reduce the military strength of the United States, the only nation now in possession of atomic bombs, at least on any scale which would suffice to make atomic war. It would be an act of unilateral disarmament which would give no assurance that any country engaged in atomic energy activities would not, or could not, make and use the bomb in the future. Fissionable material, the essential substance for such peaceful applications of atomic energy as the development of industrial power, is also the explosive element of the bomb, and in the absence of effective inspection and control could readily be diverted clandestinely from peaceful to military uses by a nation secretly preparing for atomic war.

For these reasons, most members of the Commission are in general agreement with the principles of the United States proposals. They consider that the prohibition of the use or manufacture of the atomic bomb should form part of an overall control plan, so that when such prohibitions are put into effect they would be accompanied by the applications of safeguards such as international inspection of all countries to ensure that no secret activities in atomic energy were in progress.

COMMISSION FINDINGS

After weeks of discussion along these general political lines, the Commission decided to seek a new approach to the problem by a systematic study, in committee, of the available scientific information, to determine whether an effective control of atomic energy was in fact feasible technically. This study resulted in a unanimous report by the scientists of all nations represented on the Commission that "they did not find any basis in the available scientific facts for supposing that effective control is not technologically feasible." With this conclusion before it, the Commission then proceeded to dis-

cuss the "safeguards" that would be required at each stage in the production and application of atomic energy to ensure its use for peaceful purposes only.

The Commission's findings were set out in detail in its First Report which was approved on 31 December 1946, by a vote of 10 to 0, with the Soviet and Polish Delegations abstaining. In this Report, the Commission pointed out that as all applications of atomic energy depended on uranium and thorium, control of these materials was the essential basic safeguard.

The Commission, therefore, recommended international inspection of all mines, mills and refineries to prevent possible diversion of materials to the making of atomic bombs. As the materials assumed a more concentrated form and were therefore more directly applicable to bomb making, the Commission believed that the controls would have to be even stricter. They considered that at least certain plants producing substantial quantities of fissionable material should be placed under the exclusive operation and management of the international authority.

SECOND REPORT

The Second Report of the Atomic Energy Commission was approved by the Commission on 11 September and sent forward to the Security Council. Ten nations voted in favour, the U.S.S.R. voted against and Poland abstained.

The Report contains specific proposals as to the powers and functions which an international agency would need to have. Particular consideration has been given to a system of checks and balances to be applied to the operations of the proposed agency through the Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice as appropriate. These limitations have been worked out so as not to impede prompt action by the agency wherever this may be required but at the same time

to make the agency "responsible" in the sense that we use this term in reference to our Cabinet system of Government in Canada, that is to check any arbitrary and unnecessary use of authority and to provide for methods whereby any complaints against the agency or its staff can be fully investigated and corrected. I think I can claim that the proposals in this Second Report are fully in accord with this democratic concept and yet that they do not compromise the powers needed to be exercised by the agency in any way.

On behalf of Canada I had the authority to state that in our view these proposals, together with the General Findings and Recommendations of the First Report, provide the essential basis for the establishment of an effective system of control to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only and to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

U. S. S. R. OPPOSED

As I have said this view is shared by nine out of the eleven nations now members of the Commission; it is shared also by five of the six other nations who have served as members. On the other hand, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported now by the Ukraine and previously by Poland, expressed his continued opposition. He reiterated his view that no progress had been made because the report did not provide a solution for what he described as the urgent problem of prohibiting atomic weapons and particularly for the early destruction of the United States stocks of atomic bombs. He objected also to the ownership of fissionable material, and of plants for its processing and use, being vested in an international authority which he held to be both unnecessary and contrary to the principles of national sovereignty. He took similar objection to the proposals for the licensing of non-dangerous

atomic energy activities, which the majority of the Commission felt should be supervised by the Agency, although their operation had been entrusted to a national authority.

The Soviet delegate thought that some system of "quotas" would suffice and he said that this proposal had not been sufficiently explored. The only point on which the Soviet seemed to have moved forward from the position which had been taken at the time of the First Report was in relation to "inspection and control" which the Soviet now conceded must be international in scope and organization with personnel who are international. However, it is clear that by international control and inspection the U.S.S.R. merely contemplates occasional or periodical inspection rather than the detailed continuous process which the other members believe to be essential for security. The representative of the U.S.S.R. has conceded the need for "special" investigations in case of suspicion but he objects to the setting up of any organization which would have the information necessary to detect diversions or clandestine operations. In consequence the basis of security proposed by the Soviet seems very unreal to the other members of the Commission.

CONTROL ORGANIZATION

Since the beginning of the year the discussions have continued and some progress has been made in clarifying ideas in respect to the form and scope of the International Control Organization which would be required if the majority proposals developed in the Commission were to be put into effect. However, it is now evident that the form of the International Organization required is intimately dependent on the details of the methods of control and safeguards to be adopted and, as these are not agreed by the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine, it does not seem useful to pursue the matter

further until there is some indication that the minority will accept the majority view. When this transpires it will be relatively easy to settle the particulars of the International Organization required. A conclusion in this sense was recorded in Committee II on Tuesday, 30 March 1948.

Fully half the time and attention of the members of the Commission during this year have been devoted to a meticulous re-examination of the Soviet proposals in detail to make abundantly certain that no possible misconception of their purport should stand in the way of agreement. However, it is evident that there is no misconception and there thus remains a very wide gap between the views of the U.S.S.R. now echoed by the Ukraine and those of the rest of the Commission.

On Monday, 5 April 1948, Committee I took note of this position and accepted a report prepared by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, China and Canada, in which the Soviet proposals are fully analysed and the reasons for their inadequacy stated in detail. Thus the two principal Committees of the Atomic Energy Commission have reached the conclusion that no useful purpose will be served by continuing their discussions at present.

The conclusions of Committees I and II as to the inadequacy of the Soviet proposals and the views of the majority on the situation have now been included in a Draft of the Commission's 3rd Report which, as I have said, was presented to the Atomic Energy Commission on May 7, 1948, given first reading and referred to Governments for preliminary opinion and instruction to their delegations. It is expected that the consideration of this Report will continue in the week commencing May 16 and that thereafter as I indicated it will go to the Security Council and thence to the General Assembly in September.

As I have remarked we may be disappointed at this sus-

pension of our work in the Commission but I certainly think that we should not be unduly cast down on this account, and we should certainly not underestimate the value and significance of the progress which has been made.

PROGRESS MADE

When the Commission began its sessions in June of 1946, now nearly two years ago, there was little to go on beyond a conviction that the dread potentialities of atomic war needed to be brought under effective international control. Since then the problem has been examined in its many intricacies and multitude of aspects. Gradually through the more than 240 regular meetings which have been held and the many informal discussions which have taken place a consensus has formed and found expression until today nine nations out of the eleven members of the Commission believe that they have found the right path forward. The circumstances that the U.S.S.R. does not yet agree should not be regarded too seriously at this stage. As a matter of fact the delegate of the U.S.S.R. has made substantial contributions to the discussion and at the least the U.S.S.R. has formed an anvil on which the rest of us have had an opportunity to forge and hammer out the conclusions we have now reached.

Up to date we have been more anxious that the U.S.S.R. should continue to be represented in the discussions and less concerned that they would at once agree to the majority proposals. We first of all had to find out for ourselves what it was to which we wished them to agree. I think I can claim that we have felt so convinced of the necessity for proper control and we are now so genuine in our belief as to how it must be brought about that we feel that something of this sincerity must find its way through to the people of the U.S.S.R. It is a fact that no people would benefit more than they would from what we have

proposed and so both on the grounds of benefit from the peaceful application as well as of security it is not too much to hope that eventually a way will be found to traverse the opposition of those who presently control the policy of the Soviet.

It is true that at present it is impossible to obtain agreement on the methods for control; the recent discussions on the Soviet proposals have shown that they are unprepared to yield on certain points which the other nations hold as essential constituents in any satisfactory plan. But it seems that the Soviet objections arise from the fact that, in the tension and mistrust of the world situation as it exists today, they evidently do not feel that they can give up, to an international body in which nations they consider unfriendly to them are bound to be in the majority, the degree of authority which the other nations are convinced is essential for security.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

There are some grounds for hope, therefore, that in the future, when nations of the world may be less sharply divided and when the United Nations does in fact represent a body unified for the purposes of peace, it will be possible to convince the U.S.S.R. that the plan for the control of atomic energy put forward in the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission does in truth represent a proper basis for the elimination of atomic warfare and that it is not a plan to maintain the domination of certain nations. At that time we may hope that the Soviet will be prepared to discuss these proposals with a more open mind and that, with perhaps a few modifications, they will then accept their implications.

In addition to recording the remarkable unanimity of view of all those who have been permitted to approach this problem with open minds, I hope this report will be

recognized for what it is - not the end of "the intensive efforts which have been put forth but rather as a summation of results achieved to date and as a basis for continued efforts to be made in the Assembly and to be renewed in the Commission as soon as possible because it is imperative that atomic energy should be brought under effective international control in the interest of the security of all nations and all peoples.

It is in this spirit that our Third Report concludes and we have been very careful to provide that the Commission while "suspended" is nevertheless not to be disbanded. Moreover, a double method of recalling it together has been provided so that there may be no doubt that it will resume its work so soon as attendant circumstances become propitious.

REFERENCE READING

Reports of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council. (December 31, 1946.) (September 11, 1947.) (May 26, 1948.)

Washington Declaration on Atomic Energy made by the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Canada and the President of the United States. (November 15, 1945.)

Text of Communiqués made at the Foreign Ministers' Conference at Moscqw. (December 28, 1945.)

Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations setting up the Atomic Energy Commission. (January 24, 1946.) (December 14, 1946.)

Lilienthal-Acheson Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy. (March 16, 1946.)

Baruch Statement on Atomic Energy made before the Atomic Energy Commission. (June 14, 1946.)

CANADA AND THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME

From an address by The Right Honourable C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to the Montreal Rotary Club, May 11, 1948.

It is now nearly a year ago since Secretary of State Marshall made his historic proposal at Harvard commencement, of the European Recovery Programme, which has resulted in the United States Congress passing the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948, on April 3 last.

The significance of the Economic Co-operation Act, the magnitude of the tasks involved, and the scope of its objectives can only be fully appreciated in relation to the importance of western Europe in the world trading system and the factors which have necessitated foreign aid for its rehabilitation.

PREWAR TRADE

Before the war, the United Kingdom and western continental Europe together formed by far the most important trading area - handling almost half of the world's total trade and operating as a main-spring of the whole delicate mechanism of multilateral payments. The United Kingdom and Germany played particularly important roles in this economic scheme. The former, as the single greatest trading nation, was the centre of a complex network of financial and trading relations and was a heavy net importer from the continent as well as from countries like Canada. The continental countries normally used the surpluses from sales to Britain to cover their dollar deficits. British coal exports to the continent played an integral part of the western European heavy industrial economy. On the continent itself, Germany formed what might be called the heavy industrial backbone of western Europe, with its vast coal and steel production and exports of machinery and highly manufactured goods, and providing in return markets

for many of the products of other western European countries.

The war upset Europe's economy and the basic structure of world trade. The obvious devastation in Europe was enormous and in many sectors industrial production was brought almost to a standstill. There was also a less obvious, but equally great devastation in the form of deterioration of capital and manpower, deterioration of agricultural equipment and soil fertility, overcutting of forests, and such economic dislocations as monetary disorders, the upset of trade relationships, the concentration on war industries, the displacement of labour and the exhaustion of stocks. Widespread inflation was a natural result of the vast war outlays, the acute shortage of capital and consumer goods and huge requirements for reconstruction.

EFFECT OF THE WAR

It was inevitable that the whole trade mechanism of which Europe was the centre should not have been re-established. Although by the middle of 1947, the total volume of world trade was almost as large as in 1938, Europe's share was only half of what it had been before the war and the area had changed from a large creditor into a heavy debtor.

Instead of supplying itself with most of its basic foods, with its fuel and iron and steel manufactures, Europe has had to seek large quantities of such commodities from the Western Hemisphere. But, while the demand for goods from the Western Hemisphere expanded enormously, rising prices in the United States increased the cost and it became more and more difficult for Europe to find the means of payment.

The enormous trade gap which

developed as a result of European conditions was covered temporarily by UNRRA aid, by loans and credits mainly from the United States and Canada, and by drawing on accumulated reserves of gold, dollars and other assets. The aid which the European countries had received was consumed much more rapidly than had been originally anticipated both because of the extent of emergency requirements and the rising prices in the United States.

It was apparent by the early summer of 1947 that extraordinary measures would be needed if Europe was to recover and play an important role in the world economy. It was in these circumstances that United States Secretary of State Marshall proposed that if the European countries would draw up a plan for self-help and economic co-ordination, the United States would consider what assistance it might be able to offer. Sixteen nations under British and French initiative set to work in Paris on July 12, to comply with the suggestion of the United States Secretary of State and established a Committee of European Economic Cooperation.

EUROPEAN SELF-HELP

The General Report of this Committee was presented to Mr. Marshall on September 22, 1947. It consisted of an appeal to the United States and the Western Hemisphere to help Europe to reconstruct and reorganize its economy, and a programme of common effort for the European countries.

Since the General Report was presented, the United States Congress and Administration have examined in great detail the European proposals and the capacity of the United States to meet them. As a result, there was some modification of

the European estimates and it was decided that it would be best to approach the question of U.S. contributions to European recovery on an annual basis. The Economic Co-operation Act of 1948, therefore, provides \$5.3 billion for the first twelve months of the recovery programme. A considerable proportion of the funds allocated will be devoted to purchases in Canada and other Western Hemisphere countries to enable them to supply goods urgently needed by Europe, but which are not available in the United States.

UNITED STATES AID

A consideration of the background to the Economic Co-operation Act should make it abundantly clear that the object of the whole programme is the reconstruction and rehabilitation of western Europe so that it may again become self-supporting and once more occupy a key position in the world trading structure. It follows, therefore, that the goods which are sent to Europe under E.C.A. must be confined to these categories which will make the maximum contribution to European recovery. Let no one assume that Europe will be a dumping ground for any less essential surpluses which develop. It is surely obvious that an outlay on such commodities would be quite contrary to the whole spirit and purpose of the Economic Co-operation Act. If we did not confine ourselves to absolute essentials, not only would the recovery of Europe be delayed, but Canada would be failing in her responsibilities.

The fundamental necessity of the European countries doing everything possible to help themselves must inevitably involve various readjustments in the patterns of trade. The western European countries have, for example, pledged themselves to expand intra-European trade by the reduction of tariffs and other obstacles to international commerce, to stabilize their individual economies, and to

promote the production of those commodities which are most conducive to their rehabilitation and future prosperity. In such circumstances, it is possible that some of the traditional markets for certain of our basic commodities may suffer, and we must, therefore, be prepared to make readjustments. This will call for the understanding and co-operation of responsible men in business, labour and in government.

Let us be clear. European recovery will involve sacrifices. We, as individuals, will be called upon to give up some of the goods which we might otherwise have enjoyed. We, as producers, must be prepared to adjust our patterns of output to meet the exigencies of a rapidly changing world.

EFFECT ON OUR EXPORTS

Many people in this country are, perhaps, not quite clear as to the actual significance of the new Economic Co-operation Act for Canada's exports and dollar exchange position. As a first step in removing popular misconceptions let us look for a moment at the actual nature of our problem. The dominant feature of our payments picture in 1947 was that although we were a net exporter to the world as a whole, we, nevertheless, were forced to withdraw about three quarters of a billion United States dollars from our reserves. This is largely explained by the fact that, whereas we obtained nearly 80 per cent of our merchandise imports from the United States, we sent only 40 per cent of our exports to that destination. On the other hand, to the United Kingdom and other European countries, whose dollar loans were nearing exhaustion, we exported about 40 per cent while importing less than 10 per cent. In view of the fact that European countries could supply only limited quantities of convertible currencies to cover their deficits, it is clear that our high level of exports was only pos-

sible as a result of the extension of credits and the consequent exhaustion of our dollar reserves. Now that we cannot fall back on such reserves and the United Kingdom and other European countries are still not in a position to transfer sufficient gold or dollars to our account to pay for all they need, the problem is to find a working arrangement that will make possible continued shipments of reconstruction goods where they are most urgently required.

I have seen some reports to the effect that E.R.P. would actually increase our exports by adding several hundred million dollars to the value of our current flow. This is far from the truth. What I have emphasized already about our trading and payments position should make it abundantly clear that last year's exports were supported by credits which we can no longer provide. Therefore, were it not for E.R.P. off-shore purchases our exports would have declined inevitably. Now we may hope - not that shipments will be greatly increased - but that they will be maintained at least at the level of 1947.

OUR DOLLAR PROBLEM

Another and related misconception, which is all too prevalent throughout the country at the present time, is that E.R.P. will automatically solve our United States dollar problem. This is not the case. Let us look for a moment at the most relevant facts. Since the war, we have been able to cover our net deficit with the United States by drawings on our accumulated reserves and by transfers of U.S. dollars from the United Kingdom. Expenditures by the United States under the Economic Co-operation Act for goods and services from Canada will simply enable us to continue export shipments without having the indirect effect of further depleting our supplies of U.S. dollars. But it is not enough for us to stop the drain on our reserves. We must build

them up since they are now abnormally low. Were we to relax our controls on capital and consumer goods at this stage, imports from the United States would almost certainly rise sharply in view of our current income levels and consumption habits. We would again face an exchange crisis. Consequently, we have to continue with import restrictions until our economic position and that of our European customers improves.

The European Recovery Programme means, I repeat, that we in Canada will be enabled to continue supplying Britain and western Europe with the food, raw materials, and manufactured goods so essential to the basic reconstruction of the production and trade of these important areas. This will, of course, contribute to the maintenance of a high level of employment and income in many parts of this country.

OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Had there been no United States provision of aid to Europe, we in Canada would have been compelled to curtail our exports to that area, involving sacrifices and painful adjustments in large sections of this country. Imports from the United States would have had to be controlled much more stringently than at present, and, as a necessary part of such restrictions, the levels of investment could not have been allowed to approach anything like the current boom position. In short, we will be enabled through the funds under the Economic Cooperation Act to carry on our export trade in roughly the same volume and nature as before - avoiding a radical reorientation of our productive system - and to maintain higher levels of investment and income than would otherwise be possible.

Let us consider for a few moments the long-term implications of European recovery. If all goes well, both economically and politically, we may assume that within a few years western Europe will be able,

not only to absorb goods, but to pay for them. It will still offer a large market for many of the products of our farms, our forests, and our mines. The heavily populated and highly industrialized areas of western Europe will indeed always require vast imports of food and raw materials. It can reasonably be expected, of course, that various adjustments may have to be made from time to time in the nature of certain of our exports. We must never minimize the significance of Europe both in the short-run under European Recovery Programme support, and in the long-run on a healthy economic basis, as a fundamental factor in the maintenance of the high level of exports upon which our employment and income so closely depend.

OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Last year, we contributed to European recovery in what might be regarded from our viewpoint as accumulated United States dollars. This is evident from the fact that our reserves were depleted by no less than \$750 million in the first ten months of 1947. This year, our contribution will be in the form of goods, in our attempt to ship more abroad than we bring in. Such a contribution will be of assistance not only to Europe but also to the United States. It will help Europe in its rehabilitation, and the United States in easing the demand for a large number of products and thereby reducing inflationary pressures.

We can create an export surplus only by consuming less than we produce. Import restrictions, together with additional sales tax, are helping us to cut down domestic consumption and obtain the export surplus which we need to build up our reserves of U.S. dollars. The sooner we improve our foreign exchange position, the sooner will we be able to relax and perhaps abolish the import controls, and reduce the sales taxes, which are now

holding down the levels of domestic consumption.

Our present economic problems are not only the concern of the consumers, but also of the producers. The European Recovery Programme and the measures which will have to be taken by the United States and ourselves in connection with it will aid production and exports of many Canadian industries. It will, however, not help suppliers of some goods and services. One of the basic principles of E.R.P. is that the European countries should, where possible, help one another, or purchase from other soft currency areas, rather than call upon the Western Hemisphere for support during the period of reconstruction. There is also the principle laid down in the Economic Cooperation Act to the effect that fifty per cent of the goods leaving the United States under the programme must be carried in American bottoms. This principle, coupled with the existence of a large tonnage of available shipping in the hands of the European countries, will inevitably create difficulties for our own shipping interests. It may also be the case, that the European countries in establishing a rigid system of priorities, may not place some types of meat and fish high on the list of imports. Other markets may therefore have to be sought for such products. The same thing may apply to various types of manufactured goods of a specialized type. Great efforts cannot be made without sacrifices and adjustments.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

I believe that I am expressing the considered view of the vast majority of the Canadian people, when I state that the sacrifices entailed in the restriction of our consumption levels and in the readjustments required of some Canadian producers are justified if they contribute to the rehabilitation of western Europe and the strengthening of democracy in the world. A healthy European



Canada's contribution to world recovery after the last war in relation to population and national income is second to none. As well as substantial financial aid, Canada has sent abroad food, medical supplies and other goods. A recent ceremony marking the shipment of a large quantity of Canadian powdered milk by the International Children's Emergency Fund is shown in the above photograph. Left to right: Rev. Benedetto Maria Maltempi, rector of Notre Dame du Mont Carmel; Count Carlo di Cossato, Italian Minister to Canada; Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General; and Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

In a series of seven meetings since it resumed sessions early in February, the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs has examined the wide range of Canada's external policies. Lester B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and senior officers of the Department, have appeared before the Committee. Minutes of proceedings and evidence are printed and may be obtained from the King's Printer. The corresponding committee of the Senate begins its sittings shortly.

In both committees, the problems of external relations are studied thoroughly and objectively, without regard to party differences. Gordon Graydon, Progressive-Conservative member for Peel, Ontario, emphasized the non-partisan nature of the study when, as vice-chairman he presided at a meeting of the House of Commons Committee on May 24.

On this occasion, Mr. Graydon stated:

"Perhaps it may be said that foundation for the multiple party arrangements, in so far as external affairs work is concerned, was laid down at San Francisco and later at London and successive meetings with respect to our parliamentary delegations. The evidence of further non-partisan multiple party participation, I fancy, is welcomed certainly by parliament and by the country. After all, we in Canada, I think are all of one mind and that is that, so far as is humanly possible and having regard to all the circumstances, our foreign policy ought to be one which would command unanimous opinion in so far as that is possible in order that we shall be able to speak with a united voice in the councils of the world."

economy, as I have already stressed, would mean a continuing and paying market for many of our traditional exports. It would also mean increased imports from that area and a reduced dependence on any one source of supply. The old multilateral system of trading - so advantageous to Canada in the past - whereby we covered our American deficit with our European surplus, can only operate if western Europe, the pivot in the world trading system, can play its former role. It is surely obvious, too, that the lowering of trade barriers and the effective expansion of international trade, as envisaged at Geneva last summer and more recently at Havana, can only be realized if Europe is in a position to improve its living standards and increase both exports and imports. The convertibility of

exchange, without which effective multilateral trading is clearly impossible, cannot be achieved if Europe lives only by outside support. In short, a growing and freer international trade, upon which we in Canada depend more than most countries, presupposes a rehabilitated western Europe, and we must, consequently, make every effort to promote that rehabilitation.

In doing so, we are not only demonstrating good business sense, but we are also showing our awareness of the international importance of our action. Democracies which want to maintain their self-respect and play their part in the community of nations, have to live up to their responsibilities, even if it means self-denial and inconveniences for a temporary period.

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

PALESTINE

During May, the United Nations General Assembly concluded its special session on Palestine by recommending the appointment of a U.N. mediator for Palestine; the United Kingdom mandate came to an end; the Jews declared the State of Israel in existence; warfare between Arabs and Jews broke out in Jerusalem and throughout the country; and, after five unsuccessful attempts to bring about a truce, the Security Council passed a further truce resolution - which was later accepted by both sides.

When it became clear that the Assembly's November 29 recommendation for partition with economic union (which had been supported by Canada) would not become effective automatically, a special session was called at the request of the United States to consider trusteeship for Palestine as a temporary measure. The session met from April 16 to May 14. While the Assembly discussed ways of bringing about a settlement, the Security Council established a Truce Commission in Palestine (consisting of the United States, Belgian and French consuls already there) and debated possible measures for the maintenance of peace and the Trusteeship Council studied the security situation in the City of Jerusalem.

At the special session the trusteeship proposal failed to obtain general support and was dropped before being put to the vote. The Assembly agreed that the mandatory power should appoint a municipal commissioner for Jerusalem, acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. The final resolution of the session was that the five great powers appoint a U.N. mediator for Palestine to promote peace and assist in maintaining the operation of necessary services.

When widespread fighting broke out after the British

withdrawal May 15, renewed attempts were made in the Security Council to obtain at least a cease-fire in Palestine. A move first by the United States and later by the U.S.S.R. to invoke sanctions against the Arabs failed to obtain the necessary support and a proposal for a four-week truce, with the provision that if the terms were violated by either side the use of sanctions would be considered, passed in the Council and was accepted by both Arabs and Jews.

During the General Assembly and Security Council discussions on Palestine, Canada took the stand that every effort should be made to obtain a negotiated settlement before any measures were taken to secure settlement by coercion. Canada therefore voted for the Assembly's final resolution for a United Nations mediator, supported all the proposals for truce and mediation but voted against the use of sanctions at this stage.

OTHER SECURITY COUNCIL MATTERS

The other main items before the Security Council during May were the coup d'état in Czechoslovakia and the India-Pakistan dispute. The question of Czechoslovakia was originally raised by Chile which requested that a three-member sub-committee of the Council be set up to receive and hear evidence and then report back to the Council on whether or not external pressure had been used to bring about the change of government in Czechoslovakia. Canada supported the proposal to obtain the facts in the case and argued that as the Charter makes provision for the setting up by the Security Council of such subsidiary organs as it requires, the matter was procedural, requiring a simple majority, and not subject to the veto. The Soviet, however, vetoed this

interpretation and vetoed the Sub-committee proposal. Since no progress could be made, the matter was referred to the Interim Committee for re-examination.

After India and Pakistan referred their dispute over Kashmir to the Security Council, a five-member Kashmir Commission was set up to offer its services to both countries in order to work out a peaceful settlement. While India and Pakistan both agreed to confer with the Commission, there remained several issues which the Security Council was unable to settle. When the question was discussed May 26, the Canadian delegate expressed the view that all remaining points at issue should be referred to the Kashmir Commission to consider "at its discretion." He further suggested that the Commission should be considered as first and foremost a Commission of Good Offices embracing not only the Kashmir dispute but all difficulties between the two countries which had been placed before the Security Council.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission agreed May 17 by a vote of 9 to 2 (the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine in the negative) to suspend indefinitely its attempt to work out some international plan for the control of atomic energy.

When the Commission's Second Report (presented to the Security Council in September 1947) failed to obtain Soviet support, discussions continued on the form and scope of the international control organization which would be required if the proposals approved by the majority of the members were put into effect. A thorough re-examination of the Soviet position was made but it was still felt by the majority that no agreement could be obtained on the basis

of the Soviet proposals. The Commission's third report was presented May 7 and then referred to member governments. It recommended that the majority and minority reports, plus other documents and statements and previous reports, should go to the Security Council and then be passed to the General Assembly which opens in Paris September 21.

Briefly, the Soviet position is that production of atomic bombs should be outlawed and existing bombs destroyed before the Soviet will agree even to discuss the details of a system of control. This would in effect mean unilateral disarmament on the part of the United States and would give no assurance that any other country would not produce bombs in the future. The opinion of all the countries which have served on the Commission (these include Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, The Netherlands and Poland, as well as present members which are the same as the Security Council members) except Poland, the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. is that a system of strict international control should first be put into effect and, when that is working efficiently, atomic weapons should be destroyed. In this way prohibitions against the use or manufacture of atomic bombs would be accompanied by the applications of effective safeguards.

In supporting the resolution that the Atomic Energy Commission suspend operations temporarily - not disband - the Canadian representative, Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, emphasized that failure by the Commission to achieve unanimity should not be taken as acceptance of defeat. The majority of the members were certain that their report provided a technical framework of a system of control which could

work satisfactorily "and which in the end will be accepted and implemented by all nations." Since technological and scientific considerations were now fully worked out, he felt the time had come for full consideration of the international politics of the problem in a wider forum - the General Assembly. He added that the majority report was "a bold challenge to the forces of reaction, of ignorance, and of timidity, to face up to the new conceptions of international organization which recognize the inescapable fact consequent on our entry into the atomic age."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission (on all of which Canada is represented) held their third sessions during May. Col. C.H.L. Sharman, Canadian representative on the Narcotics Commission and retiring Chairman, was unanimously elected a member of the supervisory body of four members, (two appointed by the World Health Organization, one by the Permanent Central Opium Board and one by the Commission). This body examines the estimates of governments for their narcotic requirements.

Reporting on the Commission's work during the last year, Col. Sharman said that the draft of a new narcotics convention (which would bring within its jurisdiction many new synthetic drugs developed during and since the war) had been discussed in the Economic and Social Council and the final draft would be ready for the next session of the General Assembly. During the session reports were heard from members on the steps their governments were taking to control and eliminate trade in narcotic drugs. After the re-

port of the Mexican delegate, the Canadian representative said that much Mexican heroin was finding its way into Canada and Toronto had become a centre for its distribution. He assured Mexico that Canada would co-operate fully in any attempts made to stop the traffic.

Canada's main contribution to the third session of the Population Commission was in the Sub-committee on Migration, which was made up of representatives of Canada, China and the Ukraine. Its report recommended the carrying out of a program of work in the special problems relating to migration under the following headings: the improvement of migration statistics, the effect of migration on the size and structure of the population in the countries of origin and destination, the influence of migration on the size and character of the labour force in both countries, the influence of economic and social factors on migration and the impact of migratory trends on legislation (including controls on migration, restrictions on various kinds of immigration, civil and social rights of immigrants).

The main achievements of the third session of the Statistical Commission, under the chairmanship of Herbert Marshall, Canadian representative, were the adoption of an international standard industrial classification of all economic activities, the starting of a program of international statistical education and training and the establishment of a work program for the immediate and more distant future in the international field. Its report, as well as those of the Narcotics and Population Commissions, will be discussed at the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council which opens in Geneva July 19.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

NEW APPOINTMENTS :

Frederick Martyn Meech has been appointed as an Administrative Officer in the Consular Division. Mr. Meech was born at Windsor, Ontario, in 1915. He received his education in Windsor schools, and was graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a B.A. degree in 1937. In 1938 Mr. Meech joined the staff of the British Consulate in Detroit where he served as Vice Consul until early in 1942. From 1942 until 1944 he served in the British Naval Control Service in various ports in Texas, New Orleans, and Norfolk, Virginia. During this time he also did considerable liaison work with the Royal Navy. Mr. Meech saw service in the Mediterranean theatre and in the United Kingdom. Shortly after being repatriated to Canada in 1946, Mr. Meech was appointed Assistant Trade Officer at the British Consulate General in Chicago. He served in this capacity until he joined the Department of External Affairs.

TRANSFERS:

James Scott Macdonald, one of the most senior Canadian career Foreign Service Officers, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada in Brazil. Mr. Macdonald was born in 1896 in Goldenville, Nova Scotia. He attended public and high school in Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, and served in France and Belgium in the First World War 1916-18. Following demobilization he entered Queen's University and graduated with degrees in Arts and Commerce. Mr. Macdonald entered the Department of External Affairs in 1928 and has served in Paris, Geneva and Washington. He acted as secretary of the Canadian Delegation at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932, and has given special attention to trade and general economic questions. In May 1944, he was appointed Canadian High Commissioner in Newfoundland, being the first career officer to be chosen as head of a Canadian mission. He left to take up his new duties in Rio de Janeiro on May 22nd.

Paul A. Bridle, Foreign Service Officer, has been transferred from the Commonwealth Division to St. John's, Newfoundland, where he will be Acting High Commissioner. Born in Toronto in 1914, Mr. Bridle was educated at Parkdale Collegiate and at the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1937. Before joining the Department, Mr. Bridle was a reporter with The Toronto Daily Star in 1937 and schoolmaster at Upper Canada College, Toronto, from 1937 to 1940. From 1938 to 1939 he was an exchange master at Bedford School, England. During the war, Mr. Bridle served with the R.C.N.V.R.

B.G. Sivertz, Foreign Service Officer, has been sent to San Francisco to make preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Canadian Consulate General in July.

Alfred J. Pick, Foreign Service Officer, has been transferred from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Delhi to the Commonwealth Division. Born in Montreal in 1915, Mr. Pick was educated at McGill University, from which he graduated with a scholarship which enabled him to study in Paris from 1936 to 1937. He later obtained his M.A. in Political Science from McGill. In 1940 he received

his B.C.L. from McGill and was then admitted to the Bar of Quebec. Mr. Pick joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940 and the next year was transferred as Third Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland. In 1943 he was transferred to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Canberra, Australia, and became Second Secretary there. He also served as Acting High Commissioner in South Africa.

Gordon G. Riddell, Foreign Service Officer, has left the Personnel Division for duties as Third Secretary at the Canadian Embassy, Athens, Greece. He joined the Department in October, 1946. Mr. Riddell was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1921. He was educated at Queen's University 1938-1940; Victoria College, University of New Zealand 1940-1941 (B.A.); and the University of Toronto 1945-1946 (M.A.). Mr. Riddell joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1943. He served in Canada until 1945 and overseas from 1945 to 1946.

Alexander Raymond Crepault, Foreign Service Officer, has returned to the Department from leave of absence. Born in Montreal in 1922, he graduated from the University of Montreal with a B.A. degree in 1942 and is now completing his law course at McGill University. During the war, Mr. Crepault served in the R.C.N.V.R.

Frank G. Ballachey, Foreign Service Officer, has been posted from the Information Division to the Canadian Consulate, Shanghai, China, as Third Secretary. Born at High River, Alberta, in 1920, he graduated from the University of California in 1947 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English and Journalism. Mr. Ballachey served in the R.C.A.F. from 1942 to 1945 as a fighter pilot in the European and Middle Eastern theatres. Before completing his university course, Mr. Ballachey was on the editorial staff of *The Albertan* in Calgary, from 1945 to 1946.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

DIPLOMATIC

His Excellency G.B. Holler, Minister of Denmark, left Ottawa May 9 for a two months' visit to Denmark. In his absence Theodor Schultz is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba, resumed charge of the Legation May 11 after a visit to Cuba.

His Excellency Dr. J.H. van Roijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands, resumed charge of the Embassy May 12 after a visit to Western Canada.

The titles of Col. Jack C. Hodgson and Col. Sherwood E. Buckland, Embassy of the United States, were changed from Military Air Attaché and Assistant Military Air Attaché to Air Attaché and Assistant Air Attaché, respectively, May 11.

The Chancery of the Embassy of the Netherlands was moved to 168 Laurier Avenue East (Telephone - 5-7241) May 15. The office of the Commercial Secretary and the office of the Press Attaché will also be located at the above address. The office of the Agricultural Attaché will remain at 8 Range Road (Telephone - 2-4142).

His Excellency Dr. Acyr Paes, Ambassador of Brazil, left for Rio de Janeiro May 18 to attend ceremonies connected with the visit to Brazil of Their Excellencies, the Governor General and the Viscountess Alexander, June 11-17. In his absence Narbal Costa, First Secretary, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Urho Toivola, Minister of Finland, left Ottawa May 24 for a visit to the United States. In his absence F.A. Mustonen, Attaché, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Legation of Czechoslovakia, May 17.

CONSULAR

PROVISIONAL RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Elleard B. Heffern, Vice Consul of the United States at Montreal, May 7.

Orlando de Lara, Consul General of Cuba at Montreal, May 14.

Armando Carles, Honorary Consul General of Panama at Montreal, May 24.

F.A. Mostonen, Attaché, Legation of Finland, Vice Consul of Finland at Ottawa, May 25.

Dudley E. Cyphers, Vice Consul in charge of the Consulate of the United States at Calgary, during the absence of Charles W. Allen, Consul, who is at present on home leave, May 26.

Arthur Erooksbank, Honorary Vice Consul of Sweden at Prince Rupert, B.C., May 31.

Jose Leopold Romero, Vice Consul of the United States at Halifax, May 31.

DEFINITIVE RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Charles H. McLoon, Vice Consul of the United States at Edmonton, May 17.

John P. MacDonald, Vice Consul of the United States at Toronto, May 17.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice Consul of Switzerland at Montreal, May 19.

Albert Wyler, Vice Consul of Switzerland at Ottawa, May 28.

DEPARTURES:

James Macfarland, Vice Consul of the United States at Montreal, May 27.

**VISITS OF COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN
DIGNITARIES AND OFFICIALS**

Camille Gutt, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, visited Ottawa May 27 and was the guest at a dinner given by Hon. Douglas Abbott, M.P., Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of Canada.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

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

Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations - New York - Continuous from June 14, 1946 - Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. (At its 16th meeting on May 17, the Commission decided to submit a report to the Security Council and suspend its activities.)

Interim Committee of the United Nations General Assembly - New York - January 5 and thereafter periodically - L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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

United Nations Security Council (Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948) - New York - January 7 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) - Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

United Nations Commission for Conventional Armament (As a member of the Security Council, Canada began a two-year period of membership on January 1, 1948) - New York - January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and periodically thereafter) - Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations.

United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea - Seoul - January 12 (first meeting in 1948 and continuously thereafter) - G.S. Patterson, Canadian Liaison Mission, Tokyo.

International Telecommunications Union, Provisional Frequency Board - Geneva - January 15 and continuously thereafter - C.J. Acton, Department of Transport.

Economic and Employment Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Third Session) - New York - April 19 to May 6 - J.J. Deutsch and S. Pollock, Department of Finance.

International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea - London - April 23 - J. Leger, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; H.N. Anderson, Capt. J.W. Kerr, A.A. Young and L.E. Coffey, all from Department of Transport. Technical Advisers and Observers: Lt. D.I. Moore, Department of National Defence (Navy); W.R. Gray, Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal; Capt. R.W. McMurray, Managing Director of Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., Montreal; Group Captain V.N. Patriarche, Department of National Defence (Air). (This conference is convened by the Government of the United Kingdom under the authority of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization which will be primarily concerned with the administration of the Convention.)

Statistical Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Third Session) - New York - April 26 to May 7 - H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician; N. Keyfitz, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission on Narcotic Drugs - New York - May 3 to May 14 - Col. C.H.L. Sharman, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Sixth Part of the First Session of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization - Geneva - May 4 - L.D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland; J.G. MacFarlane, Department of Mines and Resources.

Population Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (Third Session) - New York - May 10 - J.T. Marshall, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Facilitation Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization - Geneva - May 19 - P.L. Young, Assistant Deputy Minister of National Revenue (Customs); P.T. Baldwin, Department of Mines and Resources; H. Pearl, Department of the Postmaster General; I. Thomas, Trans-Canada Air Lines. (This conference reviewed the progress made in implementing the facilitation recommendations of ICAO).

FORTHCOMING COMMONWEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AT WHICH CANADA WILL BE REPRESENTED

General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization. (This is a specialized agency of the United Nations) - Geneva - June 1 to June 21 - Brigadier C.S. Booth, Air Transport Board; O.G. Stoner, Department of External Affairs; A/V/M A. Ferrier, Air Transport Board; Stuart Graham, Department of Transport; W/C M. Kennedy, Department of National Defence (Air); A. Rosevear, Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Revision of the Berne-Berlin-Rome Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works - Brussels - June 5 - Dr. Victor Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium. Alternate: W.P.J. O'Meara, K.C., Assistant Under-Secretary of State. Technical Adviser: Dean V.C. MacDonald, Dalhousie University. (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.)

Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (105th Session) - San Francisco - June 12. (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. (This Conference has been held annually since 1919 in accordance with Article 13 of the Treaty of Versailles. The Canadian delegation will consist of representatives of the Government, of employers and of employees.)

General Assembly of the World Health Organization - Geneva - June 24. (This will be the first session of the World Health Assembly, which previously has met as an interim commission.)

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.)

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

International Congress on Mental Health - London - August 11 to August 21 - Dr. C.G. Stogdill, Chief, Mental Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare. (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. (This outlines the general policy for the International Meteorological Organization. The I.M.O., founded in 1880, will ultimately be replaced by the World Meteorological Organization when it comes into legal existence.) Dr. Andrew Thomson, Controller of Meteorological Services, Department of Transport.

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - Geneva - August 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. (This is a conference of experts. Canadian government experts will probably attend. This organization receives a formal grant from UNESCO.) Dr. Andrew Thomson, Controller of Meteorological Services, Department of Transport.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BY CANADA

France

Agreement concerning the Restoration of Industrial Property Rights affected by World War II. Signed at Ottawa, May 5, 1948.

Venezuela

Exchange of Notes renewing the Commercial Modus Vivendi of March 26, 1941, as amended June 13, 1947. Signed at Caracas, May 5, 1948.

PUBLICATIONS ON SUBJECTS RELATED TO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Available from the King's Printer, Ottawa.)

"Canada at the United Nations 1947". Report on the Second Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held in New York (September 16 - November 29, 1947). Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada. Conference Series 1947, No.1.

Treaty Series, 1947, No. 28. Exchange of Notes between Canada and France constituting an Agreement concerning the Application of the French National Solidarity Tax to Canadian Nationals and Corporations. Signed at Paris, May 15 and September 8, 1947. (Bilingual edition).

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

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ON
SUBJECTS RELATED TO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

(as reported in Hansard)

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT:

Possible reduction on postage of food parcels sent overseas from Canada, reply by Postmaster General to question. (May 5, p.3628.)

Progress made by Trans-Canada Air Lines in implementing the Canadian-Australian agreement respecting air service from Canada to Australia, reply by Minister of Reconstruction and Supply to question. (May 6, p. 3653.)

Government policy on Canadian air service to Australia, reply by Minister of Reconstruction and Supply to question. (May 10, p.3803.)

Government policy for air services across international boundary lines and outside Canada, reply by Minister of Transport to question. (May 14, p. 3942.)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Canada's position with regard to external affairs, debate. (May 3, p. 3535) and (May 4, p. 3577).

Carrying into effect of treaties between Canada and Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland, resolution by Secretary of State for External Affairs that the House go into committee agreed to. (May 5, p. 3628.) Also reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 14, p. 3945.)

Approval of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington on December 2, 1946, motion by Minister of Fisheries for Secretary of State for External Affairs agreed to on division. (May 10, p. 3798.)

Press and radio reports as to discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 11, p. 3811.)

Appointment of Canadian Ambassador to Moscow, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 11, p. 3858.)

Possible meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers at London in July, reply by Prime Minister to question. (May 31, p. 4552.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE:

Press report on budget figures on foreign exchange position, statement by Minister of Finance. (May 19, p. 4159.)

GREECE:

Protest against mass executions in Greece, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 6, p. 3653.)

IMMIGRATION:

Permission for German nationals who have relatives in Canada to enter this country, reply by Acting Minister of Mines and Resources to question. (May 11, p. 3812.)

Shortage of ships for passenger transport from United Kingdom to Canada, reply by Acting Minister of Mines and Resources to question. (May 18, p. 4032.)

Chinese immigration, reply to question. (May 20, p. 4187.)

Displaced persons, refugees and British immigrants, discussion, (May 31, p. 4567.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:

Relaxation of regulations regarding export permits for the International Trade Fair at Toronto in May, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (May 3, p. 3535.)

Subsidy on importation of scrap steel, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (May 4, p. 3576.)

Value of Canadian fish exports in 1938 and 1947, reply to question. (May 5, p. 3627.)

Efforts being made to promote the sale abroad of Canadian fish, reply to question. (May 10, p. 3757.)

Requests for permits to import cigars from Cuba since November 17, 1947, reply to question. (May 10, p. 3757.)

Arrangements for shipment of Canadian-owned combines to the United States, reply by Minister of National Revenue to question. (May 10, p. 3760.)

Exports of books, reply to question. (May 11, p. 3857.)

Press reports of importation of oleomargarine into Canada, reply by Minister of National Revenue to question. (May 14, p. 3942.)

Report of Canadian Exporters Association of decline of sales in British Empire markets, reply by Minister of Trade and Commerce to question. (May 18, p. 4031.)

Prohibition of export of fish livers, reply by Minister of Fisheries to question. (May 19, p. 4161.)

Imports of dried peaches and canned fruits and brazil nuts from the United States, return tabled to question. (May 20, p. 4187.)

Pounds of nails imported from the United States during 1947-1948, reply to question. (May 26, p. 4390.)

NATIONAL FILM BOARD:

Colour printing by National Film Board in the United States, reply to question. (May 5, p. 3627.)

NATIONAL DEFENCE:

Applications for service in Canadian Army from members of the Indian Army, reply to question. (May 3, p. 3530).

Dates of demobilization after second World War, reply to question. (May 3, p. 3530).

Search and rescue services of the Department of National Defence, reply to question. (May 3, p. 3530.)

Enlistments in each branch of the Canadian armed services during 1947, reply to question. (May 13, p. 3881.)

Courses in the science of war in Canada, reply by Minister of National Defence to question. (May 17, p. 3980.)

Courses in the science of peace in Canada, reply to question tabled. (May 17, p. 3981.)

Action taken to search out Japanese mines reported floating near west coast of Vancouver Island, reply by Minister of National Defence to question. (May 18, p. 4031.)

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Disposition of United States bases in Newfoundland if people of Newfoundland decide for confederation with Canada, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 20, p. 4189.)

PALESTINE:

Protection of British nationals in Palestine on termination of United Kingdom mandate May 14, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 14, p. 3941.)

Possible Canadian support of United States plea to United Nations Security Council for a declaration that the present situation in Palestine is a threat to and breach of the peace, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 24, p. 4293.)

Report of shooting of British citizens taken prisoner by the Jews in Palestine, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 24, p. 4294.)

Possible recognition of State of Israel, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 17, p. 3981.) Also (May 26, p. 4394.)

Palestine threat to world peace, discussion. (May 31, p. 4579.)

TRADE - TARIFFS:

Bill Number 229 to amend the Customs Act, moved by Minister of National Revenue "to give effect to undertakings embodied in the general agreement on tariffs and trade". (May 4, p. 3575.)

Possible new trade treaty to reduce tariffs between Canada and the United States apart from Geneva or Havana agreements, reply by Minister of Finance to question. (May 6, p. 3653.)

Canadian International Trade Fair, statements. (May 31, p. 4547.)

UNITED STATES:

Arrangements for visit to Canada of the United States Secretary of Defence, reply by Minister of National Defence to question. (May 3, p. 3533.)

Attendance of United States consul general at Toronto at Ontario Municipal Board meeting at Toronto, April 29, reply by Secretary of State for External Affairs to question. (May 7, p. 3701).

**PRESS RELEASES OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

Appointment of Canadian delegation to ICAO Assembly in Geneva. (May 3, No. 37.)

Agreement on patent problems signed by France and Canada. (May 5, No. 38.)

Canada-United States agreement on shellfish shipping industry. (May 5, No. 39.)

Appointment of James Scott Macdonald as Ambassador in Brazil. (May 10, No. 40.)

Appointment of National Group for Canada for nominating candidates to International Court. (May 18, No. 41.)

Text of Prime Minister's message to Chiang Kai-Shek on his inauguration as President. (May 19, No. 42.)

Text of Prime Minister's message to the new President of Italy. (May 20, No. 43.)

**SPEECHES ON SUBJECTS RELATED
TO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

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

United States and Canada -- A Pattern for Economic Co-operation. The Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance. Missouri Bankers Association. St. Louis, Missouri, May 4, 1948.

The New Importance of the Canadian Arctic. Hume Wrong, Canadian Ambassador to the United States. Dinner of the Arctic Institute of North America. New York, May 7, 1948.

The International Control of Atomic Energy. Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations. United Nations Association. Ottawa, May 10, 1948.

Canada and the European Recovery Programme. The Right Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Montreal Rotary Club. May 11, 1948.

Education for Citizenship. L.B. Pearson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Special Convocation of McMaster University. Hamilton, Ontario, May 15, 1948.

The United Nations - Its Structure, Its Defects and Its Accomplishments. G. Ignatieff, member of Canada's delegation to United Nations, New York. The Quebec Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, Montreal. May 21, 1948.

The "Unknown" Customer. Donald Gordon, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada. Annual Convention of Advertising and Sales Clubs of Canada and the United States, Cleveland. May 22, 1948.

The First Canadian International Trade Fair. The Hon. James A. Mackinnon, Minister of Fisheries. Toronto. May 29, 1948.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA

Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Right Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, P.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Assistant

W.E. Harris, M.P.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

L.B. Pearson

OFFICES ABROAD

Argentina - Buenos Aires.

(Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre, 478)
Ambassador - W.F. Chipman, K.C.

Australia - Canberra

(High Commissioner's Office, State Circle)
High Commissioner - K.A. Greene, O.B.E.

Belgium - Brussels

(Canadian Embassy, 46, Rue Montoyer)
Ambassador - Victor Doré, C.M.G.

Brazil - Rio de Janeiro

(Canadian Embassy, Avenida President Wilson,
165, Seventh Floor)
Ambassador - J.S. Macdonald

Sao Paulo

(Canadian Consulate, Rua 7 d'Abril 252)
Consul - J.C. Depocas

Chile - Santiago

(Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South
America Building)
Ambassador - C.F. Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.

China - Nanking

(Canadian Embassy, No.3 Ping Tsang Hsiang)
Ambassador - Hon. T.C. Davis, K.C.

Shanghai

(Canadian Consulate, 27 The Bund)
Commercial Counsellor - Col. L.M. Cosgrave,
D.S.O.

Cuba - Havana

(Canadian Legation, Avenida de Las Misiones
No. 17) Minister - C.P. Hébert

Czechoslovakia - Prague

(Canadian Legation, Krakowska 22, Prague 2)
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. - R.M. Macdonnell

Denmark - Copenhagen

(Canadian Legation, Osterbrogade 26)
Minister - H. Laureys

France - Paris

(Canadian Embassy, 72 Avenue Foch)
Ambassador - Maj. Gen. G.P. Vanier,
D.S.O. M.C.

- Greece - Athens*
(Canadian Embassy, 31 Queen Sofia Blvd.)
Ambassador - Maj. Gen. The Hon. L.R. LaFlèche,
D.S.O.
- India - New Delhi*
(High Commissioner's Office, Hotel Imperial)
High Commissioner - J.D. Kearney, K.C.
- Ireland - Dublin*
(High Commissioner's Office, 92 Merrian
Square West) High Commissioner - Hon. W.F.A.
Turgeon, K.C.
- Italy - Rome*
(Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante
15-17) Ambassador - J. Désy, K.C.
- Luxembourg*
c/o Canadian Embassy, 46 Rue Montoyer,
Brussels, Belgium)
Minister - Victor Doré, C.M.G.
- Mexico - Mexico City*
(Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional,
Paseo de la Reforma, No. 1)
Ambassador - S.D. Pierce, O.B.E.
- Netherlands - The Hague*
(Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1A)
Ambassador - P. Dupuy, C.M.G.
- Newfoundland - St. John's*
(High Commissioner's Office, Circular Road)
Acting High Commissioner - P.A. Bridle
- New Zealand - Wellington*
(High Commissioner's Office, Government Life
Insurance Building, Customs Quay)
High Commissioner - A. Rive
- Norway - Oslo*
(Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass,
5) Minister - E.J. Garland
- Peru - Lima*
(Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza San Martin)
Ambassador - J.A. Strong
- Poland - Warsaw*
(Canadian Legation, Hotel Bristol)
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. - K.P. Kirkwood
- Portugal - Lisbon*
(Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo
Fonseca, 103-40)
Acting Consul General - L.S. Glass
- Sweden - Stockholm*
(Canadian Legation, Strandvägen - 7-C)
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., F.H. Palmer
- Switzerland - Berne*
(Canadian Legation Thumstrasse 95 Berne)
Minister - L.D. Wilgress
- Turkey - Ankara*
(Canadian Embassy)
Ambassador - Maj. Gen. V.W. Odlum, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Union of South Africa - Pretoria*
(High Commissioner's Office, Barclay's Bank
Building, 206 Church Street, West)
High Commissioner - E.D. McGreer
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Moscow*
(Canadian Embassy, 23 Starokonyushny Pereulok)
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., - J.W. Holmes
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland - London*
(High Commissioner's Office, Canada House,
Trafalgar Square)
High Commissioner - N.A. Robertson
- United States - Washington*
(Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave.,
N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)
Ambassador - H.H. Wrong
- New York*
(Canadian Consulate General)
620 Fifth Ave.,)
Consul General - H.D. Scully
- Chicago, Ill.*
(Canadian Consulate General)
Consul General - E. Turcotte
- Detroit, Michigan*
(Canadian Consulate)
Consul - J.J. Hurley
- Portland - Maine*
(Canadian Vice-Consulate, Office 503,
120 Exchange Street)
Honorary Vice-Consul - A. Lafleur
- Venezuela - Caracas*
(Canadian Consulate General, No. 805 Edificio
America, Esquina Veroes)
Acting Consul General - C.S. Bissett
- Yugoslavia - Belgrade*
(Canadian Legation)
Minister - E. Vaillancourt

SPECIAL MISSIONS ABROAD

- Germany - Berlin*
(Canadian Military Mission, via British Army
Post Office E.560 B.A.O.R.2)
Head of Mission - Lt. Gen. Maurice Pope,
C.B., M.C.
- Japan - Tokyo*
(Canadian Liaison Mission, 16 Omote-Machi,
3 Chome, Akaska-Ku)
Head of Mission - E. H. Norman
- Canadian Delegation to the United Nations -
New York City, N.Y. (Rm. 3320, 630 Fifth Ave.)*
Gen. the Hon. A.G.L. McNaughton, C.H., C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Canadian Representative on the
Korean Commission*
G.S. Patterson

European Transmissions

CBC INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Greenwich Mean Time	Sundays	Monday	Tuesdays	Wednesdays	Thursdays	Fridays	Saturdays
1300-1315		Opening Announcements	Opening Announcements	Opening Announcements	Opening Announcements	Opening Announcements	Opening Announcements
1315-1330		Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.
1330-1345		" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1345-1400		Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.	Commentaries from U.N.
1400-1415	Opening Announcements						
1415-1430	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.
1430-1445	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1445-1500	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1500-1515	Kanada till Sverige	Dames Programma	Hier Spricht Kanada	Voor de Nederlandse Jeugd	Kanada till Sverige	Hier Spricht Kanada	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.
1515-1530	News & Canada at U.N.	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview
1530-1545	Folk Songs	Holidays at Home	Canadians	Prairie Schooner	Women in the New World	Symphonette	Children's Program
1600-1615	Women in the New World	Neighborhood News	Cross Section	" " "	Speaker of the Week	" " "	Let's Listen to Music
1615-1630	Canadians at Work	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	" " "
1630-1645	" " "	Music of the Moderns	Afternoon Recital *	Canadian Commentary	Cross Section	Holidays at Home	Sports Report
1645-1700	Organ Music	I Cover the Waterfront*	I Cover the Waterfront*	Barlows of Beaver Street	Folk Songs	Bristowe Group *	Sports Report
1700-1715	Canada Roep Nederland	Canada Roep Nederland	Canada Roep Nederland	Canada Roep Nederland	Canada Roep Nederland	Canada Roep Nederland	Canada Roep Nederland
1715-1730	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1730-1745	Actualités Canadiennes	Musique Classique	Musique Classique	Musique Classique	Musique Classique	Musique Classique	Suite Marine
1745-1800	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada
1800-1815	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1815-1830	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.
1830-1845	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1845-1900	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark	1900 Kanada till Sverige 1920 Hello Norge 1940 Hello Danmark
1900-1915	Hier Spricht Kanada	Hier Spricht Kanada	Hier Spricht Kanada	Hier Spricht Kanada	Hier Spricht Kanada	Hier Spricht Kanada	Hier Spricht Kanada
1915-1930	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1930-1945	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada	La Voix du Canada
1945-2000	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
2000-2015	News & Canada at U.N.	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview
2015-2030	The Lively Arts	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Prairie Schooner
2030-2045	Concert Hall	Sports Week	Arrangements by Cable *	Two for the Show *	Concert from Canada *	Canadians at Work	" " "
2045-2100	" " "	Barlows of Beaver Street	" " "	Canadian Commentary	" " "	" " "	The Lively Arts
2100-2115	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.
2115-2130	News & Canada at U.N.	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview	News & Program Preview
2130-2145	The Lively Arts	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Canadian Chronicle	Prairie Schooner
2145-2200	Concert Hall	Sports Week	Arrangements by Cable *	Two for the Show *	Concert from Canada *	Canadians at Work	" " "
2200-2215	" " "	Barlows of Beaver Street	" " "	Canadian Commentary	" " "	" " "	The Lively Arts
2215-2230	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.	Kanada volé Ceskoslov.

CKCX 15.19 megacycles 19.75 meters
CKNC 17.82 megacycles 16.84 meters
CKCS 15.32 megacycles 19.58 meters



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
BULLETIN

1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FOR EASTERN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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