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RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITIONS TO BE HELD
IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

The Department of External Affairs announced today that it is sponsoring a retrospective exhibition of the paintings of James Wilson Morrice to be opened at the Holburne Museum in Bath, England, today by the Honourable Lester B. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson. The exhibition is made up of 45 paintings by the celebrated Montreal artist and will subsequently be shown at the Wildenstein Gallery in London from July 4 to 31.

This major exhibition, assembled by the National Gallery of Canada, will also be shown in France in the autumn under the Canada-France Cultural Exchange Programme. The official opening of the exhibition is planned for September 15 at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Bordeaux. It will mark the first showing of Morrice's paintings in France since the one held at the Musée du Jeu de Paume in Paris in 1927. The collection will also be shown in Paris at the Durand-Ruel Gallery from October 9 to 31.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN IN OTTAWA ON MAY 29, 1968 BY THE
HONOURABLE MITCHEL SHARP - SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharp will make a short introductory statement. He will answer questions after.

MR. SHARP: Thank you, Mr. Hull. As you know, the Prime Minister issued a policy statement this morning on Canada and the world and he asked me if I would come here today to answer any questions you might have on this paper and on the statements contained in it, in my capacity as the Secretary of State for External Affairs. As you probably know, in these matters the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs have some joint responsibilities. So both of us often have to speak on these subjects.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, the paper proposes a comprehensive review and it also makes a number of policy statements which seems to me narrow the scope of the review from the start. You have got a number of assumptions which direct the shape of the review.

MR. SHARP: The main assumption that underlines the statement, and that underlines the nature of the review, is the statement of page 2 of the text that a re-assessment has become necessary not because of the inadequacies of the past but because of the changing nature of Canada and of the world around us. And most of the comments in this paper that give the reasons for the review are related to the changing nature of the world situations to which we must respond. There are no -- as far as I know -- decisions reached or any conclusions. We are not prejudging the review. However, if we did not have reasons for making one, of course it would not be announced.

THE PRESS: You say you are going to recognize Red China when it is possible.

MR. SHARP: That is right. That, of course, has been government policy for some time. This is an indication that we intend to pursue this matter very seriously.

THE PRESS: On this -- precisely -- the Prime Minister in his book said that anyone who suggests the two China policy would show a profound ignorance of the Chinese mentality. I would like to ask you whether you know of any country which already

as dual relations both with Red China and Taiwan and whether the Government intends to follow the course followed by General de Gaulle when he recognized Red China at the price of breaking off relations with Taiwan?

MR. SHARP: As I recall the circumstances that surrounded the recognition by France of Communist China, the Republic of China Government on Formosa withdrew its representation.

THE PRESS: Do you intend to pursue that -- ?

MR. SHARP: We intend to have negotiations with the People's Republic Government of China designed to bring about recognition of that government. We also have to recognize that there is a government on Formosa and I would not call it a two China policy; I would think there would be one China and the Government of Formosa.

THE PRESS: Sir, we would be recognizing Red China by sacrificing the Formosan -- the Taiwan regime recognition here? If it comes to priorities is it Red China first?

MR. SHARP: If we followed this policy, we would not be recognizing the Government of Formosa as the government of China. To that extent of course we would be sacrificing that particular claim of the Government of Formosa: that it is the legal government of the whole of the Chinese mainland as well as Formosa. But our aim is to recognize what is de facto - the government of mainland China.

THE PRESS: To come back to my original -- one of the questions I put to you. Do you know of any government which has dual diplomatic relations, both with Red China and Taiwan?

MR. SHARP: No, I do not. But, of course, the world is changing and it is not out of the question at all that that sort of a situation should emerge. Indeed, if you have been following developments in the United States there are some indications of a movement in this direction.

THE PRESS: Have you in fact started discussions with the People's Republic on this question?

MR. SHARP: No, but we are beginning our examination with our own embassies around the world on the question and investigating the best way of proceeding.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, supposing that Taiwan should withdraw its own representatives here, would this in any way condition what action you might take in so far as there was some success with the Red Chinese negotiations?

MR. SHARP: I cannot answer a hypothetical question like that. I do not expect that the regime in Taiwan will withdraw their representation in Canada now, not because we are exploring this possibility of recognizing the People's Republic Government as the government of mainland China.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, what criteria do you or the Prime Minister use for determining whether a government represents the nation it governs?

MR. SHARP: This is a matter of fact and no one I think has challenged the fact that the People's Republic government in Peking is effectively in control of the mainland of China.

THE PRESS: Is it not true, then, by the same token that, for example, the Ian Smith government in Rhodesia governs effectively over Rhodesia?

MR. SHARP: Yes, but the Rhodesian government is now subject to condemnation in the United Nations.

THE PRESS: The Chinese government in Peking is still under U.N. condemnation for aggression in Korea. The resolution of the United Nations has never been rescinded.

MR. SHARP: Yes, but the question of whether the People's Republic of China government is in control of the mainland is not in question and, as I said, we are going to negotiate to see if we can bring about a recognition of that government because we believe that the fact that there is a gap between China and the rest of the world is a serious threat to peace. We are not suggesting that we approve the government of mainland China any more than we approve the actions of many governments that we recognize. But we believe we should recognize the existence of the fact.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, we have recognized the Nationalist Government of China for a number of years and since 1962 we have been running a trade deficit with them. Why have we not had an ambassador in Taiwan?

MR. SHARP: Well, there are many countries that we recognize in which we do have ambassadors and representation.

THE PRESS: If I could be allowed a last question. To summarize, I think that the government is ready to sacrifice, if need be, Taiwan relations if it gets recognition and acceptance of Canadian representation in Peking.

MR. SHARP: I have not made that statement.

THE PRESS: No, I am asking whether you know -- that is an eventuality on account of what happened elsewhere in the world.

MR. SHARP: Well, that may be your view. I am not expressing that view. I hope that we can bring about a situation in which the existence of a separate government in Taiwan is recognized and that we can, at the same time, recognize that the People's Republic Government in Peking is effectively in control of the mainland area.

THE PRESS: But given a choice would you recognize Red China first?

MR. SHARP: I said we are going to negotiate to try to effect this change. That is all I have to say at the present time.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, in the statement it lists the things that have influenced our past policy as being principally the Commonwealth, the United Nations, NATO and international aid. In the balance of the statement it seems to me that the United Nations and international aid are not going to be a serious part of the reassessment we are going to continue or expand. That leaves the Commonwealth and NATO presumably as the principal subjects for reconsideration. I was going to ask if you can conceive that in this review we would withdraw from both the Commonwealth and NATO and strike off in some other direction? The Commonwealth seems scarcely to be mentioned at all. Are you writing it down as a factor in Canadian involvement?

MR. SHARP: No, we are not. The role of the Commonwealth in the world, of course, has been changing very greatly in recent years. We still value our association with the Commonwealth countries and we have no intention of changing that. Indeed, we would expect that it will be considered by the Government, if we are elected after June 25, as being an instrument for promoting peaceful relations in the world,

particularly because it does represent the various races of the world. It gives us a place where we can sit down and discuss problems in an environment that is not matched anywhere else.

THE PRESS: Could I ask a question about that. The British seem to be writing it down. I wonder if you foresee that we might step in and fill a lot of the vacuum that they seem to be prepared to leave in the Commonwealth field?

MR. SHARP: No, I would think that the nature of the Commonwealth itself is changing; this is another aspect of this changing world. Even in a few years the nature of the Commonwealth has changed, and I expect it will go on changing. We look upon it as a place where there can be useful discussions of world problems. This has proved to be the case and as long as it continues to be a useful forum of this kind, we will support it. I do not think it would be reasonable for Canada to replace the United Kingdom which, after all, was the country that once had all these independent states as colonies. I do not think that we should replace the position of the United Kingdom. I still think, however, that we can retain a useful part; indeed, from time to time take very useful initiatives, just as Mr. Pearson did in using the Commonwealth for the promotion of world peace and prosperity. I would expect that we will continue to do that. But there are limitations, of course, in the Commonwealth.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, in connection with the Commonwealth, what do you see as the future of Commonwealth preferences tariff-wise? Do you see any changes there?

MR. SHARP: No, I would not think so. The Commonwealth preferences have gradually been whittled away by international trade negotiations over the years and I see no likelihood of any reversal. Indeed, a reversal would be contrary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which, as you know, has a rule that there shall be no increases in preferences. So, inevitably trade preferences within the Commonwealth or in other areas of the world are being whittled away.

THE PRESS: I was thinking really of free entry between this country and Britain, and I know that there is a feeling, perhaps, in Britain with regard to extensive use now of soft wheat and whether Canada would feel that her wheat markets

might be restricted in future, whether there might be, in that context, some idea of having a further look at Commonwealth preferences.

MR. SHARP: Well, I am unaware of that.

THE PRESS: Sir, on page 6 you say that we have to take greater account of the ties which bind us to the Caribbean and Latin America and explore new avenues of increasing political and economic relations. This will be interpreted in Latin America that we are moving closer to joining the OAS. Is this, in fact, a more definite statement of that policy?

MR. SHARP: Well, perhaps I could say that the Canadian Government is continuing to look at membership in the OAS. It is not, however, a first priority. We believe that ties with Latin America should be strengthened and we do not think the first step in strengthening those ties is to join the OAS. That matter is not first on our list of priorities in our relations with Latin America, but it is not excluded. We believe, however, that Canadian public opinion should be better prepared and that there should be, actually, greater contacts between this country and Latin America before we move into the OAS, if we do.

THE PRESS: Well, Latin American nations do feel that is the best way, sir -- the first step is to join the OAS.

MR. SHARP: No, I deny that. There are some of them who would consider that there are other even more useful things to do.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, in the paragraph dealing with relations with the United States you say: 'We have to sort out the dilemmas ... posed by the complex relationship between the two countries'. What are your plans for doing that sorting out? You say you are sending a mission to Latin America. Are there any visits or missions planned to Washington?

MR. SHARP: They go frequently. I expect that our relations with the United States will continue to grow and develop in complexity as well as in closeness.

THE PRESS: Sir, I have a question in relation to the Americans. Three areas of the review, NORAD NATO in recognition of Red China touch on aspects of American foreign policy. I wonder if you have had any hint of some kind of opposition from American authorities, or whether you have had any contact and let them know about these developments?

MR. SHARP: Yes, I took the opportunity when I met Dean Rusk in Washington, shortly after my appointment, on my visit to New York, to acquaint him with our plans to review these matters and quite explicitly so that there would be no misunderstanding, and I think the United States Government understands why we are doing it, and they naturally want to know what it is all about because our joint interests are very much involved, but we have never hesitated to let the Americans know what we have in mind.

THE PRESS: Mr. Sharp, is the Canadian Government resisting the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference which would deal with Rhodesia, and if so, why?

MR. SHARP: No, we are not. We are quite happy to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting which is being talked about for the fall. We were asked whether we would like to have the meetings here and after discussing it, the Prime Minister and I both agreed, that because of the peculiar circumstances of holding a meeting so shortly after either this Government is returned, or there is a new government, we would not be able to do justice to such a conference or make the necessary preparations. So, we informed the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, Mr. Arnold Smith, that we thought that it would be better if the meeting could be held elsewhere on this occasion.

THE PRESS: Were the overtures from the Commonwealth Secretary as such?

MR. SHARP: He asked us whether we would like to. He did not press us, he just asked us whether we would like to have the meeting here in Canada and I gather that some members of the Commonwealth would be in favour, not all, but some.

The Press: Will the Secretary of State for External Affairs be the Minister to head this mission to Latin America?

Mr. Sharp: No, I find that it is supposed to be some other Minister, I regret to say, though I am hoping I might go. I think I am going to be too busy at that time.

I expect that it will be other Ministers rather than the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Press: What will be the purpose of this mission?

Mr. Sharp: The purpose of this mission will be to promote relations not only in trade but in cultural affairs and political affairs. This would be a broadly based mission that would be concerned about all aspects of our relationship.

The Press: Could you tell us in which French speaking countries the Government intends to establish five new missions?

Mr. Sharp: I regret that I cannot — I would like to assure you that the five exist, but it is part of the courtesy of international affairs that you should always have an agreement with the government concerned before you announce the missions that you are appointing.

The Press: Is it in Africa?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, some of the Missions we are talking about are in Africa.

The Press: As a supplementary, Mr. Sharp, I think that Mr. Benson indicated in December that we were not to open two new missions in French speaking Africa on account of economy, and this statement says by 1969. I would like to know whether it will be during this current fiscal year or whether it will be late '69 or even '70?

Mr. Sharp: No, it is our intention to appoint them by '69 and they are included within the projections of expenditures that have been approved by the Treasury Board.

The Press: The next fiscal year?

Mr. Sharp: I am not quite sure when they will be that is why I said by 1969.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, could you tell us how large a mission you envisage for the Latin American tour and possibly indicate which Ministers it might be?

Mr. Sharp: No I am not in a position to say that. It will be a representative mission and we will attach considerable importance to it. It will be headed by Ministers I can assure you.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, I'm trying to get at the active areas of this review. Your statements on a number of areas, notably OAS and the Commonwealth and our relations with the United States and presumably on NATO sound very much like the statements of your predecessor although more crisply stated. That seems to leave the new initiative towards communist China and the expansion of relations with French speaking countries of Africa as the active areas. Is that right? Is that going to be the area of concentration for the review?

Mr. Sharp: No. The most active area of this review is our relations with Europe.

The Press: Well, what's new?

Mr. Sharp: Well that is where we are considering the posture of our foreign policy in particular. It is in our relations with Europe and of course that reacts on a great many other parts of the world.

The Press: Do you include Russia in Europe....?

Mr. Sharp: No, I am talking here about Western Europe. We believe that we should be looking very carefully at our bilateral arrangements with Western Europe because we have first of all many people in this country who very close links with those countries. We believe we can cultivate closer relationships to our mutual advantage. We are looking at NATO in this context. We are looking at NORAD in the context of NATO. We are looking at our relations with Latin America in relation to the United States too.

The Press: Do you include Great Britain in Western Europe in this context?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, there are not any urgent needs I do not think to change anything about our relations with Britain, but we are thinking mostly about Continental Europe where we believe that we should be cultivating much more extensively our relations with those countries because we have many opportunities for expanding very useful contacts in the political, and the cultural and the trade areas. The main thrust of our review will be towards our relations with Europe.

The Press: On this question of bilateral relations - I gather that the emphasis is going to be now more on bilateral arrangements rather than anything collective?

Mr. Sharp: Well, shall I put it this way that we will be looking particularly at our bilateral relationships. We have relations through NATO and we have relations through the United Nations. These continue to be important parts of our relationships, but we do not believe that we have been devoting enough time to the cultivation of our bilateral relations with many countries.

The Press: Is that in all fields, Mr. Sharp, political, economic and cultural?

Mr. Sharp: Yes. It reflects too in the shifting of our balance towards the Francophone countries. It is another aspect of this change which relates particularly of course to Africa where you have many of the new emerging Francophone countries.

The Press: European countries as well?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, our relationships in Eastern Europe are part of our general review of our posture with respect to the relations between the communist world and the free world. The possibilities of détente, the question of the mutual de-escalation of forces and so on. Of course these matters are subject to constant study and therefore the difference between the day to day problems and the fundamental review must be kept in mind.

The Press: Is the fundamental review going to be done in Ottawa in a university sense?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, there is one aspect of this review that I think is worth emphasizing and that is it is not just an internal review by the civil servants within the Department. They will be a vital part; they will provide the continuity and their contribution to this is absolutely vital. But the review will be a review at the Government level, I hope at the Parliamentary level and I hope that the public will be brought in to participate because the object of

the review is not only to adjust our policy to the changing conditions but to promote greater public understanding of the reasons for these policies.

The Press: Is France at the head of the list of the Continental European countries with which you want to establish closer bilateral ties? It seems to have wandered outside the fold somewhat. Is Canada in a unique position to bring it back into the community?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, I believe that our relations with France are a central part of our relations with Continental Europe and our relations with France will certainly be subject to study to see how best we can promote good relations between our two countries and also to promote our common interests in the Francophone.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, the policy statement makes reference to substantial increases in financial aid to the Francophone. Is the intention here just to overwhelm the initiatives that the Quebec Government might take in the same regard?

Mr. Sharp: No, I doubt very much whether Quebec will take overwhelming initiatives in spending money in the Francophone.

The Press: Well, then, money aside then, the other areas?

Mr. Sharp: No. We are very happy to see Quebec promoting on behalf of the people of Quebec the relationships with other French-speaking countries. We have never objected to this. But we believe, as a federal government, as the Government of Canada, which is a bilingual country, that we have a responsibility for promoting good relations with other French-speaking countries of the world as well as with other countries that speak English or other countries from which many of our peoples come. We consider this a part of a general responsibility and we can quite understand that Quebec itself may wish to promote good relations and promote the interests of French-speaking peoples around the world. We have no objection to that, and never have had any objection.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, can you tell me whether you have had any tentative target date for the completion of this over-all review?

Mr. Sharp: I do not expect that there will be a single document emerging. We will have target dates for various aspects of the review and the results will appear from time to time as we proceed and the questions that may be referred for public discussion will appear from time to time too. No, we are trying to produce a new book that says, 'This is Canadian foreign policy', but we are dealing with our practical aspects of our relationships.

The Press: Monsieur Sharp, je vais vous poser une question en français, si vous n'avez pas d'objection. Vous dites en page 9, c'est-à-dire le texte en page 9, le texte français dit que vous voulez projeter dans nos relations extérieures la diversité culturelle et le bilinguisme du Canada aussi fidèlement que possible. Je voudrais vous demander si cela veut dire que cela ira aussi loin de faire en sorte que vous appreniez à parler le français, comme secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures?

M. Sharp: J'ai l'intention de parler français toujours quand je parle avec mon ami.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, on Page 10 it says that 'we have set up a special task force'. Could you not therefore tell us who is the head of the task force or who constitutes the task force?

Mr. Sharp: No, I am not in a position to do that. We have some people in mind but insofar as the internal aspect of the review is concerned I do not expect that I will be announcing who the particular officials are, although I may if there is some particular reason. I believe that as far as the internal review is concerned this is a matter for internal administration. I am very concerned, of course, when we get into the more public aspects of it to have distinguished experts associated in due course with our review.

The Press: How do you assess the ferment in France? Would not a political upset in France throw the whole review out of kilter?

Mr. Sharp: Well, I regard the ferment in France as very serious and I do not think there is anyone in the world who could take any satisfaction out of the troubles that that country is going through. I am hopeful that they will be able to solve them quickly. When a great powerful nation like France is going through difficulties like this, the whole world suffers.

The Press: Mr. Sharp in your European review you say you are going to emphasize improvement of relations with France. Since General De Gaulle's contribution in Quebec last summer, can you recall anything France has done to improve relations with Canada?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, I can think of some things. Certainly, I think that there have been many instances of co-operation between Canada and France in many fields and I do not think the picture is all black at all. I hope that relations between Canada and France will be better, but there have been several useful things that have been done recently between our two governments in many fields - in scientific fields, in commercial fields and cultural fields - things that have promoted good relations between our two countries.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, with reference to the International Institute. Is that the Pearson proposal for an international development centre at Expo?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, except that it is not at Expo. We have been considering this for some time and decided that we should now announce this as a matter of Government policy. We have become more and more convinced that an institution like this would receive widespread support around the world. Moreover, it would help in applying developmental aid more effectively in many parts of the world. This would be considered as part of our External Aid programme. It would be financed out of our External Aid programme as part of it.

The Press: I have a supplementary to that. Implicit in the announcement that you are considering the creation of the International Development Centre, there is the suggestion that the OECD - the aid committee or whatever it is - have they already been consulted, because it will have to more than just the Canadians.

Mr. Sharp: Yes, we have discussed that -- I have not personally, but my officials have discussed this in various places in the world and this has been very well received. But we would look upon it as a Canadian contribution to external aid. We would take responsibility for promoting the idea.

The Press: Then it would under the aegis of something like OECD --

Mr. Sharp: I could be. We have not decided exactly under whose aegis it would be, but as I say this would be one of our contributions to international aid and development.

The Press: Have you made up your mind for the location of this?

Mr. Sharp: No, we have thought of various places but have made no decision.

The Press: What about timing? Is this going to be a long range thing?

Mr. Sharp: No, I would think that we could look forward to concluding it within the reasonably near future. There is a lot of preparation to be done, a great deal of planning and I do not think the first money would be spent for quite some time. There is no point in establishing a centre like this unless it is effective and unless it has the foremost experts on its staff and so on.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, do you foresee provincial participation in this International Development Centre, particularly Quebec participation?

Mr. Sharp: Well I would certainly hope that there would be many residents of Quebec who would be eligible.

The Press: Like participation by governments willing to participate?

Mr. Sharp: We had not really thought about that. I am sure that we would not mind if they wanted to. It would be very useful help, but we had not thought about that primarily, we would have thought of this as a Canadian initiative in which all parts of the country share.

The Press: Did you get an answer to your note to the French government?

Mr. Sharp: No, and I do not expect there will be. It did not require a reply and the Ambassador indicated to me the other day that he did not expect there would be any reply.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, I was wondering if you could tell us why this document was issued at this particular time? I assume I may take it that it has nothing to do with the election campaign.

Mr. Sharp: Oh it is. It was issued at this time as amplification of the Prime Minister's statement that we were undertaking a review of foreign policy. We look upon this as one of the parts of our policy and our programme--it is deliberately put out for that purpose and it will be summarized and form part of the information being provided to candidates throughout the country.

The Press: I may have misunderstood, but I was under the impression the Prime Minister said that he did not propose to make commitments until you had had a mandate from the people.

Mr. Sharp: No, what this says here in the end on the particular things that we are going to do, it is quite specific on the parts of our programme that we will put into effect, if we are re-elected. And I do not think any of them represent any large expenditures that are not already forecast. There are no new expenditures of significance in this programme.

The Press: Can we expect in this regard any specific figures from how much we are going to reduce our military budget, how many people we are going to withdraw from Europe? You spoke of people involvement and discussion in this, and I would assume that you are ready to give some figures so that people would be able to judge the merits of your policies.

Mr. Sharp: Yes, I expect that during this review that we will be fairly frank on what our plans are and provide lots of opportunity for discussions of these policies with as much information as can safely be given.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, on page 10 of your text, it says that the task force to review relations with Western and Eastern Europe has been set up. I infer from your comments that it has not been set up. Will you clear this matter up?

Mr. Sharp: Oh, no, I am sorry if I misled you. We have set up a special task force on our relations with the countries of Western and Eastern Europe. I am sorry if I misled you...

The Press: I thought that you had said that no personnel had been appointed.

Mr. Sharp: Yes, we have on this particular one. I am sorry if I misled you.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, for the purposes of this review I get the implication that Britain is going to be regarded by the Canadian Government as one of many Governments in Western Europe, with no particular status, other than that of a major trading partner similar to France and Germany and the others. If that is so, that Britain is going to be considered as one of a number of other countries for bilateral purposes, where does that leave the shared institutions that we still have with Britain, and notably the Crown?

Mr. Sharp: Ch, I do not think that that is in question at all. I know of no suggestion that that is going to be the subject of the review, namely the question of the Crown. I expect

that our relations with Britain will remain much as they are, that very special relationship that exists because, as you say, of our shared institutions. But, it is, nevertheless, as far as the Government of Canada is concerned, a country with whose Government we have relationships. We have a High Commissioner from Britain here, and we have a High Commissioner in Britain ourselves who has diplomatic status. We carry on negotiations with that Government on many questions. The position and the nature of our relations with Britain as such are subject to review just as the nature of our relations with France. I think they should be looked at from time to time and certainly should not be excluded from a review of our general foreign policy, or our external policy. Foreign is a doubtful word.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, going back to the fact that both Red China and Rhodesia are condemned by the United Nations, what reason is there for the difference in approach? In one case they apply economic sanctions, in the other case we offer diplomatic recognition. How can that be justified? On what grounds?

Mr. Sharp: Well, for example, the People's Republic of China is recognized by a number of leading countries. It is not subject to the same conditions as Rhodesia is within the United Nations. For instance, Denmark, France, Finland, India, a group of Arab countries, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden and Switzerland among many others. I just pick these out as examples of countries that have relationships with the People's Republic of China.

The Press: Mr. Sharp, will the Ministerial mission to Latin America be visiting Cuba as well as other countries?

Mr. Sharp: We have not looked at the question. We have not set out an itinerary.

The Press: In these special relationships which you mention, do you see the possible change of representation--the type of representation--between Britain and Canada, and what I am getting at is whether you see the need, perhaps, for a Canadian ambassador and possibly a British ambassador here rather than High Commissions?

Mr. Sharp: Well, I gather that the reason for this is that we have a common ground, and that it would be inappropriate for the Queen of Canada to have an ambassador to the Queen of England, and vice versa. This is why we have High Commissioners between Canada and members of the Commonwealth that have the Queen as the Head of the Commonwealth or the Head of State. That is why there is this special kind of designation. It would be a rather awkward thing, I should think, for the ambassador from the Queen of Canada to present his credentials to the Queen of England, who is one in the same person.

The Press: I was thinking perhaps in the long term...

Mr. Sharp: Well, I really do not know--I do not speculate about it.

The Press: But the matter has not come up?

Mr. Sharp: No.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Sharp.