



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

OCTOBER, 1948

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
BULLETIN



October 1941

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

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OTTAWA, CANADA

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES THIRD ASSEMBLY

Text of statement by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, at the United Nations General Assembly, Paris, September 28, 1948,

It affords me particular pleasure to say to the Government and people of France how deeply the Canadian delegation appreciates the choice of Paris as the place of meeting of the Third Assembly of the United Nations. This city, over many centuries, has been a radiant centre of political and cultural achievements. No country represented here is so remote from Paris, nor so distinct in tradition from France, that it has not been greatly influenced by movements of enlightenment and progress which have had their origin in this city and in this country. Of no country and of no people is this truer than of my own. One third of the people of Canada have ancestors who came from the shores of France. They still speak its language and share the traditions of French civilization.

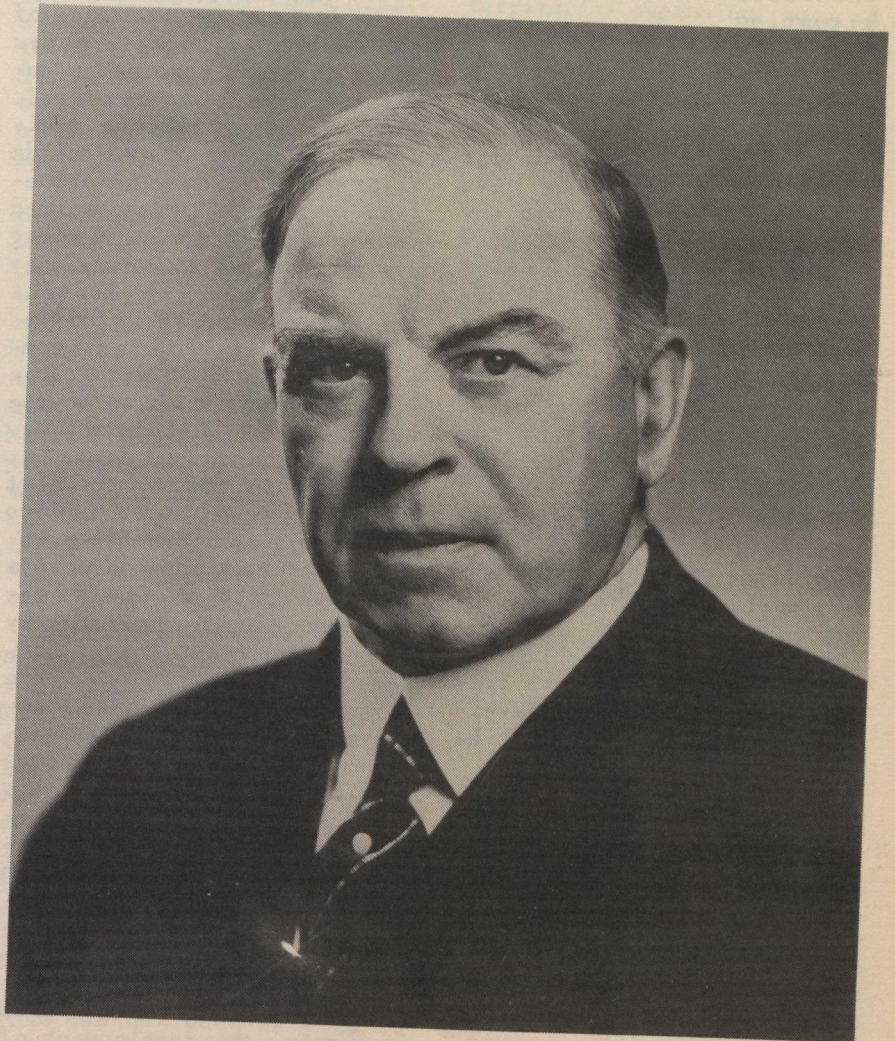
As I listened to the eloquent and moving speech of the President of the French republic at the opening of this Assembly, and as I recalled the great services which M. Vincent Auriol has rendered, and is rendering, to his country, I could not but reflect upon the continuing significance of the role of France among the nations. After all she has suffered and endured in two wars, France has again taken her place in the front rank of the world community. Canadians never doubted that France would rise again to the full stature of her glorious past.

A GREAT TRADITION

What France records of man's ability to develop political freedom within the framework of organized society should remind us that, in the work of the Assembly, we are carrying forward a great tradition. It should strengthen our conviction that, through

the instrument of the United Nations, we also, in our day, have an opportunity to develop political ideas, and forms of political organization of

is dedicated. We have now an opportunity to measure the work done, and to survey work that remains to be done. This Assembly should be made the



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W.L. MACKENZIE KING
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
(PHOTO BY KARSH)

service not to one nation only, or to a few nations, but to mankind.

This Assembly of the United Nations affords an opportunity for judging to what extent the United Nations has thus far found it possible to further the great purposes to which it

occasion for a real audit of achievement. It should equally be made the occasion for a searching analysis of failure, where such has occurred.

If we are true to ourselves, we will admit that there is not one among us who has not been discouraged by the diffi-

culties which have beset the path of our new organization, and who today is not disturbed by doubts and uncertainties. Too many of us have assumed that the high aims and purposes of an organization which seeks the betterment of mankind throughout the world could not fail to have a universal appeal. We have not been sufficiently conscious of the realities of the world situation.

TOO MUCH SOUGHT

I for one believe the United Nations has attempted to accomplish far too much, in far too short a time. We have overlooked the fact that any world institution, especially one which aims at effective co-operation among all nations, is certain to be of slow growth. It is true that nature never rests. It is equally true that nature never hastens. One reason why the international institutions the United Nations have created since the close of war are not working in the way we hoped they might, is that the sense of a world community of interest on which these institutions must rest, and which, in themselves, they tend to create, has not yet been developed. It may take a long time to develop.

The United Nations, I feel, must seek to close the gap, already far too wide, between the purposes which are within its reach, and those which exceed its grasp. We must not dissipate the moral and other resources of a world which desperately needs peace on too many secondary objectives, however desirable they may be in themselves.

We do well to recognize that the advance of science demands, in an increasingly urgent and imperative way, the existence of a community sense which is world wide. In seeking to create this sense of a world community, the United Nations is certain to be confronted by many difficulties. In thinking of these difficulties, I have sometimes wonder-

ed whether the experience in co-operation and association of the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, to which Canada is proud to belong, has not some lessons, both positive and negative, which might be of help in meeting like difficulties in the development of a world community sense.

NO COMMONWEALTH CHARTER

It is true the countries of the Commonwealth have never had a charter, have never appointed a Secretary-General, and have never taken a decision by a simple or two-thirds majority. They have nevertheless, over many years, worked together with an increasing appreciation of interests they have in common. It is true they have by no means solved all their difficulties; some of these difficult situations have found their way on to the agenda of the United Nations. Nevertheless, by and large, it is true that the countries of the Commonwealth do try to understand each other's problems, institutions and points of view. Between themselves they have sought agreements by accommodation and mutual forbearance. Without positive formulation, they have contrived to share in large measure a common point of view. This community sense they have developed despite the differences in language, race, tradition, and religion which characterize the member states. In this more limited experiment in international political association there are some things which may be of value in shaping the development of the United Nations.

By our presence here in Paris, we are reminded not only of what may be accomplished through the combined efforts of nations, but also of the peril which again threatens civilization.

The conflicts of the last eighty years have flowed back and forth across this land of France and have exacted an appalling penalty of its people. Since the latest and greatest

of these conflicts, the nations have set themselves the double task of reconstructing the shattered political and economic life of Europe, and of preventing a recurrence of such conflicts. These are aims towards the realization of which every nation might have been expected to co-operate whole-heartedly. It must frankly be admitted, however, that we have cause for misgiving about the progress of both these undertakings.

The reconstruction of Europe, stimulated by aid from countries which suffered less directly from the war, and carried forward by the co-operative effort of the peoples of Western Europe, has, fortunately, made some progress. On the other hand, rather than participate in this work of reconstruction, from which they themselves would benefit, certain nations have chosen not merely to stand aside, but, wilfully or otherwise, to misrepresent and obstruct the efforts of others. This obstruction in the task of reconstruction is unfortunately but one example of what would appear to be a policy of deliberate nindrance of the political and economic reorganization of the postwar world. In so far as this may be so, we cannot be otherwise than profoundly concerned for the well-being of the entire work of reconstruction and peacemaking which has been undertaken since the war.

MR. VISHINSKY'S SPEECH

It will come as a painful surprise, if not as a shock, to my fellow countrymen in Canada to learn that anyone addressing this Assembly could have left the impression that members of the United Nations had ignored the interests of the peoples of those countries which suffered most from the war, and from the severe hardships which were imposed by the Hitlerites. Such, certainly, was the impression left on my mind in listening to the address of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. on Saturday morning

last. I find the impression left on others was similar to my own.

The specific references, it is true, were to the Economic and Social Council and Economic Commission for Europe, but the impression conveyed was that the United Nations had been indifferent to the important interests of the people of those countries which had suffered most. This certainly is not true of the United Nations as expressed in the contributions of its member nations.

I am sure the Assembly would be glad to hear from the representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia what quantity of farm implements, how many motor trucks, how many locomotives, to say nothing of food supplies and medical aid, their countries have received, since the end of the war, by gift and credit, from countries, members of the United Nations, that have sought to help in the common task of reconstruction.

CANADA'S ASSISTANCE

I speak with some knowledge and feeling on this question because the people of Canada have taken their full share of the load of providing relief and assistance for the war-shattered countries of Europe - through mutual aid, through military relief, through UNRRA, as well as through direct governmental credits of over 500 million dollars for the continent of Europe. I can speak for the Government of which during these years I have been the head, and which recommended to Parliament the necessary appropriations. I can speak for the Parliament of Canada which made the appropriations possible, and for the people of Canada who supported these policies for the rehabilitation of the economy of war-devastated countries, and supplemented them by sending millions of dollars more, through private and voluntary channels, for the relief of the needy and destitute. Their single purpose was to assist

the peoples who had suffered most from the war to rebuild their homes, restore their agriculture, restart their industries - so that their countries could take their places again in the world economy and world community to which we all belong.

What I have said about the Canadian effort, and the spirit that inspired it, holds good, I believe, in every particular, for the many times greater contribution in each of these fields that the United States has made, and continues to make, towards the recovery of Europe's economic independence and well-being.

The second major undertaking of the postwar world has been the establishment of machinery for the settlement of international disputes and for the maintenance of peace. Great hopes have been entertained that the establishment at San Francisco of the United Nations would mark the beginning of a world organization which would provide real security. Today, this task stands in equal peril.

VETO AND STALEMATE

The settlement of international disputes, through machinery provided by the United Nations, has made some progress, though it is still far from having achieved success. Its success or failure would appear to have been dependent upon the extent to which the application of the veto has been in accordance with the general consensus of view of the member nations. In areas where it is clear that the veto has not been applied to further the special interest of one or more member nations rather than the general interest, procedures of negotiation and compromise, mediation and adjustment have been undertaken, and have proved helpful and constructive. However, in every area, and on every subject where it is obvious that the veto has been applied to further some particular interest, rather than the general interest, the process of com-

promise and adjustment has been ignored, and little or no progress as a consequence has been made.

The stalemate which has resulted from this state of affairs affects many situations which are of direct and imperative concern in the life of all free nations. Its continuance cannot fail to lead to threats to freedom arising not only from aggressive aims at territorial expansion, but, as well, from sinister plans to undermine the structure of free government within the borders of individual nations.

SECURITY BY CO-OPERATION

There is no nation, however great, which, in a world such as the one in which we live today, can defend its freedom solely with its own resources. All nations are, therefore, interested in security. Where existing machinery for the prevention or settlement of international disputes has proven or is proving inadequate to effect security, additional means must be sought.

Security for individual nations, under such circumstances, can be assured only by the effective co-operation, and the united power of those nations whose determination to maintain their freedom constitutes a strong bond of community between them. It is not surprising therefore that certain nations, knowing that their security depends on collective action in some form, and which are not yet able to achieve that security on the universal basis which the United Nations contemplates, should, pending this large accomplishment, seek to achieve their security on a less than universal basis.

As nations, we are all members one of another. The good of each is bound up in the good of all. This sense of community of interest cannot be too highly, too rapidly, or too widely developed. It is vital to the defence of freedom to maintain a preponderance of moral, economic and military strength on the side

of freedom - all else is wholly secondary. To direct its energies to this imperative end seems to me to be the supreme task of the United Nations today.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL

There is a further all-compelling reason why a world community sense cannot be too completely developed. I mean, of course, the urgent necessity for the effective control of atomic energy. Scientific achievements have in recent years placed this terrible weapon of destruction at the disposal of mankind. The processes by which atomic energy is released are now well known to the scientists of all nations. The ability to make and release the atomic bomb will, in the course of time, be available to any nation which possesses and devotes sufficient skill to that purpose. The international control of atomic energy might change it from a force of terrible destruction into a power which could greatly benefit the whole of mankind.

In the presence of the menace which atomic energy constitutes, every nation, in the interest of its own people as well as those of other lands, cannot strive too earnestly to ensure this mighty transformation. The hope of the world is, I believe, centred today in the United Nations as the one world organization capable of establishing this international control.

In his address to this Assembly last Saturday, the representative of the U.S.S.R. said that after thirty months of work by the Atomic Energy Commission there had been no positive results, that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission had remained fruitless. He sought to place the blame on the United States for the failure, thus far, to bring about the international control of atomic energy. I do not think this is borne out by the facts. The Government of Canada has taken part in the important discussions and ne-

gotiations on this Subject since their inception. I am therefore able to speak with some knowledge of the facts.

PLAN DEVELOPED

The facts show conclusively that not only has the United States striven earnestly and hopefully for a solution, but that, subject to proper safeguards, they have unhesitatingly offered to give to the world the far-reaching advantages which came to them in consequence of their vast efforts in this field during the late war.

Two years ago, when the meetings of the Atomic Energy

in the operation of the plan.

The representative of the U.S.S.R., in denying that substantial progress has been made toward the working out of arrangements for the international control of atomic energy, stands almost alone in this view. Every other country which has participated in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission established by this Assembly at its first session in London, which has been free to express its conclusions, has joined in full acceptance of the majority report of the Commission.

The report of the Commission will come before the As-



SEEN FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER

A vista of the Palais de Chaillot as seen from the Eiffel Tower. Here, representatives of 58 nations have gathered for the Third General Assembly of the United Nations. (U.N. Photo)

Commission were commenced, no one was certain that it would be possible to produce a workable plan in the international control and development of this great source of energy. A plan for this purpose has, however, been developed. The nations of the world, which now possess the resources and the skill for the production of atomic energy, have stated their willingness to take part

assembly later for detailed study and approval. At that time, members of the Canadian delegation will develop the reasons for Canada's acceptance of its proposals. In our opinion they are based on the inescapable facts of atomic energy, and constitute the only method by which these new dread forces may properly be brought under effective control in the interest of peace

and well-being of all the peoples of the world.

In international relations, as, indeed, in all human relations, attitude and will are of first importance. A solution of most problems is not difficult to find where men or nations are really anxious to discover common ground, and bring their wills to that task. Where, however, there is no will to peace, and an attitude of antagonism rather than of co-operation is deliberately fostered, the appeal soon becomes one to force, rather than to reason. Wherever the appeal is to force, security, which is essential to the preservation of freedom, demands a preponderance of strength on the side of freedom. This is necessary, not from any thought of aggression, but to save from destruction, the very nations and peoples who have at heart the aim of creating better conditions for others as well as for themselves.

The problems of today are not going to be solved by any formula. They will be solved only to the degree that each individual does his part, and each nation does its part to further the common good, by an attitude of good-will towards all. In this particular, example is all powerful. Patience and forbearance are not signs of weakness. They are the hall-marks of strength.

WORLD OUTLOOK

If this world of ours is to escape destruction, international relationships, characterized by antagonism and coercion must make way for a world community which recognizes that "over all nations is humanity". The habit of mind which resolves problems in terms of class, or race or of national prestige must be abandoned, and its place taken by a world outlook.

Let us not be deceived. The terrible truth is that the nations have yet to decide which is to prevail: the law of

blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; or the law of peace, work and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. Mankind has still to discover whether violent conquest or the relief of humanity is to triumph in the end.

Whatever may be said by or of individuals, the peoples of

the world - in every community - ardently desire world peace. Today they are looking anxiously to all the representatives of all the nations at this Assembly, to work together towards the fulfilment of this great purpose. The proceedings of this Assembly may help to determine whether the world is to be plunged into the darkness of anarchy, or whether mankind is to continue to move towards the light of ordered freedom and universal peace.

* * *

ILLNESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Owing to illness, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, was unable to be present when the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opened in London on October 11. The Prime Minister also had to cancel a luncheon engagement with the King at Buckingham Palace.

In Ottawa, the Prime Minister's Office made public the following statement:

"After consultation with his colleagues, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, has decided that he himself will attend the meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and that he expects to leave by air for London on Wednesday, October 13.

During Mr. St. Laurent's absence, the Right Honourable C.D. Howe will be Acting Prime Minister."

An announcement issued earlier in London stated that Mr. Mackenzie King's health has suffered from the long strain of affairs. "This, the announcement added, has been aggravated by an attack of influenza during the voyage and since his arrival in London the condition of his circulation is causing concern."

"On Lord Moran's advice he will take a complete rest and will not be able to attend the Prime Minister's meetings."

Mr. Norman Robertson, High Commissioner in London, represented Canada when the Commonwealth discussions began at No. 10 Downing Street. Mr. Robertson read a message from the Prime Minister in which Mr. Mackenzie King expressed his regret at inability to attend the meeting to which he had looked forward for months. Mr. King added that he was confident that Mr. Robertson, who had been associated with him in the work of government for many years would be able to represent his views accurately and adequately.

The Prime Minister's message extended greetings to all the Prime Ministers and their deputies with a special greeting to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, the new Dominions.

The Prime Minister, recalling Imperial Conferences of the past which he had attended, said each occasion had not only widened and extended his appreciation of the Commonwealth but had served to confirm more strongly than ever his belief in the value to be attached to co-operation between the Commonwealth countries and in the larger co-operation "which our unity has made possible with the peoples of other nations."

CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(Proceedings Of Third Assembly Summarized From the Day Of Opening to September 30, 1948, inclusive)

The Third General Assembly of the United Nations opened at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, on September 21. Dr. Herbert Evatt, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, was elected President on the second ballot. On the first ballot, Dr. Evatt got 25 votes against 23 cast for Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia, Argentine Foreign Minister, but fell short of the necessary simple majority of 29. On the second ballot, Dr. Evatt was declared elected on a vote of 31 to 20.

Mr. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland, was unanimously elected chairman of the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary). Chairmanship of the Fifth Committee, which is one of the main Assembly committees, carries with it membership of the General or Steering Committee. This consists of fourteen members: the President of the Assembly, the seven vice-presidents and the six committee chairmen. Mr. Wilgress was the only chairman to receive an acclamation.

Vice-presidents and committee chairmen elected are:

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dr. Ang Shih-chieh, China; Robert Schuman, France; Dr. Luis Padillo Nervo, Mexico; Zygmunt Modzelewski, Poland; Andrei Y. Vishinsky, U.S.S.R.; Ernest Bevin, United Kingdom; George C. Marshall, United States.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

1. Political and Security: Dr. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium.
2. Economic and Financial: Dr. Herman Santa Cruz, Chile.
3. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural: Dr. Charles Malik, Lebanon.
4. Trusteeship: Nasrallah Entezam, Iran.

5. Administrative and Budgetary: Dana Wilgress, Canada.

6. Legal: Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama.

For the first time, no member of the Soviet bloc was elected to the chairmanship of any of the six main committees. Representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Poland were however elected vice-presidents. The six main committees are composed of representatives of all member states of the United



L. DANA WILGRESS
Canadian Minister to Switzerland

In the voting for chairman of the six main committees, United Nations Assembly, Mr. Wilgress was the only one to be elected unanimously. (N.F.B. Photo)

ed Nations.

In the opening debate of the General Assembly, Mr. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, said the United States would not "compromise the essential principles" nor "barter away the rights and freedoms of other peoples". There was no plot among members of the United Nations to keep any nation or group of nations in a minority. The minority position was self-imposed. "Any Government, he added, which by deliberate action cuts itself off from the rest of the world becomes incapable of understanding the

problems and policies of other Governments and other peoples. It would be a tragic error if, because of such misunderstanding, the patience of others should be mistaken for weakness."

U.S.S.R. PROPOSAL

Mr. Andrei Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) charged that not only had the United States carried on intense preparations for aggressive steps against the Soviet Union and the new democracies but was helping a number of Western European countries to prepare for war, supplying their armies with American armaments.

Mr. Vishinsky introduced a resolution providing that:

1. The United Nations General Assembly should call upon the five great powers to reduce their armed forces by one-third in one year as a first step towards disarmament.

2. The General Assembly should recommend the prohibition of atomic weapons as weapons intended for aims of aggression and not for those of defence.

3. The General Assembly should recommend the establishment, within the framework of the Security Council, of an international control body for the purpose of the supervisions of and control over the implementation of measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of atomic weapons.

MR. BEVIN ON RUSSIA

Mr. Ernest Bevin, United Kingdom Foreign Secretary, referring to the Soviet Union said: "If the black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war should fall upon us, one power, by refusing its co-operation in the control and development of these great new forces for the good of humanity, will alone be responsible for the evils which may be

visited upon humanity.

"The United Kingdom, Mr. Bevin added, has no designs on Soviet territory. On the other hand, if, having obtained an assured security in their own Soviet territory, they (the U.S.S.R.) use the territory of other states and the people of other states to prepare attacks upon us, a very different situation will be created in which we can look only to our own defence."

The political failure of the United Nations, Mr. Bevin said, could be traced very simply to Soviet abuse of the veto power and refusal of the Soviet Union to "accommodate itself even in the slightest degree to the wishes and desires of the majority."

Referring to Mr. Vishinsky's proposal for arms reduction, Mr. Bevin asked: "How on earth are we to regard the latest proposals put forward by Mr. Vishinsky? We must be forgiven if we are suspicious. As you all know, his country is a sealed book."

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S SPEECH

Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, held that security for individual nations could be assured only by effective co-operation and the united power of those nations whose determination to maintain their freedom constituted a strong bond of community between them. "It is not surprising therefore, Mr. King added, that certain nations, knowing that their security depends on collective action in some form, and which are not yet able to achieve that security on the universal basis which the United Nations contemplates, should, pending this large accomplishment, seek to achieve this security on a less than universal basis."

"As nations, we are all members one of another. The good of each is bound up in the good of all. This sense of community of interest cannot be too highly, too rapidly, or too widely developed. It is vital to the defence of free-

dom to maintain a preponderance of moral, economic and military strength on the side of freedom -- all else is wholly secondary. To direct its energies to this imperative end seems to me to be the supreme task of the United Nations today."

(The text of Mr. Mackenzie King's speech appears earlier on pages one to five of this issue.)

Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium) charged Russia with maintaining a fifth column which made Hitler's look like a Boy Scout movement. The Russians, he said, had an Imperialist policy more ambitious than the policy of the Czars themselves. "We fear you, Mr. Spaak added, when you preach this antiquated doctrine of absolute national sovereignty."

Dmitri Manuilsky (Soviet Ukraine) accused Mr. Bevin of rattling atomic arms in the United Nations. Mr. Bevin's purpose, Mr. Manuilsky said, was to detract from the Soviet proposal for a general reduction in armaments.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER BERLIN BLOCKADE

Meeting in Paris on September 26, the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France (Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Schuman) decided to submit to the Security Council the deadlock between the Soviet Union and the Western powers over the control of Berlin. In identical notes, the three Western powers notified the Soviet Union that its "illegal and coercive blockade" of Berlin rendered further negotiations impossible."

The Soviet government, the notes state-

"...has resorted to blockade measures; it has threatened the Berlin population with starvation, disease and economic ruin; it has tolerated disorders and attempted to overthrow the duly elected municipal government of Berlin."

"The attitude and conduct of the Soviet government reveals sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coer-

cive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom and France as occupying powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule and thus to obtain absolute authority over the economic, political and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet zone.

"The Soviet government has thereby taken upon itself sole responsibility for creating a situation in which further recourse to the means prescribed in the Charter of the United Nations is not, in existing circumstances, possible and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security."

A joint communique issued by the three Foreign Ministers following their meeting referred to a Soviet note of September 25 as unsatisfactory. The joint communique stated further:

"The Soviet Government fails to provide the assurance requested in the notes from the three Governments of September 22, 1948, that the illegal blockade measures will be removed. In addition it demands that commercial and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin, by air as well as by rail, water and road, be controlled by the Soviet command in Germany."

"This demand of the Soviet Government is restated with emphasis in the official communique issued in Moscow. Moreover, in regard to currency, the Soviet note is evasive and does not answer the clear position stated by the three Governments..."

In notes, handed to the Secretary General of the United Nations on September 29, the United Kingdom, the United States and France requested early action by the Security Council. The notes charged that the action of the Soviet Government "is contrary to its obligations under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and creates a threat to peace within the meaning of

Chapter VII of the Charter"

On a Canadian motion, the Security Council has dropped the Hyderabad issue from its agenda.

COUNT BERNADETTE'S PLAN FOR PALESTINE

Shortly before his assassination, Count Bernadotte prepared a plan for Palestine. The Bernadotte plan (which has been distributed to delegates to the Third Assembly) proposes that the State of Israel shall be accepted as an established fact but with boundaries considerably modified from the original partition plan adopted by the General Assembly on November 29, 1947. Under the U.N. plan, Western Galilee was to be Arab territory; under the Bernadotte plan, it would be Jewish. The Negeb desert in the south was to be Jewish territory under the U.N. plan; under the Bernadotte plan, it would be Arab. Count Bernadotte left disposition of Arab Palestine to the Arab states but recommended that in view of the historical connection and common interests of Trans-Jordan and Palestine, there would be "compelling reasons" for merging Arab Palestine with Trans-Jordan.

Other recommendations in the Bernadotte report:

That the rights of Arab minorities in Israel and of Jews in Arab states be effectively guaranteed both by the respective governments and by the United Nations.

That displaced persons be returned to their homes or, alternatively, be adequately provided for.

That the United Nations establish a Palestine Conciliation Commission entrusted with carrying out these and other recommendations and generally working for peace in Palestine.

That Jerusalem be placed

under United Nations control with effective guarantees of free and safe access to holy places for all persons.

That Haifa be a free port, with access and use free to all and that access to oil installations be included and that similarly Lydda be a free airport.

The United States and United Kingdom have endorsed the Bernadotte plan.

ACTION SOUGHT ON ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL

Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton (Canada) and Warren B. Austin (United States) in the First Committee on September 30 sought approval of the atomic energy proposals submitted in the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. These reports recommend creation of an international agency which would acquire ownership of all uranium and thorium as soon as mined. The international agency would own and operate all plants and facilities using atomic materials in dangerous quantities. Nations on the other hand would be permitted, under safeguards, to carry on the mining of materials, disposing of them to the International Control Authority, and to carry on research and development activities, not involving dangerous quantities of material.

Majority recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission were contained in three reports which were opposed by the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. proposed prior prohibition of atomic weapons with subsequent establishment of an International Control Commission, having powers of periodic inspection. All facilities would however remain in national or private hands.

The Atomic Energy Commission and its various committees held approximately 240 meetings but was unable to

solve the impasse. In the Security Council, the U.S.S.R. vetoed discussion on the three reports. A resolution proposed by Canada was adopted however by 9 to 0 with 2 abstentions (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine) transmitting the three reports to the Assembly as a matter of special concern.

Opening the discussion in the First Committee, Gen. McNaughton said that since the two atom bombs were dropped on Japan three years ago, new forms of atomic weapons had been developed enabling the efficiency of the explosion to be substantially improved. It was obvious that for the first time in world history the means of utter destruction of civilization were present. "The United States, Gen. McNaughton added, is the only country now in possession of atomic bombs at least on any scale which would be sufficient to make atomic war."

Gen. McNaughton circulated a resolution calling for a working control plan.

Mr. Austin said the United States would not give up one small atomic secret until it was absolutely certain that effective international controls are actually operating.

Mr. Vishinsky (U.S.S.R.) asked for time to study the resolution.

PLANS FOR U.N. GUARD

Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the United Nations issued proposals in Paris, September 30, for creation of a nucleus United Nations guard of 800 men. The nucleus guard, non-military in character, would comprise 300 men permanently mobilized with 500 men in reserve living in their own country. The guard would be armed with personal emergency defence weapons such as revolvers, rifles and light automatic arms but would carry no major offensive weapons.

THE CONFEDERATION OF GERMAN STATES

In Bonn, in the United Kingdom zone of Germany, some sixty-five representatives of eleven German states (Laender) have been engaged in constitution-making, although they prefer the term "basic law" to "constitution". The new political organization for which they are drawing up a basic law is to be called the "Confederation of German States". The members of the parliamentary assembly at Bonn and the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, which initiated these events, have been at great pains to insist that there is nothing exclusive about the confederation of German states and that the states of the Soviet zone of occupation may enter at any time.

SUBJECT TO REVIEW

This willingness, if not anxiety, to have a political organization for *all* of Germany is further emphasized by the declaration that the results of the Bonn meeting will be temporary and subject to review should a four-power agreement be reached. On the other hand the Bonn meeting is a clear indication that political organization in Germany will not wait upon Soviet approval. Until that approval is forthcoming a nucleus of a German state will take form and there are indications that it will exert considerable attractive force on those sections of the country which are not being permitted to take part.

The decision of the Western occupying powers to sponsor the development of political institutions in Western Germany could not have been made in any spirit of light heartedness. The amount of bitterness which their move has inspired would suggest that over-riding reasons must have compelled

the occupying powers to take a step which has subjected them to such violent attacks as they have recently had to undergo. To find these compelling reasons it is only necessary to realize some of the economic, political and moral issues with which the Western powers were confronted after the failure of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at the close of 1947.

POLITICAL RE-EDUCATION

An occupation government, by its very nature, can claim very little popular sympathy however well intentioned it may be. There has arisen in Germany a welter of grievances which even the most efficient and popular government would, to a great extent, be powerless to rectify. It is therefore understandable that the occupying powers should wish to share this uncomfortable burden with the Germans themselves. Furthermore, the political re-education of the German people was one of the principal war aims of the allies and, as a necessary step in the creation of a democratic German nation, it was of first importance that they should learn political self-reliance and be given an opportunity to exercise it. Perhaps the most important moral-political consideration was the necessity of removing the political chaos which has prevailed in Germany in the postwar years and which would serve to undermine the faith of the German people in democratic political parties to the advantage of the more highly organized and disciplined Communists.

The economic considerations which would drive the Western occupying powers to support German responsibility for the conduct of their own affairs are too numerous to mention in

detail. It suffices to say that the chaos in German industry and agriculture was so great that without the active and willing participation of the Germans themselves in working out their own salvation it would be difficult to see when German economy could be reconstructed. In the meanwhile the occupying powers were obliged to pour in large sums of money merely to maintain life. On the other hand, in spite of great wartime damage, the German industrial potential remained considerable and, if properly organized, would be of immense value in the rehabilitation of Europe, particularly after the E.R.P. had been set in motion.

BASIS FOR UNITY

Political organization was, however, only one of the necessary steps which the Western occupying powers felt they had to take in order to meet the situation in Germany which was worsening daily as a result of four-power deadlocks. A meeting of representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and France was therefore called to meet in London in February to deal with a large number of questions relating to the settlement of Western Germany and among them was the problem of future political organization. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, as interested neighbours, were invited to take part in discussions on this topic.

The recommendations of the London meeting were contained in a report submitted for the approval of the governments represented there. On June 6 these recommendations, including those for the future political organization of Germany, were outlined in a communique in which it was stated that it was not the intention of the

Western powers to split Germany politically but to create a basis upon which German unity would be possible. The different states were to be enabled to establish common federal political organizations and institutions which would enable them to assume those governmental responsibilities which were compatible with the minimum requirements of occupation and control and which would ultimately enable them to assume full governmental responsibility.

To achieve these ends it was agreed that the Military Governors should hold a joint meeting with the Ministers-President of the Western German states. The Ministers-President would then receive the details of the Western powers' proposals and would be authorized to call a constituent assembly to prepare a constitution for the approval of the affected German states. The delegates were to be chosen in a manner to be decided by each state's legislature.

NO CENTRALIZED REICH

The limitations imposed upon the constituent assembly were to be the minimum necessary to ensure that the constitution should enable future German unity, although not a reconstituted centralized Reich, "by means of a federal form of government which adequately protects the rights of the respective states and which at the same time provides for adequate central control and which guarantees the rights and freedoms of the individual". If the constitution created did not conflict with these general principles the Military Governors were instructed to authorize the submission of the constitution for ratification by popular referendum in the respective states.

At the meeting with the Ministers-President the military Governors were to authorize the Ministers-President to make some desirable changes in the state boundaries which were to be effected before the

constituent assembly met.

It was envisaged that the creation of a constitution by the Germans would proceed hand-in-hand with the creation of an occupation statute by which certain fields of government would be retained by the occupying powers to enable them to carry out the purposes of the occupation for as long as foreign troops remained on German soil. The constitution, together with the occupation statute, would determine the nature of the government of Western Germany while the occupation lasted.

Although the Western powers agreed that the German portion of government should be exercised by a federal political organization where appropriate, there were difficulties which made it immediately impossible for a comparable merger of the military government of the three occupation zones. However, joint conduct of external trade was agreed to and it was decided that complete economic unity would have to await the setting up of German institutions common to the entire area.

GERMAN COUNTER PROPOSALS

By June 17 all the powers which had participated in the London talks had approved the final report and the Military Governors were instructed to implement its provisions. On July 1, the Military Governors met at Frankfurt with the Ministers-President of the eleven German states in the three Western zones. At the first meeting the details of the political proposals of the London meeting were communicated to the Ministers-President who requested some time to study them. The Ministers-President then met at Coblenz on July 8 and considered the Military Governors' submission and on July 19 the German counter proposals were presented to the Military Governors at Frankfurt. Their first suggestion was that the affected territory should not be given the character of a state and that the political propos-

als should be provisional. They objected to the use of terms such as "constitution" which might imply the creation of a state and the partition of Germany. For this reason, too, the Ministers-President opposed submitting the "basic law" to popular referendum as such treatment should be reserved for a final constitution. The German representatives also considered that major state boundary revisions should await further study and the establishment of the political institutions which the Western powers' proposals had envisaged.

The Ministers-President were at some pains to make their hope clear that the occupying powers would agree to have the political proposals represented as the will of the occupying powers themselves and not of the people of Western Germany. In spite of this they requested that the occupation statute should entrust to German institutions all functions which were not strictly essential to the fulfilling of the purposes of the occupation. Foreign trade, for example, should not be an exclusive field for military government. German agencies, they thought, should be able to negotiate abroad subject to ratification. As acceptance of the occupation statute might imply the approval of its contents, the Ministers-President asked that reference to the international control of the Ruhr should be omitted from that document. They also asked that the state of war with Germany be ended.

OBJECTION TO REFERENDUM

These counterproposals were examined at a joint meeting in Frankfurt on July 21 and 22 when the German request for a change of nomenclature was accepted. At this meeting the Germans backed their earlier objections to a popular referendum as a means of ratifying the "basic law" with the argument that a possible rejection by the voters would provide the Communists with powerful

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY



The Saar, shown in the French zone on the map, will not be included in the Confederation of German States. Bonn is about 13 miles south of Köln (Cologne), in the United Kingdom zone.

propaganda.

On July 26 it was announced that the Ministers-President had accepted the London proposals without qualification and had agreed to implement them. At the same time the Military Governors, for their part, agreed to forward to their governments the observations of the Ministers-President which involved principles at variance with the London proposals and therefore beyond the competence of the Military Governors to accept. The two most important of these observations were the objection to ratification by popular referendum and to immediate inter-state boundary revisions.

The Ministers-President, having made their position clear, took the necessary steps to call a parliamentary assembly to draft the provisional constitution (basic law) and on August 12th it was announced that boundary rectifications would be put off until after the parliamentary assembly had met. In the meantime a committee appointed by the Ministers-President met in Bavaria to prepare background information to assist the parliamentary assembly in its study of a provisional basic law. On August 14 the Western powers rejected the Ministers-President's request for the cessation of a state of war with Germany on the grounds that it would require the accord of all the great powers. It was understood however that it was the intention of the Western powers progressively to relax their controls in Germany.

ASSEMBLY CALLED

The parliamentary assembly was called to meet at Bonn, in the U.K. zone on September 3. The states of Eastern Germany and the city of Berlin were invited to send representatives. The new political organization was to be called the "Confederation of German States", a name by which it was hoped to avoid any implication of partition and to leave the way open for the ac-

cession of other states should the opportunity arise for them to do so. The Ministers-President themselves were not named as representatives in the parliamentary assembly but constituted themselves a separate committee to examine boundary revisions and to concern itself with the occupation statute.

It now seems indicated that the people of Western Germany intend to go about creating their political organizations with some energy. Much of the inspiration for their energetic attitude has been attributed to the support given to the project by Berlin representatives who have been present as observers at every stage of negotiation. In due course, a basic law is to be created at Bonn and submitted to the Military Governors for approval. If the Military Gov-

ernors find that the basic law conforms with the principles of the London report, they will announce the terms of the occupation statute so that before ratifying the basic law, the German people will be aware of the limitations under which their political organizations will operate.

It has not yet been announced whether or not the occupying powers intend to accept the recommendations of the Ministers-President that ratification should be by reference to the state legislatures and not by direct referendum as stipulated in the London report. Whatever method is adopted the new political institutions are to begin their work within 30 days after two-thirds (i.e. 8) of the eleven German states have ratified the basic law.

* * *

I.C.A.O. AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND

Air navigation facilities and services on the North Atlantic island of Iceland, required for the safe operation of transatlantic air traffic, will be financed internationally as a result of an agreement concluded September 16 between the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Government of Iceland. The agreement was signed by Dr. Edward Warner, President of the ICAO Council, and Mr. Agnar Kofoed-Hansen, Director of the Iceland Aeronautics Board.

According to the terms of the agreement, the sum of 7,500,000 kronur (about \$1,000,000) will be paid to Iceland for expenses incurred in maintaining the air navigation facilities, which include weather reporting and forecasting stations, area traffic control, and telecommunications networks, from 1946 until December 31, 1948. Beginning in 1949, 10 nations (including Iceland) will defray the costs of the services, up to a maxi-

mum of 4,225,000 kronur (about \$650,000) a year.

Apportionment of these payer nations which are concerned with air transport across the North Atlantic was made at an ICAO joint support meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, last June. Basis for the apportionment was the use each nation's airlines have already made of the facilities provided, together with the use they expect to make of them in the future. Each nation will pay the following percentages of the total costs:

	1946-1948 Total	1949
Belgium	1.2%	1.8%
Canada	9.3	7.1
Denmark	1.85	1.7
France	4.6	4.1
Iceland	---	17.5
Netherlands	5.6	4.9
Norway	1.85	1.7
Sweden	2.8	2.6
United Kingdom	11.1	9.9
United States	61.7	48.7

SUPERIOR FORCE THE BEST GUARANTEE OF PEACE

From an address given by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable L.B. Pearson, on September 21, 1948 to the Ontario Municipal Association, Kingston, Ontario.

The Canadian Government has made it clear that it is not only willing, but anxious, to join the other North Atlantic democracies in establishing a regional collective security pact for the North Atlantic.

We believe that the maintenance of an overwhelming superiority of force on the side of peace is the best guarantee today of the maintenance of peace.

As you know, representatives of the Canadian Government have been participating for over two months now in informal and exploratory discussions in Washington on the problems of security raised in the Vandenburg Resolution. These discussions have taken place between representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Benelux countries and Canada.

DISCUSSIONS FRUITFUL

All the governments concerned have agreed that no information about these discussions will be made public until a decision is reached.

It is not, therefore, possible for me to tell you today how these discussions are going. I can, however, say that the Canadian Government has every reason to believe that the discussions will be fruitful; that Canada is playing a useful part in them.

The Canadian Government has also, since the end of July, had an observer present at the discussions in London of the Military Committee of the Brussels Powers - the United Kingdom, France and Benelux. The United States has also had observers present at these meetings. The reports of this Military Committee go to the Chiefs of Staff of the Brussels Treaty Powers and from them to the Defence Ministers of those five powers.

The Canadian Government has taken these steps towards the creation of an effective regional security system with, I am sure, the overwhelming support of the people of Canada. The people of Canada have given this support knowing that Canada's participation in such a security system may require that, in an emergency, we share not only our risks but our resources. It would, for instance, be the task of a North Atlantic security system, once it is established, to agree upon a fair allocation of duties among the participating countries, under which each will undertake to do that share of the joint defence and production job that it can do most efficiently.

CONTROL OF POLICY

Such a sharing of risks, resources and obligations must, however, be accompanied by, and flow from a share in the control of policy. If obligations and resources are to be shared, it is obvious that some sort of constitutional machinery must be established under which each participating country will have a fair share in determining the policies of all which affect all. Otherwise, without their consent, the policy of one or two or three may increase the risks and therefore the obligations of all.

This does not necessarily mean that every member of a regional security pact need be represented on all levels in all organs of the regional organization. To insist on this would make some of the organs unworkable. But it does mean that every organ of the regional security organization will derive its powers from a constitutional grant of those powers to it by all the members of the organization.

During the last war our three great allies - the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union - reserved to themselves the sole right to make the big strategic and political decisions of the war. It was the two great Western powers, and not all the Western belligerents, which appointed, for instance, the supreme Commanders in Chief. That arrogation of power by the United Kingdom and the United States may have been necessary during the critical emergency of war, especially as before the war no steps had been taken to organize for collective defence. However, it might be argued on the other hand that, even during the war, the total military, economic and moral strength of the alliance against Germany and Japan would have been greater if there had been a constitutional system under which each of the allies had a fair share in the determination of policy and under which the organs of the alliance were created by the allies as a whole and owed their authority to the allies as a whole.

In any event, I feel sure that it would not be possible in any effective peacetime organization of collective security to accept the procedures which were adopted in the wartime organization of the grand alliance.

DECISIONS BY ALL

It is, for instance, one thing for a group of states to accept common responsibilities, each taking its fair share in discharging them, and indeed, in adding or subtracting from them. It is, however, quite a different thing for one, two, or three states to make decisions which may have far-reaching consequences for all countries and all peoples,

and then, one, two, or three of them ask other countries to jump in and help in solving the problems which those decisions have raised. There are times, no doubt, when the re-

tion from each other.

Each of the specific questions which arises is neither purely economic, nor purely military nor purely strategic. In making decisions on any one



UNITED NATIONS INTERNES

Twelve internes from ten different countries worked in various departments of the United Nations during the Summer. Visiting Ottawa subsequently, they were entertained to lunch by the Department of External Affairs. In the photograph, they are seen in the departmental conference room, Mr. Pearson presiding. The internes are from Belgium, Bolivia, Greece, India, Pakistan, Poland, Phillipines, United States, Netherlands, Canada. (Photo by Newton)

quirements for consultation and for co-operative decisions must be subordinated to the necessities of a grave emergency. But those occasions must be reduced to a minimum, before there can be any genuine collective action. That is one reason why I hope that the North Atlantic Regional System for security and progress will soon be formed so that within its framework the decisions which affect all will be taken by all. Only then will the common responsibility for carrying out those decisions be clear and unequivocal.

Canada is facing today the necessity of making grave decisions on its political and military relations with the other North Atlantic democracies. Canada is also facing the necessity of making decisions concerning its financial and economic relations with the United Kingdom and the other North Atlantic democracies. These decisions cannot wisely be considered in isola-

of the related questions, it is necessary to weigh the political, economic, strategic and psychological factors.

BALANCING FACTORS

If the decision is to be a wise one, it must therefore follow a very careful balancing of such political, economic, strategic and psychological factors. All of these factors are difficult to calculate; many of them are intangible.

The problems also involve a weighing of short run against long run considerations. In the short run, certain decisions may be preferable to others either because they do not disturb an economy too much or because they produce results immediately. However, these decisions, though preferable if one is looking forward only one or two years, may not be as beneficial as other possible decisions if one is looking forward five, six or seven years.

The purpose of balancing the various kinds of factors - short run and long run, political, economic, strategic and psychological - is to arrive at a policy which will best serve the interests of the people of Canada.

WAR NOT INEVITABLE

But the interests of the people of Canada cannot be considered in isolation from the interests of the peoples of the other North Atlantic democracies - nor can their interests be considered in isolation from ours.

The only course of realism today for the North Atlantic democracies is for each of them to consider problems arising out of their relations with one another as problems between friends and associates. This does not mean that each of us should do everything that any other member of the group says is in the interests of the whole association. It does, however, mean that each of us, before taking action in the political, economic or military field, must consider what the effect of its action will be on the total strength of the group as a whole - its total military, economic and moral strength.

Each of us must make these decisions, realizing that, though war is by no means inevitable, there is a risk that war may break out at any time. The extent of this risk is incalculable, but its existence cannot be denied. It is greater today probably than at any time since the war ended a short three years ago.

That, gentlemen, is a depressing statement to make. It is, however, based, I think, on a sober appreciation of the facts and the trends of today. You would not wish me to preach a doctrine of sweetness and light when I do not feel that way. Nor, on the other hand, do I feel that we need fall into despair and assume that nothing can be done to save the situation. Not at all. There is nothing inevitable in the relations between states.

NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES WELCOMED

A delegation from Newfoundland, appointed to negotiate the precise terms of the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation was formally welcomed in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, on October 6.

The Newfoundland delegation consists of the Honourable A.J. Walsh, K.C. (chairman) and Messrs. F.G. Bradley, J.R. Smallwood, J.B. McEvoy, Philip Grouchy, G.A. Winter and Chesley A. Crosbie. Detained by illness, Mr. Crosbie was unable to be present at the formal opening.

The following members of the Canadian Government have been designated, with the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, to meet with the delegation from Newfoundland: the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe; the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott; the Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann; the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gregg; the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Mayhew; the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

Other members of the Cabinet will participate in the discussions whenever it may appear to be desirable.

Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Acting Prime Minister, in his address of welcome said:

Mr. Walsh and members of the delegation from Newfoundland:

Today it is my pleasant duty to welcome you, the delegation from Newfoundland, appointed to negotiate the precise terms of the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. We welcome you as representatives of a people who share with us great traditions and who with us occupy half a continent. We welcome you with a warm heart and with every good wish for an early and favourable outcome to these negotiations.

We are gathered in this Chamber on an historic occasion. I think it is not too

much to say "historic", whether we are thinking of the future or of the past. The linking of the fortunes of two countries in a common destiny must always be an act of faith in the future. I need not,

dream and did what they could to see it realized. These men are honoured by Canadians as two of the Fathers of Confederation. Again there was the conference of 1895 that ended in a second unsuccessful at-



THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATION

The Rt. Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, Acting Prime Minister of Canada, greets the Hon. A.J. Walsh and members of the Newfoundland delegation in the Senate chamber, Ottawa, October 6. Left to right: Mr. J.R. Smallwood, Mr. F.G. Bradley, Mr. Philip Grouchy, Rt. Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, Mr. G.A. Winter, Hon. A.J. Walsh and Mr. J.B. McEvoy. (N.F.B. Photo)

moreover, emphasize the uncertainties and dangers in the world at large of present times. It is our earnest hope that union will better assure the future safety and welfare of both peoples.

Twice before Newfoundland has stood on the threshold of Confederation. The Chairman of the delegation that came to Ottawa from the National Convention in June, 1947, spoke of the great dream of the founders of Confederation of a nation stretching from Victoria to St. John's, and he named two from among the people of Newfoundland - Sir Frederick Carter and Sir Ambrose Shea - who shared that

tempt to bring about the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. The union, the terms of which we now hope to settle, will be the realization of an old dream. Union will be based on more than a dream. Newfoundland and Canada have been closely associated not only during years of peace but also in two gigantic struggles for the preservation of a common heritage.

BASIS OF UNION

To turn to very recent events, the most recent approach to Confederation began when the National Convention of Newfoundland decided to explore the possibilities of

Union with Canada. A delegation from the Convention was accordingly sent to Ottawa in June, 1947. Its task was to enquire what fair and equitable basis might exist for the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. For a period of about four months a committee of our Government joined with that delegation to exchange information and to enquire into the many and complex matters that would arise should union be undertaken. Then, on October 29, 1947, Mr. Mackenzie King, as Prime Minister of Canada, sent to the Governor of Newfoundland, a statement of the terms that the Canadian Government believed would constitute a fair and equitable basis of union. These terms were made known to the people of Newfoundland and Canada. A majority of the people of Newfoundland have since indicated in a plebiscite their support of Confederation with Canada.

The Canadian Government welcomed the result of the plebiscite of last July. In a statement issued on July 30, 1948, shortly after the result was known, Mr. King said;

"As Prime Minister of Canada, it is a pleasure for me on behalf of Canada to welcome, warmly and sincerely, the decision of the people of Newfoundland.... The Union, when effected, will seal in constitutional terms a close and fraternal association that has existed, in war and in peace, between the two countries over many years.... together, as partners, we may look forward to the future with more confidence than if we had remained separate political communities."

NO LOSS OF IDENTITY

For Newfoundland, entry into Confederation will not, of course, entail any loss of local identity. Provinces are well-defined units within the federal system, having complete autonomy within their constitutional jurisdiction. Included in the provincial sphere are, of course, such

matters as education and property and civil rights, and these are fundamental to the preservation of what is peculiar to the local community in each part of Canada.

Mr. King's statement on July 30 went on to say:

"The Government will also be glad to receive with the least possible delay authorized representatives of Newfoundland to negotiate the terms of union on the basis of my letter of October 29, 1947, to the Governor of Newfoundland, and the document transmitted with it. In these negotiations any special problem which may arise in connection with the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation will, I am sure, receive most careful consideration. Before final action is taken, the Government will recommend the resulting agreement to the Parliament of Canada for approval."

In the latter connection, Mr. King recalled his statement made in the House of Commons on June 23, 1947, that "on the part of Canadiano final decision would, of course, be taken without the approval of Parliament."

MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY

We are meeting here today with the authorized representatives appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland. It is our mutual responsibility to examine and settle the final terms of union between Newfoundland and Canada.

The following members of the Government have been designated, together with myself, to meet with you, the delegation from Newfoundland:

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe;
The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton;
The Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbot;
The Minister of National Revenue, Dr. McCann;
The Minister of Veterans Affairs, Mr. Gregg;
The Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Mayhew;

and the Secretary of State for Exernal Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

Our other colleagues will, of course, also be available to participate in our discussions whenever that may appear to be desirable.

FIRST JOINT TASK

It is the wish of the Government that the delegation from Newfoundland should have every possible assistance during the negotiations and a courteous and ready response to their requests for information. One of the matters to be settled is the question of procedure. That is a first joint task of the committee and the delegation.

Much exacting and painstaking work has been done here during the last few months in preparation for your coming. I am sure that the labours on your part have been equally heavy. In the forthcoming discussions the people of Canada will, I know, wish both parties God-speed. For my own part and that of all my colleagues in the Canadian Government, I would assure you of our close and lively interest, in whatever degree each of us may from time to time directly participate.

It is true that much of our discussion will relate to matters of detail; and that the representatives of Canada and Newfoundland alike have a duty to safeguard the interests of those whom they represent. But I like to think that we shall not lose sight of the fact that we are seeking to complete a union which will be one nation with an over-riding common interest and common loyalty for all its citizens. I dare to hope that the result of our labours will commend itself to the vast majority of the people of Newfoundland as well as to most of those who are already Canadians. I prefer to believe that many, if not most, of those who, in Newfoundland, voted for Responsible Government were not thereby necessarily voting against union with Canada, but

were rather expressing a preference for a different method of approach. We in Canada believe we know something of responsible government; the very phrase itself originated here; and this very year is the centenary of the achievement of responsible government in Canada. One thing is sure, the objective itself is more important than the approach, and when union is achieved it will give to the people of Newfoundland the fullest measure of responsible government, both as an autonomous province, and as a full partner in a free and self-governing nations.

MR. WALSH REPLIES

The Honourable A. J. Walsh, chairman of the Newfoundland delegation, in reply, said:

Right Honourable Mr. St. Laurent:

I am happy to express to you and, through you, to the Government and people of Canada the appreciation of the Newfoundland Representatives of the warm and cordial welcome which has been extended to us this afternoon and of the very practical expression of welcome which we have received since our arrival in Canada yesterday. On behalf of the Government and people of Newfoundland, I have the honour to acknowledge the generous tributes paid to our country and its people on the occasion of our arrival to discuss terms of Union between our two countries.

Our countries have for many years been closely associated, particularly in those larger undertakings which arise from common allegiance and common national interest. Our peoples have been even more closely associated as individuals by reason of personal and business relations and, in many cases, daily contacts. There exists a spirit of genuine friendship and understanding between our peoples who have been drawn closely together as they have shared common dangers and have, with improve-

ment of communications, had the opportunity of more frequent and extended meetings.

DISCUSS FULL TERMS

We now meet as representatives of our countries and our peoples to consider and discuss together the question of Union of our two countries and to arrive at an agreement upon the full terms and arrangements by which they will join together within the framework of that masterpiece of political and constitutional vision - the British North America Act.

With the events leading up to the federation of the colonies in 1867 and the circumstances surrounding the union you will all be more familiar, of course, than we are. Newfoundland was invited to send delegates to the Quebec Conference in 1864 and its two representatives reported on their return that they had signed the report of the conference with the full conviction that the welfare of the Colony would be promoted by entering the union. The question was submitted to the people and a Government pledged to Confederation was returned. New terms were drafted and a delegation again came to Canada where complete agreement was reached. Upon these terms the question of Union was again submitted to the people but was decisively defeated. Whether the people of Newfoundland were wise in the final decision upon the issue at that time it is difficult now to say, as the circumstances and conditions existing in Newfoundland were greatly different from those in the case of all the other Colonies and there is no case exactly parallel which may be used for comparison. On one ground the decision cannot be questioned and that is that it was made by the people in the exercise of their democratic right. In 1895 a delegation again came to Canada but agreement could not be reached. Politically, Newfoundland has continued

alone with a unitary system of government.

Our people have naturally been concerned with their own history and their own problems and have not found it necessary to take more than an academic interest in the history and development of the federal system. Within the past two years, however, the question has become one of immediate interest to them and at a plebiscite held on July 22 past the majority of the electors expressed the wish that Newfoundland enter into confederation with Canada. As a result of the vote at the plebiscite and in accordance with the assurance given to the people of Newfoundland when they were informed of the questions to be submitted to them, we were appointed by the Government of Newfoundland, following the issue by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada on July 30, past of a statement in which he said:

"The Government will also be glad to receive with the least possible delay authorized representatives of Newfoundland to negotiate terms of Union on the basis of my letter of October 29, 1947, to the Governor of Newfoundland, and the document transmitted with it".

Before the plebiscite the people had had the benefit of full discussion of the proposed arrangements for the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation which had been submitted by the Government of Canada to an elected National Convention which had been sitting in the Island and which had sent to Canada a delegation of its members to ascertain what fair and equitable basis of federal union between the two countries existed. As you are well aware, Sir, that delegation discussed the question with a committee of your Government. As a result of these discussions much valuable information respecting the public services of both countries was obtained by both

sides. We, as representatives of Newfoundland, in the course of our examination and study of the question of Union and its implications to Newfoundland at our meetings during the past few weeks, have received great assistance from the reports of these discussions and, on behalf of the delegation which I lead, I pay tribute to those who have so fully clarified the issue.

At the first meeting between delegates of the National Convention and representatives of the Government of Canada the Right Honourable the Prime Minister remarked:

"It might be well were we to realize, at the outset, that however close the association of our two countries may be, and however much our two peoples may have in common, union is not a course to be undertaken lightly by either side. It would involve, for both Newfoundland and Canada, far reaching administrative and economic changes. For each of our peoples it would involve some alteration in their traditional outlook".

CHANGES INVOLVED

The members of the Newfoundland delegation are deeply conscious of the changes involved for their country. When it is considered that a complete change for our people, constitutionally, administratively, and economically, will be involved in adjusting themselves to a new system, it will be realized how properly the words of the Prime Minister apply in the case of Newfoundland. A considerable change in the traditional outlook of the people will also be involved. Since 1867 great developments have taken place in both of our countries, and more complex problems arise for adjustment in the arrangements for a union which will involve such fundamental alterations in the case of Newfoundland. With understanding on both sides, however, these problems should present little difficulty.

In October, 1864, there was held at Quebec one of the most important conferences in history. There the great federation was approved by representatives of the colonies, including Newfoundland, and the majority proceeded to form the Union. Again in October representatives of Newfoundland have come to carry on discussions and to settle terms which will, we hope, be mutually acceptable and prove to be mutually advantageous to both countries. It appears that the great vision of the Fathers of Confederation of a unified Canada extending from

the United States of America far into the north and from the Pacific Ocean far into the waters of the Atlantic is about to be fully realized. I am sure that these considerations will be present in our minds and I feel confident that as a result of these discussions Newfoundland and her people will find a happy place in this Federation.

And finally, Sir, I renew my expression of appreciation of the Newfoundland representatives to you, the members of your Government and the people of Canada.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

The General Council of the International Refugee Organization met for the first time in Geneva from September 13 to September 25. In August of this year the I.R.O. came into legal existence as a specialized agency of the United Nations following the deposit with the Secretary-General of ratifications of the I.R.O. Constitution by the necessary number of states.

The essential business of this First Session of the General Council of I.R.O. was to consider the most effective means of re-establishing either in Europe or abroad some 800,000 refugees between now and June 30, 1950 when the Mandate of the I.R.O. will come to an end. During the course of the recent session, reports were presented announcing the re-establishment of 256,000 displaced persons either in their former homes or elsewhere since the first of July, 1947. The General Council elected Mr. William Hallam Tuck of the United States as Director-General of the Organization. Mr. Tuck has served as Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for I.R.O. since July of 1947.

For the maintenance and re-establishment of refugees during the next two years of

I.R.O.'s existence a budget was approved calling for an expenditure of \$309,636,270 (U.S. dollars). The General Council also passed a resolution appealing to Governments throughout the world to take within their countries the maximum possible number of refugees. The General Council urged particularly that governments of states admitting refugees be prepared to take family groups, former members of the learned, scientific, and artistic professions, together with a fair share of those refugees who will not be able to maintain themselves.

The General Council decided that no new refugees would be accepted for admission into refugee camps except for those who would experience severe hardship if denied the maintenance and care of the Organization. The General Council came to the conclusion also that the I.R.O. was unable at the present time to offer any material aid to Arab refugees in the Near East, because of the very severe financial limitations under which I.R.O. was working and because of the immediate responsibility of I.R.O. to refugees still established in camps in Europe. Because of these same limitations, the General Council

decided to defer once more its judgment on the eligibility of refugees of German ethnic origin from Eastern European and South Eastern Europe. These are the refugees and displaced persons commonly known as the Volksdeutsche.

RESETTLEMENT PROBLEM

The General Council was particularly concerned with the difficulty that at the present time the principle of resettling entire families as a group is only partially accepted by most states which are now receiving refugees and displaced persons. There is a

very dangerous likelihood that after the next two years, at the time when the Organization's Mandate has come to an end, a very large number of displaced persons unacceptable to any receiving state may still be left in the displaced persons camps in Europe. The number of these displaced persons, who normally would be unacceptable to most countries receiving immigrants, has been estimated to be as high as 200,000. The problem of their future maintenance in Europe is a matter of grave anxiety to the I.R.O.

During the course of this

first session the General Council appointed its first Executive Committee, a body to which nine countries nominated representatives to serve as the executive authority of the I.R.O. between meetings of the General Council. Canada was elected to the Executive Committee and the Canadian delegate to the General Council, Mr. Jean Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy, was elected Chairman of this Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will meet next in Rome on December 7 and the General Council plans to meet again toward the end of March 1949 in Geneva.

* * *

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

Pierre Dumas appointed Foreign Service Officer Grade I and assigned to Legal Division, September 1, 1948.

James Frederick Grandy appointed Statistician Grade 3 and assigned to Consular Division, September 13, 1948.

Miss Katharine G. MacDonnell appointed Junior Administrative Assistant and assigned to Consular Division, September 27, 1948.

James Blair Seaborn appointed Foreign Service Officer Grade I and assigned to Economic Division, September 27, 1948.

APPOINTMENTS:

J.K. Stames, during the absence of the Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, will be the Acting Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

T.H.W. Read resumed his duties in the Consular Division on September 7, 1948 on returning from leave of absence.

TRANSFERS:

L.A.D. Stephens, Second Secretary, assumed his duties at the Canadian Embassy, The Hague, The Netherlands, September 16, 1948.

N.F.H. Berlis left Canada September 4, 1948 for Switzerland.

A.R. Kilgour has been posted from the Personnel Division to the United Nations General Assembly, Paris, prior to posting to the Canadian Embassy, Paris, France.

M.A. Crowe left Ottawa September 18, 1948 to assume his duties at the Canadian Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

J.M. Cook, has been posted from the American and Far Eastern Division to the Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru.

TEMPORARY DUTY:

G. Ignatieff, reported for temporary duty in the United Nations Division, September 15, 1948.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE:

R.A. Crepault will be absent from the department for a period of ten months commencing September 20, 1948.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

DIPLOMATIC

Lieutenant-Colonel Pertev Gokçe, Military Attaché, Embassy of Turkey, was promoted to the rank of Colonel August 31.

The Government of Poland agreed to undertake the protection of Hungarian interests in Canada when the Government of Sweden relinquished this responsibility September 1.

His Excellency Francisque Gay, Ambassador of France, resumed charge of the Embassy, September 3, after a tour of the western provinces. He left Ottawa September 24 for a tour of the Maritime Provinces. During his absence Mr. Jean Basdevant, Counsellor, is in charge of the affairs of the Mission.

His Excellency Dr. J.H. van Roijen, Ambassador of the Netherlands, left Ottawa for Paris September 8 to attend the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In his absence, Jonkheer G. Beelearts van Blokland, Counsellor, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

His Excellency Alfredo Benavides, Ambassador of Peru, became Dean of the Diplomatic Corps on the departure of the Honourable Ray Atherton at the end of August. The Diplomatic Corps, led by Mr. Benavides, and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries called on the newly appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs, Honourable L.B. Pearson, on Monday, September 14.

His Excellency Count Carlo Fecia di Cossato, Minister of Italy, left September 22 for Havana, where he has been appointed Italian Minister in Cuba. Mario Majoli, First Secretary, is Chargé d'Affaires ad interim pending the presentation of the Letter of Credence by the new Ambassador of Italy, His Excellency Mario di Stefano.

His Excellency Liu Chieh, Ambassador of China, left Ottawa for Paris September 25, to attend the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In his absence Dr. Huang Ting Young, Counsellor, is in charge of the Embassy.

His Excellency Dr. Victor Nef, Minister of Switzerland, resumed charge of the Legation September 25 on his return from Switzerland.

Official notes have been received from the Yugoslav Minister informing the Department that Mr. Branko Vukelic, Counsellor, left Canada on June 26, 1948, for Yugoslavia, and that Mr. Pavle Lukin, Counsellor, left the service of the Legation on September 25, 1948.

NEW APPOINTMENTS:

Baron Pierre de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, First Secretary, Embassy of Belgium, September 6.

Dmitri Moussine, Attaché, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, September 27.

M.R. Garner, Secretary (Commerce), Office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, September 30.

CONSULAR

Walter H. McKinney, Consul General of the United States of America at Winnipeg, resumed charge of the Office September 20, after an absence in the United States.

For budgetary reasons the Consulate of the United States of America at Sarnia, Ontario, was closed September 20, 1948. The Vice Consul in charge, Charles E.B. Payne, terminated his duties there September 30.

For budgetary reasons the Consulate of the United States of America at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, will close on or about November 1, 1948. The Consul in charge, Charles H. Stephan, is expected to terminate his duties there November 1.

Maurice J. Tabet, Consul of Lebanon, resumed charge of the Consulate September 27 on his return from abroad. Ramiz Shamma, Consul in charge during his absence, has returned to his duties as Consul of Lebanon in New York.

PROVISIONAL RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Charles C. Adams, as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Halifax, September 1.

R. Riddle, as Consul of the United States of America at Regina, September 7. He was previously Vice Consul in that city.

William A. Mitchell, as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Saint John, New Brunswick, September 14.

Joseph E. Gross, as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, September 25.

B.B. Dubiensi, as Honorary Consul of Paraguay at Winnipeg, September 27.

DEFINITIVE RECOGNITION WAS GRANTED TO:

Frans Willems, as Vice Consul of Belgium at Montreal, September 1.

Miss Marie C. Chabot, as Vice Consul of the United States of America at Montreal, September 15.

Frans Albert Mustonen, as Vice Consul of Finland at Ottawa, September 24.

DEPARTURES:

John Belfort Keogh, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Quebec, September 6.

Dudley E. Cyphers, Vice Consul of the United States of America, at Regina, September 6.

Joseph P. Nagoski, Vice Consul of the United States of America at Saint John, New Brunswick, September 6.

Miss Florence O. Anderson, Vice Consul of the United States of America, September 6.

Howard K. Travers, Consul General of the United States of America at Vancouver, September 6. Pending the appointment of a successor, George D. Andrews, Consul, will be in charge of the Office.

Dr. Evzen Syrovatka, Consul of Czechoslovakia at Montreal, September 25.

VISITS

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King gave a dinner for the Honourable John A. Costello, Prime Minister of Ireland and Mrs. Costello on September 7 at the Country Club.

The Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent, Acting Prime Minister, gave a dinner for Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom on September 20 at the Country Club.

The Honourable D.C. Abbott gave a luncheon for Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom on September 23 at the Rideau Club.

The Right Honourable C.D. Howe gave a dinner for Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom on September 21 at the Rideau Club.

PUBLICATIONS

"Canadian Representatives Abroad and British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives in Canada" dated September 15, 1948.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNESCO Conference on High Altitude Stations - Interlaken - August 31 to September 3. Mr. G.H. Klein, National Research Council.

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

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

General Council, International Refugee Organization - Geneva - September 13 to September 25. Mr. J. Désy, Canadian Ambassador to Italy. Advisers: Mr. Odillon Cormier, Overseas Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources; Mr. Vincent Phelan, Special Overseas Representative for the Department of Labour. (The General Council discussed plans for run-down of refugees now in camps and the fixing of a dateline for the acceptance of refugees.)

Annual Meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners - Atlantic City - September 13 to September 15. Dr. H.F. Lewis, Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - Paris - September 15. Dr. V. Doré, Canadian Ambassador to Belgium; Paul Beaulieu, Canadian Embassy, Paris. (General Conference: Extraordinary Session - to choose place of meeting for the Third Session.)

British Commonwealth Conference on Mineral Resources - London - September 20. Dr. G.C. Monture, Department of Mines and Resources.

General Assembly of the United Nations (Third Session) - Paris - September 21. Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport; Senator W. McL. Robertson, Leader of the Government in the Senate; General A.G.L. McNaughton, Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations; General G.P. Vanier, Canadian Ambassador to France. Alternates: Hugues Lapointe, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; Ralph Maybank, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Health and Welfare; Norman A. Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom; L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian Minister to Switzerland; R.G. Riddell, Department of External Affairs. Advisers: R.M. Macdonnell,

Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Canadian Legation, Prague, Czechoslovakia; C.S.A. Ritchie, Canadian Embassy, Paris, France; J.W. Holmes, Department of External Affairs; J.A. Chapdelaine, Canadian Embassy, Paris; S. Pollock, Department of Finance; N.F.H. Berlis, Office of the Permanent Delegate of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations; J.H. Thurrott, Canadian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium; H.H. Carter, S/L. J.H. Lewis, C.K. Grande, all of Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, New York; H.M. Robertson, Canadian Embassy, Paris; H.F. Feaver, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, Netherlands; Jules Leger, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. Information Officers; Campbell Moodie, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London; F. Charpentier, Canadian Embassy, Paris; Miss F. Carlisle, Department of External Affairs. Secretary-General: E.A. Coté, Department of External Affairs. Secretary: K. Brown, Department of External Affairs.

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

Technical Tripartite Conference to Examine a Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations - Geneva - September 27 to October 16. Dr. Bertrand Bellemare, Special Adviser to the Department of Labour, Province of Quebec. (This conference is sponsored by the International Labour Organization, and representatives of governments, employers and employees will attend.)

Forthcoming Conferences at which Canada will be represented:

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

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

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

Wool Study Group - London - October 4. A.E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. (This is a technical intergovernmental conference.)

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea - Copenhagen - October 4 to October 11. Dr. W.R. Martin, Fisheries Research Board of Canada. (This is an intergovernmental organization which undertakes practical scientific investigations aimed at securing better output of the fisheries.)

Second Botanical Congress of South America - Tucuman, Argentina. October 10 to October 17. Dr. H.A. Senn, Department of Agriculture.

Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures - Sevres - October 12 to October 21. (This conference is sponsored by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.) Mr. R.H. Field, Head of the Metrology Laboratory, Division of Physics, National Research Council.

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

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

Industrial Committee on Petroleum Refining of the International Labour Organization - Geneva - November 9.

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

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

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

Permanent Migration Committee (ILO) - Geneva - January 13, 1949.

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

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

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

International Labour Conference (32nd Session) - Geneva - June 8, 1949.

SPEECHES

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

A Progress Report on Canadian Trade. Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Toronto. September 4, 1948. No. 48/46.

Canada's Part in a Regional Democratic System. Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Acting Prime Minister. Toronto. September 7, 1948. No. 48/44.

"Canada and the United States - A Pattern for Peace." Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare. Detroit, Michigan. September 12, 1948. No. 48/45.

Canada's Reserve Army. Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Ottawa. September 11, 1948. No. 48/47.

The Canadian Service Colleges. Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Kingston. September 20, 1948. No. 48/49.

Address by Hon. L.B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Kingston. September 21, 1948. No. 48/48.

Statement by Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, at the United Nations General Assembly. September 28, 1948. No. 48/50.

The Role of the Teacher in International Affairs. Hon. L.B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Ottawa. August 11, 1948. No. 48/43.

PRESS RELEASES

Appointment of Charles Burchell as High Commissioner to Newfoundland. (September 1, No. 69)

Expression of sympathy on death of Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia. (September 3, No. 70)

Composition of Delegation to General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris, September 15. (September 10, No. 71)

Evacuation of European, British subjects, Canadians and U.S. citizens from Hyderabad. (September 10, No. 72)

Names of 12 Canadians evacuated by air from Hyderabad. (September 15, No. 73)

Informal reception in East Block for Laurent Beaudry. (September 17, No. 74)

Plans for celebration of United Nations Day October 24. (September 24, No. 75)

Assumption by Poland from Sweden of Hungarian Interests in Canada. (September 24, No. 76)

Text of Prime Minister's Speech - U.N. Paris. (September 28, No. 77)

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