



215609

57-6-2
Vol 5

Department of External Affairs

CLASSIFIED

File No 57-6-2

ACRI

Subject: PUBLIC RELATIONS-

SPEAKER SERVICE-

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS PERSONNEL-

REQUESTS FOR.

Vol. ~~4~~ 3

From

AUG/68

To

7/12/31

ACC: 215609

References to Related Files

File No.

Subject

SEE J FILE - 57-6-2-1 RE ADMIN ARRANGEMENTS

DORMANT

PUBLIC RECORDS ORDER

P.C. 1966 - 1749 - AUTHORITY

PUBLIC ARCHIVES APPROVALS

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CLOSED VOLUME VOLUME COMPLET



DATED FROM
À CONTER DU

August 68

TO
JUSQU' AU

December 71

AFFIX TO TOP OF FILE — À METTRE SUR LE DOSSIER

DO NOT ADD ANY MORE PAPERS — NE PAS AJOUTER DE DOCUMENTS

FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE — POUR CORRESPONDANCE ULTÉRIEURE VOIR

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

57-6-2.

VOLUME

6

FAI/B.JENSEN/2-5849/dl

FILE DIARY CIRC CHRON

57-6-2	
36	—

Ottawa, K1A 0G2,

December 17, 1973

Dear Laurie and Lynn,

Thank you for your letter of November 8 concerning your classroom study on the Department of External Affairs.

You mentioned in your letter that you would like a speaker from the Department to talk about External Affairs. We would be delighted to supply a speaker for your classroom, and if it is acceptable to you, may we suggest Ms Bodil J. Jensen, one of the junior officers in our Department.

Because of the short time available before Christmas we would suggest that a suitable date would be early in the New Year. If you would contact Ms Jensen at her office number (992-5849) or if that is inconvenient at her home (232-2752), I am sure that a mutually satisfactory date can be arranged.

Again, may I thank you for your letter and wish you the best of the season.

Yours sincerely,

M. MEUNIER

Marie Meunier
Information Division

Miss Lynn Larose,
Apt. 708
850 Canterbury Ave.,
Ottawa, K1G 3H1.



Government
of Canada

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Gouvernement
du Canada

ACTION
REQUEST

FICHE DE
SERVICE

TO - À

Mrs. Meunier

FILE NO. - DOSSIER N°

DATE

FROM - DE

Dr

☐ PLEASE CALL
PRIÈRE D'APPELER

TEL. NO. - N° DE TEL.

EXT. - POSTE

☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU
DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR

DATE

TIME - HEURE

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN
DOIT RAPPELER

CALL RECEIVED BY
MESSAGE REÇU PAR

☐ ACTION
DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL
APPROBATION

☐ NOTE & RETURN
NOTER ET RETOURNER

☐ COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

☐ NOTE & FORWARD
NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE

☐ MAKE
FAIRE ----- COPIES

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ NOTE & FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER

*Sorry This was hurried in
my basket. People should
bug me about such things - or
bring them in person and demand an
answer.*

*Will be late, or could Bobbi
still give them a call? Maybe
somebody could go in January 4. 003842*

St. ... with someone.

SD

Mr. Hicks,

the authors of the attached letter are in Grade 9 at Canterbury High School, here in Ottawa. They would appreciate if someone from External could visit their school and talk to them about the Department and the Canadian Foreign Policy.

I talked to Bodil about it and she feels it would be a worthwhile experience. We have a volunteer!

Do you agree we should take advantage of the situation? M. P.

Lynn Larose
Apt. 708
850 Canterbury Ave.
Ottawa Ontario
K1G 3I
November 8 1973

Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex St. Ottawa

Gentlemen

My friend and I are doing a study on External Affairs at school. We would appreciate it very much if you could send us pamphlets & brochures and if possible films. We would also appreciate it if you could send us a guest speaker. If he is available please phone 731-5263 and ask for Laurie Windle. We will then arrange a suitable date and time.

Sincerely yours,
Laurie Windle
& Lynn Larose

*Laurie Windle
+ Lynn Larose.*

Windle - 731-5263

*~~Scandenberg High School~~
Canterbury High School
Rr. 9.*

*69
leaf
D. Windle
M.H.*

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POSTAL SERVICE

Affaires Postales



Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex St. Ottawa

FAI

003846

Laurie Windle
2403 Wackajack Rd
K1G 3H1
Ottawa Ont.

003847

R

note & file J.W.



TO/A *CAW*
FROM/DE *ACRI*
DEC 11 1973
ATTN *Mr MacLellan*

THE ALUMNI OF VICTORIA COLLEGE
73 QUEEN'S PARK CRESCENT TORONTO 5

Mr. E. A. Ritchie,
Under Secretary, Department of External Affairs,
Government of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

57-6-2
30 —

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Victoria College Alumni Committee which arranged the lecture series called "Mind and Matter '73" held this fall at Victoria College for graduates and their friends, I wish to thank your Department, through you, for arranging to have Mr. Keith MacLellan come to speak to us on "A New Perspective in Canada-U.S. Relations," as part of the 6-week course entitled Canada in Today's World. Mr. MacLellan gave us an excellent address and afterwards handled the question period most capably at the end of his lecture. Our group of about 50, were most appreciative of his talk.

Having a Speakers' Bureau available to provide the Canadian people with information about government affairs and policies is a most valuable service, and we wish to register our appreciation. Mr. MacLellan declined the honorarium of fifty dollars which we were expecting to give him, since he came under government sponsorship, and this, along with the proceeds from the course are given to the College for its Scholarship fund. His gesture in this matter is of course understood and appreciated.

Again, please accept our thanks for the public service you have allowed us to have. Perhaps you will allow us to call on your good services again, if future lecture series pertaining to government matters are arranged.


DEC 12 1973

Yours sincerely,
Laura E. Eubank
(Mrs. H.L.) Laura E. Eubank
Course Co-ordinator

EW	PC
1	
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

13.12.3(us)

**THE
ALUMNI
OF
VICTORIA
COLLEGE
present**


mind & matter
'73

**SPECIAL
EVENING
LECTURES
for Vic graduates
and friends**

CHOOSE YOUR COURSE AND REGISTER NOW!

003849

COME BACK TO COLLEGE!

Tuesday is the night
Vic is the place
8:00 p.m. is the time

October 2 through November 6 are the dates

The cost is \$20 per person — but if a husband and wife register together the cost is \$35 per couple. Husband and wife need not register in the same course. If your registration is received before August 31, there will be a reduction in fees to \$15 and \$30. A special fee of \$8 is available if you can only attend two evenings of a course.

1. YOU AND THE LAW

A course designed for the layman as a guide to understanding the law and the legal rights of the citizen.

- Oct. 2 **Introduction to the Law**
Hart Pomerantz
Pomerantz & Pearl
- Oct. 9 **Questioning, search, arrest, bail, legal aid —**
the authority of police and the rights of the individual
C.M. Powell
Senior Crown Counsel, Office of the Attorney General
- Oct. 16 **The Law and Women**
wills, estates, divorce, abortion
Patricia McTavish
Lash Johnston Sheard & Pringle
- Oct. 23 **Criminal Offenses**
drugs, liquor and offenses contravening the Criminal Code
Austin Cooper QC
- Oct. 30 **Juveniles and the Law**
Chief Judge H.T.G. Andrews
Provincial Court, Family Division
- Nov. 6 **Law Enforcement**
police recruitment and training — philosophy of enforcement — public involvement
Inspector J.R. Reid
Metropolitan Police

2. ARTISTIC WEALTH: A CANADIAN RESOURCE

The purpose of this course is to stimulate interest in the trends in the Canadian Arts in the '60's and '70's.

- Oct. 2 **CANADIAN LITERATURE Part 1**
Canadian Fiction: the search for a viable myth
Chaviva Hosêk, Lecturer; English Department, Victoria University
- Oct. 9 **CANADIAN LITERATURE Part 2**
Canadian Poetry: "Loyalists, Indians, Frygians and Jews"
Germain Workentin, Assistant Professor, English Department, Victoria University
- Oct. 16 **CANADIAN LITERATURE Part 3**
Canadian Humour: Comedy, the search for community
Chaviva Hosêk
- Oct. 23 **CANADIAN THEATRE TODAY**
Lecture, followed by a discussion and question period.
Leon Major, General Director, Toronto Arts Foundation
- Oct. 30 **CANADIAN ART**
Art: an elite but popular language
Alan Toff, The Assistant to the Warden of Hart House — President of the Ontario Association of Art Galleries
- Nov. 6 **CANADIAN MUSIC**
The Nature of Music Today
Louis Applebaum, Executive Director of the Ontario Arts Council — Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of England

There is a suggested reading list for each of the three lectures on Canadian Literature. This list will be sent to those registering for the course.

3. CANADA IN TODAY'S WORLD

Since 1967, Canada has experienced a rising tide of nationalism. Now the tide is turning and we ask ourselves: "Where do we stand in the world?"

- Oct. 2 **A Base for Operations:**
Canada's foreign policy and its raison d'être, in theory and in practice.
Mr. Robert Reford, Executive Director, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
- Oct. 9 **Canada at the United Nations:**
on Canada's team, the years with "Mike", and our positions on world issues.
Mr. George Ignatieff, Provost of Trinity College, formerly Canada's Permanent Representative at the U.N.
- Oct. 16 **The Third World — Canada's Concern:**
an overview of Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America, and our links with these countries.
Dr. Garth Legge, Division of World Outreach, United Church of Canada.
- Oct. 23 **Canada's Involvement with the Developing Countries:**
through government agencies like CIDA, and non-government ones such as the church, CUSO, and multi-national corporations.
Dr. Garth Legge.
- Oct. 30 **Canadian International Trade and Investment Policy at the Crossroads:**
traditional non-discrimination or fashionable regionalism in trade policy? How much freedom for multi-national corporations?
Professor Harry Eastman, Department of Political Economy, U. of T.
- Nov. 6 **Canada and our Neighbour to the South:**
resources, cultural patterns, trade, large companies — a new perspective.
Mr. Keith W. MacLellan, Director of U.S. Divisions, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Please tear off this portion and return to:

Mind and Matter '73
73 Queen's Park Crescent, Room 106
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7

Here is my cheque for \$_____, payable to the Alumni of Victoria College, to register me/us for the course(s) checked below:

You and the Law ☐

Canada in Today's World ☐

Artistic Wealth: a Canadian Resource ☐

The Urban Community ☐

Vintage Cinema ☐

Please register me/us for two specified evenings in _____ course: _____

1. _____

2. _____

Name _____

Address _____

Year of Graduation _____

Phone Number _____

4. THE URBAN COMMUNITY

An examination of some key factors that influence development of the urban community, and their impact on the individual.

Oct. 2 SOCIOLOGY

Sociological aspects of urban development and housing
Professor W.M. Michelson,
Department of Sociology, U. of T.

Oct. 9 GEOGRAPHY

The evolution of the urban landscape (the geography of imagination)
Professor Howard Andrews,
Professor of Geography,
Erindale College, U. of T.

Oct. 16 TRANSPORTATION

Urban transportation problems and possible future developments in Toronto
Mr. Ron G. Rice,
Dept. of Civil Engineering & Transportation, U. of T.

Oct. 23 POLITICS

Structure, policies and problems of urban politics
Mr. P. Silcox,
Department of Political Economy,
U. of T.

Oct. 30 THE INDIVIDUAL

Relationship of the community and the individual in the developing urban environment.
Mr. T.S.W. Lee,
Faculty of Social Work, U. of T.

Nov. 6 LIFESTYLE

The emerging urban lifestyle
Dr. A.J. Daken,
Chairman,
Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
Faculty of Architecture, U. of T.

5. VINTAGE CINEMA

October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and November 6

Six evenings of
entertainment, discovery and nostalgia

Can you recall the wonder and thrills of the silent screen? Do you remember when "talkies" added immeasurably to the magic of the movies; when, during the depressed 30's, "movies were your best entertainment" and every program (usually a double bill) had "selected short subjects" on it?

Come and relive (or discover) the magic moments of the past recreated by stars like:

Fatty Arbuckle	Buster Keaton
John Barrymore	Kay Kendall
Robert Benchley	Edgar Kennedy
Jack Benny	Harry Langdon
Eric Blore	Laurel and Hardy
Mae Busch	Margaret Lockwood
Lon Chaney	Carole Lombard
Charlie Chaplin	Paul Lucas
Charlie Chan	Frederick March
Claudette Colbert	Kenneth More
Bing Crosby	Mabel Normand
William Demarest	Franklin Pangborn
Brian Donlevy	Michael Redgrave
Douglas Fairbanks	Peter Sellers
James Finlayson	Donald Sinden
Billy Gilbert	Ford Sterling
Elissa Landi	Akim Tamiroff
Charles Laughton	Terry Thomas
Dorothy & Lillian Gish	Thelma Todd
John Gregson	Naughton Wayne
Joyce Grenfell	John Wayne
Arthur Houseman	Googi Withers

Hear about the contribution to the development of the cinema of such eminent producers and directors as Cecil B. de Mille, Walt Disney, John Ford, D.W. Griffith, Alfred Hitchcock, Ernst Lubitsch, Preston Sturges, and Eric von Stroheim.

Each evening will begin by a short discussion on the movies to be seen that night, their particular points (stars, stories, production techniques, etc.) to look for and their place in the development of the cinema from 1913 to 1953.

Note: To allow complete flexibility and add an element of surprise, the films to be shown will not be announced in advance. They will, however, include almost all of the stars listed above and will constitute a good selection of representative films over a 40 year period of the movies' "vintage" years.

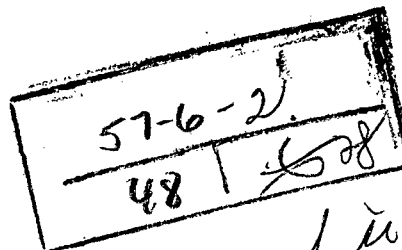
CARLETON UNIVERSITY

OTTAWA CANADA
K1S 5B6



SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

J-16



November 28, 1973

Mr. R. Bull
Commercial Policy Division
Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Bull:

I am writing to express appreciation for your comments offered in the workshop on the political and social consequences of a Canada-United States free trade area at the conference on the transnational perspective in Canadian-American relations held at Carleton University on 8 - 10 November.

The task of the commentator is a vital one in an academic conference and the sponsoring committee felt that it had been exceptionally well served in this respect at the recent meeting.

I would like to thank you, on behalf of the School of International Affairs and the other sponsors, for your contribution to the success of the sessions.

Sincerely yours,

D.M.L. Farr

D.M.L. Farr,
Professor of History

TO: ECL
FROM: ACRL
DEC 4 1973
ATTN: <i>Mr. Bull</i>

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/À FAI
FROM/DE ACRG
DEC 3 1973
ATTN *M. Marchand*

TO
À
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires
Extérieures, Ottawa, Canada.

FROM
De
Consulat Général du Canada, Marseille, France.

REFERENCE
Référence
Votre lettre FAI-3032 du 12 novembre 1973

SUBJECT
Sujet
Musée Chagall à Nice

SECURITY
Sécurité
sans cote *Amoy*

DATE
26 novembre 1973

NUMBER
Numéro
300

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-6-2.	
MISSION	
36	4

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

FAC

Amb., Paris

FAI

(Mlle K. Reid)
(M.D.C. Elder)

Nous vous remercions des bonz conseils que vous nous
donnez par votre lettre précitée.

2. Il est évident que Monsieur Houde se fera un plaisir de
donner une conférence au Musée Chagall de Nice quand l'occasion se
présentera, comme il le fera d'ailleurs partout dans le territoire du
Consulat selon les circonstances. Il n'était pas d'ailleurs dans
l'intention de notre lettre 200 du 2 octobre de demander qu'un
conférencier ou un artiste Canadien soit envoyé spécialement à Nice
pour se produire au Musée Chagall. Nous voulions tout simplement vous
avertir de l'ouverture de ce Musée, des facilités dont il dispose et de
son intérêt à faire participer le Canada à son calendrier d'activités
culturelles et artistiques.

3. Dans cette perspective, nous avons déjà pris contact avec
Robert Pugh "d'Artists Canada Management" pour lui dire que le Musée
est intéressé à présenter le flutiste Canadien Robert Aitken lors de sa
tournée européenne au printemps 1974.

4. Nous avons d'ores et déjà proposé notre série de films sur
les artistes Canadiens au Conservateur du Musée Chagall et n'attendons
que son acceptation pour les lui fournir.

5. Aucune des collections de photographies, d'Information Canada à
Paris, sauf peut-être "Soleil d'Eté" nous parait de qualité à présenter dans
un Musée National Français. Par contre, nous sommes persuadés que l'art
canadien d'enfants et les bronzes canadiens pourraient intéresser ou le Musée
Chagall ou des Galeries d'Art de Marseille et nous sommes donc très heureux
d'apprendre que nous avons une place prioritaire sur la liste des usagers
pour les bronzes.

J. W. Courchesne
Le Consulat Général.

J. W. COURCHESNE
CONSUL

PDE/clb

"ACRP"

57-6-2
34

Ottawa K1A 0G2

le 16 octobre 1973

Cher Louise,

Pour faire suite à votre demande de ce matin, il me fait plaisir de vous envoyer une photographie de monsieur Michel Dupuy, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat adjoint aux Affaires extérieures, qui doit participer à un dîner-causerie au Cercle des femmes journalistes de l'Outaouais le lundi 22 octobre prochain.

Je vous prie d'agréer l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

secrétaire de
M. Dupuy

Madame Louise Simard-Conroy
Présidente

Le Cercle des femmes journalistes de l'Outaouais
a/s La Galerie Nationale du Canada
Pièce 719
Coin Elgin et Slater
Ottawa K1A 0M8

17.10.1(us)

003854

file
circ
diary

57-6-2 "A" R P

38

OTTAWA, December 17, 1971.

CC 27-10-10-5

Dear Colonel Bryan,

Thank you for your letter of November 22 regarding my forthcoming lecture to the College on Tuesday, January 4, 1972 at 10.30 a.m. I have noted your comments about the handling of the subject matter, and I shall of course be willing to try to cover in the question period any points not dealt with in the formal lecture.

I have discussed transportation arrangements with Captain Curran and have no other requests or questions. I did express my hope to him that a map of Europe, including Eastern Europe, would again be set up on the platform.

I shall be delighted to stay on for lunch. Looking forward to seeing you again, let me take this opportunity to send Christmas greetings,

Yours sincerely,

V.G. TURNER

V.G. Turner
Director,
Eastern European Division.Lieutenant-Colonel J.W.P. Bryan,
Canadian Forces College,
80 Wilson Avenue,
Toronto 12, Ontario.

for file in APO

*(C) Des Ap
Hys*

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N. Y. 10027

SCHOOL OF LAW
International Legal Research

435 West 116th Street

December 16, 1971

57-6-2

//

Mr. J. Alan Beesley
Canadian Mission to the United Nations
866 U. N. Plaza
New York, N. Y.

Dear Alan:

Although the Society will no doubt thank you separately, I should like to express to you my deep personal appreciation for your coming to talk to us. Seldom have we had a speaker who has spoken with comparable authority and frankness and has said so much in so short a time.

With warm regards,

Yours ever,

(C) 1/2 in. f
Wolfgang Friedmann

WF/dk

UNO/H.L. Weidman/mt

FILE ✓ DIARY CIRC

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Jay, Miss Macpherson, Mr. Thibault, Mr. Doherty,
Mr. Seaborn, Mr. Whittaker, Miss Edelstein, Mr. Noble
(and return to H.L. Weidman)

UNCLASSIFIED

December 14, 1971

UNO/Weidman

Participation in Lectures at the University of
Lethbridge.

ACRP
57-6-2
7

- - -

Attached are copies of self-explanatory letters
from the University of Lethbridge seeking Department parti-
cipation in a series of lectures to be given from March 20
to 24.

2. Please indicate below if you would accept to
participate.

H. L. WEIDMAN

H. L. Weidman



CANADIAN FORCES COLLEGE

80 WILSON AVE., TORONTO 12, ONT.

57-6-2 "ACR P"		
38	—	—

cc 27-10-10-6

5-10

4051-10/1 (JWPB)

22 November, 1971

Mr. V.G. Turner
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG2

Dear Mr. Turner:

I am writing this letter to you to confirm the arrangements that have been made regarding your lecture to the Canadian Forces Staff College at Toronto on Tuesday January 4, 1972 at 10:30 a.m.

As you recall the title of your lecture is "Canada's Foreign Policy concerning Europe including the Soviet Union". Since we last spoke we have developed a series of lesson directives for our lecturers in the hope that these might prove helpful to them. I am enclosing the appropriate one for your lecture. Your lecture last year was most suitable and you may consider the directive to be redundant. Please understand that the directive is not meant to suggest how the subject matter is to be treated; it is simply an indication of what we would like covered either during the lecture or during the central discussion.

The course this year has 110 students, a little larger than last year's. All of our staff and students are cleared to receive information up to TOP SECRET and you will have a "privileged platform". We have six guest students two from each of the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force and United States Air Force as well as three British members of the staff.

TO:	CEA
FROM:	...
NOV 24 1971	
ATTN:	Mr. Turner

.../2

003858

9.30 am
Staff
car
will
pick me
up

CEA

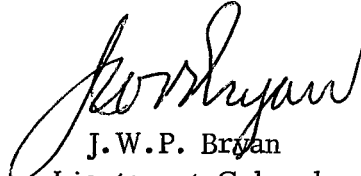
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- 2 -

At the conclusion of your lecture it is hoped that you will plan to remain for a small informal luncheon.

If you have any questions on your presentation please do not hesitate to call me at 487-2881 local 66.

Yours sincerely,


J.W.P. Bryan
Lieutenant-Colonel
Canadian Forces College

Encl 1

LESSON DIRECTIVE

Field of Study: National Affairs

LD No: NA4-L3

Unit: Canada's Foreign and Defence Policies

Type: Lecture

TOPIC: CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY CONCERNING EASTERN EUROPE INCLUDING SOVIET UNION

TIME: Program 2 hours

OBJECTIVE: I. To acquaint students with the general principles of Canada's foreign policy concerning Eastern Europe.

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

I. Foreign policy concerning Eastern Europe

A. Brief summary of Warsaw Pact activities

1. Recall briefly origin of Warsaw Pact.
2. Highlight activities of Pact including Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia 1968.

B. Position of Soviets in Eastern Europe

1. Outline Comecon and its activities.
2. Briefly enunciate Brezhnev Doctrine.
3. Suggest possibilities of Soviet hopes and fears in Europe.

C. Country by country review of Canada's relationships

D. Remarks on future possibilities in Eastern Europe

1. Possibilities of European Security Conference.
2. Soviet future relationships with countries of the Eastern European group.
3. Canadian bilateral relationships in the future.

II. Sequence of Presentation

1. Lecture approximately 55 - 60 minutes.
2. Central discussion i.e., question and answer period of 55 - 60 minutes.

MATERIALS

Following are available for use:

1. 35-mm slide projector
2. 16 mm film projector
3. Polaroid slide projector for 3 1/4" X 4" slides
4. Vu-graph for transparencies up to 10" X 7 1/2"

MEMORANDUM

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. MacDonald
8 Feb

TO
A APO (Messrs. *McNamee & MacDonald*)

FROM
De PSI

REFERENCE
Référence FAR Memo to PDM (APO et al.) of Sept. 23, 1971

SUBJECT
Sujet Academic Relations Programme 1971-72

SECURITY
Sécurité CONFIDENTIAL
PERS. INFO

DATE November 8, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-6-2
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

FAR (Mr. Delisle)
only

For ease of reference I attach a copy of the FAR memorandum. My note to you concerns Part IV - "Foreign Service Visitors Programme" where it is stated that a third officer may be added to this programme in 1972 in response to the various requests by universities. Intrigued by this prospect, I spoke with Mr. J.L. Delisle (FAR) along the following lines.

2. While realizing that thusfar the foreign service visitors to four universities (Toronto, Laval, Dalhousie and Montreal) have been senior officers with longer service in the Department than myself, I wondered whether consideration could be given to the selection of an FS-2 for posting to a university. In short, would it be possible for an FS-2 to convince the appropriate officers in the Department that there might be other factors, both personal and professional, which could be weighed in favour of such a decision? Mr. Delisle stated that if I was interested, I should approach you since APO would make the selections.

3. From several reports to the Department from foreign service visitors which I have seen, it is evident that the degree of rapport which they have established with faculty and students alike has been very commendable, as Mr. Delisle mentions in his memorandum. It is this type of work which I find very appealing to contemplate and for which, I suggest, I might be suited.

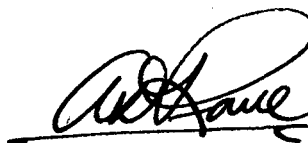
4. As my record indicates, I entered university at age 26 after a successful career in radio, TV, public relations, etc.; a career which by its very nature requires skills in the communication of ideas both oral and written. The university experience was very rewarding since, being older than most students, I was able to establish close and enduring relationships with both my professors and fellow students. Work in the Department since joining in 1962 has, as you know, involved interesting postings to the Middle East and Cuba. Experience gained in both areas could be shared with both faculty and students who continue to be interested by events in these areas. Service on the Cross/Laporte Task Force in late 1970 is of

-2-

CONFIDENTIAL
PERS. INFO

some relevance since it provided me with an invaluable insight into the decision-making processes of this Department and other Canadian government offices. While duties in PSI are considered by some in the Department to be highly specialized, in actual fact this Division provides an officer with considerable insight into a wide range of topics of important interest to the Department and thus cannot help but broaden one's perspectives. As well, my work has entailed attending various inter-departmental meetings where the ability to provide balanced and concise evaluations of critical situations is very important.

5. In summation, I would be honoured if consideration could be given to selecting me as a foreign service visitor to a Canadian university and it would be appreciated if this preference could be added to those mentioned in my memorandum to you of September 16, 1971.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan D. Rowe', written over a horizontal line.

Alan D. Rowe

FAR/J.L. DELISLE/pb

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO
A PDM

FROM
Do FAR

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Academic Relations Programme 71-72

RESTRICTED

September 23, 1971.

SECURITY
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Mr. Grenon

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12. From a practical viewpoint the type of meeting which yields the best concrete results and entails direct participation by academics in policy formulation appears to be the working group or small seminar made up of less than a dozen academic experts and an approximately equal number of Departmental participants with specific problems and well defined objectives on the agenda. This has been illustrated by the one-day meeting held in June on the initiative of the Bureau of Legal Affairs to consider the U.N. Secretary-General's questionnaire on the reform of the International Court of Justice. The exercise proved rewarding and several suggestions made by one or the other of the eight academics present were incorporated in our reply to the Secretary-General. While this type

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14. The co-operation of bureaux and divisions is requested in proposing possible academic guest speakers in the months to come. In addition to proposing initiatives, Academic Relations can take care of administrative arrangements and financing. Invitations for office consultation on subjects about which we are anxious to receive advice may also be extended to academics under this part of our programme.

15. One problem which keeps recurring is that of honoraria for leading guest participants in seminars and conferences when they are asked to present a paper. Such requests are not too frequent and could probably be handled within the present budget of Academic Relations although no specific authority exists to that effect. Possibly the subject could be left to the discretion of the division.

VIII - SPEAKERS PROGRAMME

16. In reply to our memorandum of September 10 soliciting proposals from bureaux and divisions, a number of officers have already volunteered for the current year programme. This activity is perhaps the most "popular" one in our programme with academics and other intellectuals. Several requests have already been received from institutions and groups. Our records in the last few years indicate how anxious faculty members, students and internationalists generally are to seize upon such opportunities as are offered by our speakers to learn more about the practice of foreign affairs and to shore up their knowledge with first hand information and authorized views and thus acquire more realistic

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perspectives. It is proposed for the current year to increase the number and variety of speakers and topics and place the emphasis on mature audiences at advanced and research levels since Academic Relations terms of reference are chiefly directed at that range of students and scholars. We do not intend, however, to turn down invitations for undergraduate audiences but will endeavour to encourage the addition of postgraduate elements whenever invitations come to address student groups.

17. One form of speaking engagement which is also useful both to the Department and the university concerned consists in our officers agreeing to deliver series of lectures to local Ottawa universities. There are at present a small number of officers who are preparing to lecture at night at Ottawa and Carleton Universities for the coming year. In this connection it might be worthwhile giving some thought to facilitating access to university teaching posts, for instance as part-time lecturers, to returning Heads of Post and other top senior officers. There might be ways of publicizing appropriately among universities the availability of a number of our people willing to enter into arrangements for the teaching of international relations.

18. Some time ago, the question of favouring speaking engagements for young officers, particularly those who have recently returned from abroad, was raised. We could perhaps devote more attention to this in co-operation with Personnel and occasionally arrange such assignments on the selective basis. It may not be necessary to have the names appear on our circular list.

19. Academic Relations Service has taken part in Departmental briefings arranged for summer student employees and probationary officers in recent months.


J. L. Delisle.

APPENDIX

RESTRICTED

ACADEMIC RELATIONS SERVICE

FUNCTIONS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE VISITOR

- (a) A member of the Academic Relations Service.
- (b) Establishes and keeps liaison, on behalf of the Department, and occasionally other Government departments, with university authorities and faculty members concerned with international affairs at the university.
- (c) Takes part in seminars, conferences, classes, research work, and, if requested, may give lectures on topics of international relations and foreign policy. As a representative of the Department, and time permitting, he is also called upon to give talks and participate in meetings at other universities or before outside groups of people interested in international affairs.
- (d) May take courses in advanced studies and do research in international relations or in other subjects directly related to the objectives of the Department; may also undertake or pursue the study of one of the Canadian official languages or of a foreign language, inasmuch as such commitments do not interfere with his basic responsibilities for promoting exchanges between the Department and the university of residence.
- (e) Keeps the Department informed of activities and situations in the academic world in regard to the status of studies, research and academic standards in international affairs. Advises academics on the Departmental Academic Relations Programme and is available for consultation to students and academics interested in the foreign service as a career or for temporary employment.
- (f) Sends reports on his activities and observations to the Academic Relations Service. May write papers on subjects of foreign policy, preferably at the research level, as a contribution to the work of the Department.
- (g) Brings to the attention of the Department academic views and developments, of interest to the Department, as reflected in university newspapers and publications.
- (h) Signals academic personalities as potential participants in conferences, seminars, consultations in the Department or in meetings being planned on foreign affairs outside the Department. Also offers suggestions for contracting academics to write research papers and articles for use by the Department.

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- (1) May respond in accordance with Departmental rules to invitations from information media agencies to give interviews and participate occasionally in other forms of public relations activity.

September 21, 1971.

Ottawa, October 13, 1971

"ACRP"

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My dear Peter

I am dreadfully sorry but, as I feared, I will not be available to address your meeting of Heads of Post on October 19; I am thus unable to accept the kind invitation of your letter of September 23. I apologize for the delay in replying but I only had a very short while ago confirmation that I would have to head a Canadian team into some negotiations on that date.

I believe this information has already been passed on to your office.

MICHEL DUPUY

(Michel Dupuy)

His Excellency Sir Peter Hayman, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.,
British High Commissioner,
- O T T A W A -



BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
80 ELGIN STREET
OTTAWA 4

23 September 1971

Mr M Dupuy
Department of External Affairs
East Block Wellington Street

My dear Michel,

1. We shall be having a meeting of our Heads of Post throughout Canada in the week beginning 18 October.
2. We usually aim at having a senior member of the Canadian Government to talk to the Heads of Post while they are here. We should be extremely grateful if you were able to spare the time to come and talk to us, say at 5 pm on Tuesday, 19 October in the High Commission. A most interesting theme would be the Canadian attitude towards President Nixon's economic measures. But you may prefer some other subject.
3. Ed Ritchie gave this conference an excellent address earlier this year and I am sending him a copy of this letter.

*Yours ever
Peter*

P T Hayman

FAR/J.L. DELISLE/pb

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AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

MEMORANDUM

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A PDM

FROM
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REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Academic Relations Programme 71-72

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DATE

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13. In selecting academic participants, Legal Affairs may count on such groups as the Association of Professors of International Law which is now being currently established in Montreal and also on the Legal Committee on Environmental Problems. They and other bureaux and divisions can also get suggestions from the CIIA and associations dealing with specialized fields. On deciding on subjects some emphasis could be placed perhaps on themes of more pressing interest such as international economics, environment, technology, communications or contemporary political crises. While actuality and projection could be the keynote, traditional subjects which are of importance should not altogether be excluded. Also meetings of an organizational character can be called. It is proposed, for instance, to gather half a dozen academics this fall to discuss possible ways of following up the recommendation in the White Paper on the Pacific for strengthening facilities for Asian and Pacific studies at Canadian universities.

14. The co-operation of bureaux and divisions is requested in proposing possible academic guest speakers in the months to come. In addition to proposing initiatives, Academic Relations can take care of administrative arrangements and financing. Invitations for office consultation on subjects about which we are anxious to receive advice may also be extended to academics under this part of our programme.

15. One problem which keeps recurring is that of honoraria for leading guest participants in seminars and conferences when they are asked to present a paper. Such requests are not too frequent and could probably be handled within the present budget of Academic Relations although no specific authority exists to that effect. Possibly the subject could be left to the discretion of the division.

VIII - SPEAKERS PROGRAMME

16. In reply to our memorandum of September 10 soliciting proposals from bureaux and divisions, a number of officers have already volunteered for the current year programme. This activity is perhaps the most "popular" one in our programme with academics and other intellectuals. Several requests have already been received from institutions and groups. Our records in the last few years indicate how anxious faculty members, students and internationalists generally are to seize upon such opportunities as are offered by our speakers to learn more about the practice of foreign affairs and to shore up their knowledge with first hand information and authorized views and thus acquire more realistic

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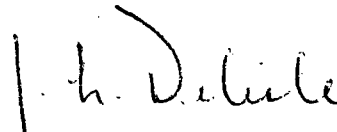
7.

perspectives. It is proposed for the current year to increase the number and variety of speakers and topics and place the emphasis on mature audiences at advanced and research levels since Academic Relations terms of reference are chiefly directed at that range of students and scholars. We do not intend, however, to turn down invitations for undergraduate audiences but will endeavour to encourage the addition of postgraduate elements whenever invitations come to address student groups.

17. One form of speaking engagement which is also useful both to the Department and the university concerned consists in our officers agreeing to deliver series of lectures to local Ottawa universities. There are at present a small number of officers who are preparing to lecture at night at Ottawa and Carleton Universities for the coming year. In this connection it might be worthwhile giving some thought to facilitating access to university teaching posts, for instance as part-time lecturers, to returning Heads of Post and other top senior officers. There might be ways of publicizing appropriately among universities the availability of a number of our people willing to enter into arrangements for the teaching of international relations.

18. Some time ago, the question of favouring speaking engagements for young officers, particularly those who have recently returned from abroad, was raised. We could perhaps devote more attention to this in co-operation with Personnel and occasionally arrange such assignments on the selective basis. It may not be necessary to have the names appear on our circular list.

19. Academic Relations Service has taken part in Departmental briefings arranged for summer student employees and probationary officers in recent months.



J. L. Delisle.

APPENDIX

RESTRICTED

ACADEMIC RELATIONS SERVICE

FUNCTIONS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE VISITOR

- (a) A member of the Academic Relations Service.
- (b) Establishes and keeps liaison, on behalf of the Department, and occasionally other Government departments, with university authorities and faculty members concerned with international affairs at the university.
- (c) Takes part in seminars, conferences, classes, research work, and, if requested, may give lectures on topics of international relations and foreign policy. As a representative of the Department, and time permitting, he is also called upon to give talks and participate in meetings at other universities or before outside groups of people interested in international affairs.
- (d) May take courses in advanced studies and do research in international relations or in other subjects directly related to the objectives of the Department; may also undertake or pursue the study of one of the Canadian official languages or of a foreign language, inasmuch as such commitments do not interfere with his basic responsibilities for promoting exchanges between the Department and the university of residence.
- (e) Keeps the Department informed of activities and situations in the academic world in regard to the status of studies, research and academic standards in international affairs. Advises academics on the Departmental Academic Relations Programme and is available for consultation to students and academics interested in the foreign service as a career or for temporary employment.
- (f) Sends reports on his activities and observations to the Academic Relations Service. May write papers on subjects of foreign policy, preferably at the research level, as a contribution to the work of the Department.
- (g) Brings to the attention of the Department academic views and developments, of interest to the Department, as reflected in university newspapers and publications.
- (h) Signals academic personalities as potential participants in conferences, seminars, consultations in the Department or in meetings being planned on foreign affairs outside the Department. Also offers suggestions for contracting academics to write research papers and articles for use by the Department.

RESTRICTED

2.

- (i) May respond in accordance with Departmental rules to invitations from information media agencies to give interviews and participate occasionally in other forms of public relations activity.

September 21, 1971.

[Handwritten signature]



**With the Compliments
of the
British High Commissioner**

**British High Commission,
80 Elgin Street,
Ottawa 4**

003883

file

23 September 1971

57-6-2		

"ACRP"

Mr H Dupuy
Department of External Affairs
East Block Wellington Street

1. We shall be having a meeting of our Heads of Post throughout Canada in the week beginning 18 October.
2. We usually aim at having a senior member of the Canadian Government to talk to the Heads of Post while they are here. We should be extremely grateful if you were able to spare the time to come and talk to us, say at 5 pm on Tuesday, 19 October in the High Commission. A most interesting theme would be the Canadian attitude towards President Nixon's economic measures. But you may prefer some other subject.
3. Ed Ritchie gave this conference an excellent address earlier this year and I am sending him a copy of this letter.

P T Hayman

24.9.37/us)

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FILE

FAR (through ECP)

Unclassified

ECT

September 20, 1971

Your memorandum of September 10, 1971

Academic Relations Programme 71-72 - Foreign Service
Speakers List

11ACRP"

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We would be pleased to participate in the Departmental speakers programme although our ability to accept engagements would of course depend upon other work priorities during the year. We would naturally prefer a short presentation followed by discussion, rather than a formal speech.

2. We would suggest the following subjects as possibilities: "Energy, trade and diplomacy," "foreign policy aspects of nuclear power," "air relations and foreign relations." The speaker would be either the Director of the Division or the officer in the Division most directly concerned with the subject in question.

D. W. FULFORD

D. W. Fulford,
Transport, Communications
and Energy Division.

Mr. Delisle
14
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FAR/J.L. Delisle/pb

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

PDM PDS PDA PDF PDG PDE PDH MIN (Mr. Haggan)
Heads of PAC GAP GPP FCP DFP ECP GEP FLP APP
FAP UNP GWP ICER FAR(3) GAA GAF ECD DFD ABC
GWC EGL FCC FLC FAC DFR GPE GEA FCO FCF FAH
FAI GWL FLA FLO GAI GEC GPS APO APD ECS SRB
ECT UNS UNO GWU GEO PCO (Miss McDougall)

TO
A

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

DATE September 10, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro

"ACRP"

From
De FAR

Reference: Academic Relations Programme 71-72

Subject: Foreign Service Speakers List

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-6-2
MISSION	34

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

It would seem to be time now to draft a Departmental Speakers List to be sent eventually to interested universities and learned societies so as to begin implementation of an important aspect of our Academic Relations Programme for the current year. It will be recalled that this activity was reviewed at the Meeting of Consultation held with academics on May 13-14, 1971. During the session on Academic Relations, the Associate Under-Secretary reported the following on the Speakers Programme for the year 1970-71:

"Another very successful form of exchange has been our Departmental Speakers Programme set up to provide foreign service officers to universities and groups for seminars, symposia, conferences on foreign policy and international affairs. In the fall of 1970, a list of speakers and their respective subjects, together with short biographies, was sent to some one hundred university staff members. Twenty-four senior officials had volunteered to go on speaking engagements. The response was quite gratifying and, counting additional officers who accepted invitations whether through Academic Relations Service or on their own, about forty-five officers paid visits to twenty-seven universities and centres across Canada to address audiences of professors, learned societies' members, students on various themes of foreign policy. All in all, close to 130 individual functions were involved. Some of our officers participated in series of seminars on specific foreign policy themes or world regions at a number of universities. The Department has received very encouraging echoes from individuals and institutions who had received our speakers. The results achieved would seem to warrant a larger programme and more publicity for it in the forthcoming year."

2. Attached is a list of the twenty-four speakers together with their subjects who appeared on the programme last year. There is no doubt that such speaking engagements are one of the most effective ways to ensure co-operation, understanding and goodwill from the academic community and to provide the Department with a good insight into the world of learning and a measure of stimulation for its own thinking and activity.

3. It would be much appreciated if the addressees would let us know tentatively whether they would be prepared to enroll for speaking engagements

SPEAKERS LIST AND SUGGESTED THEMES

TREMBLAY, Paul	New Perspectives for Canadian Foreign Policy
ANDREW, Arthur	Canadian-Chinese Negotiations
BARTON, William	Organizational and Administrative Implications of Canadian Foreign Policy in the 1970's
HEESLEY, Alan	Major Issues of International Law in Canadian Foreign Policy Today
BLANCHETTE, Arthur	The Francophonie and the Commonwealth (a Comparative Study)
BLOUIN, Georges	The Role of the Canadian Diplomat Abroad
BOW, M. N.	Present Prospects for Arms Control and Disarmament
BRUCE, G. F.	Canada and the Challenge of the Second Development Decade
CLARK, L. S.	Aircraft Hijacking and other forms of unlawful interference with International Civil Aviation
DELISLE, J. L.	Conference Diplomacy - The Canadian Concept
DELVOIE, L. A.	The current situation and prospects in the Middle East
DIER, Ormond	Canadian Interests, Economic, Political and Cultural, in Latin America
DUPUY, Michel	Canadian Economic Interests in the World and Involvement in International Economic Organizations
HALSTEAD, J. G.	Canadian Foreign Policy and Europe
KINGSTONE, H.C.	New dimensions of the Role of the International Joint Commission in Canada-U.S. relations referring to anti-pollution questions
MAYBEE, John	Integration of the Canadian Government's Operations Abroad
MCCORDICK, J. A.	Canadian Diplomatic Functions in the Fields of Science and Technology
MURRAY, G. S.	The Aims and Technique of Canadian Foreign Policy Making

Ottawa, June 29, 1971.

ACRP.

57-6-2.		
21	1	6

Dear Admiral Davis,

I was away from Ottawa much of the month of June, which accounts for the delay in answering the kind invitation contained in your letter of June 1 to address members of the National Defence College in November of this year on the "European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area". I am very pleased to accept your invitation and November 23 will be blocked off in my book for a visit to Kingston. I would of course be in touch with you if I had to carry out any unexpected duty which might interfere with this arrangement.

Barring the unforeseen, it is pretty clear that the United Kingdom and other applicants for entry into the European Economic Community will successfully conclude their accession negotiations with The Six. By November the negotiations should be virtually completed and, as a result, the European Free Trade Area is likely to be very much on the way out. I wonder whether in these circumstances we might not rephrase the subject of my address to read something like "The Enlargement of the European Economic Community".

I would be pleased to come to Kingston the evening before my lecture and I am grateful for your offer to arrange accommodation and transport from Ottawa. Perhaps we can get in touch about these arrangements nearer to the time of my visit. I am looking forward to meeting you personally on that occasion.

Yours sincerely,

MICHEL DUPUY

Michel Dupuy

Rear Admiral S. Mathwin Davis,
Commandant,
National Defence College,
Kingston, Ontario.

29.6.18/51



57-6-2	
38	—

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA
COMMISSION DE LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE DU CANADA

STAFFING BRANCH
DIRECTION DES CADRES

Ottawa, June 10, 1971
K1A 0M7

Ref: AMRDP 24-1

Mrs. C. Alasco
Department of External Affairs
2nd Floor, Copeland Bldg.
294 Albert Street,
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Done by J. Y. Seneor

Dear Mrs. Alasco:

I have been asked by Miss Hartman, AMRDP Co-ordinator for Career Oriented Summer Employment to request that your Department nominate an officer to participate in a Careers Seminar to be held in Ottawa for summer students on July 12, 13 and 14, 1971.

It will be necessary for the designated officer to be available for several hours each of the three days as the students employed for the summer will be divided into groups which will attend the seminar for one day. It is tentatively planned that your representative would address the group assembled each day and outline career opportunities in your department. Following the presentation he would be required to answer questions from a panel of students and any originating from the assembled group. It would be desirable that your nominee be bilingual, however, his presentation may be made in either French or English as simultaneous translation will be provided.

I would appreciate if you could advise Miss C. Hartman, Public Service Commission, Room 1811, as soon as you have selected a participant for this Career Seminar. Miss Hartman will be able to provide your representative with precise details on the seminar location and times.

I would appreciate your co-operation in this Career Seminar.

Yours sincerely,

D.D. Van Beselaere

D.D. Van Beselaere
Staffing Officer
Foreign Affairs Program

file
D

NDC PERS
NDC 1971-1/7

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

BUREAU DU
COMMANDANT

COLLEGE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

OFFICE OF THE
COMMANDANT

1 June 1971

Mr. M. Dupuy
Assistant Under-Secretary
Economic and Social Development
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG2

57-6-2.		
21		6

ACRP

Dear Mr. Dupuy,

I should like to introduce myself as Commandant of the National Defence College of Canada and ask you whether you would be willing to consider an invitation to address the next Course at this College on the subject of "European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area". This lecture is scheduled for Tuesday, 23 November at 10:00 a.m.

The current National Defence College curriculum now devotes more time than in the past to a study of economic factors, both domestic and external, which bear on the formulation of Canadian policy. We are therefore desirous to have an authoritative lecturer speak to us on the likely forthcoming enlargement of the European Economic Community and the possible consequences that this occurrence might have upon Canada's economic position.

As you are no doubt aware, the National Defence College is the senior educational establishment in the Canadian Armed Forces and its students comprise senior officers and officials from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. The concern of the College is not solely with strategic and military affairs, but also with social, economic and political problems. Our aim is to make the Members of our Course sensitive to the complexities of these various problems so as to increase their ability to provide advice to "Government".

The normal practice at this College is for the sessions to begin with a formal presentation lasting from forty-five minutes to one hour. After a short coffee break, there is a period of questioning and discussion lasting about an hour. It is during this opportunity for a very free, perfectly privileged exchange of views with our distinguished speakers that the real interest of the Course Members, and often of our visitors as well, comes to the fore and the unique learning experience offered by the College is at its best.

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3.6.23/55)

- 2 -

As the lecture we are inviting you to give has been scheduled for 10:00 a.m., you might find it more convenient to arrive the evening before your lecture. We would be glad to provide comfortable accommodation in the Fort Frontenac Officers' Mess. Also, we could arrange for a staff car with military driver to meet you in Ottawa and drive you to and from Kingston.

I do sincerely hope that you will give this invitation your favourable consideration. I can assure you that we would spare no effort to make your first visit to the National Defence College a pleasant and stimulating one. I look forward to your reply at your convenience.

*Yours sincerely,
S. Mathwin Davis*

S. Mathwin Davis
Rear Admiral
Commandant National Defence College

FAC/Freeman M. Tovell/bl

Ottawa
KLA OG2

May 10, 1971

57-6-2	
9	43

Dear Ian,

You will recall my letter of February 11 concerning
Mavor Moore and his offer to accept speaking engagements in Britain
this summer.

I have now received a letter from him, a copy of which
is attached, from which you will note that he will have to renege
on his offer. This is too bad as I am sure he would have done a
good job for us.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

FREEMAN M. TOVELL

Freeman M. Tovell

Mr. Ian C. Clark,
Counsellor (Information/Cultural)
Canadian High Commission,
London, England.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

SC 4500-4352/2-19 TD 8/70(G)

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

57-6-2 "ACRP"		
38	6	

CC 20-1-2-455 R

*C.C. APO done
may 26
21*

Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario
May 1971

My dear Mr Hooper

*(To see
(really did go!)
+ file
Grog*

On behalf of the Commandant, Directing Staff and Students of the College, I would like to thank you for the excellent talk which you gave this morning.

The current visit of Prime Minister Trudeau to the Soviet Union has created considerable interest for the students concerning that country and your talk has certainly given them a far better understanding of its foreign and domestic policy. Your frank answers to our questions were greatly appreciated.

Again, thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule to come to Fort Frontenac and we look forward to welcoming you back on future occasions.

*Sincerely
Christopher Kirby*

C.F.W. Hooper, Esquire
East European Division
Department of External Affairs
Langevin Building
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario

FAR/JLDelisle/pm

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO APP, Mr. Blouin

FROM De FAR

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT Proposed Seminars on Departmental Administration
Sujet

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

DATE February 9, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-6-2
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

ICER Maybee
ICER Touchette
APO Delvoie

I received a call from Mrs. David of the Public Service Commission (995-7464). She enquired about whether the Department would be prepared to receive a group of five students from the School of Business Administration, Laval University, on Thursday, March 4, at 9 a.m., and a second group of five students, also from that School, on Friday morning, March 5 for informal seminars on the organization, personnel management and integration of our Department. The seminars would be held in French. Students are second and third year.

2. Each seminar could last about two hours and two speakers would suffice at each one I presume.

3. I was wondering whether yourself, Mr. Maybee, Mr. Touchette and possible Mr. Delvoie could be available on this occasion. Yourself and Mr. Delvoie could deal more directly with personnel and career aspects, while Mr. Maybee and Mr. Touchette could talk about reorganization and integration. Possibly Mr. Parent, Head of Organization and Methods, could also be brought in, since the prime interest of the students lies in administrative aspects.

4. I shall be grateful if you will let me know whether you would be agreeable to participating in either one or both of these seminars. It is intended to have them in the Small Conference Room in the East Block.

one of them
March 4
Téléphoné
le 16 fév.
HA

M. Delvoie
seul est allé.
HA

Jean-Louis Delisle
J. L. Delisle
Director
Academic Relations Service

57-6-2

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



FIS/JLDelisle/pm

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO OAD

FROM FIS (Academic Relations Section)

REFERENCE Your memoranda of November 25 and December 4, 1970

SUBJECT External Affairs Public Relations

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE January 12, 1971

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE
OTTA
MISSION
57-14-1
DOSSIER

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

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PDA
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APO
FIS (Stephens)
PAG

We were interested in your suggestions concerning the setting up of a program of public relations for junior officers returning from abroad to be directed at high schools and social clubs in Canada.

2. I should point out however that this type of activity does not fall strictly speaking within the terms of reference of the Academic Relations Service. The interests of this Department that are reflected in our work are centred chiefly on teaching and research at universities and colleges. I believe that if we engage in a program for high schools it might bring up the constitutional issue since so far the policy of the Federal Government and of our Service has been to confine more or less assistance in the study of international relations to post secondary education and research work and to avoid getting involved with primary and secondary educational institutions. This is not to say that we should not respond to invitations for speakers that may be received from high schools to participate in seminars on foreign affairs or to address some of their classes. In fact this has been done at times and we usually have, for instance, a representative of U.N. Division or our U.N. mission in New York attend the yearly summer high school seminar organized by the University of Brandon. However, I believe that our taking the initiative on launching a program might possibly create difficulties.

3. Furthermore, a fairly extensive program aimed at high schools and social clubs would mean a good deal of extra organizational work for this service and I believe we must reserve our meagre resources in manpower and money for the field of higher education and research, as we have done in the past. There would be the task of selecting high schools and clubs across Canada to draw up a list of addressees to whom we could propose speakers. The number of high schools and social clubs is very large and it would be difficult to know which ones would be interested in talks

- 2 -

on foreign affairs, although we could, I suppose, start with United Nations clubs, as suggested in Mr. Harley's memorandum. Perhaps the best way to go about it would be through having individual interested officers contact their alma mater, relatives and friends at home on their return from abroad and let them understand that they would be prepared to speak about their experience in foreign countries to interested bodies. One more way would be for returning officers to contact the local newspapers, radio and television stations to the same intent. In other words, it would seem to us that the initiative should come from the officer concerned, the more so as not every returning officer might be willing to engage in public speaking, whether during home leave or annual leave. I presume Departmental authorities would wish to screen volunteers if something systematic was organized.

3. In any case, as we said above, this type of program appears to be outside the scope of our normal activity. Perhaps Personnel Operations Division might assume responsibility in the perspective of long-term recruitment for the Department. That division would be in a position also to assess whether the current shortage of staff might create problems with the implementation of such a program, whether from the standpoint of possible requirements for additional time of duty or financial costs involved. Presumably Personnel Operations Division would have to canvass officers abroad on the eve of their return in order to know whether they would be prepared to participate in the program and if so ask for their suggestions as to where and when.

4. I believe that some of this public speaking at home has been done informally in the past on a personal basis. Your Head of Division has done some, as stated in his memorandum. The undersigned has also addressed groups in his home town occasionally on return from a post abroad. Perhaps this is the kind of procedure which returning officers should be asked to follow.

5. In any case, if the idea is to be pursued certainly our Personnel Branch and Personnel Operations Division should be brought in, ~~as well I imagine as the Under-Secretary or one of his Assistants~~. We are prepared to offer our cooperation, although we believe that the subject as a whole comes under general public relations rather than academic relations.

6. We are taking the liberty of transmitting copies of your memoranda and ours to a number of addressees in case they might wish to comment on the subject.

J. L. Delisle

J. L. Delisle
Academic Relations Service
Information Division

② M. Delisle

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
À FIS (Academic Relations)

FROM
De OAD

REFERENCE
Référence Your Memorandum of November 20, 1970

SUBJECT
Sujet External Affairs Public Relations

SECURITY
Sécurité RESTRICTED

DATE December 4, 1970

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

The annexed memorandum by one of the officers of this Division suggests an interesting extension of the 1971 programme of public speaking that was projected in your referenced memorandum. The attachment was prepared by one of the junior officers of this Division who asked for my reaction. My reaction is to send the suggestion on to you with my opinion that it has much merit.

2. Indeed, I believe that an information programme oriented toward high school students would be very productive. I have been doing as much of this work as time permits on the subject of arms control and disarmament; my experience has been that high school students are much more receptive than university students, unless the latter happen to be specializing in the specific subject. Mr. Harley's suggestion would have the additional merit of the younger officer's opinions being more acceptable among young people.

M. N. Bow,
Head, Arms Control and
Disarmament Division.

OAD/KJHarley/dj

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO
A

Mr. Bow

SECURITY
Sécurité

RESTRICTED

FROM
De

K.J. Harley

DATE November 25, 1970

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet

Academic and Public Relations
in the Department

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Since joining the Department in 1966, and in particular as a result of my six month stint in Information Division in 1967, I have been concerned at the lack of public understanding or comprehension of the role of this Department. This misunderstanding, and, in some cases hostility shown by other public servants and the general public is reflected in the eagerness with which all and sundry have been quick to criticize this Department in the last year. Constructive criticism is useful, indeed, necessary, if we are to keep in step with public hopes and aspirations, but it is my belief that much of the criticism we have received in recent months is unwarranted and based on sheer ignorance of the role of a diplomat in today's world.

2. It has occurred to me that the Department could do a great deal more, at very little expense, to inform the public in Canada of our life and work abroad. In particular, I would suggest that considerable mileage could be gained from the use of Junior Officers in speaking engagements to High School United Nations Clubs, various service clubs, women's clubs, etc. People who belong to these clubs in the various cities and towns across Canada are interested in Foreign Affairs, but have little opportunity to meet and talk with individuals who are actively engaged in the day-to-day life of diplomacy and international affairs.

3. The fact that we have a good number of officers from all parts of Canada returning to their home towns and cities on home leave and annual leave gives us an ideal opportunity to make these people available for talks and discussions with interested groups. I would envisage a system whereby an officer returning from abroad and proceeding on home leave, or going on annual leave, would be asked if he would be prepared to speak to one or more groups in or near his home leave centre. If he were agreeable, the clubs in the area could be informed, possibly through Academic Relations section of FIS, that he is available if they wish to have him as a guest. The talks and discussions would, of course, be limited to his personal experiences or life in the country he has served in, and to describing the normal tasks that occupy so much of our time at home and abroad. He could, to a limited extent, draw upon statements and speeches of the Minister and the Prime Minister to describe, in

- 2 -

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general terms, Canadian policy in certain areas, but it would be a condition of this programme that officers would not attempt to interpret or criticize Government policy in any area. I can see no logical reason why an officer who has addressed clubs and groups in his country of accreditation should not be permitted the same freedom in Canada.

4. I should perhaps mention that these suggestions are not wholly mine, but were prompted by a similar type of programme that is carried out by the State Department ~~for~~ Junior Officers in the U.S.A. Such a programme benefits both sides of the exchange. The general public has an opportunity to meet the people who represent them abroad, and the officers themselves have the opportunity of "taking the pulse" of their country, as well as meeting various people and gaining valuable experience in public speaking. The Department itself would benefit, not only through the experience gained by their officers, but by an effective and inexpensive PR programme. It should also be noted that the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce has a programme for their officers to tour Canada and meet private businessmen and provincial officials interested in trade with a specific country or area in which the individual officer has been posted. The programme I envisage for this department is much less ambitious, and should not cost more than a few hours of manpower per week.

5. I would be grateful for your reaction to the proposal and, if it is positive, suggestions on further steps.


K.J. Harley

cc OUN/Mr. Jay *[initials]*
APO/Mr. Olivier
PDA/Mr. Barton

[Handwritten: Mr. [unclear] File [unclear] R]
RESTRICTED

Ottawa, January 12, 1971.

The Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

57-6-2

38

Attention: Directorate of Security and
Intelligence (Inspector J.R. Ferraris)

Travel in Canada of
senior Canadian representatives abroad

Attached is a copy of telegram 29 of January 11, 1971 from Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York, giving the details of a proposed speaking engagement in Montreal on January 18. Mr. Beaulne has been informed that we see no objection to his proposed arrangements and we assume he will act in accordance with them.

There are at present no plans to take special protective measures for Mr. Beaulne. However we should be grateful if you would let us know as a matter of urgency whether you have any information indicating the desirability of special precautions. You might also wish to inform your Montreal detachment of Mr. Beaulne's plans as indicated in the attached telegram.

Also attached for your records is a copy of our telegram PSI-104 of January 8, 1971 to which Mr. Beaulne refers in his telegram.

E. R. RETTIE

E.R. Rettie,
Security and Intelligence
Liaison Division.

R E S T R I C T E D

FM PRMNY 29 JAN11/71

TO OTT EXT OUN

DISTR PSI

REF YOURTEL PSI104 JAN8

---SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT-MTL

EARLY IN DEC I ACCEPTED AN INVITATION FROM WOMENS CDN CLUB OF MTL TO ATTEND THEIR LUNCHEON JAN18 AND ADDRESS THEIR MTG WITH EXPECTED ATTENDANCE OF OVER 400. SINCE THEIR PROGRAM HAS BEEN PRINTED AND I AGREED TO REPLACE ANGIE BROOKS (FORMER PRESIDENT OF UNGA) WHO COULD NOT/NOT MAKE IT, CANCELLATION AT THIS LATE DATE WOULD BE AWKWARD. HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF YOURTEL, UN ASSN IN MTL (MRS BAZAR) MIGHT BE ASKED TO KEEP PRESS AND RADIO PUBLICITY TO A MINIMUM. INCIDENTALLY, WOMENS CDN CLUB MTG WILL TAKE PLACE IN ROYAL BANK AUDITORIUM PLACE VILLE MARIE.

2. DUE TO UNCERTAINTY OF AIR TRAVEL THIS TIME OF YEAR, I PROPOSE TO TRAVEL BY TRAIN WITH MY WIFE LEAVING NY EVENING JAN17 AND ARRIVING MTL AT 0830 JAN18. WILL BE STOPPING AT QUEEN ELIZABETH HOTEL DURING STAY IN MTL. WILL BE LEAVING FOR OTT BY TRAIN FROM MTL 1705 HOURS JAN18 AND WILL SPEND JAN19 IN CONSULTATIONS WITH DEPT. WE PROPOSE TO RETURN TO NY EVENING JAN19 BY PLANE.

3. UNLESS INFORMED TO CONTRARY I INTEND TO PROCEED WITH ABOVE TRAVEL PLANS

BEAULNE

RFT 112105Z

MESSAGE

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

DATE		FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY	
Jan. 8 1971		10-16-2-1-6		SECURITE	
EXTERNAL OTTAWA				RESTD	
FM/		NO		PRECEDENCE	
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(EMBASSY PARIS: BERNE: GENEVA: CANDEL NATO: DUBLIN: BEIRUT					
(RIO: LIMA: BA: HAVANA: GUATEMALA: MEXICO: BOGOTA ADDIS					
Jeddah, Cairo, Tel Aviv, Madrid					
INFO BY BAG: TO ALL OTHER POSTS					
DISTRIBUTION: ITC OTT(MADDICK): GAF: GCO: GEU: GFE: GEA: GRP: GUS:					
APP: AFP: APO: FCN: FCO: POP: OMD: OUN:					

REF CD ADMIN.157/70 OF NOV 25

SUB/SUB POSSIBLE ACTION IN SUPPORT OF FLQ TERRORISTS

YESTERDAY DATES FOR TRIALS OF 27 PERSONS ON CHARGES ARISING FROM OCTOBER KIDNAPPING CRISIS AND EARLIER TERRORIST INCIDENTS WERE ESTABLISHED BY QUEBEC COURTS. THERE WILL BE SIX SEPARATE PROSECUTIONS COMMENCING ON DATES JAN 11 AND 25, FEB 1, 8 AND 28, AND MARCH 1, RESP. PRELIMINARY HEARINGS INVOLVING ROSE BROTHERS, SIMARD AND LORTIE HAVE INDICATED DETERMINATION OF ACCUSED TO EXTRACT MAXIMUM OF PUBLICITY FROM JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. THE PERIOD OF THE TRIALS, AND PERHAPS ESPECIALLY THOSE OF PAUL ROSE BEGINNING JAN 25 AND THAT OF JACQUES ROSE, SIMARD AND LORTIE BEGINNING FEB 8, WILL BE LIKELY TO EVOKE EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY AND SOLIDARITY FROM TERRORIST OR WOULD-BE TERRORIST REVOLUTIONARIES ABROAD. THERE IS ALSO RISK OF ACTION AGAINST CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES BY SUCH GROUPS OR INDEED BY FLQ MEMBERS ABROAD. (CERTAIN POSTS WERE INFORMED IN OCTOBER 1970 OR INDICATIONS OF PRESENCE IN THEIR TERRITORY OF POTENTIAL FLQ THREAT.)

2. I WOULD THEREFORE ASK HEADS OF POST TO WHOM THIS MESSAGE IS

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG E.R. Rettie/jmw	PSI	2-7051	SIG "R. E. Fitch" 11

EXT 18/BIL (REV 5/64)
(COMMUNICATIONS DIV)

RESTRICTED

PSI-104

page 2.

TELEGRAPHED TO BE ESPECIALLY VIGILANT DURING THIS PERIOD IN ORDER TO
AVOID ANY UNNECESSARY EXPOSURE OF THEMSELVES OR THEIR PERSONNEL TO
POTENTIAL THREATS. POSTS SHOULD ALSO OF COURSE REPORT IMMEDIATELY
TO THE DEPARTMENT ANY DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MIGHT HAVE A BEARING ON THREATS
TO THE SAFETY OF THEIR PERSONNEL OR WHICH MIGHT THROW LIGHT ON LOCAL
REACTIONS TO *news reports or photographs relating to* THE TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED IN CANADA.

E. Ritchie

GAF/L.A. Delvoie/bb

FILE DIARY DIV.

Ottawa, November 30, 1970

delvo

57-6-2
17 19

Dear Colonel Paradis,

Thank you very much for your letter of November 24. I look forward to paying a return visit to the College, and I accept with pleasure your kind invitation for lunch after the lecture. As requested, I attach the form relating to the administrative arrangements for my visit.

Yours sincerely,

L.A. DELVOIE

L.A. Delvoie
African & Middle Eastern Division

Colonel J.J. Paradis,
Acting Commandant,
Canadian Land Forces Command & Staff College,
Fort Frontenac,
Kingston, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

SC 4500-4352/2-19 TD 10/7 (G)

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario

24 November 1970

Mr. L. Delvoie
African and Middle East Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

ACKP

576-2
17 19

Dear Mr. Delvoie:

The College is most pleased that you will be returning to Fort Frontenac to address the 1970-71 Course.

The lecture is part of our National and International Affairs Series and is entitled "The Middle East", the purpose of which is to discuss the current situation in the Middle East and the outlook for the future in this area. It has been tentatively scheduled for the period 10.40 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on 8 January 1971. This timing can be adjusted if it is unsuitable.

It would be appreciated if Annex A to the enclosed Brief for Visiting Lecturers could be completed and returned so that we can make the necessary administrative arrangements. We hope that you will be able to stay and have lunch with us so that you can meet some members of the Directing Staff and student body.

Yours sincerely,

J.J. Paradis
Colonel
Acting Commandant

Encl

GFE/DMCollacott/S

cc: File
Diary
Circ.

M E M O R A N D U M

Mr. J.L. Delisle, FIS

UNCLASSIFIED

D.M. Collacott, GFE

November 4, 1970.

Letter cc Oct.26/70 from Royal Roads
Military College to J.L. Delisle

57-6-2.	
21	—

ACRP

In his letter to you of October 26, 1970, Professor Rodney of Royal Roads Military College has indicated that it would be desirable if the Department could send a China hand to participate in the seminar which the Vancouver and Victoria Branches of the CIIA are currently planning for later January and early February 1971.

2. Although our Division is not in a position to make a firm commitment at this point, in view of the heavy demands on our China Desk, it is hoped that it would be possible for us to assist should it be decided to send someone.

"O m c"

Far Eastern Division

FOR INFORMATION
PC INFORMATION

SECURITY - SÉCURITÉ

DATE

30 October

TO - À

GFE

4 + 5

☐ RETAIN
CONSERVER

☐ DESTROY
DÉTRUIRE

☐ RETURN
RETOURNER

☐ FILE
CLASSER

☐ FORWARD TO
FAIRE SUIVRE À

J. L. Delisle
Academic Relations FIS

003907

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

ROYAL ROADS MILITARY COLLEGE

Victoria, B.C.

26 October, 1970

Mr. J.L. Delisle,
Coordinator of Academic Relations,
Information Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Delisle,

Thank you for your letter of 20 October and for letting me know that Ken Williamson has been posted to Washington. I have not seen the most recent issue of the Department's Bulletin and therefore missed his departure from Ottawa.

I realize that the Department has been under considerable stress recently and that the list of potential speakers may not yet have been drawn up. When you have coordinated potential lecturers and their subjects I shall look forward to hearing from you. I am sure that you are aware that we maintain close liaison with the University of Victoria, and that it would be sensible to cover both establishments when scheduling speakers for the far west.

Regarding the projected seminar presently being planned by the Vancouver and Victoria branches of the CIIA, the current thinking is to have the following speakers on the dates specified:

- 19 January 1971 Dr. William Holland, "China - The Emerging Giant";
- 26 January 1971 Mr. B.C. Butler, "South-east Asia Looks at Canada";
- 2 February 1971 Dr. David Coox, "Japan - the New Super-power?";
- 9 February 1971 Dr. Lorne Kavic, "Strategic Options for Canada in the Pacific".

As I have intimated, the programme is tentative, and I am not directly involved in planning or coordination. Moreover, it does to a very great extent, duplicate the meetings held at this College last February. The basic reasons for the variation on a common theme are two: many members in the local areas felt that the meetings last winter were too restricted; and now, with the formal recognition of China confirmed, the Department may well be prepared to go beyond the rather superficial comments made by

.../2

- 2 -

spokesmen and commentators over the past two years. While I am not entirely convinced that a return over ground already covered is particularly valid, the desire to go ahead on the basis I have outlined nevertheless persists. In that light the Department may well be able to despatch a China hand to this coast, and we would certainly welcome a speaker on the subject for the students at Royal Roads.

I look forward to hearing from you, and to being brought up to date on your canvas of the Department.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Rodney".

William Rodney,
Professor.

Ottawa, October 20, 1970

57-6-2

Dear Professor Roy,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 13 in which you enquire about a list of Departmental speakers which my predecessor, Mr. Williamson, indicated would be made available to the academic community during the current academic year.

The drawing up of the list is still under consideration and I do hope it will be ready in the near future. I shall be pleased then to send you a copy.

You refer in your last paragraph to a seminar which the local branch of the CIIA intends to hold on "Canada and the Pacific" in February, 1971. You suggest that a speaker from the Department might be made available at that time.

Professor Rodney of Royal Roads Military College has already written to me concerning the same subject. I believe that before we can decide whether we should have a representative at the proposed seminar we shall have to know more about the topics to be discussed, particularly in view of the fact that a seminar was held on the same subject by the CIIA in cooperation with this Department in February this year, at Royal Roads. We shall certainly try in any case to meet your request. I am referring a copy of your letter and my reply to those in the Department interested and requesting their comments. Meanwhile I shall look forward to receiving more detailed information about the subjects to be dealt with at the seminar.

Yours sincerely,

J.-L. DELISLE

J. L. Delisle
Coordinator of Academic Relations
Information Division

Professor R. H. Roy,
Department of History,
University of Victoria,
Victoria, B.C.



UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of History

October 13, 1970

Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle,
Academic Relations Section,
Information Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Delisle:

On 30 July I wrote your predecessor, Mr. Williamson, enquiring about speakers from the Department of External Affairs who might be available to the academic community this present academic year.

He wrote me on 27 August that you were taking over his position and that he would be leaving you a suggested list of speakers and added you might be sending a list on to me.

Since this letter was written some six weeks ago, I thought I should get in touch with you and enquire when we might hear further from you.

I might add at this point that, aside from my academic duties, I am secretary of the local branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The latter intends to have a seminar on "Canada in the Pacific" in February 1971. Interest in Canada's relations in the Pacific area is quite keen in British Columbia, and thus if we could have a speaker on this topic at that time he would be most welcomed not only by the University but by the C.I.I.A. Branch as well. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. H. Roy', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

R. H. Roy
Professor
Military History and
Strategic Studies

RHR/mea

FIS/JLDelisle/pm file-diary-circ-chron
cc: FIS (Stephens)
GFE
ECD (Smith)
PAG
PDG
OMP
APP
APO
ECP

Ottawa, October 20, 1970

Dear Professor Rodney,

I have your letter of October 9, 1970 addressed to Mr. Williamson, in which you express the wish to have someone from this Department with recent experience from a tour abroad to speak about current international problems confronting Canada. Mr. Williamson left Ottawa to take up a post at our Embassy in Washington early in September. I myself took over his job here in the latter half of the same month. We are preparing to draw up a list of Departmental speakers who would be prepared to go on tours to address university groups on matters relating to international relations and foreign policy. In this connection I shall certainly keep your request in mind and give you news as soon as I am in a position to do so.

I am taking note also of what you say in your second paragraph concerning plans being made by the local branches of the CILA to hold a seminar on the Pacific next February. As you are no doubt aware, a seminar on the same subject was held at Royal Roads in February of this year in connection with the preparation of the Government's White Paper on Foreign Policy. I wonder, therefore, whether the forthcoming seminar would bear on points that have not been covered at this year's seminar. As regards the general scope of the subject, it seems to have been covered fairly well from our standpoint. I am therefore looking forward to receiving more detailed information about the proposed agenda. If it should be decided to send someone from the Department to attend the seminar, the same person could perhaps take care of your request for a speaker at Royal Roads.

Professor William Rodney,
Department of History,
Royal Roads Military College,
Victoria, B.C.

- 2 -

In any case I am referring a copy of your letter and my reply to those interested within the Department so that they may be aware of your request and let me have their views.

Yours very truly,

J. L. Delisle
Coordinator of Academic Relations
Information Division

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

ROYAL ROADS MILITARY COLLEGE

Victoria, B.C.

TO: FIS
FROM: ACRG

OCT 14 1970

ATTN: *Mr. Elise*

Dept. of History,
9 October, 1970.

Mr. K.B. Williamson,
Academic Relations Section,
Information Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

57-14-4 ROYA.
ROADS
37 43

Dear Ken,

Now that the academic year is well underway I write to enquire whether the Department has scheduled any speakers for a tour or a quick penetration to the Far West. We would be very happy to have any expert or an FSO with recent experience of a tour abroad speak about the current international problems confronting Canada.

More specifically, the local branches of the C.I.I.A. intend to hold a seminar on the Pacific next February. The dates are not yet fixed but perhaps you would keep the subject and the time in mind, and in the interval determine the possibilities of having the Department represented at the seminar. The intention is to hear a series of speakers before assembling in Vancouver for the seminar. I expect that the seminar will be held on a Saturday and the following Sunday morning.

Yours sincerely,

William Rodney
William Rodney,
Professor.

FIS

~~RETURN TO DCO~~
AID & DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

FIS (through ECP)

UNCLASSIFIED

ECD

October 15, 1970

Your Memorandum of October 2, 1970

Academic Relations Program

57-6-2	"ACRP"
34	-

Mr. L.A.H. Smith is willing to have his name added again to a list of departmental speakers who would be prepared to deliver lectures or participate in seminars. His general theme would be "Canada and the Third World" which would cover our aid and trade relations with developing countries, and our role in improving their lot. The Deputy Head of this Division, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, would also be willing to speak on the same theme when Mr. Smith is not available.

W. J. JENKINS

Aid and Development Division.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO OMA, OMD, PDS, PDG, PDE, PDA, ABC, POP, GAF, OAD, GCO, FCN,
FCO, FAC, ECP (Director), ECD, ECL, GEU, GFE, FHI (for info)
GLA, FLE, GRF, APP, APD, APO, SRB, OMP (Director), FPR, FSR,
FROM De FIS
REFERENCE Our memorandum to the Under-Secretary dated September 3

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité
DATE October 2, 1970

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT Academic Relations Program
Sujet

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Our memorandum under reference, outlining proposals for an academic relations program and asking divisions to express their views about this program and provide us with information concerning certain aspects of suggested activities for the current and coming years, has so far produced only a few replies. As time is running short for decision making in most of the fields reviewed in the memorandum under reference, we would appreciate at an early date suggestions, particularly concerning Canadian academics who might visit the Department to participate in seminars or discussions or consultations or to lecture on subjects of interest to one or the other division. A list of possible guest speakers, both French and English speaking, is given on pages 3, 6 and 7 of our previous memorandum.

2. It would be highly important also if the divisions could contribute names for a list of Departmental speakers who would be prepared to deliver lectures or participate in seminars at universities or under CIIA auspices. We have already received some requests for such a list from a few universities and the CIIA. Perhaps those who offered their services last year and are still in Ottawa could let us know whether they are willing again to go on tours, speaking on the same topics as they had indicated or on different ones. Short biographical notes would also be appreciated.

3. On the question of contract research for the fiscal year 1971-72, we should have recommendations as soon as possible, as it may take time for the contracts to be concluded early enough in the next fiscal year. Also, those divisions which have plans under way for the current fiscal year should let us know at what time approximately the contracts may be concluded. Such contracts are signed by the Head of Information Division since their financing is arranged through this division. Views on the usefulness and possibly new orientation of another meeting of consultation with academics along the pattern of the one held on May 4 would also be gladly received, particularly from those who participated in the May 4 meeting. While written reactions from academics who attended that meeting have not been numerous to our knowledge, a few of them have made suggestions for the agenda, should


Am Jenkins
LAAT, are you in writing?
OK
PAK

- 2 -

the experience be repeated. The Under-Secretary has commented on this topic that a new meeting should take place only if it could have a purpose. The views of interested people on this would therefore be particularly helpful.

4. The question of^a possible grants program for institutions and groups has been under review for some time and a search for defining appropriate criteria under which such a program could be established is being conducted by Cultural Affairs Division in cooperation with some other divisions. While this subject may not be as pressing as others previously mentioned, we would welcome ideas in this field as well as on the subject of entry of academics into the Department for the purpose of employment with the divisions.

5. In view of the pressing necessity to move ahead in connection with the various items of the program, we request recipients of this memorandum to let us have their comments by October 16, failing which we shall assume that those who have not responded do not intend to do so.



L. A. D. Stephens
Information Division



TO
A

Mr. Pierre Carriere,
A.M.R.D.P.
Public Service Commission.

MEMORANDUM



CLASSIFICATION

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

M. Torgue
File

DATE September 21, 1970

FROM
De

Mrs. V. C. Miller,
Toronto Regional Office

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Assistance for AT/FSO Information Sessions

Further to our conversation of today, I would like to reiterate my request for representation by a Foreign Service Officer at the University of Toronto Information Session on Tuesday, October 13.

Last year a Mr. Roy spoke to the group and was well received. A Foreign Service Officer is in a much better position to answer questions on the work and future of the External Affairs Department.

I would very much appreciate your assistance in locating a suitable representative for this Information Session.

Thank you.

Thank you

*12.00
1.00*

→ 57-6-2

Virginia

3-4-3-1

V. C. Miller (Mrs.)
Educational Liaison Officer.

*Mr. Oliver & return file
I'm trying to get
Jack Barry to take
this on.*

*M. Sargent CFB
M. Barry, "diplo" diplomat
d'élite" in Toronto, a capable de
prendre cette tâche en charge: 21
prendre contact avec Mme Miller
aujourd'hui en demandant
son intervention
Des Ops / 68 Extérieurs*

*Jack Barry Office 4181 Fairview, 186-9-928-3716
home 186-9-925-1840*

GAF/L.A. Delvois/Maw

File ✓
Div
Diary

MA

UNCLASSIFIED

IAF

18 September, 1970

Your Memorandum of August 13

Lecturers for Staff Colleges 1970-71

"ACRP"

57-6-2	
17	—

We shall be pleased to make Mr. Delvois of this Division available to give a lecture on the Middle East situation at the Canadian Land Forces Staff College in Kingston next January.

ROBERT ELLIOTT

Africa & Middle Eastern Division

57-6-2

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



MEMORANDUM

TO
A

GCO GEU GFE GAF GUS

FROM
De

OMA

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet

Lecturers - CFSC & CLFC&SC Courses 1970-71

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

August 13, 1970

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE

DOSSIER

OTTAWA

MISSION

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

1

DISTRIBUTION

OMP

ECD

-- Enclosed is a copy of the Consolidated List of Lecturers requested from the Department of External Affairs by the Canadian Forces Staff College, Toronto and the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College for the Academic Year 1970-71, which has been received from CPHQ. We will be writing separately to the British High Commission with respect to Serial 1; to the U.S. Embassy with respect to Serial 2; to CIDA with respect to Serials 7, 12 and 13; to the Canadian Embassy, Washington with respect to Serial 4 provided GUS concurs; to our NATO Delegation with respect to Serial 11 and to the Commonwealth Secretariat with respect to Serial 14. The Office of Politico-Military Affairs will provide a speaker for Serial 10.

2. We would be grateful if the addressees would provide speakers for the following serials:

GCO - Serial 3
GEU - Serial 5
GFE - Serials 6 and 9
GAF - Serial 8

[Signature]
Peacekeeping and Military
Assistance

ANNEX A

To P 1450-2027 TD 0175 (CDEE)

P 1450-8160 TD 0176

July, 1970

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF LECTURERS REQUESTED FROM
THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

BY

THE CANADIAN FORCES STAFF COLLEGE (CFSC) TORONTO

AND

THE CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE (CLFCSC) KINGSTON
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1970-71

Serial	College Requesting	Tentative Date	Subject	Aim or Scope of Lecture	Suggested Lecturer
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	CLFCSC	Nov 70	British Foreign Policy	As indicated in the subject	Speaker from the Office of the UK High Commissioner - Mr. H. Jones, if available.
2	CLFCSC	Dec 70	United States Foreign Policy	To discuss the foreign policy of the USA	Mr. Toumanoff, Embassy of the USA.
3	CFSC	10 Dec 70	Canada's Foreign Policy concerning the UK and the Commonwealth	As indicated in the subject	As named by Department of External Affairs.
4	CFSC	11 Dec 70	Canada's Foreign Policy concerning the USA	As indicated in the subject	Mr. Kroeger
5	CFSC	21 Dec 70	Canada's Foreign Policy concerning Warsaw Pact Nations	As indicated in the subject	As named by Department of External Affairs.
6	CFSC	6 Jan 71	Canada's Foreign Policy concerning the People's Republic of China	As indicated in the subject	As named by Department of External Affairs.
7	CFSC	7 Jan 71	Canadian International Development Agency	As indicated in the subject	Mr. G.P. Kidd
8	CLFCSC	Jan 71	The Middle East	To discuss the current situation in the Middle East and the outlook for the future in this area	Mr. L.A. Delvoie, Department of External Affairs

- 2 -

ANNEX A

To P 1450-2027 TD 0175 (CDEE)

P 1450-8160 TD 0176

July, 1970

Serial	College Requesting	Tentative Date	Subject	Aim or Scope of Lecture	Suggested Lecturer
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
9	CLFCSC	Jan 71	South-East Asia	To discuss the emergency of new South-East Asian nations and their position in world affairs	Mr. J.B. Seaborn, Department of External Affairs.
10	CLFCSC	Feb 71	Peacekeeping	To discuss the problems which confront commanders and staff officers in peace-keeping operations	A speaker from Department of External Affairs to join a team of military officers from CFHQ to present this subject.
11	CFSC	11 Feb 71	Canada's Foreign Policy concerning NATO and European Allies	As indicated in the subject	Mr. Ross Campbell.
12	CLFCSC	May 71	External Aid	To outline Canada's External Aid Programme	A speaker from the Canadian International Development Agency
13	CFSC	21 May 71	Effects of Foreign Aid Programmes on International Relations	As indicated in the subject	Mr. M. Strong
14	CLFCSC	Jun 71	The Commonwealth	The British Commonwealth, its development and future	<div> A speaker from the Office of the British High Commissioner </div> <div> <i>Conclt CLFC + SC agreed that it would be better to get speaker from Conclt Secretariat if possible</i> </div> <div> <i>14 of CDEE enclosed</i> </div>

003922

File
Circ.
Div.
Diary

ACRP

57-6-2	
17	19

Ottawa, August 19, 1970

Dear Professor Ritter,

Thank you for your letter of August 12, 1970,
in which you invite me to attend the lecture series and
conference which Carleton University is sponsoring on
November 13 and 14 of this year.

I very much regret that I shall be unable to
accept. I am shortly to go on leave from the Department
to read for a higher degree in Latin American studies at
Oxford and consequently will not be in Canada in November.

Again, thank you for thinking of me and every
good wish for the success of the conference.

Sincerely,

F. W. O. MORTON

F. W. O. Morton

Professor A. Ritter,
Assistant Professor of Economics
and International Affairs,
School of International Affairs,
Carleton University,
Ottawa 1.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

OTTAWA 1, CANADA



SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACRP
57-6-2
17 | 19

Conference and Lecture Series on Latin America: An Outline.

The School of International Affairs at Carleton University is sponsoring a Lecture Series and a Conference on Latin America in October and November of 1970.

Theme:

The theme of the lecture series and Conference is the social, economic, and political prospects for Latin America in the decade of the 1970s.

In view of the complexity and diversity of the probable socio-politico-economic transformations in store for Latin America during the decade of the 1970s, the title selected for the Conference and lecture series is "Latin American Prospects for the 1970s: What Kinds of Revolutions?" The word 'revolutions' in the title should be interpreted, however, in its broadest and most plural sense. "Green Revolution," "Industrial Revolution," "Revolution of Rising Expectations," "Socio-economic Revolution," "Quiet Revolution," (as in Lesage Quebec), and "Revolution with Liberty," (as in E. Frei's Chile), are as implicit in the Conference theme as "guerrilla" style revolution or the self-styled "nationalist revolutions" of Velasco in Peru, or Ovando Candia in Bolivia.

The Lecture Series:

The lecture series will consist of six public addresses leading up to and integrated with the Conference. The scheduled dates, speakers, and general topics for the lecture series is as follows:

- October 16: P.N. Rosenstein-Rodan, Introductory Address. (The invitation to Professor Rodan has not yet been confirmed.)
- October 23: J. Ogelsby, (Department of History, University of Western Ontario), Canadian-Latin American Relations.
- October 30: D. Pollock (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America), on Latin American Ideologies of Modernization.
- November 6: L. Escobar (Executive Director, IMF), on Latin America and the world economy.

..... 2

November 13: K. Silvert (Latin American Section, Ford Foundation) on Latin America's Alternative Futures.

November 14: Ivan Illich (Centro Intercultural de Documentacion, Cuernavaca, Mexico).

The last two addresses by K. Silvert and I. Illich will be part of the Conference as well. It is hoped that all of the earlier speakers in the lecture series will return for the Conference.

The Conference:

The Conference will be held on Friday, November 13, and Saturday, November 14. The Conference is structured so as to facilitate close communication among the various Conference participants. Strong emphasis is being placed upon small seminar sessions, as opposed to large mass-audience lectures in which little dialogue is physically possible. These seminar sessions hopefully will serve as the media through which the visiting "resource people," undergraduate and graduate students, the local citizenry, academics, civil servants from External Affairs, CIDA, IRDC, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Ottawa-based Ambassadorial personnel can meet and converse on issues of common interest.

One set of seminars will be functionally oriented, dealing with issues and problems in a broad Latin American context. A second set of seminars will be more specifically oriented to the problems of particular countries and regions. Each seminar will consist of one or perhaps two brief invited presentations of 20 to 45 minutes, followed by open discussion.

Attached is a tentative outline of the Conference, together with Seminar topics and speakers. Provision will be made for the addition of other seminars on other topics if interest is sufficient. On the other hand, some topics may have to be deleted if interest is lacking. It is hoped that people's interests can be gauged by means of brief questionnaires which will accompany the invitations when they are sent out. The seminar offerings will then be adjusted accordingly.

There will also be at least two "Round-Table Discussion" groups or "Panels." One of these "Panels" will deal with Canadian-Latin American, and particularly Canadian-Caribbean, relations during the next decade. The second "Panel" will be oriented towards prospective internal developments in Latin America. Some of the major issues to emerge during the seminars will likely be considered by this Panel.

Expected Conference Participants:

Among those who have already accepted invitations to participate in the Conference are the following: C.A. Astiz, Kalman Silvert, Ivan Illich, D. Pollock, L. Escobar, C. Ian Lumsden, B. Wood, L. Willmore, M. Morris, and Clyde Sanger. It is very likely that L. Ratinoff, E. Iglesias, and Brady Tyson will also participate. Among those who have been invited but have not yet confirmed their acceptance, are: P.N. Rosenstein-Rodan (MIT), Benjamin Higgins

..... 3

..... 3

(Economics Department, University of Montreal), David Holden (Department of Sociology, Queen's University), John Harbron (The Toronto Telegram), Florestan Fernandez (Sociology, Brazil), Professor Melaffe (History, Chile), P-Y Denis, (Geography, Laval), H. G. Hambleton (Economics, Laval), C.Mesa-Lago (Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburg), George Bain (The Globe and Mail), D. Madden (CIDA), P. Bridle (External Affairs), Kurt Levy (Hispanic Studies, Toronto), and R.L. Jackson and R. Larson, (Spanish Department, Carleton).

It is expected that other participants of the Conference and Lecture Series will be drawn from:

1. The undergraduate student body in the Ottawa area;
2. Graduate students and academic personnel from Ontario and Quebec;
3. The local citizenry, including CUSO, and the Canadian Catholic Office for Latin America.;
4. Departments of the Canadian Government such as CIDA, IDRC, Trade and Commerce, and External Affairs;
5. Ottawa-based Ambassadorial Personnel.

Following the Conference, the public addresses, seminar presentations and perhaps some resumes of discussion in the seminars, or by the "Panels," will be collected and published by the School of International Affairs in their "Occasional Papers" series.

For Further Information:

Please contact:

Arch R. M. Ritter
Assistant Professor of Economics and International
Affairs
Carleton University
Ottawa 1, Canada.

FRIDAY

1:00 - 2:00	Registration (free) --- and Introductory	Session			
2:00 - 3:30	Human Resources: D. Pollock	Planning: Alternative Institutional Forms - E. Iglesias	The Future of the Peasantry	The Church - C. Astiz	Ideologies of Modernization
3:30 - 5:00	Foreign Investment & the Multi-National Firm	Agriculture: Land Reform and Planning	Social Structure, Power & Development - L. Ratinoff	The Military	Canadian-Caribbean Relations - M. Morris
5:00 - 6:30	Economic Integration	Ecology and Prospective Development in Latin America			Literature and Socio-Economic Change
8:00 - 10:00	Public Address : by	Kalman Silvert			
10:00 - 12:00	Reception				
9:00 - 10:30	Development Strategies	Urbanization	Latin American and the International Political Economy	Guerrillas: J. Ogelsby	Canadian Policy: The "White Paper"
10:30 - 12:00	Brazil: P. Maris	Central America: L. Willmore	Cuba: 1.	Colombia	Uruguay
1:00 - 2:30	Chile: L. Escobar	Argentina	Peru: The Revolutionary Potential of the Military Regime: C. Astiz	West Indies: V. Richards	Bolivia: B. Wood.
2:30 - 4:00	Brazil 2.	Mexico	Cuba: 2.	Haiti, Santo Domingo: J. Ogelsby.	
4:00 - 6:00	Round Table Discussion	--	--	--	
8:00 - 10:00	Public Address: by	Ivan Illich.			

SATURDAY

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

OTTAWA 1, CANADA



SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

August 12, 1970.

file
DM
ACRP

F.W.O. Morton,
Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Government of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

57-6-2
17 | 19

Dear F.W.O. Morton:

The School of International Affairs at Carleton University is sponsoring a Lecture Series and Conference on Latin America. The Conference is to be held on November 13 and 14, 1970. The theme of the Conference is "Latin American Prospects for the 1970's: What Kinds of Revolution?" A description and tentative organizational outline of the Conference are enclosed.

I would like first to inform you of this Conference and Lecture Series, and, more important, to extend a preliminary invitation to you to participate in the Conference. Perhaps you would be interested in making a brief presentation or acting as a formal discussant in any of the listed seminar sessions, or in unlisted seminar sessions on topics of importance which perhaps have been omitted. If you have an interest in participating in such a capacity, please reply to this letter soon, in order to facilitate the planning for the Conference.

Unfortunately, the rather modest budget for the Conference is already over-extended so that full financial assistance for travel and accomodation in Ottawa cannot be guaranteed. However, if we are successful in obtaining additional funds from outside sources such as the Canadian Institute for International Affairs or the Canada Council, some partial compensation for travel and lodging expenses could be granted.

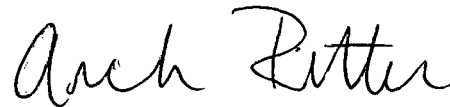
...2

- 2 -

A second invitation and information brief will be mailed to you after this phase of the Conference planning is more complete. This invitation will include a more detailed outline of the Seminars and Round Table Groups with room numbers, speakers, and more specific topics.

I certainly hope that it will be possible for you to attend this Conference and to participate actively in the seminar sessions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Arch Ritter".

Arch. Ritter
Assistant Professor of Economics
and International Affairs.

AR/pmc

OK after 6
1.1.1

57-6-2
17

SANS COTE

Le 15 juillet 1970.

ONG 20-1-2-LATAM
57-6-2
file
JM

MEMOIRE AU SECRETAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE

Discours possible lors de la visite des membres de
l'Association des Professeurs d'Ecoles secondaires
et d'Universités de l'Etat de New York

Le Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce a porté à notre attention l'invitation que monsieur Pépin vient de recevoir de l'Université d'Ottawa dans laquelle on lui demande de prononcer un discours à un groupe de professeurs, membres de l'Association des Professeurs d'Ecoles secondaires et d'Universités de l'Etat de New-York. Ces professeurs poursuivent actuellement un cours d'été. L'Association se fait une règle de choisir chaque année un thème spécial d'étude et, dans la mesure du possible, d'y inclure un stage pratique se rapportant au programme. Cette année, l'Amérique latine a été choisie comme thème d'étude. L'Association désire fournir aux professeurs toutes les occasions possibles pouvant les aider à mieux comprendre l'attitude du Canada envers cette partie du monde.

2. C'est dans ce but que les membres de l'Association en question visiteront Ottawa le mois prochain, tout comme ils l'ont fait l'an dernier et comme ils entendent le faire sur une base annuelle. Le 12 août, ils rencontreront les membres de la Faculté de l'Université d'Ottawa. Monsieur Hughes Morrissette, professeur et directeur de géographie de la Faculté des Arts se chargera du projet tandis que le professeur Louis Sabourin, directeur de l'Institut de la Coopération internationale à l'Université d'Ottawa y jouera un rôle actif.

3. Il est évident, selon le Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, que ces professeurs s'attendent à un exposé général des relations canadiennes avec l'Amérique latine. C'est pour cette raison, nous informant-ils, que monsieur Pépin ose espérer que vous serez en mesure d'accepter l'invitation de prononcer un discours devant ce groupe. Si vous êtes d'accord, nous en informerons le Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce et par la suite il nous fera plaisir de prêter notre concours à l'Université d'Ottawa quant aux dispositions à prendre pour mener ce projet à bonne fin.

ASR

A.E.R.

102131 ASRM

MESSAGE

ACRP

FOR THE
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
JUN 18/70	57-6-2	UNCLASSIFIED
	21	

FM/DE EXTOTT

JUN 19 15 40 '70

TO/A CNGNY (ARMSTRONG)

NO	PRECEDENCE
GUS-236	ROUTINE

INFO

REF

SUB/SUJ

BI-ANNUAL CONGRESS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH: REQUEST FOR SPEECH

MINISTER RECEIVED LETTER FROM GEORGE C. LACHANCE, MP FOR LAFONTAINE, CONTAINING REQUEST FROM MR. PHRIXOS PAPACHRISTIDIS OF MONTREAL FOR SPEAKER TO ADDRESS MAIN DINNER JULY 1 IN THE GRAND BALL ROOM WALDORF ASTORIA. UNDERSTAND THAT ON SIMILAR OCCASIONS IN PAST OUR CONSUL GENERAL USUALLY ATTENDED.

2.IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT JULY 1 BEING OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY IT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR CANADIAN CONSUL GENERAL TO DELIVER A SHORT THANK YOU SPEECH ON BEHALF OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AT ABOVE DINNER. LACK OF PREPARATORY TIME RULES OUT MORE ELABORATE SPEECH.

3.IF YOU CAN BE AVAILABLE PLEASE ADVISE. CONGRESS CONTACT IN NEW YORK IS MR. M. VILLAS, TELEPHONE NUMBER (212) 628-2500.

DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL/LOCALE NO STANDARD

PDS

DIS DONE IN DIV

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG. J.R. Hammill

GUS

2-9682

SIG. G.C. Langille

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A

FROM
De

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet

APOL
GAF

Manuel de Procédures, Section 6.1.7

Invitation à donner une causerie au "Club Richelieu" -
M. Grenon

SECURITY
Sécurité

DATE

NUMBER
Numéro

SANS COTE

19 mai 1970

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	3-6 Munn JY
MISSION	57-6-2 ✓

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

M. Jean-Yves Grenon, de cette Direction, a été invité verbalement à donner une causerie (et à répondre à des questions) aux membres du Club Richelieu de Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, P. Qué. sur "le rôle du diplomate canadien". (Natif d'un village voisin, St. Jovite, M. Grenon est connu personnellement par un certain nombre des membres de ce club.)

2. Conformément aux directives précitées, je vous saurais gré de me faire savoir (au plus tard vendredi, si possible) si M. Grenon serait autorisé à accepter cette invitation. Si oui, il devra s'absenter du bureau durant une journée (un lundi en juin). Les déboursés, s'il y en a, seraient minimes.

3. Au besoin, le projet de texte pour cette causerie pourrait vous être soumis à l'avance.

4. Auriez-vous l'obligeance de soumettre cette demande au Sous-secrétaire, si c'est nécessaire ou si vous le jugez à propos.

Direction des affaires d'Afrique
et du Moyen-Orient



ALGONQUIN COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY COLÈGE DES ARTS APPLIQUÉS ET DE TECHNOLOGIE

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
FACULTÉ DE COMMERCE

224 CARLING AVENUE, OTTAWA 1, ONTARIO
224, AVENUE CARLING, OTTAWA 1, ONTARIO

*My wife to make
a distribution of
your sec. for
MS*

May 11, 1970

Mr. Greyway & file

57-6-2

*3-6 Sinclair J.
Cyr, O.
Greyway W.*

Mr. J. Sinclair,
Assistant Director of Personnel,
Department of External Affairs,
Kent and Albert Streets,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Jack:

I would like to thank you on behalf of the college for the time and effort you and your colleagues so kindly gave to the group of students from my Personnel Management class. The students themselves were delighted and grateful for the attention and cooperation they received.

Field studies such as these are found much more interesting and educational by the students than library research. If you are agreeable, therefore, I would like to draw on both your expertise and sense of community again at some future date.

Sincerely,

Mike

MIV/sl

M.I. Valiquet,
Management Studies.

APDT/W.J.Greenway/slf

Diary/Circ/File

57-6-2	

x ref 3-6 Mathewson, A

OTTAWA, April 10, 1970

Mr. A. G. Morrison,
Chief, Personnel Administration Section,
Foreign Service,
Department of Manpower and Immigration,
E. A. Bourque Building,
305 Rideau Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of April 6, 1970. Mr. Arthur Mathewson will be speaking to your group of trainees on May 7, 1970. He is a senior Foreign Service Officer, presently heading up our Foreign Operations Task Force.

For your information, Mr. Mathewson was educated at McGill (B.A.) and Cambridge (M.A.) Universities. He worked with the Department of National Defence prior to joining our department in 1954. He has served in Bonn, New Delhi and Washington.

If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call. I may be reached at 2-9446.

Yours truly,

SIGNED BY
J. CYR

J. F. Cyr, Head,
Training and Development Section.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION



MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

OUR FILE NO. 502-121-1
Notre dossier n°

Mr. J.F. Cyr,
Head, Training & Development Section,
Personnel Branch,
Department of External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

OTTAWA 2, April 6, 1970.

5-7

57-6-2	
30	—

Dear Sir:

6-4150 ← This refers to your telephone conversation with
Mr. Denis Létourneau of our Service concerning the talk to be
given to ten Immigration Foreign Service trainees on the role
of your Department abroad.

As mentioned, the talk is scheduled for 11:00 a.m.
on May 7th in Room 430 of the Bourque Building. It would be
appreciated if you could advise us who will be speaking to
the trainees so that the name may be included on the training
program agenda.

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation in this
matter.

Yours sincerely,

TO: APD
FROM: ACRP
APR 9 1970
ATTN: Mr. Cyr

A.G. Morrison
Chief, Personnel Administration Section,
Foreign Service.

The pollies

Are we ever we can't
handle a few engagements
of this kind. Our "general
public relations" in the Ottawa
area are not unimportant.
What about our the brighter
younger officers in FE Div
preparing himself to be the
kind of talk in (and even?)
schools business or on

003937



ACTION REQUEST - FICHE DE SERVICE

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

FILE NO.—DOSSIER N°

DATE

Feb. 20/70

TO—À

PDS

FROM—DE

GFE/J.B. Seaborn

☐ PLEASE CALL
PRIÈRE D'APPELER

TEL. NO.—N° TEL.

EXTENSION—POSTE

☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU
DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR

DATE

TIME—HEURE

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN
DOIT RAPPELER☐ ACTION
DONNER SUITE☐ APPROVAL
APPROBATION☐ COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES☐ DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE☐ MAKE
FAIRECOPIES☐ NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER☐ NOTE & RETURN
NOTER ET RETOURNER☐ NOTE & FORWARD
NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE

For signature if you agree.

CALL RECEIVED BY
MESSAGE REÇU PARTIME
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003938

PLEASE RETURN TO:
FAR EASTERN DIVISION (GFE)
POSTAL STATION 'B'

UNCLASSIFIED

February 20, 1970.

cc: File
Diary
Circ.
Mr. Seaborn

57-6-2	41
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cc: MIN
PDM
Parl. Sec.
FPR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Request from Glebe High School for
Speaker on Sino-Canadian Negotiations

While it would, of course, be possible to respond more favourably to this request and have someone from Far Eastern Division speak in safe and general terms about the Government's China policy and the negotiations, I would recommend that we decline this and other similar requests. There is occasionally some advantage in our participation at, for instance, a serious academic conference on China. Aside from general public relations considerations there would not appear to be any such advantage in this case, and we are afraid that to accept this invitation might generate a number of similar requests which it would be difficult to refuse if we had accepted the first.

Attached for your signature, therefore, is a letter to Mr. Phillips explaining that it is not possible to provide a speaker while the Sino-Canadian discussions are still in progress.

NOT SENT

A.E.R.

GFE/JMFraser/S

cc: File
Diary
Circ.
Mr. Seaborn

OTTAWA 2, February

bcc: MIN
PDM
Parl. Sec.
FPR

Dear Mr. Phillips,

Thank you for your letter of February 5, in which you ask whether I or one of my officials might be able to talk to your Grade 12 students about our negotiations with the Chinese. Much as I would like to respond favourably to your request, I do not think that there is much that I or any of my officials could properly say about these confidential discussions while they are still going on.

To give you some of the background on the reasons
--- for this initiative by the Government, however, I attach a copy of the text of a speech I made in Tokyo last April which gives an outline of the thinking behind our China policy. I hope you will find this helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Mitchell Sharp

Mr. T.J. Phillips,
Glebe Collegiate Institute,
Carling Avenue,
Ottawa 1, Ontario.

NOT SENT

E. LAUGHREN, B.A., M.Ed., PRINCIPAL
LYNCH, B.A., VICE-PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE 236-0543

Glebe



Collegiate Institute

CARLING AVENUE, OTTAWA 1, CANADA

February 5, 1970

Right Honorable Mitchell Sharp,
Minister for External Affairs,
Parliament Buildings,
Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T. J. Phillips", is written over the typed name of the sender.

Dear Sir:

I am a member of the History Department of Glebe Collegiate and am responsible for a unit on the History of China for Grade 12 students. As Canada is at this moment involved in negotiations with the People's Republic of China, I feel that it is relevant to include in the unit a section on the position of China in the world today, which brings in the question of recognition. We are fortunate in that, living in Ottawa, we are close to the heart of affairs and it would be most beneficial and interesting for the students to listen to an explanation of the nature and progress of the negotiations and the reasons behind Canada's move in the direction of recognition, from you or one of your negotiating team. Thus I ask if it is possible for you or one of your officials to talk to the Grade 12 students on this important matter.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T. J. Phillips", is written over the typed name of the sender.

T. J. Phillips

TJP

REGISTRY
FEB 10 1970
O/SSEA

GUS/J.R. Hamill/TS

Diary
Cir Diary
✓ File

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41
UNCLASSIFIED

'APR'

The Canadian Embassy
WASHINGTON

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
Ottawa

February 13, 1970

GUS-53

Invitation to Minister to Speak to the
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia

... Attached are copies of correspondence concerning an invitation to the Minister to speak in Philadelphia. The Minister's office wonders whether the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia might not extend, at some time, another invitation for another date. Consequently it has been suggested we obtain your views on the desirability of Mr. Sharp making a speech in Philadelphia if he can find a convenient occasion to do so in the near future.

K. J. BURRIDGE

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

MIN/A. S. McGill/re

OFFICE OF



CABINET DU

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO GUS (U.S.A. Division)
À

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

FROM MIN - A. S. McGill
De

DATE February 10, 1970

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT Invitation to Minister to Speak to the
Sujet World Affairs Council of Philadelphia

Attached for your information are copies of correspondence with our Consul in Philadelphia about a possible speaking engagement for the Minister.

2. These people may well return to the charge, suggesting another date. I would be grateful if you could check out with the Embassy their views on the desirability of Mr. Sharp making a speech in Philadelphia if he can find a convenient occasion to do so in the near future.

U.S.A. DIV.
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File

ASMc
A. S. McGill

cc: Mr. Reeves Haggan

003944

cc: Mr. R.V.N. Gordon,
Canadian Consul,
Philadelphia.

MIN/A. S. McGill/re

" Mr. Reeves Haggan.

" U.S.A. Div.

Ottawa, February 10, 1970

Dear Mr. Brown:

Our Consul in Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Gordon, passed on to me some time ago your gracious invitation to meet with and talk to the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia in April.

I was most attracted by this invitation and have delayed replying to it in the hope that I might be able to accept. Unfortunately, as my timetable for this spring has now developed, I will be travelling to Europe in the first week of April on an official visit, and it is therefore quite out of the question for me to be in Philadelphia at that time.

I am truly sorry that I am compelled to decline your invitation, but I hope that it might still be possible for me to visit Philadelphia and meet with your group at some other time.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
MITCHELL SHARP

Mitchell Sharp

Mr. Richard P. Brown, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board,
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia,
The John Janamaker Store, Third Floor Gallery,
Thirteenth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107,
U. S. A.

CANADIAN CONSULATE



CONSULAT DU CANADA

Suite 300
3 Penn Center Plaza
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. 19102

January 7, 1970

am
Mr. A. S. McGill
Senior Departmental Assistant
Minister's Office East Block
Department of External Affairs
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr. McGill:

With reference to our telephone conversation a short time ago about the possibility of the Minister speaking to the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, I am enclosing a letter dated January 5 from the Chairman of the Board of the Council extending the invitation.

The Council has changed the date of the invitation from June to April, and I hope this will be more suitable to Mr. Sharp. Incidentally, they were aware through their contacts in the State Department of the proposed visit to Ottawa in June.

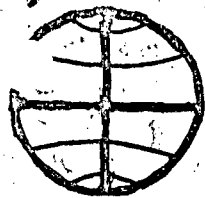
I hope the Minister will be able to fit this engagement into his schedule as the Philadelphia World Affairs Council is an important organization with strong representation in business, political and educational fields. It is the outstanding forum in Philadelphia.

The World Affairs Council will greatly appreciate an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Robert V. N. Gordon
Consul and Trade Commissioner

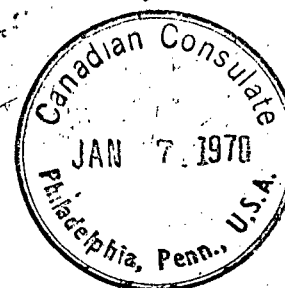
RVNG/ns



WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL
OF PHILADELPHIA
SERVING EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
WITH AFFILIATES IN
READING AND BETHLEHEM

THE JOHN WANAMAKER STORE, THIRD FLOOR GALLERY, THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107 / (215) LO 3-5363

	ACT	INT	INTL
ATC			
ATC	January 5, 1970		
ATC			
CO			
13			



Mr. Robert V. N. Gordon
The Canadian Consul & Trade Commissioner
Number Three Penn Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Dear Mr. Gordon:

This letter is to formally convey through you to The Honorable Mitchell W. Sharp, your distinguished Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, a most cordial invitation from our World Affairs Council to visit Philadelphia next spring in order to meet and talk with the senior business and community leaders of the Eastern Pennsylvania - New Jersey areas.

The enclosed brochure, a report of our 1968-1969 activities recently issued, will serve to introduce to Secretary Sharp the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, an organization engaged in, we believe, an effective program of education and information in international affairs.

One of the Council's most significant activities - with which we know you are familiar - is the Luncheon Subscription Series of three major events during the season, now in its sixteenth year of successful operation. These luncheons draw audiences of 1,000 to 1,200 from the business, professional and civic leadership of the Greater Philadelphia area. In previous seasons guests have included Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; George Ball, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.; Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller; Paul-Henri Spaak; Senators Henry M. Jackson and Mark O. Hatfield; former U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer; the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Israel and India to the U.S.; and the late Hugh Gaitskell.

We would very much like to present Secretary Sharp to such a Council audience at the third luncheon of our current series this April and with the

003947

Robert Y. N. Gordon

-2-

January 5, 1970

hope that one of the dates that follow will prove convenient for his schedule, we are holding the Grand Ballroom of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on:

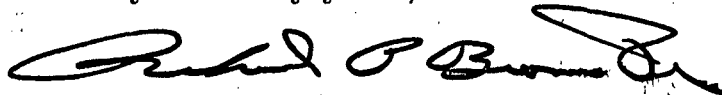
Thursday, April 2nd

Monday, April 6th

Wouldn't such a visit from the Secretary of State also provide an appropriate opportunity to arrange a small off-the-record meeting following the luncheon with the Chairmen and/or Presidents of the several major corporations in this area that have substantial business interests in Canada?

Philadelphia and the World Affairs Council would indeed be honored to welcome Secretary Sharp. This brings our appreciation for your fine assistance in transmitting this invitation and the hope for an early and favorable response.

Very sincerely yours,



Richard P. Brown, Jr.
Chairman of the Board

RPB,Jr./kds
Enclosure

TO: APO
FROM: ACRP

JSN/s

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



FEB 16 1970

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Oliver

TO
A UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

FROM
De CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SAN FRANCISCO

DATE February 6, 1970.

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro 37

SUBJECT
Sujet *INVITATION*
~~NOTIFICATION~~ TO APPEAR ON PANEL DISCUSSION OF
US-CHINA RELATIONS

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	<i>57-6-2</i>
MISSION	<i>38 38</i>

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

One

DISTRIBUTION

I enclose a copy of a letter received from the President of the League of Women Voters of San Francisco inviting me to appear on a radio panel discussion of U.S.-China relations. The explanation for inviting Canadian participation is contained in the second paragraph of the letter. I understand that the league is a reputable and responsible organization. Participation in the seminar would give some publicity to Canadian views and would undoubtedly be of interest to San Franciscans.

2. The purpose of this letter is to ask, first of all, whether you wish me to accept or decline this opportunity and and second, to say that, if I am to accept, I shall need background material, inter alia,

- a) trade with China - statistics and rationale;
- b) admission of P.R.C. to United Nations - general situation in U.N., Canadian position and explanation for, implications for relations with Taiwan;
- c) Canadian policy on recognition of P.R.C. - rationale, what can be said about current negotiations, implication for relations with Taiwan, including Taiwan attitude.

3. The third possibility, of course, would be to offer to field an official from Ottawa.

4. Please telex instructions soonest.

J. S. Nutt
J. S. Nutt
Consul General

*h6
de*

rcm



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SAN FRANCISCO

NUMBER TWELVE GEARY STREET • 986-0480

SAN FRANCISCO 94108

OFFICERS 1969-70

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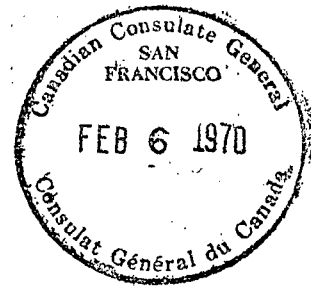
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MRS. ROBERT H. VERMILYA

February 5, 1970



Mr. J. S. Nutt, Consul General
of Canada
1 Maritime Plaza
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Nutt:

The League of Women Voters of San Francisco, with the cooperation of radio station KFRC (FM) is planning a two hour panel discussion of U.S.-China relations. The panel will consist of approximately eight members and the discussion will be unstructured and unrehearsed. Mr. Gregg Jordan, Public Affairs Director of Station KFRC will act as moderator. The taping of the show is planned for Tuesday evening, March 31st, following a 7:00 P.M. dinner.

I am writing to ask if you will participate as a panel member on this program. Since Canada's trade relations with the People's Republic of China have been ongoing for some time, we would be interested in hearing about your country's experiences and feel your participation on the program would be most informative.

We look forward to an early, favorable reply.

Sincerely,

Joyce Friedman
Mrs. Stanley M. Friedman
President

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM CONGENSFRAN FEB9/70

TO EXTEROTT 81 PRIORITY

REFOURLET 37 FEB6

PANEL DISCUSSION OF USA-CHINA RELATIONS

OTHER INVITEES PANEL DISCUSSION ARE:

DR YUAN WU, DEPUTY SECY OF DEFENCE FOR POLICY, PLANNING AND ARMS
CONTROL; WILLIAM KNOWLAND, FORMER SENATOR, PUBLISHER OAKLAND TRIBUNE;
CHINESE AMBASSADOR; CALIF SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON; SHIRLEY TEMPLE
BLACK, USA DELEGATE TO UN.

KFRC IS ONE OF THE LARGER RADIO STATIONS WITH A WIDESPREAD AUDIENCE.

OTHER ALTERNATIVE MY PARTICIPATING PANEL DISCUSSION MIGHT BE TO EX-
PLORE POSSIBILITY SOMEONE LIKE MARK GAYN DOING SO.

ACTION COPY

GFE

U N C L A S S I F I E D

FM CONGENSFRAN FEB9/70

TO EXTEROTT 81 PRIORITY

REFOURLET 37 FEB6

PANEL DISCUSSION OF USA-CHINA RELATIONS

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PLORE POSSIBILITY SOMEONE LIKE MARK GAYN DOING SO.

APD
57-6-2

003952

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

SC 4500-4352/2-19 TD 12/69 (Comdt)

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

Office of the Commandant
Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario

28 January 1970

Dear Mr. Delworth:

APD

37-6-2.	
40.	//

On behalf of the faculty and staff of the Command and Staff College I would like to thank you for the presentation which you gave at the College on 27 January 1970.

The activities taking place in South East Asia are of great interest to the students and your talk certainly helped a great deal to a better understanding of the position of the new South East Asian Nations and their position in world affairs.

It was indeed a pleasure to welcome you to the College and we shall look forward to future visits.

Sincerely,

T. Delworth, Esquire
Far East Division
Department of External Affairs
OTTAWA, Ontario

Merivale High School

*straight down
merivale*

A. G. PETERSON, B.A.
Principal

H. D. CAMPBELL, B.A.
Vice-Principal

1755 MERIVALE ROAD
OTTAWA 12, ONTARIO
TELEPHONE 224-1807

file

57-6-2
24 -

January 6, 1970

Dear Mr. Roy:

I am looking forward to meeting you during the Career's Day programme on January 14. The afternoon has been scheduled as follows:

- 1:30 - 1:40 Career speakers to be greeted at the school's main office by students and/or teacher hosts.
- 1:45 - 2:10 Career seminar one
- 2:15 - 2:40 Career seminar two
- 2:45 - 3:10 Career seminar three

I suggest that you use the first fifteen minutes of each seminar to present factual data (i.e. educational requirements, duties and responsibilities, remuneration and advancement opportunities) and then allow a question and answer period with the students. You will have different students in each seminar.

Brochures on a specific career are helpful to the students and would be appreciated.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to phone me.

Sincerely

Keith Hearn

K. Hearn
PLACEMENT OFFICER

KH/cm

Merivale High School

A. G. PETERSON, B.A.
Principal

H. D. CAMPBELL, B.A.
Vice-Principal

1755 MERIVALE ROAD
OTTAWA 12, ONTARIO
TELEPHONE 224-1807

12 November, 1969

Mr. J.S. Roy
Personnel Operations
External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

Thank you for agreeing to locate a speaker on the foreign service as a career.

The Careers Day is Wednesday, January 14, from 1:45 until 3:15 in the afternoon.

I will contact you in the first week of January with additional information. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to phone me.

Sincerely,

Keith Hearn

W. Keith Hearn
Placement Officer

WKH:md

J.G.H. Halstead/fmc

5-26-2
22
P
Ottawa 2, December 16, 1969.

Dear Professor Jost,

This is to confirm that I am happy to accept your invitation to participate in your seminar for students and teaching staff of the Department of Geography on Thursday, January 29 from 4.00 to 5.30 pm. The title of my lecture will be "Canada's Stake in Europe", and I shall gladly answer questions afterward.

-- As requested, I am enclosing some brief biographical notes.

Looking forward to meeting you on that occasion, and with Seasons Greetings,

I am

Yours sincerely,

J. G. H. HALSTEAD

J.G.H. Halstead,
Head of European Division.

Professor T. Jost,
Department of Geography,
University of Ottawa,
OTTAWA, Ont.

JOHN G.H. HALSTEAD

Born in Vancouver on January 27, 1922.
BA (University of British Columbia, 1943). B.Sc. Economics
(London School of Economics, 1950). Joined RCNVR 1943 (Sub
Lt) on loan to Royal Navy, in United Kingdom and Germany;
discharged 1946 (Lt.). Joined External Affairs as FSO 1,
July, 1946; education leave 1947-48; Third Secretary, London,
1948- 1951; NATO Desk, Defence Liaison (1) Division, Ottawa,
1952-1955; First Secretary, Tokyo 1955-1958; Counsellor, Perm-
anent Mission to the United Nations, New York 1958-1961; Min-
ister, Paris 1961-1966. Head of European Division, Ottawa
1966 - . Deputy Chairman, Special Task Force on Europe 1968-
1969.

DIARY CHRON
CIRC FILE

Mr. Olivier
To note
& return
please

file
EIS/Pierre Trottier/dm
File 58-1-8

58-6-2

OTTAWA,
December 15, 1969.

Dear Paddy:

Further to our telephone conversation, I would like to say that the speaker we will be sending for your January 13 seminar, whose name is Jacques Roy, is the so-to speak designated spokesman of the Department on the kind of topic you have in mind. He is thirty-five years of age and not forty as I said a bit hastily. He has had two postings in Prague and Havana.

Once again, my regrets for not being able to be there in person as I will be doing nothing but enjoying my deferred home leave. I shall be back in the Department the last week in January.

Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année,

PIERRE TROTTIER

Pierre Trottier
Service des Relations
avec les Universités
Direction de l'Information

Mr. R. Duder,
Assistant to the President,
Loyola College,
Montreal 28, P.Q.

*Lecture was cancelled
at the last minute because
college had to close doors
for a week due to occupation
by students. Lecture will
be given next year*

003958
11

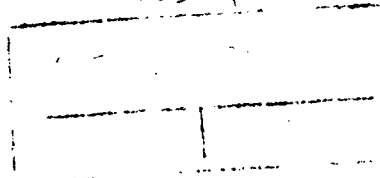
Loyola
College
Montreal Canada

→ 482 0320



183-9

December 9, 1969.



Mr. Pierre Trottier,
Information Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Pierre,

You will remember when we met on Monday, November 24, that I suggested you might be willing to talk to the students in the Seminar on Canadian Foreign Defence Policy which Mr. Donald Vince and I are running this year for the first time.

Mr. Vince and I would like you to talk to the students on Tuesday, January 13, on the organization of the Department of External Affairs. I have already talked about the establishment and early years of the Department and what we would like you to do is tell the boys how the Department functions. If you would talk about the Under Secretary's Office, the various divisions and the work of our embassies, this would be most acceptable. In this way the members of the Seminar would have some idea how information and advice reaches the Secretary of State.

The class meets from about 4.10 to about 6 o'clock. Usually there is a break of 5 or 10 minutes after about an hour. The atmosphere is fairly informal and I think you would enjoy the visit.

Could you let me know as soon as possible if the date suits you? Would it be possible for you to let me have a telephone list of the Department?

With every good wish for Christmas and the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

RD/md. Work of an
Embassy abroad

R. Duder.

main entrance of Loyola
on Sherbrooke room A 215
at 03.45

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



CANADA

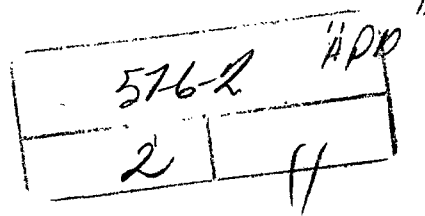
MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

SC 4500-4352/2-19 TD 12/69 (G)

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario

26 Nov 69



Mr. T. Delworth,
Far East Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Delworth:

The Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College is most pleased to learn that you will be coming to Fort Frontenac to address the 1969-70 Course.

The lecture we request is part of our National and International Affairs Series and its purpose is to discuss the emergence of new South East Asian Nations and their position in world affairs. It has been tentatively scheduled for the period 1040 a.m. to 1230 p.m. on January 27, 1970. This timing can be adjusted if it is unsuitable.

It would be appreciated if Annex A to the enclosed Brief for Visiting Lecturers could be completed and returned together with a short biographical sketch. We hope that you will be able to stay and have lunch with us so that you can meet some members of our Faculty and student body.

Yours sincerely,

D.S. MacLennan
Brigadier-General
Commandant

Encl

TO: <i>Mr. Delworth</i>
FROM: ACRL
<i>5-6</i> NOV 28 1969
ATT'N: <i>GFE</i>

GFE

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

BRIEF FOR VISITING LECTURERS

AIM

1. The aim of this brief is to provide visiting lecturers with some facts about the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College; to describe some of the College facilities and to provide essential administrative detail.

AIM OF THE COURSE

2. The aim of the Course is to prepare officers for all branches of the staff at the Grade 2 level and, with further experience, for command.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

3. The College is located in Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario, on No 2 Highway. The nearest railroad station is the CNR, Kingston; the nearest airport is the Norman Rogers Airport, Kingston. The College will arrange for a car to meet visitors at Kingston, Trenton or Watertown airports on request.

POSTAL ADDRESS

4. Mail should be addressed to:

Commandant
Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College
Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario.

TELEPHONES

5. The following telephone numbers may be dialed direct from the city exchange:

Staff Officer Liaison - 545-5820
Fort Frontenac Officers' Mess - 546-6975.

HISTORY

6. The first Staff Course organized by the Canadian Army was run at Ford Manor in England in 1941. Eleven subsequent War Staff Courses of four to six months duration were run at the Royal Military College, Kingston. In 1946 the Canadian Army Staff College was established as part of the Canadian Army (Regular) staff training system and annual ten month courses were conducted. The Staff College moved to Fort Frontenac in October 1947. In 1959 the length of the Course was extended to 22 months; in 1965 the 22 month Course was discontinued and a 44 week Course is now in effect. On 1 February 1968 the name of the College was changed to the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College.

STAFF

7. The staff consists of the Commandant, Brigadier-General D.S. MacLennan, CD; the Assistant Commandant, a Senior Staff Officer Plans and Coordination, and 16 Faculty members as follows:

ten lieutenant-colonels - Canadian Land Forces,
two lieutenant-colonels - Canadian Air Forces,
one lieutenant-colonel - British Army,
one lieutenant-colonel - United States Army,
one lieutenant-colonel - United States Marine Corps, and
one major - Canadian Land Forces.

STUDENTS

8. The Course is attended by 80 officers, in the rank of major and captain. In addition to the Canadian Armed Forces candidates there are representatives

of the following countries:

Australia	Italy	Uganda
Belgium	Jamaica	United Kingdom
France	Kenya	United States
Ghana	Pakistan	West Germany.
India	Tanzania	

SYLLABUS

9. The syllabus is designed to enable students to study all aspects of the employment of land forces in the field, particularly at division and brigade group levels, with emphasis on the command and staff problems involved. A balanced programme is presented, which includes complementary studies to broaden the student's understanding of Service matters and world affairs. Most of the visiting lecturers contribute to these complementary studies.

LECTURE ROUTINE

10. Two hours are generally allotted to each lecture. The time is normally divided as follows: the formal presentation of 50 minutes duration followed by a ten minute break; the balance of the time, approximately one hour, is devoted to an informal question period. Experience has shown that a question period at the end of each lecture is most beneficial in promoting discussions and in clarifying any doubtful points.

AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT

11. The College has a set of continental wall maps at approximate scale of 1:6,000,000 in conic projection and colour relief. There is also a Draughting Section which can produce maps, charts and diagrams required by lecturers. If special maps or charts of a size suitable for hanging on the back-drop of the lecture platform are required, the lecturer is requested to inform the College, who will undertake to produce them. Two weeks is the minimum time required for reproduction of charts or maps.

12. A variety of still and motion picture projectors are also available, with operators, for use with a beaded opaque screen or translucent screen. Specifications are as follows:

Motion picture projector, 16 mm, sound or silent
Slide projector of 2" x 2" or 3½" x 4" slides
35 mm film strip projector
Opaque projector (delineascope), maximum size of picture 6" x 6"
Transparent negative projector (visual cast), size 10" x 10", 8" x 10"
or 5" x 7".

SECURITY

13. The importance of security is constantly stressed with the students who regard it as part of their training. All statements made by lecturers are treated as CONFIDENTIAL. The student body is security cleared to receive information up to and including the military classification of CONFIDENTIAL. If a lecture contains security information of a higher classification than CONFIDENTIAL, special arrangements have to be made. Representatives of the Press are NOT admitted to lectures.

ADMINISTRATION

14. Accommodation and meals are available at the College for lecturers. If desired, hotel accommodation can be arranged in Kingston.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISIT

15. Visiting lecturers are asked to complete and return the form at Annex A as quickly as possible so that their needs on arrival in Kingston will be adequately met.

ANNEX A
to Brief for Visiting Lecturers

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISIT

SC 4500-4352/2-19 TD (G)

12/69

Commandant
Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College
Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISIT - NIA 21

1. Subject of Lecture. "To Discuss the Emergence of new South East Asian Nations and their Position in World Affairs".
2. Date of Lecture. January 27, 1970 Time 1040 a.m. to 1230 p.m.
3. I will require the following:
 - a. Rehearsal Time. On _____ at _____ hours.
 - b. Projector, 16 mm. Yes/No.
 - c. Projector, 35 mm Slide Projector. Yes/No.
 - d. Overhead Projector (Rear View), 8" x 10" Transparencies. Yes/No.
 - e. Maps (Specify).
 - f. Charts (Specify).
4. I will be accompanied by _____
5. I expect to arrive in Kingston by Air/Rail/Road. Time _____
Date _____ Airport (if applicable) _____
6. I would like accommodation as follows (please include dates):
 - a. In Fort Frontenac from _____ to _____.
 - b. Hotel/Motel from _____ to _____.
7. I expect to depart from Kingston by Air/Rail/Road. Time _____
Date _____ Airport (if applicable) _____

(Signature)

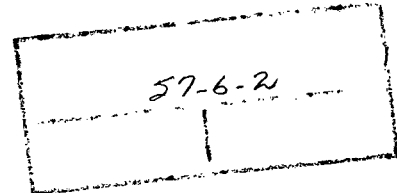
(Postal Address)

(Residence Phone)

(Business Phone)

NOTE: Strike out details not applicable.

G.B. Bull/pr



Mr. J.S. Roy

UNCLASSIFIED

G.B. Bull

November 4, 1969

Request for Departmental Official to attend
Merivale High School Assembly - Jan. 14/70.

R.J. Edington.

Mr. Hearn, a teacher at Merivale High School, telephoned last week to enquire about the possibility of an officer from the Department attending a school assembly on January 14, 1970 at which the theme would be "The Foreign Service as a Career".

2. Are requests of this nature handled in this Division or should they be referred to the Training and Development Section of Personnel Planning and Development Division?

3. Mr. Hearn's telephone number is 224-1807.

(SIGNED) G. B. BULL

Personnel Operations Division.

file

Ottawa, October 16, 1969

57-6-2
22
P

Dear Colonel Murray,

Thank you for your letter of October 8 and your very helpful explanation of what is involved in the lecture on "New Ventures in Canadian Diplomacy". I am very flattered that you have thought of me in connection with such a wide ranging subject and I am therefore all the more disappointed that I shall be unable to accept your kind invitation.

As you point out, the time is now very short for the preparation of a lecture such as you envisage and my own time has unfortunately been more than usually busy since I received your letter. What with visits by the Soviet and Italian Foreign Ministers and the running diplomatic battle with the French Government that is now in process, I am afraid that I have not had, and cannot realistically expect, sufficient opportunity for reflection to do your subject justice.

Please believe that I have reached this conclusion with the greatest reluctance. I have, however, spoken in this sense with Mr. Tait today and he has kindly undertaken to make alternative arrangements, in consultation with you. I hope that these will be satisfactory and that there may be a chance for me to visit you at some other time.

With apologies for this late notice.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. H. HALSTEAD

J.G.H. Halstead
European Division

Colonel G.K. Murray,
Director of Plans,
Canadian Forces College,
80 Wilson Ave.,
Toronto 12, Ont.

BF Nov 19 @
noted: 5/7
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
26379



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A
Mr. Burbridge
Mr. Langille
FROM
De
REFERENCE
Référence
SUBJECT
Sujet
Speech to Defence College

SECURITY
Sécurité
UNCLASSIFIED

DATE
September 30, 1969

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

57-6-2 P
40

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

You will recall that we informed the Office of Politico-Military Affairs earlier this month that Mr. Ritchie should be approached about making a speech in Toronto on October 16 on "Canadian Foreign Policy Concerning USA". You asked that if Mr. Ritchie were not available we would like to have another look at the matter.

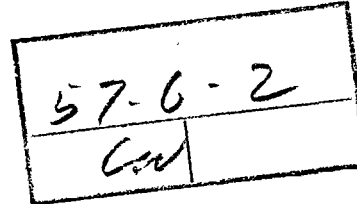
2. Mr. Ritchie is unavailable and Politico-Military Affairs would like our views.

G.C. Langille

Oct 7/69
I spoke to Richardson today.
He said he was confident that the college
would not mind postponing this particular
lecture to later in the year. I said we could
like to have another look at it probably around
the end of November. He will likely get in touch
with us then.

[Handwritten signature]

Diary
Cir Diary
File



OTTAWA, September 22, 1969.

Dear Mr. Sirrs,

Further to our recent conversation and to my letter of September 10, I regret to inform you that Mr. Sharp's Office has informed me that the Minister will be unable to accept a speaking engagement this fall in Minneapolis.

I presume you will be able to convey this to those in Minneapolis who extended the invitation. In doing so, you might wish to refer to the commitments the Minister already has in Ottawa, for example the re-opening of Parliament in late October and the visit to Ottawa of several foreign leaders and to his busy schedule of events abroad, including a visit to the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

G.C. LANGILLE

G.C. Langille,
Deputy Head,
U.S.A. Division.

Mr. R.D. Sirrs,
Consul & Senior Trade Commissioner,
The Canadian Consulate General,
Suite 2000, 310 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill. 60604.

file

CONFIDENTIAL

Specimen ME

September 12, 1969.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

57-6-2 "P"
2 | —

Nigeria
Canadian Council of Churches "Consultation"
September 15

-- The Canadian Council of Churches is sponsoring a "consultation" on Nigeria on Monday morning. The purpose is described in the attached letter from R.M. Bennett and its enclosure. You will see that they have invited Mr. G.R. Harman of the Department to attend "to inform us of Government positions and to be aware of the concerns expressed by the group".

There are both advantages and disadvantages to having an official of the Department attend the meeting of private organizations concerned with this sensitive subject but on balance I would favour attendance. This would underline the Government's concern and its cooperation with the private sector, would provide information, and would give us some impression of the views being expressed. Mr. Harman will of course be obliged to be discreet and to avoid comments which could reflect adversely on the Government.

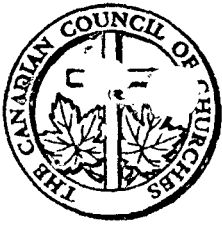
Do you agree he should attend?

*No need to consult
ME. As far as
be there
HT Pool.*

M.C.

12.9.59 (U.S.)

003968



THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Le Conseil canadien des Églises)

40 ST. CLAIR AVE. E., TORONTO 290, ONTARIO TEL. 921-4152 CABLE ADDRESS: CANOIKOS, TORONTO

PRESIDENT

REV. R. S. DUNN, B.A., B.D., D.D.

GENERAL SECRETARY

REV. T. E. F. HONEY, B.A., S.T.M., D.D.

ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES

REV. R. M. BENNETT, B.A., B.Th., D.D.

REV. CANON M. P. WILKINSON, M.A., L.Th.

September 10th, 1969

Mr. G. R. Harman,
"Africa Desk",
Department of External Affairs,
Government of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

57-6-12 "P"
2 -

Dear Mr. Harman -

I attach to this letter a circular letter over my name with reference to Canadian Churches and Volunteer Agencies further participation in the Nigeria/Biafra struggle.

The Anglican Church of Canada, at its Sudbury Synodical Meetings called for an intensive reactivation of Canadian concern. This letter is in further explanation.

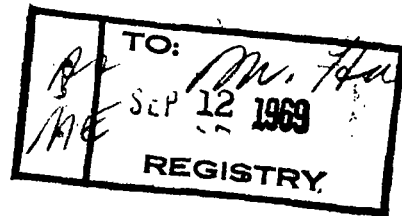
Would it be possible for you to attend this Meeting, on Monday, September 15th. at 9.15 A.M., and until noon hour? We invite you because we believe that it is important to have a Canadian External Affairs voice present, both to inform us of Government positions and to be aware of the concerns expressed by the group.

We would greatly appreciate your presence.

Sincerely,

R. M. Bennett,
Associate Secretary.

RMB/wgd





THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(LE CONSEIL CANADIEN DES EGLISES)

40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto 7, Ontario Tel. 921-4152 Cable Address: Canoikos, Toronto

September 9th, 1969

= U R G E N T =

Dear Friend -

The Canadian Council of Churches invites you to participate in a Consultation on the present situation in the Nigeria/Biafra conflict.

What is our Canadian obligation at this time?

What are the alternatives?

This invitation issues from a Meeting of representatives of the Churches which are members of The Canadian Council of Churches, and particularly from a Resolution accepted by the General Synod of The Anglican Church which met recently at Sudbury, Ontario.

We ask you to attend personally, or arrange to send one representative from your organization to this Meeting called for 9.15 A.M., in the Committee Room on the 9th floor of The United Church House, 85 St. Clair Avenue East,

MONDAY next - SEPTEMBER 15th, 1969

under the Chairmanship of Rev. Dr. R. S. Dunn.

It is possible that before this Meeting convenes, a cease-fire may have been arranged between the two opposing parties. Let us hope so! Whether it has, or has not - we have an obligation to take a fresh look at our responsibilities, and to show new concern - at once.

If a cease-fire has not been declared, the issue facing us is: How best to secure diplomatic pressure, or create political situations favourable to a cease-fire, and possible Canadian participation?

If a cease-fire has been declared, then the issues are:

- i) How to plan massive Canadian aid/assistance for both sides of the turmoil, as soon as help can move in?
- ii) What immediate steps do we take to secure adequate Canadian aid?

We are inviting Mr. Stanley Burke, formerly of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to attend, as well as Mr. G. R. Harman of the Africa Desk, Department of External Affairs.

Please plan to attend this MOST URGENTLY called Meeting!

R. M. Bennett
R. M. Bennett,
for

RMB/wgd

The Canadian Council of Churches.

003970

A&ME DIVISION/GR HARMAN/IK *File*

CC O/SSEA
O/USSEA
PARL SEC
PRESS
INFO
MR MAYBEE

CONFIDENTIAL

September 12, 1969.

Please return to DCO A&ME Div. when signed/released

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

Nigeria
Canadian Council of Churches "Consultation"
September 15

--
The Canadian Council of Churches is sponsoring a "consultation" on Nigeria on Monday morning. The purpose is described in the attached letter from R.M. Donnett and its enclosure. You will see that they have invited Mr. G.R. Harman of the Department to attend "to inform us of Government positions and to be aware of the concerns expressed by the group".

There are both advantages and disadvantages to having an official of the Department attend the meeting of private organizations concerned with this sensitive subject but on balance I would favour attendance. This would underline the Government's concern and its cooperation with the private sector, would provide information, and would give us some impression of the views being expressed. Mr. Harman will of course be obliged to be discreet and to avoid comments which could reflect adversely on the Government.

Do you agree he should attend?

M.C.



THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(Le Conseil canadien des Églises)

40 ST. CLAIR AVE. E., TORONTO 290, ONTARIO TEL. 921-4152 CABLE ADDRESS: CANOIKOS, TORONTO

PRESIDENT

REV. R. S. DUNN, B.A., B.D., D.D.

GENERAL SECRETARY

REV. T. E. F. HONEY, B.A., S.T.M., D.D.

ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES

REV. R. M. BENNETT, B.A., B.TH., D.D.

REV. CANON M. P. WILKINSON, M.A., L.TH.

September 10th, 1969

Mr. G. R. Harman,
"Africa Desk",
Department of External Affairs,
Government of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

57

57-6-2 "P"	
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Dear Mr. Harman -

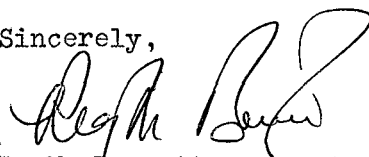
I attach to this letter a circular letter over my name with reference to Canadian Churches and Volunteer Agencies further participation in the Nigeria/Biafra struggle.

The Anglican Church of Canada, at its Sudbury Synodical Meetings called for an intensive reactivation of Canadian concern. This letter is in further explanation.

Would it be possible for you to attend this Meeting, on Monday, September 15th. at 9.15 A.M., and until noon hour? We invite you because we believe that it is important to have a Canadian External Affairs voice present, both to inform us of Government positions and to be aware of the concerns expressed by the group.

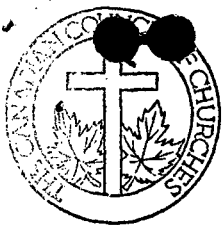
We would greatly appreciate your presence.

Sincerely,


R. M. Bennett,
Associate Secretary.

RMB/wgd

TO: Mr. Harman
SEP 12 1969
REGISTRY



THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

(LE CONSEIL CANADIEN DES EGLISES)

40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto 7, Ontario Tel. 921-4152 Cable Address: Canoikos, Toronto

September 9th, 1969

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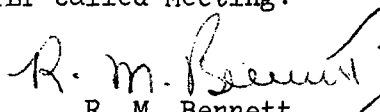
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Please plan to attend this MOST URGENTLY called Meeting!


R. M. Bennett,
for

RMB/wgd

The Canadian Council of Churches.

003973

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



Noted
CABINET DU
SÉCRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. W.H. Barton, Head, United Nations Division SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
A
FROM Mr. K.J. Burbridge, Head, USA Division
De Mr. Jon Church, Executive Assistant.
REFERENCE
Référence
SUBJECT
Sujet

DATE September 5, 1969.

57-6-2	
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0.2.
This is to advise you that Mr. Sharp has accepted an invitation to address the Council on Foreign Relations in New York on October 20th.

I expect this engagement will involve the 5:00 to 10:00 p.m. time period.

Mr. Burbridge
Mr. Carville
We should keep cons. Gen. N.Y. in picture. Ask Church who is drafting speech & its subject.
Post H. Hagan, corner for date
Jon Church,
Executive Assistant.

Church says Bermingham & Engenney have been informed. Speech - an updated & edited version of last spring's Carleton Speech is to be base-worked over by McGill, Haggan & Church

Far Eastern/RJ Buchan/JMHarrington/S
(Re-typed in O/SSEA/A.S. McGill/rh)

cc: O/SSEA
O/USSEA
Parl. Sec.
Press Office
Diary
Circ.
Mr. Seaborn

57-6-2	
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Ottawa 4, August 5, 1969

Dear Mr. MacInnis:

I am sorry that Mr. Sharp, who is away from Ottawa at the moment, did not have an opportunity to reply personally to your letter of June 20 inviting him to address the China briefing session in Ottawa on September 23.

Mr. Sharp asked me to explain that he much appreciated your invitation and had been deferring a reply in the hope that he could see his way clear to accept. Unfortunately, the way things have developed he will be very fully engaged on September 23 with the visit to Ottawa of the Prime Minister of another Commonwealth country, and on September 24 he must leave for New York to participate in the debate at the United Nations General Assembly. Since he can see no real prospect of altering these other commitments in order to participate in your meeting, he must, with great regret, decline your invitation.

With all good wishes for a successful meeting on this vitally important subject,

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
JON S. CHURCH

Jon Church,
Executive Assistant

Mr. Donald E. MacInnis,
China Program Director,
National Council of the Churches of Christ,
475 Riverside Drive,
New York, N. Y. 10027,
U.S.A.

1004
003975
Jail



east asia department
DIVISION OF OVERSEAS MINISTRIES

For East
Mr. Fraser
and Spoke

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027 • WUI TELEX 62977 • CABLE: DOMINICUS

June 20, 1969

The Honorable Mitchell Sharp
Minister of External Affairs
Ottawa
Ontario
Canada

PMH 2/20/69
H2.

Dear Mr. Sharp:

We invite you to address an estimated 50 editors from the Associated Church Press, Catholic Press Association and the Canadian Church Press gathered for a two-day China briefing at the Hotel Chateau Laurier next September 23-24. If your schedule permits, this would be the major address, the evening of September 23. If this is impossible, we can shift agenda for the afternoon meeting that day, or the morning or noon meeting on the 24th.

Ottawa was chosen as the site for this meeting in order to benefit from Canadian insights deriving from contacts with China not available to Americans at present. I'm sure the editors will be extremely interested in Canadian rationale for trade and diplomatic relations with China. Their influence through the church press in this country is considerable. No doubt you know that the National Council of Churches of the United States and almost all major denominations have adopted China policy resolutions calling on our government to end the containment/isolation policy.

We have written Mark Gayn, Alvin Hamilton and two professors to assist in other portions of our program, and intend to show one of the China-made films available in China.

We hope you will be able to accept.

Sincerely yours,


Donald E. MacInnis

dem/dey

O/SSEA

JUN 24 1969

REGISTRY



The Secretary of State for External Affairs

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA 2, July , 1969.

Dear Mr. MacInnes,

Thank you for your letter of June 20 inviting me to speak to a group of editors from the Associated Church Press, Catholic Press Association and the Canadian Church Press in Ottawa on September 23 or 24.

In normal circumstances I should very much welcome the opportunity to meet your members and discuss with them the question of our relations with the People's Republic of China. Unfortunately, however, there are two reasons which make it difficult for me to commit myself at this time to a definite speaking engagement. The first of these is the fact that Prime Minister Holyoake of New Zealand will be visiting Ottawa on the two days in question and I shall naturally be heavily engaged in arrangements for his visit. The final programme for Mr. Holyoake has not yet been worked out so that for the moment it is impossible to say when I would be free to speak to your group.

The other reason why it may be difficult for me is that there may be little I can say on the question of our proposed recognition of the People's Republic of China. As you are probably aware, the current negotiations in Stockholm are being carried on in complete secrecy and if they are still in progress in September, it would be impossible for me to talk frankly with your group. I am sure that an audience of senior newspaper editors would not wish to listen to platitudes or to hear me guardedly fending off questions and providing non-committal replies to legitimate questions.

I realize that this is not a very satisfactory answer to your request and you may, therefore, wish to seek an alternative speaker. On the other hand, if circumstances both in Ottawa and Stockholm permit, I should be happy at least to meet you and your fellow editors during your short visit to Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

Mitchell Sharp

Mr. Donald E. MacInnes,
China Programme Director,
National Council of the Churches of Christ,
475 Riverside Drive,
New York, New York 10027,
U.S.A.

The Canadian Consulate General, Chicago
Attention - Mr. Sirrs

The Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs, Ottawa

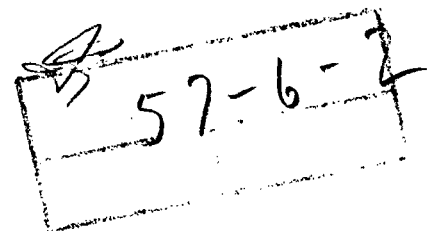
Your letters of May 21 and June 5, 1969

Possible Visit of Secretary of State for External
Affairs to Minneapolis, Fall 1969

UNCLASSIFIED

June 16, 1969

X-552



We have forwarded the information contained in your
Letter to the SSEA's office.

O/SSEA

TCS (Ottawa)
Mr. H.H. Maddick
Mr. H.S. Hay

2. You are no doubt aware that the Minister is presently
on a trip to Scandinavia and we have been informed that his fall
schedule was not drawn up before he departed. However, we under-
stand that upon his return the fall schedule will be prepared.
When that has been done, presumably during July, we shall be
able to inform you of the status of your request.

K. J. BURBRIDGE

for
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs



Mr. K. J. Burbridge
Head, USA Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
CONSUL AND SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER

Angela Sme

Telephone: 427-1031

Area Code: 312

File: 103-6

Commercial Division

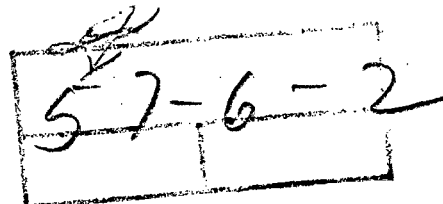
Suite 2000

310 South Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60604

June 5, 1969

Mr. C. Bernard Jacobs
Chairman of the Board
National City Bank
of Minneapolis
P. O. Box E 1919
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440



Dear Bernie:

Your letter of May 29, together with a copy of Mr. Walter Heller's letter of May 27 to our Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, has just been received.

I am particularly pleased to note this action, since it follows my own recent approach through official channels and thus will measurably assist in making a greater impact on Mr. Sharp's crowded agenda. I would hope to hear from the Department of External Affairs within the near future unless, of course, Mr. Heller and/or yourself is advised at an even earlier date by the proposed speaker.

I will be on a tour of Canada during the month of September, but one of my stopovers is in Winnipeg and I could certainly arrange to be in Minneapolis at whatever convenient date is designated for this major event.

I look forward to hearing from you in due course and, in the regrettable event that Mr. Sharp might not be able to take on this assignment, in assisting you with alternatives.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "R. Douglas Sirrs". The signature is written over a circular stamp or mark.

R. Douglas Sirrs

Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner

RDS:rr

c.c. ✓ Mr. K. J. Burbridge
Mr. H. M. Maddick
Mr. H. S. Hay

Personnel Branch/F.M.Tovell/jmw

Information Division

Unclassified

June 2, 1969

Director General, Personnel Branch

Your memorandum of May 29, 1969

Visit of Carnegie Fellows to Ottawa - June 16-19.

57-6-2	
24	-

Mr. Bennett

Mr. Cook

Mr. Haffey

I shall be very happy to take part in a panel discussion with Mr. Bennett on the subject "Financial and Personnel Administration of the Department of External Affairs" which you are proposing for 10 a.m. on June 16. As Mr. Cook will be away on holiday at that time I have arranged for Mr. Haffey to represent Personnel Operations Division.

2. As to the reception at 7 Rideau Gate the same evening, since Mr. Starnes will be away I would suggest that you approach one of the other Assistant Under-Secretaries with a view to acting as host. I think this would be more fitting. If none of them is able to act in this capacity, then I would be willing to serve in this capacity for that occasion.

FREEMAN M. TOVELL

Freeman M. Tovell

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. Tovell
A Director General, Personnel Branch

FROM Information Division
De

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT Visit of Carnegie Fellows to Ottawa, June 16 - 19
Sujet

SECURITY
Sécurité Unclassified

DATE May 29, 1969

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	55-6-1
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. T.H. Bennett

Mr. J.M. Cook

This is in reference to the visit to Ottawa from June 16 - 19 of the Carnegie Fellows in Diplomacy.

2. These Fellows are young diplomats nominated by the governments of newly independent states to spend a year at the Columbia University School of International Affairs under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. At the conclusion of their programme in New York the Fellows embark on an extensive travel programme including Canada and Europe; the Canadian Institute of International Affairs takes care of the arrangements for them and organizes their activities in Toronto. For the past several years this Department has planned the Ottawa portion of their tour and we have agreed to do so again this year.

3. A memorandum was sent on May 27 to the Under-Secretary through Mr. Starnes (a copy of which was sent to you and Mr. Bennett) asking the Under-Secretary if he would be available to address the Fellows on the formulation of Canadian foreign policy and also whether he would be willing to host a reception in their honour on Monday, June 16. Unfortunately, Mr. Cadieux will be visiting the Scandinavian countries at this time, and Mr. Starnes will be absent on leave.

4. We would be grateful, therefore, if you would be willing to act as host for this reception at 7 Rideau Gate on Monday, June 16, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

5. We would also like to ask if it would be possible for you to chair, as you did last year, on a panel whose subject will be Financial and Personnel Administration of the Department of External Affairs which we would like to include on the programme in the Large Conference Room of the East Block on Monday, June 16, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. If you agree, we would like as well to invite to join you on the panel, Mr. T. H. Bennett and Mr. J. M. Cook.

6. Copies of this year's list of Carnegie Fellows and the programme ... for Ottawa are attached.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

PROGRAMME FOR FOREIGN VISITORS

PROGRAMME POUR VISITEURS ÉTRANGERS

Name - Nom

Carnegie Endowment Fellows in Diplomacy

From - De

June 16-19 (Ottawa Visit)

Day - Jour	Date	Hour Heure	PROGRAMME
Sunday	June 15		Arrive Ottawa from Toronto Staying at Lord Elgin Hotel
Monday	June 16	0930 - 1000	Welcome by Mr. L.A.D. Stephens, Information Division, Large Conference Room (Room 151), East Block, Parliament Buildings
		1000- 1130	Panel Discussion & Question Period - <u>Financial & Personnel Administration of the Department of External Affairs</u> Mr. F.M. Tovell, Director General, Personnel Branch, External Affrs. Mr. T.H. Bennett, Director General, Finance and Administration Br., External Affrs. Mr. J.M. Cook, Head, Personnel Operations Division, External Affrs.
		1430 - 1600	Large Conference Room (Room 151), East Block, Parliament Bldgs. Panel Discussion and Question Period - <u>The Formulation of Canadian Foreign Policy</u> Various Assistant Under-Secretaries or Heads of Area Divisions
		1800	Reception at 7 Rideau Gate
Tuesday	June 17	0930 - 1145	Panel on <u>The Role of the Functional Divisions in Support of Canada's Foreign Policy</u> - Large Conference Room (Room 151) East Block, Parliament Buildings
			0930 - 1030 Information Division & Cultural Affairs Division 1030 Coffee 1045 - 1145 Press Office & Historical Division
		1345 - 1600	Question & Answer Period in House of Commons followed by tour of Centre Block and meeting a member of Standing Committee on External Affairs & National Defence
		p.m.	Entertainment in private homes

Name - Nom Carnegie Fellows in Diplomacy

Day - Jour	Date	Hour Heure	PROGRAMME
Wednesday	June 18	1000 - 1100	Federal-Provincial Responsibilities - Representative from the Privy Council Office - Representative from Coordination Division Large Conference Room (Room 151), East Block, Parliament Buildings
		1200	Depart for Carleton University
		1215	Meet Mr. Don Pattison of Information Office on Library Steps
		1230 - 1430	Lunch with faculty from the Schools of International Affairs, Public Administration and Canadian Studies
Thursday	June 19	1000	Panel of Other Government Departments or Agencies with a Foreign Interest - Large Conference Room (Room 151), East Block, Parliament Buildings a) Department of Manpower & Immigration b) Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce c) Canadian International Development Agency
		p.m.	Depart Ottawa for Montreal

003985

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



Information/R.T. Kendrick/SP
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO The Under-Secretary
A (Through Mr. Starnes)

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM Information Division
De

DATE May 27, 1969

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT Visit of Carnegie Fellows to Ottawa, June 16-19
Sujet

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	55-6-1
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Starnes
Mr. Tovell
Mr. T.H.
Bennett

... This is in reference to a letter, (copy attached), dated February 14, 1969, addressed to you from Mr. R.E.Y. Wickett of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs requesting the Department's assistance in arranging a programme in Ottawa from June 16 to 19 for the Carnegie Fellows in Diplomacy.

2. As you are aware, in the past several years our Department has arranged an Ottawa programme. We have now received the list of Fellows and are making plans for the four day visit this year.

3. The 1968 programme appeared to be successful and we plan to follow its general format again. This will involve panel discussions and question periods with senior members of the Department as well as with other Departments and Agencies with an interest in foreign affairs on such topics as Financial and Personnel Administration in the Department of External Affairs and The Formulation of Canadian Foreign Policy.

4. In regard to this latter subject we would be grateful to know if you would consider addressing the group on the decision-making processes that result in the formulation of Canadian foreign policy. The group might also be interested in the review we are undertaking. This need not last longer than one-half to three-quarters of an hour unless you would consent to stay and accept questions and is tentatively scheduled for Monday, June 16, at 2:30 p.m. in the Large Conference Room in the East Block. If you cannot stay with the group after 3:15 we would invite senior members of the Department, whom you might wish to suggest to be present, to handle the later questions.

5. It has been customary to offer a departmental dinner or a reception in honour of the Carnegie Fellows. If you agree, a reception could be held at 7 Rideau Gate on Monday, June 16, from 6:00 p.m. to

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- 2 -

7:30 p.m. We would be grateful if you would be willing to act as host at this reception or, should you be unavailable, if you would agree to recommend Mr. J.K. Starnes who was the host last year. On occasion the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary has met the group for dinner.

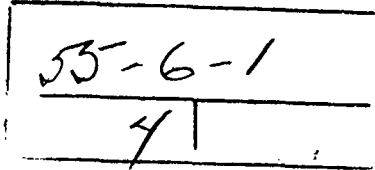
6. A list of the Fellows is attached.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
L. A. D. STEPHENS
Information Division

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDGAR TARR HOUSE

230 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO 5



February 14th, 1969.

Mr. Marcel Cadieux,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Cadieux,

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has requested that the Institute again arrange a Canadian tour to include Toronto and Ottawa for the Carnegie Fellows in Diplomacy. It is hoped that the Department of External Affairs will be able to assist us in this endeavour as past contributions have added greatly to the Fellows' visits.

If it will be possible for you to participate in the arrangements, the dates suggested for an Ottawa visit would be June 16th to 19th. The Fellows will arrive in Canada on the 11th of June and depart, from Montreal, on the 21st. If they arrive in Toronto on the evening of the 11th and depart on the evening of the 15th, an Ottawa programme could begin on the morning of the 16th. A departure from Ottawa by the Fellows on the evening of the 19th would allow them a full day in Montreal before their flight leaves for Europe.

Your participation in the tour would be most welcome and a tremendous asset from our point of view.

Yours sincerely,

R.E.Y. Wickett.

REYW:gf

17.2.11/CS)

003988



CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE PROGRAMS IN DIPLOMACY

CARNEGIE FELLOWS IN DIPLOMACY NEW YORK: 1968-69

556-1

Name of Fellow and Country	Previous Position	Age and Marital Status	Academic Status
<u>BARBADOS</u>			
Stanley L. TAYLOR	Senior Asst. Sec'y., Ministry of External Affairs	44/M	B.S. Carleton University, Ottawa
<u>BOTSWANA</u>			
Thebe D. MOGAMI	Administrative Officer, Office of the President	26/S	B.A., University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland
<u>CYPRUS</u>			
Constantinos A. MALLIOTIS	Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	29/S	Degrees in Law, Pol.Sci. & Economics--Athens University and National & Capodistria University
<u>CYPRUS</u>			
Alecos H. SHAMBOS	Attache, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	29/S	B.A. in Pol.Sci. - "Pantios"; LL.B. - University of Salonica
<u>DAHOMAY</u>			
Innocent A.H. DIOGO	Attache, Permanent Mission of Dahomey to the United Nations	27/M	B.A.-Coll. of Wooster, Ohio; M.A.-Pub.Law & Int. Affairs- University of Pittsburgh

-2-

GHANA

Charles DARKWAH	Assistant Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	31/M	B.A.(Hons.) History; M.A. African Studies - University of Ghana
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JAMAICA

Richard A. PIERCE	2nd Secretary, Embassy of Jamaica, Washington, D.C.	33/S	B.A.(Hons.) London-U.W.I.; Cert. Diplomacy & Conduct of Foreign Policy-American University, Washington, D.C.
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KENYA

Francis J. MEROKA	Asst. Legal Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	30/M	M.A. Pub.Int.Law, Friendship University, Moscow
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MALAWI

Frank W. NTONYA	2nd Secretary, Malawi High Commission, London	30/M	B.A. Haile Selassie University
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MALTA

Victor CAMILLERI	2nd Secretary, Ministry of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs	26/M	B.A.(Hons.) Birmingham University, England
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MOROCCO

Mohamed M. ZAILACHI	Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	35/M	B.A. Sociology-Baghdad University; Diploma of English Language-University of Michigan
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NIGERIA

Joseph K. AJAYI	Asst. Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs	34/M	LL.B.(Hons.) London School of Economics; Member, Inner Temple
-----------------	--	------	---

003990

-3-

NIGERIA

Gregory I. ARUEDE	External Affairs Officer	31/M	B.Sc.(Econ.) University College, London
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PHILIPPINES

Honorio T. CAGAMPAN	Foreign Affairs Officer	36/M	B.A. Pol. Sc., University of the East; M.A. Pol.Sc., University of Manila
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SIERRA LEONE

Francis E. KAREMO	Asst. Secretary, Department External Affairs	29/M	B.A.(Hons.)Pol.Sc., Exeter University; M.Sc.(Int.Rel.) University College, London
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SIERRA LEONE

Sahr MATTURI	Asst. Secretary, Department External Affairs	32/S	LL.B.(Hons.) Hull University
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TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Mrs. Annette Auguste	Ag. Administrative Officer	27/M	M.A.(Hons.)Span. & Eng. University of St. Andrews, Scotland
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UGANDA

Samuel M. NSUBUGA	Asst. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	29/S	B.A.(Hons.) American University, Cairo
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MESSAGE

File copy

FM/DE EXTERNAL OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
MAY22	57-6-2	CONF

TO/A DISARMDEL CVA
(FOR IGNATIEFF DE CADIEUX)

NO
G-156
PRECEDENCE
PRIORITY *ne*

INFO

REF YOURLET MAY14

SUB/SUJ YOUR ADDRESS TO BROCK UNIVERSITY

IF IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO MAKE MINOR CHANGES IN
THIS TEXT I WOULD SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING:

(A) ON PG8 LINE TWO THE PASSAGE BEGINNING QUOTE
NEARLY 100 NATIONS ... UNQUOTE MIGHT BE IMPROVED BY THE DELETION
OF THE WORD QUOTE HISTORICAL UNQUOTE AND THE INSERTION OF THE
WORD QUOTE NUCLEAR UNQUOTE BEFORE QUOTE MILITARY POWER ... UNQUOTE

(B) IN THE NEXT PARAGRAPH YOU MIGHT WANT TO ADD
PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS TO THE EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT. I AM ~~AM~~ ANXIOUS
~~AS~~ TO SEE US MAKE AN IMPRESSIVE CONTRIBUTION IN ARMS
CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT, BUT PENDING FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF
RESOURCES AVAILABLE I AM ~~AM~~ CONCERNED THAT UNDUE EXPECTATIONS
SHOULD NOT/NOT BE AROUSED AS TO THE POTENTIAL SCALE OF OUR
EFFORT IN THIS FIELD.

2. ADDITIONS PROPOSED IN (B) ARE ALSO CONSISTENT WITH
POINTS MADE IN RELEVANT PART OF PM'S SPEECH OF APR23.

CADIEUX

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE

NO STANDARD

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG.....H BROBINSON/MM.....

O/USSEA

2-3894

SIG.....*M. Cadieux*.....
M. CADIEUX

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDANCE ENTRE BUREAU

CLASSIFICATION

TO — A Head, USA Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

ATTENTION OF — DE Mr. K.J. Burbridge

DATE May 21, 1969

DE — FROM Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner

VILLE — CITY Chicago

REFERRING TO — RÉFÉRANT À
CANADA-MINNEAPOLIS PROMOTION -

YOUR FILE — VOTRE DOSSIER

SUJET — SUBJECT CELEBRATING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

NOTRE DOSSIER — OUR FILE

PASS TO
CIRCULER À

1.

2.

As you may have learned, during the past couple of months we have been in frequent contact with Mr. C. Bernard Jacobs, Chairman of the National City Bank of Minneapolis, who has proposed celebrating the bank's fifth anniversary with a function dedicated to Canada and its neighbourly relations with the Minneapolis area.

The program had been originally slated as a dinner to take place on June 5, with the attendance of the Canadian Prime Minister or a Cabinet Minister - with specific reference to the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin or the Honourable Otto Lang. Mr. Jacobs was particularly interested in having Mr. Sharp appear at this event in view of his varied background within the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of Finance, and now the Department of External Affairs, since the economic ties between Canada and the United States are of prime importance to the group to be hosted by the bank. Mr. Sharp had also been recommended by Mr. Walter Heller, who is on the National City Bank's Board of Directors, and, indeed, an effort has already been made through Mr. Heller towards securing Mr. Sharp on the mentioned date.

Unfortunately, Mr. Sharp, we understand, is tied up until next fall and it is now wondered whether he might be agreeable to making an appearance in September or October of the current year. As you know, thought is being given to opening an office in Minneapolis, and it occurs to us that this would be a most opportune occasion to justify the presence of a Minister of the high calibre of Mr. Sharp. The audience would presumably range in the neighbourhood of 300 people and would, in fact, constitute the economic or commercial nucleus of the Minneapolis area with an active or potential interest in Canada. Needless to say, the presence of the designated Trade Commissioner to that centre would also be desirable at that time, as it would provide an unusual and highly valuable introduction to that market.

ENCLOSURES — PIÈCES JOINTES

COPIES À — TO

- 2 -

May 21, 1969

Any advice you can provide in terms of the availability of Mr. Sharp would be appreciated, as well as any questions which you might care to raise in connection with the planned event.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. D. Sirrs', with a large, stylized initial 'R'.

R. D. Sirrs

RDS:rr

c.c. Mr. H. M. Maddick, Acting General Director, TCS, Ottawa
Mr. H. S. Hay, Director, TCS (Operations and Development),
Ottawa

c.c. diary div.
Mr. Seaborn file

Far Eastern Division/W.T.Delworth/lw

file
np
Ottawa, April 28, 1969.

File: 57-6-2 "pn"
24

Your File: 4501-19/1(Dir SC)

Colonel R.G. Kingstone,
Director, Canadian Forces Staff
College,
80 Wilson Avenue,
Toronto 12, Ontario.

Dear Colonel Kingstone,

I regret that my recent absence from Ottawa, until today, has prevented me from acknowledging before now your letter of April 9 concerning plans for me to speak to the College on May 15.

The arrangements outlined in your letter are entirely satisfactory from my point of view and I am grateful to you for this information, as well as the other material forwarded with your letter.

As you have requested I am enclosing a brief biographical sketch which I hope will meet your requirements.

I am looking forward to meeting you and other members of the College next month; in the meantime should any further information be required I shall contact, as you suggest, Dr. Traynor at the College.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. DELWORTH

W.T.Delworth

Encl.

Latin American/O.W.Dier/vk

51-6-2 "P"

Ottawa 2, April 15, 1969

Dear Don,

As mentioned to Captain Anderson in a recent telephone conversation, this is further confirmation that I shall be pleased indeed to deliver a lecture on Latin America to the 1968-69 course at your Staff College. As I have indicated on the completed Annex A, my wife and I plan to arrive in Kingston at 17:30 hours, April 30, and I understand from Captain Anderson that it will be possible for you to arrange our accommodation at the College. I am also enclosing a copy of a biographical sketch which I have just completed for this Department.

Naturally, I am looking forward to this opportunity of meeting you again and to have an opportunity to talk with some of your faculty members and students. I am also looking forward to having lunch with you, at which time, of course, my wife will make private arrangements with some of her friends in Kingston. I have noted the format of the lecture which you have outlined in the brief and I hope to be able to prepare sufficient material to keep the discussion moving.

Kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

ORMOND W. DIER

Ormond W. Dier,
Deputy Head,
Latin American Division.

Brigadier-General D.S. MacLennan,
Commandant,
Canadian Land Forces Command
and Staff College,
Fort Frontenac,
Kingston, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

SC 4500-4352/2-19 TD 8 (Comdt)

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario

5 Mar '69

Ormond Dier, Esquire
Deputy Head,
Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Langevin Block,
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr Dier:

I was pleased to learn that you will be able to deliver a lecture entitled "South America" to the 1968-69 Course. This letter will confirm the tentative arrangements made with Captain Anderson on 3 March 1969.

Your lecture has been scheduled for the period 10.40 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, 1 May 1969. We would like you to discuss the political and economic situation in South America with emphasis on Canada's present and future interest in, and relations with, this area. I have enclosed a copy of our Brief for Visiting Lecturers which will provide further detail concerning the College and the form of our lectures. It would be appreciated if Annex A to this Brief together with a Biographical Sketch of yourself, could be completed and returned when your travel arrangements are known.

I am looking forward to your visit and hope that you will be able to stay and have lunch with us so that you can meet some members of the Faculty and Student Body.

Kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

D.S. MacLennan
Brigadier-General
Commandant

Encl.

CANADIAN LAND FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

BRIEF FOR VISITING LECTURERS

AIM

1. The aim of this brief is to provide visiting lecturers with some facts about the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College; to describe some of the College facilities and to provide essential administrative detail.

AIM OF THE COURSE

2. The aim of the Course is to prepare officers for all branches of the staff at the Grade 2 level and, with further experience, for command.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

3. The College is located in Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario, on No 2 Highway. The nearest railroad station is the CNR, Kingston; the nearest airport is the Norman Rogers Airport, Kingston. The College will arrange for a car to meet visitors at Kingston, Trenton or Watertown airports on request.

POSTAL ADDRESS

4. Mail should be addressed to:

Commandant
Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College
Fort Frontenac
Kingston, Ontario.

TELEPHONES

5. The following telephone numbers may be dialed direct from the city exchange:

Offices and Guard Room - 546-5591
Fort Frontenac Officers' Mess - 546-6975.

HISTORY

6. The first Staff Course organized by the Canadian Army was run at Ford Manor in England in 1941. Eleven subsequent War Staff Courses of four to six months duration were run at the Royal Military College, Kingston. In 1946 the Canadian Army Staff College was established as part of the Canadian Army (Regular) staff training system and annual ten month courses were conducted. The Staff College moved to Fort Frontenac in October 1947. In 1959 the length of the Course was extended to 22 months; in 1965 the 22 month course was discontinued and a 44 week course is now in effect. On 1 February 1968 the name of the College was changed to the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College.

STAFF

7. The staff consists of the Commandant, Brigadier-General D.S. MacLennan, CD; the Assistant Commandant, a Senior Staff Officer Plans and Coordination, and 16 Faculty members as follows:

nine lieutenant-colonels	- Canadian Land Forces,
three lieutenant-colonels	- Canadian Air Forces,
one lieutenant-colonel	- British Army,
one lieutenant-colonel	- United States Army,
one lieutenant-colonel	- United States Marine Corps, and
one major	- Canadian Land Forces.

STUDENTS

8. The Course is attended by 80 officers, in the rank of major and captain. In addition to the Canadian Armed Forces candidates there are representatives

- 2 -

of the following countries:

Australia	Denmark	France
Ghana	India	Kenya
Norway	Pakistan	Tanzania
United Kingdom	United States	West Germany.

SYLLABUS

9. The syllabus is designed to enable students to study all aspects of the employment of land forces in the field, particularly at division and brigade group levels, with emphasis on the command and staff problems involved. A balanced programme is presented, which includes complementary studies to broaden the student's understanding of Service matters and world affairs. Most of the visiting lecturers contribute to these complementary studies.

LECTURE ROUTINE

10. Two hours are generally allotted to each lecture. The time is normally divided as follows: the formal presentation of 50 minutes duration followed by a ten minute break; the balance of the time, approximately one hour, is devoted to an informal question period. Experience has shown that a question period at the end of each lecture is most beneficial in promoting discussions and in clarifying any doubtful points.

AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT

11. The College has a set of continental wall maps at approximate scale of 1:6,000,000 in conic projection and colour relief. There is also a Draughting Section which can produce maps, charts and diagrams required by lecturers. If special maps or charts of a size suitable for hanging on the back-drop of the lecture platform are required, the lecturer is requested to inform the College, who will undertake to produce them. Two weeks is the minimum time required for reproduction of charts or maps.

12. A variety of still and motion picture projectors are also available, with operators, for use with a beaded opaque screen or translucent screen. Specifications are as follows:

- Motion picture projector, 16 mm, sound or silent
- Slide projector of 2" x 2", or 3½" x 4" slides
- 35 mm film strip projector
- Opaque projector (delineascope), maximum size of picture 6" x 6"
- Transparent negative projector (visual cast), size 10" x 10",
8" x 10" or 5" x 7".

SECURITY

13. The importance of security is constantly stressed with the students who regard it as part of their training. All statements made by lecturers are treated as confidential. The student body is clear, to receive information up to and including the military classification of CONFIDENTIAL. If a lecture contains security information of a higher classification than CONFIDENTIAL, special arrangements have to be made. Representatives of the Press are NOT admitted to lectures.

ADMINISTRATION

14. Accommodation and meals are available at the College for lecturers. If desired, hotel accommodation can be arranged in Kingston.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR VISIT

15. Visiting lecturers are asked to complete and return the form at Annex A as quickly as possible so that their needs on arrival in Kingston will be adequately met.

Att

003999



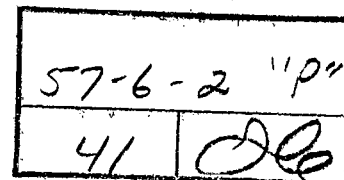
CANADIAN FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

80 WILSON AVE., TORONTO 12, ONT.

4501-19/1(Dir SC)

9 April, 1969

Mr. W.T. Delworth
Far Eastern Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario



Dear Mr. Delworth:

It was with pleasure that we received word from the Department of External Affairs that you have been nominated to address the Canadian Forces Staff College on the subject of "South East Asia" on 15 May, 1969.

In order to acquaint you with the broad objectives and general description of the relevant area of our syllabus, I am enclosing a copy of the program directive for the particular unit of study in which your talk is included. The specific terms of reference are given under GP3-L26 on page 48. Also enclosed is a short brochure which will provide you with some useful information about the Staff College. Should you desire any further information concerning lecture content, please feel free to contact Dr. W.T. Traynor at the College - telephone 416 487-2881, Ext. 69.

Your talk is scheduled for Thursday, 15 May, 1969, at 10.30 a.m. The usual procedure is that the formal presentation lasts for approximately one hour, followed by a short break and then a question period of about 50 minutes. A member of my staff will contact you early in May to assist with the administrative arrangements for your visit. In the meantime, we would appreciate receiving a short biography of yourself for the information of your audience.

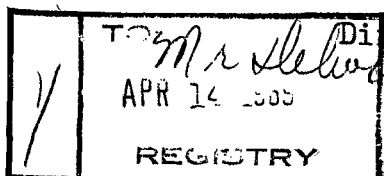
Please confirm that the proposals contained in this letter are acceptable to you. We look forward with pleasure to your visit in May.

Yours sincerely,

R.G. Kingstone
Colonel

Director Canadian Forces Staff College

Att 2



004000

SUPPLEMENT TO PROGRAM DIRECTIVE

GEOPOLITICS

GP3: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OBJECTIVES

1. To familiarize students with the economic, political, and cultural factors which affect the stability of international relations.
2. To familiarize students with the problems of selected geopolitical areas.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The International Affairs unit exemplifies the complex situation in which military power must be exercised today. The military profession recognizes that its competence in the "management of violence" is conditioned not only by domestic circumstances such as government policy and budgetary restrictions but also by the political, economic, and cultural factors which affect the stability of international relations. This is particularly true during so-called "wars of national liberation" conducted in accordance with the principles of guerrilla warfare. It is in fact impossible to win such a war without having gained the confidence of the people; such confidence will normally be denied those who are unwilling or unable to recognize the political, economic, and cultural aspirations of the population and the degree to which the current situation approximates these ideals.

Many of the factors affecting international relations constitute the subject matter of strategic studies. The dividing line between the scope of WF2 War and Strategy and WF3 Military Technology on one hand, and GP3 studies on the other, cannot always be clearly defined. Strategy on the national level is the art of making the most effective use of all of the nation's resources so as to achieve national objectives. There can be no doubt that "resources" here include the political, economic, and cultural realities which in large measure define a nation and distinguish it from others.

It is therefore reiterated that the division of Staff College studies into areas and units is merely a device for developing and presenting the curriculum in as effective a manner as possible. There is considerable overlap between and among some units of study. In

some instances, therefore, the allocation of lecture topics to one or the other unit is somewhat arbitrary.

LECTURES

Program
Hours

The following are expanded descriptions of the lectures:

GP3-L1

The Political Philosophies of Democratic Forms of Government. Having indicated the variety of democratic forms of government, the lecturer should point out some of the reasons for the differences between one type and another. The lecturer should be asked to give his view of the principal effects of diverse political philosophies on the domestic and foreign policies of representative nations.

GP3-L2

The Political Philosophies of Authoritarian Forms of Government. The lecturer should describe the authoritarian forms of government of both the Left and Right with an explanation of the ideological systems underlying each form of government. The principal effects of diverse philosophies on the domestic and foreign policies of representative nations should be pointed out.

GP3-L3

Contemporary Nationalism. A comparison of contemporary manifestations of nationalism with varieties characteristic of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The causes and objectives of contemporary nationalism should be considered, and some mention should be made of nationalist reaction in representative countries to various internationalist movements.

GP3-L4

Socio-Cultural Factors Affecting International Stability: Religion and Education. The lecturer should be asked to give an interpretation of the connection between such psychological processes as socialization, attitude development, attitude change, judgement of social events, and communication, and the socio-cultural developments and changes which occur through religion and education. The lecturer should then indicate whether and to what extent in his view the current status of religions and the sort of educational orientation in illustrative geographic areas affect the prospects for world peace.

GP3-L5

Socio-Cultural Factors Affecting International Stability: Economic Development, International Trade. A des-

	<p>scription of the impact of economic development and international trade upon the relations among states. The problems of the developing nations in this connection should be underlined particularly the matter of fluctuating world markets for the raw materials they produce, and the availability of sufficient capital investment for internal economic development.</p>	2
GP3-L6	<p><u>The Political Structure of the USSR, and the Objectives of Soviet Domestic Policy.</u> The relationship and interaction of the Communist Party and the Soviet government at various levels, the racial and cultural problems of the USSR, the domestic aims of the Soviet administration, an estimate of their success to date.</p>	2
GP3-L7	<p><u>Current Economic Development of the USSR.</u> This lecture should describe in general terms the current economic condition of the Soviet Union, comparing it with that of the USA, estimating the growth potential of various sections of the economy, and indicating the effect of large military budgets on the total economy.</p>	2
GP3-L8	<p><u>The Objectives of Soviet Foreign Policy.</u> The lecturer should describe the long-term objectives of Soviet foreign policy and the factors which determine those objectives and which may modify the pursuit of those objectives in the short term.</p>	2
GP3-L9	<p><u>Scientific and Technological Developments in the USSR.</u> An outline of the rapid growth of Soviet technology since World War II, emphasizing the progress made in the field of nuclear energy and in the development of the Soviet space program.</p>	2
GP3-L10	<p><u>Political and Economic Situation in Eastern Europe.</u> An examination of the important political and economic alliances in the area with emphasis on the political, economic and military posture of significant nations.</p>	2
GP3-L11 ✓	<p><u>The Natural and Industrial Resources of the People's Republic of China.</u> The lecture should include an analysis of the Nation's economic problems and an estimate of future growth.</p>	3
GP3-L12 ✓	<p><u>Scientific and Technological Developments in the People's Republic of China.</u> Following an outline of scientific and technological capabilities, the lecturer should</p>	3

Program
Hours

relate them to the nation's present and future military power.

GP3-L13

The Political Structure and Domestic Policy of the People's Republic of China. The present political structure of China and an analysis of the problems being encountered by the Maoist revolution. The lecture should include the objectives of China's domestic policy and should attempt a forecast of probable changes deriving from the transmission of political power from present leaders to younger men.

2

GP3-L14

The Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China. The basic tenets of China's foreign policy including a discussion of her attitude towards neighbouring Asian countries, her involvement in Africa and Latin America, and the Peking-Moscow differences and their expected outcome.

2

GP3-L15

Political, Economic, and Social Problems of the Caribbean Area. Each country in this area has unique problems. The lecturer might therefore be asked to cover the problems in general terms using one or the other country as illustrative examples. Some mention should be made of the influence of Cuba on neighbouring states.

2

GP3-L16

Political, Economic and Social Problems of Latin America. In the past an attempt has been made to provide a general lecture on Latin American problems. Due to the great differences in the development of the various Latin American states it has been a difficult, if not impossible, assignment. It is suggested, therefore, that the lecturer should compare the political, economic, and social problems of two Latin American states, one of which has achieved a high degree of development, such as Chile, the other being a state such as Ecuador still struggling with basic developmental problems.

2

GP3-L17

The Organization of American States. This lecture should discuss the aims and objectives of the OAS as well as its effectiveness in providing solutions to Hemisphere problems. The lecturer should also be asked to discuss the question of Canada's membership in the OAS.

2

GP3-L18

US Domestic Policy. The basis and objectives of US

1

		Program Hours
	Domestic Policy particularly as it relates to political, economic and social problems.	
GP3-L19	<u>US Foreign Policy.</u> The objectives of US Foreign Policy and the factors which affect its formulation and implementation.	2
GP3-L20	<u>Western Europe and the EEC.</u> The organization and objectives of the EEC including an outline of the principal provisions of the Treaty of Rome. Present difficulties and future prospects for European union should be discussed.	1
GP3-L21-22	<u>Political, Economic and Social Problems of the Middle East.</u> These lectures should deal with the current situation in the Middle East emphasizing the question of Arab unity, its effect on political and economic stability in this area particularly as regards the State of Israel.	3
GP3-L23-24	<u>Political, Economic, and Social Problems of Africa, South of the Sahara.</u> The lectures should include a discussion of the Pan-African movement and of the effectiveness of the Organization of African Unity in achieving its objectives.	3
GP3-L25	<u>Political, Economic, and Social Problems of the Indian Sub-Continent.</u> An outline of domestic problems and of the factors contributing thereto as well as a survey of inter-state relations relevant to the area. The lecturer should be asked for his view on future political and economic developments in the area.	2
GP3-L26	<u>Political, Economic, and Social Problems of Southeast Asia.</u> The lecture should survey the domestic problems of the states in the area, their relations with the People's Republic of China and with the Western Powers, particularly the United States.	2
GP3-L27	<u>Political, Economic, and Social Problems of Japan.</u> An outline of the aims and objectives of Japan's domestic and foreign policy, with comment on the factors affecting the nation's success in achieving its objectives.	2
GP3-L28	<u>The Organization, Objectives, and Future of the United Nations.</u> These lectures, to be given during the visit to UN Headquarters, should provide an outline of the	-

Program
Hours

organization, the objectives, and the lecturer's estimate of the future of the UN.

GP3-L29 Canada's Official Attitude toward the UN. This lecture, also scheduled for the UN visit, should include an outline of those UN activities which Canada supports most strongly, and should indicate those aspects of UN functions in which Canada advocates changes or increased emphasis. -

GP3-L30 The Effect of Foreign Aid Programs on International Relations. An outline in general terms of the major foreign aid programs both public and private, indicating the kind of aid being provided, and assessing the impact of these programs on developments in the recipient countries and on international relations. 2

EXERCISES

The following are expanded descriptions of the exercises:

GP3-E1 UNITED NATIONS: A syndicate discussion exercise on the UN; its effectiveness, and its future. The discussion will be divided into two parts, the first of which will occur prior to the UN visit, while the second part will take place after the visit. Part 1: 2
Part 2: 2

GP3-E2 SOVIET POLICIES: A syndicate discussion exercise on the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR. The discussion is intended to enable students to improve their understanding of Soviet domestic and foreign policies and of the problems confronting the Soviet government in implementing them. The discussion is related to GP3-L6-9 and to the relevant segments of WF2 War and Strategy and WF4 Armed Forces. 2

GP3-E3 CHINA: A syndicate discussion exercise on the People's Republic of China. The discussion is related to GP3-L11-14 and to the relevant portions of WF2 War and Strategy and WF4 Armed Forces. 2

GP3-E4 MECCA: A syndicate discussion exercise aimed at familiarizing students with the complexity of problems in the Middle East. 2

GP3-E5 DARK CONTINENT: A syndicate discussion exercise 2

4501-01

CANADIAN FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR LECTURERS

HISTORY

1. The College opened under the name "RCAF War Staff College" in October, 1943. The first seven courses were of ten weeks' duration; in July, 1945, however, the course was extended to six months. Shortly after the end of the Second World War, the College was established on a permanent basis and the name was altered to "RCAF Staff College". In 1966, following the integration of the three Canadian military armed services, RCAF Staff College became Canadian Forces Staff College.

AIM

2. The aim of the Staff College course is to prepare officers for senior integrated staff appointments and command in the Canadian Forces.

COMPOSITION OF COURSE

3. There are ninety-eight officers on this course, of whom thirty-two are from the sea environment, nineteen are from the land environment, forth-three are from the air environment, two are from the Royal Air Force, and two are from the United States Air Force. The students are mainly of Major rank or equivalent although some officers of Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain rank do attend.

STAFF

4. The Director of the Canadian Forces Staff College is Colonel R.G. Kingstone, MBE, CD. The College is one of three educational institutions making up the Canadian Forces College, which is commanded by Brigadier-General D.B. Biggs, CD.

SCOPE OF THE COURSE

5. To fulfil the aim of the Canadian Forces Staff College course, instruction is designed to assist the student:

- a. to think logically and to express his ideas effectively, concisely, and exactly, whether orally or in writing;
- b. to have a thorough knowledge of the forms of Service writing;
- c. to know the structure and operation of the Canadian defence organization;
- d. to understand the employment of military forces;
- e. to keep abreast of scientific and technical developments that may affect the employment of armed forces;
- f. to gain a perspective on national and international problems.

.../2

- 2 -

6. The duration of the College course is ten months and studies fall into four main fields: Geopolitics, Service Knowledge, Military Executive Knowledge, and Warfare. To give the student an opportunity to broaden his scope and extend his experience, field visits are made during the year to military academic institutions, operational service establishments and headquarters, as well as to a number of industrial organizations.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

7. Instruction at the College follows the tutorial system with fourteen members of the staff directing syndicates, each syndicate consisting of seven students. The syndicate director works closely with each of his students; thus, the student has his work fully examined and is given advice on an individual basis. The course is divided into four syndicate periods; at the end of each period, the syndicate director and the composition of the syndicate are changed so that the student may derive the maximum benefit from the wide variety of views and experience of his fellow students.

LECTURE ROUTINE

8. Although some lectures are given by members of the directing staff, the majority are delivered by guest speakers. The lectures range over a variety of subjects selected to cover the scope of the course.

9. A lecture period generally consists of a fifty-minute talk, a ten-minute break, and concludes with a fifty-minute discussion period. During the discussion period, students and staff ask questions of the lecturer and air opinions. Experience has shown that this period is extremely productive.

AIDS TO LECTURES

10. The Staff College is equipped with a drafting room, a wide variety of maps, projection equipment, and a well equipped library. Lecturers are welcome to make use of these facilities to illustrate their lectures. Ten days is the desired time for the reproduction of charts or preparation of maps by the draftsmen; hence, lecturers are requested to inform the College of their requirements for lecture aids as early as possible. The projection equipment that is available is as follows:

- a. Vu-graph. Transparencies up to 10" x 10".
- b. Slide Projectors:
 - (1) Kodak Carousel with universal tray for 2" x 2" and 35 mm slides.
 - (2) Polaroid slide projector for 3 1/4" x 4" slides.
- c. Movie Projectors. Three Bell and Howell portable 16 mm sound projectors.

.../3

- 3 -

11. Facilities are available for mounting charts and maps of up to 8' x 16'. The most convenient size is 8' x 8'. The College also has equipment to produce slides 3 1/4" x 4" in size. It is emphasized, that in the auditorium at the College, the distance from the front of the stage to the last row of seats is over 70'. This requires the use of large lettering on any form of visual aid used during the lecture if all members of the audience are to see it clearly. For example, if charts are used as a lecture aid, the printing should be at least 1 1/2" high. Lettering on Vu-graph transparencies should be at least 3/16" high.

SECURITY

12. It is a basic principle of the Staff College that speakers are free to express personal opinions and discuss classified material without fear of disclosure or compromise. Students are cleared to TOP SECRET, are fully aware of the need for security of classified information, and the record of confidence placed in them in the past has been unsullied.

ACCOMMODATION

13. All lecturers are invited to take any meals at the Staff College that would be convenient to them.

14. There is accommodation at the College for guest speakers; however, if hotel accommodation is desired, the College staff is glad to make reservations. Transportation is supplied for lecturers to and from the station, airport, home or hotel and the College is happy to extend any further conveniences within its resources while lecturers are in Toronto.

REIMBURSEMENT OF VISITING LECTURERS

15. Government regulations authorize the payment of a small honorarium and expenses to any non-government employee who visits the College to deliver a lecture. The required documentation is normally completed at the time of the visit.

CONFIRMATION OF ARRANGEMENTS

16. Lecturers are contacted a week or two weeks before the date of the scheduled lecture to confirm previous arrangements and to cover final administrative details. If lecturers reply in writing, they are requested to advise method and time of arrival, accommodation and transportation required, lecture aids to be used, and any other pertinent details or instructions considered desirable.

LOCATION AND ADDRESS

17. The Canadian Forces Staff College is situated approximately midway between Yonge Street and Avenue Road, at the corner of Wilson Avenue and Yonge Boulevard (about one-half mile north of Toronto's city limits). The Union Station is about ten miles south of the College, and Toronto International Airport is about twelve miles west,

.../4

- 4 -

in each case about a half-hour's driving. The postal address of the College is:

Canadian Forces Staff College,
80 Wilson Avenue,
Toronto 12, Ontario.

The telephone number is:

Area code 416
487-2881.

GENERAL

18. It is considered that lectures from visiting speakers form the highlights of the syllabus at the College. The College staff is most grateful to all lecturers for the splendid contribution they have made in the past, and wish to assure future speakers that they will have an attentive, interested audience who will appreciate the privilege of listening to their presentations.

(In the event that you should arrive in Toronto between 0845-1700 hours and find yourself unable to contact the driver assigned to meet you, please call the Adjutant (Captain P. Reny) at 487-2881, Ex 44. If your arrival time is outside the above hours, please contact the Duty Staff Officer at 487-2881)

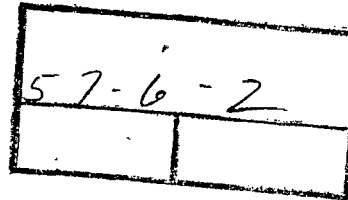
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Parl. Sec.
Press Office

U.S.A. Division/M.K. Warren/lk

Please return to
D.C.O.
U.S.A. Division

OTTAWA 4, April 8, 1969



Right Reverend Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind invitation of March 24, 1969 to Mrs. Sharp and me to attend the Annual Canadian-American Friendship Service on June 8, 1969 in honour of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Regretfully I must decline your invitation because of previous commitments; nevertheless, I want to take this opportunity to commend you on your efforts to promote good will between Canada and the United States and to convey my best wishes to you and Mrs. Emrich.

I am, Right Reverend Sir,

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL S. J. ...
MITCHELL SHARP

Mitchell Sharp

The Right Rev. Richard S. Emrich
Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan
4800 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48201
U.S.A.

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FICHE DE SERVICE
ACTION REQUEST

CABINET DU SEAE - OFFICE OF THE SSEA

A: U.S.A. Division
To:

De: /SSEA/J.M.Robinson/JF
From:

Lettre en date du March 24, 1969
Letter dated

de The Diocese of Michigan - Detroit
from

Sujet Invitation to attend the Annual Canadian American Friendship Service
Subject

Action requise: - Action required:

— Réponse pour la signature du Premier Ministre
Reply for Prime Minister's signature

— pour avis et retourner
for advice and return

XX — Réponse pour la signature du Ministre
Reply for Minister's signature

— noter et retourner
note and return

— Réponse au nom du P.M./ou Ministre
Reply on behalf of PM/α SSEA

— traduction
for translation

— Réponse pour la signature de
Reply for signature of:

Commentaires: Minister's calendar does not permit acceptance.
Comments:

Porter à l'attention des archives du SEAE le
B.F. to Minister's registry on

Commentaires par D.C.O.:
D.C.O.'s comments:

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Commentaires par D.C.O.:
D.C.O.'s comments:

USA Div.
reply 5/19
SSKA
Minister's calendar
does not
permit
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THE DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN
4800 WOODWARD AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48201

RT. REV. RICHARD S. EMRICH
BISHOP

TELEPHONE
(313) 832-4400

March 24, 1969

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Secretary,

The Annual Canadian American Friendship Service, to honour the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, will take place at our Cathedral Sunday afternoon, June 8, at 4 pm Eastern Standard Time (5 p.m. daylight time). I most cordially invite you and Mrs. Sharp to attend this Service, which your predecessor, Senator Martin, frequently attended. I am writing well in advance, hoping you can save this date.

The Essex and Kent Scottish of Windsor will attend as usual, following their traditional parade up Woodward Avenue. They are "piped" into the Cathedral by their Pipe Band, and their Commanding Officer will read the 1st Lesson. I have asked the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, His Honour W. Ross Macdonald, to read the 2nd Lesson. I shall give the sermon.

We expect several hundred members of all local British, Canadian and Scottish organizations to attend, including members of the Posts of the Royal Canadian Legion in the Detroit and Windsor areas and other Canadian Veterans' associations. The Mayor of Windsor generally attends when he is not away from the City. The Governor of Michigan has often attended and I shall invite our new Governor Milliken.

The several enclosures will give you some idea of the character of the Service.

The evening before the Service the Essex and Kent Scottish Officers' Mess hold their annual dinner in their armoury, to which our distinguished out-of-town guests (men only) are invited; and a luncheon is given for them (including wives) in Detroit Sunday noon, for which events the invitations are mailed about the middle of May.

Mrs. Emrich and I hope you and Mrs. Sharp will be with us.

Faithfully yours,

Richard S. Emrich

Please deliver
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for
minister's
signature

MAR 27 1969

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004016

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, DETROIT

(Standing Left to Right)

- 1 - The Very Reverend Leslie G. Warren, Dean of Cathedral.
- 2 - The Most Reverend and Right Honorable Geoffrey F. Fisher, Baron of Lambeth, former Archbishop of Canterbury. ~~The Dean and Staff~~
- 3 - The Right Reverend Richard S. Emrich, Bishop of Michigan.
- 4 - November 5, 1967, on which date Lord Fisher was the preacher.

The net proceeds from the sale of these cards will be used to erect a flag staff in the close of the Diocesan Cathedral Center, 004017

Canadian-American Friendship Service

The list of distinguished guests attending the Canadian American Friendship Service June 4 at 7:30 p.m., in the Cathedral, include the following:

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., M.P., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L. Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mrs. Martin of Ottawa and Windsor. The Honourable Albert E. Ritchie, LL.D. Canadian Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Ritchie of Washington, D.C. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, mentioned in the February issue of the News — The Honourable W. Earl Rowe, P.C., LL.D., D. Sc. Soc. (Picture in this issue) of Toronto. Mr. John Fisher, LL. D., D. Litt, D. Univ. Commissioner for Canada's Centennial, of Ottawa and Toronto, who will give the principal address in lieu of a sermon. The Right Reverend Carman J. Queen, D.D., Bishop of St. Clair, Diocese of Huron, and Mrs. Queen of Windsor. Mr. Rufus Z. Smith, Director, Department of Canadian Affairs, United States Department of State Washington, D.C.

Sir James Easton, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., British Consul General, who will read a message from Sir Patrick Dean G.C.M.G., British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Easton of Detroit. Mr. Edward H. Maguire, Canadian Consul, and Mrs. Maguire of Detroit. Mr. Richard H. Courtenaye, United States Consul General, and Mrs. Courtenaye of Windsor. His Worship W. John Wheelton, Q.C., Mayor of Windsor, and Mrs. Wheelton. Major General Carl J. Dueser, Commanding General 70th (TNG.) Division U.S.N.R., and Mrs. Dueser of Chicago. Rear Admiral Leon J. Jacobi, U.S.N.R., Ret., and Mrs. Jacobi of Detroit. Brigadier Willis J. Moogk, O.B.E., C.B., and Mrs. Moogk of Niagara on the Lake, Ontario.

Brigadier W. Warren Bradley, C.D., and Mrs. Bradley of Windsor. Colonel Arthur S. Pearson, O.B.E., C.D., and Mrs. Pearson of Toronto. Colonel Frederick A. Tilston, V.C., C.D., Honourary Colonel of The Essex and Kent Scottish, and Mrs. Tilston of Aurora, Ontario. Lieutenant Colonel William Griesinger, M.C., V.D., Honourary Lieutenant Colonel of The Essex and Kent Scottish, and Mrs. Griesinger of Windsor. Lieutenant Colonel James W. Burnham, C.D., Commanding Officer, The Windsor Regiment, and Mrs. Burnham of Windsor.

Major Hugh J. McMahon, C.D., Commanding Officer, 39th Squadron, R.C.E.M.E., and Mrs. McMahon of Windsor. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson, C.D., Commanding Officer, The Essex and Kent Scottish and all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and



The Hon. William Earl Rowe,
P.C., LL.D., D. Sc. Soc.

Men of his Regiment.

The Centennial Hymn composed by Rex LeLacheur will be sung at the Service, and a large Canadian Flag presented by the Canadian Government, hanging in the Chancel will be dedicated by Bishop Queen. The Service will be conducted by Bishop Emrich, assisted by Bishop Crowley, and Dean Warren, and prayers will be read by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains of The Essex and Kent Scottish, and by the Chairman of the Religious Committee of the Windsor Centennial Committee. The 1st Lesson will be read by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson, and the 2nd Lesson by Secretary Martin.

A large number of members of the Royal Canadian Legion, The Daughters of the British Empire in Michigan, The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, The Order of the Scottish Clans, Daughters of Scotia, St. John Ambulance Association, and many other British, Scotch, Canadian and American organizations will attend.

The Service is being arranged by the Special Services Committee of the Cathedral Chapter, who

One reason is that with a small mission force it is best to concentrate our efforts. The other and more important reason is the historic attitude of Anglicanism in a Roman Catholic country: reluctance to enter into competition with a church which (with all its past faults) we have recognized as being catholic as we are catholic.

(To Be Continued)

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act
Document divulgué en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information
Revs. Evelyn and Rt. Rev. John E. Swaby, suffragan bishop of Jamaica.

There was no government interference, and no attempts to influence the election, said Bishop Clark.

The church in Cuba has about 75,000 baptized members, with about 30 clergy. It was forcibly cut off from the U.S. after the Castro revolution.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

BY DOROTHY HOWES

QUESTION: We celebrate St. Mark's day on April 25, reminding me that I've often wondered if this Gospel writer was the young man he mentions in his own account, in chapter 14; the one who ran away naked, leaving his cloak behind?

ANSWER: The incident rings true, doesn't it, and tradition has it that the young man was indeed the writer of St. Mark's Gospel. His Gospel is the earliest, though it is placed after St. Matthew's in the New Testament.

St. Mark was a close friend of St. Peter. The latter's reference to Mark as "my son" is believed to mean that St. Peter baptized him. Scholars think that it was from St. Peter himself that St. Mark got most of the material for his Gospel.

In England there was for years a grim superstition about St. Mark's day. People thought that the ghosts of all who were destined to die during the coming year could be seen entering the church on this day.

* * *

QUESTION: Are Rogation days related to Ascension day which always follows them, or are they related to the planting season?

ANSWER: Rogation days, the three days before the Ascension celebration, which falls this year on Thursday, May 4, were originally days of general prayer. Their name comes from the Latin *rogare*, to ask, and the Book of Common Prayer provides a Collect, Epistle and Gospel for them.

From being days of prayerful preparation for Ascension they became in addition days of special intercession for God's blessing upon the planting and the harvest.

* * *

QUESTION: The feast of Pentecost and the feast of Whitsunday are the same, are they not? What do the two names mean?

ANSWER: It was on the Jewish feast of Pentecost, fiftieth day after Passover, that the Holy Ghost came upon the Apostles with fire and the sound of "a mighty rushing wind." St. Luke records in the second chapter of the book of Acts that the Apostles hurried to the Temple and began to preach about the risen Christ. Three thousand persons clamored for baptism and this was the birthday of the Christian church. Pentecost means fiftieth.

Whitsunday, the same great feast, which falls this year on May 14, was so named in England because it became a secondary day for baptisms after Easter. Even and white garments were worn by the candidates.

In England it was believed that all wishes made at the exact moment of sunrise on Whitsunday were sure to be fulfilled.

* * *

QUESTION: Why are so many amateur theatrical companies associated with the Episcopal Church known as St. Dunstan's Guilds?

ANSWER: Sorry to say I couldn't find the exact answer to that one. Sibyl Harton, a contemporary Anglican hagiographer, has a long and interesting article on St. Dunstan, whose day is May 19, in her book but she says nothing of possible theatrical interests of this great saint. However, St. Dunstan and St. Ethelwold re-introduced and popularized organs and their music in church, even helping to build some of the instruments. St. Dunstan also composed church music and it was he (he became Archbishop of Canterbury) who ruled that all monasteries were to use the English custom of ringing bells, especially prolonging the ringing on festivals and great national functions.

St. Dunstan lived in the tenth Century.

Cathedral News

**St. Paul's
Emergency
Clergy Numbers**
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965-2588

Sunday a.m. Only 832-8912

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00

June, 1966

CHURCH THIS SUMMER

CANADIAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SERVICE

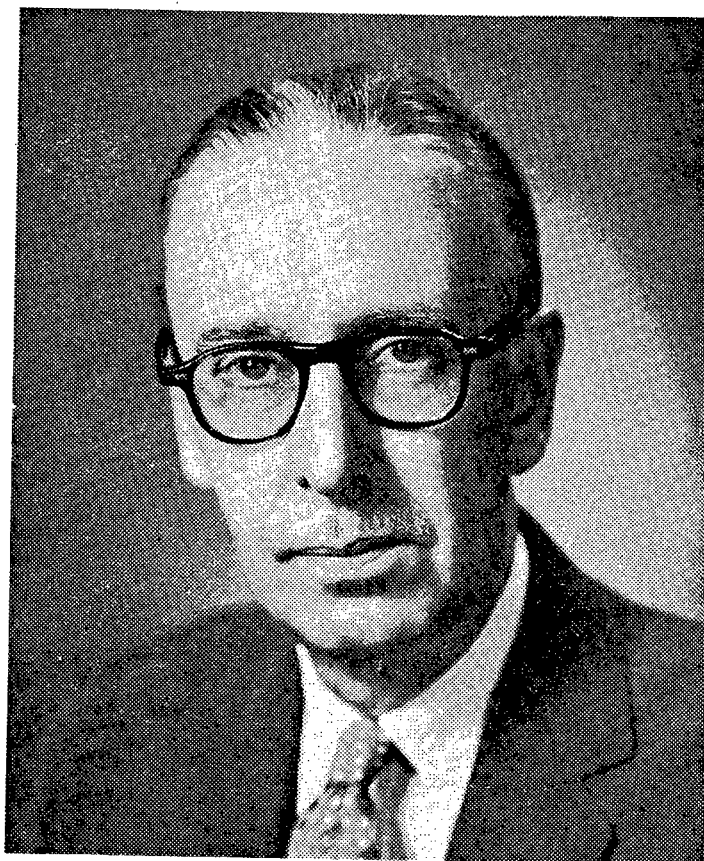
By agreement between Bishop Emrich, Dean Warren, the British Consul General, and the Consul of Canada at Detroit, the Annual Commonwealth Day Service at the Cathedral will be replaced in name only by the "Canadian American Friendship Service" in honor of the official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II. This year it will be held on Sunday, June 12, the day after Her Majesty's official birthday.

The Honorable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., LL.D. Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mrs. Martin, of Ottawa, Canada and the Ambassador of Canada to the United States, the Honorable Charles S. A. Ritchie, and Mrs. Ritchie have indicated their intention to attend the service and the Ambassador will address the congregation from the pulpit in lieu of a sermon. Sir James Easton will read a message from Sir Patrick Dean, G.C.M.G., British Ambassador to the United States. The commanding officer of the Essex and Kent Scottish will, by tradition, read the First Lesson and Secretary Martin will read the Second Lesson.

The following distinguished guests are expected to be present: Sir James Easton, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., British Consul General at Detroit and Lady Easton, Mr. Edward Maguire, Consul of Canada at Detroit and Mrs. Maguire, Mr. Allen B. Moreland, United States Consul General at Toronto and Mrs. Moreland, Mr. Richard H. Courtenaye, United States Consul at Windsor and Mrs. Courtenaye, His Worship W. John Wheelton, Q.C., Mayor of Windsor and Mrs. Wheelton, Mayor and Mrs. Jerome P. Cavanagh, Major General W. A. B. Anderson, O.B.E., C.D., Deputy Chief of Reserves, Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada, and Mrs. Anderson, Brigadier W. Scott Murdoch, O.B.E., E.D., C.D., District Officer Commanding the Western Ontario Area and Mrs. Murdoch of London, Ontario, Major General Charles S. D'orsa, Commanding General VI U.S. Army Corps and Mrs. D'orsa of Battle Creek, Rear Admiral Leon J. Jacobi, Retired, and Mrs. Jacobi, Brigadier General Hatsel L. Harris, Commanding General 70th Division (TNG) U.S.A.R. and Mrs. Harris.

Others are Col. William Duncan, U.S. Defense and Military Attache and Mrs. Duncan of Ottawa, Col. Frederick A. Tilston, V.C., C.D., Honorary Colonel of the Essex and Kent Scottish and Mrs. Tilston of Aurora Ontario, several former Commanding Officers of the Essex and Kent Scottish and the Essex Scottish and the Commanding Officers of the Windsor Regiment, R.C.A.C., the 39th Technical Squadron R.C.E.M.E., and Her Majesty's Ship Hunter, all of Windsor, members of British organizations in Detroit and Windsor.

The Service will be conducted by Bishop Emrich, C.B.E., assisted by Dean Warren, former Chaplain in the Canadian Airforce, (1948-52).



The Hon. C. S. A. Ritchie, Ambassador of Canada to the U.S.A.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

4800 Woodward Ave.
Detroit 1, Michigan

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The Cathedral News

JUNE, 1966

A layman's newspaper published in the interest of
The Cathedral Church of St. Paul
Episcopal Diocese of Michigan
4800 Woodward Avenue Detroit 1, Michigan
Business Phone: 831-0623

Editor, MRS. JOHN LELAND JONES
Clergy Adviser, The Very Rev. Leslie Warren, Dean

History of St. Paul's Parish

The St. Paul's Church House,

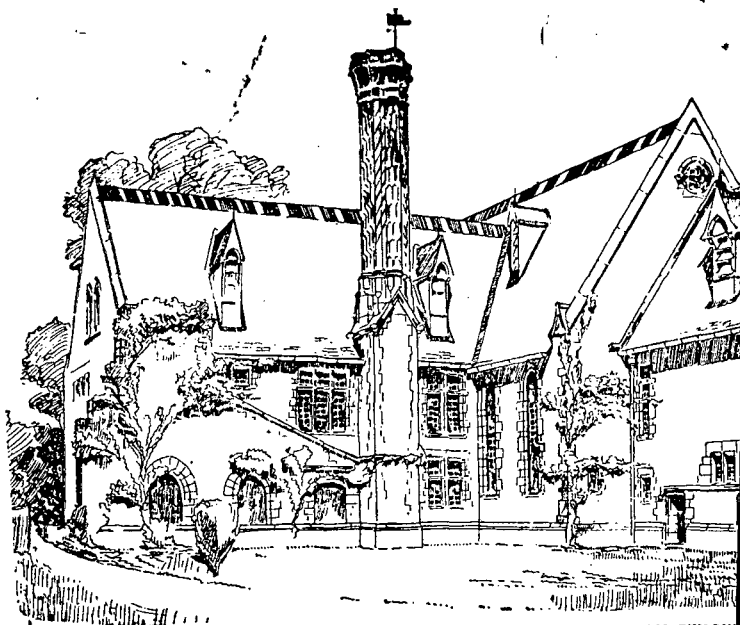


960 Woodward Avenue,
Cor. Hancock Ave.

In 1892 the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish authorized the purchase of the land on which the Cathedral now stands.

This was in a way a consummation of a dream, and in another way it was the beginning of a dream. From the days of its founding St. Paul's had been known as the mother church, not only of Michigan, but of the entire Northwest Territory. Again and again and again, as the city

in 1865. He was Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, O., before coming to St. Paul's. Whether he had the dream of making St. Paul's a cathedral when he came, or whether the idea developed after he was here cannot now be determined. However, that may be, it was his dream, and the dream of his friend and brother-in-law, Theodore H. Eaton Jr., who became Senior Warden of the parish in November 1889, that



ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING

The Eaton Memorial Chapel built in 1895-'96 where St. Paul's

than 205,000. By this time there were nine Episcopal Churches in Detroit, and of course many more throughout the state, as well as quite a number of Sunday Schools, which were the nucleus of churches organized later.

The property at the corner of Woodward and Hancock was purchased from Emma Farrington, of Tarrytown N.Y., and had a large house, known as 960 Woodward Avenue, which the parish used as a Sunday School, Chapel, and clubrooms until the new Chapel was built four years later.

At this time St. Paul's had a large and flourishing social club, as many churches did. In our scrapbooks there are invitations, menus, and other memorabilia of the "social doings" of the parish during this period.

The story of the parish of this time could not be written without some mention of the history of the Eaton family and their long connection with St. Paul's. Theodore H. Eaton and his wife Anne Eliza came to Detroit in 1842 and in that same year became communicants of St. Paul's. Through the years the family, which was



Interior: Eaton Memorial Chapel

Clark is the man, more than any other, who collected information about the parish, its beginning, its history and its people. To him we are indebted for several published volumes of history, sermons, and addresses. H004021 ried on a voluminous dence, a part of which is preserv-

June, 1964



THE SOLITARY MARCH of the Pipe Major, W.O. 2 James Copland, C.D. down the Cathedral aisle. The tall 004022 ed man in the center is Lord Harlech, British Am to the U.S.

The Cathedral Church of St. Paul

Episcopal Diocese of Michigan

4800 Woodward Avenue

Detroit 1, Michigan

Editor, MRS. JOHN LELAND JONES

Clergy Advisor, the Very Rev. John Weaver

Triple Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

prove to have been only the first step in the reconstruction of the value system of our society brought on by the triple revolution.

Society as a whole must encourage new modes of constructive, rewarding and ennobling activity. Principal among these are activities such as teaching and learning that relate people to people rather than people to things. Education has never been primarily conducted for profit in our society; it represents the first and most obvious activity inviting the expansion of the public sector to meet the needs of this period of transition.

These are not speculative and fanciful matters to be contemplated at leisure for a society that may come into existence in three or four generations. The outlines of the future press sharply into the present. The problems of joblessness, inadequate incomes, and frustrated lives confront us now. The Negro's is the most insistent voice today, but behind him stand the millions of impoverished who are beginning to understand that cybernation, properly understood and used, is the road out of want and toward a decent life.

The Transition

We recognize that the drastic alterations in circumstances and in our way of life ushered in by cybernation and the economy of abundance will not be completed over night. We must develop programs for this transition designed to give hope to the dispossessed and those cast out by the economic system, and to provide a basis for the rallying of people to bring about those changes in political and social institutions which are essential to the age of technology. The program here suggested is not intended to be inclusive, but rather to indicate the direction

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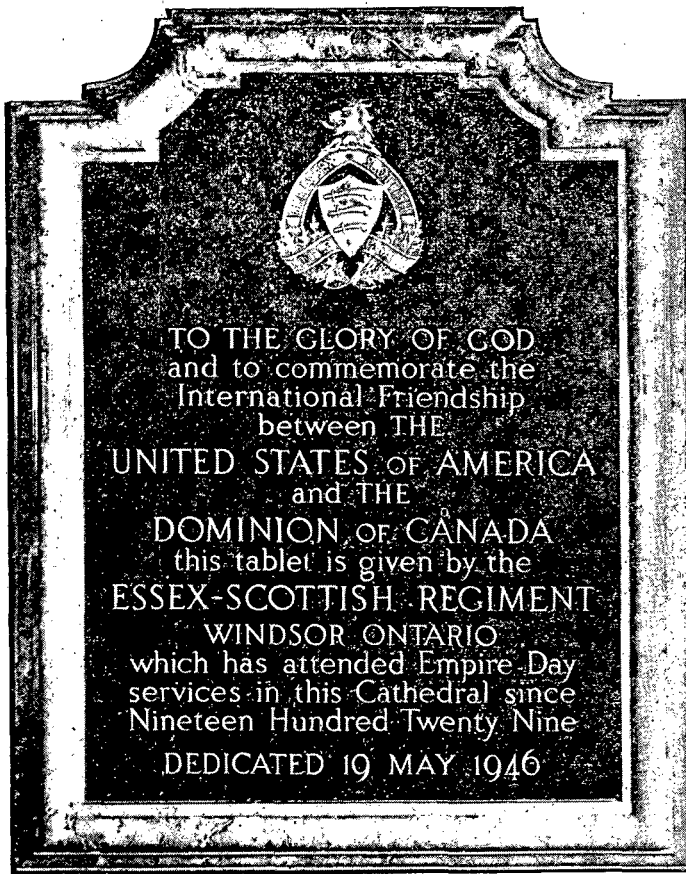
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Canadian American Friendship Service

To Honor the Birthday of
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II



THE RIGHT REVEREND RICHARD S. EMRICH, C.B.E., Ph.D., S.T.D., LL.D., D.D., L.H.D.
Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan

THE RIGHT REVEREND ARCHIE H. CROWLEY, S.T.B., D.D.
Bishop Suffragan

THE VERY REVEREND LESLIE G. WARREN, B.Com., *Dean*

THE REVEREND A. PETER CARROLL, S.T.M., *Canon*

THE REVEREND F. RICKSFORD MEYERS, S.T.D., *Canon*

THE REVEREND ROBERT F. WOLLARD, B.D., *Priest*

THE REVEREND NORMAN F. SHADLEY, *Auxiliary Priest*

THE REVEREND EUGENE B. MONTAGUE, M.A., Ph.D., *Auxiliary Priest*

MR. ELWYN S. DAVIES, F.T.C.L., *Organist and Master of the Choristers*

Cathedral Church of St. Paul

Canadian American Friendship Service

Music by the Cathedral Choir

Whitsunday - June 2, 1968 - 7:30 P.M.



The Battalion will be piped into the Cathedral at 7:20 p.m.
The Congregation will remain seated while the Regiment enters

PROCESSIONAL—Hymn 553Tune: Lancashire

I.

Go forward, Christian soldier,
Beneath his banner true;
The Lord himself, thy Leader,
Shall all thy foes subdue.
His love foretells thy trials;
He knows thine hourly need;
He can with bread of heaven,
Thy fainting spirit feed.

II.

Go forward, Christian soldier,
Fear not the secret foe;
Far more o'er thee are watching
Than human eyes can know;
Trust only Christ, thy Captain;
Cease not to watch and pray;
Heed not the treach'rous voices
That lure thy soul astray.

III.

Go forward, Christian soldier,
Nor dream of peaceful rest,
Till Satan's host is vanquished
And Heav'n is all possess'd;
Till Christ himself shall call thee
To lay thine armor by,
And wear in endless glory
The crown of victory.

IV.

Go forward, Christian soldier,
Fear not the gath'ring night;
The Lord has been thy shelter;
The Lord will be thy light.
When morn his face revealeth,
Thy dangers all are past:
O pray that faith and virtue
May keep thee to the last!

DEAN WARREN

Minister: O Lord, open thou our lips.

People: And our mouth shall show
forth thy praise.

Minister: Glory be to the Father, and to
the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;

People: As it was in the beginning, is
now, and ever shall be, world without end.
Amen.

Minister: Praise ye the Lord.

People: The Lord's Name be praised.

WELCOME

THE RIGHT REVEREND RICHARD S. EMRICH, C.B.E.

MESSAGE from The Honourable Albert E. Ritchie, LL.D.

Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America

Read by MR. EDWARD H. MAGUIRE, Consul of Canada

MESSAGE from His Excellency, Sir Patrick Dean, G.C.M.G.

British Ambassador to the United States of America

Read by MR. EDWARD I. R. MCGREGOR, C.M.G., British Consul General

TH RST LESSONIsaiah 43:5-11

Read by LT. COL. THOMAS JOHNSON, C.D.

Commanding Officer, The Essex and Kent Scottish

JUBILATE DEOChoir and People

O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands:
serve the Lord with gladness, and come before his presence with a song.

Be ye sure that the Lord he is God;
it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves;
we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving,
and into his courts with praise;
be thankful unto him, and speak good of his Name.

For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is everlasting;
and his truth endureth from generation to generation.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

THE SECOND LESSONEphesians 6:10-17

Read by THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Government Leader of the Senate

Minister without Portfolio

Honourary Colonel—The Windsor Regiment, RCAC

BONUM EST CONFITERIChoir and People

It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord;
and to sing praises unto thy Name, O Most Highest;

To tell of thy loving-kindness early in the morning,
and of thy truth in the night season;

Upon an instrument of ten strings, and upon the lute;
upon a loud instrument, and upon the harp.

For thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy works;
and I will rejoice in giving praise for the operations of thy hands.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the
Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

PRAYERS:

For the Queen and Royal Family and those in authority

Read by MAJ. THE REVEREND FR. ROBERT A. VAN VYNCKT, P.P., C.D.

Chaplain (R.C.) to The Essex and Kent Scottish

Pastor, Church of Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Wheatley

Minister: The Lord be with you,

People: And with thy spirit.

Minister: Let us pray:

O LORD God Almighty, who rulest the nations of the earth, we
humbly beseech thee with thy favour to behold our Sovereign
Lady, Queen Elizabeth, that in all things she may be led by thy
guidance and protected by thy power. We pray thee also to bless
Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, Charles, the Prince of Wales;
Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and all the Royal family. Endue
with wisdom the Governor-General and The Prime Minister of
Canada, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, the Legislators
of the British Commonwealth, and all who are set in authority;

that all things may be so ordered and settled by their ends upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

For the President and the Governor of Michigan and others in authority
Read by CAPT. THE REVEREND VICTOR K. BLAKE, L.Th., B.D., R.D.
Chaplain (P) to the three Army Units in Windsor
Rector, St. Peter's Church, Windsor

ALMIGHTY GOD, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite; have mercy upon this whole land; and so rule the hearts of thy servants THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, The Governor of this State, and all others in authority, that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may above all things seek thy honour and glory; and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honour them, according to thy blessed word and ordinance; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

For the Armed Forces
Read by THE REVEREND CANON B. A. SILCOX, C.D., L.Th., D.D.
Chaplain (P) to Her Majesty's Canadian Ship HUNTER
Rector, St. Paul's Church, Windsor

O LORD GOD OF HOSTS, stretch forth, we pray thee, thine almighty arm to strengthen and protect the members of the armed forces of Canada and of the United States of America. Support them in the day of battle, and in the time of peace keep them safe from all evil; endue them with courage and loyalty; and grant that in all things they may serve without reproach; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

For Peace
Read by THE REVEREND JOHN W. FRENCH, B.Th.
Chaplain, Great Lakes Command, Royal Canadian Legion
Rector, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Ferndale

ALMIGHTY GOD and merciful Father, who wouldest have the kingdoms of the world become the kingdom of thy Son Jesus Christ; Bestow thy blessing, we beseech thee, upon all who labour for peace and righteousness among the peoples; that the day may be hastened when war shall be no more, and thy will only shall govern the nations upon earth; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING (said by all)
Led by THE RIGHT REVEREND CARMAN J. QUEEN, D.D.
Bishop of St. Clair, Diocese of Huron

ALMIGHTY GOD, Father of all mercies, we, thine unworthy servants, do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, and to all men; particularly to those who desire now to offer up their praises and thanksgivings for the friendship which exists between the people of Canada and the United States of America. We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but above all for

thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. And, we beseech thee, give us that due sense of all thy mercies, that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful; and that we show forth thy praise, not only with our lips, but in our lives, by giving up ourselves to thy service, and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousness all our days; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

SERMON HYMN 528 *Hesperus*
Music by Henry Baker

O God of love, O King of peace
Make wars throughout the world to cease;
The wrath of sinful man restrain,
Give peace, O God, give peace again!

Remember, Lord, thy works of old,
The wonders that our fathers told;
Remember not our sin's dark stain,
Give peace, O God, give peace again!

Whom shall we trust but thee, O Lord?
Where rest but on thy faithful word?
None ever called on thee in vain,
Give peace, O God, give peace again!

SERMON

THE VERY REVEREND LESLIE G. WARREN, *Dean*

OFFERTORY SENTENCE

THE REVEREND F. TEMPLE KINGSTON, *D.Phil., Principal Canterbury College,*
University of Windsor

OFFERTORY ANTHEM—"God Is Gone Up" *Music by Gerald Finzi*

God is gone up with a triumphant shout:
The Lord with sounding trumpets' melodies:
Sing praises out, sing praises out, sing praises out,
Unto our King sing praise seraphic-wise!
Lift up your heads, ye lasting doors, they sing,
And let the King of glory enter in.

Methinks I see heaven's sparkling courtiers fly,
In flakes of glory down him to attend,
And hear heart-cramping notes of melody,
Surround his chariot as it did ascend;
Mixing their music, making every string—
More to enravish as they this tune sing.

Words by Edward Taylor *Courtesy—Princeton University Press®*

DOXOLOGY

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS

"O CANADA"

Score by Calixa Lavallee

English version by the late Hon. R. Stanley Weir

O Canada, our home and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command;
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard,
We stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"

God save our gracious Queen
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

Words by Francis Scott Key

Oh say! can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

ADVANCE OF COLOUR PARTY

LAST POST

BUGLERS

LAMENT "Flowers of the Forest"

Pipe Major, DUNCAN K. MCGREGOR

REVEILLE

BUGLERS



After the Colours are carried out, the Regimental Pipe Band enters from the
Diocesan Cathedral Center and pipes out the Battalion. After the band
has passed by the front pew, the Choir and Clergy will leave.

The congregation is requested to remain standing until the Clergy have
made their exit

It has been a pleasure to have you worship with us



IN MEMORIAM

The flowers on the High Altar are given by Mrs. Prince to the glory of
God and in memory of Alan C. Prince, V.D., Commander of the Legion of
Merit (U.S.A.), late Honourary Colonel of The Essex and Kent Scottish and
the first Commanding Officer of The Essex Scottish, who first brought the
Regiment to the "Empire Day Service" in 1929.



God Save the Queen and God Bless the President of the United States
and the Prime Minister of Canada

Ceremonial of The Essex and Kent Scottish

The Ceremonial conducted by The Essex and Kent Scottish
at this service is in memory of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers,
and men killed in action while serving with The Essex Scottish
and The Kent Regiment and Battalions which those Units perpetuate.

(a) The Colour Party and two Drummers advance in slow
time to the front of the Church and take up position before the
chancel. The slow march played by the Pipe Major as the Colours
advance is "Over the Sea to Skye." The Colours carried by two
Officers are the Queen's Colour and the Regimental Colour of The
Essex and Kent Scottish. The Queen's Colour, carried on the right is
the Union Jack bearing the Unit insignia. The Regimental Colour,
carried on the left, bears the Unit insignia and the Battle Honours
officially awarded to the Regiment and its predecessors. The Battle
Honours of World War I emblazoned on the Regimental Colour are:
"Ypres, 1915, '17," "Somme, 1916, '18," "Flers-Courcelette," "Vimy,
1917," "Hill 70," "Passchendaele," "Amiens," "Hindenburg Line,"
"Cambrai, 1918," "Pursuit to Mons," ten of the eighteen Battle
Honours officially awarded to the Regiment; and World War II
Battle Honours are: "Dieppe," "Bourguibus Ridge," "Falaise," "The
Scheldt," "South Beveland," "Goch-Calcar Road," "The Hochwald,"
"Xanten," "Groningen," "Oldenburg," ten of nineteen Battle
Honours officially awarded to the Regiment.

(b) When the Colour Party has taken position before the
chancel, the drums roll and the Colours are slowly dipped in token
of salute to the Altar.

(c) The Bugler sounds "The Last Post" in remembrance
of those who have fallen.

(d) Upon completion of "Last Post" the Pipe Major, play-
ing "Flowers of the Forest," advances in slow time up the center
aisle to the Colour Party and proceeds out of the Church. "Flowers
of the Forest" is a traditional lament, composed in memory of those
massacred at the Battle of Flodden on September 9, 1513. On this
occasion a Scottish Army led by King James IV of Scotland crossed
the Border, and was engaged in battle by an English Force under
the Earl of Surrey. After bitter fighting the outnumbered Scottish
Force, including the King, died fighting to the last man. Among the
10,000 Scottish dead were all the leading men in what was then the
Kingdom of Scotland, and there was no family of importance that
had not lost a member in this great disaster. The "Flowers of the
Forest" referred to in the original poem, later set to music, represents
the flower of Scottish manhood killed in this battle.

"The Flowers of the Forest, that fought aye the foremost,
The prime of our land, are cauld in the clay."

(e) The Bugler sounds "Reveille." This call, normally
blown at the start of each day, in a Church service marks the end
of mourning for the fallen.

(f) The drums roll and the Colours are slowly raised.

(g) The Colours are then marched at "quick time" out of
the Church.

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SERVICE to honor the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has replaced since 1966 the former Commonwealth Day Service which began as the Empire Day Service in May 1924, and is now held annually on a Sunday close to the Queen's official birthday in June. The Essex and Kent Scottish, formerly the Essex Scottish has honored the Cathedral by its presence at these Services each year since 1929, except during World War II when overseas.

The handsome marble tablet presented by The Essex Scottish at the Empire Day Service in May 1946, commemorating the friendship between Canada and the United States of America appears on the north wall in Grace Chapel. The Essex Scottish insignia in sterling appears thereon.

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED AT THIS SERVICE

Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans Club
Border Cities Burns Club
Consulates of Canada and Great Britain and U.S.A.
Daughters of British Empire in Michigan
Daughters of Scotia
Daughters of Scotland
Diocese of Huron and Essex Deanery
Diocese of Michigan, all parishes invited
Essex Scottish Regimental Association
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire
Jean Armour Burns Club
Maycourt Club
Metropolitan Detroit Council of Churches
Military Order of the World Wars, Detroit Chapter
Naval Officers Association of Canada, Windsor Branch
Ontario Provincial Police
Order of Scottish Clans
R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. War Birds
Royal Canadian Legion
Service Clubs of Windsor
Kinsmen, Kiwanis, Lions, Optimist, Rotary
St. Andrew's Society
St. John Ambulance Association
Transatlantic Brides & Parents Association
University Street Armoury Officers' Mess
U.S. - Canadian Veterans Association
Victorian Order of Nurses
Warrant Officers and Chief Petty Officers Association, Windsor

MILITARY UNITS REPRESENTED AT THIS SERVICE

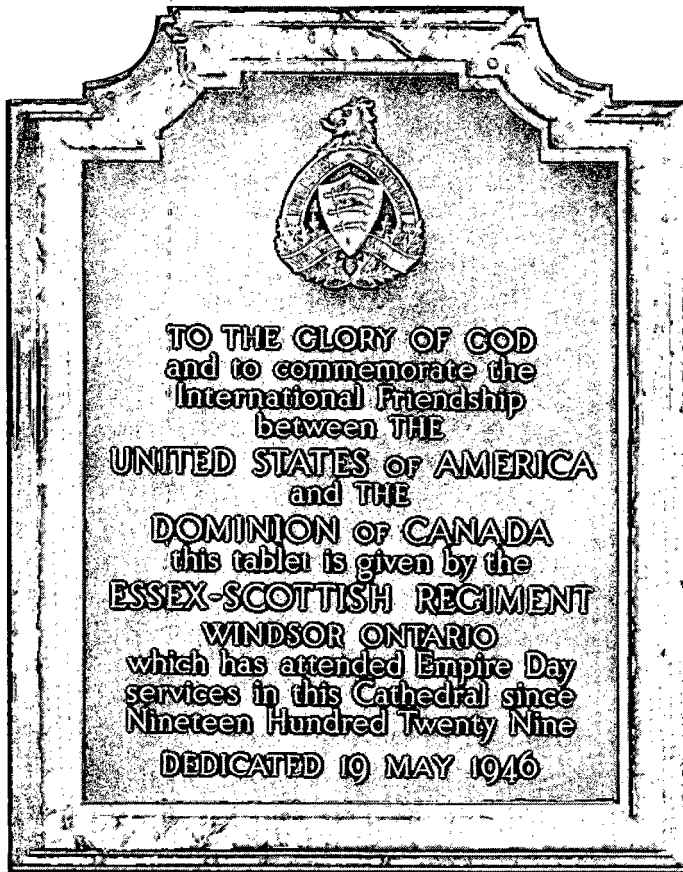
Essex and Kent Scottish
Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Hunter
Windsor Regiment, R.C.A.C.
39th Technical Squadron, R.C.E.M.E.
70th Division (TNG) U.S. Army Reserve
Michigan National Guard

We thank Radio Station CBE, Windsor for taped coverage of this Service.
Watch for Radio CBE, Dial 1550, from 10:30 to 11:30 p.m. tonight, June 2.

1967

Canadian American Friendship Service

To Honor the Birthday of
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II



THE RIGHT REVEREND RICHARD S. EMRICH, C.B.E., Ph.D., S.T.D., LL.D., D.D., L.H.D.
Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan

THE RIGHT REVEREND ARCHIE H. CROWLEY, S.T.B., D.D.
Bishop Suffragan

THE VERY REVEREND LESLIE G. WARREN, B.Com., *Dean*

THE REVEREND A. PETER CARROLL, S.T.M., *Canon*

THE REVEREND F. RICKSFORD MEYERS, S.T.D., *Canon*

THE REVEREND ROBERT F. WOLLARD, B.D., *Priest*

THE REV. NORMAN F. SHADLEY, *Auxiliary Priest*

MR. ELWYN S. DAVIES, F.T.C.L., *Organist and Master of the Choristers*

1867 - Centennial of Canadian Confederation - 1967

Cathedral Church of St. Paul

Canadian American Friendship Service

Music by the Cathedral Choir

Second Sunday after Trinity - June 4, 1967-7:30 P.M.



*The Regiment will be piped into the Cathedral at 7:15 p.m.
The Congregation will remain seated while the Regiment enters*

PROCESSIONALTune: Morning Light

Music by George J. Webb appears in Episcopal Hymnal No. 562
Words by Rev. Robert Murray are from Anglican Hymnal No. 336

I.

From ocean unto ocean
Our land shall own thee LORD,
And, filled with true devotion,
Obey thy sovereign word.
Our prairies and our mountains,
Forest and fertile field,
Our rivers, lakes, and fountains,
To thee shall tribute yield.

II.

O CHRIST, for thine own glory,
And for our country's weal,
We humbly plead before thee,
Thyself in us reveal;
And may we know, LORD JESUS,
The touch of thy dear hand;
And, healed of our diseases,
The tempter's power withstand.

III.

Where error smites with blindness,
Enslaves and leads astray,
Do thou in loving-kindness
Proclaim thy gospel day;
Till all the tribes and races
That dwell in this fair land,
Adorned with Christian graces,
Within thy courts shall stand.

IV.

Our SAVIOR King, defend us,
And guide where we should go;
Forth with thy message send us,
Thy love and light to show;
Till, fired with true devotion
Enkindled by thy word,
From ocean unto ocean
Our land shall own thee LORD.
Amen.

Minister: O Lord, open thou our lips.

People: And our mouth shall show
forth thy praise.

Minister: Glory be to the Father, and to
the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;

People: As it was in the beginning, is
now, and ever shall be, world without end.
Amen.

Minister: Praise ye the Lord.

People: The Lord's Name be praised.

PSALM 46Deus noster refugium

Read by DEAN WARREN

GOD is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble.

*Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved, and
though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea;*

*Though the waters thereof rage and swell, and though the
mountains shake at the tempest of the same.*

*There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city
of C the holy place of the tabernacle of the Most Highest.*

God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be
removed; God shall help her, and that right early.

*The nations make much ado, and the kingdoms are moved;
but God hath showed his voice, and the earth shall melt away.*

The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

*O come hither, and behold the works of the Lord, what
destruction he hath brought upon the earth.*

He maketh wars to cease in all the world; he breaketh the
bow, and knappeth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariots
in the fire.

*Be still then, and know that I am God: I will be exalted
among the nations, and I will be exalted in the earth.*

The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

GLORY be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy
Ghost;

*As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world
without end. Amen.*

THE FIRST LESSONDeuteronomy VIII (selected verses)

Read by LT. COL. THOMAS JOHNSON, C.D.

Commanding Officer, The Essex and Kent Scottish

MAGNIFICAT—St. Luke I:46Charles Wood in D

THE SECOND LESSONRomans XV, 1-7

Read by THE HONOURABLE PAUL MARTIN, P.C., M.P., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

*Secretary of State for External Affairs - Canada
Honourary Colonel, The Windsor Regiment*

PRAYERS

PRAYER For the Queen and Royal Family and those in authority

Read by MAJ. THE REVEREND FR. ROBERT A. VAN VYNCKT, C.D.

*Chaplain (R.C.) to The Essex and Kent Scottish
Pastor, Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Comber*

O LORD God Almighty, who rulest the nations of the earth, we
humbly beseech thee with thy favour to behold our Sovereign
Lady, Queen Elizabeth, that in all things she may be led by thy
guidance and protected by thy power. We pray thee also to bless
Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, Charles, the Prince of Wales;
Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and all the Royal family. Endue
with wisdom the Governor-General and The Prime Minister of
Canada, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, the Legislators
of the British Commonwealth, and all who are set in authority;
that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours
upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness,
truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us
for all generations; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

**PRAYER For the President and the Governor of Michigan
and others in authority**

Read by CAPT. THE REVEREND VICTOR K. BLAKE, L.Th., B.D., R.D.
*Chaplain (P) to the three Military Units in Windsor
Rector, St. Peter's Church, Windsor*

ALMIGHTY GOD, whose kingdom is everlasting and power infinite; have mercy upon this whole land; and so rule the hearts of thy servants THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, The Governor of this State, and all others in authority, that they, knowing whose ministers they are, may above all things seek thy honour and glory; and that we and all the people, duly considering whose authority they bear, may faithfully and obediently honour them, according to thy blessed word and ordinance; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

PRAYER For Peace

Read by COL. THE REVEREND CANON JOSEPH CARDY, M.C., C.D.
*Deputy Director, Chaplain Personnel (P), Canadian Forces Hdqrs.
Former Chaplain, The Essex Scottish, World War II*

ALMIGHTY GOD and merciful Father, who wouldest have the kingdoms of the world become the kingdom of thy Son Jesus Christ; Bestow thy blessing, we beseech thee, upon all who labour for peace and righteousness among the peoples; that the day may be hastened when war shall be no more, and thy will only shall govern the nations upon earth; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CENTENNIAL PRAYER—Courtesy of Canadian Interfaith Conference

Read by THE REVEREND CANON B. A. SILCOX, C.D., L.Th.
*Chaplain (P) to Her Majesty's Canadian Ship HUNTER
Rector, St. Paul's Church, Windsor
Chairman Religious Committee, Windsor Centennial Committee*

O LORD

As we celebrate our Centennial year,
We turn to thee with prayers of thanksgiving,
We rejoice
In the natural beauty in which we live,
In our progress towards peace and brotherhood,
And in the freedom and opportunities which are ours.
Teach us
To use all thy gifts wisely,
That we may now dedicate ourselves
To thy service and the service of all mankind. Amen.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING (said by all)

Led by THE REVEREND JOHN W. FRENCH, B.Th.
*Chaplain, Great Lakes Command, Royal Canadian Legion
Rector, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Ferndale*

ALMIGHTY GOD, Father of all mercies, we, thine unworthy servants, do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, and to all men; particularly

to those who desire now to offer up their praises and thanksgivings for the friendship which exists between the people of Canada and the United States of America. We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life; but above all for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. And, we beseech thee, give us that due sense of all thy mercies, that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful; and that we show forth thy praise, not only with our lips, but in our lives, by giving up ourselves to thy service, and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousness all our days; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

WELCOME AND PRESENTATIONS

THE RIGHT REVEREND RICHARD S. EMRICH, C.B.E.

GREETING from The Honourable Albert E. Ritchie, LL.D.

Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America

Who here presents the FLAG OF CANADA on behalf of the Canadian Government

PRAYER OF DEDICATION

by THE RIGHT REVEREND CARMAN J. QUEEN, D.D.
Bishop of St. Clair, Diocese of Huron

O God, forasmuch as men of many ages have raised a flag as a symbol of their allegiance to the country they love, and have asked thy blessing upon the same,

We do now set forth this Flag of Canada, and do dedicate it to its sacred use, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen. And we pray that it may never be unfurled, save in the cause of justice, righteousness and freedom. May its presence in this Cathedral Church cause us to remember and value the friendship that is between the peoples of Canada and the United States of America. And we pray thee to order our days in peace, O King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Amen.

MESSAGE from the British Ambassador to the United States

HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR PATRICK DEAN, G.C.M.G.

Read by SIR JAMES EASTON, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., *British Consul General*

PRESENTATION by Lt. Col. Thomas Johnson, C.D.

A wreath made by disabled Canadian veterans, sent by courtesy of the Minister of Veterans Affairs to Bishop Emrich, is here presented by him to Lt. Col. Johnson to be placed at the Windsor Cenotaph at next Sunday's Centennial ceremony for Veterans Week, as a Memorial to all Canadians who made the Supreme Sacrifice, and as a tribute from the members of the Cathedral Parish.

CENTENNIAL HYMN

Words by KENNETH A. MOYER Music by REX LEA

By kind permission of the publishers
(c) 1966 Leeds Music (Canada) Ltd., Toronto

O God, our heavenly Father,	Our fathers in thee trusted
We lift our hearts to thee	And never were dismayed,
In thankfulness and gladness	Thy statutes they respected,
We sing from sea to sea;	Thy righteous laws obeyed;
For thou hast richly blessed us	Thy goodness came upon them,
With countless gifts of love,	Thou wast their strength and stay,
And always thou hast showered us	Thy Providence sustained them
With mercies from above.	And led them on their way.

Our leaders thou directed
To build in this fair land,
A nation with a purpose,
In thoughtful vision planned;
That all of our endeavors
May be of lasting worth,
That even as in heav'n above
Thy will may rule on earth. Amen.

ADDRESS

MR. JOHN FISHER, LL.D., D. Litt., D. Univ., *Centennial Commissioner*

OFFERTORY SENTENCE

BISHOP EMRICH

OFFERTORY ANTHEM—Psalm 100

"O Be Joyful in the Lord" Music by *Charles Wood*

PRESENTATION OF THE OFFERING

DOXOLOGY

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS

"O CANADA"

Score by Calixa Lavallee

*English version by the late Hon. R. Stanley Weir

*By kind permission of the publishers (c) Gordon V. Thompson Ltd., Toronto

O Canada, our home and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command:
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The true North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada, glorious and free,
We stand on guard,
We stand on guard for thee,
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"

God save our gracious Queen
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

Words by Francis Scott Key

Oh say! can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

ADVANCE OF COLOUR PARTY

LAST POST

BUGLERS

LAMENT "Flowers of the Forest"

Pipe Major, ROGER FOTHERINGHAME

REVEILLE

BUGLERS

RECESSIONAL BENEDICTION

Words by Rev. J. Eames Rankin, Anglican Hymnal No. 304
Music by W. G. Tomer, Anglican Hymnal Additional Tunes No. 21

God be with you till we meet again!
By his counsels guide, uphold you,
With his sheep securely fold you!
God be with you till we meet again!
Till we meet again! Till we meet again!
Till we meet at Jesus' feet;
Till we meet again! Till we meet again!
God be with you till we meet again!

God be with you till we meet again!
'Neath his wings securely hide you,
Daily manna still provide you;
God be with you till we meet again!

(Refrain)

God be with you till we meet again!
When life's perils thick confound you,
Put his loving arms around you;
God be with you till we meet again!

(Refrain)

The Regiment is here piped out of the Cathedral



IN MEMORIAM

The flowers on the High Altar are given to the glory of God and in memory of Alan C. Prince, V.D., Commander of the Legion of Merit (U.S.A.), late Honourary Colonel of The Essex and Kent Scottish and former Commanding Officer of The Essex Scottish, who first brought the Regiment to the "Empire Day Service" in 1929, (given by Mrs. Prince).



*God Save the Queen and God Bless the President of the United States
and the Prime Minister of Canada*

The salute of the Essex and Kent Scottish passing the Reviewing Party en route to the Cathedral was taken by Maj. Gen. Cecil L. Simmons, *Commanding General, 46th Inf. Division, MARNG.*

The British Consul General at Detroit, the Consul of Canada at Detroit, and the United States Consul General at Windsor have attended these Services each year, with few exceptions, and in May 1956, 1958 and 1964 we were honored by the presence of the British Ambassador to the United States and by the Canadian Ambassador to the United States in June 1966 and today. We are also honored by the presence today of The Secretary of State for External Affairs, who has attended many of these Services, and by the presence of His Honour, The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

The handsome marble tablet presented by The Essex Scottish at the Empire Day Service in May 1946, commemorating the friendship between Canada and the United States of America appears on the north wall in Grace Chapel. The Essex Scottish insignia in sterling appears thereon.

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SERVICE to honor the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II replaces since 1966 the former Commonwealth Day Service which began as the Empire Day Service in May 1924, and is now held annually on the Sunday before or after the Queen's official birthday in June. The Essex and Kent Scottish, formerly the Essex Scottish has honored the Cathedral by its presence at these Services each year since 1929, except during World War II when overseas.



Flag etiquette in the United States requires the Stars and Stripes to be displayed on the Gospel side of the Altar when within the Chancel, appearing at the left, facing the Altar. In the Nave, outside the Chancel, the Stars and Stripes appear at the congregation's right, for their presentation for the National Anthems.

In Canada, flag etiquette requires the Canadian Flag to be at "the left as seen by spectators," when two flags are displayed, or at the center in the case of three flags.

During the singing of the National Anthems, with the Colors held at the Chancel steps, the American Flag is at the right, the Canadian Flag at the center, and the British Union Jack, now the Royal Union Flag of Canada at the left. Hence the three flags hanging above the Chancel, appear in reverse from their position in the Nave.



The list of participating organizations appears on back of the Ceremonial insert.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Information/B.Parrington/sp

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



MEMORANDUM

TO
A USA Division

FROM
De Information Division

REFERENCE
Référence Telcon Parrington/Anderson

SUBJECT
Sujet Guest Speaker - Montreal

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

April 9, 1969

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-6-2	"P"
MISSION	
4-1	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

As requested in a telephone conversation of April 9 between Mr. B. Parrington of this Division and Mr. P.R. Anderson of U.S.A. Division the following information is relayed for your action.

2. Mr. R. Gervais of the SSEA's office phoned Mr. Parrington on the morning of April 9 and relayed the following information: "Mr. J. Barnes, President of Barnes Securities, Montreal (Telephone 288-7231) phoned Mr. Gervais requesting a guest speaker for a Kiwanis luncheon on May 1, 1969 at Commerce House, Beaver Hall, Montreal. The theme of this Kiwanis conference is "Canada-United States Goodwill Tour." It is our understanding that you are prepared to deal with this enquiry.

Information Division

*Informé
Mr Barnes
telephone to do this
able
Apr 14.*

The Cathedral Church of St. Paul

4800 WOODWARD AVENUE
TEMPLE 1-0823

Detroit 1, Michigan

1 April 1969

57-6-2	

USA Div.
9/4/69
1
1/2

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, PC., MP., and Mrs. Sharp

Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Secretary & Mrs. Sharp:

In the past you have been invited to our buffet supper preceding the Canadian American Friendship Service and we are writing to advise that the supper has been discontinued because the Service will start at 4:00 PM EST instead of 7:30 PM, thus eliminating the long wait between supper and the start of the Service. It has always been quite a rush for the members of the reviewing party to have supper and leave by six o'clock. This year they will meet at the Diocesan Cathedral Center at 2:45 PM and leave at 3:00 PM EST in army cars for the reviewing stand.

In past years our supper guests have been invited by the Commanding Officer of the Essex and Kent Scottish to come to his Officers' Mess immediately after the Service to see the Battalion dismissed, and be served another buffet supper about 11:00 PM. This year the Commanding Officer will invite our usual guests to come to the Armoury after the Service and have supper at the Officers' Mess at 7:00 PM EST, instead of 11:00 PM. This will be 8:00 PM Windsor time. Invitations will include Clergy and out of town Military guests and those persons who make contributions to finance the Service.

The only change is the time of the Service and the time and place of the supper. Everyone will be able to get home several hours earlier than before, which will be an accomodation especially to persons from a distance.

You will receive an invitation to attend the Service and buffet supper in the Armoury at a later date, and we hope you will attend. This change in plans has the approval of Lt. Col. Paul J. Tuz, C.D. Commanding Officer of The Essex and Kent Scottish.

No reply to this letter is necessary.

Sincerely yours,



Leon J. Jacobi, Rear Adm. USNR Ret.
Chairman, Special Services Committee
Cathedral Chapter

APR - 9 1969

27

U.S.A. Division/M.K. Warren/lk

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. K.J. Burbridge *file*
FROM Mr. M.K. Warren
REFERENCE Our Letter X-369 of March 17, 1969 to the
Référence Canadian Consulate General, Los Angeles, California
SUBJECT Invitation to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
Sujet

SECURITY RESTRICTED
Sécurité

DATE March 19, 1969

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	57-6-2	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	21-2-1969	
MISSION	USA	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

On March 14, 1969 I telephoned Mr. Allan S. McGill, Senior Departmental Assistant, of the Office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to convey to him the invitation extended to the Hon. Mitchell Sharp by Mr. Preston Hotchkis, President of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, and to request his advice on the matter. He informed me that Mr. Sharp could not accept the invitation at this time, even if he were interested, owing to previous commitments. Moreover, he suggested that it would not be desirable for Mr. Sharp to undertake any speaking engagements on international affairs, specially abroad, until the Government had completed its present foreign policy review. Thereafter Mr. Sharp would doubtless welcome opportunities of having public forums to explain the Government's decisions with respect to foreign relations.

M. K. Warren
M.K. Warren

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

TO
A Canadian Consulate General
Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

FROM
De Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
Ottawa

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Invitation to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

DATE March 17, 1969

NUMBER X-369
Numéro

57-6-2

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 21-2-USA	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

With reference to the invitation extended to the Hon. Mitchell Sharp by Mr. Preston Hotchkis, President of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, please inform Mr. Hotchkis that Mr. Sharp is regretfully unable to accept it at this time owing to commitments already undertaken by him.

K. L. BURBRIDGEUnder-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Diary
Mr. Seaborn
File

cc: Mr. Williamson (Information Division)
Mr. R. E. Collins (A/USSEA)

*BF to Mr. Seaborn
Re: East by Daw. 11/15/68
noted: ST*

57-6-2	
41	—

Ottawa, March 12, 1969.

Dear Professor Fringsheim,

Thank you for your letter of March 8 inviting me to take part in the conference which you are organizing in October next on China. I am afraid I am just not able to tell you this far in advance whether or not I would be able to take part. Much will depend upon the pressure of other work on the Division in October and of course it is very difficult to see that far in advance.

I would appreciate it nonetheless if you could let me have details about the conference as they become firm in the hope that either I or one of my colleagues in this Division might be able to join you.

Yours sincerely,

J. BLAIR SEABORN

J. B. Seaborn,
Head,
Far Eastern Division.

Professor Klaus H. Fringsheim,
Associate Professor of Political Science,
McMaster University,
Hamilton, Ontario.

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST AND EAST EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

March 8, 1969.

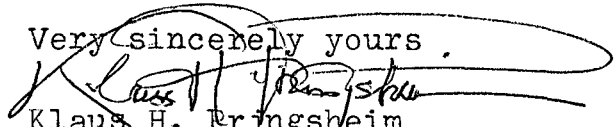
Mr. J. Blair Seaborn,
Head, Far Eastern Division,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Seaborn:

The Interdepartmental Committee on Communist and East European Affairs at McMaster University is planning a Conference on China for late October 1969. The invited speakers from Canada and the United States will deal with important aspects of China's political, social, and economic development in recent years from the perspective of 20 years of Communist control. The second day of the Conference will be devoted to China's foreign relations, including her relations with Canada. We hope to have the participation of such prominent Canadians as Chester Ronning, Escott Reid, and John Holmes as well as a number of top-flight speakers from the United States. We were hoping that you also would be willing to participate in the Conference (to be held October 24-25 at McMaster) and that you might consent to be a discussant in the session dealing with Canada and China.

May I say at this point, that it would mean a great deal to our Conference to have you participate, even if you would not be acting in an official capacity. If you are favorably inclined, the Committee will shortly extend an official invitation to you and inform you of all the pertinent details. It is our hope that the major papers of the Conference will be published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Toronto. Looking forward to your reply, I remain

Very sincerely yours.


Klaus H. Pringsheim

Programme Chairman of the Conference
Associate Professor of Political
Science

Press/R.Plourde/pm file-diary-circ

cc: M. Starnes ✓
M. Tovell ✓
M. Cook (Personnel)
M. McGill (Cabinet du Ministre)

51-6-2	
32	—

1e 3 Mars 1969

MEMORANDUM AU SOUS-MINISTRE

Interviews avec des agents du Ministère

Sarah Jennings, l'épouse de John Schioler du Ministère s'est adressée au Service de la Presse en vue de lui faciliter des interviews avec des agents du Ministère et leurs épouses pour l'émission de Radio-Canada "Soundings".

Le programme radio "Soundings" est une émission du type affaires publiques d'une durée d'une demi heure. Madame Jennings-Schioler désirerait faire connaître aux auditeurs, les diplomates canadiens et comment ils se voient eux-mêmes dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Contrairement à l'article de Tom Alderman paru dans le Canadian Magazine il y a quelques semaines, Madame Jennings-Schioler se propose d'étudier en profondeur le caractère du diplomate canadien contemporain, ses préoccupations et le rôle primordial de son épouse dans l'acquiescement de ses responsabilités et de ses fonctions à l'étranger. Elle voudrait particulièrement interviewer un agent débutant ainsi que des agents qui n'ont pas encore atteint les échelons supérieurs du Ministère, mais qui y accéderont dans un proche avenir. Elle a mentionné, par exemple, le nom de Gordon Riddell.

Monsieur Bissonnette et Monsieur Starnes sont d'avis que ce projet présente une excellente occasion au Ministère de mieux faire connaître ses agents. Un court interview avec le Ministre nous paraîtrait également propice et nous avons consulté Monsieur McGill à ce sujet. Il doute toutefois que Monsieur Sharp puisse le faire, si vous étiez d'accord, compte tenu de ses multiples préoccupations pour les jours à venir.

Nous vous serions donc reconnaissants de bien vouloir autoriser Madame Jennings-Schioler de procéder aux interviews précitées.

ROGER PLOURDE

R. Plourde
Service de la Presse

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

M. Cadieux ✓
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, Ottawa

Canadian Consulate General,
Los Angeles, California.

SECURITY Unclassified
Sécurité

DATE February 28, 1969.

NUMBER 67
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-6-2
MISSION	55-6

TO
A

FROM
De

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet

INVITATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Further to my conversation with you last Wednesday I now enclose the letter addressed to me by the President of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council inviting the Hon. Mitchell Sharp to address a meeting of the Council in April.

2. When the Executive Director, Mr. John H. Robinson learned that Mr. Sharp would be in Washington for the Nato meeting in April he hoped that Mr. Sharp might find it convenient to visit Los Angeles either immediately prior to or following his Washington visit. In addition I understand that Mr. Sharp proposes to visit Japan in the near future and perhaps he might find it convenient to stop off in Los Angeles for a day or two either going or coming. Incidentally, we are planning one or two receptions to show off the new offices of the Consulate General in Los Angeles at about the same time. It would be most appropriate if Mr. Sharp could officiate at an opening ceremony.

3. As you can see from the attached bulletin, the Los Angeles World Affairs Council is the leading speaker's platform in Southern California on international affairs. Its directors include most of the leaders in the business and academic community. I am sure that Mr. Sharp would find it well worth his while if his schedule would permit him to address this group. Naturally the Council would like to have a reply to their invitation as quickly as possible.


CONSULATE GENERAL

To file.
21-2-USA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

M. Cadieux
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, Ottawa

TO
À

FROM
De

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet

Canadian Consulate General,
Los Angeles, California.

SECURITY **Unclassified**
Sécurité

DATE February 28, 1969.

NUMBER
Numéro

**INVITATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	SS-6

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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Original Signed by
N. GEAR MCENTYRE
CONSULATE GENERAL

Los Angeles World Affairs Council

MOBIL BUILDING

612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES: (213) 629-3194

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAM: (213) 629-3166

February 27, 1969

Mr. J. Gear McEntyre
Consul General of Canada
510 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Mr. McEntyre:

On behalf of the officers and directors of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, I am delighted to extend through you a most cordial invitation to The Honorable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to address a luncheon or dinner meeting of the Council on a mutually convenient date during the Spring of 1969--preferably in April.

With a membership of more than 5,000 leading citizens of the vital Southern California area, the Council constitutes one of the nation's major forums for the discussion of international and defense issues.

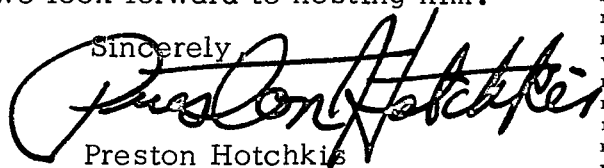
During its more than fifteen years of major activity, the Council has held significant meetings in honor of many of the world's principal statesmen, including Presidents Nixon, Johnson and Kennedy, and a number of Canadian leaders, and we would be particularly pleased to have Mr. Sharp on our podium.

Our usual format includes a news conference followed by a guest of honor reception prior to the meeting. After luncheon or dinner the guest speaks for approximately thirty minutes and then answers questions. We would anticipate an audience of several hundred for Mr. Sharp.

I am pleased to enclose an information brochure on the Council. Should any additional information be required, please call on Mr. John H. Robinson, Jr., Executive Director of the Council, who will be delighted to assist with any plans. We hope that Mr. Sharp will be able to accept our invitation, and we look forward to hosting him.

Enclosure

Sincerely,



Preston Hotchkis
President

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PRESTON HOTCHKIS
President

ROY L. ASH
WILLIAM H. BURGESS
GEORGE F. GETTY II
THOMAS V. JONES
Vice Presidents

MRS. E. AVERY CRARY
Secretary

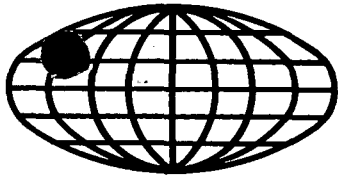
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Treasurer

JOHN H. ROBINSON, JR.
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DR. CHARLES E. YOUNG

004045



THE BULLETIN OF THE LOS ANGELES WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 1969

REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP

By PRESTON HOTCHKIS

President, Los Angeles World Affairs Council

To the Members of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council:

The year 1968 was an active and successful year for the World Affairs Council. It was one in which we vigorously pursued our long-established activities and also developed new programs for our organization.

Our well-known series of luncheon and dinner meetings totaled 33 for the year, up from 30 in 1967, and featured major speakers on foreign policy and national defense. A complete list of these speakers appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. Highlights included former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, UN Under Secretary-General Ralph Bunche, Admiral U. S. Grant Sharp, CINPAC; Senator Joseph Tydings, Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, the Federal Chancellor of Austria, the Prime Minister of Iran, and Astronaut Walter Schirra.

These meetings continued to give members of the Council and their friends the opportunity to hear and question the people who are participating in the major policy decisions of the world today.

Another very important activity, and a fairly new one for our organization, was our International Visitor Program. Under this program, which the Council assumed in major proportions in mid-1967, our organization serves as the official local sponsor and professional appointment agency for foreign leaders and specialists coming to Southern California as part of a serious study tour of the United States. Many of these leaders come here under grants from the Department of State, but the Council also programs visitors whose national sponsors are other departments of the federal government, and leading foundations and universities.

Almost all of these people are already important leaders in their nations, or are well on their way to positions of authority in the fields of government, business, labor, journalism, education and the arts. An opportunity for them to receive a serious and balanced tour of our community adds greatly to their understanding of the United States, its policies and its people.

In the years to come, many of these people will be the leaders of their nations, and the good impression they have received as a result of their stay in Southern California and the conferences they have had with our own community leaders will serve to further establish our area as one of the most significant in the World.

Members of the Council who have served as volunteers in this program, driving visitors to professional appointments and opening their homes for dinner and entertainment, have rendered a significant service to the cause of better understanding among all peoples.

An important step forward in 1968 was the firm establishment of our World Affairs Council of Orange County, which functions as a division of the Los Angeles Council. In its first full calendar year, this growing Orange County group held 10 meetings, and a full list of meetings is planned for 1969. Council members who have friends and relatives in Orange County may wish to urge them to apply for membership, either by calling our office in Santa Ana, 714 542-5623, or by writing to the World Affairs Council of Orange County, P. O. Box 1926, Santa Ana, California 92701.

Also in 1968, the Council joined with the Desert Forums of the Palm Springs area in inaugurating an important series of Sunday night meetings on world affairs held at the College of the Desert in Palm Desert. This year's series features Ambassadors of Southeast Asian and Pacific nations. Members of the Council and their friends spending the winter weekends in the Desert area are urged to attend these interesting meetings.

An important new adjunct to Council activities is our travel program. During 1968, Council-sponsored Diplomatic Tours were conducted to the Far East and Latin America. There are more tours scheduled for 1969—to Southeast Asia in May, to Northern Europe in July, and to Latin America in November. These tours offer Council members an opportunity to participate in special off-the-record briefings arranged by the Council at U. S. Embassies and Foreign Ministries in the countries visited, and gain a special insight into international relations and U.S. foreign policy. At the same time, the tours offer a full slate of interesting sightseeing combined with deluxe travel arrangements and accommodations.

During the past year the Council continued to provide a number of other services to the community, including the operation of a speakers bureau. Members interested in obtaining speakers on foreign policy or national defense topics may call the Council office for assistance.

In the coming year, your officers and directors will continue to strive to offer our dynamic community further service through stimulating discussion and education in the international field. On their behalf, I thank you for your support and interest and assure you of our dedication to the continued progress of the Council in the new year.

Sincerely,

Preston Hotchkis

ROSTER OF 1968 SPEAKERS

During 1968, the World Affairs Council held 33 luncheon and dinner meetings. Speakers at these well attended events are listed below in chronological order:

H. E. GEORGE McGHEE, United States Ambassador to Germany

ADMIRAL U. S. GRANT SHARP, Commander in Chief Pacific

UNITED STATES-CHINA PANEL, with DR. ROBERT A. SCALAPINO, Asian political authority; EDWARD E. RICE, immediate past United States Consul General, Hong Kong; HARALD MUNTHE-KAAS, Norwegian journalist

H. E. HAROLD MACMILLAN, former Prime Minister of Great Britain

NBC Correspondent Panel: Vietnam Closeup, DEAN BRELLIS, ROBERT ABERNETHY and DAVID BURRINGTON

THE HONORABLE RALPH BUNCHE, United Nations Under Secretary General

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE, sponsored by the WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

H. E. RICHARD PEDERSEN, Deputy Representative of the United States in the Security Council of the United Nations

LT. GENERAL JOHN O'NEILL, USAF, Commander of the Air Force Space and Missile Systems Organization

H. E. WONG LIN KEN, Singapore Ambassador to the United States

Continued on page four

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR TELLS OF AMERICAN PACIFIC POWER

Sir Keith Waller, Australian Ambassador to the United States, addressed a Council luncheon meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, December 13.

Ambassador Waller spoke on the topic "America as a Pacific Power," as part of a special series of programs on the Southeast Asian area.

"It is sometimes forgotten that the United States was a Pacific power long before it became an Atlantic power," Waller noted. "If the United States involvement in the Pacific expresses a national sense of adventure and concern for less developed societies, it also reflects the importance of the Pacific region in the context of world power. Schooled in European history, many of us tend to think of the Atlantic as the power center of the world. We often forget that four of the most powerful and populous nations, the United States, the Soviet Union, Communist China and Japan, border the Pacific Region.

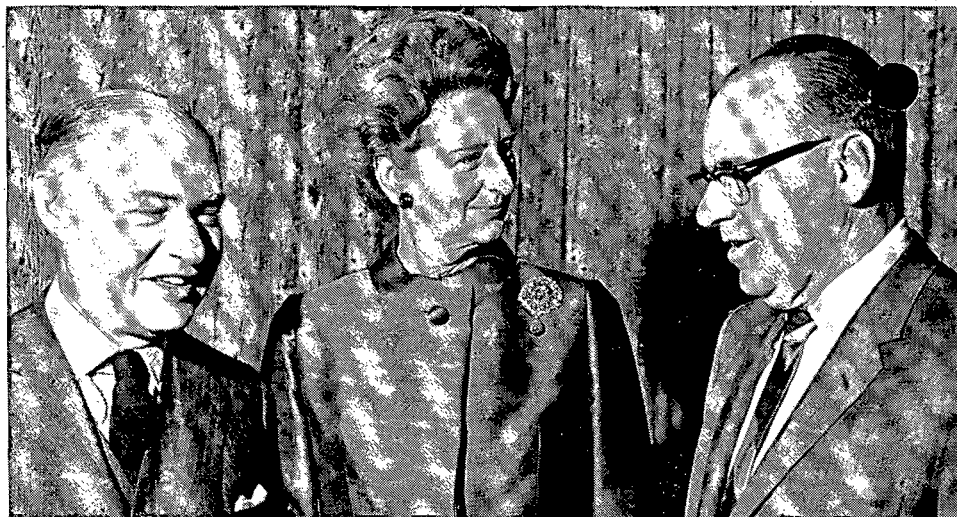
"Economic growth and increased living standards represent the promise of development in the Pacific. Political stability is the essential ingredient for their fulfillment. In this context the need for continued United States commitment in the region is even more critical than in the area of trade and commerce. The fact that the United States has fought three major wars in the region in this generation is an indication of its willingness to adopt the leadership role which its power and prestige imposes, and its recognition that such leadership imposes the need for a continued cause of peace in the area.

"The most important factor in world strategy is that Chinese policy has become unpredictable at a time when she is on the way to becoming a nuclear power. In short, the gravest problem facing Asia today remains what it was ten years ago: to find ways of effectively containing the risks of aggression by Communist China, whether expressed overtly as in the take-over of Tibet and the outbreak of fighting with India along the borders of Sikkim; or covertly as in the Chinese aid to the Communists in Vietnam."

Waller describes the measures Australia has taken to assure its domestic stability and raise the economic standards of the neighboring countries. He charged the United States with the responsibility of protecting smaller nations from Chinese intervention.

"The task is yours, the capacity is yours," Waller told his audience. "From my own knowledge of your country, I know how vast this capacity is. I am confident that it will be used in the future, as it has been in the past, for the maintenance of peace in this vital region and for its future development."

Ambassador to the United States since 1964, Sir Keith has also served as Ambassador to Thailand and the Soviet Union. He was Secretary General of the Australian delegation to the San Francisco Conference founding the United Nations and his overseas posts have included Chungking, Rio de Janeiro, Manila and London.



Sir Keith Waller, left, Australian Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Waller, chat with A. R. Bone, Jr., Treasurer of the World Affairs Council, at luncheon meeting, Dec. 13.

SOUTH VIETNAMESE DELEGATION DISCUSSES PEACE IN VIETNAM JANUARY 22

A top-ranking delegation of South Vietnamese political leaders lead a panel discussion at a special Council luncheon meeting at the Ambassador Hotel, January 22.

The delegation came to this country to present to American citizens the views of the government of South Vietnam on requirements for a successful peace agreement. The panel program was called "Peace in Vietnam: The Saigon View."

Lead by Senator Tran Van Lam, a major South Vietnamese political figure, the delegation included Dr. Nguyen Oanh, twice Acting Prime Minister of South Vietnam and former Governor of the National Bank of South Vietnam and a noted economist; Mr. Tran Van An, Minister of Information in the South Vietnamese Cabinet; Dr. Nguyen Quang Luyen, member of the Vietnam House of Representatives; and Ngo Khac Tinh, Secretary General of the Nhan Xa Party.



Council Director E. E. Wall is shown with Vietnamese Senator Tran Van Lam, chairman of the five man delegation of South Vietnamese leaders who discussed the Saigon government's views on peace in Vietnam at a Council luncheon January 22 at the Ambassador.

3 DIPLOMATIC TOURS SET FOR 1969: CHARTER FLIGHT PLANS BEING DEVELOPED FOR FALL

A major diplomatic tour program in 1969 for World Affairs Council Members has been announced by President Preston Hotchkis. Full details of these travel opportunities will be mailed to members in a few days. Additional information may be obtained by calling the Council office, 629-3194, or Mr. Jack Jansen at World Adventures Safaritours, 876-1100.

The first of three diplomatic tours will be a 30 day trip to Southeast Asia, including Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Ankor Wat, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. A full slate of special off-the-record briefings on critical foreign policy issues will be arranged in addition to the major sightseeing and deluxe travel accommodations. The tour includes all transportation, hotels, sightseeing, specially arranged meals and other events and is priced at \$1,734.

Second tour of the year will be to Northern Europe. This three week journey will visit London, Bergen, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Copenhagen, Berlin and Bonn; it will also feature meaningful diplomatic conferences. The price is \$1,295.

In the fall-late spring in the southern hemisphere—the Council tour will go to Latin America with stops in Panama, Rio de Janeiro, Iguassu Falls, Buenos Aires, the Chilean-Argentine Lakes, Santiago de Chile, Lima, Cuzco, Macchu Picchu and Caracas. This 30 day trip will cost only \$1,627.

In addition, the Council is investigating the possibility of a charter flight to Europe in September-October. This 30 day trip would enter Europe at Brussels and depart from Rome and thus offer members the opportunity to visit a wide area of the continent in the month-long period at a considerable savings of travel costs within Europe. Members interested in such a low-cost flight should call or write the Council office. Only persons who are members for six months before the flight departs in mid-September would be eligible to participate. Transportation would be via a major scheduled airline.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAM SET A NEW RECORD IN 1968

The World Affairs Council served as official sponsor for nearly 2400 distinguished foreign visitors during 1968, Executive Director John H. Robinson, Jr., reports.

This program has grown measurably since the Council assumed responsibility for it in early 1967, and the 1968 activity was up 51 per cent from the previous year, with 2381 of these leaders and specialists arriving for professional appointments and familiarization tours. This was a numerical increase of 803 over 1967.

Members of the Council's Visitor Volunteer Corps accepted 1790 driving and hospitality assignments, or an average of approximately four per day each day of the year. In the heavy summer season, many more volunteers were working each day. Many volunteers drove or entertained two or more visitors at a time, of course.

Peak month of the year was August when the Council handled 335 visitors; the second highest level was in October when 257 arrived.

Geographical source of the 1968 visitors was as follows:

Southeast Asia	702	29%
Latin America	679	29%
Europe	459	19%
Africa	300	13%
Middle East and So. Asia	158	7%
Oceania	83	3%

Many of these visitors came to Southern California under various grants of the U.S. Department of State. However, the Council also arranged local programs for visitors sponsored by other departments of the federal government and by leading foundations and universities. Almost all the official visitors are channeled through Washington or New York organizations retained to construct the national program for visitors. In 1968, the World Affairs Council received visitors through 21 such national programming agencies.

Council members who have not participated in this program and would enjoy meeting and hosting these distinguished foreign personalities are urged to call the Visitor Program office, 629-3166.



Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, World Affairs Council Director, played an important role in the inauguration of President Nixon when he delivered an invocation at the January 20 ceremonies in Washington, D.C.



Philippine Ambassador Salvador P. Lopez, left talks with Council President Preston Hotchkis, and Consul General Carlos Faustino of the Philippines, before addressing a Council luncheon, January 10.

PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR PROBES FUTURE U.S.-ASIAN RELATIONS

Philippine Ambassador to the United States Salvador P. Lopez delivered an important address to a luncheon meeting of the World Affairs Council at the Los Angeles Hilton January 10.

The Ambassador speaking on the topic, "Asian-American Relations after Vietnam," discussed the historical ties of the United States to Asian nations and analyzed the present relationship and future predicted patterns.

"There are those who speak of the American involvement in the West Pacific and East Asia as if it were a strange aberration that grew out of a sudden impulse of President Johnson after his election in 1964," Lopez said. "The truth, however, is that this involvement goes back more than a hundred years and must be viewed in the context of geography and the perspective of history to be properly understood.

"I will not presume to pass moral judgment on the American presence in East Asia and the West Pacific. Perhaps the United States would have done better to have remained on its side of the Pacific, leaving Asia alone. But the American presence in Asia, lasting now for more than a century, has created a certain pattern of relationships which sustains the balance of power in that region.

"A sudden American withdrawal would, therefore, create a power vacuum in the area . . . we may expect Russia and China to rush in to fill it, thus creating a violent tempest that will not leave America ultimately uninvolved or unscathed.

"The true vocation of America is to align itself with the poor and the oppressed in all lands. Most of the world's poor and oppressed live in Asia.

"It has been said that power corrupts, but this can never be said of power harnessed to the redemption of the humble and the disinherited. To defeat Communism in its proclaimed purpose of capturing the minds of men and dominating the world: this is the vocation most worthy of America, compatible with its origins, values and traditions, the only destiny consistent with its own hope of the future."

ANNUAL LOS ANGELES SISTER CITY CONFERENCE SET FOR MARCH 22

The City of Los Angeles' annual salute to its Sister Cities will take place at City Hall, Saturday, March 22, in the form of an all-day conference featuring seminars, workshops and exhibits, followed by a dinner-dance that evening at the Hollywood Palladium.

The date has been proclaimed as "Los Angeles - The International City" in honor of eight sister-city relationships with Salvador, Bordeaux, West Berlin, Eilat, Nagoya, Pusan, Mexico City and Lusaka. Each of the cities will send representatives to the event.

The conference has been organized by the Mayor's Council for International Visitors and Sister Cities, headed by Dr. Ralph J. Kaplan. Co-chairmen of the conference are Mrs. George Ponty and Mrs. Roman Rydzkeski. To participate in this event, complete the coupon below and send it with your check to Los Angeles Sister Cities Committee, Room M-1, City Hall, Los Angeles 90012. Checks should be made payable to Los Angeles Sister Cities Committee. Pre-conference information will be sent to registrants.

Please register me for:

"LOS ANGELES - THE INTERNATIONAL CITY" - Saturday, March 22, 1969

- ☐ Conference - \$2
- ☐ Conference & Luncheon - \$5
- ☐ Dinner-dance - \$15

_____ total number in your party

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR LIST FEBRUARY, 1969

Following is a listing of some of the distinguished foreign leaders and specialists who will be visiting the Southern California area in coming weeks under the auspices of the World Affairs Council. Members interested in meeting these visitors, driving them to appointments, or entertaining them should call the Council office, 629-3166.

Feb. 2-5 HAWKINS, Mr. Leo, Australia. Federal Chairman, Young Liberal Movement of Australia. Interested in the structure and organization of the two major parties and the recent campaign. Also interested in home hospitality.

Feb. 4-6 BLAGOJEVIC, Mr. Momlco, Yugoslavia. News Editor, Tanjug-News Agency; Chairman, Tanjug Workers Council. Interested in university political science departments newspaper procedures. Also interested in visiting a movie studio and home hospitality.

Feb. 5-7 TEN ECONOMIC STUDENTS, Brazil. Interested in observing agricultural growers cooperatives.

Feb. 10-16 RAMFOL, Dr. Chunderban, South Africa. Head, Dept. of Psychology and Professor of Psychology, University College, Durban. Interested in university departments of psychology and special education, and community mental health institutions. Also interested in home hospitality.

Feb. 11-17 MOBAREZ, Mr. Abdul Hamid, Afghanistan. President, Bakhtar News Agency, Ministry of Information and Culture. Interested in newspaper, radio and T.V. news operations. Also interested in sight-seeing.

Feb. 13-15 FOUR PARLIAMENTARIANS, Kenya. Interested in aerospace plants and local government offices. Also interested in visiting a movie studio and home hospitality.

Feb. 20-26 PODLOVSKI, Mr. Daniel, Romania. Violinist. Interested in the operation and direction of symphony orchestras and other ensembles.

Continued from page one

DR. LINCOLN GORDON, President of Johns Hopkins University

THE HONORABLE COVEY T. OLIVER, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

H. E. SIR PATRICK-DEAN, British Ambassador to the United States

H. E. DR. JOSEF KLAUS, Chancellor of Austria

THE HONORABLE ROBERT McCLOSKEY, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

LEONARD MARKS, Director of the United States Information Agency

H. E. CORNELIU BOGDAN, Romanian Ambassador to the United States

H. E. DONG JO KIM, Korean Ambassador to the United States

REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS H. MOORER, USN, Chief of Naval Operations

GENERAL HAROLD K. JOHNSON, Chief of Staff, United States Army

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH J. SISCO, Assistant Secretary of State, International Organization Affairs

H. E. SOEDJATMOKO, Indonesian Ambassador to the United States

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, United States Senator

THE HONORABLE NICHOLAS deB. KATZENBACH, Under Secretary of State

H. E. HUBERT DE BESCHE, Swedish Ambassador to the United States

H. E. SEYMOUR M. FINGER, Senior Advisor to the Permanent U.S. Representative to the United Nations

H. E. CHOW SHU KAI, Chinese Ambassador to the United States

H. E. BUNCHANA ATTHAKOR, Thai Ambassador to the United States

H. E. H. L. T. TASWELL, South African Ambassador to the United States

H. E. YITZHAK RABIN, Israeli Ambassador to the United States

CAPTAIN WALTER M. SCHIRRA, Commander of the Apollo Seven Mission

H. E. AMIR ABBAS HOVEYDA, Prime Minister of Iran

H. E. SIR KEITH WALLER, Australian Ambassador to the United States

TWO LEADING AMBASSADORS TO SPEAK IN FEBRUARY

Among important speakers who will address the World Affairs Council in coming weeks are the Ambassadors of New Zealand and Japan. Council members will receive the usual invitations to each luncheon, but can make early reservations for themselves and their guests by calling the Council office, 629-3194.

His Excellency, Frank Corner, Ambassador of New Zealand to the United States, will speak at a luncheon meeting of the Council at the Los Angeles Hilton (Statler), Friday, February 14.

His Excellency Takeso Shimoda, Ambassador of Japan to the United States, will address a luncheon meeting of the Council at the Ambassador Hotel, Friday, February 21. Both envoys will discuss developments in Southeast Asia.

MARCH ORIENTATION MEETING SET FOR VISITOR VOLUNTEERS

Orientation sessions for visitor volunteers will be held Monday, March 10 from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and Tuesday, March 11 from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M., Mrs. C. V. Ruzek, Jr., director of the Council's International Visitors Program, has announced.

The orientations, held at the Council office, Suite 6421, 612 South Flower Street, are planned for two dates for the convenience of new volunteers; many experienced volunteers also attend to update their knowledge of these activities.

Volunteers who would like to attend should call Mrs. Ruzek, 629-3166.

THE BULLETIN

of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council
612 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017
Preston Hotchkis, President
John H. Robinson, Executive Director
Pamela Rogow, Editor
H. Reigl, Photographer

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TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO : H.E.H.O. Moran
 À : Embassy of Canada
 Masaka Post Office, Tokyo, Japan

NO. n/a

QUANTITY QUANTITÉ	REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE	DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION
1		<p>Copy of letter to Mr. William J. Amos, Past Chairman, Board of Governors, Lions International, P. O. Box 459, Parkhill, Ontario.</p> <div> <p>57-6-2</p> </div> <p>"P"</p>

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FOLLOW-UP — COPIE POUR FAIRE SUITE

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circ.
Mr. Seaborn

Far Eastern Div./R.J. Buchan/J.B. Seaborn/ma

Ottawa, February 20, 1969.

Dear Mr. Amos,

Thank you for your letter of February 7 concerning your plans for the Canadian Breakfast at the Lions International Convention. There would certainly be no objection to your inviting Mr. Moran to be your Guest Speaker, but of course you will want to find out from him whether he would be available on the day in question. His correct address is:

H.E. H. O. Moran,
Embassy of Canada,
Akasaka Post Office,
Tokyo, Japan.

Once again may I wish you and Mr. Coffin success in your future activities.

Yours sincerely,

J. BLAIR SEABORN

J. B. Seaborn,
Head, Far Eastern Division.

Mr. William J. Amos,
Past Chairman, Board of Governors,
Lions International,
P. O. Box 459,
Parkhill, Ontario.

Lions International



MULTIPLE DISTRICT 'A' ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

William J. Amos
PAST Chairman,
Board of Governors

MULTIPLE DISTRICT "A" OFFICERS
FISCAL YEAR 1967-68

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P.O. Box 459
Parkhill, Ontario
Phone: Bus. 294-6871, Res. 294-6772

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Phone: Bus. 923-0935

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Burks Falls, Ontario

DISTRICT GOVERNOR A-6
JACK TALLON
P.O. Box 699
Cochrane, Ontario

DISTRICT GOVERNOR A-7
ALFRED M. HILL
P.O. Box 130, Pavilion St.
Unionville, Ontario

DISTRICT GOVERNOR A-8
VINCENT MELANSON
P.O. Box 189
Magog, P.Q.

DISTRICT GOVERNOR A-9
JOHN TAYLOR
P.O. Box 967
Alliston, Ontario

DISTRICT GOVERNOR A-10
JEAN LUC DUTIL
c/o Montreal Trust, 500 Grande Allee
Quebec 4, P.Q.

DISTRICT GOVERNOR A-11
HOWARD STEWART
R.R. No. 3
Streetsville, Ontario

February 7, 1969.

Mr. Blair Seaborn,
Far Eastern Division of External Affairs,
Room 505, Postal Station "B",
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Seaborn:

Would you kindly forward Mr. H. O. Moran's address in Tokyo so I may write to him to invite him to our Canadian Breakfast at the International Convention. This Breakfast will be hosted by the Lions of Ontario and Quebec and other Lions across Canada are being invited to join with us. We would like to have Mr. Moran as our Guest Speaker if you feel this would be in order.

On behalf of the Lions of District "A", I wish to thank you for the assistance you have given us and our candidate, Tris Coffin. He expects to be returning to Japan in March of this year. If you have any ideas or suggestions for us, we would greatly appreciate receiving same.

Yours very truly,

William J. Amos.

WJA:dm

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



TO: FROM REGISTRY
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
19 1969
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TO The Under-Secretary of State for
A External Affairs, Ottawa

FROM The Canadian Consulate General,
De Seattle, Washington

REFERENCE Your Telegram No. X-728 of December 24, 1968
Référence and January 30, 1969

SUBJECT MR. PERRAULT'S SPEECH IN IDAHO
Sujet

U.S. 20/2/69
DATE February 14, 1969
NUMBER 53
Numéro
FILE OTTAWA DOSSIER
57-6-2
MISSION (57-6) 26
COTE

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Washington

We understand that the conference at the College of Idaho is a sort of seminar for college and upper grade high school students. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. James Murphy, is expected to be the luncheon speaker who will give an American's point of view of Canada-U.S.A. relations. Mr. Perrault is to be the dinner speaker giving a Canadian's view of these relations.

2. Canadian-American relations in the Pacific Northwest are close and friendly with the few points of some friction on the U.S. side, such as lumber and the Columbia River Treaty, now things of the past. It is possible, however, that questions will be asked about lumber and power developments so it might be well to brief Mr. Perrault on these subjects.

3. We should like to suggest as appropriate topics the following:

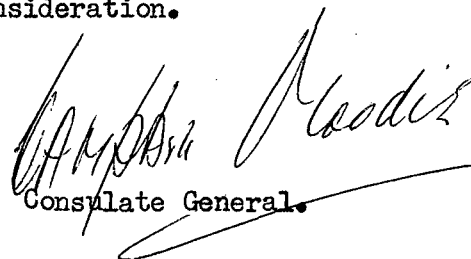
- 1) Canadian policy on the export of water: The Pacific Northwest is under constant pressure from the Southwest to release water resources to that area and, while Congressional action has forestalled at least temporarily any diversion to the Southwest, this area's enormous water needs for irrigation of parched land and power development makes water a subject of prime interest.
- 2) Canadian policy on the export of natural gas and oil: The burgeoning economy of the Pacific Northwest is demanding increased sources of energy. See our letter No. 355 of December 3, 1968 concerning a proposed Canada-U.S. Treaty on gas. You will also know that El Paso Natural Gas and Colorado Interstate have been negotiating with Westcoast Transmission for additional Canadian gas and that applications are soon to be made to the FPC and NEB to implement their agreement.
- 3) Canada's immigration policy: As his audience will be largely students, a general explanation of immigration regulations and particularly attitudes towards U.S. draft dodgers and deserters would be useful. There has not been as much in the news recently about "haven, Canada" but campuses are still the locale of Vietnam protesters and young people wanting to avoid military service.

... 2.

- 2 -

- 4) Tourism: While there is considerable traffic back and forth between the border states and Canada, each state has its own widely advertised resorts - Sun Valley, Idaho, for example. It could, therefore, be helpful to Canada's tourist industry to draw attention to our recreational and scenic attractions that are relatively close.
- 5) Economic relations - Trade: Canadian trade with the Pacific Northwest is extensive; exports amounting to \$790 million in 1967 to the States of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. United States industry in this area has wide interests in Canada, e.g., Weyerhaeuser, MacMillan Bloedel, Simpson Timber, Alaska Steamships, Pacific Car and Foundry, Western International Hotels and many other industries and services.
- 6) Canada-U.S. Relations vis-a-vis NATO, NORAD and China:
As relatively so much press attention is being given to the statements by the Prime Minister on the review of Canada's external and defence policy and the alternatives being studied, an explanation of our objectives would be helpful.

4. While there is always some usefulness in the old anodynes of the great undefended border, similarity of life, etc., a student audience offers the opportunity of pointing out historical, governmental and cultural differences. The people in this area are quite familiar with British Columbia and to a somewhat less extent Saskatchewan and Alberta, but know little of the rest of Canada, its problems and attitudes. There is considerable interest in the Prime Minister and some concern about the questions raised by French-speaking Canadians. These do not come strictly under the heading of Canada-U.S. Relations in the Pacific Northwest but we wished to mention them for your consideration.


Consulate General.

MESSAGE

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JR

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Mr. Seaborn

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Far Eastern Div./J.M. Fraser/ma



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO
A The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

FROM
De Far Eastern Division

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Speaking Engagement - J.M. Fraser

SECURITY
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DATE January 20, 1969.

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-10-2 "P"
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--- The attached letter of invitation has been received by Mr. Fraser. In conversation with Mr. Joyce, it was made clear that if he were able to accept this invitation, Mr. Fraser would have to decline to answer any questions dealing with the Government's China policy. Mr. Joyce indicated that this would be perfectly acceptable, and that the "China Night" would, in any case, concentrate on developments in China itself. Mr. Roy Faibish may also be invited to participate.

2. In the interest of balancing the diet on China for this United Church congregation, we would recommend that Mr. Fraser accept this invitation.

Do you agree?

J. BLAIR SEABORN

Far Eastern Division

file
diary
Mr. Seaborn

57-6-2		

'P'

Ottawa, January 16, 1969.

Dear Mr. Wylie,

Thank you for your letter of January 14, 1969, with the attached list of speakers and "resource people".

I have no objection to my own name appearing on such a list, although I would hope that you might correct the spelling. I would also suggest that instead of identifying me as having served in Asia, which might give the impression that my experience in this area has been more extensive than in fact it has been, you substitute "Canadian diplomat with experience in following Chinese affairs from Hong Kong. Visited Peking in 1965 and 1967".

Blair Seaborn has asked me to add a comment on your description of him. Neither he nor I can, as civil servants, speak on Canadian policy towards China except in the most general terms, while it is under consideration by the government. Once the Government has decided upon and announced its policy we can, of course, speak about it to a certain extent, but at the present time we are simply not in a position to discuss the subject. Mr. Seaborn therefore suggests that you delete the final sentence of your description. He would also like to be described as a diplomat with experience in Indo-China, rather than "Asia".

May I also suggest three additions to your list:

Ottawa - David Anderson, M.P. Former China desk officer in the Department of External Affairs. Has served in Hong Kong.

Charles Lynch (Southam News Services). Visited China for two months in 1965.

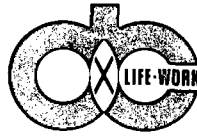
Toronto - William Stevenson (CBC). Has written a book about China 1950-54 or thereabouts. Has reported on Asian affairs for the CBC on various occasions since then. Was in Hong Kong briefly in 1967.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN M. FRASER

Mr. Ray Wylie,
China Program Co-ordinator,
The United Church of Canada,
85 St. Clair Ave. E.,
Toronto 7, Ontario.

J. M. Fraser,
Far Eastern Division.



THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA - DIVISION OF CONGREGATIONAL LIFE AND WORK

EDUCATION FOR MISSION AND STEWARDSHIP

January 14, 1969

Dear Recipient:

In the Fall of 1968 The United Church of Canada launched a nation-wide educational program on contemporary China. The purpose of this program is to bring Canadians to a better understanding of the rise of China in the modern world, and the implications of the Chinese Revolution for both the Chinese themselves and people around the world.

Over the past few months the Church has encouraged its own people, and people outside its formal structure, to integrate some China content into their normal educational programs. In preparation for this program, the Church has published several booklets and pamphlets on China, has acquired various films and filmstrips on the contemporary scene in China, and has made these materials available to people throughout the country.

As part of its program, the Church has also prepared a list of speakers and resource people on the People's Republic of China. The purpose in preparing such a list is to assist persons who may want to organize an educational event concerned with China but who are not familiar with the leadership resources readily available in this country. It is hoped that those interested will be able to use this list to bring outside speakers and resource people into their local communities to speak on contemporary China.

You will note that your name has been placed on this list of speakers. It was felt that because of your background and experience you would be able to act either as a speaker or a resource person on modern and contemporary China. As you will note, however, the inclusion of your name on this list of speakers does not in any way commit you to participation in the United Church's or any other program. The list is purely for the reference of those who may wish to organize an educational program on China. If for any reason you do not want your name to be included in the final copy of this list of speakers, please let me know as soon as possible and your name will be deleted.

If, on the other hand, you would like your name to stand on the list, we would appreciate your co-operation in improving the quality of the list. If we have made any mistakes concerning your name, your title, your address, or your particular interests and qualifications vis à vis China, we would like you to forward to us at the above address any corrections or additions you would like to make. We would appreciate it if

2nd page

you would give us in some detail your own particular qualifications, experience and interest in both modern and contemporary China. For example, it would be of great convenience to a local group or organization if they knew that a particular speaker was interested in Sino-American policy, or the youth movement in China, or the history of the Communist Party, and so on. In this way local organizations would be able to write directly to the person they want to speak on a particular subject. A half-page resumé written by yourself would be quite adequate to fill this need.

Also, if you know of people anywhere in Canada who are competent in this field, but who have not been included in this draft list, we would like you to send us a resumé giving their correct names, positions, addresses, special interests and qualifications. If this is not possible, simply send us their name and address and we will contact them directly.

As you will note, this list is very extensive. Some of the people whose names are included might be regarded as professional students of China, that is, academics who are engaged in the study of China as a career. However, the list also includes people whose interest in or experience with China is in a non-professional capacity, that is, former diplomats, business men, visitors, and so forth. It is felt that both types of speakers have valuable contributions to make, depending on the particular situation.

When we have heard from you concerning deletions, additions, or corrections, we will then proceed to produce a more permanent list of speakers and resource people on the People's Republic of China, of which we will send you a copy. As far as we know this will be the most comprehensive list of its kind in existence in Canada at the present time, and hopefully will be used as the basis of a booklet to be published sometime in the near future by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. We hope you share our concern to make the final list the best we possibly can.

Thank you very much for your consideration. We shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Ray Wylie (ym)

Ray Wylie,
China Program Co-ordinator.

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE DU CANADA

Ottawa, January 13, 1969.

YOUR FILE NO.
VOTRE RÉF. N°

OUR FILE NO.
NOTRE RÉF. N°

Mr. Godfrey
Mr. Dir.
Mr. G. L. Hearn
15-1-69
File
OK

Mr. G. L. Hearn,
Room 132,
Langevin Block,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Dear Godfrey:

Thank you very much for your assistance in the briefing of our executive which gave them some much needed background in these matters.

With some there seems to be a reluctance to believe that foreigners and particularly foreign scientists have a different scale of values and that they just might have interests and duties other than the obvious.

It may be difficult to evaluate sessions of this type but it is hoped that benefits will be derived.

Again many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

D. Godfrey

D. Godfrey,
Security Officer.

57-6-2

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W. m 9 **S**

DATE WAS SET NOV22 BUT HAD TO BE POSTPONED TO JAN17 BECAUSE OF
IMPORTANT CONFLICTING GATHERING IN MUNICH ATTENDED BY MANY CLUB MEMBERS.

2. IN VIEW OF TIGHT TIMETABLE CREATED BY HEADS OF MISSION MTG IN
LDN JAN13-14 AUGSBURGER CLUB AND I HAVE AGREED ON NEW DATE JAN24
MCCORDICK

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FILE/CIRC/DIARY

MESSAGE

FM/DE EXTERNAL OTT

DATE	FILE / DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
DEC 24 / 68	57-6-2 41	RESTRICTED

TO/A CONGEN SEATTLE

NO
X- 728
PRECEDENCE
ROUTINE

INFO WASHDC

REF

SUB/SUJ

PROPOSED ADDRESS BY MR. PERRAULT MP TO COLLEGE OF IDAHO
MR. PERRAULT WHO IS FORMER B.C. LIBERAL PARTY LEADER HAS BEEN INVITED
BY COLLEGE OF IDAHO IN CALDWELL TO DELIVER MAJOR ADDRESS AT THE "11TH
ORIENTATION IN POLITICS CONFERENCE" NEXT MARCH 14. SUBJECT OF HIS
ADDRESS WILL BE "AMERICAN-CANADIAN RELATIONS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST"
AND SSEA HAS AUTHORIZED DEPT. TO OFFER GUIDANCE AND SUPPORTING MATERIAL
TO PERRAULT FOR THIS PURPOSE.
GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SUGGESTIONS ON GENERAL APPROACH HE MIGHT TAKE AND ON
APPROPRIATE TOPICS WHICH MIGHT BE COVERED BY PERRAULT UNDER ABOVE
HEADING.

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL / LOCALE

NO STANDARD

ORIGINATOR / REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED / AUTORISE

SIG.....
L.M. BERRY/mh

U.S.A.

64583

SIG.....
K.J. BURRIDGE

57-6-2		
34	-	

Ottawa, December 3, 1968

Dear General Holman,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 26th which reached me this morning. I am very much looking forward to the session on December 18, and hope my contribution will be useful. The title for the talk is fine, allowing a good deal of flexibility, as it did the last time.

I should much appreciate having transportation provided and would like to come down to Kingston on Tuesday December 17, if that can be arranged. Could a military staff car pick me up at the front (Wellington Street) entrance of the Langevin Block at 4.30 p.m. on the 17th? I would return to Ottawa after lunch on Wednesday, if that were agreeable. If these arrangements are not satisfactory, perhaps we could sort the matter out by telephone. Looking forward to seeing you again.

Yours sincerely,

G. R. HARMAN

G.R. Harman

Brigadier General D.M. Holman,
Directing Staff,
National Defence College,
Fort Frontenac,
Kingston, Ontario

CANADIAN EMBASSY

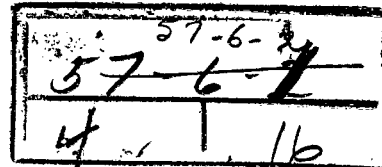


AMBASSADE DU CANADA

1J" Registry
- can you find
the correspondence?
20 Nov 68 M

1746 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

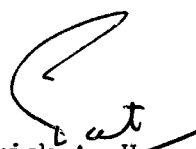
November 14, 1968



Dear Paul,

Some days ago I was talking to you concerning
an invitation to someone in the Department to speak to
the Foreign Policy Association in Buffalo for January 23.
I suggested I might drop you a line so that you might
be able to determine what division of the Department
is handling the request, and who might be assigned
to take on the engagement.

Yours sincerely,

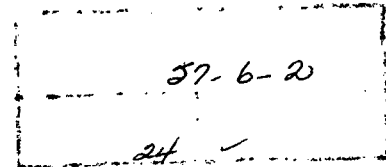

Patrick A. Howard
First Secretary (Information)
and Consul

Mr. P.E.A. Romeril,
Special Programmes (USA: Carib-B Centre),
Information Division,
450 Daly Bldg.,
Ottawa, Canada.

Spoke to Embassy (Howard + Cowley)
in Nov, Dec, + Jan requesting
further info. fib M

c.c. Mr. J.B. Seaborn

Personnel Branch/McIvor/NS
O/USSEA/JKStarnes/NS



Ottawa, November 8, 1968

Dear Mr. Britton,

In the Under-Secretary's absence, I am replying to your letter of October 29 in which you enquire whether the Department would have any objection to your addressing the Canadian Society of Los Angeles, possibly some time next year, on the subject "Southeast Asia".

We can see no reason why you should not accept their invitation provided, as you suggest, that a date can be arranged to coincide with your next trip to North America. This I assume would be either en route to or return from Canada on an officially approved trip.

I assume that you would be speaking from a prepared text. If you are planning to touch on policy questions which may be controversial, you will no doubt wish to clear the relevant sections with us in advance.

Yours sincerely,

(SOD) H.B. ROBINSON

Acting Under-Secretary

Mr. J.C. Britton,
Canadian Ambassador,
Bangkok, Thailand.

CANADIAN EMBASSY



AMBASSADE DU CANADA

P.O.Box 2090
BANGKOK

October 29, 1968

MR TOVELL
MR COOK
JOHN STANNES
FOR ACTION AND
REPLY PLS
8 NOV 1968
I expect we
should have an
opinion from
the political
div concerned.

Dear Mr. Cadieux:

Re: The Canadian Society of Los Angeles

The President of the Canadian Society of Los Angeles, Dr. Alastair Macdonald, has written inviting me to address the Society on the subject "Southeast Asia". The matter was apparently raised at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors and it was indicated that the occasion would be a black tie dinner, with ladies invited, and possibly some other group such as Town Hall or the World Affairs Council included. The President has not suggested a date but has indicated that the Society requires a minimum of one month's notice, and perhaps longer in the case of a joint function.

You probably are aware that, along with such colleagues as Gordon Osbaldeston, I was in Los Angeles when the Society was formed and we endeavoured to assist in its establishment. This background, no doubt, has something to do with this speaking invitation.

Would you let me know if approval for such an address could be granted in the absence of a definite date and topic. I imagine that the Society has in mind some date during my next trip to North America, possibly sometime next year.

I should appreciate your comments on the proposal before I accept the invitation.

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Britton
J.C. Britton,
Ambassador.

Mr. M. Cadieux,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
OTTAWA.

5.11.33/JS

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
À Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aux
Affaires extérieures - Ottawa.

FROM
De L'Ambassade du Canada
Port-au-Prince - Haiti

REFERENCE
Référence votre télégramme PO 4198 du 25 octobre 1968.

SUBJECT
Sujet Causerie sur le bilinguisme.

*Mr. Cook
Mr. Hoff
to see
+ file
P*

SECURITY
Sécurité SANS COTE

DATE le 8 novembre 1968

NUMBER
Numéro 337

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	57-6-2 32 56 32

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Nous vous remercions pour votre télégramme sous rubrique. Nous avons pu tenir compte de vos suggestions et avons inséré dans notre texte des passages substantiels de la conférence de L. Sharu sur "Les langues de la diplomatie canadienne" et de la déclaration de L. Trudeau à la Chambre des Communes concernant le projet de loi sur les langues officielles.

2. Vous trouverez ci-joint un exemplaire du Bulletin hebdomadaire du Club Rotary qui fait état de notre causerie du 28 octobre 1968.

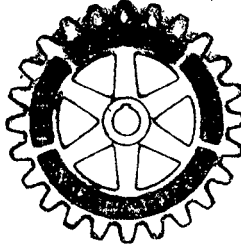
3. Un Rotarien, L. Max Pénette, Directeur d'une école privée, nous ayant prié de répéter cette causerie au profit des professeurs et étudiants des classes terminales de son établissement, nous avons de nouveau employé notre texte sur le bilinguisme au Canada le 5 novembre dernier en y faisant une part encore plus grande aux récents développements en ce domaine.

4. L'auditoire à la soirée du Rotary se chiffrait à une trentaine. Cinq professeurs et environ quatre-vingts élèves entendirent la causerie à l'Ecole Max Pénette.

TOMR ROY
FROM REGISTRY
19 1968
FILE CHARLES GUY
TO:

André Potvin
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Voir page 3,



BULLETIN

ROTARY CLUB

Port-au-Prince — Haïti

No. 203

LUNDI 4 NOVEMBRE 1968

TABLEAU D'ORGANISATION DU ROTARY CLUB DE PORT-AU-PRINCE

Direct. Action Int.
Georges Duplessy

Direct. Action Prof.
Fortuné Bogat

INFORMATION ROTARIENNE

Jean Liautaud (Ch)
Raymond Etienne

CHEF DE PROTOCOLE

Robert Tippenhauer

RELATIONS ENTRE EMPLOYES ET EMPLOYEURS

Marcel Villard (Ch)

CRITERE DES 4 QUESTIONS

Roger Cajuste (Ch)
Shannon Yarborough

INFORMATIONS PROF.

Constantin M. Paul (Ch)
Thony Drouin

RELATIONS PROF. ET COMMERCIALES

Nick Martino (Ch)

ETUDES DE PROJETS DE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE

Berthony Vieux (Ch)
Jean Liautaud

ETUDES DE PROJETS GENERAUX ET REGIONAUX

Jean Liautaud
G. Duplessy
Max Chauvet (Ch)

ASSIDUITE : G. Héraux (Ch)

S. Yarborough

CLASSIFICATION

Elias Cassis
Anthony Drouin (Ch)
Lucien Cantave

BULLETIN

Jan Woel (Ch)
Max Chauvet
Guy de la Malène
Constantin M. Paul

CAMARADERIE

Berthony Madhère (Ch)
Georges Héraux

ADMISSION

John Legis (Ch)
Constantin M. Paul

PROGRAMME

Berthony Vieux (Ch)
Georges Deslandes

RELATIONS PUBLIQUES

Ernst Avin (Ch) R. Desormaux

Séance du Lundi 28 Octobre 1968

Belle séance marquée par la présence d'un nombre élevé de membres et celle de nombreux Visiteurs, et qui devait clôre la brillante communication de notre membre d'honneur, André Potvin.

En effet, après la prière d'usage dite par Kiki Brandt, le Secrétaire accusa 24 présents, et 2 absents; 2 membres en voyage, un membre d'honneur et un Rotarien visiteur, Juan Jones Leal. Celui-ci appelé à se présenter dit qu'il était Président du Rotary Club de Tampico, Mexico. Au cours d'une croisière dans les Antilles, il s'étonna que certains pays ne fussent pas compris dans les escales et il demanda et obtint avec six autres couples qu'il puisse visiter les Grandes Antilles. C'est ainsi qu'il avait le plaisir d'être en Haiti ce dont il se réjouissait énormément.

Les membres furent ensuite priés de présenter leurs invités. Vic Boulos présenta Jacques Khawly, Harry présenta le Dr. Shaer Administrateur du Service Chrétien d'Haiti ainsi que son remplaçant M. Elias Tamary et Frédéric Denisé, Exportateur d'Huiles Essentielles.

Le Chef du protocole remercia Boggy au nom des Rotariens qu'il avait accueillis le dimanche et qui devaient garder le souvenir impérissable de son accueil. Une large acclamation salua ces paroles de Bobby. Le Président souligna la délicate attention que notre membre d'honneur, le Dr. Victor Laroche a eu d'envoyer à chaque membre un exemplaire d'un rapport préparé sur les activités de la Croix Rouge. Il annonça en même temps que les Dames du Innerweel ont préparé un rapport qui sera soumis aux Comités de Camaraderie, de fête et de financement.

Puis vint le tour du Conférencier du jour notre ami André Potvin qui présenta de façon vivante le problème du bilinguisme au Canada. Communication dense, sobre, et combien balancée et d'autant plus intéressante que nous aussi nous confrontons un problème de bilinguisme en Haiti.

Avant le gong final le sort devait désigner Bébé Dadlani comme gagnant de la bouteille de Whisky et le Président termina la séance par un court message émaillé de pensées offertes à la méditation de tous.

B. V.

Rapport de la journée de Camaraderie

Comme prévu le dimanche 27 Octobre en cours, il y eu une belle journée de Camaraderie du Rotary Club de Port-au-Prince au beach de l'ami Boggy.

Les membres suivants avec leur famille étaient présents:

004070

Elias Cássis, Max Chauvet, Raymond Etienne, Jean Liautaud, C. Martin M. Paul, Nick Martino, Robert Tippenhauer, Jan Woel, le Président Harry Tippenhauer, et naturellement l'amphitryon Fortuné Bogat.

Chacun avait apporté au delà de ce qui leur était nécessaire, c'est ainsi que le whisky et beaucoup d'autres boissons ont été dégusté par les membres du Rotary, ainsi que par de nombreux autres invités tels par exemple Mr. et Mme Murphy de l'Ambassade Américaine Mme Dobson et ses enfants, des Dames Haïtiennes et étrangères qui ont répondu aimablement aux invitations des membres.

La gaieté et la franche Camaraderie des trente cinq personnes présentes non compris les jeunes et les enfants ont régné pendant toute la journée de 10 hrs. du matin à 4 heures de l'après-midi.

Et quand Boggy a disparu à la nage pendant plus d'une heure, Max Chauvet s'en est inquiété pensant que Boggy avait été trop loin à la pêche d'une sirène.

Mais Boggy revint sain et sauf. Tandis que Mme J. Liautaud gagnait ses partenaires au Besigue, les bons mots et les blagues faisaient éclater de rire les autres groupes.

Belle journée de détente, de joie, de soleil, de bain de mer et de franche camaraderie rotarienne.

A recommencer bientôt.

MESSAGE DU PRESIDENT

Jean-Jacques Rousseau écrivait :

«Le premier devoir d'un homme est de ne pas faire de mal aux autres, le second de leur faire du bien».

Le Rotarien dont la devise est de «SERVIR» est à cette deuxième phase. Il a déjà dépassé la première. Il plane au-dessus de certains travers de son milieu et n'est plus du nombre de ceux qui font du mal aux autres.

Il aide ses semblables, il travaille à l'évolution de sa communauté. Il est sincère avec ses frères rotariens afin qu'en joignant leurs efforts dans une vraie camaraderie, une véritable action d'ensemble, ils puissent mieux Servir.

Soyons tous, Frères Rotariens, solidaires et sincères afin que notre Club soit plus homogène et son action communautaire plus efficace.

C'est en souhaitant ce succès à notre Club et en partant à chacun en particulier que je clos cette séance, en souhaitant à tous une excellente semaine rotarienne.

Nouvelles du Rotary Club de Port-au-Prince :

Lundi dernier notre membre d'honneur André POTVIN a prononcé une magistrale conférence sur le «bilinguisme» ou le problème des deux langues au Canada.

La conférence a été très instructive et qu'on ne s'y meprenne pas très documentée, avec assaut de chiffres, de proportions etc... ce que nous avons admiré aussi c'est l'apparente bonhomie du conférencier, son sens particulier de l'humour qui a su malgré le côté aride des chiffres retenir pendant une demi-heure l'attention de l'Auditoire. Messieurs cette conférence a été d'abord faite en anglais et je dois avouer qu'il n'y avait pas beaucoup d'auditeurs, je la refais devant vous ce soir en français certains que les auditeurs seront nombreux car vous êtes soumis à une certaine règle d'assiduité qui vous oblige à être présent. Après une telle introduction l'Auditoire ne peut être que conquis. Compliments, mon Cher Potvin, nous du Bulletin, nous espérons que cette conférence en suscita d'autres. La formule est très bonne. Elle est surtout à retenir.

Les jeux Olympiques sont finis maintenant, Ernst a dû recueillir une pleine moisson d'expériences. Il s'en est bien rincé les yeux au spectacle des performances de ces athlètes. Nous l'attendons ici pour une bonne et du conférence n'est ce pas Berthony le Long.

Les préliminaires pour le grand bal du Rotary Club fixé définitivement au 7 Décembre 1968 sont en train. La semaine prochaine pour de plus amples détails on peut simplement affirmer que l'entrée est fixée à trois Dollars, que des plats garnis seront vendus à \$ 2.00 que les carnets de tickets de raffle sont aussi à \$ 2.00, qu'il y aura trois grands prix et des prix de consolation, des door prizes. Un ban pour ces cinq Dames qui ont fait du très bon travail. Au travail, Messieurs pour que cette fête soit le succès de la Saison.

Nouvelles du Rotary Club International :

La prochaine Convention du Rotary International se tiendra à Honolulu, aux Iles Hawaï du 25 au 29 Mai 1969. Le Secrétariat du Rotary Club de Port-au-Prince a reçu quelques formes «OFFICIAL REQUEST FOR HOUSING».

Ces formes doivent être utilisées par tout Rotarien voulant assister à cette prochaine Convention.

Les Réservations seront faites dans les Hôtels à Honolulu sur la base

de «First Come — First Served» basis. Seules seront acceptées les requêtes faites sur les formes officielles. Il n'a pas été prévu le choix de tel ou tel Hôtel en particulier mais les différentes catégories sont indiquées ainsi que les divers prix. Le Rotary Housing Bureau pourra faire pour vous les réservations nécessaires pour le temps que vous voudrez passer à Honolulu pourvu que cette réservation comprenne le temps de la Convention. Les Agences de voyage peuvent faire des réservations pour vous dans toutes les autres villes mais pour la durée de la Convention à Honolulu vous devrez servir de cette forme.

Toutes ces formes seront datées par ordre de réception et le Housing Bureau prendra pour vous les meilleures dispositions pour vous au moment où votre forme est reçue.

Si votre réservation est faite trop tard votre forme vous sera retournée.

Le choix est grand mais pour votre information nous vous donnons les prix les plus élevés et les plus bas. Si au moment de la réception de votre requête il n'y a plus de chambres dans la catégorie demandée on vous réservera une chambre à un prix plus bas excepté si vous spécifiez dans votre requête que vous ne voulez pas d'autre catégorie. En ce cas votre requête que vous ne voulez pas d'autre catégorie. En ce cas

DEPOTS : Un dépôt de \$ 50.00 par chambre ou un dépôt égal au montant de l'appartement est exigé si vous voulez la confirmation de l'Hôtel et ce dépôt devra être expédié directement à l'Hôtel 14 jours après réception de l'acceptation de la réservation de l'Hôtel. N'envoyez pas votre dépôt au «Rotary International Convention Office».

VOUS N'AUREZ AUCUNE CONFIRMATION DEFINITIVE SANS LE VERSEMENT DE CETTE VALEUR.

CONFIRMATIONS : Quand tout aura réglé par la Commission de la Convention du Rotary International deux copies de la forme vous seront retournées par l'Hôtel. Une copie devra être retournée à l'Hôtel avec votre dépôt, l'autre copie devra être conservée pour être présentée à l'Hôtel à votre arrivée à Honolulu.

Si pour une raison ou pour une autre vous êtes obligé d'annuler votre réservation écrivez ou cablez à :

Rotary Housing Bureau

P.O. Box 1921

Honolulu, Hawaï 96805

U. S. A.

Cables Address : INTEROTARY HONOLULU.

Ne cablez pas à l'Hôtel ceci afin de permettre au Rotary Housing Bureau de faire profiter un autre de cette réservation. Cependant si vous ne venez pas ou si vous oubliez de faire annuler à temps votre dépôt ne vous sera pas rendu.

(à suivre)

COMITE D'ORGANISATION DU ROTARY CLUB DE PORT-AU-PRINCE

Direct. Action Int. Public
Max Pénette

Direct. Ac. Inter.
Roger Cajuste

INTERACT-ROTARACT

Lucien Cantave
Max Pénette, B. Vieux
R. Tippenhauer (Ch)

PROJETS INTERNATIONAUX EN FAVEUR DE LA JEUNESSE

Clifford Brandt

BOURSES, PRIX ET PRETS AUX ETUDIANTS. AIDE A LA JEUNESSE

Georges Dabbas (Ch)
Max Pénette
Constantin M. Paul

FONDATION ROTARY

Max Pénette, G. Dabbas
Constantin M. Paul

FINANCEMENT ET BUDGET

Clifford Brandt (Ch)
B. Madhère
G. Heraux
R. Desormaux

ECOLE SOEUR ETIENNE

Victor Boulos (Ch)
Elias Cassis, Jan Woel

ORGANISATION DES FETES

Ernst Avin
Nick Martino
Jan Woel
Max Pénette
Georges Deslandes (Ch)
Raoul Desormeaux

DISPENSARE DE FRERES

Lucien Cantave (Ch)
Dadiani, M. Villard

PROGRAMME ET JUMELAGE DE CLUB ET DISTRICT

Elias Cassis (Ch)

INNER WHEEL

AUTRES OEUVRES

ACTION D'INTERET PUBLIC MONDIAL

Nick Martino
Guy de la Malène (Ch)

B. Madhère (Ch)
Max Pénette
Anthony Drouin
Kiki Villard Fils
Shannon Yarborough (Ch)
E. AVIN

ROTARY CL B DE PORT-AU-PRINCE

COMITE DE DIRECTION 1968 - 1969

HARRY TIPPENHAUER : Président

JEAN LIAUTAUD : Vice-Président

ELIAS CASSIS : Trésorier

JEAN WOEL — GEORGES DUPLESSY : Secrétaires

F. BOGAT — R. CAJUSTE — R. ETIENNE : Conseillers

MAX PENETTE : Conseiller, Past-Président.

M E M B R E S

AVIN, ERNST

BOGAT, FORTUNE

BOULOS, VICTOR

BRANDT, CLIFFORD

CAJUSTE, ROGER

CANTAVE LUCIEN

MADHERE, BERTHONY

CASSIS, ELIAS

MAX CHAUVET

DROUIN, ANTHONY

DE LA MALENE, GUY

DESLANDES, GEORGES

DESORMEAUX, RAOUL

DADLANI, B. B.

DUPLESSY, GEORGES

ETIENNE R. RAYMOND

HERAUX, GEORGES

LEGIS, JOHN

LIAUTAUD, JEAN

MAYARD CONSTANTIN

PENETTE, MAX

MARTINO NICHOLAS

TIPPENHAUER, HARRY

WOEL, JEAN

VIEUX, BERTHONY

FILS VILLARD, MARCEL

YARBOROUGH, SHANNON

ROBERT TIPPENHAUER

ROBERT H. TIPPENHAUER.

MEMBRES D'HONNEUR

ANDRE POTVIN

CLAUDE B. ROSS

Dr. VICTOR LAROCHE.

Réunion tous les Lundis à 7 Hres. 30 P.M.

C.C. Personnel Operations
Division,
Dept. External Affairs.



CANADA

Minister of Finance
Ministre des Finances

67-9-2	
32	—

1) TO: MISS HOBBS
FROM REGISTRY
NOV 14 1968
FILE CHARGED OUT
TO:

Ottawa 4,
November 6, 1968.

2) Mr. WOODYARD ←
His Excellency A. E. Ritchie,
Canadian Embassy,
1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D. C. 20036.

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

May I apologize for not writing sooner to thank you and members of the Embassy for your hospitality during my visit to Washington last month, at the time of the Annual Meetings of the Fund and Bank. Mrs. Benson and I are most grateful to you and your wife for your assistance and thoughtfulness during our stay.

I also wish to thank you on behalf of the whole Canadian delegation for the assistance the members of your staff extended to us. I know how many calls there are upon the Embassy's time by visiting delegations and the added burden of work they place on your staff. I suspect that the Annual Meetings of the Fund and Bank are particularly onerous, so I want you to know that the Embassy's efforts were very much appreciated.

I understand that particular thanks are due to the following members of your staff:

1. Mr. Jacques Helie, who brought messages, documents and supplies to and from the Delegation office in the Sheraton Park Hotel on a regular and willing basis.

*Please put
copies for
personnel file
concerned. As
orig. was
addressed to
Mr. Ritchie,
there
appears
no need
for us to
acknowledge
it*

*Agreed
W*

../2

004074

- 2 -

2. Mrs. Marguerite Yorskey and Mrs. Alice Watson, who handled a great number of long distance calls for us.
3. Mr. Percy Waters, who made sure that all our administrative needs were quickly and efficiently met.
4. Most particularly, Mr. Keith Henry, your administrative officer, who must be invaluable to you.

I am sure you will agree that it is appropriate for me to send a copy of this letter to Personnel Operations Division of the Department of External Affairs.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
HON. E. J. BENSON

E. J. Benson,
Minister of Finance.

Diary/Circ/File

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
À
Mr. M. Henrie
Departmental Adviser on Bilingualism

FROM
De
G. J. Bourdeau
Training and Development Section

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet
Mr. de Chantal's Speech

SECURITY
Sécurité
UNCLASSIFIED

DATE
October 28, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-6-21
MISSION	24

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

On Friday, October 25, I received a call from Mr. R. de Chantal in Montreal inquiring about the text of his presentation to the Seminar in August. There appeared to be some question as to whether or not you had received the original text which had been sent by registered mail. He mentioned that he had forwarded a second copy which obviously was not as polished as the original but that in view of our urgency in having a copy of his presentation he felt that this would be better than nothing. Having received no communication from us, he wondered whether or not we had received the second copy.

2. He also mentioned that Mrs. Dufour, secretary to Mr. Côté, was very interested in obtaining a copy of this speech. As you probably know, Mr. Côté replaced Mr. R. Elie in the Privy Council Office.

3. I trust that you will be able to follow through on this matter.

G.J. BOURDEAU

Personnel Planning and Development Division

P.S. Mr. R. de Chantal's phone number in Montreal is Area 514 No. 343-6264.

CSSEAE/A.S. Simard/amh

→ MR. Tovell to See
+ file

le 28 octobre 1968.

57-6-2

MEMORANDUM A MONSIEUR JOHN STARNES
(par Monsieur Yalden)

Discours sur "Organization and Administration
of the Department of External Affairs"

--
Ci-joint vous trouverez le projet de discours préparé par Steve Abrahams. A votre demande, M. Tovell a fait certains commentaires et j'ai apporté les changements suggérés. Nous avons en particulier jugé bon de refaire les pages 4, 7, 8, 9 et 15 et d'apporter certaines autres modifications.

Le Sous-Secrétaire pense donner ce discours le 7 mai prochain dans le cadre des cours de formation dispensés par la Commission de la Fonction publique à des agents seniors du gouvernement. M. Cadieux croit que, malgré la nature technique et aride du sujet abordé dans ce discours, il existe peu d'auditoires aussi propices pour apprécier et comprendre les réformes entreprises par notre Ministère en matière d'organisation et d'administration.

H.S.
A.S.

MESSAGE

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EXTERNL OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
OCT25/68	36-92 58-6-2	CONF
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TO/A

PRNCE

NO	PRECEDENCE
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INFO

REF YOURTEL 180 OCT 18-68

SUB/SUJ LECTURE ON BILINGUALISM IN CDA

YOURTEXT IS ON WHOLE VERY SATISFACTORY AND SHOULD GIVE MEMBERS OF ROTARY CLUB GOOD IDEA OF WHAT BILINGUALISM MEANS IN CDA. IF YOU HAVE NO RPT NO OBJECTION WE WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST FOLLOWING CHANGES AND ADDITIONS.

PAGE 2 PARA 2: WORD QUOTE FRENCH UNQUOTE IN SECOND PHRASE SHOULD BE CHANGED TO QUOTE FRANCOPHONES UNQUOTE OR QUOTE FRENCH CANADIANS UNQUOTE.

AT END OF ABOVE PHRASE YOU SHOULD ADD: QUOTE ALTHOUGH THEY REPRESENT A MINORITY MUCH MORE IMPORTANT THAN IS GENERALLY BELIEVED, ABOUT ONE MILLION UNQUOTE.

PAGE 4 PARA 1: PENULTIMATE PHRASE: ITALIANS CONTINUE TO SPEAK ITALIA; IT IS PROBABLY BECAUSE THEIR EMIGRATION TO CDA IS FAIRLY RECENT.

PAGE 4 PARA 4, PHRASE 3 CHANGE CDA ILLUSTRATES..BY CDA IS NOT RPT NOT YET OFFICIALLY BILINGUAL BUT SHOULD SOON BE WITH BILL RECENTLY INTRODUCED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAGE 6 PARA 2: SINCE CONFEDERATION IN 1867 WE HAVE HAD TWO FRENCH CDN PRIME MINISTERS....AND A THIRD HAS RECENTLY BEEN ELECTED.

PAGE 7 PARA 1 LINE 1: THE SITUATION HAS CHANGED CONSIDERABLY SINCE 1963.

PAGE 8 SUB PARA 3:DROP ADDITION AS MORE THAN TWO PROVINCES SHOULD BECOME OFFICIALLY BILINGUAL. NEW BRUNSWICK ALREADY IS AND ONTARIO

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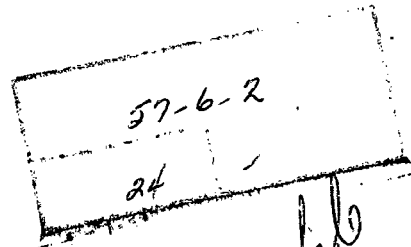
IS TAKING BIG STEPS TOWARDS IT. PAGE 8 PENULTIMATE PARA PHRASE 2:
MODIFICATIONS WILL BE NUMEROUS FOLLOWING CONSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS
BETWEEN OTTAWA AND TEN PROVINCES WHICH STARTED IN FEB OF THIS YEAR.

2. YOU MAY ALSO WISH TO DRAW ON MR SHARP'S SPEECH OF AUG 26, 1968
ENTITLED QUOTE THE LANGUAGES OF CDN DIPLOMACY UNQUOTE AND MR. TRUDEAU'S
SPEECH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS WHEN HE INTRODUCED BILL ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.
IN FACT, IF IT IS NOT/NOT TOO LATE, SUBSTANTIAL PART OF YOUR TEXT SHOULD
BE DEALING WITH THESE TWO SPEECHES AND PROGRESS ACCOMPLISHED IN LAST
FEW YEARS.

OTT169



ACTION COPY



FR
Mr. Heuril
President -
PB.

FM DOMCAN PRNCE OCT16/68

TO EXTERNAL OTTAWA 13J PRIORITY

REF OURLET 318 OCT12/68

LECTURE ON BILINGUALISM IN CANADA

DATE OF LECTURE TO BE DELIVERED AT ROTARY CLUB HAS BEEN MOVED
FORWARD TO OCT 28. PLEASE TAKE CHANGE INTO ACCOUNT IF YOU HAVE
ANY COMMENTS TO OFFER AS WE REQUESTED. REFLET FORWARDED AIR
ENVELOPE NO 7 OCT 18/68.

POTVIN

24.10.22(us)

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FM BONN OCT 11/63 RESTR

TO TT VIENN 1226 PRIORITY DE PARIS

INFO EXTER

REF EXTER TELS 1139 OCT 10

TALK IN MUNICH OCT 23

WE SEE NO/NO OBJECTION TO YOUR ACCEPTING INVITATION TO SPEAK TO
AUGSBURGER CLUB. WE DOUBT THERE IS ANY NEED TO INFORM GERMAN FO.

MESSAGE

file

FM/DE EXT OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
OCT 10 1968	57-6-2 "P" 22	RESTRICTED

TO/A *BONN* VIENNA

NO	PRECEDENCE
S-1139	PRIORITY

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REF YOURLET 945 OCT 1
SUB/SUJ TALK IN MUNICH OCT 23

PROVIDED BONN SEES NO OBJECTION, WE ARE AGREEABLE TO YOUR ACCEPTING INVITATION TO SPEAK TO AUGSBURGER CLUB. ANY TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION COSTS FOR WHICH YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO PAY CAN BE REGARDED AS LEGITIMATE DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES.

2. WE LEAVE IT TO YOU AND BONN TO DECIDE WHETHER TO INFORM ~~THE~~ AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICES OF ~~THE~~ INVITATION.

3. WE AGREE THAT ^{YOU SHD AVOID} ~~THERE~~ IS A RISK OF YOUR BEING DRAWN INTO A SERIES OF FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS OF THIS KIND. ~~THIS SEEMS TO US UNDESIRABLE.~~ YOUR VISIT MAY GIVE YOU APPROPRIATE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE POINT THAT YOU COULD NOT EASILY ^{ACCEPT} ~~REPEAT~~ ~~SIMILAR UNDERTAKINGS AGAIN.~~ ~~SUCH A VISIT.~~

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SIG..... W. M. JARVIS/sk.....	EUROPEAN	2-4798	SIG..... J. G. H. HALSTEAD.....

57-6-2

Mr. ~~Jeffery~~ (Personal Ops)

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Mr. ~~Jeffery~~ file
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Re: ~~Jeffery~~

I have made one or two drafting changes which
you may or may not want to pass to Potvin. The
only ones which I think should be passed to him
are on pages 7 and 8.

More generally, I think the draft suffers from being
out of date (perhaps he has been away too long?). In
particular it does not ^① give any real description of the
federal government's programme or ^② indicate what various
provinces are trying to do. Re ^① he should make use
of SSEA's speech at the bilingualism seminar (statement &
speeches 68/13, Sept 26/68, which he apparently received); re ^②
I think he will have received the conclusions adopted by the
February Constitutional Conference (perhaps you could check this) which
I believe included a consensus on languages, and he should
also give greater attention to efforts of provinces like New
Brunswick (now officially bilingual) and Ontario (which is making
big advances) not to mention places like Newfoundland which,
although they don't have many French-speakers, have also declared
themselves officially bilingual.

In short, pages 7 & 8 in particular need to be brought
up to date & beefed up. Otherwise it is more a less satisfactory
as far as I am concerned.

A. J. P. Jones

004083

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO: *M. P. G. L.*
FROM REGISTRY
OCT 23 1968
FILE CHARGED OUT
SECURITY: SANS COTE
Sécurité

TO
À Le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat aux
Affaires extérieures - Ottawa .

FROM
De L'Ambassade du Canada
Port-au-Prince - Haiti.

REFERENCE
Référence Manuel de Procédures Article 6.1.7.2

SUBJECT
Sujet Causerie au Club Rotary de Port-au-Prince
le 11 novembre prochain.

DATE le 10 octobre 1968

NUMBER
Numéro 318

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	56-4-2
MISSION	37 56

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Dans le but de tirer un meilleur parti du texte que nous avons préparé sur "le bilinguisme au Canada" à l'intention de professeurs d'anglais réunis en séminaire à l'Institut Haitiano-Américain (voir notre lettre no 269 du 14 août 1968), nous avons cru utile d'en faire une version française que nous nous proposons d'employer à la réunion hebdomadaire du Club Rotary de Port-au-Prince le 11 novembre prochain.

2. A moins que vous nous fassiez part de vos suggestions ou de vos observations avant la date mentionnée ci-dessus, le texte dont nous vous joignons une copie sera lu sans changement de substance en cette occasion. Le public habituel des réunions du deuxième lundi de chaque mois se compose d'environ 25 Rotariens accompagnés de leurs épouses (15 environ). Aucune publicité n'entoure les réunions du Rotary ou les communications qui y sont faites sauf pour ce qui est du "Bulletin" dont la distribution est limitée aux membres du Club.

André Potvin

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

COUP D'OEIL SUR LE BILINGUISME AU CANADA

Chers amis Rotariens,

Les notes qui suivent sur le bilinguisme au Canada ont d'abord été préparées en anglais à l'intention d'un certain groupe de professeurs d'anglais. Je vous avouerai sans ambages et en toute confiance qu'il n'y eut pas foule ce soir-là et que l'idée me vint de reprendre ce texte devant un autre auditoire. Mon choix tomba sur vous sachant que les membres du Club Rotary ne pourraient pas se dérober à cause des règles strictes qui commandent l'assiduité aux réunions du lundi.

Le sujet est vaste, complexe et délicat. Je n'ai aucune compétence spéciale en la matière. Vous n'aurez donc pas le plaisir intellectuel de m'entendre brosser de vastes fresques aux couleurs vives, ni faire des comparaisons savantes entre les différentes formes de bilinguisme pratiquées dans notre hémisphère depuis les haute plateaux andins où l'espagnol et le quetchua sont parlés jusqu'aux provinces canadiennes où le Français et l'Anglais coexistent pacifiquement en passant par Haiti où le Français et le créole se partagent les coeurs et les bouches.

Plusieurs raisons m'ont néanmoins poussé à vous parler du bilinguisme au Canada. D'abord c'est une question fort mal connue même au Canada. Deuxièmement, comme vous êtes vous-mêmes des bilingues vous n'êtes ni étrangers ni indifférents aux problèmes qu'une telle situation comporte. Enfin, l'importance de cette question est évidente si l'on se rend compte que l'existence même du Canada est en jeu et peut dépendre des solutions qui seront apportées au problème de la présence de Français et d'Anglais en territoire canadien par suite de la conquête de la Nouvelle-France par les Britanniques en 1759. Pour compenser mon manque de connaissances académiques je me suis appuyé sur une documentation aussi abondante qu'officielle dont nous disposons à l'Ambassade sur ce sujet. Je me crois également autorisé à parler d'un tel sujet du fait qu'étant Canadien j'ai vivement éprouvé la joie et la douleur d'être bilingue. Il n'y a pas lieu de faire de longues palabres sur les satisfactions de tous ordres qu'apporte le bilinguisme à celui qui le pratique: fréquentations des grands auteurs français, anglais et américains, facilité

- 2 -

à voyages à travers un monde partagé grosso modo en zones d'influence linguistique anglaise et française, agrément du commerce intime avec des personnes qui sans être Françaises ni Anglaises, ont subi l'influence de l'une ou l'autre de ces deux cultures au rayonnement universel.

La douleur d'être bilingue tient à la crainte justifiée ou non que peut éprouver une minorité d'être assimilée par la majorité. Au Canada, si les Français forment la majorité au Québec, ils sont en minorité dans l'ensemble du pays. ^(X) C'est le contraire pour les Canadiens-Anglais majoritaires dans l'ensemble du pays, mais minoritaires au Québec. Le cas de Montréal est tellement unique que je m'y arrête quelques secondes: dans la deuxième plus grande ville de langue française au monde, un grand nombre de Canadiens-Français pourtant majoritaires à 66% croient leur langue menacée de perdre la première place. L'histoire de "Montréal, Ville française English-Speaking" a été racontée par la Revue des Pères Dominicains, "Maintenant" en son numéro 78 de juin-juillet 1968. L'opinion des bons pères n'est évidemment pas partagée par tous les Canadiens-Français. M. Daniel Johnson, ex-Premier Ministre du Québec dont nous pleurons encore la mort disait par exemple au cours d'une allocution le 31 mars dernier, et je cite: "Le Canada français est plus rayonnant que jamais. Au moment de la Confédération, la population de Montréal était anglophone. La population de la ville de Québec était anglophone dans une proportion de 40%. En 1867 il y avait à peine un million de Canadiens-Français dans tout le pays. Vous savez qu'il y en a 6 millions aujourd'hui." Fin de la citation. ~~Enfin~~ La douleur du bilingue tient aussi à la qualité des langues que l'on parle. Si vous êtes d'accord avec moi que bien peu de personnes parviennent à une parfaite maîtrise de leur langue maternelle, vous admettrez que le parfait bilingue est un oiseau rare. Nous connaissons hélas trop de personnes soi-disant bilingues qui parlent et un mauvais français et un mauvais anglais. Ce qui est vrai des individus l'est encore plus des groupements humains. Je ne m'étendrai pas davantage sur un problème aussi familier pour les Haïtiens que celui que je viens d'évoquer. J'entre donc dans

(X) Au Québec
représentant
une minorité
beaucoup
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qu'en
pensée
fondamentale
à peu près
1,000,000.

- 3 -

le fil de mon sujet que j'ai divisé en deux parties: la situation présente du bilinguisme au Canada et les mesures que le Gouvernement Canadien a prises ou compte prendre pour encourager le bilinguisme au Canada.

Il est juste de préciser au départ que la situation que je vais maintenant vous décrire correspond aux années 1961-1963 pour lesquelles nous avons une documentation statistique assez abondante. Au cours des cinq dernières années, la question du bilinguisme est entrée dans une phase d'évolution accélérée par suite de divers événements universellement connus et de décisions prises par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux.

Un bref rappel: l'anglais et le français, les deux langues officielles du Canada, sont parlés respectivement par 250 millions de personnes qui ont l'anglais comme langue maternelle et par 65 millions qui ont le français comme langue maternelle; de plus, 200 millions de personnes peuvent parler ou travailler en anglais d'une façon courante alors que 150 millions de francophones s'ajoutent aux 65 millions qui sont nés en français. Comment ces deux groupes linguistiques se distribuent-ils au Canada?

Un recensement général est fait chaque dix ans au Canada. Le dernier date de 1961. Cette année-là, le Canada avait 18,238,247 habitants. En chiffres ronds mais en pourcentages exacts voici la composition de la population canadienne suivant ses diverses origines:

8,000,000	de britanniques	soit 43.8% du total
5,500,000	de français	soit 30.4% " "
1,000,000	d'allemands	soit 5.8% " "
475,000	d'ukrainiens	soit 2.6% " "
450,000	d'Italiens	soit 2.5% " "
420,000	d'hollandais	soit 2.4% " "
386,000	de scandinaves	soit 2.1% " "
320,000	de polonais	soit 1.8% " "
220,000	d'indiens et d'esquimaux	soit 1.2% " "
175,000	d'juifs	soit 1.0% " "

En général on peut dire que la plupart des non-Français et des non-Britanniques s'assimilent soit au groupe français soit au groupe anglais. Par exemple, 70% des personnes d'origine scandinave considèrent l'anglais comme leur langue maternelle. Le pouvoir d'assimilation de la langue française au Canada est bien moindre. Par exemple, 4% des Italiens passent au français alors que 22% d'entre eux passent à l'anglais. Il est curieux de noter en passant que d'après ces statistiques la majorité des Italiens continueraient de ne parler que l'italien. Pour fixer des limites raisonnables à ce laïus, je m'en tiendrai désormais au seul bilinguisme franco-anglais (Dieu nous préserve du bilinguisme franglais).

Nous basant sur le recensement de 1961, voici comment se présente en chiffres le bilinguisme au niveau individuel par opposition au bilinguisme officiel du pays:

12,284,762 personnes soit 67.4% de la population ne parlent que l'anglais;

3,489,866 personnes soit 19.1% de la population ne parlent que le français;

2,231,172 personnes soit 12.2% sont, prétendent ou croient qu'elles sont bilingues français-anglais. Notons encore que 67.4% + 19.1% soit 86.5% de la population ne parlent pas l'autre langue officielle du pays. (Le Canada illustre bien qu'un pays officiellement bilingue peut être peuplé par une majorité écrasante d'unilingues.) Par contre, nous connaissons tous des pays qui, bien qu'officiellement unilingues, ont une grande proportion d'habitants qui sont bilingues ou même polyglottes v.g. en Europe Centrale, au Moyen-Orient.

Pour bien se pénétrer de l'ampleur du problème du bilinguisme au Canada, il faut voir comment se répartit la population d'origine française à travers le pays:

Toujours en chiffres ronds mais en pourcentages exacts, nous avons

- 5. -

à Terre-Neuve	sur 450,000 habitants,	17,000 soit 3.8%	sont Français	
à l'île du Prince-Edouard	" 100,000 habitants,	17,500 soit 16.6%	" "	
en Nouvelle-Ecosse	" 700,000 habitants	88,000 soit 11.9%	" "	
au Nouveau-Brunswick	" 600,000 habitants	230,000 soit 38.8%	" "	
au Québec	5,250,000 habitants	4,250,000 soit 80.6%	" "	
en Ontario	6,250,000 habitants	650,000 soit 10.4%	" "	
au Manitoba	" 920,000 habitants	84,000 soit 9.1%	" "	
en Saskatchewan	" 925,000 habitants	60,000 soit 6.5%	" "	
en Alberta	1,300,000 habitants	80,000 soit 6.3%	" "	
en Colombie Britannique	1,600,000 habitants	67,000 soit 4.1%	" "	

D'après les statistiques, il y a plus de bilingues chez les Canadiens-Français que chez les Canadiens-Anglais, soit 31% comparé à 4%. Au Québec, 1 Canadien-Français sur 4 parle l'anglais alors qu'en Ontario 1 Canadien-Anglais sur 50 peut parler le français. Le pourcentage de bilingues chez les Canadiens-Français est évidemment plus élevé en dehors du Québec 55% que dans cette province 25%. A remarquer qu'au Nouveau-Brunswick les 230,000 Canadiens-Français qui y vivent forment 40% de la population totale alors qu'en Ontario, un nombre deux fois et demi plus grand c'est-à-dire 650,000 Canadiens-Français ne représente que 10% de l'ensemble. Ces chiffres ont une grande importance sur le plan politique, comme nous le verrons plus loin.

Au niveau gouvernemental, le bilinguisme a comme base juridique l'article 133 de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord Britannique qui se lit comme suit:

"Dans les Chambres du Parlement du Canada et de la législature du Québec, chacun pourra, dans les débats, faire usage de la langue anglaise ou de la langue française; mais les registres et les procès-verbaux des Chambres susdites devront être tenus dans ces deux langues. Dans tout procès porté devant un tribunal du Canada établi en vertu de la présente loi ou devant un tribunal du Québec, chacun pourra faire usage de l'une ou de l'autre de ces langues dans les procédures et les plaidoyers qui y seront faits ou dans les actes de procédure qui en émaneront.

- 6 -

Les lois du Parlement du Canada et de la législature du Québec devront être imprimées et publiées dans l'une et l'autre de ces langues."

L'anglais et le français sont par conséquent langues officielles et au Parlement fédéral d'Ottawa et à la législature provinciale de Québec. Durant les sessions de ces deux parlements, les députés peuvent s'exprimer en français ou en anglais, les lois doivent être publiées dans les deux langues et les rapports des débats sont également publiés dans les deux langues. Depuis le début de la Confédération en 1867, deux premiers ministres furent d'origine française: Sir Wilfrid Laurier de 1896 à 1911 et Louis St-Laurent de 1953 à 1958. En avril dernier, M. Pierre Elliott Trudeau devint le 15^e Premier Ministre du Canada depuis la Confédération et le 3^e Canadien-Français à occuper ce poste dans les derniers 101 ans.

Les publications du gouvernement fédéral et du Québec paraissent dans les deux langues. La monnaie, les timbres-poste sont imprimés en anglais et en français. Les entreprises d'Etat comme Radio-Canada, l'Office National du Film, Air Canada, emploient les deux langues. La correspondance avec les deux gouvernements d'Ottawa et de Québec se fait dans les deux langues. Dans le domaine de la diplomatie, on emploie le français ou l'anglais selon les circonstances. En Haïti, par exemple, on peut dire que l'Ambassade du Canada fonctionne surtout en français: non seulement nos notes au Département des Affaires Etrangères d'Haïti sont rédigées en français mais la plupart de nos communications avec le Ministère des Affaires extérieures du Canada le sont également.

Le temps nous manque pour examiner la situation du bilinguisme dans les domaines de la justice, de l'éducation, du commerce. Je crois que ce n'est pas déformer la vérité que de dire qu'en dehors du Québec et de l'administration fédérale la langue française n'est que peu ou guère d'usage courant. Par contraste, il n'est pas exagéré de dire qu'au Québec, français à 80%, les Canadiens-Anglais ont toujours eu la possibilité de s'épanouir pleinement, de naître, de vivre et de mourir dans leur langue.

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Nous avons parlé de la situation en 1963. (Dans l'ensemble les choses n'ont pas tellement changé dans l'intervalle,) sauf que les attitudes mentales à l'égard du problème ont radicalement évolué. Par exemple, il existe un mouvement chez les Canadiens-Français qui préconise l'unilinguisme français au Québec. Par contre jamais auparavant tant de Canadiens-Anglais se sont mis à l'étude du français.

En 1963 le Gouvernement Canadien a nommé une Commission Royale "pour faire enquête et rapport sur l'état présent du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme au Canada et recommander les mesures à prendre pour que la Confédération canadienne se développe d'après le principe de l'égalité entre les deux peuples qui l'ont fondée, compte tenu de l'apport des autres groupes ethniques à l'enrichissement culturel du Canada, ainsi que les mesures à prendre pour sauvegarder cet apport".

La mise sur pied d'une telle commission marquait le souci du gouvernement de promouvoir une politique de bilinguisme au Canada. Les autorités fédérales n'ont d'ailleurs pas attendu les résultats et les recommandations encore à venir de la Commission sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme pour mettre en branle un véritable train de réformes, notamment au sein de la fonction publique du Canada. Ainsi l'on tiendra de plus en plus compte de la connaissance des deux langues officielles pour le recrutement et l'avancement des fonctionnaires fédéraux.

Mais le bilinguisme au Canada n'est pas appelé à être confiné au territoire québécois et à l'administration fédérale. Les recommandations ~~préliminaires~~ de la Commission sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme ont été rendues publiques par le Gouvernement fédéral le 5 décembre 1967. Ce Gouvernement, nous l'avons déjà indiqué, s'est immédiatement mis à la tâche d'examiner ces recommandations en vue d'apporter des changements radicaux à la situation qui prévaut encore d'un océan à l'autre. Les principales réformes proposées par les auteurs du rapport ~~préliminaire~~ sont les suivantes:

1. que l'anglais et le français soient formellement déclarés langues officielles au Parlement du Canada, dans les cours fédérales, au sein du gouvernement fédéral et de l'administration fédérale;

- 8 -

2. que le Nouveau-Brunswick dont 40% de la population est formée de Canadiens-Français qu'on appelle communément des Acadiens et l'Ontario qui compte 650,000 Canadiens-Français parmi ses citoyens déclarent qu'ils reconnaissent le français et l'anglais comme langues officielles;

3. que toute province dont la minorité linguistique atteint ou dépasse 10% de l'ensemble de la population déclare reconnaître le français et l'anglais comme langues officielles.

*delete
details
not mine*

Ce qui transformerait également en provinces bilingues l'Île du Prince Édouard et la Nouvelle Écosse.

Je regrette de ne pouvoir traiter de ces réformes plus en détail. Des modifications y seront d'ailleurs vraisemblablement apportées au cours des négociations constitutionnelles qui doivent s'ouvrir bientôt entre Ottawa et les dix provinces. ^X Ce qu'il faut retenir c'est que certaines provinces ont déjà manifesté l'intention de donner suite à certaines des recommandations du rapport. A cet égard, l'Ontario s'est signalé par le désir pressé de son gouvernement de faire au français une part plus large que par le passé.

Ces dispositions qui animent les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux du Canada sont de bon augure pour l'avenir politique et culturel du pays.

*Chas been
long in
since February.*

O/U33EA/F.M. Tovell/amh

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSS FRANCIS
PRESS OFFICE

Article on Foreign Service Officers for
Canadian Magazine

This morning I received a long distance telephone call from Mr. Tom Alderman, who described himself as a staff writer for Canadian Magazine which, as you know, appears as a weekend supplement in some ten papers across Canada, including the Ottawa Citizen.

He told me that he wished to prepare a feature article on how the department goes about in recruiting, training and assigning Foreign Service Officers, the career nature of the service, what jobs they perform at home and abroad, and so forth. He would like to have a conversation with the Under-Secretary, myself and other senior officers in the department, and particularly requested an interview with two or three junior officers who have recently returned from a foreign assignment.

He apparently had tried to get in touch with you, but in your absence was referred to me, I think he said, by the Minister's office. He would be prepared to come to Ottawa next week and I have a tentative appointment to see him next Wednesday, at 9.00 a.m. I told him, however, that normally a project such as his is coordinated by your office and that he would be well advised to discuss the project with you in the first instance, both to test the feasibility of the approach he has in mind and also to give him any advice as to other areas which he may wish to pursue.

He will probably phone you direct before the end of this week. His Toronto telephone number is 363-7151.

I see no objection to this project. Indeed, the timing may be very good if the article can appear before the middle of November since it could assist us in giving some publicity to our annual recruiting programme. The written phase of the annual competition is scheduled for November 22. Even if the article should appear too late

Ross is supposed to be
Coordinating

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for this year's recruiting programme, I see no reason why he should not go ahead with it anyway. For my part, I would be happy to talk to him, but presumably you would first wish to clear the project as a whole with the Under-Secretary.

Personnel Operations would also wish to be consulted as to which junior officer or officers should be selected for interview.



F.M. Tovell

Please return to DCO/Personnel Operations
after signature or approval and release -

Handwritten signature

57-6-2

24 -

OTTAWA, October 7, 1968

George
Dear Mr. Ignatieff,

Mr. Cadieux referred your letter of September 19
to me for reply and I am happy to say that from the
Department's point of view there is no objection to the
speech you propose to give to St. Vladimir's Orthodox
Theological Seminary.

Yours sincerely,

(SGD.) H. B. ROBINSON

H. B. Robinson,
Deputy Under-Secretary of
State for External Affairs

Mr. G. Ignatieff,
Permanent Representative and
Ambassador of Canada to the
United Nations,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

7.10.29(05)



PERMANENT MISSION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
MISSION PERMANENTE DU CANADA AUPRÈS DES NATIONS UNIES

866 United Nations Plaza,
Suite 250,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

September 19, 1968.

Personnel (ops)
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Oct 4

Dear Marcel,

I have been asked by the St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theological Seminary to address their 30th Anniversary on October 17 at the New York Hilton Hotel. This seminary is the graduate school of Theology which supplies Orthodox Priests for both Canada and the United States. Moreover, there are now 120 Priests doing post-graduate work from various countries including Canada, the United States, Japan, Finland, Lebanon, etc.

For the purpose of this address I propose to use the text which I attach. I should be grateful if you could find time to take a glance at it and see if there is anything in it which might be regarded as objectionable.

I am sending a copy of this letter and of the text to the Minister's office for the attention of Mr. McGill.

Yours sincerely,

George
George Ignatieff.

Mr. Marcel Cadieux,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

24.9.41/051

"BEARINGS"

I AM GREATLY HONOURED TO HAVE BEEN ASKED TO SPEAK TO THIS GATHERING OF FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH AT THE JUBILEE BANQUET IN HONOUR OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ORTHODOX THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF ST. VLADIMIR. AS ONE BAPTIZED INTO THE ORTHODOX FAITH VERY SOON AFTER BIRTH, I FEEL THAT I SHARE WITH THOSE PRESENT A GREAT TRADITION, OF WHICH THE SEMINARY FOR WHICH WE ARE GATHERED TO HONOUR IS BOTH A GUARDIAN AND GUARANTOR OF CONTINUITY IN THE PREACHING OF THAT FAITH, THROUGH THE TRAINING OF DEDICATED YOUNG MEN TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

AT MY BAPTISM, MY GRANDMOTHER PUT A CROSS AROUND MY NECK ON WHICH THE WORDS WERE WRITTEN: "WITH THIS YOU WILL OVERCOME." I HAVE HAD AMPLE OPPORTUNITY SINCE THAT SIGNIFICANT OCCASION IN MY LIFE, NEARLY 55 YEARS AGO, TO REALIZE THROUGH MY OWN EXPERIENCE THE TRUTH OF ST. PAUL'S SAYING: "WE WALK BY FAITH, NOT BY SIGHT," - A THOUGHT CAPTURED IN THE CURRENTLY POPULAR HYMN ASSOCIATED WITH THE LATE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING: "WE SHALL OVERCOME." IT WAS TOLSTOY WHO SAID: "FAITH IS THE FORCE OF LIFE." IN THIS

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LIFE OF CONFUSION AND CLAMOUR WHICH WE LEAD, THERE IS A RISK THAT THE TRUTH OF THIS GREAT SAYING SHOULD BECOME SUBMERGED BY CONFLICTING PRESSURES WHICH MAKE US FEEL THE EXPERIENCE OF HAVING LOST OUR WAY. IT IS BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT MANY OF YOU ^{MAY} HAVE SHARED THIS SAME EXPERIENCE - EXILES AS WE ARE - OR SONS OF EXILES - THAT I HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE "BEARINGS" THE THEME OF MY REMARKS. THE WORD, IF YOU CONSULT A DICTIONARY, HAS TWO MEANINGS, BOTH OF WHICH SEEM APPLICABLE TO WHAT I HAVE TO SAY. FIRST, BEARINGS MEAN A "FRICTION BEARING PART OF THE MACHINE", AND SECOND, A "DIRECTION OR RELATIVE POSITION."

AT THE UNITED NATIONS, WHERE I AM CANADIAN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE, WE REALIZE DAILY IN OUR WORK THAT THE WORLD ORGANIZATION SERVES AS A "FRICTION BEARING PART" OF THE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY OF COOPERATION. THE WORLD'S PROBLEMS CROWD IN UPON OUR AGENDA AS THE NATIONS GRADUALLY AND PAINFULLY LEARN THE NECESSITY OF COOPERATION IN THIS INTER-DEPENDENT WORLD. THERE ARE NEARLY 100 ITEMS ON THE LIST WHICH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS UNDER CURRENT CONSIDERATION.

WE ALSO REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING A "SENSE OF DIRECTION" - IN RESPECT OF WORLD EVENTS IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH WHAT IS REALLY IMPORTANT IN LIFE - TO BE ABLE TO

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DETERMINE PRIORITIES. OTHERWISE, WE ARE IN DANGER OF NOT "SEEING THE WOODS FOR THE TREES", AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF "TREES" AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

WHAT ARE THE GREAT ISSUES BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS? I BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE THREE: FIRST, THE FEAR OF WAR; SECOND, THE FEAR THAT MANKIND WILL BE DIVIDED BY RACIAL STRIFE; AND THIRD, THE FEAR OF THE DIVISION OF MANKIND BETWEEN THE UNDER-DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPED NATIONS.

THE FEAR OF WAR IS NEVER FAR DISTANT FROM THOSE OF US WHO SERVE AT THE UNITED NATIONS. IN THE TWO YEARS THAT I HAVE BEEN THERE, WE HAD HAD THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS, THE CYPRUS CRISIS AND NOW, MORE RECENTLY, THE CZECHOSLOVAKIA CRISIS. NEVER FAR FROM THE THOUGHTS OF THOSE AT THE UNITED NATIONS, ALSO, IS THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE IN VIETNAM. THE COST OF THIS FEAR IS MEASURED NOT ONLY IN UNREST, IN RISKS THAT WAR WILL BREAK OUT, OR IN THE CONCERN OF GOVERNMENTS AND THE SUFFERING OF PEOPLES; IT IS ALSO MEASURED IN THE SPIRALLING COSTS OF MILITARY ARMS.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE IN THE WORLD TODAY IS HOW TO REDUCE THE RISK OF WAR AND ITS COSTS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND. THE FEAR OF WAR IN THE NUCLEAR AGE, AS WE ALL KNOW, ACTS

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AS A RESTRAINT ON THOSE POWERS WHICH POSSESS NUCLEAR WEAPONS BUT WHICH FEAR THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR USE. BUT THESE POWERS ARE ALSO CAUGHT IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FEAR THAT THE OTHER SIDE MAY GAIN A BREAKTHROUGH, AND THEY RESPOND WITH THE CONTINUING ARMS RACE. FOR THIS REASON, THE CONTROL OF MILITARY ARMS MUST STAND HIGH IN THE AGENDA OF MANKIND, FOR THE ARMS RACE IS BOTH THE PRODUCT AND THE CAUSE OF INCREASING WORLD TENSIONS.

IT ALSO BEARS ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF ALL NATIONS CONCERNED. THERE IS NO WAY TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE POVERTY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLES OF EASTERN EUROPE, ANY MORE THAN WITH THE WEALTHY PEOPLES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT - OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA - STILL LESS TO ALLEVIATE THE MISERY AND MENACE OF THE EVEN POORER AND HUNGRIER PEOPLES OF CHINA, ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA, UNLESS THE MILLIONS - EVEN BILLIONS - NOW BEING SPENT ON THE ARMS RACE CAN BE DIVERTED FROM THE MILITARY BUDGETS.

THERE IS NO WAY OF DEALING WITH THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF HUNGER, IGNORANCE AND DISEASE IN THE WORLD AND OF ENSURING A MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING AMONG THE POOR ALL OVER THE WORLD, UNLESS WAYS ARE FOUND TO REVERSE THE PROCESS OF SPIRALLING COSTS OF MAKING WEAPONS, THROUGH THE AGREED CONTROL OF THE ARMS RACE LEADING TO DISARMAMENT. AT THE UNITED NA1004098

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WITH ITS 125 MEMBERS DRAWN FROM ALL PARTS OF THIS GLOBE, ONE CANNOT BUT BECOME AWARE OF THE GRAVE FACT THAT BEYOND THE BORDERS OF NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, CONDITIONS OF HUMAN DEPRADATION AND MISERY EXIST WHICH CRY OUT FOR CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL, HUMANITARIAN ^{EFFORT} ~~DANGERS~~

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES THEN OF DISARMAMENT, YOU MAY ASK, IN A WORLD SO FULL OF DANGERS? IT IS CERTAINLY TRUE THAT IN THE PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE NATIONS HAVE BEEN PREOCCUPIED WITH SECURITY AND POWER. THIS HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY SO ON THE PART OF THE GREAT POWERS. BUT WITH WHAT RESULTS - WHAT BENEFIT HAS IT BROUGHT THEM?

THE REMARKABLE LESSON TO BE DRAWN FROM THE PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY IS SURELY THAT THE USE OF FORCE BY THE NUCLEAR POWERS HAS BEEN LIMITED BY FEAR OF LETTING LOOSE A NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST. WITH THE SUPER POWERS ON BOTH SIDES POSSESSED OF THE CAPACITY FOR DEVASTATING THE OTHER (AND IN TURN OF BEING DEVASTATED), A NUCLEAR STAND-OFF HAS OBTAINED WHICH HAS MADE THE USE OF DIPLOMACY - INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS - A NECESSITY, AS WAS SEEN IN THE RECURRING CRISES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IN THE CONGO, CYPRUS, AND THE OTHER SO-CALLED LIMITED CONFLICTS WHICH HAVE BROKEN OUT. NONETHELESS, THE ARMS RACE HAS GONE ON; BUT IT HAS PROVIDED ONLY AN EVEN GREATER SENSE OF INSECURITY, A FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF POLICY THROUGH THE USE OF MILITARY POWER, AND NO GAIN OF INFLUENCE ... 6

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FOR THE GREAT POWERS.

I WOULD SUGGEST THAT WHILE THE PAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY HAS BEEN PREOCCUPIED WITH SECURITY AND POWER, AS A RESULT OF THIS SOBERING EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF MILITARY POWER AND THE PAUCITY OF ADVANTAGE IT BRINGS, THE NEXT QUARTER OF A CENTURY MAY BRING INCREASING ATTENTION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PREOCCUPATIONS AND INFLUENCE. I SUSPECT THAT THE GREAT POWERS MAY HAVE LEARNED THAT THE SOARING EXPENDITURES ON NUCLEAR ARMS AND MISSILES PROVIDE NO INCREASED SECURITY AND, ON THE CONTRARY, PROVIDE INTERNAL STRAINS THROUGH THE LACK OF SATISFACTIONS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC IN TERMS OF ESSENTIALS SUCH AS HOUSING, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL AND WELFARE BENEFITS.

MOREOVER, THE USE OF MILITARY POWER - OF VIOLENCE - BRINGS FEW IF ANY REWARDS OR REMEDIES. NOBODY HAS FOUND ANY REMEDY THROUGH VIOLENCE IN VIETNAM; NEITHER HAS VIOLENCE PRODUCED A REMEDY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. VIOLENCE AND COUNTER-VIOLENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAS LEFT BOTH SIDES IN A STATE OF PROFOUND INSECURITY.

AS WE SURVEY THE WORLD, WE SEE THAT THE GRAVEST MENACE TO PEACE, EITHER IN EAST OR WEST, ORIGINATES FROM THE INSIDE RATHER THAN FROM THE OUTSIDE, ARISING FROM SOCIAL AND ... 8

POLITICAL UNREST AND THE URGE FOR CHANGE. THE PRESENT UNREST CUTS ACROSS THE OLD BATTLE-LINES OF THE COLD WAR. IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES THE PEOPLE ARE ASKING WHAT IS WRONG WITH COMMUNISM, AND THEY WANT TO REFORM IT. THERE IS A RESORT TO VIOLENCE TO ACHIEVE INTERNAL POLITICAL OR SOCIAL OBJECTIVES.

IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, PEOPLE ARE ASKING WHAT IS WRONG WITH CAPITALISM; THIS IS ESPECIALLY SO AMONG THE YOUTH, AS WE HAVE SEEN IN FRANCE LAST SUMMER. THERE IS A NEW MOOD ABROAD WHICH MAY BE USHERING IN A NEW HISTORIC PERIOD IN MANKIND. PEOPLE ARE THINKING NOT ONLY OF THE TERRITORIAL CONFUSIONS AND FRUSTRATIONS INHERITED FROM THE LAST WAR; PEOPLE ARE THINKING MORE ABOUT THE HUMAN STATE AND HOW TO ENABLE MEN AND WOMEN TO LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE IN A WORLD KNIT CLOSER EVERY DAY THROUGH TELEPHONE, TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THIS FRUSTRATION IN THE APPLICATION OF MILITARY POWER IN THE NUCLEAR AGE, IS THAT THE CONFLICTS OF THE WORLD KEEP COMING TO THE UNITED NATIONS. ANOTHER CONSEQUENCE IS THAT THE CONTRIBUTION OF A COUNTRY TO WORLD AFFAIRS IS JUDGED AT THE UNITED NATIONS BY STANDARDS OTHER THAN POWER. IT IS JUDGED INSTEAD BY INFLUENCE. BY INFLUENCE I MEAN WHAT A COUNTRY CAN ACHIEVE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WITHOUT RESORT TO FORCE. INFLUENCE

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IS THE OPPOSITE OF COMPULSION IN THAT IT WORKS MAINLY THROUGH EMULATION AND IMITATION; WHEREAS POWER WORKS THROUGH COMPULSION AND THE THREAT OF THE USE OF FORCE.

IT IS ONE OF THE PARADOXES OF OUR TIME THAT IN THE SENSE I HAVE DEFINED, SOME OF THE MOST POWERFUL COUNTRIES AT THE PRESENT SEEM TO BE THE LEAST INFLUENTIAL; WHEREAS WE TURN TO SOME OF THE SMALLER AND POORER COUNTRIES WHO EXERCISE A GREATER INFLUENCE ON WORLD AFFAIRS. WHEN YOU THINK OF INFLUENCE, WHICH HAS GAINED MORE IN INFLUENCE - CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ITS PEOPLE OR THOSE WHO ATTACKED HER? THE ARCHITECTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REFORMATION REMAIN IN POWER IN PRAGUE HOWEVER PRECARIOUSLY; MOSCOW REMAINS FEARFUL OF CHANGE.

THE WORLD, I BELIEVE, IS FACED WITH A CRISIS OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT. WE HAVE HAD EVIDENCE OF IT IN THIS TURBULENT YEAR OF 1968 IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD - IN CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND RIGHT HERE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE EVENTS IN FRANCE LAST MAY. AT THE UNITED NATIONS WE SEE THE QUESTION IN SPECIFIC TERMS, SUCH AS THE CONTINUED ANGRY DEBATE OVER THE MIDDLE EAST; THE STRONG FEELINGS AROUSED IN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF

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AFRICA AND ASIA, PARTICULARLY ON THE ISSUE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE PERSISTENCE OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. WHETHER THE BACKWARDNESS AND POVERTY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA IS TO BE ALLOWED TO BECOME A REPROACH TO THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, BECAUSE OF A LACK OF CONCERTED EFFORT AMONG THE RICHER COUNTRIES TO HELP THE POORER TOWARDS PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT, WILL DETERMINE WHETHER WE ARE TO HAVE PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING IN THE HUMAN RACE, OR DIVISION AND DISCORD. THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES PROVIDE THE MAIN MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTALITY FOR PEACE ADJUSTMENT TO SATISFY THE URGE FOR CHANGE.

THIS CRISIS OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT IS WORLD-WIDE AND NOT PECULIAR TO ANY CONTINENT, TO ANY IDEOLOGY, POLITICAL OR SOCIAL SYSTEM. FOR MATERIALISM, WHETHER UNDER CAPITALISM OR COMMUNISM, WHETHER AMONG AFRICANS, ASIANS, EUROPEANS OR NORTH AMERICANS, ACTS TO RESTRAIN AND REPRESS THE HUMAN SPIRIT; TO PREVENT ITS RELEASE AND EXPRESSION LIKE OIL POLLUTION ON THE WINGS OF A SEA GULL. WITH SUCH RESTRAINTS ON ITS FREEDOM, THE BIRD CANNOT FLY; IT CANNOT SOAR TO HEAVEN.

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SIMILARLY, RESTRAINTS ON HUMAN LIBERTY AND THE EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT UNDER TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP ACT AS AN UNNATURAL VIOLATION OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY, AS DOES INTERFERENCE WITH THE FREEDOM TO WORSHIP. BUT DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES UNDER THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM, WE FIND, ARE NOT FREE FROM HARMFUL INFRINGEMENTS UPON THE HUMAN PERSONALITY ALSO, ALTHOUGH OF ANOTHER KIND. A SOCIETY THAT IS SO DOMINATED BY COMMERCIAL INTERESTS THAT THE INDIVIDUAL IS CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO PROPAGANDA PRESSURES OF INCESSANT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING AND MANIPULATED FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THOSE COMMERCIAL MATERIALISTIC INTERESTS, TENDS TO BE REDUCED TO AN ACQUISITIVE BEING AND THUS DEPRIVED OF THAT SELF-FULFILMENT WHICH OUR RELIGION TEACHES US IS WITHIN THE GRASP OF EVERYONE AS A GIFT OF GOD.

SPEAKING AS THE FATHER OF TWO STUDENT SONS, IT SEEMS TO ME SIGNIFICANT THAT IT IS THE STUDENTS WHO COMPOSE THE STRONGEST REFORM MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THEY ARE THE ONES WHO ARE IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH CONTEMPORARY CULTURE AND THOUGHT, AND RESENT THE PRESSURES OF BUREAUCRATIC CONTROLS, ESPECIALLY OF A POLICE STATE; OR OF A SOCIETY DOMINATED BY COMMERCIAL MATERIALISTIC VALUES AND MASS CONSUMPTION. IT IS NOT ACCIDENTAL, THEREFORE, THAT STUDENTS EVERYWHERE CONSTITUTE THE MAIN FORCE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE AND SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

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IN THIS CRISIS OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT, THE CHURCH, I NEED HARDLY SAY, HAS AS MUCH AT STAKE AS ANY INSTITUTION. IT IS WITH THE HELP OF THE CHURCH THAT THE HUMAN SPIRIT CAN FIND ITS BEARINGS IN THIS TIME OF TRIAL AND CRISIS. YOU WILL REMEMBER THE WORDS OF ST. PAUL: "AND NOW ABIDE WITH FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY, THESE THREE; BUT THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY." BY CHARITY, WE MUST SURELY MEAN NOT THE GIVING OF A FEW CENTS TO THE BEGGAR AT THE DOOR, BUT A TRULY HUMANITARIAN APPROACH TO THE STAGGERING PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND MISERY IN A WORLD KNIT EVER MORE CLOSELY TOGETHER BY THE MARVELS OF MODERN COMMUNICATIONS.

TO BE BAPTIZED INTO THE FAITH THROUGH THE CHURCH TO WHICH WE BELONG - TO LIVE IN HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION AND ^{REDEMPTION THROUGH REPENTANCE} ~~THE FORGIVENESS~~ OF SINS - ARE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS IN OUR COMMON BELIEF; BUT WE MUST NOT FORGET THE WORDS OF ST. PAUL ABOUT THE SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF CHARITY WHICH, AS WE KNOW, BEGINS AT HOME AND REPRESENTS THE GREATEST CHALLENGE TO EACH ONE OF US BECAUSE IT REQUIRES PERSONAL COMMITMENT, PERSONAL EFFORT AND PERSONAL SACRIFICE.

THESE ARE THE BEARINGS GIVEN US BY OUR FAITH; THEY ALSO MEET THE NEED OF THE HOUR. IT IS TO THE SEMINARISTS OF ST. VLADIMIR THAT WE LOOK TO SEE THAT THIS MESSAGE GOES OUT TO THE

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12.

YOUTH OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH IN THE 30TH YEAR OF ITS GREAT WORK. I CONCLUDE BY JOINING YOU IN WISHING "MANY, MANY YEARS OF GOOD WORK TO ST. VLADIMIR'S ORTHODOX THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY."

Newmarket District High School

October 5, 1968.

Mr. J. Murray Cood,
Dep't of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Cood
file

57-6-2
24

JWC

Dear Mr. Cood,

Thankyou very much for your assistance in obtaining a speaker for our United Nations Day Assembly.

Unfortunately, previous arrangements had already been made when your letter arrived.

Again, I thank you for the interest you have taken in our organization.

Yours sincerely,

John McAllister
Secretary, Newmarket District High School
United Nations *mt.*

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FM VIENN OCT1/68 RESTR NO/NO STANDARD
TO TT EXTEROTT 945 DE PARIS
INFO TT BONN DE PARIS
REF YOURLET S991 SEP17
TALK IN MUNICH OCT23

THE SOCIETY IN MUNICH HAS JUST WRITTEN ME THAT AN AFILIATED ORGANIZATION IN AUGSBURG, THE AUGSBURGER CLUB, WOULD LIKE ME TO GIVE THE SAME TALK TO THEIR MEMBERSHIP. TIMING COULD BE TO FIT WITH MUNICH TALK OR AS OTHERWISE CONVENIENT.

2. I AM NOT/NOT UNWILLING, DESPITE STRAIN, BUT WOULD LIKE YOUR VIEWS. I SUPPOSE THAT IN LIGHT OF THIS INVITATION ONE OR TWO MORE ARE NOT/NOT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT I SEE NO/NO REASON TO FEAR CHAIN REACTION, AND ANYWAY I COULD NOT/NOT ACCEPT MANY MORE.

3. LET DATED OCT1 WITH GERMAN TEXT OF TALK WILL GO WITH BAG OCT7(COPY TO BONN WITHOUT ENCLOSURE).

MCCORDICK.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



TO: *Mr. [illegible]*
FROM REGISTRY
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
OCT 11 1968
FILE CHARGED OUT
TO: SECURITY RESTRICTED
Sécurité

*File
w. 749*

DATE October 1, 1968.

NUMBER 593
Numéro

TO
A Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs, Ottawa.

FROM
De Ambassador,
Canadian Embassy, Vienna

REFERENCE
Référence Your letter No. S-991 of September 17, 1968.

SUBJECT
Sujet Talk to be given to Gesellschaft für
Auslandskunde in Munich on October 23, 1968.

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 57-6-2	
MISSION 57-6 2	28

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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DISTRIBUTION

Bonn

(Without enc.)

Thank you for your letter under reference and for your suggestions. Attached you will find a copy of the German text of my talk. The amendment you suggested for the final sentence of the first paragraph of page 3 of the English text has been incorporated in the German text.

2. You have made a valid point in your second suggestion about the more complex developments listed on pages 13 and 14 of the English text. I thought a bit about this myself when I prepared the draft but decided, at least at the draft stage, to leave things as they were. Now, stimulated by your comment, I have looked at this part again, particularly in the German text, and, all things considered, have decided to leave the list of developments as it is. To omit any of them would be to destroy the balance of the study from which they were taken, and it would be very hard to simplify the more complex ones or make them more easily intelligible without adding rather lengthy explanatory sentences. Moreover, I think that German audiences rather like and indeed are even flattered by some intellectual heavy-going, even if there are patches too dense for quick and easy comprehension by the whole audience. For this reason I have no fear of annoying or irritating my German audience.

3. On the other hand, if I were facing a Canadian audience of the C.I.I.A. type, I would certainly do something about simplifying this part of the talk. I might even do some editing or pruning if I were speaking to an Austrian audience, for despite the community of language and culture, Austrian audiences differ quite markedly from German ones in some respects, particularly where matters technical are concerned or where a degree of imagination and particularly a propensity to look into the future are called for. The Austrians are ultra-conservative and have a built-in resistance to innovations, in contrast with the evident German inclination in that direction. To give two simple illustrations: the French Citroën DS-21 car is much admired in Germany and sells well there, just because it is from the engineering and innovational standpoint one of the most advanced and intriguing pieces of machinery on four wheels. In Austria, on the contrary, the

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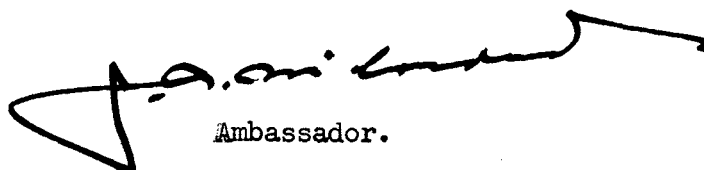
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car does not sell well and is hard to dispose of on the second-hand market, because of widespread timidity in face of the complexities of the car's machinery. Another example of Austrian conservatism is the role of Latin in the schools here. Latin is compulsory for all, and is regarded by every Austrian young and old with whom I have discussed it - and this is quite a number since I have had to make up my mind about my children's studies at the Lycée Français - as something beyond criticism or dispute, indeed they take a dogmatic, quasi-religious attitude towards it. The curious thing is that in France Latin has ceased being a compulsory subject for most fields of study.

4. I will tell the Chief of Protocol, when he returns from the State Visit to Yugoslavia, that I will be giving a talk in Munich. I doubt if he will have any comment other than to wish me luck. I note that your letter under reference was not referred to Bonn, so I shall leave it to you to decide whether Bonn should be asked to mention my talk to the German Foreign Office.

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5. For the record, I should be grateful if you would correct in my English text a small typographical error that introduces quite a wrong meaning: this is in the fourth line from the top of page 7 where a phrase reads "what the atomic age is actually doing in the diplomatic profession" This was meant to read "what the atomic age is actually doing to the diplomatic profession" Another minor error you will have noted on page 14 in the paragraph following the second list of developments: in the middle of the paragraph the word "ceased" appears twice, but the first time it was mis-spelled as "cased".



Ambassador.

"DIPLOMATIE IM ATOMAREN ZEITALTER"

Vortrag, gehalten von J.A. McCordick
vor der Gesellschaft für Auslandskunde
am 23. Oktober 1968 in München.

Die berufliche Tätigkeit, sei es nun die des Mediziners, Juristen oder Diplomaten, kann nicht umhin, ein Stück Gegenwart zu sein, wenngleich deren Wurzeln tief in die Vergangenheit zurückreichen. Für die Gebiete der Medizin, der wissenschaftlichen Lehre und der technischen Berufe findet das die Öffentlichkeit sicher selbstverständlich - nicht jedoch, wenn es sich hierbei um das Gebiet der Diplomatie handelt. Der Beruf des Diplomaten ist von einem Hauch von Tradition und einer scheinbar altmodischen Zereemonie umhangen, der in der Öffentlichkeit oft den Eindruck einer Zauber ausstrahlenden und ungemein angenehmen Tätigkeit erweckt, die jedoch etwas antiquiert wirkt und von der man annimmt, dass sie kaum Probleme lösen kann, die in einer sich so rasch bewegenden Zeit anfallen. So allgemein gehalten ist dieser Vorwurf, meines Erachtens nach, ungerechtfertigt, wenngleich es zahlreiche Gründe gibt, die ich später noch behandeln werde, warum manchen aussenstehenden Beobachtern dies so vorkommen mag. Der diplomatische Beruf hat sich in den vergangenen Jahrhunderten und besonders in den letzten Jahrzehnten und Jahren Änderungen stetig angepasst. Diese Angleichung ging jedoch nicht ohne Anstrengungen und Mühen vor sich und es kann auch nicht behauptet werden, dass sie in jedem Fall erfolgreich und vollkommen durchgeführt wurde. Alte Methoden sowie traditionsreiche Gepflogen-

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heiten stellen sich dieser Entwicklung entgegen, wie dies bei der Bewältigung vieler Aufgaben der Fall ist, die einer Modernisierung und einer raschen Veränderungen ausgesetzten Entwicklung unterworfen sind. Die kommenden Jahrzehnte werden jedoch die grössten Wandlungen mit sich bringen, die die diplomatische Tätigkeit und die Diplomatie selbst je erfahren hat. Es ist nicht meine Absicht als Prophet aufzutreten, doch wie viele meiner Kollegen, bin auch ich der Ansicht, dass die vor uns liegenden Dinge ihre Schatten bereits vorauswerfen. Ich darf noch darauf hinweisen, dass die von mir angeführten Gesichtspunkte privater Natur sind und deshalb nicht als offizielle Äusserungen betrachtet werden sollen.

Das Thema "Diplomatie im atomaren Zeitalter" werde ich von zwei Seiten beleuchten. Eine klare Trennungslinie der beiden Betrachtungen ist jedoch nicht zu ziehen. Anfangs darf ich einiges zu den Tätigkeiten sagen, die im Alltag eines Diplomaten im atomaren Zeitalter keine Besonderheit mehr darstellen, die allerdings neu hinzugekommen sind. Im zweiten Teil meiner Betrachtungen werde ich mich damit beschäftigen, wie sehr dieses technologische Zeitalter, in dem wir leben, und die damit für den Diplomaten verbundenen Tätigkeiten die diplomatische Laufbahn bzw. den Beruf selbst beeinflusst hat. Abschliessend will ich einen Blick in die Zukunft machen und werde mich dabei mit den Fragen beschäftigen, wie wohl der Beruf des Diplomaten am Ende dieses Jahrhunderts ausgeübt werden wird. Allerdings muss ich von einer wesentlichen Voraussetzung

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ausgehen und mich einer Unterlassung schuldig machen. Ich setze für den Zeitraum, mit dem ich mich beschäftigen werde voraus, dass es keinen Atomkrieg geben wird. Die Unterlassung, die ihren Grund in der beschränkten Redezeit hat, betrifft die dritte Seite der Diplomatie: die Regierungsebene. Ich kann nicht jene Probleme der Diplomatie behandeln, die solche wesentliche, hypothetische Themen betreffen, wie etwa die, denen sich die amerikanische oder sowjetische Verhandlungsmaschinerie entgegensetzen würde, wenn, ungeachtet des Atomsperrvertrages und anderer Schranken, es mehr Staaten gelänge, nukleare Waffen herzustellen.

Wo immer Berufsdiplomaten heutzutage herkommen, sie werden meistens auf eine ähnliche, in der Diplomatie traditionell gewordene Grundausbildung zurückblicken können, wobei allerdings dem Rechts- bzw. dem Geschichts- und dem Sprachenstudium der Vorrang eingeräumt werden muss. In jüngster Zeit macht sich jedoch dahingehend die grösste Veränderung bemerkbar, dass der Beruf des Diplomaten auch durch ausgebildete Wirtschaftswissenschaftler ausgeübt wird; sie stellen einen wesentlichen und grossen Teil des diplomatischen Corps in Kanada dar. Allerdings ist hier die Schwerpunktbildung in den verschiedenen Ländern nicht gleich. So wäre es mir etwa nicht möglich im diplomatischen Dienst jenes Landes, in dem ich die Ehre habe Kanada zu vertreten, nämlich Österreich, zu stehen, da dort die Absolvierung des Rechtsstudiums die übliche Voraussetzung für die Diplomatenlaufbahn ist. Meine Studien beschäftigten sich aber hauptsächlich mit dem Gebiet der Physik. Die Tätigkeit des Diplomaten von heute weicht jedoch enorm von

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der eines vor 100 Jahren tätig gewesen ab. Vergliche man etwa den Tätigkeitsbereich eines mittelerangigen Diplomaten an der Britischen Botschaft in Konstantinopel um 1868 mit dem gleichrangiger Diplomaten von heute, so wäre ein auffallender Unterschied nicht zu übersehen. Wie ich bereits andeutete, werde ich meine Betrachtungen über jenen Tätigkeitsbereich anstellen, der Wissenschaft und Technologie zum Inhalt hat.

Es ist noch nicht so lange her, als es zu den ausschliesslichen Tätigkeiten eines Diplomaten zählte, sein Land auswärts zu vertreten und dadurch eine sehr wichtige Verbindung zwischen seiner eigenen Regierung und der seines Gastgeberlandes herzustellen, das hiess aber auch zugleich als Verhandlungspartner im Auftrag seiner eigenen Regierung aufzutreten. Gleichzeitig versorgte er seine Regierung mit Nachrichten und Berichten wirtschaftlicher und politischer Art, die sich hauptsächlich mit der Innenpolitik und den auswärtigen Beziehungen des Landes beschäftigten, in dem er akkreditiert war. Zu seinen Aufgaben gehörte die Überwachung oder Durchführung von Konsularangelegenheiten, wie auch die Betreuung seiner Landsleute, die das betreffende Land aufsuchten bzw. durchreisten. Seit einiger Zeit war er auch dafür verantwortlich, einen möglichst günstigen Eindruck seines eigenen Landes zu vermitteln und zugleich an der Informationstätigkeit mitzuwirken. Diese Bereiche zählen nach wie vor zu seinen Aufgaben; sie stellen die eigentliche Tätigkeit einer Botschaft dar. Sie scheinen jedoch fernab von den Anforderungen zu liegen, die an einen Diplomaten gestellt werden, der z.B. Mitglied der Delegation seines Landes ist, wie etwa bei der Konferenz, welcher ich im Jahre 1957 in Genf beiwohnte, wo

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es um die technologischen und wissenschaftlichen Aspekte der Abwehr eines Überraschungsangriffes ging, oder wie etwa bei den ausserordentlich wichtigen laufenden Verhandlungsrunden der 18 Staaten-Abrüstungskonferenz in Genf, deren Höhepunkt unlängst in der unterschriftsreifen Fassung des Atomsperrvertrages bestand. Ebenso fernab vom Bereich der klassischen oder traditionsreichen Diplomatie, wie ich sie nannte, liegen die Aufgaben jener Diplomaten, die internationalen Organisationen wie etwa der IAEA oder der UNIDO angehören, oder die an den zahlreichen Entwicklungshilfeprogrammen teilnehmen, an denen sich Regierungen entwickelter Länder beteiligen. Der Zweck der IAEA liegt, wie auch schon in deren Statuten festgelegt ist, in der beschleunigten Verwirklichung, die Atomenergie dem Frieden, der Gesundheit und der Prosperität der ganzen Welt dienlich zu machen. In Anbetracht dieser weiten Zielsetzung fördert die Behörde den multilateralen Austausch von technischen und wissenschaftlichen Informationen, sie steht Entwicklungsländern in technischer Hinsicht bei und ist für die Förderung und Koordination der Forschung vor allem in diesen Ländern verantwortlich. Einzelne Länder berät sie bei Problemen der Sicherheit und beantwortet Fragen, die die wirtschaftliche Vertretbarkeit der Errichtung von Atomkraftwerken betreffen. Die Behörde hat gewichtigen Anteil an der Förderung des Gebrauchs von Radioisotopen und an der Anwendung der Strahlentechnik in vielen Mitgliedsländern. Eine ihrer wichtigsten Rollen liegt jedoch in der Entwicklung, Brauchbarmachung und Anwendung von Sicherheitskontrollen; diese Aufgabe steht in direktem Zusammenhang mit dem Problem der weltweiten Sicherheit. Wie Ihnen bekannt sein wird, beabsichtigt man, die im Atomsperrvertrag vorgesehenen Sicherheitskontrollen den Vor-

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schriften der IAEA entsprechend durchzuführen, wobei es den einzelnen Kontrahenten überlassen bleibt, die Art der mit der Behörde zu treffenden bilateralen bzw. multilateralen Vereinbarung zu bestimmen.

Die IAEA besteht aus einem Apparat, der sich aus internationalen Beamten aller Länder zusammensetzt, wie etwa aus Wissenschaftlern, Ingenieuren, zahlreichen Büroangestellten und einer Anzahl von unterstützendem Personal. Diese Behörde ist nicht direkt das Betätigungsfeld des Berufsdiplomaten, jedoch muss dieser oft mit jenem Organismus für die Dauer von mehreren Jahren in enger Zusammenarbeit stehen. Diese Diplomaten sind Mitglieder der ständigen Abordnungen der jeweiligen Länder zur Atombehörde, da ja die Behörde in vieler Hinsicht einer Mini-UNO gleichkommt; jene Länder, die Mitglieder sind, die Zahl steht übrigens nicht weit hinter jener der UNO zurück, errichten nun Abordnungen oder Büros, die mit der Pflege der Beziehungen ihrer Länder mit der IAEA beauftragt sind. Diese Beauftragten setzen sich, wie es bei einigen Ländern der Fall ist, ausschliesslich aus Angehörigen des diplomatischen Dienstes zusammen oder rekrutieren sich in wenigen anderen Fällen aus einer Art Mischung von Diplomaten und Experten, die normalerweise aus dem wissenschaftlichen Gebiet kommen. Im Falle der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika zum Beispiel, sind die Mitglieder der Amerikanischen Atomenergiekommission für eine Amtsperiode lang beauftragt, die ständige Abordnung Amerikas in Wien zur IAEA zu bilden. Findet also ein Treffen des Gouverneursrates der Behörde statt - dies ist normalerweise 3 mal im Jahr der Fall - so ist der Berufsdiplomat hier sehr stark vertreten und spielt eine entscheidende Rolle im Laufe der Verhandlungen.

Die von mir gegebenen Erläuterungen über die

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Tätigkeit der Behörde, lassen sehr leicht erkennen, dass der Gegenstand der Verhandlungen, die im Gouverneursrat geführt werden, weitgehend technischer Natur ist. Sie stellen sich nun sicherlich die Frage, wie Diplomaten, die im allgemeinen keine und wenn überhaupt nur wenig Kenntnis über technische und naturwissenschaftliche Angelegenheiten haben, über die von der IAEA zu bewältigenden Aufgaben verhandeln können. Die einfache Antwort darauf lautet, dass diese nur Teil eines Teams sind, das sich auch aus anderen Personen mit den notwendigen Fachkenntnissen zusammensetzt. Das bedeutet jedoch nicht, dass sämtliche Mitglieder des Teams bei einem Treffen des Gouverneursrates anwesend sein müssen. Es wäre dies unter Berücksichtigung der Vielfalt und Komplexheit der Fachfragen, die oft die Einholung eines Expertengutachtens erfordern, auch kaum möglich. Es ist vielmehr so, dass ein Gouverneur auf den gesamten wissenschaftlichen Apparat seines Landes zurückgreifen kann, wenn er eine Auskunft zu einem technischen Detail benötigt und diese von seinem kleinen Team nicht in ausreichender Weise erlangen kann. Es bedarf nur eines Telegrammes an die Hauptstadt seines Landes, von wo dann, wenn nötig in ein paar Stunden, die Antwort unter Zuziehung der entsprechenden Fachleute erfolgt. Es erhebt sich nun die Frage, ob dieser Weg nicht sehr beschwerlich ist. Warum werden die Abordnungen der einzelnen Länder zur IAEA nicht mit einer sorgfältig ausgewählten Gruppe von Technikern, Naturwissenschaftlern, eventuell auch einem Wirtschaftswissenschaftler und einem Finanzfachmann besetzt und warum werden Diplomaten nicht zu Diensten herangezogen, die deren Tradition und Ausbildung weit mehr ent-

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sprechen würden? Bei erster Überlegung könnte man glauben, dass ein derartiges Vorgehen einen gewaltigen Schritt zur Leistungssteigerung bedeuten würde; diese einfache Lösung ist jedoch trügerisch. Der ausgebildete und erfahrene Berufsdiplomat, der in essentieller und unerlässlicher Weise an den internationalen Beziehungen, Verhandlungen und Organisationen beteiligt ist, kann bis zum Auftauchen einer besseren Methode - bis jetzt hat sich jedoch am Horizont noch nichts dergleichen gezeigt - durch nichts ersetzt werden, wenngleich der Gegenstand der Verhandlungen, wie sie etwa an der Atombehörde geführt werden noch so spezieller und wissenschaftlicher Natur ist. Ich will jedoch damit nicht sagen, dass der Grund dafür in einer Unzulänglichkeit bzw. Schwäche der Experten liegt, seien sie nun Wissenschaftler oder Finanzfachleute. Ganz im Gegenteil, werden doch jeweils die besten Köpfe eines Landes als Delegationsmitglieder ins Ausland gesandt. Da aber die Kunst des Verhandelns keine so klar umrissene Disziplin wie z.B. die Biochemie ist, bedarf sie einer ungeheuer grossen Erfahrung und Fertigkeit, wobei ausschliesslich der Berufsdiplomat im Zuge seiner Laufbahn, Zeit und Möglichkeit hat, es langsam zu einer solchen Verfeinerung und Flexibilität zu bringen, die bei internationalen Verhandlungen in Staatsgeschäften vorausgesetzt werden müssen. Geradezu täglich gibt es genügend Beispiele, wo an internationalen Tagungen Wissenschaftler, Ärzte, Gärtner und andere Berufsgruppen teilnehmen, nicht jedoch Diplomaten, da diese nicht erforderlich sind. Die Teilnehmer an diesen Konferenzen bedienen sich sozusagen ihrer eigenen Diplomatie. Sobald aber Regierungen beteiligt sind, spielt der Berufsdiplomat eine gewichtige Rolle, auf die, wie ich nochmals wiederholen darf, so lange nicht verzichtet werden kann,

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solange internationale Beziehungen wie sie heute bestehen gepflogen werden. Sie haben, freilich unter dem Beistand ihrer Wissenschaftler, Wirtschaftler und anderer Berater, die Hauptverantwortung in der Verhandlungsführung zu tragen und müssen, wo dies nottut, nach Kompromissen suchen, wobei sie sich ständig die Interessen und Ziele ihres Landes mit dem Zwecke vor Augen zu halten haben, das vom Standpunkte der von ihrem Land betriebenen Politik bestmögliche Ergebnis bei Verhandlungsschluss zu erreichen. Wenn dieses Endziel auch egoistisch klingen mag - von dieser Einstellung ist nun einmal die Aussenpolitik geprägt, obwohl im Gegensatz zu den Betrachtungen einiger Zyniker der Altruismus in unserer Welt noch nicht ausgestorben ist. Ein durchdachtes Eigeninteresse ist aber nicht zu verachten. Heutzutage haben die meisten Länder erkannt, dass die Verfolgung ihrer Interessen wohl nicht begründet sein kann, wenn diese mit den berechtigten und einleuchtenden Interessen anderer Mitglieder der internationalen Gemeinschaft kollidieren.

Ich könnte zahlreiche andere Beispiele anführen um zu veranschaulichen, wie oft der Berufsdiplomat Aufgaben wissenschaftlicher oder technischer Natur bewältigen muss. Ich wollte dies nur allgemein zur Darstellung bringen, wobei ich hoffe, dass das Beispiel der IAEA dazu genug geeignet war. Ich hatte die Absicht, den modernen Aufgabenbereich eines Diplomaten im atomaren Zeitalter zu schildern, für den es notwendig ist, unter Zusammenarbeit mit Experten der verschiedensten Gebiete Themen zu behandeln, die über sein Detailwissen und manchmal auch über sein Verständnis hinausgehen. Es gibt jedoch keine Alternative, denn der Diplomat hat als

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Verhandlungspartner bei internationalen Organisationen eine Schlüsselfunktion inne, mögen die Konferenzen auch noch so technische Dinge behandeln. Er kann nicht einfach durch ein Expertenteam oder durch den etwas verwirrenden Typ des Technokraten ersetzt werden.

Für den Beruf des Diplomaten gilt das gleiche, was manchmal über die UNO gesagt wird: würde sie nicht bestehen, müsste man sie erfinden. Nicht alle Diplomaten haben jedoch die Möglichkeit moderne Aufgaben zu erfüllen. Sie bleiben von Kritik und Vorwürfen nicht verschont. In dieser unvollkommenen Welt des 20. Jahrhunderts ist der Diplomat selbst alles andere als ein Vorbild an Perfektion. Aber er passt sich immerhin - sicher auch nicht schneller als andere Berufe - dem Ansturm unserer wechsellvollen Zeit an und ist, was ich schon zu zeigen versuchte, einfach notwendig im Verkehr internationaler Beziehungen auf Regierungsebene.

Wird nun der Beruf des Diplomaten weiter fortfahren, sich anzupassen und wird man trotz der Veränderungen noch immer Bedarf haben nach der Ausübung einer Funktion, die unter dem Begriff Diplomatie zusammengefasst werden kann? Ich zögere allerdings diese Frage mit einem uneingeschränkten ja oder nein zu beantworten. Man muss gestehen, dass sich in diesem Beruf - ganz allgemein gesprochen - ein gefährliches Mass an Trägheit breit macht. Spuren von Sehnsucht und Tradition, sowie der Hang zum reizvolleren Leben wirken hemmend auf die Anpassungsfähigkeit der Diplomatie in der ganzen Welt, wobei beträchtliche nationale Unterschiede verschieden auf das Tempo der Modernisation wirken. Ein Kritiker dieser diplomatischen Trägheit wusste folgendes zu sagen: "einige

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Diplomaten scheinen sich der heutigen Tatsachen nicht bewusst zu sein. Sie bemerken kaum, wie gefährlich der Boden unter ihren Füßen schwankt und es ist befremdend, anzusehen wie die meisten Diplomaten eher der Vergangenheit nachhängen, als mit beiden Beinen in der Gegenwart zu stehen. Er brüstet sich der Anmut, die ihm der Glanz der Vergangenheit zurückliess und sieht sich in seinen Erwartungen nicht enttäuscht, wenn sein Aktionsbereich eingeengt wird. Beinahe fatalistisch erwartet er den Zeitpunkt, zu dem er als Kuriosität die einem vergangenen Zeitalter angehörte, im Museum landet. Der Diplomat führt einen harten Kampf gegen mächtige Widersacher, wobei sich die Lage für ihn zusehends mit jedem Tag verschlechtert. Er hat gegen ständig wachsende Hindernisse und Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen".

Das ist ein hartes Urteil, wenn auch ein Körnchen Wahrheit dabei ist. Derartiges ist heutzutage sehr oft über die Diplomatie zu hören. Sind es nicht Urteile, so ist es ein Ächzen und Stöhnen, das sich in den eigenen Reihen breit macht. Am häufigsten hört man die Klage, dass moderne Reise- und Nachrichtenmöglichkeiten, wie etwa das Düsenflugzeug und das mechanisch-chiffrierte Telegramm, die Position der Diplomaten ernsthaft gefährden und sie zu Briefträgern degradieren, wobei diese ihrer traditionsreichen Aufgaben beraubt werden. Ausserdem eröffnen sich durch die enge Zusammenarbeit der Diplomaten mit Wissenschaftlern, über die ich vorhin gesprochen habe, neue Probleme. Nicht sehr häufig, doch gelegentlich kann es vorkommen, dass der Diplomat auf Ungeduld und Intoleranz stösst, wenn er es mit seinen mangelnden technischen Kenntnissen wagt, verschiedene Punkte eines von Technikern verfassten Berichtes anzuzweifeln. Es ist vorgekommen, dass Diplomaten ersucht worden sind, von Kritiken über Berichte technischen Inhalts Abstand zu neh-

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men, da sie, wie man meinte, nicht fähig wären, in einer solchen Angelegenheit nützliche Einwände vorzubringen. Ich darf nochmals betonen, dass dies höchst selten der Fall ist. Solche Vorkommnisse beenden jedoch jede Diskussion und installieren eine Art intellektueller Diktatur, was in einer internationalen Organisation oder bei Konferenzen untragbar ist. Diese Betrachtungen stelle ich heute abend nicht deshalb an, weil ich glaube, dass derartige Zwischenfälle heutzutage von problematischer Tragweite sind, sondern weil sie andeuten, welcher Zukunft wir entgegengehen. Die Komplexheit, das technische und wissenschaftliche Ausmass der heute und in Zukunft zu lösenden Probleme, ist in einem stetigen Anwachsen begriffen. Damit wird es aber für den Nichtfachmann immer schwerer den wesentlichen Inhalt mitzubekommen. Diese Diskrepanz im Verständnis kann kaum überwunden werden, es wird sogar das daraus resultierende Problem an Bedeutung ständig zunehmen, da Diplomaten und Wissenschaftler künftighin immer mehr zusammenarbeiten werden müssen.

Damit bin ich nun beim zweiten Teil meiner Betrachtungen: inwiefern wird der Beruf des Diplomaten überhaupt vom atomaren Zeitalter geändert und worin gipfelt die Praxis der Diplomaten. Lassen Sie mich einige Beispiele diplomatischer Tätigkeit herausgreifen, die bereits Zeichen der Frustrierung zeigen: etwa die gesellschaftlichen Verpflichtungen, die einem Diplomaten heutzutage auferlegt werden. Es gehört zur Tradition, dass ein Diplomat solchen Obliegenheiten zahlreich nachzukommen hat, was allerdings von der Grösse der Hauptstadt abhängt. Aus diesem Grunde stellen die Regierungen ihren Botschaftern geräumige Villen bei, wo es möglich ist, Empfänge und Dinner-Parties in

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einer möglichst angenehmen Atmosphäre und einem angemessenen Standard entsprechend, abzuhalten. Was damit bezweckt wird ist offensichtlich. Die Absicht liegt nicht darin, den fremdländischen Gast einzulullen - es wäre wohl sehr naiv sich von Speis und Trank umstimmen zu lassen - sondern eine angenehme Atmosphäre zu schaffen, die der Förderung der guten Beziehungen der beiden betreffenden Länder dienen soll. Ebenso geben die anderen Angehörigen einer Botschaft Unterhaltungen in einer ihrem Rang angemessenen und den Interessen ihres Landes dienlichen Art. Der Botschafter, der in seiner Residenz in angenehmer und grosszügiger Art Empfänge gibt, hofft dadurch, einen guten Eindruck seines Landes zu vermitteln, mit den bedeutenden Persönlichkeiten seines Gastgeberlandes bekannt zu werden und mit diesen Leuten in ein Verhältnis zu kommen, das sich zumindest auf Vertrauen und wie er hofft auf Sympathie und Verständnis manchmal sogar auf Herzlichkeit gründet. Eine solche Vertrauensbasis erleichtert es dem Botschafter, seine Funktion als Verhandlungspartner zu erfüllen und den Standpunkt seines Landes darzulegen, denn je mehr er unter den wichtigen Leuten des Gastlandes bekannt ist und geschätzt wird, desto grösser sind seine Chancen, die Politik seines Landes in glaubhafter Weise darzulegen.

Dies sind lauter wichtige Überlegungen, die unter der Voraussetzung angestellt werden, dass ehrliche und offene Mittel zu wirklichen Vorteilen führen können. Es ist nicht notwendig, in der Geschichte Wiens weit zurückzugehen, um erkennen zu können, wie bedeutsam es für einen Botschafter war, die richtigen Beziehungen, sowie Kontakt und Einfluss am Kaiserhofe zu bekommen. Diese Ziele schrockten auch nicht vor höfischem Intrigantentum zurück; allerdings sind

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diese Zeiten für immer vorbei; heutzutage ist es für den Diplomaten nicht einmal leicht, die Leute, die im politischen Geschehen eine Rolle spielen, an seinen Tisch zu bekommen. Er hat dabei keinen Wettstreit mit Repräsentanten von bloss einem Dutzend grösserer bzw. kleinerer Mächte auszutragen, sondern vielmehr gegen die Vielzahl der Staaten anzukämpfen, was für eine kleine Hauptstadt etwa 50 Botschaften, für eine grosse bis zu 100 Vertretungen bedeutet. Die meisten Botschaften erachten es als notwendig, einen Empfang an ihrem Nationalfeiertag zu geben, so dass z.B. in London durchschnittlich zweimal wöchentlich eine solche Festivität abgehalten werden würde. Es ist wohl einleuchtend, dass sich Kabinettsmitglieder durch ihre Abwesenheit bei solchen Parties auszeichnen. Ausserdem sind Regierungsmitglieder selbst von kleinen Ländern heutzutage so sehr beschäftigt, dass sie kaum Zeit finden, einen ganzen Abend an einer Botschaft zu verbringen. Es ist daher nicht verwunderlich, dass die Freude über eine Einladung zu einem Abendessen durch den Verdruss, der sich infolge Übermüdung breit macht, getrübt wird.

Die Diplomaten-Cocktailparties geben genug Anlass zu Kritik und sind als leicht mit dem Kopf, doch schwer mit den Füßen zu absolvierende Vergnügungen, oft Zielscheibe des Gespötts über diplomatische Gepflogenheiten. Die ungeheuer hohe Anzahl solcher Veranstaltungen und der Empfänge, übersteigen die ohnehin äusserst strapazierte Kapazität des Berufsdiplomaten. Dieser muss eine sorgfältige Auswahl treffen und fragt sich dann immer noch - nunmehr bereits am Rande der Erschöpfung - nach der Zweckdienlichkeit solcher Festlichkeiten. Freilich die Chance überall mitzumischen und untereinander in Tuchfühlung zu bleiben, ist dadurch gewahrt, was gleichzeitig als Rechtfertigung gelten könnte. Sogar unter den

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heutigen Umständen sind kollegiale Kontakte stimulierend und nutzbringend und manches diplomatische Corps geräte ins Hintertreffen, wenn den einzelnen Mitgliedern nicht die Gelegenheit einander häufig zu treffen, offen stände. Dazu ist wie gesagt, die Cocktailparty das einzige Mittel, abgesehen von den wenigen Städten, in denen das Clubleben eine entscheidende Rolle spielt und auch abgesehen von den kleinen Metropolen, wie z.B. Ottawa, wo auf Grund der Grösse und Lebensart dieser Städte, Diplomaten sogar die Möglichkeit vorfinden, sich mit "Eingeborenen" privat häufig zu treffen.

Doch scheint der Zweck dieser Art von Unterhaltung immer weniger verwirklicht werden zu können, während die damit verbundenen Schwierigkeiten ständig anwachsen. Sie liegen in erster Linie auf dem Personalsektor und weiters an der häufigen Unerreichbarkeit jener Leute, derentwegen Diplomaten das Gefühl haben, solche Repräsentationsaufgaben erfüllen zu müssen. Der Personalmangel ist so gross, dass man schon versucht hat, mit neuen Methoden zu experimentieren, da ja im allgemeinen die Residenz des Botschafters ein Boden ist, der gesellschaftliche Ereignisse nur mit gut geschultem Personal zulässt. Es soll in Paris einen Botschafter geben, der sich in seinem hübschen Palais nur einen einzigen Angestellten zum Abstauben, Bettenmachen, Frühstückkochen und für den Telefondienst hält. Für alle anderen Aufgaben, also Kochen, Dinnervorbereitungen, grössere Reinigungsarbeiten, Bodenpflege etc. hat er sich zwei grosse Firmen engagiert und zwar eine Art Verpflegungsfirma und eine Art Reinigungsanstalt.

Ich glaube, dass Anzahl und Ausmass der gesellschaftlichen Verpflichtungen für den Berufsdiplomaten langsam zurückgehen, was von vielen höchst ungläubig und mit Verdruss zur Kenntnis genommen wird, wenn man darauf hinweist. Diese Ent-

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wicklung ist jedoch meines Erachtens nach unausbleiblich und für die heutige Zeit, mehr jedoch noch für morgen erwünscht und zwar nicht deshalb, weil es sich hierbei nicht um eine angenehme Betätigung handelt, sondern einfach aus dem Grunde, da die durch die Tradition geheiligten Vergnügungen nicht den Effekt zeitigen, der die schwer zu bewerkstelligende Vorbereitung rechtfertigen würde. Ich plädiere nicht dafür, dass die Repräsentationspflichten der Diplomaten völlig aufhören sollen, doch die Art wie sie zu erfüllen sind, muss und wird sich wahrscheinlich viel rascher ändern, als von den meisten Diplomaten wahrgenommen und zum Teil auch erwünscht wird. Der Glanz des diplomatischen Gesellschaftslebens, der noch aus der Zeit des Wiener Kongresses herübergerettet wurde, hat eine lange und ehrbare Berechtigung gehabt, nun ist er jedoch museumsreif.

Eine andere grosse Veränderung macht sich beim "despatch" breit, das ist die Bezeichnung für offizielle Berichte, die Botschafter an ihre Regierung weiterleiten. Keine diplomatische Tätigkeit wurde durch das rasche Anwachsen moderner Nachrichtenmittel so sehr in Mitleidenschaft gezogen wie der "despatch". Das Telegramm hat die Rolle des "despatch" übernommen, und bald wird der Computer die Schlüsselrolle des Telegramms usurpieren. Geschwindigkeit und Ausmass diplomatischer Verständigung zwischen Botschaft und Aussenamt wurden durch das Telegramm enorm vergrössert, doch zweifellos haben Stil und reifliche Überlegung durch diese Entwicklung sehr gelitten.

In naher Zukunft wird sich der Diplomat einiger neuerer

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wissenschaftlicher Errungenschaften bedienen können, die zum Teil auch nur Verbesserungen zu schon längst bekannten Dingen darstellen werden. Als Beispiel dafür könnte ich Ihnen das Überschallgeschwindigkeitsflugzeug nennen, mit dessen Hilfe er sich auf seinem Weg von Aussenamt zu Konferenz und zurück etliche Stunden ersparen kann, wie auch die Kombination von Telex und Chiffrierungsmaschine, die zu diesem Zeitpunkt wahrscheinlich schon schneller und einfacher zu handhaben sein wird. Mit grosser Sicherheit werden allerdings zwei vollkommen neue und Überraschende Errungenschaften die Unterhaltung von internationalen Beziehungen, sowie auch die Arbeit der Botschaft im Ausland selbst, von Grund auf ändern. Die eine wird die Abhaltung von Konferenzen bzw. Beratungen über den Weg des "sicheren" Fernsehens sein. Als "sicher" ist in diesem Zusammenhang zu verstehen, dass Unbefugten ein Zuhören unmöglich gemacht wird, wobei diese Art der Verständigung, was die Geheimhaltung betrifft, gleiche Bedeutung erlangen wird, wie das heutzutage verwendete chiffrierte Telegramm. Dadurch wird es möglich sein, Leute aus den verschiedensten Städten der Welt, sei es nun München, Ottawa, London, Tokio etc. an ihrem gewohnten Arbeitsplatz in einer weltweiten Konferenz zu vereinigen, wobei sie einander durch das Fernsehen hören und sehen können werden. Es ist schwer vorauszusagen, welche Auswirkungen diese Entwicklung auf das Wanderleben des modernen Diplomaten, wie auch auf das des konferenzbewährten Wissenschaftlers haben wird, doch werden mit Sicherheit die konventionellen Büros und Konferenzen von heute eine revolutionierende Veränderung erfahren.

Die andere Erfindung, die ich schon vorhin andeutete, wird die noch bedeutsamere sein: nämlich das Erfassen sämtlicher Aufzeichnungen des Aussenamtes durch den Computer.

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Dieser findet schon starke Verwendung für die Speicherung und Wiedergabe von wissenschaftlichen Informationen, vor allem in der Physik. Diese Errungenschaft fand auf dem Gebiet der Diplomatie noch keine Anwendung, doch mein Gefühl sagt mir, dass eine derartige Entwicklung zwar nicht unmittelbar bevorsteht, jedoch nicht mehr aufzuhalten ist. Damit ginge Hand in Hand eine Revolution im Aufbau der Aussenministerien und Botschaften. In den Aussenämtern werden die umfangreichen Aktenansammlungen, von denen manche bereits hübsch zerschlissen sind, den hochentwickelten Mikro-Speicherwerken der nächsten Computergeneration weichen und das Telegramm und der ehemalige "despatch" werden zur Fütterung der elektronischen Rechenanlagen verwendet werden. Mit Hilfe dieses Systems wird es Botschaften möglich sein, nur mehr jene Akten aufzubewahren, die sie für den Gebrauch an Ort und Stelle benötigen. Jene wichtigen Akten, worin vertrauliche politische Angelegenheiten behandelt werden, brauchen nicht mehr aufbewahrt zu werden, da derartige Informationen zur Aufnahme und Speicherung des zentralen Computers im Aussenamt der jeweiligen Hauptstadt gesandt werden. Auskünfte oder Informationen stehen nun rasch zur Verfügung und es wird sogar möglich sein, derartige Informationen nicht nur vom jeweiligen Aussenministerium, sondern auch von den weit entfernten Botschaften zu erlangen. Solche Auskunftserteilungen sind natürlich viel zweckentsprechender, verlässlicher und vollständiger als Informationen, die man aus den papierernen Akten bezieht - sie können mündlich oder in gedruckter Form gegeben werden oder auf einem Kathoden-Strahlenschirm aufgezeichnet werden. Ausserdem wird die rasche Verwertung von Nachrichten über ein kritisches Problem nicht nur viel ein-

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facher, sondern auch in einem Bruchteil jener Zeit vollzogen werden, die man benötigen würde, wollte man die betreffenden Ablagen in mühsamer Weise durcharbeiten. Wir blicken jedoch einer trüben Zukunft entgegen, was den Stil, die Elegance und Leichtigkeit der Sprache betrifft.

Es wurde errechnet, dass die in sämtlichen Bibliotheken der Welt aufgespeicherten Informationen eine Grösse von 10^{15} Einheiten erreichen. Diese Dokumentationen, ausschliesslich aus Büchern und gedruckten Dokumenten zusammengesetzt, wachsen derart rasch an, dass sich die Zahl unter Beibehaltung der derzeitigen Beschleunigung alle 15 bis 20 Jahre verdoppeln würde. Eine der amerikanischen Computerfabriken kündigte an, dass ein Riesencomputer auf den Markt kommen werde, der die Aufnahme und Speicherung von 10^{12} Einheiten bewerkstelligen werde. Es wird also bald eine Maschine geben, die 1/1000 aller in der Welt bestehenden Aufzeichnungen zu speichern vermag. Man muss damit rechnen, dass bis zum Jahr 1980 nur wenige Computer die Gesamtheit, der in der Welt existierenden schriftlichen Dokumentationen ersetzen können. Anfragen werden im Tempo einer üblich geführten Konversation beantwortet werden; in gedruckter Form oder bildlich dargestellt, werden die Ergebnisse noch rascher zur Hand sein.

Soweit man das bisher beurteilen kann, ist es doch sehr wahrscheinlich, dass sich durch den Computer die Unterschiede zwischen Entwicklungsländern und entwickelten Ländern vergrössern werden. Es könnte sogar eine neue Kluft entstehen, zwischen den wenigen am meisten entwickelten Ländern, das sind jene, die am Wege sind post industrial societies zu werden und anderen hoch entwickelten Ländern. Es ist durchaus denkbar,

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dass zwischen jenen Ländern, die sich in technologischer Hinsicht zu den bedeutsamen Entwicklungsphasen, die die Struktur der amerikanischen Industrie erfahren hat, bekennen und jenen, die einer solchen Richtung nicht folgen, eine Verständigung immer schwieriger werden könnte.

An Hand eines kleinen Beispiels darf ich Ihnen nun vor Augen führen, wie derzeit gehandhabte Verrichtungen schon bald von einem Computer übernommen werden könnten. Es betrifft dies ein Gebiet, das man etwas unexakt doch populär mit "Kremlkunde" oder englisch mit "Kremlinology" bezeichnet. Dieser Forschungszweig versucht auf Grund jahrelanger Aufzeichnungen, Aufstieg und Untergang von Angehörigen der sowjetischen Hierarchie zu interpretieren. So werden etwa die Plätze einzelner sowjetischer Bonzen, anlässlich einer vor dem Lenin Mausoleum abgehaltenen Festlichkeit, sorgfältig registriert, in der Hoffnung daraus Schlüsse über die Karriere einzelner Personen, ja sogar über die zukünftige Politik der Sowjetunion ziehen zu können. "Kremlinology" ist absolut keine Wissenschaft, aber doch mehr als eine Spielerei und verlangt jenen, die sich damit beschäftigen, eine Menge Zeit und viel hintergründiges Wissen ab. Damit könnte ein Computer gespeist werden, womit enorme Arbeitserleichterungen verbunden wären. Sämtliche Veränderungen, Höhen und Tiefen, die sich im Zuge einzelner Karrieren bemerkbar machen, sowie Hausse und Baisse der Politik selbst, könnte man einem Kathodenstrahlenschirm entnehmen, auf welchem die Schlussfolgerungen augenfällig aufgezeichnet sein würden.

Ich hoffe, dass das von mir gegebene, wenn auch

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nicht allzu bedeutsame Beispiel, dazu geeignet war, Ihnen zu veranschaulichen, wie einfach jahrelange Studien und zermürbende Arbeit ohne Verständnisschmälerung durch Verwendung eines Computers erspart werden könnten, der fast augenblicklich die gewünschten Ergebnisse aufzeichnet, sofern man ihn mit den entsprechenden Informationen versorgt.

Es ist offensichtlich, dass das auf dem Computer basierende Nachrichtensystem den Informationsaustausch von morgen vollkommen beherrschen wird. Die Bedeutung, die dem Computer beizumessen ist, soll allerdings nicht übertrieben werden, wie dies etwa von einigen Leuten getan wird, die wohl auf Grund mangelnden Verständnisses umfangreiche Artikel veröffentlichen, worin von einer Ablöse des menschlichen Verstandes durch den Computer die Rede ist. Es wurde sogar eine Organisation zur Abschaffung datenverarbeitender Maschinen ins Leben gerufen. Einer der Gründer dieser International Society for the Abolition of Data-Processing Machines gab unter dem Titel "Das Computer Greuelbuch" eine ganze Sammlung von Anti-Computer Anekdoten heraus. Ich halte das ganze für einen Humbug, doch die in der Öffentlichkeit zum Teil nur im Unterbewusstsein vorhandene Furcht, dass der Computer den Untergang menschlicher Intelligenz bedeute, ist recht weit verbreitet. Sollten nicht entsprechende gesetzliche und technische Massnahmen ergriffen werden, so wird ein Eindringen in die Privatsphäre, durch das Erfassen öffentlicher Aufzeichnungen durch den Computer, immer mehr erleichtert werden. Es liegt jedoch einzig und allein am Menschen selbst eine derartig teuflische Verwendung hintanzuhalten.

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Der Diplomat muss sich in einer Welt zurechtfinden, die im Laufe der vergangenen 30 Jahre grössere Veränderungen in der Beziehung der Wissenschaft zur Gesellschaft zeigte, als es die letzten 3 Jahrtausende sahen. Probleme, die in den 30er Jahren unvorhersehbar, oder bestenfalls latent waren, sind heute von grösster sozialer und politischer Wichtigkeit. Die Anwendung wissenschaftlicher Methoden auf die Produktion haben für internationale Beziehungen weitreichende Folgen gezeigt. Ein Land, das verabsäumt, sich Wissenschaft und Technik zu Nutzen zu machen, wird ungeachtet einer noch so hoch entwickelten Kultur stagnieren, mag es auch über die tapfersten Soldaten verfügen. Viele Leute, darunter auch zahlreiche Diplomaten, sind sich der Tatsache bewusst, dass das Verständnis auf der internationalen Szene von der breiten zwischen den 2 kulturellen Welten der Wissenschaft und des Humanismus bestehenden Kluft überschattet ist; insbesondere ist das der Fall, wo es darum geht, den Krieg zu vermeiden und den Frieden, auch durch militärische Vorbereitungen zu sichern. Sehr häufig sind es nämlich jene, in politischen und sozialen Angelegenheiten am meisten engagierten Leute, die weit zu wenig Kenntnis über moderne Errungenschaften auf dem Gebiet der Wissenschaft und Kriegsführung haben.

Doch die Kluft zwischen den mit Mysterien vertrauten Wissenschaftlern und den auf diesem Gebiet nicht ausgebildeten Diplomaten, die für die Schlichtung der durch diese Mysterien entstandenen internationalen Verwicklungen verantwortlich sind, wird immer weiter und ernsthafter. Durch die physikalischen Erkenntnisse der Schwerkraft und des Elektromagnetismus im Universum, die 2 der 4 Elementarkräfte darstellen, wurde unser

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Leben von Grund auf geändert. Das vollständige Erfassen der beiden anderen Kräfte, nämlich der sogenannten schwachen und starken Kernbindungskraft, verspricht eine ähnliche Revolution. Wie und wann diese Revolution in Szene gehen wird, kann nicht vorausgesagt werden; es besteht nur Grund zur Annahme, dass Entwicklungen, wie z.B. die kontrollierbare Kernfusion zu atemberaubenden Auswirkungen führen werden und wahrscheinlich unser Vorstellungsvermögen übersteigen werden.

Ein Rückblick auf Prophezeiungen, die für das Gebiet der Wissenschaften getroffen wurden, zeigt, dass diese eher dürftig waren und dass sie der Versuchung unterlagen, das Gebiet der Science Fiction zu betreten. Es wäre nun allzuleicht, einige bedeutende Wissenschaftler zu zitieren, die sich in ihren Vorhersagen irrten. Es liegt mir fern, das Ansehen dieser Experten zu schmälern, doch finde ich die im Jahre 1951 getroffene Vorhersage eines amerikanischen Physikers, der erst kürzlich von der United States Atomic Energy Commission ausgezeichnet wurde, erwähnenswert, dass die Atomkraft erst um 1975 praktisch anwendbar sein werde, doch erst im Jahr 2000 in Konkurrenz zu althergebrachten Methoden der Energieerzeugung treten könne, und auch dann nur, wenn sie in Kraftwerken internationalen Masstabs produziert wird! Ebenfalls vor 17 Jahren, gab einer der bedeutendsten russischen Physiker seiner Meinung Ausdruck, dass die friedliche Anwendung der Atomenergie in einem nennenswerten Ausmass nicht vor 50 bis 100 Jahren erwartet werden kann.

Nun, da ich Sie davor gewarnt habe, die Zukunft der Wissenschaft nicht zu unterschätzen, sich aber auch keiner

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Übertriebenen Phantasie hinzugeben, lassen Sie mich nun einem erst kürzlich in den Vereinigten Staaten durchgeführten Experiment zuwenden, das die Befragung gut beleumundeter Leute, über die in Zukunft zu verwirklichenden Projekte zum Gegenstand hatte. Eine Reihe ausgesuchter Wissenschaftler, die keine Gelegenheit hatten, miteinander in Verbindung zu treten, wurden voneinander unabhängig, ausgefeilte Fragen vorgelegt, um deren Meinung über die in 30 bis 40 Jahren zu verwirklichenden Errungenschaften zu erfahren. Die Vorhersagen stellten entweder logische Schlussfolgerungen aus Experimenten, oder aus gerade in der Entwicklung begriffenen Projektendar, oder liessen ihre Erfüllung auf Grund derzeit verfügbarer Kenntnisse als demnächst abzusehen erscheinen. Deren Verwirklichung bedeutet natürlich noch lange nicht, dass sie den ersehnten Erfolg zeitigen werden, weil sie sich als wirtschaftlich untragbar, oder für die Gesellschaft als unakzeptabel erweisen könnten. Die Aufzählung beginnt mit jenen Punkten, die wahrscheinlich schon in nächster Zeit verwirklicht werden und endet mit jenen, deren Realisierung erst in fernerer Zukunft liegt. Man nimmt jedoch an, dass ein Grossteil der nun angeführten Vorhersagen seine Durchführbarkeit finden wird.

- 1) wirtschaftlich brauchbare Entsalzung des Meerwassers.
- 2) wirksame einfache und billige Kontrolle des Bevölkerungszuwachses.
- 3) neue synthetische Stoffe, die der Herstellung von aussergewöhnlich leichten Baumaterialien dienen sollen.
- 4) Besorgung der Übersetzertätigkeit durch Automaten.
- 5) Ersetzung von menschlichen Organen durch Prothesen oder durch Transplantationen.

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- 6.) verlässliche Wettervorhersagen
- 7.) Zentraler Datenspeicher, der diverse Informationsausgaben gestattet.
- 8.) Eine Theorie, die die Unklarheiten in der Quanten-Relativitäts-Lehre beseitigt und die Teilchentheorie vereinfachen soll.
- 9.) eingepflanzte künstliche Organe, die aus Plastik und elektronischen Komponenten hergestellt sind.
- 10.) weit verbreiteter Gebrauch von nicht narkotischen Drogen, um Charaktermerkmale zu ändern.
- 11.) Angeregte Emission (laser) im Röntgen- und Gamma-Strahlenbereich.
- 12.) Kontrollierte thermonukleare Energie.
- 13.) Primitives künstliches Leben (zumindest in der Form von sich selbst reproduzierenden Molekülen).
- 14.) wirtschaftlich tragbare Gewinnung des Meeresbodens.
- 15.) Durchführbarkeit einer regionalen wirtschaftlich vertretbaren Wetterkontrolle.
- 16.) Wirtschaftlich vertretbare Herstellung von künstlichem Eiweiss für Ernährungszwecke.
- 17.) 10 fache Vergrößerung des Anwendungsbereiches der physikalischen bzw. chemischen Therapie auf psychotische Fälle.
- 18.) Generelle biochemische Immunisierung gegen bakterielle und Vireninfektionen.
- 19.) Durchführbarkeit der genetischen Beeinflussung um gewisse erbliche Mängel unter Kontrolle zu bringen.
- 20.) Wirtschaftlich vertretbare Verwendung der Meeresflora und -fauna, um damit mindestens 20 % des Welternährungsbedarfs zu decken.
- 21.) Biochemikalien, die das Wachstum neuer Organe und Gliedmassen anregen sollen.
- 22.) Möglichkeit der Anwendung von Drogen, die die Intelligenz heben sollen.
- 23.) chemische Beeinflussung des Alterns, um die Lebenserwartung um 50 Jahre zu erhöhen.

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Die Realisierung der nun folgenden zweiten Kategorie von Punkten wird vielleicht niemals erreicht werden, doch wird die Möglichkeit der Verwirklichung von den Wissenschaftlern nicht ausgeschlossen.

- 1.) direkte elektromechanische Verbindung zwischen Gehirn und Computer
- 2.) Beiderseitiger Kontakt mit ausserirdischen Lebewesen.
- 3.) Heranzüchten von hochentwickelten Tieren zur Verrichtung einfacher Arbeiten.
- 4.) wirtschaftlich vertretbare Herstellung von Elementen aus subatomaren Teilchen.
- 5.) Beherrschung der Schwerkraft durch Beeinflussung des Gravitationsfeldes
- 6.) Möglichkeit des Lehrens durch direkte Registrierung der Information im Gehirn.
- 7.) Langanhaltende Ausschaltung des Bewusstseins zur Überwindung von Zeiträumen.
- 8.) Einsatz der Telepathie und Wahrnehmung unter Umgehung der Sinnesorgane (extrasensory perception).

Es ist nicht leicht, sich eine Gesellschaft, in der die oben genannten Entwicklungen bereits realisiert werden würden, vorzustellen. Ähnlich schwer ist es, sich ein Bild über die in einer solchen Zukunft stattzufindenden internationalen Beziehungen zu machen; die Frage, ob eine solche Welt nicht allein unter einer Art Weltregierung bestehen könne, taucht immer öfter auf, was gleichzeitig, auf Grund des Wegfallens einzelner souveräner Staaten, das Ende internationaler Beziehungen, wie wir sie heute kennen, bedeuten würde. Wie immer die nächste Entwicklungsstufe dieser Beziehungen dann auch aussehen mag, der Diplomat von morgen wird mit immer grösser werdenden Schwierigkeiten konfrontiert werden und

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sich einer Welt anpassen müssen, in der weitreichende und rasche Veränderungen keine Ausnahme darstellen, sondern Teil des normalen Ablaufs sind.

Zu Beginn meines Vortrags unterstrich ich die Stellung des Diplomaten als zentrales und essentielles Bindeglied in der Abwicklung internationaler Beziehungen. Jetzt nunmehr, noch immer unter dem Eindruck des eben gesagten, mögen Ihnen Zweifel darüber kommen, ob ich noch immer zu meinen Ansichten stehe, oder etwa meine Meinung im Laufe des Vortrags geändert hätte und nicht bereit wäre, dem Beruf des Diplomaten ein baldiges jedoch ehrenvolles Begräbnis vorherzusagen. Das will ich nun aber doch nicht, denn ich glaube, solange es Staaten und nationale Regierungen geben wird, wird stets ein Bedarf nach der Ausübung einer Funktion bzw. einer Betätigung, die unter den Begriff der Diplomatie fällt, vorhanden sein. Sollte es aber zu dieser Zeit Staaten grösseren Ausmasses geben, so wird die Welt für lange Zeit noch gross und mannigfaltig genug sein, um auf einen Dienst, der eine Weiterentwicklung des heutigen diplomatischen Berufs darstellt, nicht verzichten zu können. Solange es untereinander Kontakt pflegende Regierungen gibt, muss es auch Leute geben, durch die sie repräsentiert werden. Mein Gefühl sagt mir allerdings, dass sich am Ende dieses Jahrhunderts - es sind ja nur etwas mehr als 30 Jahre - der Beruf des Diplomaten vom heutigen Begriff wesentlich unterscheiden wird. Er wird jedoch auch dann wegen seines hervorstechendsten Attributes, nämlich seines Feingefühls hochgeschätzt werden: jene wichtige Eigenschaft, die sich aus einem beträchtlichen Mass an Temperament, Ausbildung, Haltung und Erfahrung zusammensetzt, wirft der Diplomat bei der Behandlung

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und Lösung von internationalen Problemen in die Waagschale und sorgt damit für den reibungslosen Ablauf von Verhandlungen, die zwischen Ländern bzw. deren Regierungen geführt werden. Welche Auswirkungen werden nun all diese Veränderungen auf seine Arbeit, ja sogar auf sein Leben haben? Auf diese Fragen, inwiefern das Gebiet der Diplomatie bis zum Jahr 2000 von den Veränderungen betroffen sein wird, will ich nun abschliessend ganz kurz eingehen.

- 1.) Die alte Frage, ob bei der Zulassung zum diplomatischen Dienst mehr Nachdruck auf eine spezielle oder auf eine generelle Ausbildung gelegt werden soll, wird immer noch nicht eindeutig zu beantworten sein. Wie immer die Verteilung auch aussehen wird, auf eine generelle Ausbildung wird nicht verzichtet werden können, obwohl diese "Generalists" anders sein werden als die von heute. Mit einzelnen Spezialgebieten, wie etwa dem Gebiet der Wirtschaftswissenschaften, der Naturwissenschaften, der Technologie und auch der Biochemie, werden sie etwas vertrauter sein müssen.
- 2.) Sprachenkenntnisse werden, mit Ausnahme der paar Welt-sprachen, grösstenteils entbehrlich sein. Zum Unterschied von heute wird aber der Gebrauch der russischen Sprache und daher auch der Bedarf nach Leuten, die sie sprechen, verbreiteter sein. Bei der Pflege internationaler Beziehungen wird die chinesische Sprache keine wesentliche Rolle spielen.
- 3.) Die Arbeit und der Aufbau von Botschaften wird sich durch das Einsetzen moderner Nachrichtenmittel, wie z.B. des Computers, Satelliten und Fernsehers von Grund auf ändern.

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Stenotypistinnen werden kaum mehr Verwendung finden, wogegen Sekretärinnen noch immer zum wesentlichen Personal zählen werden. Die administrative Arbeit, die in den vergangenen Jahrzehnten enorm zunahm, wird in bedeutendem Masse automatisiert sein und Personaleinsparungen zur Folge haben.

- 4.) Die Arbeit des Diplomaten wird sich nicht nur auf die Behandlung von Fakten und anderer Konkreta beschränken, wie auch die Zeit der Analysen im Stile des antiquierten "despatch" bald für immer vorbei sein wird, oder zumindest auf ein Minimum reduziert werden wird. Seine Position als Ratgeber mit dem damit verbundenen hintergründigen Wissen wird wie eh und jeh unangetastet bleiben.
- 5.) Der Diplomat wird mehr Zeit als bisher in seinem Aussenministerium zubringen, seine Arbeit wird in zunehmendem Masse aus Reisen bestehen und seine Amtsperioden in fremden Hauptstädten werden kürzer sein.
- 6.) Die weiträumige ausladende Residenz des Botschafters wird allmählich durch kleinere praktische Häuser, die leicht und ohne Personal zu führen sind, ersetzt werden. Offizielle gesellschaftliche Unterhaltungen, Formalität, Protokoll und Zeremoniell werden auf das Nötigste beschränkt werden.
- 7.) Diplomat zu sein wird künftighin nicht mehr unbedingt heissen eine Lebensaufgabe zu erfüllen, sondern wird häufig eine kürzere oder längere Interimsverwendung bedeuten; dann wird sich der Diplomat einem anderen Tätigkeitsbereich zuwenden, vielleicht ausserhalb der Regierungsgeschäfte, wahrscheinlich aber innerhalb dieser, denn Regierungen werden grösser sein, als je zuvor.

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OTTAWA, September 30, 1968

Dear Mr. Reader,

In reply to your letter of September 18 we are pleased that we are able to supply you with the names and addresses of the following officials, who are among the consular officers residing in your province:

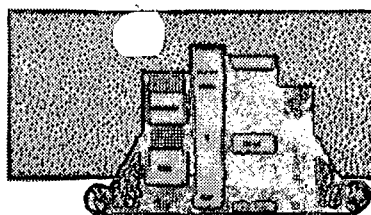
Mr. G. Di Jiacinto	Honourary Consular Agent for Italy, 634 Queen Street, Fredericton, (telephone: 357-8411).
Mr. Vernon S. Northrop	Honourary Vice-Consul for Sweden, 22 King Street, St. John, (telephone: 693-2613).
Mr. H.J. Saltink	Honourary Vice-Consul for The Netherlands, Harbour Bldg., 133 Prince William Street, St. John, (telephone: 657-1380).
Mr. C.J. Troy	Honourary Vice-Consul for Norway, 25 Rosebury Street, P.O. Box 127, Campbelltown, (telephone: 753-4708).

Yours sincerely,

J. M. COOK

J. M. Cook, Head,
Personnel Operations Division

Mr. R. A. Reader, Head,
Department of Social Studies,
St. Stephen High School,
St. Stephen, N.B.



ST. STEPHEN HIGH SCHOOL
ST. STEPHEN, NEW BRUNSWICK

TO *M. Adelman*
FROM REGISTRY
SEP 24 1968
FILE CHAS. G. GUT
TO

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL HEAD, SOCIAL STUDIES DEPT.

Dept. of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Gentlemen:

Sept. 18, 1968.

57-6-2
13-1

As we are reviving our U. N. Club in our senior high school, and exploring possible programs for this year, we hoped you might be able to assist by perhaps providing a list of names, titles, and addresses of consular or other officials posted in New Brunswick, and who might be approached about speaking to the club.

This, or advice you might give in this matter, would be gratefully received.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Reader, Head,
Dept. of Social Studies.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1968

57-6-2

24

Dear Mr. McAllister,

In reply to your letter of September 18, 1968 we are pleased to inform you that Mr. R.W. MacLaren, Deputy Head of our Aid and Development Division would be glad to come and speak to your United Nations Day Assembly on the date and subject that you have proposed. We must caution you, however, that we cannot yet make a firm commitment because the availability of our officers depends on the sometimes unexpected requirements of the Department, although we see no reason at this time why Mr. MacLaren should not be able to attend.

Mr. MacLaren is well qualified to speak on Foreign Aid and he is looking forward to an exchange of views with you and your fellow students. He will be writing you in the near future to confirm the date and to give you a more exact idea of the topic he will choose to speak on.

Yours sincerely,

11. 662/41

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Mr. John McAllister,
Secretary, United Nations Club,
Newmarket District High School,
NEWMARKET, Ontario.

Special Projects Unit/J.R. Maybee/mt

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO
A African and Middle Eastern Division

FROM
De J. R. Maybee - Special Projects Unit

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Permission to make a speech

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE September 27, 1963

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	57-6-2
MISSION	24

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Pers. Ops.

This is to confirm my oral request for permission to speak to a current affairs group at the Trinity College of Toronto next February on the situation in the Middle East.

While the occasion does not call for a formal address, I will be happy to send an outline of my proposed remarks before the date of delivery on February 4, 1969. I would be grateful for confirmation of your concurrence in due course.

J.R. MAYBEE

J. R. H.

European/...L. Jarvis/sk

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A Mr. J.A. McCordick
The Canadian Embassy
VILNNA

FROM
De Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

REFERENCE
Référence Your Letter Number 505 of August 20, 1968
to the USSEA

SUBJECT
Sujet Talk to be given to Gesellschaft für
Auslandskunde in Munich on October 23, 1968

SECURITY
Sécurité

RESTRICTED

DATE

September 17, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

S - 991

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 57-6-2	11P11
MISSION 22	—

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

cc:

Econ Div

Disarm Div

The draft of the talk which you propose to give to the Gesellschaft für Auslandskunde in Munich on October 23 is interesting and appropriate for the title you have chosen.

2. We would suggest only two possible minor changes. As you will be aware, the six members of the Common Market have asked that the safeguards envisaged in the Non-Proliferation Treaty be applied in their cases by Euratom. They have been quite sensitive in this matter and we would suggest that the last sentence of the first paragraph of page three be changed to read as follows: "As you know, it is intended in the Non-Proliferation Treaty that the safeguards will conform to IAEA standards although some latitude is given to parties for the character of the agreements to be concluded bilaterally or multilaterally with the Agency." Depending on the background of your audience, it might help to describe certain of the more complex developments listed on pages thirteen and fourteen in terms more clearly understandable to the lay-man.

3. If you have not already done so, would you wish to inform the Austrian Foreign Office informally as a matter of courtesy that you will be giving a talk in Munich? Bonn might also inform the German Foreign Office for the same reason. We do not feel strongly about this, however, and we leave the decision whether to do so up to you and Bonn.

J. G. H. HALSTEAD

(for) Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

AS SIMARD/jp

57-6-2
24 ✓
SANS COTE

11 septembre, 1968

MEMORANDUM: DIRECTION DE LA DOCUMENTATION

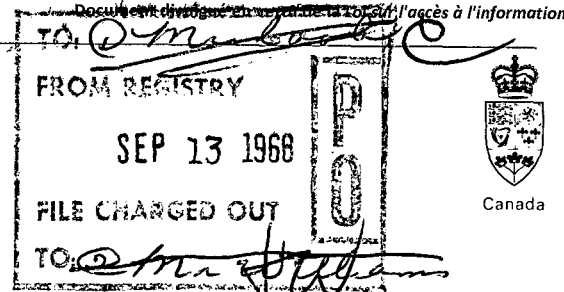
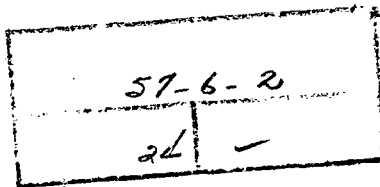
Conférence par le SSEAE

M. Cadieux doit adresser la parole, le mois prochain, à un groupe d'étudiants de l'Université d'Ottawa sur l'"Histoire des Relations Internationales du Canada, 1867-1967".

2. Pourriez-vous pour cette occasion préparer des notes ou préféablement quelques paragraphes, une page ou deux, sur le rôle des canadiens-français dans les relations extérieures de notre pays et au sein de notre ministère.

3. Ces notes devraient nous parvenir au plus tard le 4 octobre prochain.

A.S.S.



Department of
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development

Ministère des
Affaires indiennes et
du Nord canadien

Mr. Murray Cook,
Head, Personnel Operations,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

OTTAWA 4

date September 11, 1968
our file/notre dossier 321.02
your file/votre dossier

Dear Sir:

During the past summer, our Department organized a training program for Summer Students recruited through the facilities of the Public Service Commission.

In planning the program, a number of students showed a keen interest in the Department of External Affairs and as a consequence Mr. L. Slatter of our staff got in touch with you and inquired about the possibilities of having someone from your Department talk to our group of students. You kindly arranged for Mr. T.A. Williams of your office to speak to the students on July 4. I understand that the students demonstrated a lively interest in the session and participation by the group was at a high level.

I would like to extend to you and Mr. Williams my appreciation for your contribution to our summer program.

Yours sincerely,

Russell Steward,
Personnel Adviser.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Carleton Place @ *W. M. J.*

Under-Secretary of State for

External Affairs, Ottawa.

Canadian Ambassador, Vienna

My letter to USSEA of May 2 and his reply
of June 7, 1968.

Talk to be given to Gesellschaft für Auslandskunde
in Munich on October 23, 1968.

SECURITY RESTRICTED
Sécurité
DATE August 20, 1968.

NUMBER 505
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 57-6-2	
20-1905-22	
MISSION 34	28

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

For easy reference I attach copies of the correspondence
referred to above.

2. October 23 has been agreed upon as the date for my talk.
The Germans have quite an appetite for this kind of entertainment,
though I may be hanging on the ropes when it is over, for they
say: "we generally reckon about 45 to 60 minutes for the lecture,
then a question period, the whole performance covering about 2
hours!"

3. Attached is a rough draft in English of my talk. It
is not a very smooth piece of work, but since it is to serve as
the basis for my German text I will polish the latter rather than
the former.

4. I may make some changes, additions or deletions, and will
try to introduce something in a lighter or humorous vein, though
this has limitations: Germans are not accustomed to hearing "serious"
speakers crack jokes or tell anecdotes as part of their talk. How-
ever I should be grateful to know if you have any comments on the
general outline.

J. A. C. [Signature]
Ambassador.

"Diplomacy in the Atomic Age"

Talk to be given by J.A. McCordick to Gesellschaft für
Auslandskunde in Munich on October 23, 1968

A professional activity, be it the practice of medicine or law or diplomacy, cannot help being part of the present even if its roots are deep in the past. The public no doubt finds this perfectly obvious in the case of medicine or science or engineering, but frequently less so in the case of diplomacy. The diplomatic profession is vested with an aura of tradition and seemingly rather old-fashioned ceremony which frequently create the impression in the mind of the general public of an activity glamorous in its way and definitely agreeable, but somehow rather behind the times and not always well adapted to the problems it is supposed to be dealing with in a modern fast-moving world. This I do not believe to be a fair general indictment, though there are reasons, and I shall allude to some of them later, why it should sometimes appear to be so to outside observers. The diplomatic career has, over the centuries and, indeed, over recent decades and years, been steadily adapting itself to change. But this adaptation has not been without stresses and strains, nor can it be said to have been always successful or complete. New challenges to old methods and traditional ways of working are appearing in this field, as in most fields of modern endeavour, with ever increasing rapidity and frequency. The next few decades may indeed bring the greatest changes yet seen in the mode and quality of diplomacy. While I do not presume to set myself up as a prophet I think, as do many of my colleagues, that I see some signs of what probably lies ahead. I should like to say to you that the views I shall be giving you are my own and do not have therefore any official standing.

I will treat the subject of "diplomacy in the atomic age" in two general aspects though there is not a clear dividing line between them. To begin with I would like to say something about some of the things that diplomats now quite normally do in the atomic age but which are activities new to the profession. Then I will come to the second aspect, which is how this technological age we live in and the activities it has already brought to the normal diplomatic career, are altering the career, the profession itself. Then I will conclude with a look into the future, perhaps I should say that I will end with a few guesses about how the diplomatic profession will be exercised by the end of this century. I have to make an important assumption and a major omission. The assumption, for the period I will be considering is $\frac{1}{2}$ no nuclear war. The omission, necessary because of limited time, is a third aspect or dimension of diplomacy - the governmental level: I shall not be able to discuss the problems of diplomacy in such momentous hypothetical contexts as, for example, the demands that would be put on the American and Soviet negotiating machinery if, despite the NPT and other restraints, more countries should develop a capacity to make nuclear weapons.

2.

No matter what their country is, most professional diplomats today, or career diplomats as is usually said, have a similar background in their university training and one that has developed gradually from the earliest traditions of a professional diplomatic service. That is to say there is a clear predominance of those who have studied law or history or more generally the humanities. In recent times economists have strengthened the diplomatic ranks - they represent the biggest change from the more traditional pattern of the diplomat; in the Canadian diplomatic service economists are numerous and constitute an important element of it. However the distribution of emphasis is not the same in every country. For example, I myself could not be a member of the diplomatic service of the admirable country in which I have the honour to represent Canada - Austria - for the Austrian diplomatic service still insists on a degree in law for admission to its ranks and I could not qualify because my university studies were mainly in physics. However, what the diplomat does today already differs enormously from what he did say one hundred years ago. For instance, the activities of a medium rank diplomat at the British Embassy in Constantinople in 1868 would present a great contrast with what most medium rank diplomats are doing today. As I have already indicated, I am going to draw my illustrations of these modern activities from spheres that impinge on matters with a scientific or technological content.

Not so long ago the diplomat was almost exclusively concerned with his traditional tasks of representing his country abroad by being an essential link between his own government and that of the country to which he was accredited and, accordingly, conducting negotiations on behalf of his own government with the host government. At the same time he advised his government and consolidated his advice with a flow of reports, mainly of a political or economic nature concerning the country of his posting and its affairs, problems, and relations with the outside world. He was concerned with consular matters either in a supervisory or in a direct capacity, looking after the interests of his fellow-countrymen travelling or living abroad. He had also in more recent times a responsibility for projecting a favourable image of his own country abroad and thereby participating in information work. All these activities continue and in fact are the core of the work of a normal embassy. However, they are a far cry from many other newer activities in which diplomats more and more have to become involved. For example, they seem in some respects rather remote from what is required of a diplomat who is a member of his country's delegation to a conference such as one I attended in Geneva in 1957 on the technological and scientific aspects of the problem of preventing surprise attack, or the immensely important current meetings of the eighteen-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva which have recently culminated in the opening for signature of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

it is intended that ~~the~~
~~standard~~ safeguards will conform
to IAEA standards, although some
~~flexibility~~ ^{latitude} is given to parties
in the ~~policy~~ character of
the ~~concluding~~ agreements to be
~~privately~~ ^{privately} or multilaterally,
with the Agency.

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3.

Equally far from the subject matter of what I have been calling classical or traditional diplomacy are the activities of those diplomats who must concern themselves with such international organizations as the International Atomic Energy Agency or the United Nations Industrial Development Organization or the broad panorama of aid programmes in which the governments of developed countries are now participating. According to its statute the IAEA was set up with the objective of accelerating and enlarging the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. Under this broad heading the Agency fosters the exchange of technical and scientific information between countries, it provides technical assistance to developing countries, and it has a responsibility for supporting and co-ordinating research, primarily in the context of developing countries. Furthermore the Agency serves individual countries as a consultant on problems of safety and of economic choice in connection with the establishment of nuclear power stations. It also plays an important part in promoting the use of radio-isotopes and the application of radiation techniques in a large number of its member states. And of course one of its most important functions is its role in developing, making available and applying safeguards, a responsibility directly linked with questions of international security. As you know, under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, it is intended that the crucial function of operating the safeguards envisaged in the Treaty will be assigned to the IAEA.

The IAEA has a secretariat made up of international civil servants, qualified scientists and engineers, and a wide range of clerical and other supporting staff. This secretariat is not directly a field of activity of the career diplomat although it is an organism with which many career diplomats must work in close association, often for a period of several years. These diplomats are the members of the permanent missions of their countries to the IAEA, since the Agency is organized in many respects like a miniature United Nations and those countries that are members, and their number is not far short of the membership of the United Nations, establish missions or offices charged with the responsibility of conducting their countries' relations with the IAEA. These officials are either, in the case of some countries, drawn entirely from the country's diplomatic service, or in a few other cases, especially when the mission is a large one, there is a mixture of diplomats and experts usually from the scientific field. For example in the case of the United States there are members of the American Atomic Energy Commission who are assigned for a period of duty with the United States Permanent Mission in Vienna to the IAEA. So when the Board of Governors of the Agency meets, which it normally does three times a year, the professional diplomat is strongly represented and plays a leading role in the deliberations.

applied theory

*mention Enrolment?
These safeguards
are to be applied
directly or, in the
case of the six
members of the
Common Market
through IAEA*

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From the indications I have given of the Agency's activities you can readily understand that much of the subject matter of the Board's deliberations is of a fairly technical nature. How then, you might ask, can average diplomats, most of whom have little if any knowledge of technical and scientific matters, successfully cope with the subject matter of an organization such as the IAEA? The simple answer to this of course is that they are a normal part of a team which includes other members having the necessary expertise. The team need not have all its members present in the room where the Board is meeting, in fact with the use of modern communications and given the complexity and diversity of the subjects on which expert opinions are required from time to time, it can be said that the expertise on which a Governor can draw is that of the whole scientific establishment of his country, since when he needs advice on a particular technical matter and cannot obtain it in a satisfactory form from his small mission, he has only to send a telegram to his capital in order to have the appropriate experts at home consulted and, if speed is necessary, he can have the answer back in a matter of hours. But, it might then be asked, is this not rather cumbersome? Why do countries not simply staff their missions to the IAEA with a carefully selected group of scientific and technical experts, with perhaps an economist or financial expert thrown in, and use their diplomatic agents in other fields more closely related with the old traditions of the service and with the sort of education most of them have? While this might seem at first glance a simple move in the direction of greater efficiency, the simplicity is deceptive. Until some better method or ~~implement~~ is found - and I see none on the horizon - the trained and experienced professional diplomat remains an essential and indispensable part of the operation of international relations and international negotiations and international organizations even when the subject matter as in the IAEA takes on a highly specialized and even scientific character. I would not wish to imply that the reason for this is some shortcoming or weakness in the make-up of the experts, be they scientific or financial. No, on the contrary, some of the best minds in the countries concerned are provided from these disciplines to participate in delegations or missions abroad. But while international negotiation is not a discipline or technique with the definable outlines of, say, biochemistry, it is nonetheless an important body of experience, tradition and negotiating technique which only the professional diplomat, since this is acquired slowly in the course of a career, has the time and opportunity to bring to the state of refinement and flexibility that makes it an essential adjunct to negotiations on an international plane involving governments. Every day sees examples of international meetings of scientists or doctors or gardeners or whatever where no diplomats are present and none are needed. The participants in the conference or congress conduct their own diplomacy it might be said. But as soon as governments are involved the role of the

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professional diplomat becomes a central one that, to repeat, cannot be dispensed with so long as international relations are conducted as at present. With the help, of course, of their scientific, economic and other advisers the diplomats must have the main responsibility for steering the negotiations, seeking compromises where necessary and always keeping in the back of their mind their country's interests and the aims of their country's policy as concern the conference or meeting or negotiations in question, with the purpose of achieving, when the meeting or negotiations finally come to an end, the best possible result from the standpoint of their country's policy. If this by chance sounds selfish, it admittedly is, because that belongs to the nature of foreign policy, but despite the views of many cynics, the world has not yet seen the end of altruism; enlightened self-interest is not to be despised; and most countries these days realize that their real interests cannot be well founded if they are in serious conflict or rivalry with the genuine and reasonable interests of other members of the international community.

I could give other specific illustrations of the contemporary diplomat's involvement in matters with a considerable scientific or technical content, but I have only tried to make a general point and I trust that by using the example of the IAEA I have achieved this. I wanted to highlight the modern role of a diplomat in the atomic age who must work with a wide variety of experts in esoteric fields well beyond his detailed knowledge and sometimes exceeding his general comprehension. There is no alternative to this since the diplomat's role as an international negotiator remains a key one in international organizations even when they are highly technical. He cannot be replaced simply by a body of technical experts or the somewhat disturbing figure of the technocrat.

One can still say about the diplomatic profession what is sometimes said about the United Nations - if it did not exist it would have to be created. But these modern roles do not necessarily come easily to all diplomats nor is their exercise always free from criticism or blemish. In an imperfect world the twentieth century diplomat is himself anything but a model of perfection. He is adapting, probably not faster than other professions in the onrush of contemporary change, doubtless not as quickly or as smoothly as some, but adapting he nonetheless is, and he is, as I have tried to stress already, performing still an absolutely necessary part in the general conduct of international relations on the governmental level.

Will the diplomatic profession continue to be able to adapt and will the changing world always have need for the sort of function that is understood under the term diplomat? I would certainly hesitate to give an unequivocal yes or no to this sort of question. It must be admitted that there is a disturbing

amount of inertia in the profession, speaking in a very general way, and that factors of nostalgia and tradition and a hankering after a more gracious way of life contribute to retarding and inhibiting the adaptability of diplomacy seen on a world scale and leaving aside the considerable national differences in the pace of modernization. One critic of a type of diplomatic inertia recently had this to say: "Some diplomats do not appear to be conscious of the realities of our times. They are rarely aware that the ground is shaking dangerously beneath their feet. And it is sometimes strange to realize that, with a few rare exceptions, the diplomat of today still likes to feel that he belongs more to the past than to the present. He prides himself on the elegance shed on him by the lustre of time and does not feel frustrated when his field of action is restricted; he waits, almost fatalistically, the moment when he will be placed in a museum labelled as a curiosity belonging to a vanished age. The diplomat wages a tough battle against powerful adversaries, on ground that with every day that passes becomes less advantageous. He must struggle with increasing difficulties and obstacles".

This is a harsh judgment, and for my part I would want to take it with a grain of salt, but many such harsh judgments about diplomacy are heard these days, or if they are not judgments they are moans and groans from within the profession itself. The most frequently heard is that modern communications - the jet plane, the rapid machine-cyphered telegram - have seriously diminished the position of diplomats and are turning them into mere messengers and depriving them of their traditional role. Then there is this matter of the close collaboration between diplomats and scientific experts that I have just been speaking about. Sometimes even in these circumstances the diplomat can find his position prejudiced by an attitude that, while infrequent, does arise from time to time, namely in the sort of situation where a group of scientists assembled to study a technical matter produce an agreed report on the matter and then display impatience and even intolerance if diplomats lacking their scientific expertise presume to call into question some aspect of the report. It is not unheard of that diplomats have been asked to refrain from criticizing a technical report because it seemed obvious to the people who prepared it that the diplomats were not competent to hold useful views on such a report. While I would like to say again that this is a fairly rare occurrence, when it does happen it is of course tantamount to closing off discussion and establishing a form of intellectual dictatorship quite unacceptable in an international organization or meeting. I would not call this as a serious contemporary problem, but I have brought it into my talk tonight because I think it reveals something about the way we are moving. The complexity of modern problems and their technological and scientific content are constantly increasing. As the complexity increases so correspondingly diminishes the capacity of the non-expert to grasp the essential or the import. There is no real solution to this gap in

7.

understanding but I see it as a problem that will assume greater importance as diplomats and scientists work together in the future.

At this point I am now sliding over to the second aspect of my remarks - what the atomic age is actually doing in the diplomatic profession and where the practice of diplomacy is heading. Let me take a few pieces of the diplomatic tool kit that are already showing signs of obsolescence. One of these is the role of formal entertaining in the conduct of the diplomatic function. It is traditional that diplomats entertain frequently and on a scale, depending on the capital city, that is always relatively lavish. For this purpose governments provide their Ambassadors with large houses to enable them to hold receptions and give dinner parties in an agreeable atmosphere and of a relatively sumptuous standard. The purpose of this is quite obvious. It is not to seduce the foreigner, who would have to be pretty feeble-minded to change his opinion after some good food and drink, but to create an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of good relations between the two countries directly concerned. Officers in an Embassy on the Ambassador's staff will also entertain in a manner and on a scale appropriate to their rank and to their country's interests. By receiving in his residence generously and graciously, the Ambassador will hope to create a good impression of his country, to get to know better the important people in the country of his mission, and to establish with these people a relationship of at least trust but, he would hope, also of sympathy and understanding, and in a few cases, warmth. With such an understanding the Ambassador can better exercise his function of negotiating on behalf of his country and of presenting his country's point of view, and the better he is known and appreciated by the key people of the host country the better are his chances of being able to make a persuasive case for his own country's policy.

These are all important considerations and are based on an assumption of achieving real advantage by honest, overt means. One does not have to go very far back in the history/²¹capital like Vienna to recall how important it was for an Ambassador to achieve the right relationship and contacts and influence at the Imperial Court. Indeed in those days a bit of court intrigue was not excluded. But these days have gone forever. The diplomat today does not even have an easy time in getting to his table the leading political figures of the country to which he is accredited. He is now competing not with the representatives of a handful of other major powers and a second handful of lesser powers but with an array of states that can easily lead to 50 embassies in a small capital and over 100 in a large capital - most of whom feel it necessary to hold a national day reception, so that the average in London of these occasions would be about two a week. It stands to reason that Cabinet members are conspicuous by their absence at such parties. Moreover, members of the governments of even small countries are now so busy and so much on the move that they have little time to spare for a whole evening at an Embassy and often are as much irked by a dinner invitation as pleased with the prospect.

The diplomatic cocktail party comes in for a great deal of criticism and complaint and is the focal point of the old gibe about diplomatic life, that it is easy on the head but hard on the feet. Indeed the number of receptions and cocktail parties to which diplomats are invited today can be almost incredible and certainly exceed his ability to attend. He must pick and choose and even then he is frequently near exhaustion and wonders if what he is doing serves any useful purpose. Yet, an excuse exists for the cocktail party or the large reception since it is in most capitals the main way of, so to say, stirring the pot regularly so that diplomats continue to rub elbows with each other. For even in today's circumstances contacts with colleagues tend to be stimulating and fruitful and in most cases a diplomatic corps would be the loser if it no longer had a means of bringing its members casually together at fairly frequent intervals. As I say, the cocktail party serves this purpose and often monopolizes it, except in the minority of capitals where there is club life or in a very few smaller capitals, of which I would name Ottawa as a significant example, where size and the way of life make it possible for diplomats and "natives" to meet frequently and informally.

So the usefulness of diplomatic entertainment is becoming gradually less obvious while at the same time the difficulties are increasing. The difficulties are two-fold: the lack of servants, and the frequent unavailability of the very people who diplomats feel they should be concentrating on in their representational activities. So difficult is the servant situation - and the average Ambassador's residence is the sort of place which simply cannot be run without servants and certainly cannot be used for large-scale entertaining without a good staff - that some experimenting with new methods had already begun. I have heard of an Ambassador in Paris who lives in a handsome palais and who keeps only one servant responsible for answering the telephone, doing a little dusting, making the beds and getting breakfast. The major activities of the house, namely the preparation of larger meals particularly for entertaining, and general cleaning and maintenance, handling of laundry and looking after the floors and so on, these important activities the Ambassador in question has contracted out to two companies, one a catering company and the other some sort of new enterprise which will take on the entire running of his house.

It is my opinion that the role and scale of diplomatic entertaining are on a gentle decline that is hardly perceived by many diplomats and is certainly resented by a number of them if the phenomenon is mentioned to them. But I regard it as nonetheless inevitable and not really undesirable in the world of today and certainly in the world of tomorrow. Not because this is not a pleasant activity and one hallowed by tradition, but simply because the increasing difficulty of conducting it properly is paralleled by diminishing returns as a useful tool in the conduct of diplomatic relations. Seldom is a problem black and white, and I am not suggesting that entertaining by diplomats is going to vanish; I am

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suggesting however that its nature is changing more fundamentally and perhaps faster than many members of the diplomatic career realize or desire. The Congress of Vienna trappings of diplomatic social intercourse have had a long and honourable career but I think their removal to the museum of history is foreseeable.

Another example of change concerns the despatch, the name given to the formal written reports that Ambassadors send back to their governments. The despatch has been affected as much as any part of diplomatic practice by the rapid growth of modern communications. The telegram has to an important degree usurped its position in the scheme of diplomatic work and this process is rapidly continuing. Just around the corner, threatening the telegram of today, is the computerized system of tomorrow which I will mention in a moment. The telegram has greatly increased the speed and volume of diplomatic discourse between Embassy and Foreign Office but I think there is little doubt that in the process both style and mature reflection have suffered.

The diplomat of the not very distant future will have new scientific tools in his kit. Some of these will be developments for improving what he is already using. For example, the supersonic aeroplane will cut a few hours from his intercontinental displacements from foreign office to conference and back, and the combination of telex and cypher-machine will probably become faster and simpler to operate. In addition there will almost certainly be two startling new developments which will radically alter the conduct of international relations and the operation of an embassy abroad. The first of these will be the arrival of conference or consultation by secure television. By this I mean television that cannot be listened into by unwarranted parties and will thus be just as safe as the encyphered telegram is today. This will enable persons sitting in cities around the world to be hooked-up in a world-wide conference: a few or many people seeing and hearing each other through a television set while sitting in their offices at their normal places of work, such as Munich, Ottawa, London, Tokyo and so on. What this will do to the peripatetic life of the modern diplomat and the conference-attending scientist is hard to envisage but it will certainly revolutionize the present pattern of offices, conferences and moves around the world.

The other development I want to mention will be even more significant. This is the computerization of the records of Foreign Offices. Computers are already being used for the storage and retrieval of scientific information, particularly the galloping developments in the realm of physics. This has yet to come in diplomacy but personally I feel that if it is not just around the corner it can only be around two or three corners. When this comes foreign ministries and embassies will

10.

be revolutionized. In the Foreign Office the vast collection of files, some in a pretty tattered condition, will give way to the sophisticated micro-miniaturized electronic storage of the next generation of computers, and the telegram and erstwhile despatch will then be transformed into input for the computer system. In this way embassies will only need to keep a few files for local purposes. Their important files on confidential political and other matters will no longer be needed since the material to be stored will be sent to the capital and there be fed into the storage or memory of the Foreign Office central computer. When material or information is needed, retrieval is also extremely rapid and it will be possible to obtain this retrieval not only in the Foreign Ministry but also at distant embassies when needed; it will come out in a much more useful and complete and reliable state than what is contained on files consisting of paper sheets today; and it will be available in spoken or printed form, or displayed on a cathode ray screen. Moreover the task of quickly assembling the information relative to a critical problem will not only be easier but will be done in a fraction of the time needed today to draw the relevant files and comb laboriously through them making notes as you go. But again, what will happen to style and elegance and felicity of language in this process is not the happiest of prospects.

It is calculated that today the entirety of information collected in all libraries of the world represents 10^{15} symbols. This documentation is entirely collected in the form of books and other printed documents. At the present tempo it is doubling every fifteen to twenty years. One of the American computer companies has announced the introduction on the market of a giant computer with a direct access memory that will be able to receive and retain 10^{12} symbols in one single machine. Thus there already exists a machine capable of retaining 1/1000 of the entire records of the world. From now until 1980 it is reasonable to think that a small number of computers will be able to replace the entire written documentation existing in the world. And these computers will operate in "real time": they will deliver any of their information in reply to questions at the speed of normal conversation. Printed or display delivery will be much faster.

So far as one can judge at this stage the key role of the computer is likely to increase the gap between developed and developing countries. It may even create a new gap between the few most developed countries, those that are destined to become the "post-industrial societies", and the other highly developed countries. It is said to be already conceivable that communication will become impossible between those who will have and those who will not have followed, in their technology, the decisive steps of progress being taken in the structure of American industry.

11.

A little illustration will give an idea of how a present activity could soon be handled by computers. This concerns the study known usually rather inexactly but familiarly as "Kremlinology". These attempts to interpret the rises and falls in the careers of senior members of the Soviet hierarchy must be based on records going back many years. Even the positions taken up by the Soviet leaders on the top of Lenin's mausoleum on a ceremonial occasion are noted in the hope of drawing from this some fresh conclusions about the prospects of various individuals, or even about Soviet policy. Kremlinology is more than a game, and a good deal less than a science, it requires a great deal of time and the absorption of a great deal of background on the part of the practitioner. All this will be vastly simplified when the background information is properly programmed into a computer. Then the panorama of change and of ebb and flow in policy and in individual careers will quickly be displayed on a cathode ray screen and the conclusions will often literally leap to the eye.

What I have just given is perhaps not the most significant of illustrations, but it is I think a useful and graphic one indicating how hours and hours of painstaking work and study over the years can with no significant loss of understanding be replaced by the almost instantaneous retrieval and display of the computer, so long of course as the effort is made to feed into it regularly the relevant information.

The communications system based on the computer is obviously going to dominate the information scene of the future and, hard as it is to exaggerate the importance of computers, it is both foolish and futile for those with little understanding or appreciation of them to continue to write comprehensive articles suggesting that "computers are taking over" and that they will eventually replace man's intelligence. There has even been founded an organization calling itself ISADPM - The International Society for the Abolition of Data-Processing Machines, and one of the founders is bringing out a collection of anti-computer stories called "The Computer Atrocity Book". I assume the whole thing is a bit of a spoof - but there is in the public a widespread vaguely apprehensive feeling about computers that in effect tends unconsciously to downgrade human intelligence. Certainly computerization of public records will provide one more risk of invasion of individual privacy if careful legal and technical controls are not adopted, but the only intelligence that could deliberately turn this to an evil purpose is the human one.

The diplomat has to fit into a world in which the relationship between science and society has changed more in the past thirty years than in the previous three thousand. Problems which were unforeseen or were only hinted at in the 1930s are now of major social and political importance. And the application of the scientific method to production has had far-reaching consequences

12.

for international affairs - the country which fails to incorporate science and technology will stagnate however rich its culture and however brave its warriors. But many people are aware, and this includes numerous diplomats, that a profound "two culture" problem overshadows the study of much of importance on the international scene, particularly where the avoidance of war and the preservation of peace, which often implies the preparation for war, are concerned, for it is often those who are primarily involved with the political and social aspects who know far too little about contemporary science including military science.

This problem of the gap between the professional understanding by the scientists of their mysteries and the need for the non-scientific diplomat to grapple with the international implications of these mysteries can and will only get broader and more serious. Already the earlier researches of physicists into two of the four fundamental forces recognized in the universe - gravity and electro-magnetism - have radically altered our entire way of life; the proper apprehension of the other two forces, the so-called weak and strong binding forces in the atomic nucleus, promises a similar revolution which cannot be predicted in detail. How this revolution will look or by what stages it will come about cannot be foretold, although we can anticipate such developments as controlled nuclear fusion, but we can only assume that the effects will be breathtaking and will stagger the imagination.

The history of forecasting in the scientific field is a rather dismal one characterized by falling short of reality rather than by wandering into the realm of what might appear to be science fiction. It is all too easy to point the finger at distinguished scientists who have made miscalculations, yet without any intent of diminishing reputations I think it is instructive to note one or two examples, such as that of an American physicist recently awarded a special prize by the United States Atomic Energy Commission, who in 1951 predicted that by 1975 atomic power might become a practical running possibility but that it would not be until the year 2000 that it could challenge classical methods of producing power and then only if the power stations were constructed on an international scale! At the same time, that is only 17 years ago, one of the most distinguished Russian physicists said he believed that atomic energy would not become significant in peace-time application for 50-100 years!

Thus suitably warned about the dangers of under-estimating the future rather than indulging in excessive fantasy where modern science is concerned, let us turn for a moment to an experiment in forecasting recently conducted in the United States under highly reputable auspices. A number of distinguished scientists were called upon independently, and without recourse to direct discussion with each other, to establish by means of repeated and refined

13.

questionnaires what they in common believed to be the most likely developments within the next 30-40 years. The predicted achievements they came up with are either logical extensions of experiments and developments presently taking place, or are known to be feasible on the grounds of existing knowledge. This of course does not mean that all will reach fruition; many may turn out to be uneconomic or unacceptable to society. Here are the developments on which there was common agreement. The list begins with those developments nearest in time and proceeds gradually to the remoter ones. The majority are those considered to be feasible some day and they are the following:

- (1) economically useful desalination of sea-water
- (2) effective, simple and inexpensive fertility control
- (3) new synthetic materials for ultra-light construction
- (4) automatic language translators
- (5) new organs through transplanting or prosthesis
- (6) reliable weather forecasts
- (7) central data storage with side access for information retrieval
- (8) theory eliminating confusion in quantum-relativity and simplifying particle theory
- (9) implanted artificial organs made of plastic and electronic components
- (10) widely accepted use of non-narcotic drugs for changing personality characteristics
- (11) stimulated emission ('lasers') in X and gamma ray regions
- (12) controlled thermo-nuclear power
- (13) primitive artificial life (at least in form of self-replicating molecules)
- (14) economic mining of ocean floor
- (15) feasibility of economic regional weather control
- (16) economic feasibility of synthetic protein for food
- (17) increase by factor of ten in number of psychotic cases amenable to physical or chemical therapy
- (18) biochemical general immunization against bacterial and viral diseases
- (19) feasibility of genetic engineering to control some hereditary defects
- (20) economic ocean farming to produce at least 20% of world food
- (21) biochemicals to stimulate growth of new organs and limbs
- (22) feasibility of using drugs to increase intelligence
- (23) chemical control of ageing to extend life span by 50 years.

There were also a number of developments which in the opinions of the scientists consulted might never be realized though they were listed because the scientists agreed on their possibility. They were these:

14.

- (1) direct electromechanical interaction between the brain and the computer
- (2) two-way communication with extra-terrestrials
- (3) breeding of intelligent animals for low-grade labour
- (4) economic feasibility of manufacture of many elements from subatomic building blocks
- (5) control of gravity by modifying gravitational field
- (6) feasibility of education by direct information recording on the brain
- (7) long-duration coma to permit a form of time travel
- (8) use of telepathy and extrasensory perception in communications.

It is not easy to imagine a society in which even half of the developments listed above have come about. It is equally difficult to imagine how international relations would be conducted in such a world, in fact it is an obvious subject for speculation as to whether such a world could only exist under some form of world government and whether international relations as understood today would have ceased to be practised because sovereign states would have ceased to exist. Whatever the somewhat remoter shape of international relations, there can be little doubt that diplomacy is going to be faced with ever greater challenges and is going to have to adapt at an accelerating pace to a world in which change, and very rapid and far-reaching change, is the normal not the exceptional.

At the beginning of my talk I emphasized the continuing importance of the diplomat as a central and essential part of the machinery of international relations. However by now, in the light of what I have just been saying, you may quite naturally have come to have some doubts about what my own views are on this and whether I have not perhaps changed my mind in the course of talking and am now prepared to give the diplomatic profession an early if honourable burial. No, as long as there are states and national governments I believe there will be a need for a function or a service similar to that which is now called diplomacy. Even if greater groupings of states are created the world will for a long time remain big enough and diverse enough to require some kind of go-between activity which will be the direct descendant of the diplomacy of today. So long as there are governments maintaining contacts among themselves they will need agents to represent them. But it is my hunch that by the end of the century, that is little more than 30 years from now, the professional diplomat will be a horse of a different colour from the current model. He will still be valued for his most important attribute - judgment. This is that essential quality, compounded of many ingredients, of which temperament, training, exposure and experience are among the very important, which the diplomat contributes par excellence to the handling and solving of problems and to negotiations between countries and their governments.

15.

How will he and his way of life and his function differ from what we see in a diplomatic corps today? I shall conclude this talk by outlining my guesses about a few of the lines along which changes in diplomacy will have occurred by the year 2000:

- (1) On the question of educational background a diplomatic service will still be struggling with the old argument about whether to put the emphasis on specialists or generalists. Whatever the proportions turn out to be there will still be a need for generalists, though they will be rather different from today's breed. They will have to have a richer addition of familiarity with special fields than is now considered adequate, and this will particularly apply to economics, the physical sciences and technology, and the biological sciences.
- (2) There will be less emphasis on language study and less importance attached to learning any languages but the few "world" ones. The use of Russian, and consequently the need to study it, will have increased. The Chinese language will play no important part in international relations.
- (3) The office routine of Embassies will be radically transformed by the introduction of communications by computer, satellite and television. Stenographers will have largely disappeared but secretaries will still be essential. The administrative infrastructure, which has been growing for several decades and is now quite substantial, will be much converted to automation, with consequent reduction in staff.
- (4) The diplomat's work will consist of much more in the way of concrete subjects and problems. The amount of reflective analysis in the old despatch style that he will still be doing at the turn of the century will be very small if it exists at all in that form, though his advice-giving function, which requires a thorough knowledge of the background concerned, will still be very important.
- (5) The diplomat will spend more of his career at his foreign ministry than is now the case; he will spend more time travelling and visiting other countries and cities; and his periods of residence in foreign capitals will be shorter.
- (6) The sumptuous official residences of Ambassadors will be gradually being replaced by smaller more compact houses, easier to run and mostly being run without servants. There will be less official entertaining, less formality, less ceremonial, and less protocol.

*Treasury
Board
note*

16.

*John Carson
Lakeview*

(7) It will be quite common not to consider diplomacy as a life-time career but to work as a diplomat for a period, short or long, and then move to something else, perhaps outside government but more probably within - for government will be bigger than ever by then.

57-6

DÉPARTEMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

QUOTE FILE NO.
RÉFÉRER AU DOSSIER

OTTAWA, June 7, 1968

*File
Jain*

Dear Jack,

I was most interested by your letter of May 2 telling me about the invitation you have had to address the "Gesellschaft für Auslandskunde" in Munich. As far as the Department is concerned we would have no objection, and in fact would applaud the idea of one of our number speaking to an institute of international affairs on a topic of lively concern and in their own language. As far as Dick Bower is concerned, I understand there is no difficulty or objection and I think you can therefore feel free to accept Dr. van Scherpenberg's invitation.

The suggested title of "Diplomacy in the Atomic Age" sounds quite suitable and we have no particular suggestions to make at this stage. We should, however, like to have a look at your draft in advance.

If it develops that you have to be responsible for your own accommodation and travel, I think we can regard this as a legitimate departmental expense.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dick Bower for his information.

Yours sincerely,

maul

J.A. McCordick, Esq.,
Ambassador,
Canadian Embassy,
VIENNA, Austria.

Vienna,
May 2, 1968.

Dear Marcel,

The "Gesellschaft für Auslandskunde" (roughly: Society for Foreign Affairs) in Munich has invited me to speak to their membership some time next fall, so I am writing to ask whether you think this is a good idea in general, and whether it would be appropriate and acceptable that I appear briefly in Ambassador Bower's territory in this connection.

The invitation developed from a chance meeting in Vienna last winter. Clair and I had been invited to a small party by Colonel and Mrs. Alois Podhajsky to celebrate the Colonel's 70th birthday. He is the former Commandant of the famous Spanish Riding School in Vienna. His new volume of reminiscences is about to appear, and at the party I was introduced to Mr. Berthold Spangenberg, his German publisher. Mr. Spangenberg is a member of the Advisory Council of the Society in Munich. We had a lengthy conversation which ended with Mr. Spangenberg saying that the Society would be interested in having a talk from me because of my association with the IAEA and the fact that, in contrast with most diplomats, my university background was in science. He also mentioned that while the Society had been frequently addressed in English and French it would be very gratifying to the members if I would speak in German. I said that personally I was not averse to the idea, but if they wished to invite me I would have to ascertain whether it was proper for me, as Ambassador to Austria, to accept an invitation of this kind in another country.

I have now received a formal invitation from the President of the Society, Dr. A.H. van Scherpenberg, a retired German Ambassador and former State Secretary, to give a talk to the Society in the coming autumn. He leaves the choice of subject to me but says something like

.../2

M. Cadieux, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

- 2 -

"Diplomacy in the Atomic Age" would be particularly interesting to the members, given my background and present activities. I think the suggested title is suitable and acceptable: it leaves room to roam as widely as desired and to touch on practically any point. Also I would be willing to speak in German.

Dr. van Scherpenberg sent me a booklet on the Society, which resembles the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. It was founded in 1948 by persons who believed that Germany's long isolation had to be overcome and new links with other countries had to be forged. The original objectives were stated to be: (a) to spread knowledge of the political situation in other countries; (b) to deepen understanding of developments in world politics and international law; and (c) to promote the idea of international co-operation. The booklet lists many of the guest speakers in the following years, of whom some of the more prominent were: Salvador de Madariaga, Kenneth Younger, Antoine Pinay, Chancellor Figl, Hubert Beuve-Méry, Professor Hugh Seton-Watson, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Senator Fulbright, Halvard Lange and Dr. Joseph Luns.

If you are in favour of my accepting this invitation, I would be most grateful for any suggestions or even material which the Department could provide. Would you want to see a draft (in English, of course) of my talk or at least have an outline of it?

In his letter Dr. van Scherpenberg made no mention of travel or accommodation, but I assume that all expenses in this connection would be the responsibility of the guest speaker. Would this be a legitimate charge on the Department?

I am sending Dick Bower a copy of this letter for his information and any comments he might wish to make.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED) J. A. McCORDICK

J.A. McCordick.



EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

TO
À

Mr. K. J. Durbridge - U.S.A. Division

FROM
De

J. R. Maybee - Special Projects Unit

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet

Permission to make a Speech

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

August 7, 1963

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Numéro

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ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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(Mr. Cook)

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This is to confirm my oral request for permission to accept an invitation to speak on Canadian-USA relations with some references to the role of Canada and the Middle East at Castleton State College in Vermont on September 4. I shall send you a text of the speech I intend to make before I go.

2. While the invitation has come to me because of my acquaintance with the Dean of Arts at Castleton State College when he was in the United States Foreign Service, I shall, in fact, be going on departmental business and would therefore appreciate your endorsement of the proposal that the Department pay the modest expense account I shall have to submit for the trip to Vermont and return.

J.R. MAYBEE

J. R. M.