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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE

MINISTERIAL MISSION TO

LATIN AMERICA

OCTOBER 27 - NOVEMBER 27, 1968

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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE
MINISTERIAL MISSION TO
LATIN AMERICA,

OCTOBER 27 - NOVEMBER 27, 1968

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

On November 29 the Secretary of State for External Affairs made a statement in the House of Commons about the Ministerial Mission to Latin America and its work, followed by Opposition comments. Later that day the Secretary of State for External Affairs and other Ministers who participated in the mission met the press to answer questions.

In his statement to the House the Secretary of State for External Affairs said in part:

"I am glad to be able to report that the mission accomplished the objectives set by the Prime Minister before its departure. It is the desire of the Government to determine, in the shortest possible time, how present possibilities may be translated into action within the framework of our broader foreign policy review. The members of the Ministerial mission will now reflect on what they have found and seen and heard and will shortly make a report to the Government. I would like to make clear that it is the intention of the Government, before completing its review of policy toward Latin America, to consult individuals and groups within the Canadian community which have an interest in Latin America and, in Parliament, to submit the review to critical examination in Committee. In this process the Government will welcome presentations and representations from all sides...

A preliminary report on the work of the mission is being prepared and I will table it ... as soon as it is available."

This paper is the preliminary report to which the Secretary of State for External Affairs referred. It is being tabled in the House of Commons, and will be made available to the press and to the public, as a means of providing Members of the House - and interested persons outside it - with information which may be of assistance to them when reflecting on the future of Canada's relations with Latin America.

Scope of Preliminary Report

This preliminary report is limited to general impressions and to a first indication of some of the possibilities for future co-operation.

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In the context of the policy review the mission's main purpose was to acquire fresh information about the avenues which might be opened up for closer relations with Latin American countries, and a better understanding of the issues involved, in order to assist the government in making the necessary policy decisions. The mission also considered particular actions or projects which can be pursued under present policies and procedures. This paper contains examples of findings of both types. However, the work of the mission should be viewed principally as a contribution to the policy review itself.

The policy review encompasses Canada's relations with the whole of Latin America, both bilateral relations with the countries of the region and the actual or potential relationships with regional groupings or multilateral organizations of the Inter-American system. For this reason, while the mission's work was to a large extent focussed upon the nine countries it visited, it also gave its attention to broader regional and hemispheric questions.

II. THE MISSION AND ITS WORK

Origin and Objectives of Mission

The review of Canada's relations with Latin America is part of the overall review of foreign policy which the Government has undertaken. In the case of Latin America, it was necessary to take special steps to obtain the information and insights on which a well-founded review of our relations, and a realistic appreciation of future prospects, could be based. While Canada has diplomatic missions in all the countries visited, and in other countries of Latin America, the Canadian Government does not have the intimate and continuing contacts with Latin America that it has, for example, with the countries of Europe. For this and other reasons, indicated below, it was decided last May to send a Ministerial mission to Latin America before the end of 1968.

Shortly before the mission left Canada toward the end of October, the Prime Minister stated that its purpose was to assist the Government in its review of policy toward Latin America, a part of the world with which the Government believes Canada should develop closer relations. The mission's main tasks were as follows:

- to explore the common benefits that might result from closer relations with Latin America;
- to explore all important aspects of Canada's relations with Latin America—political, economic and cultural;
- to demonstrate our desire to draw closer to Latin American countries on a bilateral basis and the importance we attach to our relations with the hemisphere as a whole;
- to enable Ministers to have direct consultations with important Latin American leaders and to observe at first hand developments in some of the more important Latin American countries;
- to review not only relations with the Latin American countries but also world issues in which we and they have a common interest; and
- to make Canada better known in Latin America, and to establish a basis for better understanding of Latin America on the part of Canadians.

Composition of Mission

To accomplish these objectives, it was necessary to send Ministers with authority in foreign policy, trade and economic questions

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and cultural affairs, supported by officials drawn from the Departments and agencies of Government principally concerned with these subjects. To gain a broad perspective on our relations with Latin America, the mission visited as many countries of that area as was possible within the time available.

Five Ministers took part in the mission. They were the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp; the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin; the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Hon. J.J. Greene; the Secretary of State, Hon. Gérard Pelletier; and Mr. Otto Lang, Minister without Portfolio with responsibilities in the field of industry, trade and commerce. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Jean-Pierre Goyer, also took part. The mission arranged its schedule to permit at least three of the Ministers to visit each country. In this way, the main areas of interest - political, economic and cultural - were always well covered.

Ministers were supported by senior officials of the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of the Secretary of State, as well as of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, the Canada Council, the National Gallery, the National Film Board and the C.B.C. Most of these officials were with the mission throughout the tour.

Major Canadian news media were invited to send representatives with the mission, and the C.B.C. (French Network), C.B.C. (International Service), the Toronto Telegram, the Southam Press, and a crew from C.B.C. T.V.'s programme, The Way It Is, participated either in whole or in part.

The mission travelled in an airplane chartered from Air Canada and flown by an Air Canada crew.

Itinerary

The mission visited nine countries: six in South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela); one in North America (Mexico); and two in Central America (Costa Rica and Guatemala). The tour lasted a month.

The Mission in Relation to the Policy Review

The substantive preparations for the mission and the work of the mission itself constituted the first phase of the review of policy toward Latin America. Preparations were carried out over a period of three months prior to the departure of the mission, in co-operation with all Departments and agencies participating in the mission. Other Departments and agencies were consulted and advice was obtained from Canadian

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Ambassadors in Latin American countries. The history and facts of Canada's relationships with Latin America, and with the particular countries and regions to be visited, were reviewed and the material most relevant to the work of the mission was made available to its members in the form of briefs.

Much was accomplished in this first phase, which concluded with the mission itself. Some projects which can be advanced under present policies and procedures have been identified; a few of these have been carried to completion and the others will be followed up without delay. More broadly, the mission should provide the Government with answers to at least some of the questions about Canada's relations with Latin America which for some time have preoccupied Canadians interested in that area. The mission has been able to identify more clearly the role which Canada might best play in the affairs of Latin America, and it has developed a clearer conception of the place which Latin America as a whole - and the countries of Latin America considered separately - should occupy within the wider framework of Canada's foreign relations.

Members of the mission are now analysing and organizing their findings in order to assist the Government to carry forward the Latin American policy review. In doing this at the official level they are acting as the task force for this part of the foreign policy review. In the light of their experience while on the mission and of the information they have gathered, they will shortly review policy alternatives and in due course make recommendations to the Government. In carrying out this task they are consulting with Departments and agencies of the Government, and with our Ambassadors in the Latin American countries.

At the same time the Government wishes to consult interested individuals and groups within the Canadian community and intends to submit the policy review to critical examination in the Parliamentary Committee on External Affairs and National Defence. As a first step in this process, arrangements are now being made for consultations with members of the academic and business communities.

The task force is also giving attention to a follow-up programme related to particular projects already under consideration before the mission visited Latin America or which were identified in the course of the tour.

Accomplishment of Other Objectives

In other respects the mission has already accomplished its

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objectives. By its very presence in Latin America for an extended period the mission demonstrated the importance the Canadian Government attaches to relations with the countries of the western hemisphere. The breadth of the mission's interests - political, economic and cultural - was perhaps something new. The mission's desire to conduct an exploration over the whole range of the interests which Canada has in common with the Latin American countries met a very warm and ready response in all the capitals visited.

The mission discussed not only bilateral questions but also many basic political and economic problems of the deepest concern to present-day governments in their search for the welfare of their peoples and for a peaceful and stable world. This search for understanding, this joint exploration of positions and ideas characterized the discussions in all the countries the mission visited.

The size and composition of the mission was such that, both at the Ministerial level and at the level of officials, it was possible in the space of two or three working days to establish direct relationships with many senior persons responsible for policy-making in fields of mutual concern.

In each country Ministers were received by the President and had a series of meetings with Ministers of the host government. Officials also attended these meetings, which sometimes took the form of a round-table discussion. In most countries members of the mission talked with leading members of the legislative bodies. Certain officials had individual meetings or made side visits to outlying places, sometimes to neighbouring countries not covered by the official itinerary.

In the political field, the mission discussed hemispheric questions and current international issues. In the trade and economic field the mission discussed trade in the multilateral context, bilateral trade, financing and investment. Everywhere the mission went it found that development is a main preoccupation of government. In the cultural sphere, to which the Latin Americans also attach great importance, the mission explored a wide spectrum of activities ranging from scientific research to film production. Discussions in all the above areas related to concrete possibilities as well as to general considerations.

While the mission worked mainly with governments, it also paid special attention to private institutions which, both in Latin America and in Canada, have an important role to play in developing mutual relations. The mission had meetings, for example, with Chambers of Commerce, with university rectors, with museum directors and leading experts in the arts as well as with Canadian businessmen and with Canadian missionaries and other volunteer workers. In all these meetings the mission was greatly impressed by the importance of the part which private individuals and groups can play in the pursuit of goals shared by the peoples of Canada and Latin America.

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Most of the mission's contacts were with specific national governments or with persons working in a national context. However, the mission also had valuable meetings with governmental representatives dealing with regional organizations such as the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), the Andean Group, the River Plate Group, the Central American Common Market (CACOM) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). The mission explored possibilities for Canadian co-operation in the regional economic developments being fostered by such groupings.

In all countries visited the mission was offered a warm and most hospitable reception. The atmosphere in the talks was at all times cordial, frank and, as a rule, quite informal. Members of the mission entered into a dialogue with its Latin American counterparts which they would very much like to continue.

The mission was widely publicized in all the countries visited. Ministers held a press conference in each country; in one case there were separate conferences in three different cities. These conferences were well attended by representatives of the local press and of foreign newspapers and wire services, as well as by Canadian journalists accompanying the mission. There can be no doubt that the presence of the mission was felt in Latin America.

It is hoped that the mission and its work may also have contributed in a modest way to a better knowledge and understanding in Canada of Latin America and its peoples and hence to a fuller appreciation of the extent to which Canada shares mutual interests and common objectives with them.

There is one feature of the mission which deserves special mention. It was an excellent projection abroad of the Canada of to-day. Almost every member of the mission spoke French and English. In addition, many could speak Spanish or Portuguese.

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III. CANADA'S PRESENT RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA

Background

The mission started its work realizing that Canada already enjoys good relations with the countries of Latin America but at the same time aware that, except in the case of one or two countries which are geographically closer to Canada than the others and which Canadians visit with some frequency, the relationship is not as close as it could be. This situation would appear to be the result partly of distance, partly of the fact that Canada is geographically separated from Latin America by the United States and partly of the historical pre-occupations of Canada on the one hand and the Latin American countries on the other. Some Canadians, chiefly businessmen and missionaries, have been actively interested in Latin America for a very long time. Canadian banks and insurance companies have long been established in several countries, and there has for some time been considerable Canadian investment in some parts of Latin America. There has long been a significant trade between Canada and several Latin American countries, and Trade Commissioners' Offices were opened in some Latin American countries before World War II. However, it is perhaps only since World War II that Canada and the countries of Latin America have begun to discover their real common interest, both within the hemisphere and in the world at large.

Development of Diplomatic and Commercial Relations

The first phase of Canada's awakening to Latin America came with World War II. In 1940 it was by no means certain that the war would not throw the whole western hemisphere into a condition of defensive isolation; in any case the war created common problems among the countries of the hemisphere - ocean shipping problems, for example - and the need to solve these problems created a requirement for closer official contacts. Increased interest in Inter-American trade at a time when trade with Europe, and soon afterward with Asia, was disrupted also drew the countries of the hemisphere closer together.

One expression of this, as between Canada and Latin America, was the opening of diplomatic missions in six Latin American countries - Argentina and Brazil in 1941; Chile in 1942; Mexico and Peru in 1944; and Cuba in 1945. Also, early in the war, trade and diplomacy combined to launch the first Canadian Ministerial visit to Latin America - that of the then Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James McKinnon, in 1941.

The second phase of expansion in diplomatic relations took place when in 1953 and 1954 missions were established in Venezuela and Colombia in 1953 and in Uruguay, the Dominican Republic and Haiti in 1954. In 1961 Canada established diplomatic missions in three more Latin American countries, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Guatemala. In the same year Canada accredited Ambassadors already resident in other countries to Bolivia, El Salvador,

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Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. Canada now has diplomatic relations with all 20 countries of Latin America. In 14 of these there are Canadian diplomatic missions of which nine have resident Ambassadors, *Chargés d'Affaires* being in charge of the other five. ¹

In the post-war period there were a number of official and state visits in both directions, including a trade and good will mission in 1953 led by Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe; a visit to Brazil and Mexico in 1958 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Sidney Smith; an official visit to Mexico in 1960 by Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker, who was then Prime Minister, and a visit in the same year to Argentina, Chile and Peru by Hon. Howard Greene, Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Presidents of Mexico and Argentina visited Canada in 1959 and 1961 respectively.

The post-war period was also marked by a steady strengthening in Canada's official commercial representation in Latin America² as well as by the conclusion of several more trade agreements with Latin American countries. Some of the existing trade agreements with those countries pre-date World War II; indeed Canada had trade agreements with some Latin American countries prior to the opening of diplomatic missions in the early 1940's. For example, Canada's trade relations with Colombia are based on a British treaty dated 1866 while, in the case of Bolivia, Canada agreed in 1935 to have its trade relations covered by the British treaty with Bolivia dated 1911. Canada signed trade agreements with Uruguay and Guatemala in 1937. Trade agreements of modus vivendi³ were signed with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador in 1941. A trade agreement was signed with Mexico in 1947, modus vivendi with Venezuela and Costa Rica in 1950 and a trade agreement with Honduras in 1956.

Canadian trade with Latin America has grown substantially since the early 1940's. In 1941, Canada's exports to Latin America totalled \$33.3 million and imports were valued at \$61 million. In 1967, the corresponding figures were \$337 million and \$418 million. It should be noted that, while Canada's trade with Latin America has thus increased greatly during this period, the present total of something more than \$700 million is only about 3% of Canada's total world trade. It should also be noted that the trade balance in favour of Latin America is due principally to heavy Canadian imports of petroleum products from Venezuela. Otherwise, with few exceptions the current trade balance is in Canada's favour.

1 See Annex I

2 See Annex II

3 Modus vivendi is a term frequently applied to a relatively informal trade agreement.

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Present Relationships with Inter-American Organizations

During the past twenty-five years Canada has participated increasingly in Inter-American and other international organizations dealing specifically with Latin America and its problems, and a considerable number of Canadians now participate in the work of non-official bodies of the same kind. These organizations vary in size and importance, and the degree of Canadian involvement is greater in some cases than in others. They nevertheless bring Canadian officials and professional men actively into contact with their Latin American counterparts from time to time. The work of these organizations covers a wide range of subjects including central banking, tax administration, fisheries, statistics, industrial development, radio frequencies, civil aviation, postal regulations, agriculture, labour problems, roads and highways, city planning, engineering, architecture, public health, social welfare, cultural and educational questions, geography and history, legal questions and problems of the press.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of this development has been Canada's modest progress toward closer association with the Inter-American system. For many years Canada has been a member of three official Inter-American organizations. These are the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Inter-American Radio Office. In recent years, on invitation, Canada has sent official observers to such high-level OAS meetings as the Special Meetings of Consultation which revised the OAS Charter and the Heads of State meeting which took place in Punta del Este in 1967. In 1961 a Canadian Minister was an observer at the special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council which launched the Alliance for Progress and since that time Canada has regularly sent observers to meetings of the Economic and Social Council. Last year Canada was invited to send observers to the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) which conducts annual reviews of the economic development of OAS countries, and Canada now sends observers to most of these meetings. In 1961 Canada became a member of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America and has participated fully in its work since that time.

Scope of Political Consultations at the Present Time

Since World War II the opening of diplomatic relations with the countries of Latin America, coupled with association of Canadian and Latin American representatives in the work of the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, has led to increasingly frequent exchanges of views between Canada and the countries of Latin America on political matters of common concern, both global and hemispheric. While Canadian and Latin American views have not coincided on all issues of this kind - and while the views of the Latin American countries themselves are of course not always homogeneous - there has been a considerable identity of interest on a number of important questions.

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In recent years Canada and certain Latin American countries have been associated in some of the United Nations' peacekeeping operations. Canadian and Latin American representatives have made significant contributions, from their respective points of view, to the codification of international law. Especially during the last few years Canadian representatives have from time to time been engaged in significant negotiations with the United Nations representatives of certain Latin American countries on such political issues as the situation in the Middle East. In recent years, too, Canada and some Latin American countries have been closely associated with the work of the United Nations' Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, and Canada has given strong support to the Latin American move to establish a Latin American nuclear-free zone. This sort of consultation and cooperation, though sometimes ad hoc and in the case of some countries modest in scope, has proved beneficial and could be intensified to mutual advantage.

Canada's Present Role in Latin American Economic Development

Canada is a major contributor to the U.N.'s technical assistance programme, the World Bank and the International Development Agency, all of which play a significant part in promoting economic development in Latin America. Canada also has an economic development programme directly related to Latin America which is essentially multilateral in character. Expansion of the Canadian aid programme in 1963 made it possible for Canada for the first time to give serious consideration to cooperation with Latin American countries in economic development, and in 1964 the Canadian Government made an arrangement with the Inter-American Development Bank under which Canada made \$10 million available to the Bank for development assistance loans to Latin American countries. Canada has continued to make an annual contribution at the same rate and the loan funds so far made available by Canada total \$50 million, all of which has now been committed to a total of fifteen separate projects. Countries for which loans from Canadian funds have so far been approved include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Paraguay. In addition, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation has made available to the Bank \$15 million in credits which may be used by Latin American countries. It should be noted however that the amount Canada devotes annually to development assistance in Latin America is only about 3% of Canada's annual expenditures on economic assistance of various kinds on a world-wide basis.

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation has also extended direct credits to some Latin American countries, notably Mexico, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, on a fairly large scale. During the past several years, out of a total of about \$400 million in such credits extended to foreign countries as a whole, credits totalling about \$100 million have gone to Latin American countries.

Canadian private enterprise is also playing a role in Latin American economic development. Canadian investment in the area, established in

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certain countries for many years, has increased somewhat since the war. One channel for such investment is ABILA, an international investment association which finds capital for investment in Latin America. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of Canadian engineering and consultant firms working under contract in Latin America.

Present State of Cultural Relations

Until recently, cultural contacts between Canada and the countries of Latin America have been limited in scope. The present state of our relations with these countries may be summarized as follows.

Scientific and Academic Exchanges

In September, 1963, the Government of Canada and the Government of Brazil signed an agreement to establish scientific exchanges in areas of common interest. Under this agreement, the National Research Council and its Brazilian counterpart, The Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas, will arrange for an exchange of five scientists each year; these scientists will be called upon to carry out their research in cooperation with their colleagues in the other country. The annual cost of the programme for each country has been set at \$20,000.00, with provision for subsequent increases as required.

At the present time, there are approximately five hundred students from Latin America attending Canadian universities - most of whom are relying on private funds. There are also many Latin American students in Canadian high schools. Furthermore, the Canada Council, and the National Research Council, together provide close to a quarter of a million dollars each year to subsidize the cost of sending Canadian research workers and students to Latin America on research projects.

Finally, there is a modest programme of university exchanges between "El Instituto Colombiano de Especializacion en el Exterior (ICETEX) and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). Under this programme, Colombia has sent about six students a year since 1962 to study and work at the postgraduate level in Canadian universities.

Cultural Exchanges

In 1944, Canada and Brazil exchanged notes which encouraged the exchange of cultural publications and displays. This agreement gave rise to a few such exchanges in the years immediately following, usually as a result of private initiatives.

In the last few years Canadian work in the visual arts has been displayed in Latin America through participation in the Biennial of

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Modern Engraving at Santiago, Chile, and the Sao Paulo Biennial of Paintings. Also, Canadian performers appear occasionally in this part of the world just as Canada from time to time welcomes the visits of Latin American performers who appear in Canadian cities. There have also been certain exchanges in the field of cinema.

Mexico exhibited an excellent collection of her art from the pre-Columbian, colonial and modern periods at EXPO '67. For our part, Canada participated in the cultural displays in Mexico organized around the Olympic Games held there last year. Canada exhibited paintings, Eskimo and Indian art work, handicrafts, children's paintings and also set up booths to provide information about Canada. In addition, Canadian theatre troupes performed in Mexico on this occasion.

Public Information

In recent years there has been a modest increase in the amount of news about Latin America appearing in Canadian newspapers and other media, and the same is true in the opposite direction. This process has been assisted by the efforts of Canadian embassies in Latin America and of Latin American embassies in Canada. Also, the CBC-IS has for many years done much to project the image of Canada in Latin American countries. It is nevertheless still the case that, relatively speaking, there is a paucity of information and informed comment about Latin America in Canada, and about Canada in the Latin American countries.

Movement of Peoples

With the exception of students, and tourists from the closer Latin American countries such as Mexico, the number of Latin Americans visiting Canada is a very small proportion of the total. With the exception of Mexico, which receives nearly 50,000 Canadian tourists each year, this is also the case in the reverse direction. Immigration is also at a very low level in both directions.

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IV. IMPRESSIONS OF THE MISSION: SOME FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

Political Affairs

The Political Situation in Latin America

Wherever they went Canadian Ministers and officials endeavoured to form as clear an understanding as possible of political, economic and social conditions in the country they were visiting, and to learn as much as possible about the related plans and policies of the host governments. This aim was pursued principally through conversations with Ministers and officials of the host governments. On their part, Ministers and officials of many of the host governments were interested in learning more about conditions in Canada and about the Canadian Government's plans and policies.

In all the countries visited the President and others with whom the mission talked took time to explain current developments and government policies. For example, in Venezuela the significance of the general election which was shortly to take place was analysed and the government's economic and social programmes were explained. In Colombia the rather special political system which has evolved there in recent years was elucidated and the policies and methods which the government is applying to economic problems were described in detail. In Peru the mission was given an account of the reasons for the recent coup and of the aims and outlook of the new government. In Chile the evolution of that country's democratic system of government and the nature and aims of President Frei's "revolution in freedom" were described in depth; the situation resulting from the recent severe drought and the measures being taken to correct it were also explained. In Argentina the determination of the government, before all else, to strengthen the basically sound Argentine economy was made clear. In Brazil the mission learned of plans for building on the impressive economic progress already achieved and of development projects for the welfare of certain sections of the very large Brazilian population. In Mexico the mission gained a greater understanding of the basic aims and particular accomplishments of Mexican governments since the revolution, and it noted the substantial economic gains already made in Mexico. In Central America the mission learned a good deal about the countries visited and their development plans, and it enquired closely into the nature and policies of the Central American Common Market.

From these conversations and otherwise the mission formed three clear impressions. First, there can be no doubt that Latin America is a very important part of the world and that in future it will be increasingly influential. Second, it was clear to the mission, as it travelled through the vast region it was visiting (it took nine hours to fly from Rio de Janeiro to Mexico City), that it is misleading to think in terms of a single or homogeneous Latin America just as it is a mistake to think of, say, Europe or Asia in such terms. Certainly the area has a common

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cultural heritage and without doubt its leaders are seeking in various ways to establish the greatest possible co-operation and unity of purpose on the part of all Latin American countries. It is nevertheless true that, within this actual and potential unity there is much diversity. Each country and each region has its own characteristics and its own aspirations.

The countries and regions of Latin America are also highly diversified in topography, climate, resources, population and patterns of economic development. Latin America contains a population of some 225 million, over ten times that of Canada, growing at a very rapid rate and expected to reach some 500 million in thirty years' time. Some of the world's largest, most modern and most elegant cities are in Latin America; three of the biggest—Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo and Mexico City—together have a population almost equal to that of Canada. At the same time, in most countries the majority of the population live in rural areas and have a relatively low standard of living; population pressures and the problems of poverty are also felt in the cities. Yet there is a vast hinterland in South America—and to some extent in Central America too—where few people live at all. The social and economic problems of the area are great but so are its resources, both human and material. At the same time, social and economic development is more advanced in some parts than in others and natural resources are not equally shared.

Thirdly, a commonplace of modern political life, and of international relations as they exist today, was also brought home to the mission in these conversations. Ministers of Development or Finance or Economic Affairs were closely concerned with both the domestic and international aspects of economic and financial questions. At the same time Ministers of Foreign Affairs did not lose sight of their domestic situations when discussing foreign affairs, and they paid attention not only to political problems but also to the economic issues related to them. There could hardly have been a clearer illustration of the extent to which domestic and international affairs are necessarily inter-related, and of the extent to which economic and political issues have become closely interconnected.

International Issues

The mission found Latin American Foreign Ministers and officials anxious to discuss major international issues as fully and carefully as time allowed. Canadian Ministers and officials also found that Ministers and officials of the host governments were interested in Canada not only as a bilateral partner and a neighbour in the hemisphere but also as a country which, because of its relationships with other parts of the world and other groupings such as NATO, the Commonwealth and la Francophonie, is in a special position to discuss world issues in which the Latin American countries themselves are interested. The net result was that discussion of issues of this kind was sometimes prolonged considerably beyond the time originally allotted.

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In some cases there are differences of policy or of outlook between Canada and certain Latin American countries, but the overwhelming impression of the mission was that between Canada and the Latin American countries there is both a broad community of outlook and a high degree of mutual understanding. The long association of Canada and the Latin American countries in the United Nations and some of its agencies gave rise to many spontaneous discussions of the work of the United Nations, its value and the nature of the relationships which have developed there between the Latin American countries and Canada. Specific United Nations issues discussed included peacekeeping, the law of the sea and the development of international law generally. Another such topic discussed in some depth was the Middle East; both sides in the discussions were anxious to have an up-to-date exchange of information and views on the situation there.

Canada and the Latin American countries have not always seen eye-to-eye on African issues in the United Nations but their respective approaches to these issues have been basically sympathetic. The mission found Latin American representatives more than willing to discuss the present situation in such countries as Nigeria and Rhodesia and interested in a Canadian perspective on conditions in Africa based on reports from Canada's diplomatic missions.

The Latin Americans were particularly interested in East-West relations. Discussion of this question focussed mainly on the situation in Eastern Europe, and during the latter part of the tour the Secretary of State for External Affairs was able to contribute informed comment from the perspective of the NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting in Brussels. The Latin Americans were also interested in the Canadian Government's review of its relations with Europe and NATO and, to some extent, in Canadian views on the prospects of Britain joining the European Common Market and the Canadian attitude toward this.

Asia was also well covered in the political discussions. Vietnam received some attention but the focus of this part of the conversations was China and its potential role not only in Asia but in the world at large. There was some discussion of the problem of Chinese representation at the United Nations and the Latin Americans, most of whose governments recognize Nationalist China, expressed interest in Canada's intention to explore the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Disarmament figured prominently in the talks in all capitals visited, partly in the context of East-West relations and partly as a separate subject. Much of the discussion dealt with the work of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, in which Canada is associated with Latin American countries, with special focus on nuclear disarmament. Reference was also made to the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone which the Latin American countries negotiated among themselves and which Canada has strongly supported.

The political talks were often marked by spontaneous exchanges

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on current developments. For example, on one occasion the crisis of the French franc evoked an exchange of views on the international financial situation. On other occasions, after the United States elections, one side or the other informally sought an unofficial appreciation of the likely evolution of United States policy under its new President.

Hemispheric Questions

In each of the capitals visited considerable time was devoted to a review of hemispheric questions. The principal topics discussed were general conditions in the hemisphere, and the question of Canada joining the OAS.

General Conditions in the Hemisphere

The contribution which the OAS, and, more recently, other regional groupings have made to the development of a more secure international environment in the western hemisphere was recognized. The OAS has played a constructive role in helping to control disputes among member states over borders and other matters of this kind, and regional groupings are now helping to give neighbouring states in different regions a sense of community which transcends particular differences. With regard to internal security, in all the countries visited the mission found that governments maintain an attitude of confidence toward guerrilla threats where they exist and toward security problems generally.

It was clear that in some of the countries visited the armed forces play a significant political role. The question of how this might affect certain aspects of Canadian policy toward countries of the area is one which would appear to require careful consideration in the policy review. At the same time, it is recognized that most governments in Latin America are endeavouring to satisfy the needs of their people through economic development, although in this regard the most pressing question is the speed at which the effects of development are actually felt by the people. Many governments, too, are carrying out reforms in such fields as land ownership and tax collection. It was clear to the mission that some countries of Latin America have made real headway in these matters. The mission was deeply impressed by the calibre of the statesmen it met and of the public services supporting them.

It was also clear to the mission that, in the security sphere, the governments of all the countries visited attach great importance to the principle of non-intervention and would react strongly to any outside interference in their internal affairs.

Relations with Cuba

In most of the capitals visited there was some discussion of Cuba's relations with the other countries of the hemisphere. The fact that, among the countries of the hemisphere, only Mexico and Canada maintain diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba, and the respective

reasons for this, was recognized.

Regional Groupings

The regional groupings now emerging in Latin America are in varying stages of evolution. The largest—the Latin American Free Trade Area, to which all South American countries and Mexico adhere—is still moving toward free trade among its members; the larger goal of a Latin American Common Market, recently espoused by all the Latin American countries, is a broader objective which it is hoped to attain by 1985.

The Central American Common Market is already a reality. It has functioning institutions and a well articulated system for regulating trade among its members and with the outside world; it has also made progress toward rationalization of the economies of member countries.

The Andean Group—consisting of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela—is in its organizational phase but has clearly defined aims and, in spite of formidable problems of a political and practical nature, possesses a good basis for future economic co-operation.

The River Plate Basin Group—involving Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay—is another example of close regional co-operation, in this case for the joint development of basic infrastructure.

In the political discussions the mission was mainly interested in the long-term political implications of these regional groupings. It did not find that any of them have concrete plans for moving toward political, as distinct from economic, integration. The mission was nevertheless struck by the active attention being given to these groupings by the governments concerned, and with the degree to which they are drawing the countries composing them into closer association with one another.

The Question of Canada Joining the OAS

In each country visited the mission sought informal views on the possibility of Canada applying to join the OAS. As with most of the topics discussed, the exchanges on this subject were entirely exploratory. It appeared that the governments of all the countries visited would welcome Canada as a member of the OAS. However, while some urged Canadian membership, others did not. All wished to have closer relations with Canada, inside or outside the OAS, and all recognized that a decision to apply for membership in the OAS is a decision for Canada to make.

Future Consultation on Political Matters

Discussion of political questions between the Canadian Government and the governments of Latin American countries is normally carried out through diplomatic channels or in international organizations. The mission's presence in Latin American capitals provided an unusual

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opportunity for direct discussions with Latin American Ministers and senior officials. Such opportunities arise only occasionally but the mission found its discussions so valuable that it would like to see talks of this kind continued. It is the hope of the mission that mutually convenient ways of doing this in future may be found. For example, normal diplomatic consultations with certain countries might be intensified at times when this would be most useful in relation to topics to be considered at forthcoming international meetings; alternatively, somewhat more deliberate consultations between Canadian and Latin American representatives in international organizations could be encouraged.

A step in the direction of closer consultation with one Latin American country has already been taken. When the mission was in Mexico the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Mexican Foreign Minister exchanged notes establishing a Joint Mexico-Canada Committee. This committee has been set up to consider matters of common interest to the two countries in the political, economic and commercial fields; by mutual agreement the committee may also consider other matters such as, for example, cultural relations.

Development Assistance

Canadian International Development Agency

Economic and social development is the principal task facing all the countries the mission visited. Development issues were given high priority on the agenda of discussion with each of the governments concerned. They reviewed with the mission their own development needs, their plans for meeting these needs and their ideas as to how Canadian cooperation could be most helpful to them in this area. Representatives of the Canadian International Development Agency had detailed discussions with officials responsible for development planning and implementation in all the countries visited and with representatives of multi-lateral and regional organizations in the development field. In Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Mexico, they reviewed existing Canadian aid programmes with representatives of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government agencies concerned.

Canada also has development projects in Latin American countries other than those visited by the mission. While officials of CIDA were not able to visit Ecuador or Bolivia, they were able to visit Paraguay, El Salvador and Honduras — all of these being countries where Canadian development assistance loans are also being applied. Among the existing projects which CIDA officials were able to examine and discuss in the countries visited by the mission, or separately by themselves, were the following:

—a loan to help provide a modern long-distance telecommunications system between major cities in Chile, and inter-

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connection with other Latin American countries;

—a loan to the Government of Paraguay to finance highway feasibility studies;

—a loan to a government agency in El Salvador for the construction of a major port;

—a loan to purchase technical equipment and provide post-graduate fellowships in Canada for the State Technical University of Chile;

—a loan to the International Development Council of Argentina to finance pre-investment studies of the technical and economic feasibility of specific aid projects;

—a loan to the Administrative Planning Department of Colombia to assist in the financing of pre-investment studies of social and economic development projects;

—a loan to a Mexican Government agency to finance a programme of economic, technical and financial feasibility studies of specific development projects;

—a loan to a Peruvian Government agency to finance a pre-investment studies programme, especially feasibility, engineering, regional, sectional and sub-sectional studies;

—a loan to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration to finance infrastructure projects in Central America, including highways, industrial parks, agricultural commodity storage installations and telecommunications.

CIDA officials were also able to examine the following projects which were under consideration at the time of the mission's visit and which have since received final approval:

—a loan to finance the construction of large hydro-electric power facilities on the Alto Anchicaya River in Colombia;

—a loan to the Brazilian Air Ministry to finance the first phase, involving economic and technical feasibility studies, of the proposed Brazilian jumbo-jet international airport;

—a loan to the Brazilian state electricity corporation to finance the construction of a steam power plant in the city of Belém, for expansion of nine electric companies located in North-east Brazil and for consulting services.

In Ecuador, Canada is helping to finance an economic survey of the Guayas River basin; and in Bolivia, Canada has helped the National Development Corporation establish a line of credit for mining and industry.

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CIDA officials were able to discuss general projects to which Canadian development assistance could be directed in future. They were also able to obtain considerable information on the general economic and developmental situation in the countries visited. This will be of great value to the Government in reaching eventual policy decisions on the future size and nature of the Canadian development assistance programme for Latin America.

Canadian Government Assistance to Private Bodies

An important element in Canada's assistance to Latin America is support of development projects carried out by private Canadian organizations. The mission was greatly impressed by the outstanding work being done by the more than 2,000 Canadian missionaries and lay volunteers throughout Latin America, particularly in the fields of education, public health and community development. The mission had discussions with a large number of these people and looked into several specific projects for which support is being extended or considered under CIDA's Non-Governmental Agencies programme.

CIDA officials either visited or were briefed in detail on the following projects of this kind, all of which are operational and which are contributing in a very significant way to the economic and social development of the area.

Peru - A community development project in the suburbs of Lima, including a large technical and vocational school for men and women, a medical dispensary, and a potable water project. CIDA has now allocated a total of approximately \$125,000 in support of these projects.

Honduras - radio school for elementary education and instruction in basic hygiene and farming methods.

Brazil - agricultural cooperative for the improvement of the production, marketing and pricing of coffee produced by small farmers.

Guatemala - coffee cooperatives, schools for primary education and public health centres.

Canadian Executive Services Overseas - the newly established office in Sao Paulo, Brazil, has received requests for 22 Canadian specialists, of which two are now in the field.

Canadian University Services Overseas - 83 CUSO volunteers (47 in Peru, 9 in Colombia) are working in five Latin American countries as nurses, teachers, social workers, etc.

In addition, since the mission's return, CIDA has allocated a sum of approximately \$66,000 to the technical department of a Canadian school in Haiti.

Canadian Consulting Firms in Latin America

The members of the mission also saw a great deal of the work of Canadian consulting firms which are very active throughout Latin America. Their services are much in demand and they represent one of the most valuable resources Canada can make available to Latin America. Through these firms Canadian skills and experience in such fields as electric power, forestry, fisheries and the exploitation of mineral resources can be brought to bear on some of Latin America's most critical development problems.

Possible Canadian Role in Technical Assistance

The most important resource of this great area is its people. They already possess a rich cultural tradition and some of the world's leaders in the arts, the professions and to an increasing degree, the sciences. But there is a large and growing number of energetic, ambitious young people who want expanded opportunities to acquire the education and technical skills they need to participate in their nation's development. By helping to meet this most important of all development needs there is no doubt that Canada could make a significant contribution to Latin America's growth while greatly enriching her own experience and educational processes.

Trade and Economic Affairs

General

With respect to trade and economic affairs, it was not the mission's purpose to enter into negotiations or to conclude specific agreements or contracts, but rather to lay the basis for stronger trade and economic relations with Latin America.

Intensive discussions were held with the Ministers and senior officials responsible for development and for economic and commercial policies in each of the countries visited, as well as with the heads of the government co-ordinating agencies concerned with industrial and economic planning. In addition to the meetings held at ministerial level, officials dealing with economic matters met with their counterparts and detailed discussions were held by the President of the Canadian International Development Agency and the President of Export Credits Insurance Corporation on concrete issues of special interest to their agencies.

Numerous meetings were held with leading members of the local business community, including representatives of Canadian firms resident in the area, and in some cases roundtable sessions were organized with the major business and industrial associations.

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Meetings were held with the Executive Secretary and senior officials of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, of which Canada is a member, at their headquarters in Santiago, Chile, and with the Secretary-General and senior officers of the organization for Central American Economic Integration in Guatemala City.

In all their discussions of economic affairs the mission met men and women of outstanding competence and experience, dedicated to their tasks and confident in their ability to deal with the complex economic issues facing their countries.

Despite the diversity of these countries, they have certain common characteristics with important economic implications. While they are all at various stages of development, facing many of the deep-seated problems common to the developing world as a whole, in varying degrees some sections of their populations have already reached standards of living and of economic performance comparable to those in many countries of the "industrialized world".

The Latin American economies are in rapid process of transformation, with increasing elements of the population being brought into fuller participation in the market system, with vast diversified mineral, forestry, fisheries and agricultural resources still untapped, with specific long-range plans for the improvement of their infrastructures and with large-scale needs for advanced technology and capital equipment.

Multilateral Cooperation

The strengthening of Canada's bilateral trade and economic links with Latin America is of first importance. However, high priority should also be given to the broadening of cooperation on a wide range of international economic issues with respect to which Canada and Latin American countries share common or complementary interests and objectives. For example, one can cite the close identity of Canadian and Argentine views with respect to the stability of world wheat pricing and marketing; our common interests with Chile, Peru and Mexico with respect to copper, lead and zinc; with Venezuela with respect to petroleum; our shared interest with all countries of the area in the liberalization of world trade and in equitable arrangements for the marketing of primary products such as coffee, cocoa and sugar, in the development of world free trade for tropical and primary products and in the establishment of a new scheme of tariff preferences for the developing world.

It was agreed that it is important for Canada and Latin America to work even more closely together in international organizations such as UNCTAD and the GATT to strengthen cooperation in pursuit of common objectives.

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Latin American Economic Policies

The Government representatives with whom the mission met all emphasized the great importance they attach to economic development and industrialization. In all cases, the Governments themselves, through special agencies devoted to "fomento", or the promotion of development plans, play a major role in shaping and implementing these long-range policies.

In some cases, the main emphasis in economic policy is on import substitution, with high tariffs or restrictions on non-essential products, but there is increasing awareness of the need to move towards more competitive conditions and in a number of countries the emphasis is beginning to shift towards developing export potential.

While most Latin American countries are anxious to retain a degree of control and direction over foreign investment and ownership, they all indicated their strong interest in increased private investment from Canada.

Closely related to the economic development programmes of each of these countries, are the important moves towards economic integration in Latin America - through the Latin American Free Trade Area, the proposals for an Andean Pact and the Central American Common Market. While some of these moves are running into difficulties and delays, they are beginning to have an effect, particularly in stimulating the development of "complementarity agreements", arrangements designed to encourage specialization and rationalization by allocating certain types of production facilities to particular countries.

Latin American economic integration, whatever the pattern it may take in years ahead, could have some adverse trade implications for Canada but by increasing purchasing power it also creates new opportunities and challenges for Canadians in their trade and economic relations with Latin America.

Bilateral Trade

Canada already exchanges most-favoured-nation treatment with each of the countries in the area through direct trade agreements or under GATT. In Caracas, the mission signed the annual renewal of the Modus Vivendi between Canada and Venezuela. In Bogota, agreement was reached on the desirability of early conclusion of a direct trade agreement between Canada and Colombia to replace the existing trade relations governed by a longstanding British treaty.

Canadian trade with Latin America as a whole, which in 1967 amounted to exports of \$337 million and imports of \$418 million, is at a disappointingly low level, particularly in view of the potential that exists, and in comparison with Canada's trade with other countries overseas and with the trade of other countries with Latin America.

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Imports Into Canada

While recognizing that the world trading system is one of multi-lateral trade and payments, many of the Latin American countries are preoccupied with their chronic trade imbalances, and accordingly tend to pay special attention to the state of two-way trade with their main trading partners. For this reason, it is important to develop increased trade between Canada and these countries in both directions at higher levels than at present, and to create opportunities that will make this expansion possible.

It was made clear to the Latin American governments that the Canadian market is by and large open on a competitive basis, with few import limitations and with relatively low or non-existent tariffs for many of the products of interest to Latin American countries, thus providing scope for their own export initiative. It was emphasized that Canada will welcome vigorous efforts by the producers and exporters of Latin America - of traditional products such as coffee, and of many other products - to develop, promote and diversify their sales to the Canadian market. Canada will wish to examine whether, within its overall multi-lateral approach, there is anything further that can be done to facilitate and assist these efforts. There may be ways in which those responsible in Canada for export trade promotion could work with the authorities in Latin American countries who seek to market their products more effectively in Canada.

Because of traditional trade patterns, geography and the present state of shipping facilities, a high proportion of Latin American exports to Canada of such basic products as coffee and bananas are traditionally consigned in the first instance to major commodity markets such as New York. This is a feature of Canada's trade with Latin America that tends to detract from the full appreciation, and perhaps the full development, of Canada as a market for Latin American products. The mission agreed that it would be desirable to examine what possibilities there may be, on an economic basis, for the encouragement of direct shipment of Latin American products to Canada.

Almost without exception the countries of Latin America have great potential for increased foreign exchange earnings from tourism. Mexico, for example, currently earns some \$8 to \$10 million from Canadian tourism in that country but this still represents only a small portion to total Canadian tourist expenditures abroad. The mission suggested that increased efforts by Latin American countries to promote their tourist attractions in Canada could result in their obtaining a larger share of Canadian tourist expenditures. It was also suggested that there might be ways in which the Canadian Government Travel Bureau and the authorities responsible for tourism in the Latin American countries could cooperate to this end.

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Canadian Exports

The mission indicated that Canada attaches importance to increasing its present exports to Latin America of such traditional commodities as newsprint, asbestos, automobile parts, aluminum - and to seeing them supplemented by other important Canadian products such as wheat, for which Latin America already represents an important commercial market and potentially one of the world's major markets in the future.

The mission discussed the possibility of sales of Canadian wheat in a number of countries. Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Guatemala and Costa Rica all, to some degree, import wheat on a commercial basis, in some cases on credits - and it is considered that these discussions would assist the Canadian Wheat Board to increase Canada's share of wheat sales to these important markets. The mission hopes that the Latin American situation will be taken fully into account in the Government's current review of credit policy for wheat exports.

The mission also discussed in various countries how Canadian sales of such products as newsprint and automotive parts might be affected by Latin American economic integration. Production of newsprint in Chile and other countries, and the establishment of automobile production and other types of industrial production by major international companies in Latin America, coupled with regional tariff preferences, will lead to intensified competition with Canadian exports to these markets. The mission recognized that regional integration might result in a degree of protection of local production but drew attention to the importance both for Canada and Latin America of ensuring continued access on reasonable terms for competitive Canadian goods.

In addition to Canada's traditional exports Canada is clearly in a position to participate much more fully in the economic and industrial development of Latin American countries. There are many similarities between the kinds of technical and industrial problems that Canada has had to face and overcome in its own continental expansion and the kinds of problems that the countries of Latin America are now facing. In many of these fields, Canadian industry and technology have attained high standards and advanced capability.

A central element of Canada's export trade of the future must lie in the field of specialized and advanced technology and expertise - the keystones of a modern economy.

In the United States, Europe and Japan - Canada's major world markets - Canadian industry is demonstrating its ability to compete with local suppliers on their own home ground. The developing countries of Asia and Africa also provide important markets, but mainly on a non-commercial basis.

Latin America on the other hand, offers unique and distinctive opportunities for Canadian industry to participate in major projects and

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in industrial development on a commercial basis, in a receptive climate, and on terms of equality with suppliers around the world. It is up to Canada to develop these opportunities.

Thus, there are broad avenues of economic activity which will benefit both Canada and the countries of Latin America, and in which Canadian industry and technology can make a major contribution. Among these are:

- telecommunications,
- consulting engineering services,
- airport construction,
- mining, forestry and fishery equipment,
- hydro-electric equipment,
- grain storage facilities,
- port handling equipment,
- forest fire fighting equipment,
- pulp and paper machinery,
- aerial surveys,
- specialized aircraft,
- nuclear reactors,
- subway equipment,
- road and railway equipment,
- educational equipment.

For illustrative purposes, the following are a few of the wide range of specific opportunities which are identified in the various countries.

In Venezuela the mission had detailed discussions with respect to the subway which is to be constructed in Caracas. An offer of Canadian Government financing of US \$75 million was confirmed and it is hoped that, in the international competitive bids to be opened in 1969, Canadian companies will obtain an important share of the business which will result. In Argentina, Brazil and Mexico there are possibilities for the sale of Canadian subway equipment and the mission obtained details of these projects and the financing terms that may be required.

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In Venezuela the mission discussed possible Canadian participation in airport construction, municipal waterworks, pipelines, petrochemical plants, pulp and paper plants and other economic development projects.

Most of the countries visited have plans for substantial increases in electrical generating capacity which should provide opportunities for sales of Canadian equipment and services. In Argentina the Export Credits Insurance Corporation confirmed its commitment to provide financing for the supply of equipment and services for El Chocon, a major hydro-electric development, in cases where Canadian exporters are successful bidders. The mission also had specific discussions with respect to the Barranquilla Power Project and the Alto Anchicaya Power Project in Colombia and other hydro and thermo-electric projects in Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

The Mexican authorities also explained their plans for further development of their livestock, forestry and mining industries and suggested scope for participation by Canadian expertise in these fields.

The Government of Chile is interested in equipment for forest fire fighting and discussions were held with respect to the possible supply by Canadian companies of aircraft and ground fire-fighting equipment.

The River Plate development, which involves Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, was reviewed with the Corporacion Nacional de Desarrollo in Argentina. This important project, for which much planning remains to be done, offers immediate opportunities for Canadian consulting engineers and later for the provision of Canadian equipment.

The mission explored the plans of Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile for the development of nuclear power facilities and concluded that this is an area where significant potential exists for the sale of Canadian equipment.

In Costa Rica the mission received suggestions with respect to four specific new projects which Canada might wish to consider financing in addition to a number of projects already under way.

The International Nickel Company of Canada is proceeding with plans to develop nickel resources in Guatemala with an investment of approximately \$150 million. The mission discussed this project in Guatemala and it is expected that INCO's operations should provide an opportunity for Canadian companies to bid for part of the capital equipment which will be required for this project.

Telecommunications is another field of special interest in Latin American planning, and specific discussions were held in a number of countries with respect to possible Canadian participation. In Chile, the Canadian International Development Agency is providing financing of \$4.2 million for the expansion of the National Telecommunications network.

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Among other immediate prospects is the call for international competitive tenders for the construction of a Central American telecommunications network. This project has great importance for the development of Central America and its implications were discussed in detail by the mission in both Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Canada's experience in the storing and handling of grain is of interest to some of the countries in Latin America, and both Argentina and Brazil requested specific information about Canadian equipment and technical assistance in this field.

Following discussions in Peru which indicated possibilities for the sale of Canadian capital equipment and agricultural products, the mission announced that Canada would participate in the Pacific International Trade Fair to be held in Lima in 1969. The Banco Industrial of Peru is interested in obtaining a loan from the Export Credits Insurance Corporation to enable it to re-lend to local purchasers of Canadian capital equipment. Discussions were also held with FINIPI (Fund for Financing the Preparation of Investment Projects) with regard to the sale of Canadian equipment for special projects to be financed from the existing Canadian CIDA loan of \$500,000.

In mining there are opportunities for increased cooperation in the technical field. A number of countries expressed particular interest in Canada's expertise in off-shore exploration and it is likely that some countries will participate with Canada in a joint programme in off-shore exploration next year. Through a recently approved loan from the Export Credits Insurance Corporation fund for long-term Latin American development projects, Canada will participate in the expansion programme of Brazil's largest iron ore producer.

These are a few of the many specific possibilities in the general areas listed above where there is challenging scope for the participation of a wide range of Canadian expertise, industrial technology and capital goods. The mission urged the governments and agencies of the countries visited to look to Canada as a competitive and efficient source of supply for these goods and services, and the planning and development agencies of many of the countries visited undertook to maintain close contact with Canadian Trade Commissioners as their detailed plans for specific projects are developed.

It is clear, however, that in this regard the initiative must come from Canada itself. The basic motivation must originate from within Canadian industry and from the Canadian business community. The mission was convinced that increased attention by Canadian businessmen, particularly through more frequent and regular visits, would be well repaid. All concerned must be fully alert and aware of existing opportunities and private enterprise must continue to take imaginative steps to coordinate industrial operations in such a way as to enable Canadian industry, possibly organized in consortia, to bid successfully for complete large-scale projects

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Export Financing

In Latin America, financing terms and credit facilities are often as crucial in determining the award of contracts as price, quality and delivery. These countries must assign priorities in the face of scarce financial resources, and foreign suppliers are increasingly receptive to providing attractive credit terms. Financing facilities available to Canadian suppliers and exporters must remain competitive and capable of matching those of Canada's competitors.

One particular financing requirement which became increasingly evident to the mission is the desire of importing countries in Latin America to be provided with financing for part of the local costs involved in their projects. Among the considerations put forward in justification of this requirement is that the implementation of such projects gives rise to additional imports not directly related to the projects but arising therefrom. As other supplier countries are prepared to provide at least a part of such financing requirements Canada should give serious consideration to this matter as part of the review of its export effort.

It also seemed to the mission that the possibility that investment insurance may be provided for Canadian companies investing in developing countries might be of interest to some countries in Latin America.

In the opinion of the mission, the whole range of Canadian Government financing techniques and facilities should be closely re-examined to determine whether any further improvements may be required, bearing in mind the Latin American situation.

Cultural Affairs

General

The mission represented the first major effort at the government level to establish effective cultural contacts with Latin America. The presence of representatives of various Canadian cultural organizations, in particular the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Gallery, and of officials responsible for the dissemination of Canadian culture abroad, enabled the mission to reach a great many organizations and persons active in all areas of cultural life in each of the countries visited and to draw up a preliminary schedule of exchanges. The mission was also able to discuss these matters at the intergovernmental level in meetings with the various departments involved.

The mission was warmly received wherever it went. Those with whom it met were generally very pleasantly surprised to discover that, in its relations with Latin America, Canada intends to include cultural and intellectual exchanges, an area particularly close to the Latin Americans

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in which the Latin American countries have much to offer. Conscious of their long and rich traditions and the spiritual values on which they rest, these people are trying to reconcile their cultural inheritance with the demands of a developing society. In this context, the mission's efforts to launch cultural cooperation with them marks a particularly important step in the development of closer relations between Canada and Latin America.

The mission noted many affinities with the peoples of Latin America, affinities which have not yet been exploited, which facilitate the process of developing better understanding with the people of Latin America. In the first place, there is a common cultural heritage derived from the original inhabitants of the two parts of the American continent. Furthermore, like the people of Latin America the great majority of Canadians are the heirs of the Christian traditions and of the Graeco-Latin civilization; a large number of them participate further in Latinity through their French culture; Canadians, like the Latin Americans, belong to the western hemisphere but, like them, attach great importance to maintaining close ties with Europe. In short, Canadians have much in common with the people of the Latin American countries.

The foregoing serves to make clear the circumstances in which the mission's initiative took place, and in part to explain the very favourable reactions awakened by this initiative. In view of the desire of the mission to explore all possible areas for expanded cultural cooperation in future scale, the results obtained seem excellent. Those concerned with these matters in Canada are already able to better understand in what direction they will probably wish to direct their future action, where they should concentrate their efforts and what resources they will need to implement a valid programme of cultural exchanges with Latin America.

The following is a list of aspects which seem to call for further attention.

University and Scientific Exchanges

The needs of the Latin American countries with respect to university exchanges are very great, particularly in the areas of pure and applied science and of the humanities and technology. Welcoming information made available by the mission, representatives of all the countries visited made known their desire to send increasing numbers of their students to specialize in Canadian universities at the post-graduate level. Already thousands of Latin American students are attending U.S. or European universities, either at their own expense or through scholarships provided by their own country or the host country. In many cases these students would be equally prepared to come to Canada if they were sure they could obtain as good an education as elsewhere and if they knew of the various Canadian scholarships already available.

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On the other hand, the Latin American countries have a great many institutions of higher learning or research which have much to offer and which would welcome Canadian teachers or research workers.

In the academic field, a number of universities or research institutions would like to establish joint research programmes with Canadian institutions in fields as varied as agriculture, mines, basic sciences, nuclear sciences, humanities, archeology, anthropology, etc.

In some of the Latin American countries the mission also encountered considerable interest in the organization of exchanges in the areas of the pure and applied sciences, the technological sciences and the social sciences. A step in this direction is the Canada-Brazil scientific agreement which has been in effect since last September. In Brazil the mission found that the authorities there would like to expand the terms of this agreement and give it increased importance. In Mexico and Argentina the mission also found that the authorities responsible for science would like to make arrangements with Canadian scientific organizations. The mission also noted that these countries are themselves conducting research programmes which might well prove of interest to Canadian scientists.

The Arts

In the area of the arts the countries visited have in some ways more to offer than Canada. Whether it be pre-Colombian, colonial or modern art, the artistic treasures to be found in Latin America are remarkable, and the museums there are often of the highest calibre. It seems likely that steps will soon be taken to exchange art exhibitions; but it would also be desirable to exchange art experts, experts in antiquities, etc. The performing arts also offer considerable opportunity for cooperation. Some of the Latin American countries have first-rate art centres and theatres, as well as organizations which would welcome Canadian artists; at the same time, Latin American performers have much to offer Canadian audiences.

Film, Radio and Television

Interesting prospects exist in the field of film, radio and television. The National Film Board and the C.B.C. already have large-scale programmes in several of these countries. While exchanges as such have so far been minimal, there is a good possibility that they will be increased. There are also possibilities for co-production agreements with such countries as Brazil and Mexico. There is one field with regard to which Canadian experience aroused a good deal of interest in all the countries visited - that of audio-visual techniques. This is still a very new field, and Canadian experts working in it and Canadian equipment would be most welcome in Latin America.

Exchanges of Persons

In general, the mission concluded that exchanges of persons in all fields, including technical trainees and youth groups, seem to be one of the more promising ways of promoting better mutual understanding between Latin Americans and Canadians in areas of priority interest.

Future Approach

For the present, the most pressing need would appear to be the setting up of a system for exchanging information about the resources, needs and priorities in the Latin American countries and in Canada, and determination of the most efficient ways of taking account of these factors in order to arrange cultural cooperation between the Latin American countries and Canada. One way of going about this might be an exchange of cultural missions for this purpose. This idea was suggested during the Ministerial mission's tour and seemed to arouse considerable interest on both sides. In any case, once the ground work has been laid it will be much simpler to set up more specific programmes. It is along these lines that the mission intends to submit a number of recommendations to the government concerning an area of potential cooperation which Canada cannot afford to ignore if it means to give real substance to its relations with Latin America. At the same time, it is clear that the availability of the necessary resources will determine the possibilities of making real progress in this field.

Public Information

In the time available to it in each of the countries visited the mission did not find it possible to examine in depth the situation regarding public information about Canada. However, it was able to determine that, broadly speaking, the situation is as described in an earlier part of this report. Both in this regard and in regard to the information about Latin America available to Canadians, the task force is reflecting on steps which might be taken to increase the flow of information in both directions.

V. CONCLUSION

The Task Force

To complete its part in the review of policy towards Latin America, the task force composed of the officials who were members of the Ministerial Mission is now considering its findings. In due course, through the Ministers who led the mission, it will make recommendations to the Government.

Some Possible Steps and Some Policy Alternatives

The objective of the task force is to determine the most effective and appropriate ways in which Canada's relations with Latin America could be strengthened. The task force is examining both present possibilities and more long-range policy alternatives. Some present and future possibilities are indicated in the foregoing pages. The broad policy alternatives to which the task force is at present giving consideration are outlined below.

Political Relations

In the political sphere there is the question of whether Canada should take an early decision to apply for membership in the OAS. Alternatively, the Canadian Government could proceed from the premise that, before seriously contemplating this major institutional step, it would be best for Canada to develop closer bilateral relations with all, or a selected group of, Latin American countries and to increase co-operation with those Inter-American and regional organizations with which Canada is well placed to work effectively.

Either way, it is the view of the mission that there should be more frequent and intensive consultation with Latin American countries on international and hemispheric affairs.

Trade and Economic Relations

The full development of the trade and economic possibilities apparent to the mission calls for a comprehensive review of present practices and procedures in a number of fields with a view to strengthening and expanding two-way trade with Latin America. Among the matters to be examined will be the ways and means:

- of improving inter-governmental consultation and co-operation with Latin America on subjects of common interest, both of a bilateral and multi-lateral character, such as commodity agreements, trade liberalization etc.;

- of helping Latin American countries take advantage of the opportunities available to their exports in the

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Canadian market, so as to improve these countries' purchasing power (including examination of possibilities for direct shipment of Latin American products to Canada);

of strengthening Canadian export financing facilities and perhaps instituting investment guarantee facilities, which are of actual or potential importance for Latin American development and for Canadian industrial growth;

of more effectively helping Canadian exporters and investors themselves to become aware of, and to develop opportunities for participation in Latin American economic development and industrialization projects;

of improving credit facilities for the sale of wheat in Latin America where terms somewhat better than straight commercial terms might be needed; and

of facilitating the operations in Latin American countries of Canadian engineering and consultant firms.

Development Assistance

In the aid field, the first question is whether, within its overall aid programme which is at present expanding, Canada should increase its aid to Latin America and to what level. The method of extending aid also has to be considered. This involves such questions as what sort of relationship Canada might have in future with the Inter-American Development Bank which now administers the Canadian development assistance programme in Latin America; whether it would be desirable for Canada to extend development assistance directly for projects in particular countries or for projects undertaken by regional groupings; and whether any technical assistance programme for Latin America should be either multilateral or bilateral in character or both. It should also be noted that CIDA's Non-Government Agencies programme for aid to private institutions is applicable in Latin America, and that CUSO and CESO are already active in the area and that there is scope for expansion of their activities.

Scientific Co-operation

Co-operation in science with Latin America has already begun and could be expanded. There is also some prospect for co-operation in nuclear matters with certain Latin American countries. Many countries in Latin America give high priority to this area of co-operation.

Cultural Relations

There would appear to be considerable scope for greater

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cultural exchanges with Latin America, either through cultural agreements with one or more countries if this is feasible or through informal arrangements either at the governmental or institutional level. Increased cultural and academic exchanges would benefit both the Latin American countries and Canada, not only in the realm of the theatre and performing arts but also in the realm of disciplines such as the pure and applied sciences and the social sciences.

Movement of People

There is the more general question of the steps which might be taken to facilitate the movement of people between Canada and Latin America, including the possibilities of co-operation with respect to promotion of tourism.

Public Information

There is also the question of whether it would be desirable to provide for some further government initiative in the information field or whether there are other ways in which the flow of information about Latin America to Canada and vice versa can be increased.

Official Canadian Representation in Latin America

The task force also recognizes that, while Canada is represented in fourteen of the twenty countries of Latin America, the present establishment of Canadian missions in each of these countries is minimal. If closer relations in Latin America are to be developed effectively it may be necessary to take appropriate steps to strengthen Canadian official representation in the area and also to review very carefully the service requirements of the missions so that they may efficiently support Canadian Government operations.

Contributions to Policy Formation By Persons and Groups Outside Government

Attention is drawn to the steps outlined on page 5 of this report, which the Government is taking to consult with interested groups and individuals both inside and outside Parliament. This report itself has been prepared, and is being tabled in Parliament and otherwise made public, with the object of assisting Members of Parliament and interested private groups and persons to reflect on the issues involved and, if they so wish, to make their contributions to the development of policy.

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ANNEX I

The following table indicates Canada's diplomatic representation in Latin American countries on a country-by-country basis.A

<u>Country</u>	<u>Representation</u>
Argentina	Ambassador
Bolivia	Ambassador in Peru accredited
Brazil	Ambassador
Chile	Ambassador
Colombia	Ambassador
Costa Rica	Ambassador
Cuba	Ambassador
Dominican Republic	Chargé d'affaires; Ambassador in Venezuela accredited
Ecuador	Chargé d'affaires; Ambassador in Colombia accredited
El Salvador	Ambassador in Costa Rica accredited
Guatemala	Chargé d'affaires; Ambassador in Mexico accredited
Haiti	Chargé d'affaires; Ambassador in Cuba accredited
Honduras	Ambassador in Costa Rica accredited
Mexico	Ambassador
Nicaragua	Ambassador in Costa Rica accredited
Panama	Ambassador in Costa Rica accredited
Paraguay	Ambassador in Argentina accredited
Peru	Ambassador
Uruguay	Chargé d'affaires; Ambassador in Argentina accredited
Venezuela	Ambassador

*Heads of mission only shown in this table

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ANNEX II

The following table indicates Canada's official commercial representation in Latin American countries on a country-by-country basis:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Representation</u>
Argentina	Commercial Counsellor
Bolivia	Responsibility of First Sec. (Commercial) Peru
Brazil	Commercial Counsellor in Rio Trade Commissioner in Sao Paulo
Chile	Commercial Counsellor
Colombia	First Secretary (Commercial)
Costa Rica	Responsibility of Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala
Cuba	Responsibility of Commercial Counsellor, Mexico
Dominican Republic	Responsibility of First Sec. (Commercial) Puerto Rico
Ecuador	Responsibility of First Sec. (Commercial) Colombia
El Salvador	Responsibility of Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala
Guatemala**	Chargé d'Affaires
Haiti	Responsibility of First Sec. (Commercial) Puerto Rico
Honduras	Responsibility of Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala
Mexico	Commercial Counsellor
Nicaragua	Responsibility of Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala
Panama	Responsibility of Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala
Paraguay	Responsibility of Commercial Counsellor, Argentina
Peru	First Secretary (Commercial)
Uruguay	Responsibility of Commercial Counsellor, Argentina
Venezuela	Commercial Counsellor

*Heads of Commercial Sections only shown on this table.

**Chargé d'Affaires is officer of Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

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REF YURTEL XL 876 NOV 22

SUB/SUJ MINISTERIAL MISSION: REPORT TO HOUSE AND PRESS CONFERENCE

STATEMENT IN HOUSE AT 11 AM NOV 29 WILL TAKE FORM OF

RELATIVELY SHORT STATEMENT ON NOTIONS BY SSEA. AT SAME TIME HE

WILL TABLE A LONGER PAPER GIVING FULLER ACCOUNT OF WORK OF

MISSION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPRESSIONS OF SOME OF POSSIBI-

LITIES FOR CLOSER RELATIONS IN FUTURE WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY

WHICH

THIS PAPER WILL HAVE APPENDICES, WILL CONSIST OF THE OPENING

STATEMENTS AT PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE COUNTRIES VISITED, THE

PROGRAMMES OF THE VISITS IN EACH COUNTRY, A LIST OF THE PERSONNE

PARTICIPATING IN THE MISSION AND POSSIBLY SOME STATISTICS ON

CANADIAN TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

2. WE ARE DRAFTING SSEA'S STATEMENT FOR HOUSE FOR SUBMISSION

TO HIM THROUGH USUAL CHANNELS FOLLOWING MISSION'S RETURN. IT

WILL HAVE BEEN CLEARED WITH MESSRS. PEpin and PELLETIER. PLEASE

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCTION. WE SUGGEST

THAT IN ADDITION TO COPIES NEEDED FOR HOUSE SUFFICIENT COPIES

BE REPRODUCED FOR DISTRIBUTION to press and media REPS.

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3. WE HAVE MADE FIRST ROUGH DRAFT OF LONGER PAPER TWO COPIES OF WHICH WILL BE IN HANDS OF ACTING HEAD OF LATIN AMERICAN DIV NOV 25 SO THAT A TRANSLATION MAY BE COMPLETED BEFORE MISSION'S RETURN. PAPER AS DRAFTED IS PARTLY IN ENGLISH AND PARTLY IN FRENCH (FOLLOWING PATTERN OF STATEMENTS TO PRESS DURING TOUR) BUT IT WOULD SEEM APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN HOUSE TO HAVE TWO SEPARATE VERSIONS, ONE FRENCH AND ONE ENGLISH. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES IN OTTAWA MAY WISH TO SETTLE THIS POINT.

4. ON ARRIVAL IN OTTAWA WE WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO YOU REVISED PAPER SO THAT (AFTER ANY FURTHER CONSULTATION WITH MINISTERS WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY) CHANGES IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH TEXTS MAY BE MADE AND COPIES CAN BE REPRODUCED AS INDICATED ABOVE.

5. WITH REGARD TO APPENDICES, YOU HAVE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAM THE TEXTS OF THE OPENING STATEMENTS PREPARED FOR MINISTERS' USE AT PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE CAPITALS SO FAR VISITED AND YOU WILL RECEIVE THE OTHERS WHEN DELIVERED EARLY NEXT WEEK. PLEASE HAVE THESE STATEMENTS TYPED IN THE FORM IN WHICH THEY WILL BE ANNEXED TO THE PAPER AND HAVE THEM REPRODUCED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY.

6. WE WILL BRING WITH US THE PROGRAMMES OF THE VISITS IN EACH COUNTRY. THESE WILL HAVE TO BE TYPED, TRANSLATED AND REPRODUCED FOLLOWING MISSION'S RETURN.

7. WE THINK YOU HAVE SUFFICIENT DATE TO PREPARE LIST OF PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN MISSION FOR ANNEXURE TO PAPER. A POINT WHICH WILL REQUIRE CONSIDERATION IS MANNER IN WHICH PERSONNEL NOT PRESENT THROUGHOUT TOUR WILL BE DESCRIBED. WE LEAVE TO YOUR JUDGMENT WHETHER LIST OF PRESS AND MEDIA REPS SHOULD BE INCLUDED. WE ARE INCLINED TO THINK NOT BUT THAT SEPARATE LIST MIGHT BE PROVIDED FOR MINISTERS' BACKGROUND INFORMATION AT PRESS CONFERENCE.

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- 3 -

8. ANNEX CONTAINING TRADE STATISTIC IF INCLUDED WILL BE PREPARED BY US AND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU ON OUR ARRIVAL.

9. IT IS INTENDED THAT COPY OF SSEA'S STATEMENT IN HOUSE AND COPIES OF PAPER TO BE TABLED (WITH APPENDICES) FORM PART OF THE PRESS KIT PROVIDED TO JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA REPS ATTENDING THE PRESS CONFERENCE AT NOON NOV 29. HOWEVER, IN ORDER THAT THOSE ATTENDING PRESS CONFERENCE MAY HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO READ THIS MATERIAL BEFOREHAND, ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO HAVE IT DISTRIBUTED TO PRESS AND MEDIA REPS NOT LATER THAN TIME OF SSEA'S STATEMENT IN HOUSE.

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MINISTERIAL MISSION: ARRIVAL STATEMENT

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT WHICH THE HONOURABLE JL PEPIN
WILL MAKE ON ARRIVAL AT THE AIRPORT IN GTMLA CITY NOV24 IN REPLY TO
WELCOMING STATEMENT BY GTMLN MINISTER OF ECONOMY.

TEXT BEGINS:

JE SUIS TRES RECONNAISSANT A SON EXCELLENCE LE MINISTRE DE LECON-
OMIE POUR L'AIMABLE ACCUEIL QU'IL A DONNE A LA MISSION MINISTERIELLE
CANADIENNE.

NOUS SOMMES ARRIVES AU GUATEMALA AU COURS D'UNE TOURNEE DANS
L'AMERIQUE LATINE PENDANT LAQUELLE NOUS AVONS VISITE SIX PAYS DE
L'AMERIQUE DU SUD, LE VENEZUELA, LA COLOMBIE, LE PEROU, LE CHILI,
L'ARGENTINE ET LE BRESIL, ET UN PAYS DE L'AMERIQUE DU NORD, LE MEXIQUE.
MAINTENANT NOUS COMMENCONS UNE VISITE A DEUX PAYS DE L'AMERIQUE
CENTRALE, LE GUATEMALA ET LE COSTA RICA.

NOUS SOMMES ENCHANTES D'AVOIR L'OCCASION DE PASSER UN
PEU DE TEMPS DANS VOTRE BEAU PAYS ET NOUS ATTENDONS AVEC PLAISIR
LES POURPARLERS QUE NOUS ALLONS AVOIR AVEC DES MINISTRES, ET AVEC
DES AUTRES RESPONSABLES, DE VOTRE GOUVERNEMENT. NOUS SERONS
EGALEMENT HEUREUX DE RENCONTRER QUELQUES REPRESENTANTS DES
INSTITUTIONS DU MARCHE COMMUN DE L'AMERIQUE CENTRALE.

VOUS AVEZ REMARQUE, PEUT-ETRE, QUE NOTRE MISSION EST ASSEZ HONORABLE.
J'AI AVEC MOI MON COLLEQUE, L'HONORABLE GERARD PELLETIER, SECRETAIRE
D'ETAT DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN ET PLUSIEURS FONCTIONNAIRES AVEC

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Mr. Memo
Mr. Allen
Press (P. Bourde)
o/s (Ouellette)
o/USSEA
(Langley)
o/USSEA (McGill)
I, T & C (Bett)
ECIC (Bravo)
CIDA (Madden)
PIN (Mark)

VIC

PAGE TWO 1192

DIVERS RESPONSABILITES. CES RESPONSABILITES SONT DANS LES DOMAINES DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES, LES AFFAIRES ECONOMIQUES ET LES AFFAIRES CULTURELLES. DANS CHACUN DES PAYS QUE NOUS AVONS VISITE NOUS AVONS PU AVOIR DES DISCUSSIONS FRUCTUEUSES DANS CHACUN DE CES DOMAINES ET NOUS CROYONS BIEN QUE NOUS ALLONS PU FAIRE LA MEME CHOSE ICI, ET AVEC LES DIRIGEANTS DU GOUVERNEMENT DU GUATEMALA ET AVEC LES REPRESENTANTS DES INSTITUTIONS DE L'AMERIQUE CENTRALE.

OUR MISSION IS EXPLORATORY. THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA BELIEVES THAT CANADA SHOULD DRAW CLOSER TO LATIN AMERICA, AND THE PURPOSE OF OUR MISSION IS TO DETERMINE IN WHAT PRACTICAL WAYS THIS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED. WE ARE VERY GLAD THAT OUR ODYSSEY HAS BROUGHT US TO GUATEMALA, A COUNTRY WHICH HAS A GREAT CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE AND WHICH OCCUPIES A VERY IMPORTANT PLACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA TODAY.

WE ARE ALSO VERY GLAD THAT WHILE WE ARE IN YOUR COUNTRY WE WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF GUATEMALA AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA IN DEVELOPING REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND ABOUT HOW THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET FUNCTION.

WE LOOK FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO OUR TALKS WITH YOUR DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT AND WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE ARE SURE THAT IN THIS AND OTHER WAYS OUR STAY IN GUATEMALA WILL PROVE VERY REWARDING.

Ministerial Mission to Latin America

List of Participants as of October 23

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Ministers

- *The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs
- *The Honourable Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce
- *Mrs. Pépin
- *The Honourable J. J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
- *Mrs. Greene
- *The Honourable Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State
- *Mrs. Pelletier
- *The Honourable Otto Lang, Minister without Portfolio
- *Mrs. Lang

Officials

Department of External Affairs

- *Mr. Marcel Cadiieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.
- *Mr. J.C. Langley, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Mr. P.A. Bridle, Head, Latin American Division
- Mr. Jacques Gignac, Head, Cultural Affairs Division
- Mr. J. E. Roy, Deputy Head, Commercial Policy
- Mr. F.W.O. Morton, Latin American Division (Secretary to the Mission)

Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

- *J.H. Warren, Deputy Minister
- Mr. Maurice Schwarzmann, Assistant Deputy Minister (Trade Policy)
- Mr. William Brett, Head, Latin American Division
- *Mr. Ray Gravel, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Santiago
- Mr. A. Kilpatrick, Latin American Division (Secretary to the Mission)

Department of Secretary of State

- *Mr. Charles Lussier, Assistant Under-Secretary of State

Department of Finance

- *Mr. J.A. MacPherson, International Programmes, Tariffs and Trade

- *Part time.

- 2 -

Canadian International Development Agency

*Mr. Maurice Strong, President
Mr. H. D. Madden, Latin American Section
Mrs. E. Ward, Executive Assistant to the President

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

Mr. H.T. Aitken, President
Mr. Paul Bravo, Loan Officer
Mr. P.P. Jeanjean, Economic Adviser

Canada Council for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences

Mr. Jean Boucher, Director

National Gallery of Canada

Mr. Guy Viau, Deputy Director

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. P. Guérard, Head of French Radio

National Film Board

*Mr. Marcel Martin

Other Officials

*Mr. Richard Kroft, Executive Assistant to Secretary of State for
External Affairs
*Mr. Paul Fortin, Executive Assistant to Minister of Industry, Trade
and Commerce
*Mr. G.W. Gartland, Executive Assistant to the Minister of Energy, Mines
and Resources
*Mr. André Guellette, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State
*Mr. J. P. Goyor, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Sharp

Press Officers

Mr. Keith Gardner, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Staff

Miss Pauline Sabourin, Secretary to the Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs
Miss Armando Cholatte, Stenographer, Department of Industry, Trade and
Commerce
Mr. Bernard Lemieux, Administrative Assistant, Department of External
Affairs

*Part time only.

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MINISTERIAL MISSION.

ADDITIONAL MISSION PERSONNEL OF WHOM YOU MAY NOT/NOT BE AWARE
ARE MRS DW FULFORD, MRS M. SCHWARZMANN, MR WJ EUCHAMAN AND MR G
CHARLEBOIS.

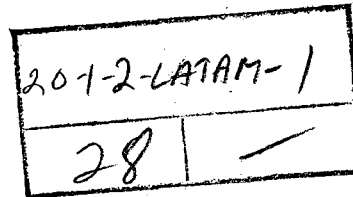
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MINISTERIAL MISSION-COSTARICA PROGRAM

WE AGREE IN GENERAL WITH PARA2 YOUR REFTEL. WE ARE HOWEVER GLAD TO NOTE THAT CDN MISSIONARIES HAVE BEEN INVITED TO RECEPTION AND THAT IF THEY COME ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE FOR MESSRS STRONG, PELLETIER AND OUELLETTE TO MEET THEM. MR GOYER MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN MTG THEM.

2. WE APPROVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR AITKEN'S MTC WITH CAEEI OFFICIALS. WE EXPECT MR AITKEN WOULD WISH TO HAVE MR JEANJEAN AND MR BRAVO WITH HIM AT THIS MTG. ONLY MR STRONG HOWEVER WILL NEED TO MEET IDB REP. MR STRONG COULD MEET HIM AT SAME TIME AS ECIC OFFICIALS MEET CAEEI REPS.

3. WE ARE SURE MR STRONG WILL BE GLAD TO MEET UNDP REP AT RECEPTION AND AGREE WITH SUGGESTIONS IN YOUR PARAS. HOWEVER BOTH YOU AND THEY SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR REQUESTS FROM MR STRONG FOR APPOINTMENTS DURING DAY. (WE ARE UNABLE TO CONSULT MR STRONG AS HE IS AT PRESENT IN HONDURAS.)

4. TANCO OR ECIC OFFICIALS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO MEET DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS NOV26.

5. YOU SHOULD INCLUDE AID AND USA EMB OFFICIALS IN RECEPTION LIST.

6. WE SHALL CONSULT MINISTERS ON SUGGESTIONS YOUR PARA7 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND WILL ADVISE.

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PRESS CONFERENCE OPENING STATEMENT BY SSEA MXICO CITY NOV22

FOLLOWING ARE TEXTS OF NOTES FOR OPENING STATEMENT BY SSEA AT PRESS
CONFERENCE IN MXICOCITY NOV22

QUOTE IT IS A VERY REAL PLEASURE FOR MY COLLEAGUES AND ME TO MEET
TODAY IN MXICOCITY WITH REPS OF THE MXICAN, CDN AND INTERNATL PRESS.
IT IS DOUBLY PLEASANT TO DO SO IN THE COMPANY OF THE DISTINGUISHED
FOREIGN MINISTER OF MXICO, MR CARRILLO FLORES, WHO IS AN OLD FRIEND OF
MINE AND WHO, WITH OTHER MINISTERS OF THE GOVT OF MXICO, HAS BEEN OUR
GRACIOUS HOST DURING OUR STAY IN THIS COUNTRY.

M JEAN-LUC PEPIN, MINISTRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU COMMERCE DU CDA ET M
GERARD PELLETIER, SECRETAIRE D'ETAT DU CDA, LE MINISTRE RESPONSABLE
POUR LES QUESTIONS CULTURELLES AU GOVT CDN, PARTICIPENT AVEC MOI A
CETTE CONFERENCE DE PRESSE. JE TIENS A VOUS DIRE, EN MON NOM PERSONNEL
ET AU NOM DE MES COLLEGUES COMBIEN NOUS VOUS SOMMES RECONNAISSANTS
POUR LA GENEREUSE HOSPITALITE DONT NOUS ET TOUS LES MEMBRES DE LA
MISSION AVONS JOUI DEPUIS NOTRE ARRIVEE DANS VOTRE PAYS.

IL EST BIEN DANS L'ORDRE QU'UNE CONFERENCE DE PRESSE CONJOINTE DE CE
GENRE AIT LIEU EN CONSEQUENCE DE NOTRE VISITE ICI. COMME VOUS LE
SAVEZ, M CARRILLO FLORES ET MOI AVONS, CE MATIN, ECHANGE DES NOTES
METTANT SUR PIED LE COMITE MXICO-CDA. CETTE CONFERENCE DE PRESSE

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Mr. Munro
Mr. Dier
Aid + Dev (Frasen)
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CONJOINTE EST UN AUTRE SYMBOLE DE L'INTENTION DES DEUX GOVTS DE
RESSERRER LEURS LIENS DE CONSULTATION, PAR DES REUNIONS DE CE NOUV-
EAU COMITE AUX MOMENTS APPROPRIES; DE FACON REGULIERE, PAR LES VOIES
DIPLOMATIQUES, AINSI QUE DANS LES ORGANISMES INTERNATL, TELS QUE LES
NATIONS-UNIES, OU LES DEUX PAYS SONT MEMBRES.

BEFORE PROCEEDING TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS I WOULD LIKE TO SAY A
FEW WORDS ABOUT THE QUITE SPECIAL AND EXTREMELY VALUABLE CONSULTAT-
IONS WHICH MY COLLEAGUES AND I HAVE BEEN HAVING WITH MEMBERS OF THE
MXICAN GOVT DURING THE PAST TWO DAYS.

THE MINISTERIAL MISSION WHICH IT IS MY HONOUR TO LEAD IS VISITING
MXICO AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF LATINAMERICA TO EXPLORE PRACTICAL
MEANS OF DRAWING CDA CLOSER TO THE COUNTRIES OF THIS REGION. THIS IS
THE DECLARED INTENTION OF THE GOVT OF CDA, AS EXPRESSED BY THE PRIME
MINISTER, MR PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, WHEN ANNOUNCING THE REVIEW OF CDN
FOREIGN POLICY WHICH IS NOW UNDER WAY.

IN MXICO, A COUNTRY WHICH IS ALREADY WELL KNOWN TO CDNS AND WITH
WHICH CDA ALREADY HAS SIGNIFICANT RELATIONS, OUR EXPLORATION HAS
FROM THE OUTSET BEEN ON FRIENDLY AND FAMILIAR GROUND. IT HAS FOLLOWED
THE SAME PATTERN WE HAVE SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH-SUCCESSFULLY, I BELIEVE-
IN ALL THE COUNTRIES WE HAVE VISITED: THAT IS, WE HAVE ENTERED INTO A
MUTUAL EXAMINATION OF EACH OTHERS PURPOSES AND POLICIES IN ALL THE
MAIN FIELDS-POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL-WHICH ARE OF COMMON
INTEREST TO US.

IN THE RELATIVELY SHORT SPACE OF TIME AVAILABLE TO YOUR REPS AND

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OURS, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONDUCT THIS EXAMINATION IN SOME DEPTH, BOTH BECAUSE THE GOVT OF MXICO HAS KINDLY MADE AVAILABLE A STRONG TEAM OF MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS AND ALSO BECAUSE OUR MISSION IS COMPOSED OF MINISTERS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OFFICIALS WHO CAN, IN A FUNCTIONAL SENSE, MATCH THE MXICAN SIDE. OUR CONTACTS, BOTH IN GROUP MEETINGS AND IN INDIVIDUAL VISITS, HAVE BEEN INSTANTLY REWARDING AND NATURALLY ENGROSSING. WE HAVE HAD-AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE BEFORE OUR BUSINESS CONCLUDES TOMORROW-THE KIND OF CONSULTATIONS WHICH ONE VERY MUCH WANTS TO CONTINUE.

LET ME MENTION JUST A FEW OF THE MEETINGS ON OUR PROGRAM. MY COLLEAGUES AND I HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY YOUR VERY DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT, GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ, AND HAVE PROFITED GREATLY FROM OUR CONVERSATION WITH HIM.

WITH OUR OFFICIALS, WE HAVE HAD FRANK AND FRIENDLY TALKS WITH MR CARRILLO FLORES AND WITH MEMBERS OF THE MXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE ON A WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES OF COMMON CONCERN IN THE FIELDS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS.

WE HAVE HAD A LONG AND VERY USEFUL EXCHANGE OF INFO AND VIEWS WITH THE MXICAN NATL COUNCIL ON FOREIGN TRADE. MR PEPIN HAS MET SEPARATELY WITH THE MXICAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, MR CAMPOS SALAS, AND TOGETHER WE HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF CALLING ON THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MR ORTIZ KENA. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MISSION HAVE HAD SEPARATE MEETINGS WITH MXICAN OFFICIALS WITH RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT AS WELL AS WITH THE HEADS OF

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MXICAN GOVT CORPORATIONS AND WITH REPS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR. SOME FURTHER MEETINGS OF THIS KIND WILL TAKE PLACE LATER TODAY AND TOMORROW MORNING.

MR PELLETIER HAS HAD A MEETING WITH THE MXICAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION, MINISTER YANEZ, AND CDA OFFICIALS DEALING WITH CULTURAL AFFAIRS HAVE HAD A SERIES OF MEETING WITH MXICANS BOTH IN GOVT AND OUTSIDE IT WITH REGARD TO SUCH MATTERS AS OUR COMMON INTEREST IN THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND IN THE ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLES WHO INHABITED THIS AREA IN EARLIER YEARS&SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE WORLD OF TO-DAY& THE FINE ARTS AS THEY ARE NOW PRACTISED BY OUR PLOPLES&AND THE MYST-ERIOUS WORLDS OF RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM PRODUCTION..

IN THESE AND OTHER WAYS, GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE HERE IN MXICO TO EXAMINE WITH CARE MANY OF THE ISSUES WHICH ARE OF CONCERN TO OUR TWO GOVTS AND INDEED, TO ALL GOVTS WHICH SEEK TO CREATE CONDITIONS IN WHICH ALL THE PEOPLE MAY ENJOY THE GOOD LIFE TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED. IN THE COURSE OF THIS EXAMINATION IT HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY CLEAR THAT MXICO AND CDA CAN BE MUTUALLY HELPFUL TO EACH OTHER.

IN OUR TALKS WE HAVE GAINED A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME OF THE INTERNATL ISSUES OF THE DAY AND OF SOME OF THE HEMISPHERIC QUESTIONS IN WHICH WE HAVE A COMMON INTEREST. IN TRADE AND ECONOMIC MATTERS WE HAVE HAD A FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AND HAVE LEARNED MORE ABOUT EACH OTHERS PARTICULAR NEEDS AND SPECIAL CAPABILITIES. IN CULTURAL AFFAIRS WE HAVE OBTAINED A LARGER VIEW OF WHAT EACH COUNTRY HAS THAT MAY

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TRULY INTEREST AND ENRICH THE OTHER. SUCH INSIGHTS SHOULD PROVIDE A SOUND BASIS FOR FUTURE COOPERATION.

WHEN I LEAVE MEXICO TOMORROW TO RETURN HOME I SHALL DO SO WITH A SENSE OF TIME WELL SPENT IN THIS GREAT COUNTRY, AND WITH THE FIRM BELIEF THAT THE REPORT WHICH OUR MISSION WILL MAKE TO THE CDN GOVT WILL BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVT IN SHAPING ITS FUTURE POLICIES TOWARD MEXICO AND TOWARD ITS OTHER NEIGHBOURS IN THE AMERICAS.

SPANISH TEXT OF OPENING STATEMENT BY SSEA:

DECLARACION DEL EXCMO SENOR MITCHELL SHARP, MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DEL CDA EN LA CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA CELEBRADA EN LA CIUDAD DE MEXICO EL 22 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1963.

ES UN VERDADERO PLACER PARA MIS COLEGAS Y PARA MI REUNIRNOS AQUI EL DIA DE HOY CON REPRESENTANTES DE LA PRENSA MEXICANA, CDN E INTERNACIONAL. EL PLACER ES DOBLE YA QUE NOS ACOMPAÑA TAMBIEN EL DISTINGUIDO SENOR SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE MEXICO, LIC. ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES, QUIEN ES UN VIEJO AMIGO MIO Y QUIEN JUNTO CON OTROS SECRETARIOS DEL GOBIERNO DE MEXICO HA SIDO NUESTRO GENTIL ANFITRION DURANTE NUESTRA ESTANCIA EN ESTE PAIS.

CONMIGO TAMBIEN SE ENCUENTRAN PRESENTES EL MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO DEL CDA, EXCMO SR JEAN-LUC PEPIN, MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO DEL CDA Y EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO PARA EL CDA, EXCMO SR GERARD PELLETIER, QUIEN ES RESPONSABLE DE ASUNTOS CULTURALES CDNS A UN NIVEL FEDERAL. ESTOY SEGURO QUE HABLO A NOMBRE DE ELLOS AL DECIR QUE ESTAMOS SUMAMENTE RECONOCIDOS POR LA CAUOSA Y CORDIAL HOSPITA-

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LIDAD QUE NOS HA SIDO OTORGADA A NOSOTRES Y A TODOS LOS MIEMBROS DE NUESTRA MISION DESDE NUESTRA VISITA A MEXICO CELEBREMOS UNA CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA CONJUNTA COMO LA PRESENTE. COMO USTEDES SABEN, EL SR LIC CARRILLO FLORES Y YO FIRMAMOS ESTA MANANA UN INTERCAMBIO DE NOTAS ESTABLECIENDO UN COMITE CONJUNTO MEXICANO-CDN. ESTA CONFERENCIA DE PRENSA CONJUNTA SIMBOLIZA EN FORMA APROPIADA LAS INTENCIONES DE NUESTROS MUTUOS GOBIERNOS DE CONSULTARNOS EN EL FUTURO EN FORMA TAN ESTRECHA COMO SEA POSIBLE, POR MEDIO DE REUNIONES DEL COMITE CUANDO ESTO SEA OPORTUNO Y PROVECHOSO Y EN UNA BASE PERMANENTE, AL TRAVES DE CANALES DIPLOMATICOS, EN LAS NACIONES UNIDA Y EN OTRAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES A LAS CUALES NUESTROS DOS PAISES PERTENECEN.

ANTES DE PROCEDER A CONTESTAR SUS PREGUNTAS, QUISIERA DECIR ALGUNAS PALABRAS ACERCA DEL ESPECIALISIMO Y SUMAMENTE VALIOSO INTERCAMBIO DE PUNTOS DE VISTA QUE MIS COLEGAS Y YO HEMOS TENIDO CON MIEMBROS DEL GOBIERNO DE MEXICO EN EL TRANSCURSO DE ESTOS DOS ULTIMOS DIAS.

LA MISION MINISTERIAL, LA CUAL ME SIENTO HONRADO EN PRESIDIR, HA VISITADO MEXICO Y OTROS PAISES DE LA AMERICA LATINA PARA ENCONTRAR LA MEJOR FORMA DE VINCULAR AL CDA MAS ESTRECHAMENTE CON LOS PAISES DE ESTA REGION. ESTA ES LA PRECISA INTENCION DEL GOBIERNO DEL CDA, TAL COMO LO EXPRESARA NUESTRO PRIMER MINISTRO, EL EXCOM SR PIERRE E TRUDEAU AL DAR A CONOCER LOS CAMBIOS QUE ESTAMOS IMPLANTANDO EN NUESTRA POLITICA EXTERIOR.

EN MEXICO PAIS QUE YA CONOCEMOS NOSOTROS LOS CDNS Y CON EL CUAL EL CDA CUENTA CON SIGNIFICATIVOS VEXOS, LOS ESTUDIOS QUE HEMOS EFECTUADO HAN OSTADO DESDE EL PRINCIPIO BASADOS EN UNA RELACION AMISTOSA Y

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CORDIAL. HEMOS SEGUIDO CON EL MISMO EXITE EL PATRON QUE EN LAS VISITAS QUE EFECTUARAMOS A LOS OTROS PAISES EN LA AMERICA LATINA& ESTO ES, HEMOS ENTRADO A UNA FASO DE MUTO EXAMEN DE NUESTRAS METAS ASI COMO DE NUESTRA MUTUA POLITICA EN LOS CAMPOS PRINCIPALES COMO POLITICO, ECONOMICO Y CULTURAL QUE NOS SON DE INTERES PARA AMBOS.

EN EL TIEMPO RELATIVAMENTE CORTO CON QUE CONTAMOS PARA EFECTUAR INTERCAMBIOS CON SUS REPRESENTANTES, HEMOS PODIDO ILEVAR A CABO NUESTRO ESTUDIO CON CIERTA PROFUNDIDAD TANTO PORQUE EL GOBIERNO DE MEXICO GENTILMENTE HA HECHO POSIBLE EL INTERCAMBIO CON UN GRUPO DESTACADISIMO DE MINISTROS Y FUNCIONARIOS COMO PORQUE NUESTRA MISION ESTA INTEGRADA POR MINISTROS Y GRAN NUMERO DE FUNCIONARIOS CAPACITADOS PARA PLATICAR CON SUS COLEGAS MEXICANOS. LOS CONTACTOS QUE HEMOS ESTABLECIDO TANTO EN MESAS REDONDAS COMO EN VISITAS INDIVIDUALES HAN RESULTADO SER DE INMEDIATO Y GRAN BENEFICIO. HEMOS TENIDO-Y CONTINUA-REMOS TENIENDO ANTES DE DAR POR CONCLUIDA NUESTRA VISITA EL DIA MANANA-LA CLASE DE INTERCAMBIOS DE PUNTOS DE VISTA QUE SIEMPRE DESEA UNO VER CONTINUADOS.

QUISIERA HACER MENCION SOLAMENTE DE ALGUNAS DE LAS REUNIONES QUE HEMOS EFECTUADO DENTRO DE NUESTRO PROGRAMA. SU DISTINGUIDO SENOR PRESIDENTE, EL LICENCIADO GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ, TUVO A BIEN RECIBIRNOS A MIS COLEGAS Y A MI EL DIA DE AYER Y HEMOS APRENDIDO MUCHO DE EL.

NUESTROS FUNCIONARIOS HAN TENIDO CONVERSACIONES FRANCAS Y AMISTOSAS CON EL EXCMO SR LIC CARRILLO FLORES Y CON MIEMBROS DE LA CANCELLERIA MEXICANA SOBRE UN APLIO CAMPO DE ASUNTOS DE INTERES COMUN SOBRE POLITICA EXTERIOR Y ASUNTOS PROPIOS DE ESTE CONTINENTE.

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HEMOS TENIDO ASIMISMO UN INTERCAMBIO DE PUNTOS DE VISTA Y DE INFORMACION CON EL CONSEJO NACIONAL DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE MEXICO. EL EXCMO SR JEAN-LUC PEPIN SE HA ENTREVISTADO POR SU PARTE CON EL EXCMO SR LIC OCTAVIANO CAMPOS SALAS, SECRETARIO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO Y EL MINISTRO PEPIN Y YO TUVIAMOS LA OPORTUNIDAD DE VISITAR TAMBIEN AL EXCMO SR LIC ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA, SECRETARIO DE HACIENDA. OTROS MIEMBROS DE LA MISION SE HAN ENTREVISTADO CON FUNCIONARIOS MEXICANOS DESTACADOS EN LOS CAMPOS DE LAS FINANZAS Y EL DESARROLLO ASI COMO CON DIRECTORES Y JEFES DE EMPRESAS DESCENTRALIZADAS MEXICANAS Y CON REPRESENTANTES DE LA INICIATIVA PRIVADA. TODAVIA SE EFECTUARAN UNAS REUNIONES MAS DE ESTA NATURALEZA EL DIA DE HOY Y MANANA POR LA MANANA.

EL EXCMO SR GERARD PELLETIER SE HA ENTREVISTADO CON EL EXCMO SR LIC AGUSTIN YANEZ, SECRETARIO DE EDUCACION Y DIVERSOS FUNCIONARIOS CDNS CON RESPONSABILIDADES EN EL CAMPO CULTURAL HAN TENIDO DIALOGOS CON ALTOS FUNCIONARIOS MEXICANOS TANTO EN SECTORES GUBERNAMENTALES COMO PARTICULARES CON RELACION A ASUNTOS DE COMUN INTERES EN ASPECTOS HISTORICOS Y GEOGRAFICOS DEL CONTINENTE AMERICANO Y SOBRE LOS LOGROS ARTISTICOS DE LOS PRIMEROS HABITANTES DEL CONTINENTE& LA EDUCACION CIENTIFICA Y TECNICA EN NUESTROS DIAS&LAS ARTES Y SU EXPRESION POR PARTE DE NUESTROS PUEBLOS&Y LAS ESFERAS MISTERIOSAS QUE SON LA RADIO, LA TELEVISION Y LA PRODUCCION CINEMATOGRAFICA.

EN LOS ASPECTOS QUE ACABO DE EXPLICAR Y EN MUCHOS OTROS, SEÑORES, HEMOS PODIDO ESTUDIAR AQUI EN MEXICO CON DETENIMIENTO UN GRAN

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NUMERO DE LOS ASUNTOS QUE SON DE INTERES PARA NUESTROS RESPECTIVOS GOBIERNOS Y LO QUE ES MAS, PARA TODOS LOS GOBIERNOS QUE BUSCAN ENCONTRAR LA MEJOR FORMA DE PROPORCIONAR A SUS PUEBLOS LOS MEDIOS PARA VIVIR BIEN, A LO CUAL TIENEN DERECHO. AL TRAVES DE NUESTRAS CONVERSACIONES SE HA HECHO EVIDENTE QUE MEXICO Y EL CDA PUEDEN BRINDARSE AYUDA MUTUA.

EN NUESTRAS PLATICAS HEMOS LOGRADO UNA MAYOR COMPRESION DE ALGUNOS DE LOS ASUNTOS DE IMPORTANCIA MUNDIAL DE ACTUALIDAD Y SOBRE ALGUNOS DE LOS ASUNTOS DE MUTUO INTERES SOBRE NUESTRO CONTINENTE. POR LO QUE RESPECTA A ASUNTOS COMERCIALES Y FINANCIEROS HEMOS TENIDO UN FRANCO INTERCAMBIO DE IDEAS Y HEMOS APRENDIDO MUCHO SOBRE NUESTRAS INTERCAMBIO DE IDEAS Y HEMOS APRENDIDO MUCHO SOBRE NUESTRAS MUTUAS NECESIDADES ESPECIFICAS Y POTENCIALIDADES PRECISAS. EN EL ASPECTO CULTURAL HEMOS OBTENIDO UNA VISION MAS AMPLIA DE LO QUE CADA UNO DE NUESTROS PAISES TIENE QUE PUEDA VERDADERAMENTE INTERESAR Y BENEFICIAR AL OTRO. EL ACERVO DE EXPERIENCIAS LOGRADAS DEBERAN PROPORCIONAR UNA SOLIDA BASE PARA FUTURAS COLABORACIONES.

CUANDO PARTA DE MEXICO MAÑANA PARA REGRESAR AL CDA LO HARE CON LA SENSACION DE HABER APROVECHADO PLENAMENTE MI ESTANCIA EN ESTE GRAN PAIS Y CON LA FIRME CONVICCION DE QUE EL TRABAJO QUE NUESTRA MISION PRESENTARA AL GOBIERNO DEL CDA SERA DE GRAN AYUDA A NUESTRO GOBIERNO PARA ELABORAR NUESTRA FUTURA POLITICA HACIA MEXICO Y HACIA SUS OTROS VECINOS EN EL CONTINENTE AMERICANO.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Lat. AM-

Subject

Cda - Foreign Policy

NOV 23 1968

OTTAWA CITIZEN

Date

Publication

Trudeau understood by Mexican statesmen

By Southam News Services

MEXICO CITY — In a show of hemispheric solidarity, Canada's and Mexico's foreign ministers joined forces here yesterday to defend Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mexican Foreign Minister Antonio Carrillo Flores was asked whether he considered a remark attributed to Trudeau constituted an intervention in Mexico's internal affairs because it reflected unfavorably against social conditions in the Latin American country.

Trudeau was quoted in a Mexico City newspaper as saying that violence in the United States might overflow into Canada with perhaps the landless in Mexico linking up with the Indians and other underprivileged in Canada.

External Affairs Minister Sharp, sitting next to Senor Carrillo Flores at a press conference, said that Mr. Trudeau's remarks were made when the prime minister was trying to stimulate discussion with university students (at Kingston, Ont.) on some of the fundamental questions facing the world. The prime minister was not expressing any views about the national policy of any country, Mr. Sharp declared, but was illustrating a point in contributing to the discussion.

He said the prime minister was simply saying that poverty must rank high on the agenda of every country.

Senor Carrillo Flores agreed and said the countries of the world were facing the problem of poverty-stricken areas and each nation had to deal with its own underprivileged citizens.

It was the exclusive responsibility of the Mexican government to attack the problems within its territory, said Senor Carrillo

Flores, and it had been doing so within its capacities.

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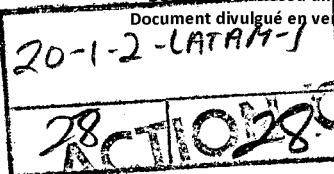
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CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION LUNCHEON-SPEECH TEXT

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SPEECH BY THE HONOURABLE MITCHELL SHARP,
SSEA AT THE CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION LUNCHEON, HOTEL CASINO REAL,
FRI, NOV22

QUOTE:YOUR EXCELLENCY, DISTINGUISHED MINISTERS, COLLEAGUES, AND
FRIENDS FROM MXICO AND CDA,

SINCE OUR ARRIVAL IN MXICO, THE MEMBERS OF THE CDN MISSION HAVE
HAD A FULL, VARIED AND SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMME. NO/NO ONE WILL KNOW
THIS BETTER THAN YOURSELF SINCE YOU HAVE BEEN SO DIRECTLY INVOLVED
BOTH IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR OUR VISIT AND IN OUR CURRENT SERIES
OF MEETINGS.

WE HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF VISITING THE HISTORIC AREA OF
TEOTIHUACAN AND PYRAMIDS, AND SEEING SOMETHING OF THE MEXICAN
COUNTRYSIDE. WE HAVE THUS SENSED AT FIRST-HAND THE MEXICAN MIRACLE
OF PRESERVING AND COMBINING ANCIENT HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TRADI-
TIONS WITH THE DYNAMIC AND PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT WE IDENTIFY WITH
YOUR COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

THE MISSION HAS HAD TALKS WITH YOU AND MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN
OFFICE OVER A WIDE SPECTRUM OF COMMON PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS. MY COLLEAGUES AND I REGARD THESE EXCHANGES-FRANK,

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FRIENDLY, AND INFORMAL-AS ONE OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR QUOTE VOYAGE
OF EXPLORATION.UNQUOTE

MY COLLEAGUES AND I, AND OUR SENIOR OFFICIALS, HAVE GREATLY PROFIT-
ED FROM THE EXCHANGES OF VIEWS AND THE EVALUATIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE
YESTERDAY WITH THE DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE MEXICAN NATL
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN TRADE UNDER YOUR CHAIRMANSHIP. I BELIEVE THAT THIS
MEETING HAS POINTED THE WAY TO A COMMON REALIZATION THAT WE MUST
EACH SEEK-AND WE WILL SEEK-TO EXPAND AND INTENSIFY THIS TRADE IN
THE FUTURE FOR OUR MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

MY COLLEAGUE, MR JEAN-LUC PEPIN, CDAS MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND
COMMERCE, HAS MET WITH YOUR MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, MR
CAMPOS SALAS, TOGETHER WE HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF CALLING ON
MR ORTIZ MENA, THE MINISTER OF FINANCE. MY COLLEAGUE, MR PELLETIER, OUR
SECRETARY OF STATE, WHO HAS RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE CULTURAL FIELD IN
CDA, HAS TALKED WITH YOUR MINISTER OF EDUCATION, MINISTER YANEZ.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WITH RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FINANCE AND
DEVELOPMENT HAVE HAD USEFUL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE DIRGEN OF NATL
FINANCIERA, AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

VALUABLE CONTACTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH LEADING REPS OF THE PRIVATE
SECTOR IN MEXICO THROUGH THE GOOD OFFICES OF MY GOOD FRIEND AND
FORMER AMBASSADOR TO CDA, PETRO SUIWAGA. WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR THAT
MR SUIWAGA HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE MEXICAN SECTION
OF A PROPOSED MEXICO-CDA CTTEE OF BUSINESSMEN. THIS INITIATIVE, I
AM SURE, WILL BE MATCHED BY A WARM RESPONSE ON THE PART OF INDUSTR

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-IALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN IN CDA, MANY OF WHOM ALREADY HAVE A LONG AND IMPORTANT CONNECTION WITH THE TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY.

IN BOTH OUR COUNTRIES PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HAS DONE MUCH. MEXICO'S ECONOMIC GROWTH HAS IMPRESSED THE WORLD. WE FEEL SURE THIS NEW CTTEE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR WHEN ORGANIZED WILL SERVE A MOST USEFUL PURPOSE.

TODAY, SLR, YOU AND I ON BEHALF OF OUR TWO GOVTS HAVE SIGNED AND EXCHANGED NOTES PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT MEXICO-CDA CONSULTATIVE CTTEE.

THE JOINT MEXICO-CDA CTTEE HAS BEEN FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST TO THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE POLITICAL AS WELL AS IN THE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL FIELDS. IT WILL ALSO BE ABLE TO CONSIDER BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO GOVTS OTHER QUESTIONS, FOR EXAMPLE THOSE RELATING TO CULTURAL QUESTIONS.

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE CTTEE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT THE LEVEL OF SENIOR OFFICIALS WITH PROVISION FOR PARTICIPATION BY MINISTERS AS APPROPRIATE, THE REPS FOR EACH MEETING BEING SELECTED BY THE RESPECTIVE GOVTS TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE NATURE OF THE AGENDA. THE CTTEE IS TO MEET FROM TIME TO TIME BY AGREEMENT OF THE TWO GOVTS AND IN ANY CASE NOT/NOT LESS FREQUENTLY THAN EVERY TWO YEARS.

I FEEL CERTAIN THAT IN THE FUTURE, AS OUR MINISTERS AND SENIOR

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OFFICIALS COME TO KNOW ONE ANOTHER BETTER THROUGH DIRECT CONTACT AND INFORMAL EXCHANGES OF VIEWS, IT WILL BE EASIER TO MAKE PROGRESS OVER A WIDE RANGE OF ISSUES. THIS WILL REFLECT AND STRENGTHEN THE INCREASINGLY CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH BOTH GOVTS DESIRE TO PROMOTE.

WHEN OUR PRIME MINISTER FIRST OUTLINED HIS PLANS FOR A REVIEW OF FOREIGN POLICY FROM A CDN PERSPECTIVE HE SAID:

QUOTE WE HAVE TO TAKE GREATER ACCOUNT OF THE TIES WHICH BIND US TO OTHER NATIONS IN THIS HEMISPHERE-IN THE CARIBBEAN, LATINAMERICA- AND OF THEIR ECONOMIC NEEDS. WE HAVE TO EXPLORE NEW AVENUES OF INCREASING OUR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH LATINAMERICA WHERE MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE WILL LIVE BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, AND WHERE WE HAVE SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS. UNQUOTE.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF OUR RELATIONS WITH MXICO, IT IS NOW CRYSTAL CLEAR THAT IN TERMS OF POLITICAL CONSULTATION, AND BY THAT I INCLUDE NOT/NOT ONLY OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS, BUT HOW EACH OF US LOOKS AT THE WORLD AND ITS PROBLEMS, THERE IS MUCH TO DO. OUR TWO GOVTS AND PEOPLES SHARE A COMMON EXPERIENCE AND CONCERN IN MANY SPHERES OF INTERNATL AFFAIRS, AND ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES THERE IS A GROWING SIMILARITY OF OUTLOOK.

IN THE FIELD OF OUR MUTUAL TRADE AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, WE HAVE THE PROSPECT BEFORE US OF BUILDING ON THE SUBSTANTIAL EXCHANGES WHICH HAVE ALREADY TAKEN PLACE, AND SEEKING NEW AREAS WHERE, IN OUR MUTUAL INTEREST, THE TWO COUNTRIES CAN CO-OPERATE EVEN MORE CLOSELY

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IN THE FUTURE. THE INCREASED SIZE AND COMPLEXITY OF THE MEXICAN AND CDA ECONOMIES WILL OPEN NEW LINES OF TRADE BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. WE LOOK FORWARD, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE YEARS AHEAD, TO AN INCREASING FLOW OF INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS FROM MEXICO. FOR OUR PART, WE ARE CONFIDENT OF OUR ABILITY TO PRODUCE GOODS OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY WHICH MEXICO WILL REQUIRE IN ITS PROCESS OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ON CREDIT TERMS COMPETITIVE WITH THOSE OFFERED BY OTHER SUPPLIERS. OUR EMPHASIS MUST BE ON GROWTH AND NOT/NOT ON RESTRICTIONS. FROM TIME TO TIME EACH OF US MAY HAVE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS REQUIRING SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT. IT IS EVIDENT TOO THAT MEXICO AND CDA HAVE MUCH TO GAIN FROM CLOSER COOPERATION IN MULTILATERAL TRADE AND IN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, WHERE THE TWO COUNTRIES SHARE IMPORTANT COMMON OBJECTIVES, SUCH AS THE STABILIZATION OF COMMODITY PRICES AND FREEING OF WORLD TRADE. THE JOINT CTTEE WILL PROVIDE A FORUM WHERE SUCH PROBLEMS CAN BE DISCUSSED IN A COOPERATIVE WAY, ALLOWING SOLUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED WHICH TAKE FULLY INTO ACCOUNT OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS IN THE EXPANSION OF TRADE.

IN TERMS OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS, THERE IS A VAST EXPERIENCE ON BOTH SIDES TO BE SHARED AND EXCHANGED. I HAVE ALSO BEEN DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE NUMBER OF MEXICANS I HAVE MET WHO HAVE SOME CONNECTION THROUGH EDUCATION, EITHER OF THEMSELVES, OR THEIR CHILDREN, WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES OF CDA. WE MUST BUILD ON THE SOLID BASIS WHICH ALREADY EXISTS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION-ESPECIALLY AT HIGHER LEVELS. I HOPE WE CAN INCRE-

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ASE OUR CONTACTS AND EXCHANGES IN THIS WHOLE AREA.

WHAT WE HAVE DISCOVERED IS THAT THERE IS SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL AND VERY IMPORTANT DEVELOPING BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AN UNDERSTANDING AND ALMOST INTUITIVE APPRECIATION OF WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF THE OTHER. IT WILL INSPIRE AND SUSTAIN OUR ACTION OVER THE COMING YEARS, AND IT IS MY HOPE THAT IT WILL GIVE OUR RELATIONS A UNIQUE CHARACTER.

AS FOREIGN MINISTER AND OLD FRIEND, I AM DELIGHTED THAT YOU AND YOUR MINISTERIAL COLLEAGUES AND OUR OTHER MEXICAN FRIENDS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO JOIN WITH THE MISSION ON THIS OCCASION.

THROUGHOUT OUR VISIT, AND FROM THE MOMENT OF OUR ARRIVAL, ALL OF US HAVE SENSED ON THE PART OF OUR MEXICAN FRIENDS A DEEP WARMTH OF FEELING FOR CDA AND CDMS-A FEELING WHICH WE, ON OUR PART, FULLY RECIPROCATE.

I CONCLUDE BY PROPOSING YOUR GOOD HEALTH, COUPLED WITH A TOAST TO THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO WHOM WE VISITED YESTERDAY AND WHOM WE HOPE SOON TO WELCOME TO CDA. UNQUOTE

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FM MEXICO(MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV23/68

TO EXTER 1195 PRIORITY

INFO TT OPM(LALONDE, LEBLANC) PCOC(G ROBERTSON) OSSEA(MCGILL) OUSSEA(LAN-
GLE) PRESSOFFICE(FRANCIS) EMANDR(O/MIN) O/ SECSTATE FINANCE(MONK) CIDA
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REF YOURTEL XL376 NOV22

MINISTERIAL MISSION: REPORT TO HOUSE AND PRESS CONFERENCE

STATEMENT IN HOUSE AT 11AM NOV29 WILL TAKE FORM OF RELATIVELY
SHORT STATEMENT ON MOTIONS BY SSEA. AT SAME TIME HE WILL TABLE A
LONGER PAPER GIVING FULLER ACCOUNT OF WORK OF MISSION. AND ITS
SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPRESSIONS OF SOME OF POSSIBILITIES FOR CLOSER
RELATIONS IN FUTURE WITH LATINAMERICAN COUNTRIES. THIS PAPER WILL
HAVE APPENDICES WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE OPENING STATEMENTS AT
PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE COUNTRIES VISITED, THE PROGRAMMES OF THE
VISITS IN EACH COUNTRY, A LIST OF THE PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN THE
MISSION AND POSSIBLY SOME STATISTICS ON COM. TRADE WITH LATINAMERICA.

2. WE ARE DRAFTING SSEAS STATEMENT FOR HOUSE FOR SUBMISSION TO HIM
THROUGH USUAL CHANNELS FOLLOWING MISSION'S RETURN. IT WILL HAVE BEEN
CLEARED WITH MESSRS PERIN AND PELLETIER. PLEASE MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR
TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCTION. WE SUGGEST THAT IN ADDITION TO COPIES
NEEDED FOR HOUSE SUFFICIENT COPIES BE REPRODUCED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO
TO PRESS AND MEDIA REPS.

3. WE HAVE MADE FIRST ROUGH DRAFT OF LONGER PAPER TWO COPIES OF WHICH
WILL BE IN HANDS OF ACTING HEAD OF LATAM DIV NOV25 SO THAT A TRANS-
LATION MAY BE COMPLETED BEFORE MISSION'S RETURN. PAPER AS DRAFTED IS

PAGE TWO 1195

PARTLY IN ENGLISH AND PARTLY IN FRENCH (FOLLOWING PATTERN OF STATEMENTS TO PRESS DURING TOUR) BUT IT WOULD SEEM APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN HOUSE TO HAVE TWO SEPARATE VERSIONS, ONE FRENCH AND ONE ENGLISH. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES IN OTT MAY WISH TO SETTLE THIS POINT.

4. ON ARRIVAL IN OTT WE WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO YOU REVISED PAPER SO THAT (AFTER ANY FURTHER CONSULTATION WITH MINISTERS WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY) CHANGES IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH TEXTS MAY BE MADE AND COPIES CAN BE REPRODUCED AS INDICATED PARA 2 ABOVE.

5. WITH REGARD TO APPENDICES, YOU HAVE RECEIVED BY TEL THE TEXTS OF THE OPENING STATEMENTS PREPARED FOR MINISTERS USE AT PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE CAPITALS SO FAR VISITED AND YOU WILL RECEIVE THE OTHERS WHEN DELIVERED EARLY NEXT WEEK. PLEASE HAVE THESE STATEMENTS TYPED IN THE FORM IN WHICH THEY WILL BE ANNEXED TO THE PAPER AND HAVE THEM REPRODUCED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY.

6. WE WILL BRING WITH US THE PROGRAMMES OF THE VISITS IN EACH COUNTRY. THESE WILL HAVE TO BE TYPED, TRANSLATED AND REPRODUCED FOLLOWING MISSIONS RETURN.

7. WE THINK YOU HAVE SUFFICIENT DATA TO PREPARE LIST OF PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN MISSION FOR ANNEXURE TO PAPER. A POINT WHICH WILL REQUIRE CONSIDERATION IS MANNER IN WHICH PERSONNEL NOT/NOT PRESENT THROUGHOUT TOUR WILL BE DESCRIBED. WE LEAVE TO YOUR JUDGMENT WHETHER LIST OF PRESS AND MEDIA REPS SHOULD BE INCLUDED. WE ARE INCLINED TO THINK NOT/NOT BUT THAT SEPARATE LIST MIGHT BE PROVIDED FOR MINISTERS BACKGROUND INFO AT PRESS CONFERENCE.

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PAGE THREE 1195

8. ANNEX CONTAINING TRADE STATISTICS IF INCLUDED WILL BE PREPARED BY US AND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU ON OUR ARRIVAL.

9. IT IS INTENDED THAT COPY OF SSEAS STATEMENT IN HOUSE AND COPIES OF PAPER TO BE TABLE (WITH APPENDICES) FORM PART OF THE PRESS KIT PROVIDED TO JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA REPS ATTENDING THE PRESS CONFERENCE AT NOON NOV29. HOWEVER, IN ORDER THAT THOSE ATTENDING PRESS CONFERENCE MAY HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO READ THIS MATERIAL BEFOREHAND, ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO HAVE IT DISTRIBUTED TO PRESS AND MEDIA REPS NOT/NOT LATER THAN TIME OF SSEAS STATEMENT IN HOUSE.

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FM RIO NOV22/68 CONFD

TO MEXICO 556 IMMED DE OTT
INFO EXTER

CADIEUX DE BEAULNE

YOU MAY WISH TO CORRECT AND COMPLETE FOLLOWING NOTES ON CON-
VERSATIONS OF SSEA-MFA JOSE DE MAGALHAES PINTO ON NOV17 AND 18.
SSEA AND BRZLN MFA TALKED ABOUT WORLD AFFAIRS IN RELAXED AND
CONGENIAL ATMOSPHERE FOR TOTAL OF 4 HRS. CONVERSATIONS BEGAN
AT PRIVATE LUNCHEON IN RIO ON NOV17 AND WERE RESUMED DURING
RETURN FLT FROM BRSLA ON NOV18. THEY DEALT WITH BROAD RANGE OF
CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND REVEALED REMARKABLE SIMILARITY OF VIEWS
EXCEPT ON NPT. FOLLOWING SUBJS WERE TOUCHED UPON IN THIS TOUR
DHORIZON.

1. NATO AND ME: SSEA SUMMARIZED MAIN TRENDS EMERGING FROM NATO
MTGS IN BRU WHICH HE HAD ATTENDED DURING 4 PREVIOUS DAYS.
MFA EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR RECEIVING FIRST HAND REPORT FEW
HRS AFTER CONFERENCE CLOSED. MFA FELT THAT USSR INTERVENTION
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD JEOPARDIZED CHANCES FOR DETENTE BUT AGREED
WITH SSEA THAT USSR GOVT MAY HAVE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO QUELL
LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN THAT COUNTRY IN ORDER TO KEEP IN CHECK BELLI-
GERENT ELEMENTS WITHIN ITS ARMED FORCES WHO WERE PROBABLY URGING
MUCH HARSHER MEASURES. IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS ON MILITARY COMMITMENTS
SSEA INDICATED THAT CDA AND USA EXPECTED WESTERNEUROPEAN COUNTRIES
TO ASSUME LARGER SHARE IN THEIR OWN DEFENCE. MFA WONDERED WHETHER
REF BY SSEA IN NOV15 SPEECH TO NATO SECURITY ON ITS SOUTHERN FLANK
WAS RELATED TO CURRENT FEARS OF INVASION IN YUGOSLAVIA AND USSR

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Mr. LaBley
Latin American Sec

Mr. Smith
Mr. Bridle
Mr. Norton

20-12-LATAM
file
All

PAGE TWO 556 CONF

SUPPORT FOR ARABS STATES IN ME. SSEA RECALLED THAT GREECE AND TURKEY WERE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT ANY GROWTH OF USSR INFLUENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN. MFA SAID THAT BRAZIL HAD BEEN ADVOCATING NEGOTIATED SOLUTION IN ME AS ANY AGGRAVATION OF STRUGGLE WAS BOUND TO SERVE USSR INTERESTS. HE RECOGNIZED THAT PROBLEM WAS MORE POLITICAL THAN MILITARY. ONE SOURCE OF CONCERN REMAINED WEAKNESS AND DIVISION OF ALL GOVTS IN ME. HE ADDED THAT BRAZIL CONTINUED TO TAKE SAME STAND AS CDA IN SECURITY COUNCIL WITH VIEW TO PREVENTING RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES AND THAT IT COULD NOT/NOT ACCEPT ARAB CONTENTION THAT STATE OF ISRAEL MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

2. CHINA: MFA REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF CDR ATTITUDE TOWARDS MAINLAND CHINA. SSEA SAID THAT WHILE CDA LIKE BRAZIL MAINTAINED DIPLO RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN IT ACCEPTED FACT THAT THERE WERE TWO SEPARATE GOVTS IN EFFECTIVE CONTROL IN TWO SEPARATE COUNTRIES. MFA ASKED WHETHER CDA WOULD ADVANCE QUOTE 'TWO CHINA' SOLUTION UNQUOTE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SSEA EXPLAINED THAT CDA RATHER FAVOURED QUOTE ONE CHINA, ONE-TAIWAN UNQUOTE FORMULA. MFA APPRECIATED THE NUANCE BUT SAID BRAZIL DID NOT/NOT INTEND TO CREATE DIFFICULTIES FOR USA.

3. USA AND LA: BRZLN GOVT REALIZED THAT WHILE USA MAIN INTEREST CONTINUED TO LIE IN EUROPE AND DISENGAGEMENT IN FAR EAST WOULD PROBABLY ALLOW USA TO GIVE MORE ATTN TO LA, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS IN USA MIGHT FROM NOW ON BECOME OF MAJOR CONCERN TO NEW ADMIN. SSEA GAVE

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PAGE THREE 556 CONFD

CDN ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT PEACE TALKS IN PARIS AND MFA CONCURRED IN
OPINION THAT NEGOTIATIONS COULD BE LONG AND DIFFICULT.

4.BIAFRA:ON CIVIL WAR IN NIGERIA MFA SAID BRZLN GOVT FOUND
HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS OF CDN GOVT MOST COMMENDABLE BUT DID NOT/WISH
TO BE DRAWN ITSELF INTO AFRICAN POLITICS.HE EXPLAINED THAT
DESPITE ITS TRADITIONAL POSITION IN FAVOUR OF DECOLONIZATION
BRAZIL WAS INHIBITED FROM GETTING TOO DEEPLY INVOLVED IN AFRICA
BECAUSE OF ITS VALUED LINKS WITH PORTUGAL.

5.CUBA:MFA INDICATED THAT BRAZIL WOULD FAVOUR RETURN OF CUBA
TO INTERAMERICAN FAMILY PROVIDED CUBA RENOUNCED MILITARY ARRANGE-
MENTS WITH USSR AND INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ITS NEIGH-
BOURS.BRAZIL DID NOT/HAVE SAME PREPONDERANT INTERESTS AS USA
IN CUBAN SITUATION AND WOULD BE CONTENT TO FOLLOW USA LEAD.HE
WENT ON TO SAY THAT BRZLN GOVT AT THIS TIME HAD TO CONTEND
WITH EXTREMIST MINORITIES ON BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT.MARXIST GROUPS
WERE DIVIDED AMONG THEMSELVES AND QUITE NATURALLY SOUGHT INSPIR-
ATION AND INTELLECTUAL GUIDANCE IN PREACHINGS OF FIDEL CASTRO
AND MAO TSE-TUNG.ON THE WHOLE HOWEVER THEY WERE INDIGENOUS
PRODUCT OF REACTION AGAINST SOCIAL INJUSTICES AND INEQUALITY.
MFA AGREED WITH SSEA THAT CONFLICTS WITHIN NATIONS COULD NOW
BECOME MORE DANGEROUS THAN CONFLICTS AMONG NATIONS.POORER
REGIONS,SUCH AS NORTH-EAST BRAZIL,HAD BEEN REGARDED AS BEING
ON VERGE OF REVLN ONLY FEW YEARS BACK.CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS
HAD BEEN ACHIEVED SINCE IN IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN THESE AREAS,
BUT

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PAGE FOUR 556 CONF

THREAT OF SUBVERSION WAS CERTAINLY GREATER IN DENSELY POPULATED ZONES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

6.NPT:SSEA EXPRESSED CDN HOPE THAT GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF NATIONS COULD SIGN AND RATIFY NPT.MFA BRIEFLY REHEARSED BRZLN OBJECTIONS.HE STRESSED THAT BRAZIL DID NOT/NOT OPPOSE THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF NPT.HE RECALLED THAT IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY BRAZIL DID NOT/NOT VOTE AGAINST IT BUT MERELY ABSTAINED.BRAZIL WAS ALSO SIGNATORY OF MEXICAN TREATY ON LATAM NUCLEAR FREE ZONE.HOWEVER IT COULD NOT/NOT SUPPORT NPT IN ITS PRESENT FORM INASMUCH AS SAFEGUARDS MIGHT ALLOW HOSTILE COUNTRIES TO SPY ON BRAZIL AND OTHER PROVISIONS HINDER ITS PROSPECTS FOR DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY.BRZLN GOVT WOULD PREFER TO CONCLUDE WITH NUMBER OF COUNTRIES BILATERAL AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR EXCHANGES OF INFO AND EXPERTS ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY BEFORE ADHERING TO REVISED VERSION OF NPT WHICH WOULD COMMIT SUPER POWERS TO ADOPT EFFECTIVE DISARMAMENT MEASURES AND GIVE SECURITY GUARANTEES TO NON NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES.BRZLN MISGIVINGS ABOUT NPT WERE ENHANCED BY RECENT EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

7.OAS:MFA ASKED WHETHER IN LATAM TOUR MINISTERIAL MISSION HAD BEEN MADE AWARE OF CONSIDERATIONS WHICH COULD HAVE SOME BEARING ON CDAS ENTRY IN OAS.SSEA REPLIED THAT IN HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH LATAM FOREIGN MINISTERS HE HAD FOUND THAT SOME COUNSELLED IMMED ENTRY INTO OAS WHILE OTHERS SAID THAT IF THEY WERE IN CDN POSITION THEY WOULD NOT/NOT FAVOUR MEMBERSHIP AT THIS TIME.A THIRD GROUP WOULD

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PAGE FIVE 556 CONF

NO NOT VENTURE ANY OPINION. MFA STATED THAT CAS HAD DEFECTS AND LIMITATIONS BUT COULD BE USEFUL. IN ORDER TO BRING CDA CLOSER TO LATAM WHAT WAS IMPORTANT WAS TO DEVISE WAYS OF STRENGTHENING AND AMPLIFYING BILATERAL COOPERATION. MINISTERIAL MISSION WAS SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE WHICH WOULD NO/NO DOUBT BRING ABOUT BENEFICIAL RESULTS. MFA STRONGLY OBJECTED TO TREND IN SOME SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF OAS AND OTHER LATAM ORGANIZATIONS RUN BY TECHNOCRATS TO CREATE SUPRA NATL BODIES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF GOVTS. FOR INSTANCE, BRAZIL INSISTED THAT INTER-GOVTL COORDINATING CTTEE ON DEVELOPMENT OR RIVER PLATE BASIN SHOULD NOT/NOT STRIKE INDEPENDENT COURSE BUT REMAIN AN INSTRUMENT OF GOVTS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFEGUARDING NATL INTERESTS. SSEA ASKED WHETHER OUTSIDE OBSERVERS ATTENDED DISCUSSIONS OF RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECTS AND IF SO, WHETHER CDM OBSERVER WOULD BE WELCOME. MFA REPLIED THAT AT THEIR LAST MTG IN BOLIVIA FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD INVITED OBSERVERS FROM INTERNATL BODIES ON ADMOC BASIS. HE THOUGHT THAT ON SIMILAR ADMOC BASIS CDM OBSERVER COULD BE INVITED TO OTHER MTGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

8. AMONG OTHER QUESTIONS RAISED WERE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING CONSULTATIONS ON INTERNATL AFFAIRS THROUGH EMBS IN CAPITAL CITIES AS WELL AS THROUGH UN DELS. FAVOURABLE ATTITUDE OF BOTH COUNTRIES TOWARDS FOREIGN PRIVATE CAPITAL, BRZLN PREFERENCE FOR MIXED COMPANIES, BRZLN EXPERIMENT WITH 2-PARTY SYSTEM, MAJORITY WIN BY GOVT ARENA PARTY (WITH 3 ALLIED SUB-PARTIES) IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, AND NEED TO STIMULATE MORE REGULAR AND MEANINGFUL INFO ABOUT EACH COUNTRY THROUGH NEWS MEDIA.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A The Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs, OTTAWA

FROM
De The Canadian Embassy, BUENOS AIRES

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Ministerial Mission

SECURITY
Sécurité CONFIDENTIAL

DATE November 22, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro 1166

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION	
20-4	2

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

8

DISTRIBUTION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs had two meetings with the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Costa Méndez, on November 8 and 11 at which officials were present. Attached is a record of the talks which were held on November 8 together with a record of the talks which the Under-Secretary had with the Argentine Under-Secretary, Dr. Mazzinghi, following the meeting with the Ministers.

2. These records were prepared by a member of this Embassy. Summaries of some of the subjects discussed at these meetings have already been sent to you by telegram.

3. We shall send you by next bag a record of the talks which the Secretary of State for External Affairs had with Dr. Costa Méndez on November 11.

Robert Choquet

The Embassy

TO: *Mr. Ample*

FROM: REGISTER

DEC 3 1968

FILE CHARGED OUT

TO: *KL*

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN AND ARGENTINE WORKING GROUP
November 8, 1968

Dr. Costa Méndez welcomed the Canadian Delegation, stressing the honour it was for Argentina to have the visit of the Canadian Minister of External Affairs, of other Ministers and of the other members of the Delegation. Dr. Costa Méndez pointed out that Argentina received this visit with deep interest and assigned great importance to the interest shown by Canada to the Latin American republics. He furthermore emphasized that the presence in this country of the Minister of External Affairs and other Canadian personalities proves the importance Canada has given to this visit, which presents more important features than a mere courtesy call.

Dr. Costa Méndez referred to the agenda which both countries were supposed to study, and he pointed out that it covered a wide range of subjects such as trade relations, technical assistance and capital investments, among others. He pointed at the particular position of Canada's development which enables the country to assist other countries in their process of development and expressed his hopes that Argentina may reach the same level. The Argentine Minister quickly reviewed the most important world events, some of which - he said - logically drew the attention of both countries. He specifically mentioned Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, the Middle East, etc. He mentioned that it would be advisable to have a flexible system that would allow both Canada and Argentina to exchange their respective points of view directly or, if not, through their respective Missions at the United Nations.

He stressed the need to give the United Nations full support and to assure national sovereignty, in accordance with the responsibility of maintaining necessary international solidarity. In connection with the main world problems, the Argentine Minister opened the possibility of both countries discussing these subjects not only through established international bodies but also in a constructive, direct dialogue affecting the future action of both countries. He outlined Canada's possibilities in connection with foreign aid, and different aspects of technical assistance and development. He mentioned projects in this region and the possibilities of improving the communications system of the South American countries. He referred to the River Plate Basin, and the huge wealth and possibilities of the five countries concerned in this project regarding mines, industries, natural products, etc.

The Argentine Minister referred to their concern over the question of the Falkland Islands, stressing certain aspects of the unquestionable rights of Argentina over them. Before finishing the Minister mentioned the situation of world trade in wheat. In this connection he referred to the London agreement and its violation by competitors unfaithful to the agreement as regards its selling price. With reference to trade, he referred to the

- 2 -

great possibilities which this visit opens up for Argentina, in the sense that Canada may buy a larger variety of Argentine products such as meats, fruit and wines, and other non-traditional products in their mutual trade. This would help to correct the permanent deficit in our trade balance but without implying an absolute trade equilibrium.

Dr. Costa Méndez mentioned once more the Argentine people and Government's satisfaction for the presence in Argentina of Minister Sharp and his party.

II

In reply Mr. Sharp stressed that the Mission's aim was to make a tour of exploration, to learn in what ways the Canadians could strengthen their relations with the countries of Latin America. This tour was part of a general review of Canadian foreign policy, as promised by Prime Minister Trudeau in his election campaign. The review includes three main aspects: first, Canada's relations with Europe (including NATO); second, Canada's relations with the Latin American countries which should be strengthened; and, third, relations with Asia including the question of recognition of Mainland China.

The Mission, which included five Ministers, was the largest ever to have left Canada; four of those Ministers are now in Buenos Aires. The Mission will visit the main countries in the hemisphere to have talks on Canada's political, economic and cultural relations with them, as well as Latin America's relations with other parts of the world.

Canadians are Americans but have close relations with the countries of the Commonwealth, the countries of NATO, and the French-speaking countries of Africa. We have felt that our relations with the Latin American countries have been neglected. Canada never regarded Latin America as an objective of its foreign policy and Canadians' knowledge of this area is not as good as it should be. We are now also considering our relations with the OAS. In the countries we have visited, we have asked about their views on our eventual membership in the OAS. Some of these countries consider that if we become members of the Organization it would not strengthen the ties between Canada and the other countries, while others hold an opposite view.

Mr. Sharp welcomed the suggestion of Dr. Costa Méndez that as a matter of policy both countries should consult on questions before the United Nations and elsewhere. He thought that the potential of Latin America was greater than other parts of the world, such as Africa and the Orient. He stressed that Canada desired to consult with Latin America regarding its entry in the OAS.

He mentioned divergent factors which make it more difficult for Canada to come to a definite decision in relation of the OAS. In the United Nations, the countries which are members of the OAS never act together. The countries of Latin America may work together but not with

- 3 -

the United States. In the OAS itself regional groups are being formed, such as, for example, the River Plate Basin group, the Andean group, etc. He wondered if the entry of Canada in the OAS would strengthen the organization and whether it would limit Canada's freedom of action with respect to the countries in the group. He made clear that the countries of Latin America which he had visited were not unfriendly to Canada's entry.

III

Dr. Costa Méndez mentioned that Argentina warmly supported Canada's entry into the OAS. He then referred to the different features of the OAS which mark the organization at present. The OAS, he said, should not be a political organization, because its members had no common political policy. It should concentrate now on those subjects where cooperation was possible, namely, education, culture and economic problems. There was a serious imbalance in the OAS between the United States on the one hand and the Latin American countries on the other. Indeed, there were two camps inside the organization: the Latin American and the United States. While Argentina is favourably disposed towards Canada's entry into the OAS, he wished to stress this particular circumstance inside the organization.

IV

Mr. Sharp said that the points brought out by Dr. Costa Méndez were very useful for the understanding of the make-up of the organization and in relation to the other subjects studied.

V

Both Ministers withdrew and the talks continued between Dr. Jorge A. Mazzinghi and Mr. Cadieux:-

1. Biafra

Mr. Cadieux asked whether Argentina had received a request from France to support placing the Biafra question on the United Nations' agenda. The reply was in the negative.

2. Disarmament

Dr. Mazzinghi said that Argentina does not intend to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty in view of the situation regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy. They did, however, agree with the de-nuclearization of Latin America. They will not make propaganda against the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

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- 4 -

Mr. Cadieux said that while the Non-Proliferation Treaty was not a perfect agreement, he thought it would help to create a favourable atmosphere for the development of better political relations between the two big powers. Canada has signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. He thought that contacts between Canada and Argentina on disarmament would be desirable.

3. Czechoslovakia

Mr. Cadieux explained that the Soviet Union's attack on Czechoslovakia obliged Canada to re-examine its policy towards Europe and, in particular, the question of whether Canada should increase or diminish its forces on the Continent. NATO countries did not consider the Soviet invasion a direct menace to them. The Soviet intentions are an unknown factor. Canada's aim is to strengthen those elements in the Soviet Union who are in favour of a détente and better relations with the Western world. It is not known whether an increase or decrease in Western troops would favour these elements. In order to determine what the Soviet Union's next move will be, it is necessary to watch closely their attitude towards Roumania.

4. Middle East

Mr. Cadieux confirmed Canada's position regarding the implementation of last year's Security Council Resolution by both Israel and its neighbours. Canada hoped that the interested parties would comply with the terms of this resolution.

5. Mainland China

Mr. Cadieux said that this year Canada will abstain on the Albanian resolution regarding the entry of Mainland China into the United Nations.

6. Cuba

Mr. Bridle said that Canada's relations with Cuba could be described as correct, but cool. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Cuba. However, Canada does not allow sales of military equipment to Cuba, nor of products of United States origin. Canada also does not grant credits for Canadian exports, sales, to Cuba. Cuba does not operate subversive acts in Canada as happens in some Latin American countries.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE

FILE NO.
DOSSIER

20-1-2-CATAM-1		
34	November 22, 1968	

Ottawa, November 22, 1968

Mr. O.W. Dier,
Acting Head,
Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
204 Langevin Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Dier:

Further to our discussion regarding the proposed Ottawa reception for the Ministerial Mission on November 28, I would like to suggest that invitations be considered for the following officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce who are directly connected with, or interested in, this Mission:

Mr. B.G. Barrow

Mr. A.M. Baldwin

Mr. A.G. Kniewasser

Mr. J.M. Lajoie

Mr. T.M. Burns

Mr. J.F. Donaghy

As I mentioned to you, we expect that Mr. Warren will not be able to attend because of his planned visit to the GATT meeting of senior officials.

Yours sincerely,

A.M. Baldwin,
Acting Director,
Latin American Division,
Office of Area Relations.

Latin American/D.E. Waterfall/cm

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A Mr. Dier

FROM
De D.E. Waterfall

REFERENCE
Référence Telephone Conversation Waterfall/Williamson

SUBJECT
Sujet Reception on return of Ministerial Mission
November 28, 1968

SECURITY
Sécurité RESTRICTED

DATE Nov. 22, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	20-1-2-LATAM-1
MISSION	34 —

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Protocol
Info (William
son)

I talked to Mr. K. Williamson of Information Division this morning and received some suggestions regarding academics who might be invited to the reception.

2. From Carleton University, the following might be invited:
- Professor H.E. English, Director, International Affairs
- Professor Gordon Merrill, Chairman, Department of Geography

Mr. Williamson suggested that Dr. R.L. Jackson, Associate Professor or Spanish, might be invited as a representative of the Spanish Department, if space permits.

3. The following might be invited from the University of Ottawa:
- Professor Louis Sabourin, Director, Centre de Coopération Internationale
- Professor G. Buxton, Chairman, Department of Political Science.

Once again, if space permits, invitations might be issued to Dr. Rolf J. Wesche and Professor Eduardo Casas as representatives of the Departments of Geography and Spanish respectively.

4. In addition, I remind you of the following gentlemen associated with PAIGH:

Mr. S.G. Gamble, Director,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources,
615 Booth Street,
OTTAWA 4.

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- 2 -

Mr. L.M. Sebert,
Special Projects Officer,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources,
615 Booth Street,
OTTAWA 4.

You also mentioned:

Mr. D.W. McLarty,
23 Commanche Drive,
OTTAWA.

5. Mr. Williamson did not have a list of Latin American specialists in the Montreal area available. However, given our restrictions on numbers, it might be as well not to issue invitations to academics in Montreal, since that might also commit us to inviting representatives from Queen's University.

DE Waterfall

D. E. Waterfall

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Mr. Munro

Mr. Dier

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SW

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FM MEXICO NOV22/68

TO EXTER 1187 IMMED

INFO CONCENTRE OTT IMMED

FOR LATAM DIV

MINISTERIAL MISSION-COMMUNICATIONS

MR SHARP, SSEA, DEPARTING MEXICO SAT NOV23 AT 1933(1500 GMT) FOR
OTT.

2. REMAINDER OF MINISTERIAL MISSION DEPARTING MEXICO SUN NOV24 AT
1500Z FOR GTMLA. TELS FOR MISSION SHOULD REACH THIS CONCENTRE
BY 2359Z NOV23 AT LATEST.

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FM MEXICO NOV22/68

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OPK(LALONDE, LEBLANC)O/SSEA(ROGILL)O/USSEA(FRANCIS)PRESS OFFIC

PARLSEC EMANDR(O/MIN)O/SECSTATE IMMED DE OTT

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MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTRY LUNCHEON-SPEECH TEXTS

FOLLOWING ARE TEXTS OF SPEECHES BY SSEA AND MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AT FOREIGN MINISTRY LUNCHEON NOV21:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HONOURABLE MITCHELL SHARP, SSEA, AT LUNCHEON

THUR, NOV21 QUOTE

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES,

MESSIEURS LES MINISTRES DU GOVT MEXICAIN,

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS, CHERS AMIS,

SEÑOR CARRILLO FLORES, PERMETTEZ-MOI DE VOUS DIRE D'ALORD

COMBIEN NOUS AVONS ETE SENSIBLES, MES COLLEGUES ET MOI-MEME, A LA

CORDIALITE DE L'ACCUEIL QUE VOUS AVEZ BIEN VU LU AINSI QUE VOS

COLLEGES, MANAGER A NOTRE MISSION MINISTERIELLE; NOUS VOUS EN

REMERCIONS VIVEMENT.

QUE DE CHEMIN PARCOURU DEPUIS QUE CETTE MISSION CONCUE PAR NOTRE

PREMIER MINISTRE, MONSIEUR TRUDEAU, SEST MISE EN ROUTE LE 27 OCTOBRE

DERNIER. CE VOYAGE EXPLORATOIRE NOUS A DEJA CONDUIT A TRAVERS SIX

PAYS. NOUS VOICI MAINTENANT AU MEXIQUE, CHEZ LUN DE NOS VOISINS

NORDS-AMERICAINS, OU NOUS ENTREPRENONS LA DERNIERE ETAPE, MAIS NON

LA MOINDRE, D UN PERIPLE QUI NOUS MENERA ENCORE AU GTMLA ET A

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COSTA-RICA, AVANT NOTRE RETOUR AU CDA.

NOTRE MISSION SEST ENGAGEE DANS CETTE ENTREPRISE SANS IDEE PRECONCUE, MAIS AVEC LA SEULE VOLONTE D'ECOUTER, DE S'INSTRUIRE, DE CONSULTER, DE CHANGER DES VUES SUR LES AFFAIRES DU MONDE, SUR CELLES DE L'HEMISPHERE ET SUR NOS RELATIONS BILATERALES. LE PREMIER MINISTRE TRUDEAU ATTACHE D'AUTANT PLUS D'IMPORTANCE A CETTE DEMARCHE ET A SES RESULTATS QU'IL TIENT POUR VITALES LES RELATIONS DU CDA AVEC L'AMERIQUE LATINE, DANS LE CONTEXTE DE LA REVUE D'ENSEMBLE DE NOTRE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE PRESENTEMENT EN COURS. MAIS DEJA NOUS AVONS PU NOUS RENDRE COMPTE QU'IL POUVAIT ETRE AUSSI TROMPEUR DE PARLER DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE CONCUE D'UN BLOC, QUE DE PARLER AINSI DE L'EUROPE, DE L'ASIE OU DE L'AFRIQUE. CHACUN DES PAYS DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE A EN EFFET SA PERSONNALITE PROPRE, SES CARACTERISTIQUES PARTICULIERES, SON HISTOIRE, SES PREOCCUPATIONS ET SES PROBLEMES SPECIFIQUES. C'EST ENCORE PLUS VRAI DU MEXIQUE, HERITIER D'UNE HISTOIRE ET D'UNE CULTURE ANCIENNE ET PRESTIGIEUSE QU'IL SAIT CONCILIER SI JUSTEMENT AVEC UN SACRIFIQUE ESPRIT DE DYNAMISME ET DE PROGRES.

MEXICO AND CDA ARE LINKED IN MANY WAYS. OUR PEOPLES INHABIT A COMMON CONTINENT, AND SHARE A COMMON AND POWERFUL AND FRIENDLY NEIGHBOUR. WE BOTH TAKE PRIDE IN OUR INDEPENDENCE AND WE SHARE THE VIEW THAT GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES MAY BE ENRICHED BY DIVERSITY. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CDA AND MEXICO CAN ONLY BE BASED ON A RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND CHARACTER, THE CULTURE AND

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THE ASPIRATIONS OF EACH, IN WHAT WE ALL ACKNOWLEDGE TO BE AN INTER-DEPENDENT WORLD.

THE PRIORITIES WHICH GOVTS FACE TODAY IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATL AFFAIRS ARE DETERMINED, NOT/NOT ONLY BY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY, BUT ALSO BY THE TENSIONS OF THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE. CDA, LIKE MEXICO, HAS A VITAL STAKE IN INTERNATL SECURITY. THE CRISES OF OUR TIMES CANNOT/NOT BE IGNORED. AT THE SAME TIME, THERE HAS BEEN A GROWING RECOGNITION OF THE IMMENSE CHALLENGES WE ALL FACE TO PROVIDE THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE, THROUGH TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, IN THE ABUNDANCE THAT MODERN TECHNOLOGY MAKES POSSIBLE.

OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE WORKED TOGETHER ON MANY OCCASIONS IN THE UN. I WOULD MAKE PARTICULAR MENTION OF DISARMAMENT. MEXICO AND CDA HAVE BOTH ACCORDED THE HIGHEST PRIORITY TO STOPPING THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND WE HAVE WORKED IN CLOSE COOPERATION AS MEMBERS OF THE 18-NATION DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. WE WICH TO CONGRATULATE YOU AND THE OTHER PARTICIPANT STATES, MANY OF WHOSE REPS ARE HERE TODAY, ON YOUR INITIATIVE AND SUCCESS IN PROMOTING THE TLATELOLCO TREATY TO ESTABLISH A NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN LATINAMERICA.

IN THE COURSE OF OUR MISSION WE HAVE BEEN COMPARING NOTES ON THE OAS. FOR CDA, IT REMAINS TO BE DETERMINED WHETHER JOINING THIS PARTICULAR ORGANIZATION WOULD, IN FACT, PROVE THE BEST WAY OF STRENGT-HENING OUR RELATIONS WITH OUR LATINAMERICAN FRIENDS. WE HAVE RECEIVED A GOOD DEAL OF ADVICE, MUCH OF IT CONFLICTING. WE SHALL

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CONTINUE TO REVIEW THIS QUESTION WHEN WE RETURN HOME.

BOTH CDA AND MEXICO ENJOY CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH OUR MUTUAL NEIGHBOUR. OUR THREE COUNTRIES ARE FORTUNATE THAT SUCH BILATERAL RELATIONS EXIST BETWEEN MEXICO AND USA, AND CDA AND USA, IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY. WHEN DIFFERENCES AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OCCUR IN THIS HEMISPHERE, WE HAVE LEARNED TO SIT DOWN AND DISCUSS THEM, WORKING TOWARDS SOLUTIONS TO OUR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

OUR MISSION HAS BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE ADVANCES TOWARDS GREATER UNITY AMONGST THE MEMBERS OF THE LATINAMERICAN FAMILY. TRAVELLING THROUGH THIS VAST AREA, WE HAVE BEEN STRUCK BY THE RECOGNITION OF THE VIRTUES OF DIVERSITY AND THE BENEFITS OF CLOSER COOPERATION. WE HAVE SENSED A GROWING AWARENESS THAT THE LATINAMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WHICH IS NOW DEVELOPING SHOULD BE OUTWARD-RATHER THAN INWARD-LOOKING, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADING IN WORLD MARKETS.

GROWING TRADE WITHIN THE LATINAMERICAN COMMUNITY NEED NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO AND CDA, OR BETWEEN THE OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES OF LAFTA AND OURSELVES.

INDEED, MEXICO'S TRADE WITH ITS LAFTA PARTNERS AND WITH CDA HAS GROWN SIGNIFICANTLY THIS YEAR, AND THE VOLUME OF MEXICAN EXPORTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS WAS APPROX EQUAL TO BOTH REGIONS.

THE CDM GOVT HAS GIVEN VIGOROUS AND ACTIVE SUPPORT TO LOWERING OF TRADE BARRIERS AND HAS BEEN WILLING TO STUDY SERIOUSLY AND WITH AN OPEN MIND IN VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL FORUMS PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO

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IMPROVE ACCESS TO THE MARKETS OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

CDA, WITH A GROSS NATL PRODUCT OF OVER DOLLARS 62 BILLION AND AN IMPORT MARKET OF DOLLARS 11 BILLION, PRESENTS MXICO WITH REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCREASED EXPORTS. IT IS CLEAR THAT BOTH OUR MARKETS ARE CROWING, AND THAT WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SEE AN EXPANDING TRADE IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BETWEEN CDA AND MXICO, AND I AM SURE THAT WE WOULD ALL AGREE ON THIS, BUT LET US TRANSLATE IT INTO REALITY.

FOR OUR OWN PART, CDN INDUSTRY HAS ACHIEVED HIGH STANDARDS OF ADVANCED CAPACITY IN MANY AREAS AS A RESULT OF OUR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND OUR CULTURAL STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS. WE HAVE HAD TO SPECIALIZE, AND IN CERTAIN FIELDS WE CAN PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF COMPETITIVE, EXPERT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES.

AS ONE WHO HAS ENJOYED THE BEAUTY AND CHARM OF MXICO, I MUST MENTION TOURISM. IT IS A DYNAMIC ELEMENT OF GROWTH IN THE ECONOMIES OF BOTH MXICO AND CDA, AND A VITAL FACTOR IN LINKING THE PEOPLES OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES. MORE THAN 50,000 CDN TOURISTS ARE EXPECTED TO VISIT MXICO THIS YEAR. NEXT YEAR THERE WILL BE MORE. NOT/NOT NEARLY SO MANY MXICANS VISIT CDA, BUT MAY I TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OCCASION TO ASSURE OUR MXICAN FRIENDS THAT WE HAVE MUCH TO OFFER AND THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO VISIT CDA IN WINTER AS WELL AS IN SUMMER.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE RECENT OLYMPIC GAMES CAME AS NO/ NO SURPRISE TO CDNS WHO ALREADY KNEW MXICO-THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE

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FACILITIES, THE EXCELLENCE OF THE ORGANIZATION, AND, ABOVE ALL, THE IMAGINATION DISPLAYED IN STAGING THIS GREAT EVENT. FOR THOSE WHO HAD NOT/NOT HAD THIS OPPORTUNITY IT SERVED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO MODERN MEXICO, A COUNTRY CAPABLE OF TACKLING AND SOLVING THE MOST CHALLENGING OF PROBLEMS;

FAR MORE SIGNIFICANT FOR THOSE OF US WHO HAVE KNOWN MEXICO FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS HAS BEEN THE STEADY PROGRESS IN SPREADING EDUCATION, CONSTRUCTING HIGHWAYS, INTRODUCING IRRIGATION, RAISING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY, AND BUILDING A MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. WHILE PROBLEMS REMAIN TO BE OVERCOME IN MEXICO-AS IN OUR OWN COUNTRY-WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED OVER THE PAST SEVERAL DECADES MAKES OUTSIDE OBSERVERS CONFIDENT IN THE FUTURE OF THIS BEAUTIFUL, HISTORICAL, AND DYNAMIC LAND.

DURING EXPO 67, IN CANADA'S CENTENNIAL YEAR, MEXICO SENT US SOME OF ITS GREAT ARTISTIC TREASURES OF PRE-COLUMBIAN, COLONIAL AND MODERN TIMES. DURING MEXICO'S GREAT OLYMPICS WE RESPONDED BY PARTICIPATING IN YOUR EXHIBITS OF WORLD ART, HANDICRAFTS, NUCLEAR ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE. PERFORMING ARTISTS, BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR, PLAYED BEFORE THE MEXICAN PUBLIC. IT IS UP TO US TO ENSURE THAT EXPO AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES WERE NOT/NOT ISOLATED EVENTS, BUT A FOUNDATION UPON WHICH WE CAN BUILD IN ORGANIZING, BOTH PRIVATELY AND WITH GOVT ASSISTANCE, CULTURAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN MEXICO AND CANADA.

MR MINISTER, THE MISSION HAS JUST BEGUN ITS VISIT. WE ARE EXTREMELY PLEASED THAT THE OPPORTUNITY WAS PROVIDED TO US AT NOON TODAY TO

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MEET WITH YOUR DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT, LICENCIADO GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ. WE WERE GLAD TO LEARN THAT THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO HAS AGREED, IN PRINCIPLE, TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION EXTENDED BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CDA TO VISIT US IN 1969, THE DETAILS AS TO TIMING TO BE WORKED OUT BETWEEN OUR FOREIGN MINISTRIES. I FEEL SURE THAT THIS VISIT WILL REPRESENT YET ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT MILESTONE IN THE PROGRESSIVE STRENGTHENING OF THE ALREADY CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES, AND PEOPLES.

IN CLOSING, I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER A TOAST TO THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, LICENCIADO GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ, AND THE GREAT PEOPLE OF MEXICO.
UNQUOTE.

2. TEXT OF SPEECH BY CARRILLO FLORES, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER QUOTE:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MINISTER SHARP,

YOUR EXCELLENCIES THE MINISTERS AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE CDN MISSION,

YOUR EXCELLENCIES THE HEADS OF DIPLO MISSIONS, SECRETARIES OF STATE,

GENTLEMEN:

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO WARMLY WELCOME TO THIS MINISTRY THE MISSION WHICH HAS JUST ARRIVED TO OUR CAPITAL, AS PART OF ITS TRIP THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU'S POLICY OF STRENGTHENING RELATIONS BETWEEN CDA AND THE LATINAMERICAN NATIONS.

I DARESAY THAT, AS CONCERNS MEXICO, THE EXCHANGES BETWEEN OUR

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COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN BORADER THAN WITH OTHER NATIONS IN THE AREA, DUE IN PART TO OUR RELATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL PROXIMITY. TO MENTION A CONCRETE EXAMPLE, DURING THE PAST DECADE VERY FRUITFUL VISITS TOOK PLACE BETWEEN OUR HEADS OF STATE, FIRST ON THE OCCASION OF PRESIDENT LOPEZ MATEOS VISIT TO OTT IN OCT OF 1959 AND LATER, WHEN PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER CAME TO MXICO IN APR OF 1960.

THIS MORNING, OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS HEARD OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE EMPHASIZE HIS AIM TO ENCOURAGE ALL EFFORTS LEADING TO OUR PEOPLES BETTER KNOWING AND UNDERSTANDING EACH OTHER, IN A WORLD WHICH DESPERATELY NEEDS TO NURTURE THE TRADITIONAL, SIMPLE VALUES ON WHICH FRIENDSHIP AMONG MEN IS BASED.

CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE UN, CDA AND MXICO HAVE FAITHFULLY OBSERVED, WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION, THE BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH UPHOLD IT AND WHICH CANNOT/NOT BE RPTED TOO OFTEN: EQUAL RIGHTS AMONG NATIONS, SELF DETERMINATION, PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND-ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN OUR TIMES, ALTHOUGH RESULTS HAVE NOT/NOT SO FAR LIVED UP TO THE OWRLDS EXPECTATIONS-MULTILATERAL COOPERATION TO ACHIEVE HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING, COMBINING MATERIAL PROGRESS WITH RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

I COULD MENTION MANY INSTANCES IN WHICH BOTH OUR COUNTRIES, EACH WITHIN ITS OWN INTERNATL POLICY TRADITIONS, HAVE HELD, AND CONTINUE TO DO SO, SIMILAR AND AT TIMES COINCIDENT POSITIONS WITHIN THE UN. I RECALL IN PARTICULAR, DUE TO THEIR IMPORTANCE, OUR EFFORTS TOWARDS ACHITVING THE DENUCLERAIZATION OF LATINAMERICA, TO WHICH CDA

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HAS ALWAYS GIVEN ITS FULL SUPPORT, AND OUR CONCURRENT EFFORTS TOWARDS THE ADOPTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE TREATY FOR THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AS PART OF THE WIDER GOAL OF ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT.

UNTIL NOW, CDA HAS NOT/NOT CONSIDERED IT OPPORTUNE TO JOIN THE OAS, ALTHOUGH SHE HAS CONTRIBUTED ENTHOUSIASTICALLY AND EFFICIENTLY TO THE ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS TECHNICAL AND SPECIALIZED BODIES WHICH DEAL WITH OUR PROBLEMS. I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT TO THE VISITING MINISTERS, AND ESPECIALLY TO MY EXIMENT COLLEAGUE, MISTER SHARP, THAT THE MXICAN GOVT, ALTHOUGH CONVINCED THAT OUR REGIONAL ORGANIZATION WOULD BE GREATLY STRENGTHENED IF THEIR COUNTRY WERE TO JOIN, RECOGNIZES THAT IT IS EXCLUSIVELY UP TO THE PEOPLE OF CDA AND THEIR GOVT TO DECIDE WHETHER SUCH A STEP WOULD BE IN THEIR NATL INTEREST, WHICH IS A DECISIVE FACTOR OF ANY STATES FOREIGN POLICY. FORTUNATELY, AND THIS MISSION IS AMPLE PROOF OF IT, THE BENEFICIAL STRENGTHENING OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CDA AND LATINAMERICA, AND HENCE BETWEEN CDA AND MXICO, ARE BY NO/NO MEANS DEPENDANT UPON YOUR GREAT BILINGUAL NATION JOINING THE OAS.

I AM CERTAIN THAT OUR VISITORS HAVE GAINED A WEALTH OF VARIED IMPRESSIONS FROM THEIR VISIT TO OUR REGION. FACED WITH URGENT PROBLEMS-SOME OF WHICH ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, WHILE OTHERS ARE PECULIAR TO OURS FOR THEY ARE RELATED TO THE COMPOSITION AND GROWTH OF OUR POPULATION, TO OUR GEOGRAPHY AND OUR HISTORY-THIS AREA BEGINS TO ACQUIRE A CLEARER AWARENESS OF

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ITS COMMON DESTINY.

A YEAR AND A HALF AGO, OUR PRESIDENTS SET FORTH IN THE PUNTA DEL ESTE DECLARATION ONE OF THE MOST TRANSCENDENTAL POLITICAL DECISIONS EVER MADE IN LATINAMERICA: THE CREATION OF A COMMON MARKET. THE LOFTY GOAL THUS SET IS AN ARDUOUS ONE TO ACHIEVE, AS IS SHOWN EVERY DAY BY THE OBSTACLES WHICH FRET A GROUPING WITH A MUCH MORE LITTLE SCOPE, SUCH AS THE LAFTA. WE ARE BY NO MEANS DISCOURAGED, NEVERTHELESS, FOR IF THE TASK PROVES TO BE BEYOND OUR STRENGTH, WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE FOLLOWING GENERATIONS WILL SUCCEED.

SINCE I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED OUR DECISION TO LINK OUR COUNTRIES, I WOULD LIKE TO RECALL THAT FROM THE VERY BEGINNING OF HIS ADMINISTRATION, IN DEFINING HIS POSITION ON THIS SUBJECT IN MAY OF 1965, PRESIDENT DIAZ ORDÁZ REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO OUR RELATIONS WITH CDA AND WITH USA, SAYING THAT WE CONCEIVED OF LATINAMERICAN INTEGRATION AS A PROCESS FOR FACILITATING OUR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A MORE EFFICIENT USE OF OUR RESOURCES BY REACHING BEYOND OUR NARROW NATL MARKETS, BUT WITHOUT A SHADOW OF HOSTILITY TOWARDS OUR TWO NORTHERN NEIGHBORS, WHO ARE THE ONLY ECONOMICALLY HIGHLY DEVELOPED NATIONS IN THE HEMISPHERE. THIS ATTITUDE, WHICH I KNOW EXISTS IN ALL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, IS, IN MEXICO'S CASE, ALSO A REQUIREMENT IMPOSED BY GEOGRAPHY AND BY THE VERY STRUCTURE OF OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS. OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE NOT ONLY A DIFFICULT, BUT AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK WERE WE TO ISOLATE OURSELVES FROM THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS WHICH ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF CAPITAL AND TECHNOLOGY. WHAT WE DO ASK IS THAT OUR RELATIONS BE GOVERNED

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BY A SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING, SOLIDARITY AND JUSTICE.

OUR BILATERAL ECONOMIC EXCHANGES, WHICH WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE STRENGTHENED IN THE SPIRIT I HAVE JUST MENTIONED, WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF TALKS, TODAY, BETWEEN OUR GUESTS AND MINISTERS OF STATE AND DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL BANKS WHO MAKE UP THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FOREIGN TRADE.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR SHARP,

YOUR EXCELLENCIES,

GENTLEMEN:

INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT, WHICH COMPRISES BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO ECONOMIC PROGRESS, IS NO DOUBT OUR PEOPLES GREATEST ASPIRATION AND DEMAND. ONLY THUS CAN THEY OVERCOME, BY THEIR OWN EFFORTS, THEIR DEFICIENCIES. SOME OF THESE DATE BACK CENTURIES AND WE HAVE ALLEVIATED BUT NOT ELIMINATED THEM, IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE LAST HALF CENTURY, SINCE THE SOCIAL REFORMS POSTULATED BY OUR REVOLUTION BEGAN TO BE IMPLEMENTED. WE CONCEIVE OUR REVOLUTION AS A DYNAMIC PROCESS WHICH, ALTHOUGH VIOLENT IN ITS FIRST STAGE, HAS CONTINUED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PROGRESS AND JUSTICE - WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. WE CHERISH AND RESPECT THESE INSTITUTIONS, YES, THOUGH NOT AS SOMETHING STATIC OR SACRED, BUT RATHER AS A STRUCTURAL SYSTEM WHICH ADAPTS TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EACH HISTORICAL CONJUNCTURE.

THERE IS A MATTER PECULIAR TO OUR TIME, WHICH IS OF CONCERN TO PHILOSOPHERS, SOCIOLOGISTS AND POLITICIANS: IT IS THAT THE PRIORITY

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OF TASKS RELATED TO MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT BE COMPATIBLE WITH THOSE SPIRITUAL INTERESTS UPON WHICH TOTAL HUMAN FULFILLMENT DEPEND, BOTH PERSONALLY AND COLLECTIVELY. FOR CAN., RECALLING A PHRASE VERY MUCH IN VOGUE THESE DAYS, IS NOT/NOT UNIDIMENSIONAL.

NATIONALLY, INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS DEMAND, AND RIGHTLY SO, PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY LIFE AND IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE NATL DESTINY. INTERNATIONALLY, PEOPLES REQUIRE THE AFFIRMATION AND PRESERVATION OF THEIR OWN IDENTITY, BUT WITHOUT FORFEITING THE POSSIBILITY TO COOPERATE WITH ONE ANOTHER IN A WORLD THAT CAN NO/ NO LONGER STEADILY ADVANCE, BE PROSPEROUS OR HAVE PEACE WITHOUT AVOIDING THE EXTREMES TO WHICH NATIONALISM HAS OFTEN LED, BE IT ECONOMICAL, POLITICAL OR EVEN CULTURAL. THIS IS NOT/NOT AN EASY TASK, FOR NATIONALISM IS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL EMOTIONAL FORCES OF OUR AGE, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING NATIONS WHICH ARE, PARADOXICALLY, THOSE WHO ARE MOST HURT BY ITS EXCESSES.

WE ARE AWARE OF WHAT THE AFFIRMATION OF IDENTITY WITHIN INTERNAL DIVERSITY MEANS FOR CDNS, WHO, AS THEIR DISTINGUISHED PRIME MINISTER SAID A FEW WEEKS AGO, QUOTE ENTER THEIR SECOND CENTURY OF EXISTENCE WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF ENTHUSIASM AND CONFIDENCE IN THEMSELVES, FEELINGS WHICH UNQUOTE, HE ADDED, QUOTE WERE NOT/NOT ALWAYS EVIDENT IN THE PAST. UNQUOTE. EVEN ETYMOLOGICALLY, THE WORD QUOTE CDA UNQUOTE, ACCORDING TO WHAT I READ IN A CENTENNIAL PUBLICATION, IS DERIVED FROM THE NATIVE QUOTE KANATA UNQUOTE WHICH MEANS QUOTE COMMUNITY UNQUOTE.

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WE MEXICANS UNDERSTAND THE NECESSITY AND THE STRONG WILL TO AFFIRM ONE'S OWN IDENTITY, FOR WE HAVE ALSO FELT THEM, ALTHOUGH FOR REASONS AND PROBLEMS DIFFERENT THAN THOSE OF CDA. SINCE WE JOINED THE MAINSTREAM OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION DURING THE XVTH CENTURY SPANISH COLONIZATION, THERE HAS BEEN A CONSTANT DIALOGUE, AT TIMES STRAINED AND TENSE, BETWEEN OUR UNIVERSALIST VOCATION AND THE LOVE FOR THAT WHICH IS TYPICALLY OURS, ROOTED FOR MANY CENTURIES IN THIS SOIL, AS THE AZTEC RUINS WHICH LIE ACROSS THIS SQUARE. TO PRESERVE NATL VALUES ON ALL SCALES WITHOUT FALLING INTO ANACHRONISTIC AND STERILE ISOLATION, IS BOTH A DAILY ENDEAVOUR AND A PERM IMPERATIVE WHICH EACH GENERATION OF MEXICANS MUST DO IT UTMOST TO FULFILL.

I AM CONVINCED THAT THE PERIODIC EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES BETWEEN CDA AND MEXICO WHICH IS TO BE INSTITUTIONALIZED AS A RESULT OF THIS VISIT WILL BE FRUITFUL FOR BOTH; ESPECIALLY BECAUSE-AND I SAY THIS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMBASSADOR FROM USA- CDA AND MEXICO ARE EACH CUSTODIAN OF A SPIRITUAL LEGACY WHICH WE WISH TO PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN, EVEN THOUGH WE BORDER ON THE MOST POWERFUL NATION ON EARTH. IT IS INDEED A CHALLENGE TO PRESERVE ONE'S OWN PERSONALITY AND STYLE, IN FRIENDSHIP, WITHOUT CREATING RESENTMENTS THAT AT PRESENT LEAD NOWHERE.

I SHOULD LIKE TO CONCLUDE BY INVITING YOU ALL, GENTLEMEN, TO DRINK A TOAST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF CDA, ELIZABETH II, TO OUR GUESTS AND TO THE CONTINUING PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF THE GREAT COUNTRY THEY REPRESENT. UNQUOTE.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES ÉXTERIEURES

FROM REGISTRY

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FILE CHARGED OUT

SECURITY CONFIDENTIAL
Sécurité

DATE November 22, 1968

NUMBER 323
Numéro

TO The Under-Secretary of State
A for External Affairs, Ottawa

FROM The Canadian Embassy, Santiago, Chile
De

REFERENCE Our Letter 322 of November 21, 1968
Référence

SUBJECT Ministerial Mission - Local Press Comments
Sujet

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ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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We think it is worthwhile to comment briefly on some of the editorials appearing in the local press during the visit of the Ministerial Mission in Santiago which ~~dismissed~~ Canadian relations with Latin America.
discussed

2. The change in editorial comment in the Mercurio, Santiago's leading newspaper, from October 30 to November 11, was an interesting demonstration of the usefulness of the Mission in promoting a better understanding here about Canada's policies as a necessary first step towards the development of closer relations with Latin America. Shortly before the arrival of the mission, an editorial appeared in the Mercurio which stated that the only problem preventing us from joining the O.A.S. was our role in the Commonwealth and our position in the sterling area (sic). Following the departure of the mission the Mercurio informed by ^{better} contacts with the mission, especially the exclusive interview with Mr. Sharp, stated that membership in the O.A.S. would require Canada to sign the treaty of Rio and to respect agreements already undertaken by the majority of the members of the organization such as breaking relations with Cuba thus compromising our independent role in foreign affairs. This theme was also taken up by "Ercilla" (the local "Time" magazine) which in an article on Canada significantly entitled "Uncle or Cousin" suggested that Canada might lose freedom of action by joining an organization that was not functioning well and that many believed existed only to justify United States hegemony over the continent.

3. Despite these sound appreciations of our hesitation to join the O.A.S., the consensus in the Press was that Canada should join the ^{thus} Organization which would benefit from an "authentic hemispheric representation" and would be reinforced by the contribution of one of the most developed nations on the continent.

4. In general, it can be concluded that the local press was ^{with} enthusiastic/what it termed "Canada's opening towards Latin America". However, we should point out that while the Press apparently understood the exploratory nature of the Mission, most editorials were characterized by a note of expectancy - that the Mission's findings will result in definite political decisions such as joining the O.A.S. and in a greater role for Canada in the economic and social development of Latin America.

Christopher S. J. Austin 000099
for The Embassy

FM RIO NOV22/68 CONFD

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cc. Mr. Langley
✓ Lat. am Div
TRB

YOU MAY WISH TO CORRECT AND COMPLETE FOLLOWING NOTES ON CON-
VERSATIONS OF SSEA-MFA JOSE DE MAGALHAES PINTO ON NOV17 AND 18.
SSEA AND BRZLN MFA TALKED ABOUT WORLD AFFAIRS IN RELAXED AND
CONGENIAL ATMOSPHERE FOR TOTAL OF 4 HRS. CONVERSATIONS BEGAN
AT PRIVATE LUNCHEON IN RIO ON NOV17 AND WERE RESUMED DURING
RETURN FLT FROM BRSLA ON NOV18. THEY DEALT WITH BROAD RANGE OF
CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND REVEALED REMARKABLE SIMILARITY OF VIEWS
EXCEPT ON NPT. FOLLOWING SUBJS WERE TOUCHED UPON IN THIS TOUR
DHORIZON.

1. NATO AND ME: SSEA SUMMARIZED MAIN TRENDS EMERGING FROM NATO
MTGS IN BRU WHICH HE HAD ATTENDED DURING 4 PREVIOUS DAYS.
MFA EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR RECEIVING FIRST HAND REPORT FEW
HRS AFTER CONFERENCE CLOSED. MFA FELT THAT USSR INTERVENTION
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD JEOPARDIZED CHANCES FOR DETENTE BUT AGREED
WITH SSEA THAT USSR GOVT MAY HAVE FOUND IT NECESSARY TO QUELL
LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN THAT COUNTRY IN ORDER TO KEEP IN CHECK BELLI-
GERENT ELEMENTS WITHIN ITS ARMED FORCES WHO WERE PROBABLY URGING
MUCH HARSHER MEASURES. IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS ON MILITARY COMMITMENTS
SSEA INDICATED THAT CDA AND USA EXPECTED WESTERNEUROPEAN COUNTRIES
TO ASSUME LARGER SHARE IN THEIR OWN DEFENCE. MFA WONDERED WHETHER
REF BY SSEA IN NOV15 SPEECH TO NATO SECURITY ON ITS SOUTHERN FLANK
WAS RELATED TO CURRENT FEARS OF INVASION IN YUGOSLAVIA AND USSR

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Mr. Dier
Mr. Munro
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file

PAGE TWO 556 CONF

SUPPORT FOR ARABS STATES IN ME. SSEA RECALLED THAT GREECE AND TURKEY WERE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT ANY GROWTH OF USSR INFLUENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN, MFA SAID THAT BRAZIL HAD BEEN ADVOCATING NEGOTIATED SOLUTION IN ME AS ANY AGGRAVATION OF STRUGGLE WAS BOUND TO SERVE USSR INTERESTS. HE RECOGNIZED THAT PROBLEM WAS MORE POLITICAL THAN MILITARY. ONE SOURCE OF CONCERN REMAINED WEAKNESS AND DIVISION OF ALL GOVTS IN ME. HE ADDED THAT BRAZIL CONTINUED TO TAKE SAME STAND AS CDA IN SECURITY COUNCIL WITH VIEW TO PREVENTING RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES AND THAT IT COULD NOT/NOT ACCEPT ARAB CONTENTION THAT STATE OF ISRAEL MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

2. CHINA: MFA REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF CDN ATTITUDE TOWARDS MAINLAND CHINA. SSEA SAID THAT WHILE CDA LIKE BRAZIL MAINTAINED DIPLO RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN IT ACCEPTED FACT THAT THERE WERE TWO SEPARATE GOVTS IN EFFECTIVE CONTROL IN TWO SEPARATE COUNTRIES. MFA ASKED WHETHER CDA WOULD ADVANCE QUOTE TWO CHINA SOLUTION UNQUOTE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SSEA EXPLAINED THAT CDA RATHER FAVOURED QUOTE ONE CHINA, ONE TAIWAN UNQUOTE FORMULA. MFA APPRECIATED THE NUANCE, BUT SAID BRAZIL DID NOT/NOT INTEND TO CREATE DIFFICULTIES FOR USA.

3. USA AND LA: BRZLN GOVT REALIZED THAT WHILE USA MAIN INTEREST CONTINUED TO LIE IN EUROPE AND DISENGAGEMENT IN FAREAST WOULD PROBABLY ALLOW USA TO GIVE MORE ATTN TO LA, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS IN USA MIGHT FROM NOW ON BECOME OF MAJOR CONCERN TO NEW ADMIN. SSEA GAVE

...3

PAGE THREE 556 CONFD

CDN ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT PEACE TALKS IN PARIS AND MFA CONCURRED IN OPINION THAT NEGOTIATIONS COULD BE LONG AND DIFFICULT.

4.BIAFRA:ON CIVIL WAR IN NIGERIA MFA SAID BRZLN GOVT FOUND HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS OF CDN GOVT MOST COMMENDABLE BUT DID NOT/WISH TO BE DRAWN ITSELF INTO AFRICAN POLITICS.HE EXPLAINED THAT DESPITE ITS TRADITIONAL POSITION IN FAVOUR OF DECOLONIZATION BRAZIL WAS INHIBITED FROM GETTING TOO DEEPLY INVOLVED IN AFRICA BECAUSE OF ITS VALUED LINKS WITH PORTUGAL.

5.CUBA:MFA INDICATED THAT BRAZIL WOULD FAVOUR RETURN OF CUBA TO INTERAMERICAN FAMILY PROVIDED CUBA RENOUNCED MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS WITH USSR AND INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ITS NEIGHBOURS.BRAZIL DID NOT/HAVE SAME PREPONDERANT INTERESTS AS USA IN CUBAN SITUATION AND WOULD BE CONTENT TO FOLLOW USA LEAD.HE WENT ON TO SAY THAT BRZLN GOVT AT THIS TIME HAD TO CONTENT WITH EXTREMIST MINORITIES ON BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT.MARXIST GROUPS WERE DIVIDED AMONG THEMSELVES AND QUITE NATURALLY SOUGHT INSPIRATION AND INTELLECTUAL GUIDANCE IN PREACHINGS OF FIDEL CASTRO AND MAO TSE-TUNG.ON THE WHOLE HOWEVER THEY WERE INDIGENOUS PRODUCT OF REACTION AGAINST SOCIAL INJUSTICES AND INEQUALITY. MFA AGREED WITH SSEA THAT CONFLICTS WITHIN NATIONS COULD NOW BECOME MORE DANGEROUS THAN CONFLICTS AMONG NATIONS.POORER REGIONS,SUCH AS NORTH-EAST BRAZIL,HAD BEEN REGARDED AS BEING ON VERGE OF REVLN ONLY FEW YEARS BACK.CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS HAD BEEN ACHIEVED SINCE IN IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN THESE AREAS, BUT

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PAGE FOUR 556 CONF

THREAT OF SUBVERSION WAS CERTAINLY GREATER IN DENSELY POPULATED ZONES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

6.NPT:SSEA EXPRESSED CDN HOPE THAT GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF NATIONS COULD SIGN AND RATIFY NPT.MFA BRIEFLY REHEARSED BRZLN OBJECTIONS.HE STRESSED THAT BRAZIL DID NOT/NOT OPPOSE THE AIMS AND PURPOSES OF NPT.HE RECALLED THAT IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY BRAZIL DID NOT/NOT VOTE AGAINST IT BUT MERELY ABSTAINED.BRAZIL WAS ALSO SIGNATORY OF MEXICAN TREATY ON LATAM NUCLEAR FREE ZONE.HOWEVER IT COULD NOT/NOT SUPPORT NPT IN ITS PRESENT FORM INASMUCH AS SAFEGUARDS MIGHT ALLOW HOSTILE COUNTRIES TO SPY ON BRAZIL AND OTHER PROVISIONS HINDER ITS PROSPECTS FOR DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY.BRZLN GOVT WOULD PREFER TO CONCLUDE WITH NUMBER OF COUNTRIES BILATERAL AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR EXCHANGES OF INFO AND EXPERTS ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY BEFORE ADHERING TO REVISED VERSION OF NPT WHICH WOULD COMMIT SUPER POWERS TO ADOPT EFFECTIVE DISARMAMENT MEASURES AND GIVE SECURITY GUARANTEES TO NON NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES.BRZLN MISGIVINGS ABOUT NPT WERE ENHANCED BY RECENT EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

7.OAS:MFA ASKED WHETHER IN LATAM TOUR MINISTERIAL MISSION HAD BEEN MADE AWARE OF CONSIDERATIONS WHICH COULD HAVE SOME BEARING ON CDAS ENTRY IN OAS.SSEA REPLIED THAT IN HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH LATAM FOREIGN MINISTERS HE HAD FOUND THAT SOME COUNSELLED IMMED ENTRY INTO OAS WHILE OTHERS SAID THAT IF THEY WERE IN CDN POSITION THEY WOULD NOT/NOT FAVOUR MEMBERSHIP AT THIS TIME.A THIRD GROUP WOULD

...5

PAGE FIVE 556 CONFD

NOT/NOT VENTURE ANY OPINION. MFA STATED THAT OAS HAD DEFECTS AND LIMITATIONS BUT COULD BE USEFUL. IN ORDER TO BRING CDA CLOSER TO LATAM WHAT WAS IMPORTANT WAS TO DEVISE WAYS OF STRENGTHENING AND AMPLIFYING BILATERAL COOPERATION. MINISTERIAL MISSION WAS SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE WHICH WOULD NO/NO DOUBT BRING ABOUT BENEFICIAL RESULTS. MFA STRONGLY OBJECTED TO TREND IN SOME SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF OAS AND OTHER LATAM ORGANIZATIONS RUN BY TECHNOCRATS TO CREATE SUPRA NATL BODIES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF GOVTS. FOR INSTANCE, BRAZIL INSISTED THAT INTER-GOVTL COORDINATING CTTEE ON DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER PLATE BASIN SHOULD NOT/NOT STRIKE INDEPENDENT COURSE BUT REMAIN AN INSTRUMENT OF GOVTS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFEGUARDING NATL INTERESTS. SSEA ASKED WHETHER OUTSIDE OBSERVERS ATTENDED DISCUSSIONS OF RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECTS AND IF SO, WHETHER CDN OBSERVER WOULD BE WELCOME. MFA REPLIED THAT AT THEIR LAST MTG IN BOLIVIA FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD INVITED OBSERVERS FROM INTERNATL BODIES ON ADHOC BASIS. HE THOUGHT THAT ON SIMILAR ADHOC BASIS CDN OBSERVER COULD BE INVITED TO OTHER MTGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

8. AMONG OTHER QUESTIONS RAISED WERE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING CONSULTATIONS ON INTERNATL AFFAIRS THROUGH EMBS IN CAPITAL CITIES AS WELL AS THROUGH UN DELS, FAVOURABLE ATTITUDE OF BOTH COUNTRIES TOWARDS FOREIGN PRIVATE CAPITAL, BRZLN PREFERENCE FOR MIXED COMPANIES, BRZLN EXPERIMENT WITH 2-PARTY SYSTEM, MAJORITY WIN BY GOVT ARENA PARTY (WITH 3 ALLIED SUB-PARTIES) IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, AND NEED TO STIMULATE MORE REGULAR AND MEANINGFUL INFO ABOUT EACH COUNTRY THROUGH NEWS MEDIA.

OTT190

INFO ONLY

WD593 FROM SJOSF NOV22/83

TO GUATEMALA DE WASHDC 277 OP IMMED

INFO EXTERNAL OTT

MINISTERIAL MISSION-COSTA RICA

WE WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD PREPARE BAGGAGE TICKETS WITH NAME AND ROOM NUMBER FOR MISSION MEMBERS TO ATTACH TO THEIR LUGGAGE.

2. PLEASE OBTAIN FROM MISSION NAME OF ASSISTANT WHO WILL HAVE ALL PASSPORTS AND HEALTH CERTIFICATES READY TO HAND TO US ON ARRIVAL.

3. PLEASE ADVISE IF MRS SCHWARZMAN IS COMING.

4. PLEASE ADVISE MR BRIELE OF FOLLOWING CHANGES TO OUR DRAFT PROGRAM:

A) 12:00-1:00 PM - ONLY MINISTERS PEPIN AND PELLETIER AND MR GOYER WILL SEE PRESIDENT TREJOS.

B) MISSION MEETS EMBASSY DURING BUFFET LUNCH IN HOTEL AT 1:00-2:00 PM.

C) 2:00 PM - MR BRETT MR MADDEN MR BRAVO AND MR TENNANT WILL MEET WITH DIRECTOR OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

D) 2:30 PM - MR AITKEN MR JIANJEAN WILL MEET WITH CASEI REPRESENTATIVES

E) 3:00-5:30 - MR BOUCHER WILL MEET ICAP AND CSUCA REPRESENTATIVES DURING CULTURAL AFFAIRS MEETING.

F) PRESS CONFERENCE SCHEDULES FOR 5:30 PM.

5. MISSION NAMES AND ROOM NUMBERS FOLLOW TOMORROW.

XL	
20-1-2-LATAM-1	
28	-

Mr. Munro
Mr. Dier
Feller (?)
+ SL

20-1-2-LATAM-1

BP.

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ACTION COPY

XL

FM MEXICO(MINISTERIAL MISSION)NOV22/68

TO EXTER 1102 IMMED

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF NOTES IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH RE JOINT MEXICO
CDA CTTEE WHICH SSEA IS SIGNING TODAY IN EXCHANGE OF NOTES WITH
MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS: QUOTE

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO REFER TO DISCUSSIONS WHICH I HAVE HELD
WITH YOUR EXCELLENCY, AND TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THERE BE FORMED A
JOINT MEXICO-CDA CTTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING MATTERS OF
COMMON INTEREST TO THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE POLITICAL AS WELL AS
IN THE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL FIELDS.

THE JOINT CTTEE WILL ALSO BE ABLE TO CONSIDER, BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE TWO GOVTS, OTHER QUESTIONS; FOR EXAMPLE, THOSE RELATING
TO CULTURAL EXCHANGES.

EACH GOVT WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THE JOINT CTTEE BY SENIOR
OFFICIALS AND, WHEN THE OCCASION OR THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJ
MATTER WARRANTS, BY THE RESPONSIBLE SECRETARIES OR MINISTERS OF
STATE.

THE CTTEE SHALL MEET PERIODICALLY WHENEVER IT MAY BE DEEMED
APPROPRIATE BY THE TWO GOVTS, AND IN ANY CASE NOT/NOT LESS FREQUENTLY
THAN EVERY TWO YEARS.

THE REPS FOR EACH MTG OF THE JOINT CTTEE SHALL BE SELECTED BY
THE RESPECTIVE GOVTS TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE AGENDA OF
THE MTG IN QUESTION.

THE AGENDA FOR EACH MTG SHALL BE DRAWN UP AT LEAST ONE MONTH IN
ADVANCE BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT OF THE TWO GOVTS.

...2

Mr. Munro
Mr. Allen
Miss Doyle
O/SSEA
(Langley)
O/SSEA (McGill)
Press (Plamond)
Cult Aff (Lipt)
Comm Pol (Luy)
Aid & Dev (Frasen)
TCE
T+C (Belt)
Ecic (Bravo)
CIDA (Madden)
FIN (Munk)
O/MIN EM+R
O/SSEA (Ouellette)
file

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Bp
10

PAGE TWO 1182

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE JOINT CTTEE WILL NOT/NOT TAKE DECISIONS,
BUT WILL PROVIDE A FORUM FOR CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVTS.

IF THE ABOVE PROPOSALS ARE ACCEPTABLE TO THE GOVT OF MEXICO, MY
GOVT WILL CONSIDER THIS NOTE, WHICH IS AUTHENTIC IN ENGLISH AND
FRENCH, AND YOUR EXCELLENCYS REPLY TO ME INDICATING YOUR CONCURRENCE,
AS CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVTS WHICH WILL
ENTER INTO FORCE ON THE DATE OF YOUR EXCELLENCYS REPLY. THIS
AGREEMENT MAY BE TERMINATED BY EITHER GOVT UPON SIX MONTHS NOTICE
TO THE OTHER.

I TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE TO YOUR
EXCELLENCY THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED
CONSIDERATION. UNQUOTE.

QUOTE

J'AI L'HONNEUR DE ME REPORTER AUX POURPARLERS QUE J'AI EUS AVEC
VOTRE EXCELLENCE ET A LA PROPOSITION VOULANT QUE SOIT FORME UN
COMITE MIXTE MEXICO-CANADIEN EN VUE D'ETUDIER DES QUESTIONS
D'INTERET COMMUN AUX DEUX PAYS DANS LE DOMAINE POLITIQUE TOUT COMME
DANS LES DOMAINES ECONOMIQUE ET COMMERCIAL.

LE COMITE MIXTE POURRA AUSSI ETUDIER, APRES ENTENTE RECIPROQUE
ENTRE LES DEUX GOVTS, D'AUTRES QUESTIONS; PAR EXEMPLE, CELLES QUI
TOUCHANT AUX ECHANGES CULTURELS.

CHACQUE GOVT SERA REPRESENTE AU SEIN DU COMITE MIXTE PAR DES HAUTS
FONCTIONNAIRES ET, LOCCASION OU L'IMPORTANCE DE LA QUESTION LE
VOULANT, PAR LES SECRETAIRES D'ETAT OU LES MINISTRES COMPETENTS.

LE COMITE SE REUVRA PERIODIQUEMENT, CHAQUE FOIS QUE LES DEUX

...3

PAGE THREE 1182

GOVTS LE JUGERONT NECESSAIRE ET DE TOUTES FACONS, JAMAIS MOINS SOUVENT QU'UNE FOIS TOUS LES DEUX ANS.

LES REPRESENTANTS A CHAQUE REUNION DU COMITE MIXTE SERONT CHOISIS PAR LEUR PROPRE GOVT, COMPTE TENU DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA REUNION EN QUESTION.

L'ORDRE DU JOUR POUR CHAQUE REUNION SERA ETABLI AU MOINS UN MOIS A L'AVANCE PAR LES DEUX GOVTS, DE GRE A GRE.

IL EST ENTENDU QUE LE COMITE MIXTE NEST PAS DESTINE A PRENDRE DES DECISIONS, MAIS A SERVIR DE FORUM PERMETTANT AUX DEUX GOVTS DE SE CONSULTER.

SI LE GOVT DU MEXIQUE ACCEPTE CETTE PROPOSITION, LE GOVT CANADIEN ESTIMERA QUE LA PRESENTE NOTE, FAISANT FOI EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANCAIS, ET LA NOTE DE VOTRE EXCELLENCE NE FAISANT PART DE VOTRE CONSENTEMENT, CONSTITUENT UN ACCORD ENTRE NOS DEUX GOVTS QUI ENTRERA EN VIGUEUR LE JOUR DE LA DATE DE LA REPONSE DE VOTRE EXCELLENCE. CHACUN DES DEUX GOVTS POURRA METTRE FIN AU PRESENT ACCORD EN FAISANT PARVENIR UN PREAVIS DE SIX MOIS A L'AUTRE PARTIE.

JE SAISIS CETTE OCCASION DE REMOUELER A VOTRE EXCELLENCE LES ASSURANCES DE MA TRES DISTINGUEE CONSIDERATION ET DE MA TRES HAUTE ESTIME. UNQUOTE

ACTION COPY

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MEX94/22

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DE MEX

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XL

Mr. Allen
Mr. Munro
O/USSEA
(Langley)
Press (Plouffe)
Folder (2)
r f l e

20-1-2-LATAM

WV

Bl.

FM MEXICO(MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV22/83

TO EXTER 1183 IMMED

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF NOTE IN SPANISH WHICH MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER
WILL SIGN IN EXCHANGE OF NOTES IN MEXICOCITY TODAY WITH SSCA RE
JOINT MEXICO-CDA CTTEE: QUOTE

TENGO EL HONOR DE REFERIRME A LAS CONVERSACIONES QUE HE TENIDO
CON VUESTRA EXCELENCIA Y A LA PROPUESTA DE QUE SE ESTABLEZCA UN
COMITE CONJUNTO MEXICANO-CANADIENSE CON EL OBJETO DE QUE EXAMINE
LOS ASUNTOS DE INTERES COMUN PARA LOS DOS PAISES, TANTO EN LO
POLITICO COMO EN LO ECONOMICO Y COMERCIAL. -EL COMITE CONJUNTO
PODRA TAMBIEN, POR MUTUO ACUERDO DE LOS GOBIERNOS, EXAMINAR OTRAS
CUESTIONES ; POR EJEMPLO, LAS RELACIONADAS CON EL INTERCAMBIO CULTURAL. -
CADA GOBIERNO SE HARA REPRESENTAR EN EL COMITE CONJUNTO POR
FUNCIONARIOS DE ALTO NIVEL Y, CUANDO LA OCASION O LA IMPORTANCIA
DEL TEMA LO AMERITE, POR LOS PROPIOS SECRETARIOS O MINISTROS DE
ESTADO QUE TENGAN COMPETENCIA EN LA MATERIA. -EL COMITE SE REUNIRA
PERIODICAMENTE, EN LAS FECHAS QUE ESTIMEN APROPIADAS POR LO MENOS
CADA DOS ANOS. -LOS REPRESENTANTES PARA CADA REUNION DE LA COMISION
CONJUNTA SERAN DESIGNADOS POR LOS RESPECTIVOS GOBIERNOS TENIENDO
EN CUENTA EL PROGRAM DE LA REUNION DE QUE SE TRATE. -EL PROGRAMA
DE CADA REUNION SERA ESTABLECIDO POR LO MENOS CON UN MES DE
ANTICIPACION, DE COMUN ACUERDO ENTRE LOS DOS GOBIERNOS. -
QUEDA ENTENDIDO QUE EL COMITE CONJUNTO NO TOMARA DECISIONES PERO
SERA UN FORO PARA LA REALIZACION DE CONSULTAS ENTRE LOS DOS
GOBIERNOS. -SI LAS ANTERIORES PROPUESTAS SON ACEPTABLES PARA EL
GOBIERNO DE MEXICO, MI GOBIERNO CONSIDERARA QUE ESTA NOTA, CUYOS

...2.

PAGE TWO 1183

TEXTOS EN INGLES Y FRANCES, SON IGUALMENTE AUTENTICOS, Y LA RESPUESTA DE VUESTRA EXCELENCIA, EN LA QUE EXPRESE SU CONFORMIDAD, CONSTITUYEN UN ACUERDO ENTRE NUESTROS DOS GOBIERNOS EL CUAL SURTIRA EFECTOS A PARTIR DE LA FECHA DE LA RESPUESTA DE VUESTRA EXCELENCIA. CUALQUIERA DE LOS DOS GOBIERNOS PODRA DARLO POR TERMINADO EN CUALQUIER MOMENTO MEDIANTE AVISO ESCRITO QUE DE AL OTRO CON SEIS MESES DE ANTICIPACION. - APROVECHO ESTA OPORTUNIDAD PARA REITERAR A VUESTRA EXCELENCIA LAS SEGURIDADES DE MI MAS ALTA Y DISTINGUIDA CONSIDERACION UNQUOTE.

NNNNVV

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Circulate

in division

*cc: Info Div.
Cult. Aff. Div.*

WJE

**LATIN
AMERICAN
DIVISION**

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2	ccw
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[Handwritten signature]

000113

PLEASE PUBLICIZE AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE.

MANUEL ZAPATA OLIVELLA

FIRST

"LATIN AMERICAN IN RESIDENCE"

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**

20-1-2-LATAM	
34	file

The Department of Italian and Hispanic Studies and the Latin American Studies Programme are happy to announce the appointment of Dr. Manuel Zapata Olivella, distinguished Colombian novelist, social anthropologist and musicologist, editor of the literary monthly "Letras Nacionales" in Bogotá, to the "Latin American in Residence" Chair for 1968-69.

A man of unusually wide interests - he also holds a degree in medicine - Dr. Zapata Olivella will lecture to both undergraduates and graduate students on

THE NOVEL IN LATIN AMERICA.

He will, besides, deliver a number of public lectures on more general topics, details of which will be announced later.

It is to be hoped that students and staff from a broad spectrum of departments will take advantage of Dr. Zapata Olivella's presence and not only attend some of his lectures but also make a point of meeting our distinguished visitor personally.

**This newly-established interdisciplinary chair will be filled each year in rotation by one of the departments which share in the Latin American Studies Programme, i.e., Anthropology, Geography, History, Italian and Hispanic Studies, Political Economy, Sociology.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Dior

RESTRICTED

TO
A

SECURITY
Sécurité Nov. 22, 1968

D.L. Waterfall

DATE

FROM
De

Telephone Conversation Waterfall/Williamson

NUMBER
Numéro

REFERENCE
Référence

Reception on return of Ministerial Mission

SUBJECT
Sujet November 23, 1968

FILE 20-3-2-1-ATA-1	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-2-ATA-1	
MISSION	34

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Protocol

Info (Williamson)

I talked to Mr. K. Williamson of Information Division this morning and received some suggestions regarding academics who might be invited to the reception.

2. From Carleton University, the following might be invited:

Professor H.E. English, Director, International Affairs

Professor Gordon Merrill, Chairman, Department of Geography

Mr. Williamson suggested that Dr. R.L. Jackson, Associate Professor or Spanish, might be invited as a representative of the Spanish Department, if space permits.

3. The following might be invited from the University of Ottawa:

Professor Louis Sabourin, Director, Centre de Coopération Internationale

Professor G. Duxton, Chairman, Department of Political Science.

Once again, if space permits, invitations might be issued to Dr. Rolf J. Mosche and Professor Eduardo Casas as representatives of the Departments of Geography and Spanish respectively.

4. In addition, I remind you of the following gentlemen associated with PAICH:

Mr. S.G. Gamble, Director,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources,
615 Booth Street,
OTTAWA 4.

.../2

- 2 -

Mr. L.M. Sobert,
Special Projects Officer,
Surveys and Mapping Branch,
Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources,
615 Booth Street,
OTTAWA 4.

You also mentioned:

Mr. D.W. McLarty,
23 Commanche Drive,
OTTAWA.

5. Mr. Williamson did not have a list of Latin American specialists in the Montreal area available. However, given our restrictions on numbers, it might be as well not to issue invitations to academics in Montreal, since that might also commit us to inviting representatives from Queen's University.

sig. D. E. Waterfall
D. E. Waterfall

FILE

MESSAGE

FM/DE	EXT/OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY
		NOV 22 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1		SECURITE
			28		CONFID
			NO	PRECEDENCE	
TO/A	MEX (MIN MISSION) ATTN: SSEA, USSEA			XL-877	IMED
INFO					

REF

SUB/SUJ RESUME EXTER TELS

NIGERIA: ACCORDING TO ICRC, OJUKWU WILL OPEN ON DAY FLTS BUT BEFORE FINAL DECISION WISHES TO KNOW FMG CONDITIONS. LINDT NOW IN LAGOS TO FOLLOW THIS UP. RE NIGHT FLTS FMG HAS NOT GIVEN WRITTEN CONFIRMATION OF ORAL AGREEMENT TO SUSPEND NOV 4 BAN BUT ICRC HAS RECOMMENCED FLTS ON THIS BASIS. ICRC IS NOT LAGER TO JEOPARDIZE THIS BY PRESSING FOR WRITTEN CONFIRMATION. THIS MAY EXPLAIN LINDT'S ATTITUDE ABOUT IDLE HERCULES.

2. MUTINY YORUBA TROOPS AT ONITSHA NOV 15 EVIDENCE OF HASTY RECRUITMENT AND INADEQUATE OFFICER RESOURCES BUT SHOULD NOT BE EXAGGERATED SINCE SMALL YORUBA ELEMENT-UNLIKE NORTHERN TROOPS-HOPELESSLY INEFFECTUAL. RUMOURS OF POSSIBLE REBEL ATTACK PORT HARCOURT PERSIST BUT IN FACT FIGHTING FRONT REMAINS STATIC. AT PRESENT FMG INTERESTED IN ACCUMULATING MILITARY SUPPLIES FOR NEW OFFENSIVE AND REBELS IN CONTINUING TO BRING IN ARMS VIA ULI. FMG AIR ATTACKS ON ULI AIRSTRIP BEGINNING TO INHIBIT ARMS FLOW IN VIEW OF PR. AND USA MIL ATTACHES.

23. NATO: CAMPBELL REPORTS DK PERM RFP INFORMED NATO COUNCIL OF DEMARCHE DELIVERED TO STEWART BY USSR AMBAS LDN NOV 18 REGISTERING SOVIET

.../2

DISTRIBUTION NO STD.
LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG..... D.E. WALTERFALL/CH	Latin American	6-1317	SIG..... ORMOND W. DIER O.W. DIER

- 2 -

OBJECTIONS TO WARAIMED. POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE WITH USSR SHIPPING WOULD CONSTITUTE VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. USA PERM REP ADDED THAT DOBRYNIN HAD DELIVERED PARALLEL DEMARCHE IN WASH TO KATZENRACH, SINGLING OUT USA, UK, ITALY, GREECE, TURKEY. BUT DOBRYNIN SEEMED EMBARRASSED AND FOLLOWED WITH STATEMENT ON DESIRABILITY OF EARLY RATIFICATION ASTRONAUT RESCUE AND RETURN AGREEMENT.

34. MOSCOW: FORD REPORTS ON PRAVDA COMMENT (BEGLOV) NOV 18 ON NATO MIN. MEETING. ARTICLE SAYS THERE IS FRENZY IN NATO OVER USSR BUT ALSO ANXIETY ON PART OF SOME MEMBERS (CDN, DNMARK, FRANCE) ABOUT PRESENT MILITARIST HYSTERIA. IN ONLY REF TO CDN POSITION ARTICLE QUOTES SEN FLYNN'S REMARK TO ATLANTIC PARLIAMENTARIANS THAT AIM OF NATO PEACE NOT WAR. ARTICLE DID NOT SEEM TO CONTAIN THREATS.

45. FORD REPORTS THAT SINCE CZECH INVASION USSR HAS UNDERTAKEN TO MEND FENCES WITH FINLAND, IRAN, INDIA, PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRIA BY MEANS OF VIP EXCHANGES. NORWAY AND TURKEY ARE EXCEPTIONS BUT FORD WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED TO SEE SIMILAR EXCHANGE WITH TURKEY SINCE USSR HAS LONGTERM PLAN TO ELEVATE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY INTO GOOD-NEIGHBOUR CATEGORY. VIP EXCHANGE HERE WOULD BREACH COMMON NATO POSITION RE CZECH AND TEND TOWARD FULFILMENT OF MAJOR SOVIET OBJECTIVE TO HAVE CZECH INVASION FORGOTTEN IF NOT FORGIVEN.

000118

MESSAGE

FM/DE	EXTER/OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
		NOV 22 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1 28	SECURITE UNCLAS
TO/A	MEX (MIN MISSION)	NO	PRECEDENCE	
		XL-876	IMED	
INFO	O/PM(LALONDE), O/SS(HEX OUELLETTE), PCO(ROBERTSON),			
	TANDC(BRETT), CIDA(MADDEN), ECIG(BRAVO), DEPT FIN(MONK),			
	O/MIN FMR			

REF OURTEL W257 NOV 21

SUB/SUJ MINISTERIAL MISSION REPORT TO HOUSE PRESS CONFERENCE

THIS WILL CONFIRM TELCON MORTON/DIER NOV 22 INFORMING YOU THAT HOUSE WILL NOT MEET NOV 28. IT WAS AGREED BY PARTY HOUSE LEADERS THAT SITTINGS WOULD BE SUSPENDED THAT DAY TO FACILITATE WORK OF COMMITTEES. SS/CA WILL THEREFORE BE ABLE TO REPORT TO HOUSE ON MINISTERIAL MISSION ON FRIDAY NOV 29 AT 11:00 A.M. PRESS CONFERENCE HAS BEEN ARRANGED AT NOON THAT DAY FOLLOWING QUESTION PERIOD IN HOUSE. AIRPORT RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS IN HAND AND INVITATIONS BEING ISSUED FOR RECEPTION THURS. NOV 28.

DISTRIBUTION NO STD. O/SSEA, O/USSEA, COM1 POL(ROY), ASD(FRASER), CULT AFF, PRESS OFC(PLOURDE), LOCAL/LOCALE FIN (YOUNG), PROTOCOL

(COPIES DONE)

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG.....O.W. DIER/CL	Latin American	6-1317	ORMOND W. DIER SIG.....O.W. DIER

file POP
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. O.W. Dier
A

FROM Mr. D.E. Waterfall
De

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT Reception on Return of Ministerial Mission,
Sujet November 28, 1968

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

November 21, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
	20-1-2-LATAM-1
MISSION	34

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Protocol Div.

In addition to officials on the Ministerial Mission, the following representatives of government agencies and departments in Ottawa should be invited to the reception:

Mr. J.E.G. Howarth, Director, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance

Mr. R.C. Monk, International Economic Relations

Mr. C.D. Arthur, International Economic Relations

Mr. Chapin, Vice President, Export Credits Insurance Corporation

Mr. Casgrain, Vice-President, Export Credits Insurance Corporation

2. Press representatives accompanying the Mission include:

Mr. Charles Rollet, Radio-Canada

Mr. Guy Anger, Radio-Canada (who left the Mission part way on account of illness)

Mr. and Mrs. Don Newlands, CBC

Mr. David Lee, CBC

Mr. Pedro Marcos Bilbao, CBC-IS

Mr. Paul Kidd, Southam News Services

Mr. John Harbron, Toronto Telegram

3. It should also be noted that Mr. J.A. MacPherson, International Economic Relations in the Department of Finance, was present with the Mission in Mexico.

D.E. Waterfall

D.E. Waterfall
Latin American Division

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PP OTT

DE BUA

P 211460Z

FM BAIRS NOV21/68

TO EXTEROTT 1159 PRIORITY

REF OURTEL 1094 NOV6

MINISTERIAL DEL RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON EXPENSES

NOT/NOT YET RECEIVED REPLY TO ABOVE TEL. BECAUSE OF EXTRA GENERAL WORK ON HOUSE AND GARDEN AND OTHER EXPENSES TOTAL COST OF RECEPTION NOW APROX DOLLARS ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.

2. THERE IS ALSO COST OF DOLLARS THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE MENTIONED IN OURTEL FOR LUNCHEON GIVEN BY MR SHARP.

3. FOLLOWING YOUR INSTRUCTIONS WE LOOKED AFTER WIVES WHILE MINISTERS OCCUPIED AT OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS ETC. A DINNER WAS GIVEN FOR THE MALE MEMBERS OF THE DEL NOV8. MY WIFE CAVE A DINNER FOR THE WIVES AT THE SAME TIME FOR WHICH TOTAL EXPENSES WERE PESOS 72,275, APROX DOLLARS TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

4. AS ALL ACCOUNTS OUTSTANDING THOSE SUPPLYING SERVICES ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE REIMBURSEMENT. SHOULD APPRECIATE YOUR IMMED APPROVAL TO MEET THESE EXPENSES.

5. WE HAVE EXTRA FUNDS ON HAND TO MEET THESE EXPENSES FROM DOLLARS FIVE THOUSAND SENT TO MEET OUR ADDITIONAL NEEDS(OURTEL 1083 NOV4 REFERS). IF NOT/NOT EXPENDED THIS MONTH WE WILL HAVE TO REQUEST EXTRA TRANSFER NEXT MONTH TO MEET ABOVE COSTS.

[Handwritten scribbles and "XL" mark]

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Mr. Munro
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Mr. Munro
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FY TANDCGTMLA NOV21/68

TO EXTER MT376 IMMED

INFO TANDCOTT SEC OF STATE FINANCE MEXICO SJOSE WSHDC CIDA

ECIC CBCOTT

AS OF 9 AM NOV 24 UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL FOR MINISTERIAL

MISSION CAN BE SENT TO TELEX ADDRESS 333 CANUCK GU. TELEX

WILL BE IN MISSION OFFICE AT HOTEL. EMBASSY TELEX WILL ALSO

BE OPERATIVE. PLEASE BEAR IN MIND SEVERE LIMITATIONS OF THIS

OFFICE TO HANDLE CODED MATERIAL.

OTT144

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PP OTT

DE RIO

P 211800Z

FM RIO NOV21/68

TO EXTER 555 PRIORITY

REF YOURTEL L769 OCT25

MINISTERIA

MISSION ENTERTAINMENT

ACTUAL TOTAL COST OF RECEPTION FOR 300 GUESTS ON NOV13 AT RESIDENCE
AND FORMAL DINNER FOR 42 GUESTS ON NOV18 CDN DLRS 892. THIS DOES
NOT/NOT INCLUDE OF COURSE BUFFET DINNER FOR MISSION AND LUNCHEON
FOR MINISTERS REGARDED NORMAL REPRESENTATION.

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Mr. Dir
Memo
Mr. ~~Young~~

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DP

O.W.Dier/ner

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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MEMORANDUM

TO
À

Protocol Division
ATTN: Mr. LaFlèche

FROM
De

Latin American Division

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet

Reception on Return of Ministerial Mission
November 28, 1968

SECURITY
Sécurité

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OTTAWA	
20-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION	
34 -	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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DISTRIBUTION

Further to our telephone conversations, I attach a list of participants in the Ministerial Mission to Latin America all of whom should be sent invitations for the reception at 7 Rideau Gate, 6:30 to 8:30, November 28; You will note from this list that we have attempted to contact some of these people, especially those who have returned from part time participation on the tour. I believe we agreed that because so many on this list are still out of Ottawa it would be preferable to send the cards out marked "regrets only".

2. Also attached is a memorandum to me from Mr. Waterfall listing others in Ottawa who should be on the invitation list. I hope these two lists will permit you to start sending out invitations.

3. We will attempt to send to you tomorrow a further list covering those mentioned in Mexico telegram 1168 of November 20. In addition I would assume you would wish us to indicate our preferences for senior officers from External Affairs.

ORMOND W. DIER

O. W. Dier
Latin American Division

MESSAGE

FM/DE EXT/OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
NOV 21 1968	20-1-2-LATAH-1 28	CONFID

TO/A MEX (MEX. MISSION) ATTN: SSRA, USSEA

NO
XL-875
PRECEDENCE
TIMED

INFO

REF

SUB/SUJ RESUME EXTER TELS

NIGERIA: MILROY NOTES FIVE POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION FOR OBSERVER TEAM UNLESS PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION CHANGES. (1) DISBAND DEC 14. (2) FMG EXTEND STAY. (3) BREAK FOR XMAS WITH FMG PAYING FOR TRANSPORT HOME. (4) DISBAND TEAM FROM FOUR COUNTRIES BUT RETAIN UN AND OAU TEAMS. (5) RETIRE BUT HAVE AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE RECALL. FMG AND COUNTRIES CONCERNED MUST DECIDE, NOT OBSERVERS THEMSELVES, WHO HAVE NO DESIRE TO OVERSTAY WELCOME. IN MILROY'S VIEW IF FMG WILL NOT LET TEAM REMAIN IN NIGERIA (6) PROVIDES MOST ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION AND PROVIDES BASE FOR REORGANIZING NEW TEAM IN EVENT OF CEASEFIRE. OUR HIGH COMM AGREES AND SUGGESTS SOUNDINGS BY OUR REPS STOCKHOLM, LON, WARSAW, N.Y., ADDIS ABABA TO CHUKE OFFICIAL THINKING.

USSR: FORD REPORTS TALKS BETWEEN DEL OF ITAL CP AND CPSU DEL UNDER KIRILENKO MOSCOW NOV 13-15. MEETING WAS FOLLOWED BY VERY LACONIC COMMUNIQUE WITH CLEARER INDICATION OF DISAGREEMENT THAN FRENCH/SOVIET COMMUNIQUE OF NOV 7 SINCE IT EXPRESSES NO EVEN AMBIGUOUS SYMPATHY FOR USSR ON CZECH QUESTION AND DOES NOT EVEN MENTION SUBJECT. FORD WONDERES WHY USSR CONTINUES TO PRESS FOR INTERNATL MEETING OF COMMUNISTS IN LIGHT OF THIS.

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D.R. WATERFALL/cm

Latin American

6-3270

SIG ORMOND W. DIER
O.W. DIER

- 2 -

3/ PERHISNY: IN TALKS WITH IGNATIEFF NOV 14 CAMBODIAN AMB SAMBATH EXPRESSED
HOPE CDM GOVT WOULD CONSIDER ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA
SAMBATH CITED PREK THNOT AGREEMENT PLUS IMPORTANCE OF FRANCOPHONE CULTURAL
RELATIONS.

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Mr. Temple
Mr. Munro
Mr. Allen
T+C (Brett)
CIDA (Madden)
ECIC (Bravo)
FIN (Munk)
O/SS (Ouellette)
O/MIN E.M.R.
(Gardland)
Press (Plouffe)
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Comm Pol (Roy)
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FM STAGO NOV20/68 CONF D

TO EXTER 387

MINISTERIAL MISSION

FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF MISSION ON CHILE IS BASED ON DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVT OFFICIALS AND ANALYSIS OF PRESS COMMENT DURING AND AFTER MISSIONS STOP IN STAGO. OUR GENERAL CONCLUSION IS THAT CHILEANS ON ALL LEVELS WERE EXTREMELY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT MISSION.

2. CHILEAN OFFICIALS HAVE RPTEDLY TOLD US HOW IMPRESSED THEY WERE WITH MIXTURE OF SERIOUS PRAGMATISM AND FRIENDLY JOVIALITY THAT CHARACTERIZED MISSION. PRES FREIS COMMENT INTELLIGENTE Y SIMPATICO ALSO REFLECTS THIS CHILEAN REACTION. FOREIGN MINISTER VALDES AMPLY DEMONSTRATED HIS INTEREST IN ALL ASPECTS OF MISSIONS ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT AND HAS SINCE RPTD HIS APPRECIATION OF VALUE OF DISCUSSIONS. WE HAVE HAD SIMILAR COMMENTS FROM OTHER MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS, FROM THOSE WHOM MISSION MET IN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS, AND PRESS, WITH AN EVIDENT INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT OF CLOSER CHILEAN-CDN COOPERATION.

3. PRESS AND RADIO COVERAGE ALSO SHOWED IMPACT AND SUCCESS OF MISSION. WITH EXCEPTION OF SOME VISITS OF HEADS OF STATE OR HEADS OF GOVT WHICH RECEIVE EXTENSIVE PRESS PUBLICITY, AMOUNT OF PRESS AND RADIO COVERAGE GIVEN TO CDN MIN MISSION AND QUALITY OF COMMENT, EXCEEDED ANY OTHER INSTANCE IN A GREAT VARIETY OF GOVTL MISSIONS TO CHILE IN RECENT YEARS. THIS WAS PARTICULARLY NOTEABLE IN THAT CDN VISIT WAS ONE OF A VERY IMPORTANT SERIES IN RECENT WEEKS, AND ALSO BECAUSE PRESS PUBLICITY FOR SOME VISITS IS

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PAGE TWO 387 CONF

BASED IN PART ON GLAMOUR OF INDIVIDUALS OF WORLD REPUTATION
AND IN PART SUPPORTED BY PAID ADVERTISING.

4. THE MISSION RECEIVED FAVOURABLE COMMENT IN LOCAL PRESS
REPRESENTING ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL OPINION FROM RIGHT WING
DIARIO WHICH MAINTAINED IT WILL QUOTE OBTAIN SPLENDID RESULTS UNQUOTE
TO EXTREME LEFT WING ULTIMA HORA WHICH APPLAUDED CDN TRADE WITH
CUBA AND MILITANCY IN FAVOUR OF ENTRY OF COMMUNIST CHINA
IN UN. USEFULNESS OF MISSION IN PROMOTING BETTER UNDERSTANDING
OF CDAS POLICY ON VARIOUS ISSUES WAS DEMONSTRATED BY EVOLUTION OF
COMMENT IN STAGOS LEADING NEWSPAPER MERCURIO. IT GAVE DAILY
COVERAGE TO MISSIONS ACTIVITIES AND IN EDITORIAL AND REPORTER
ARTICLES SHOWED A DEVELOPMENT FROM INITIAL FRIENDLY BUT NOT/NOT VERY
PROFOUND COMMENT TO A FULL APPRECIATION OF MISSIONS PURPOSE
AND OBJECTIVES AND OF CDAS POSITON IN RELATION TO LATAM. WE ARE
SENDING BY BAG ASSORTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND ^SASESSMENT OF
LOCAL PRESS COVERAGE OF MISSION.

5. UNLESS REQUESTED WE DO NOT/NOT INTEND TO PROVIDE DETAILED REPORTS
ON MISSIONS ACTIVITIES BECAUSE WE ASSUME THAT MEMBERS OF MISSION
WILL UNDERTAKE THIS TASK. FOLLOWING IS SHORT COMMENT ON
TWO MTGS AT WHICH I WAS PRESENT WITH MINISTERS UNACCOMPANIED BY
MISSION STAFF.

6. DURING INITIAL COURTESY MTG FOREIGN MINISTER VALDES
AFTER MAKING COMMENTS ON CDA AND OAS WHICH HE RPTD AT SUBSEQUENT
MTGS STRESSED IMPORTANCE FOR WORLD OF PROMOTING STABILITY IN
LATAM. VALDES POINTED OUT THAT FORCES FOR CHANGE MAY PRODUCE VIOLENCE
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WORLD BUT THIS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN HIS
OPINION IN CONTEXT OF EFFECT ON WORLD BALANCE OF POWER

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PAGE THREE 387 CONFD

IF LATAM IN WHOLE OR IN PART SHOULD GO FURTHER LEFT. HE CONSIDERED THAT CHANGES IN ASIA AND AFRICA WERE LESS IMPORTANT THAN IN LATAM WHERE A HIGHER CIVILIZATION WITH MORE DEVELOPED ADMINS WOULD MAKE ESTABLISHMENT OF OTHER COMMUNIST DIRECTED GOVTS MORE DANGEROUS THAN ELSEWHERE. EFFORTS OF CDA AND OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH TAKE INTEREST IN LATAM TO CHANNEL FORCES OF CHANGE IN RIGHT DIRECTION TOWARDS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT WITHIN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM WERE IMPORTANT.

7. ANOTHER INTERVIEW OF INTEREST WAS WITH MINISTER OF INTERIOR PEREZ ZUKOVIC WHO IN ADDITION TO STRESSING IMPORTANCE OF CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN CHILE AND CDA MENTIONED FUTURE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF CHILE IN RELATION TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT FROM CDA AND ELSEWHERE. PEREZ ZUKOVIC SAID THAT COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS IN CHILE ARE MORE DIVIDED AND LESS INFLUENTIAL THAN AT ANY TIME IN RECENT HISTORY AND FOR THIS REASON ELECTION OF FAR LEFT WING PRES IS NOT/NOT TO BE EXPECTED. HE SAID THAT UNDER FREIS GOVT THERE WAS NO/NO QUESTION THAT SUPPORT WOULD CONTINUE TO BE GIVEN TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY. MOREOVER IF NEXT PRES WERE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT TOMIC OR RIGHTIST INDEPENDENT ALESSANDRI OR EVEN TARUD, A MODERATE OF LEFT WHO COULD POSSIBLY BE CANDIDATE OF A SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST AND OTHER LEFT WING GROUPS, THERE WAS EVERY REASON TO HAVE ASSURANCE THAT THAT FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT WOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND SECURED

SUMMERS

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Mr. Munro
Mr. Dier

20-1-2-CATAN-1
28/25

FM MXICO(MINISTERIAL MISSION)NOV20/68 RESTR

TO EXTER 1169 IMMED

INFO TT WSHDC PRIORITY INDTICOTT(OMIN/ODMIN/OKEEFE)DE OTT

OPM(LALONDE,LEBLANC)OSSEA(MCGIL)OPARLSEC OUSSEA PRESSOFFICE(FRANCIS)

EMANDR(OMIN)OSECSTATE FINANCE(MONK)CIDA DE OTT

ECICOTT DE INDTICOTT

MINISTERIAL MISSION:REPORT TO HOUSE,PRESS CONFERENCE

SSEA INTENDS TO REPORT TO HOUSE ON MINISTERIAL MISSION ON NOV28 AND WOULD LIKE TO MAKE MAXIMUM USE OF PUBLIC INTEREST BY HOLDING PRESS CONFERENCE SAME AFTERNOON.IT IS INTENDED THAT MESSRS PEPIN GREENE PELLETIER AND LANG AND FEW OFFICIALS OF MISSION WOULD ALSO BE PRESENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE.

2.WE ARE DRAFTING STATEMENT FOR SSEAS USE IN HOUSE AND NOTES WHICH MAY ASSIST MINISTERS IN ANSWERING ANY IMMED QUESTIONS IN HOUSE.

3.WE ARE ALSO WORKING ON NOTES FOR BRIEF OPENING STATEMENT TO BE MADE AT PRESS CONFERENCE,AND ON NOTES WHICH MAY ASSIST MINISTERS IN ANSWERING PRESS QUESTIONS.

4.SSEA AND MESSRS PELLETIER AND LANG WOULD BE PREPARED TO ATTEND PRESS CONFERENCE 5PM NOV28 IF THEIR CALENDARS REVEAL NO/NO UNAVOIDABLE CONFLICTING ENGAGEMENT.PLEASE CHECK ON THIS AND ON AVAILABILITY OF MESSRS PEPIN AND GREENE AND,IF ALL CLEAR,ARRANGE AND PROMULGATE PRESS CONFERENCE FOR ABOVE TIME IN PRESS BUILDING, WELLINGTON STREET.PLEASE ALSO ADVISE MISSION EARLIEST IF ARRANGEMENTS MADE OR IF ALTERNATIVE MUST BE CONSIDERED.

5.IF ABOVE ARRANGEMENTS ARE FIRMED UP IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HAVE

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PAGE TWO 1169 RESTR

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MATERIAL MENTIONED PARAS2 AND 3 TYPED PM NOV28 AND AM NOV29 FOR USE
IN HOUSE AND AT PRESS CONFERENCE. IT WILL ALSO BE NECESSARY TO HAVE
OPENING PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH AND
DUPLICATED IN BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOR DISTR AT CONFERENCE.
(WE WILL HAVE MATERIAL READY ON ARRIVAL UPLANDS NOV27). PLEASE MAKE
ARRANGEMENTS ACCORDINGLY AND HAVE EXTER LIAISON OFFICER AT AIRPORT
READY TO PUT WHEELS IN MOTION. GARDNER WILL CONTACT OKEEFE ON ARRIVAL
RE OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESS CONFERENCE.

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Mr. Drie
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FM MXICO (MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV20/63 CONFD

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INFO TT INDTCOTT (OMIN/ODMIN/OKEEFE) DE OTT ECICOTT DE INDTCOTT

OPM (LALONDE, LEBLANC) OSSEA (MELVILLE) OPARLSEC OUSSEA PRESSOFFICE

(FRANCIS) EMANDR (OMIN) OSECSTATE FINANCE (MONK) DE OTT

NO/NO DOUBT YOU HAVE ALREADY BEGUN PLANNING APPROPRIATE RECEPTION
FOR MISSION AT UPLANDS ON RETURN NOV27, 1720 EST.

2. YOU WILL NO/NO DOUBT HAVE IN MIND THAT ALL MINISTERS PARTICIPATING
WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MESSRS PEPIN AND PELLETIER WILL ALREADY HAVE
RETURNED HOME WHEN MISSION ARRIVES IN OTT ON NOV27.

3. IT IS ALSO RELEVANT THAT WE ANTICIPATE STATEMENT IN HOUSE NOV28
AND MINISTERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE SAME AFTERNOON (PLEASE SEE SEPARATE
TEL ON THIS). WE THEREFORE EXPECT ANY MINISTERS STATEMENTS TO PRESS
ON ARRIVAL TO BE PURELY RESPONSIBLE AND VERY BRIEF AND GENERAL.

4. IT WOULD SEEM DESIRABLE TO GIVE MEDIA REPS ESPECIALLY TV REPS
OPPORTUNITY TO MEET MISSION ON ARRIVAL AND TO PUBLICIZE ITS RETURN.
THIS SHOULD BE DONE INFORMALLY, HOWEVER, AND THEY SHOULD BE ADVISED
OF PARAS 2 AND 3 ABOVE SO THAT THEY WILL NOT/NOT EXPECT SUBSTANTIVE
NEWS TO DEVELOP AT AIRPORT.

5. WE LEAVE TO YOUR JUDGEMENT NATURE AND COMPOSITION OF OFFICIAL
WELCOMING PARTY.

6. WE ALSO LEAVE TO YOUR JUDGEMENT EXTENT TO WHICH AMBASSADORS OR
OTHER REPS OF COUNTRIES VISITED ARE ENGAGED. THEIR PRESENCE ON
DEPARTURE WAS APPROPRIATE AND MUCH APPRECIATED. PROBABLY EMBS
CONCERNED SHOULD BE INFORMALLY ADVISED OF MISSIONS ETA.

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Mr. Munro
Mr. Dier
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28/11/68

INFO WSHDC PARIS ITANDCOTT EMANDROTT SECSTATE CIDA TT ECIC DE OTTZ

CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA- BRIT PRESS REACTION

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF ARTICLE DATELINE STAGO WHICH APPEARED ON

FRONT PAGE OF GUARDIAN NOV19. TEST BEGINS

~~WEL-~~
~~WEL~~, SHES OFF AT LAST. WITH A FAREWELL ALMOST AS BREATHTAKINGLY
ENTHUSIASTIC AS THE WELCOME THE CHILEANS GAVE HER LAST MON, THE
QUEEN FLEW OFF IN ONE OF THOSE EXOTIC VC-10S.

EVEN TO THIS JAUNDICED EYE THE QUEENS VISIT HERE HAS BEEN A
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. QUOTE IF SHE RAN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1973, UNQUOTE
ONE OLD HAND CHILEAN JOURNALIST REMARKED, QUOTE SHE WOULD WIN HANDS
DOWN. UNQUOTE. MY OWN FEELING IS THAT SHE IS PROBABLY MORE POPULAR
IN CHILE THAN IN ENGLAND, THOUGH IT MAY BE HERESY TO SAY SO.

BUT WHAT DOES THIS ALL ADD UP TO. THE ONLY SAFE CONCLUSION IS THAT
REPUBLICAN REGIMES LIKE OTHER PEOPLES QUEENS. SHOULD BRIT REALLY
FINANCE A QUEEN FOR OTHER COUNTRIES ENJOYMENT. THESE ARE PERHAPS
QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE. FOR THE MOMENT, EVERYONE HERE IS IMMENSELY
PLEASED, AND TALKING WITH BRIT FCO OFFICIALS, ONE GETS THE IMPRESSION
THAT THEY ARE PLANNING SOME KIND OF FOLLOW UP THAT WILL MAKE THE
QUEENS VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA INTO A TURNING POINT IN BRITS RELATIONS
WITH THIS CONTINENT.

THE PATTERN

IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA IF THE GOVT COULD TAKE A LEAF OUT OF THE
CDNS BOOK. THE WEEK BEFORE THE QUEEN ARRIVED IN STAGO A CDN MISSION
ARRIVED HEADED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER AND FOUR OTHER MINISTERS

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PAGE TWO 5547

AND INCLUDING THIRTY HIGH POWERED OFFICIALS. THEY VISITED NINE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR MITCHELL SHARP, TOLD ME THAT THIS WAS THE BIGGEST MISSION THE CDMS HAD EVER SENT ANYWHERE. THIS, ONE FEELS, SHOULD BE THE PATTERN. IF BRIT IS REALLY INTERESTED IN MAKING A SERIOUS IMPACT IN LATIN AMERICA.

LORD CHALFONT, IN A PRESS CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON, TRIED TO IMPRESS HIS LISTENERS WITH QUOTE THE PROACTICAL THINGS THAT HAVE ALREADY HAPPENED UNQUOTE. THEY DONT REALLY SEEM TO ADD UP TO VERY MUCH: A CULTURAL AGREEMENT, A SCHOLARSHIP FOR ONE PERSON EACH YEAR, AND QUOTE A LONG OF FOUR MILLION POUNDS TO HELP FINANCE CONTRACTS PLACED BY CHILEAN IMPORTERS WITH UK FIRMS UNQUOTE.

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m. Munro
m. Dier

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B.P.

FM MXICO (MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV20/68 CONFID
TO EXTER 1168 IMMED
INFO TT WSHDC PRIORITY INDTCOTT (OMIN/ODMIN/OKEEFE) DE OTT
OPM (LALONDE, LEBLANC) OSSEA (MELVILLE) OPARLSEC OUSSEA PRESSOFFICE
(FRANCIS) EMANDR (OMIN) OSECSTATE FINANCE (MONK) CIDA DE OTT
ECICOTT DE INDTCOTT
REF YOURTEL XL682 NOV16
OTT RECEPTION FOR MINISTERIAL MISSION
WE HAVE CONSULTED SSEA AND MESSRS PELLETIER AND LANG ALL OF WHOM
WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE RECEPTION YOU ARE PLANNING NOV28.
2. WE ASSUME RECEPTION WILL BE 1230-2030 HOURS.
3. WE ASSUME THAT YOU HAVE ASCERTAINED THAT MR PEPIN AND MR GREENE
WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND.
4. GUEST LIST OF KIND IN YOUR REFTEL SEEMS ENTIRELY APPROPRIATE.
FOLLOWING ARE OUR COMMENTS ON DETAIL AS REQUESTED.
5. WE ASSUME THAT QUOTE LATINAMERICAN DIPLO CORPS UNQUOTE INCLUDES
REPS IN OTT OF ALL LATIN COUNTRIES (INCLUDING CUBA) NOT/NOT ONLY
THOSE VISITED BY MISSION. WHILE IT SEEMS TO US IT WOULD BE
INAPPROPRIATE TO INVITE REPS RESIDENT IN WSHDC YOU MAY WISH TO
MAKE AN EXCEPTION IN THE CASE OF GTMLA AND COSARICAN AMBASSADORES
AND IF ANY GRACEFUL MEANS OF MAKING GESTURE TOWARD OTHERS OCCURS
TO YOU YOU SHOULD NOT/NOT HESITATE TO DO SO THROUGH EMB WSHDC.
6. WE AGREE THAT REPS OF INTERAMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH CDA
HAS AN INTEREST SHOULD NOT/NOT BE INVITED. WE KNOW GALLO PLAZA WILL
BE IN KNGTN NOV27 AM TO LECTURE TO NDC BUT IT HARDLY SEEMS

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PAGE TWO 1168 CONFD

APPROPRIATE TO INVITE HIM TO STAY OVER. ABSENCE OF POSITIVE CDN INTEREST IN JOINING OAS AT THIS TIME WOULD PLACE HIM IN EMBARRASSING POSITION IF HE CAME TO OTT NOW. DURING BALANCE POLICY REVIEW THERE MIGHT BE CONSULTATION WITH OAS IN WSHDC, AND GALLO PLAZA LIKE HERRERA SHOULD PERHAPS BE RECEIVED IN OTT AT A LATER APPROPRIATE TIME. ALSO, WE WILL DISCUSS WITH SSEA POSSIBILITY OF MSG FROM HIM TO GALLO PLAZA BEFORE NOV27.

7. WE SUGGEST THAT MARCEL ROUSSIN BE INVITED TO RECEPTION; ALSO, FEW SENIOR ACADEMICS AT UNIVERSITY OF OTT AND PERHAPS AT CARLETON WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN LATINAMERICA. YOU MAY ALSO WISH TO CONSIDER DOCTOR ANDREW AND MONSIGNOR GARNEAU OF AUCC, FATHER DION OF CENTRAL CATHOLIC MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION, THE APOSTOLIC DEL, THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS, PRESIDENTS OF CDN INTERAMERICAN ASSN AND OF THE UNION DES LATIQS D'AMERIQUE AND MESSRS HOLMES AND SOKOL OF CIIA AND, IF YOU WISH TO GO SO FAR AFIELD, PROF BOUCHARD OF LAVAL. OTT OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH PAIGH SHOULD BE INVITED.

8. SO SHOULD ALL PRESS AND MEDIA REPS WHO AT ANY TIME HAVE BEEN WITH MISSION. IN CASE OF DAMPIER WHO IS RESIDENT IN LIMA, OTT REP OF TORONTO TELEGRAM COULD BE INVITED. AS KIDD IS SOUTHAM PRESS CHARLES LYNCH SHOULD BE INCLUDED. WE ASSUME PRESS AND MEDIA REPS YOU ARE IN ANY CASE INVITING WILL INCLUDE REPS OF AP AND OTHER WIRE SERVICES MANY OF WHICH HAVE COOPERATED WITH MISSION.

9. IT WOULD SEEM DESIRABLE TO INVITE MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES AND PERHAPS ONE OR TWO SENATORS WITH INTEREST IN LATINAMERICA OR

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PAGE THREE 1168 CONFD

FOREIGN AFFAIRS GENERALLY. AS PRIME MINISTER CANNOT/NOT BE PRESENT IT WOULD SEEM INAPPROPRIATE TO INVITE LEADERS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES, BUT THERE SHOULD BE GOOD REPRESENTATION FROM EXTER CTTEES OF BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE (INCLUDING SENATOR PAUL MARTIN).

10. WE WOULD ALSO SEE MERIT IN INVITATIONS BEING EXTENDED TO SENIOR OFFICIALS OF DEPTS AND AGENCIES NOT/NOT REPRESENTED ON MISSION BUT WHICH HAVE ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL INTEREST IN CDN REL589, '285# LATINAMERICA OR WITH INTERAMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS. THESE MIGHT INCLUDE OPM, PCO, SEC SECT, NHANDW, NAWL REVENUE, AGRIC, NORTHERN AND INDIAN AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, DBS, NRC, AFCL, AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS (KENT).

11. IT WOULD ALSO BE DESIRABLE TO INVITE ONE REP FROM EACH OF CDN EXPORTERS ASSN, ML (MCAVITY); CDN CHAMBER COMMERCE, ML; CMA, TORONTO; AND ASSN OF CDN ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS WHICH HAS INTERESTS IN LATINAMERICA. ALSO PRESIDENT CDN BANKERS ASSN; AND (ON PERSONAL BASIS) MR RH WINTERS AND MR JACK NUTTER.

12. IF ABOVE SUGGESTION CREATE PROBLEM OF NUMBERS AT 7 RIDEAU GATE WE LEAVE TO YOUR JUDGEMENT QUESTION OF WHETHER TO CURTAIL GUEST LIST OR CHANGE VENUE. WE WOULD CERTAINLY PREFER 'RIDEAU GATE.



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FILE NO:

OTTAWA, November 20, 1968

20-1-2-LATAM-1	
2.	/

Mr. D.E. Waterfall,
Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
204 Langevin Block,
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Waterfall:

f 19.

Further to our telephone conversation this afternoon, listed below are the names of the three people from ECIC on the Latin American Ministerial Mission whom you will be inviting to the reception on November 28:

Mr. H. T. Aitken, President
Mr. P. R. Bravo, Loan Officer
Mr. F. P. Jeanjean, Economist.

In addition, if it is possible, you might also invite the following:

Mr. T. Chase-Casgrain, Vice President, Insurance, and
Mr. V. L. Chapin, Vice President, Finance.

Yours very truly,

D. K. Moore

(Mrs.) D. K. Moore,
Secretary to Mr. Aitken .

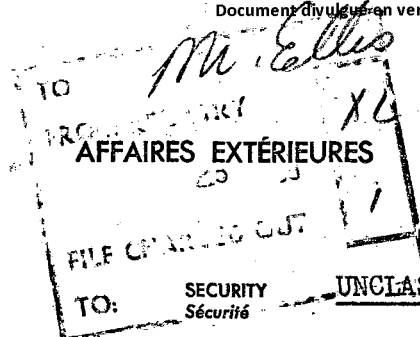
Mr. Waterfall

TO: <i>Mr. Waterfall</i>
FROM REGISTRY
NOV 22 1968
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TO:

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



TO
A The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, Ottawa

FROM
De The Embassy, Quito, Ecuador

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT
Sujet Ministerial Mission to Latin America -
Canada and the OAS

TO: SECURITY / Sécurité UNCLASSIFIED

DATE November 20, 1968

NUMBER 180
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
26-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION	2 2

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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Info Div
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To date, the only mentions of the Ministerial Mission to be carried in the Ecuadorian press were wire stories from Buenos Aires and Washington concerning Mr. Sharp's statements in Buenos Aires on the subject of Canada's joining the OAS. Clippings are attached, and translations of the two stories follow:

El Comercio, Quito, November 12, 1968

"CANADA SAYS THAT IT HAS NOT JOINED THE OAS BECAUSE OF ITS DEFECTIVE WORK
Buenos Aires, 11 (AFP). Mitchell Sharp, the Canadian Foreign Minister, let it be known today that the functioning of the Organization of American States (OAS), considered defective in various Latin American countries, is one of the obstacles to Canada's eventually joining the Organization.

Hours before his departure from Argentina, where he arrived at the head of a Canadian delegation, in referring to the contacts made in the five South American countries he visited to date, Sharp said: in certain capitals we were advised to stay out of the OAS, while in others it was suggested that we join. In other parts, finally, we were told that the matter was of no great importance.

Dissatisfaction with the Operation of the OAS

He refused to reveal the countries which were opposed to Canada's joining the OAS, although he indicated that in no case was an attitude hostile to Ottawa involved.

The official circles opposed to the proposition, Sharp added, base their views on dissatisfaction with the operation of the OAS. Those in favour of our joining, on the other hand, believe that this could contribute to the improvement of the operation of the regional organization.

But, Sharp said, those who had little interest in the problem showed themselves to be pessimistic about the future of the inter-American organization, with or without Canadian participation."

...2

UNCLASSIFIED

- 2 -

El Universo, Guayaquil, November 14, 1968

"SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAS DOES NOT COMMENT ON THE CANADIAN CASE

Washington, 13 (UPI). The Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), Galo Plaza Lasso, refused to comment upon the supposed recommendation of several Latin Americans that Canada should not join the regional organization.

According to the Canadian Minister of External Relations, Mitchell Sharp, who is engaged in a tour of various countries of the region, some governments said that they "were not satisfied with the OAS. In present circumstances, you should not join."

Plaza has just completed four trips to Latin America to visit all its countries. On these occasions Plaza had interviews with all the presidents and ministers of external relations.

The impression given by Plaza at the end of each trip was very different from that expressed by the Canadian Foreign Minister.

Plaza and the Ambassador of the United States to the OAS, Sol Linowitz, have made efforts to have Canada join the organization. The North American envoy has made two trips to Ottawa for this purpose."



G. C. Cook,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Deco.

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file

Department of Finance
Ministère des Finances

November 20, 1968.

Mr. D.E. Waterfall,
Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
204 Langevin Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Waterfall:

Further to our telephone conversation this morning, here is a list of the people from International Economic Relations who worked on the Ministerial Mission to Latin America.

Mr. Howarth
Mr. Monk
Mr. Arthur

TO: Mr. Waterfall

FROM REGISTRY

FILE CHARGED OUT

TO: (Mr. Arthur's office)

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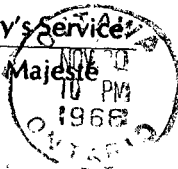
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Department of Finance
Ministère des Finances

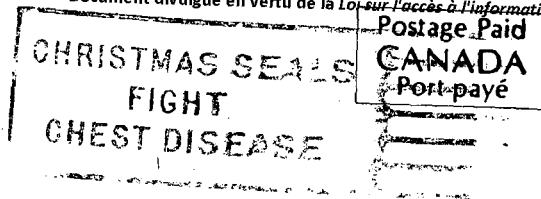
On Her Majesty's Service

Service de Sa Majesté



Mr. D.E. Waterfall,
Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
204 Langevin Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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MESSAGE

FM/DE EXT/OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
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TO/A	NEX (MIN MISSION)ATTN: SSEA, USSEA	NO	PRECEDENCE
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SUB/SUJ RESUME EXTER TELS

LINDT IN INTERVIEW WITH MALONE NOV 18 EXPRESSED PESSIMISM ABOUT REBELS AGREEING TO DAY FLTS AND SAID IT WAS UNFORTUNATE CNDN GOVT RAISED QUESTION WITH FMG WITHOUT CONSULTING ICRC EXPERIENCE. LINDT FELT IDLE HERCULES AT FERNANDO PO WAS EMBARRASSING TO ICRC AND THAT IT SHOULD FLY OR LEAVE. MALONE ASKED FOR HIS VIEWS ON HERCULES IN WRITING.

2. NIGERIA: FMG CLAIMED 1000 REBELS KILLED IN FMG RECAPTURE ATTEMPT AT ONITSHA AND MANY WEAPONS CAPTURED THEREBY ADMITTING SERIOUS REBEL ATTACK. EVIDENCE OF INCREASED REBEL FIREPOWER IS MOUNTING FMG CASUALTIES ARRIVING LAGOS WHERE LARGE CIVILIAN HOSPITAL HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY MILITARY.

THERE ARE RUMOURS OF POSSIBLE REBEL ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE PORT HARCOURT. STEPPED UP NAF EFFORTS AGAINST ARMS FLIGHTS ON SAO TOME/ULI ROUTE INDICATE FMG DISCOMFORT. ARMS SUPPLY TO REBELS FROM ABROAD CLEARLY PROLONGING WAR.

3. PERU: GEN MONTAGNE PM AND MIN OF WAR TOLD HOUDE NOVEMBER 14 HE DID NOT EXPECT USA ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IN ANSWER TO IPC EXPROP. USA INVESTMENT HAD NOT LESSENED AND AMER SMELTING CO. HAD JUST AUTHORIZED \$200 MILLION EXPENDITURE ON COPPER EXPLOITATION IN S. PERU. HOUDE NOTES MONTAGNE WAS BALANCED

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SIG..... D.E. WATERFALL/BP	LATIN AMERICAN	6-1317	SIG..... D. HUIRO

- 2 -

AND MODERATE IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO VELASCO. SAME DAY HOUE RECEIVED NOTE FROM MIN EXTER RELATIONS INQUIRING ABOUT POSSIBLE CDN ASSISTANCE IN ATOMIC ENERGY FOR JUNTA PILOT PROJECT REGARDING FOOD CONSERVATION THROUGH REDIATION PROCESS. JUNTA HOPES TO DEVELOP ITS COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

4. RHODESIA: MALCOLM MACDONALD OF UK VISITED NYERERE IN TANZANIA NOV. 16 TO PERSUADE HIM THAT SALISBURY TALKS RESULTED IN GENUINE BREAKDOWN NOT DISGUISED AGREEMENT. NYERERE WAS RELIEVED. HE AGREED FOR THE MOMENT WITH UK IDEA THAT RHODESIA SHOULD NOT OCCUPY LARGE PART OF TIME OF COMWLTH PM CONFERENCE.

000145

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



TO: *Mr. M. M. M. M.*
AFFAIRES ÉXTERIEURES
DEC 11 1968
FILE CHARGED OUT
SECURITY Unclassified
TO: *14*
DATE November 19, 1968
NUMBER 1154
Numéro

TO
A The Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

FROM
De The Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT Canadian Ministerial Mission - Local coverage
Sujet

PARC
534

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION 2 20-4	2

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

34

DISTRIBUTION

Before and throughout its stay (November 8-12) in Buenos Aires, the Canadian Ministerial Mission received wide coverage in the press, radio and television.

2. PRESS

The Argentine capital has three main morning newspapers: La Prensa, La Nación and Clarín, all of which carried articles and photographs of the Mission's activities on each day of its stay in Argentina. Press coverage started on November 5, when the English-language newspaper, Buenos Aires Herald, carried a note referring to a declaration made by the Honourable Mr. Greene in Caracas on the possibility of Canada joining the O.A.S.

3. Articles announcing the arrival of the Mission appeared as from November 6 (on November 7, the "Day of the News-vendor" in Argentina no papers were printed) giving details of the main activities to be undertaken during its stay. On November 8, all newspapers published lead articles referring to the impending arrival of the Mission. On November 9, Clarín, La Prensa and La Nación, carried front-page articles of the first day's activities, featuring photographs of the call of the four participating Ministers on the President of the Republic. On November 10 and 11, there appeared articles commenting on the departure of the Mission. On November 12 all papers featured articles about Mr. Sharp's press conference, each one illustrated with a photograph. On November 18, the lead editorial in La Nación (copy attached with office translation) supported the Canadian initiative to strengthen relations and drew attention to the two countries' many similarities.

4. RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are twelve radio stations in Buenos Aires, some of which are linked up with others in the interior of the country. All five Buenos Aires television channels sent cameramen to record the press conference, the main Mission's activities, with the exception of the Ambassador's reception which took place during a black-out due to a tropical storm. The news services of the T.V. organization which "feeds"

...

- 2 -

20 channels of the interior of Argentina, did, however, made an appearance at this function as well as at most of the others. In addition, the Honourable Mr. Pepin was interviewed for the Channel 13 television program "Telenoche".

PERIODICALS

5. There are a number of political and trade magazines in Buenos Aires, most of which sent reporters and photographers to record the Mission activities; most of these have not yet been published and will be forwarded as they appear. A copy of an article which appeared in the economic magazine "The Review of the River Plate" is attached.

Robert Choquette

The Embassy

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject

Date 5. 11. 68 Publication BUENOS AIRES HERALD

CANADIANS EDGE CLOSER TO OAS

Caracas

A top level Canadian ministerial mission said here yesterday Canada intended to launch a new policy of closer relations with Western hemisphere nations, including possible membership of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Canadian energy, mines and resources minister John Greene told newsmen Canada is no longer thinking of concentrating on the Commonwealth and Europe. It is now seeking a bigger role in the political, commercial and cultural fields of the hemisphere.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject Official Ministerial Mission expected

Date 5/11/68 Publication Argentinsche Tagesblatt

Offizielle kanadische Mission erwartet

Eine offizielle kanadische Mission wird am kommenden Freitag nach Argentinien kommen, um mit den zuständigen Behörden über eine Erweiterung der Beziehungen zwischen beiden Ländern zu verhandeln. An der Spitze der Mission steht der kanadische Außenminister Mitchell Sharp, der von hohen Beamten anderer Regierungsabteilungen begleitet ist. Die Mission wird unter anderem auch dem Außenminister Dr. Ricardo Costa Menéndez einen Besuch abstatten.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject *Official programme of mult. mission*

Date *6/11/68*

Publication *La Prensa*

**Llegará el viernes
la delegación
oficial del Canadá**

Pasado mañana llegará a esta capital, en visita oficial de cuatro días, la delegación del Canadá, encabezada por el ministro de asuntos exteriores de ese país, señor Mitchell Sharp.

Su arribo está previsto para las 12.15, en el aeropuerto de Ezeiza. Será recibida por el canciller argentino, doctor Néstor Costa Méndez.

Previamente, a las 8, llegará —integrando la misión canadiense— el ministro sin cartera del gabinete de ese país, Otto E. Lang.

Programa oficial

A las 15 el señor Lang visitará al secretario de industria y comercio interior.

Una hora más tarde, el ministro de asuntos exteriores, señor Sharp, visitará al canciller en el Palacio San Martín, y a las 17 rendirá un homenaje, consistente en la colocación de una corona de flores ante su monumento, al general San Martín.

A las 17.30, el presidente de la Nación recibirá al ministro de asuntos exteriores del Canadá, y demás integrantes del gabinete de su país que lo acompañan, en la Casa de Gobierno.

Por la noche, a las 21.30, en el Concejo Deliberante, el canciller doctor Costa Méndez, ofrecerá una comida en honor del presidente de la misión canadiense.

El sábado, la delegación del Canadá visitará el establecimiento rural La Martona, donde será agasajada con un almuerzo.

A las 19.30, el embajador de ese país, señor Robert Choquette, ofrecerá una recepción en su honor, en su residencia.

El domingo se ausentará del país el ministro de industria y comercio del Canadá, señor Jean Luc Pélissier.

El lunes, a las 11.30, el canciller canadiense hará declaraciones a la prensa en la embajada, Suipecha 1111, piso 25º.

Posteriormente, a las 13, ofrecerá un almuerzo en honor del canciller argentino, doctor Costa Méndez, en el Plaza Hotel.

A las 16.30 partirá del Aeropuerto Internacional de Ezeiza.

El resto de la comitiva lo hará al día siguiente a las 12.30.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject *Program of Ministerial Session*

Date *6/11/68*

Publication *Clarín*

Visita del Canciller Canadiense

La Cancillería dio a conocer el programa oficial en honor de la misión ministerial canadiense que llegará pasado mañana a Buenos Aires, como informamos en nuestra edición de ayer. El arribo está previsto para las 12.15, en el Aeropuerto de Ezeiza, donde aguardarán a los distinguidos visitantes el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y autoridades de la Cancillería.

El secretario de Asuntos Exteriores, Mitchell Sharp, visitará al doctor Costa Méndez, en el palacio San Martín (16), en tanto los miembros de la comitiva serán recibidos a la misma hora, por el ministro de Economía.

A las 17 el señor Sharp rendirá homenaje a San

Martín, y media hora más tarde, en compañía de los demás ministros canadienses, saludará al presidente Onganía.

A las 18 comenzará la primera reunión de trabajo con la participación de funcionarios argentinos y canadienses, y por la noche (21.30) el canciller Costa Méndez ofrecerá al ministro Sharp una comida en el edificio del Consejo Deliberante.

El sábado, a las 12.30, los visitantes partirán con destino al establecimiento La Mertonia, en Cañuelas, donde serán agasajados con un almuerzo y por la noche asistirán a una recepción ofrecida por el embajador de Canadá, en su residencia de Juez Estrada 2853.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject *Reception for SSEA*

Date *6/11/68* Publication *La Nación*

En la diplomacia—

En honor del secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores, señor Mitchell Sharp, y de los miembros de la misión ministerial del Canadá que visitarán esta capital, el embajador de ese país, señor Robert Choquette, y su esposa, doña Marguerite Canac-Marquis, ofrecerán una recepción el sábado de 19.30 a 21.30 en su residencia de Palermo Chico.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject CANADIAN OFFICIAL VISIT

Date 8.11.58

Publication

LA PRENSA

La delegación oficial de Canadá es esperada hoy

La encabeza el
ministro de asuntos
exteriores, Sr. Sharp

Hoy a mediodía llegará a esta capital la misión oficial de Canadá, que preside el ministro de asuntos exteriores de ese país, señor Mitcheli Sharp. Lo acompañan los ministros de industria y comercio, señor Jean-Luc Pélipin; de minería, energía y recursos, señor John J. Greene, y el ministro sin cartera, señor Otto E. Lang. La comitiva incluye además un grupo de unas 30 personas.

Su arribo —con excepción del señor Lang, que llegará unas horas antes— se producirá a las 12.15 en el Aeropuerto Internacional de Ezeiza.

Actividades del día

A las 15, el señor Lang visitará al secretario de industria y comercio exterior. Una hora más tarde el ministro de asuntos exteriores, señor Sharp, hará lo propio con el canciller doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez, y a las 17 rendirá un homenaje al general San Martín ante su monumento en la plaza de su nombre.

A las 17.30 el presidente de la Nación recibirá en audiencia especial a los ministros que integran la delegación en la Casa de Gobierno.

Por la noche el canciller agasajará al señor Sharp y su comitiva con una comida que se servirá en el palacio del ex Concejo Deliberante. La misión permanecerá hasta el lunes en el país en que viajará con destino a Montevideo.

En nuestra edición del martes publicamos los datos biográficos de sus principales integrantes así como los objetivos y propósitos de la delegación.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject CANADIAN OFFICIAL VISIT

Date 8. 11. 68

Publication

CHABIN

Es Esperado Hoy el Canciller Canadiense

Para hoy, a las 12.15, está previsto el arribo a Buenos Aires del secretario de Estado de Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá. El señor Mitchell Sharp llega acompañado por varios ministros y numerosos funciona-

rios y asesores (35 personas, aproximadamente), y en Ezeiza será esperado por el canciller argentino. Aquí desarrollará un amplio programa de actividades, y permanecerá en nuestro país hasta el próximo lunes.

De acuerdo con lo informado en ediciones anteriores, la primera de las tareas oficiales del ilustre visitante será visitar al ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. El señor Sharp concurrirá a las 15 al Palacio San Martín, mientras varios de sus acompañantes serán recibidos a la misma hora, por el secretario de Trabajo.

A las 17, el secretario de Asuntos Exteriores canadiense depositará una ofrenda floral al pie del monumento al Libertador, en la Plaza San Martín, y media hora más tarde se trasladará a la Casa de Gobierno. El general Onganía conversará con el señor Sharp; el ministro de Industria y Comercio, señor Pepín; el ministro de Energía, Minería y Recursos, señor Greent, y los embajadores Robert Choquette y C. Ramos; participará de la reunión el canciller Costa Méndez.

La primera conferencia de trabajo entre funcionarios de ambos países está prevista para las 18. En ella se hará un amplio examen de la actual situación argentina-canadiense, en relación con distintos aspectos del intercambio comercial.

La jornada culminará con la comida ofrecida por el señor Mitchell Sharp al ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. El agasajo se hará en los salones del que fuera Palacio Deliberante.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject CANADIAN OFFICIAL VISITDate 8.11.64Publication LANACION (first page)

Llegará hoy el canciller del Canadá

Una entrevista con el general Onganía

Encabezada por el secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, hoy llegará a esta capital una delegación de aquel país. Acompañarán al nombrado los ministros de Industria y Comercio, señor Jean-Luc Pépin, y de Minería, Energía y Recursos, señor John J. Greene. La comitiva incluye a los siguientes funcionarios: Marcel Cadieux, subsecretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores; Maurice Schwarzmann, ministro suplente asistente para Política Comercial; Charles Lussier, subsecretario asistente de Estado; Maurice Strong, presidente de la Agencia de Desarrollo Internacional Canadiense; H. T. Aitken, presidente de la Corporación de Seguros de Créditos para la Exportación, y Jean Boucher, director general del Consejo Canadiense para las Artes, las Humanidades y las Ciencias Sociales. El señor Otto E. Lang, ministro sin cartera, llegará hoy.



Programa de actividades

El señor Sharp llegará a Ezeiza hoy a las 12.15, acompañado de su comitiva. Lo recibirá el canciller Costa Méndez y se le rendirán honores militares. La misión será precedida por el ministro sin cartera Otto Lang, quien llegará a Ezeiza hoy a las 8.

A las 15, el ministro Lang visitará al secretario de Industria y Comercio, y a las 16, el señor Sharp hará otro tanto con el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. A esta hora, los ministros Pépin, Greene, Lang, Schwarzmann y miembros de la comitiva visitarán al ministro de Economía, quien los recibirá con los secretarios de Comercio Exterior y de Energía y Minería.

A las 17, el señor Sharp rendirá homenaje a San Martín ante su monumento.

A las 17.30, la comitiva será recibida por el presidente de la Nación, en la Casa de Gobierno.

A partir de las 18 se celebrarán reuniones de trabajo, y a las 21 el canciller argentino ofrecerá una comida en el Palacio del ex Consejo Deliberante.

Mañana, la comisión canadiense visitará el establecimiento La Estrella y a las 12.30 será agasajada con una recepción ofrecida por el embajador de Canadá.

Pasado mañana será día libre y partirá el ministro Pépin. El lunes, a las 11.30, el señor Sharp tendrá una reunión de prensa en la Embajada de Canadá y a las 13 agasajará al doctor Costa Méndez con un almuerzo en el Plaza Hotel.

El señor Sharp partirá el lunes, a las 16.30, desde Ezeiza. El resto de la comitiva lo hará el martes, a las 12.30, también desde allí.

Mitchell Sharp

El canciller canadiense nació en Winnipeg, en 1911. Obtuvo su título de bachiller en artes en la Universidad de Manitoba en 1934 y posteriormente inició estudios de economía en la misma universidad. En 1942 se trasladó a Ottawa para desempeñarse como funcionario del Ministerio de Finanzas.

Además de cumplir tareas de contacto entre distintas reparticiones, fue presidente de comités interministeriales. En 1947 fue nombrado director de la División Política Económica del Ministerio de Finanzas, participando en las negociaciones que condujeron al ingreso de Terranova en la Federación Canadiense.

El señor Sharp fue designado en 1947 ministro suplente conjunto de Industria y Comercio y diez años más tarde pasó a ocupar el cargo de ministro suplente de esa cartera de Estado. Al año siguiente, al dis-

tinguido huésped abandonó la función pública para ocupar el cargo de vicepresidente de la Compañía Brasileña de Gas, Fuerza y Tracción. En 1962, y por una invitación especial de la Secretaría General de las Naciones Unidas—presidió la

(Cont. en la 1.ª pág., 1.ª col.)

(Cont. de la 1.ª pág., 2.ª col.)
Conferencia Internacional del Café en Nueva York.

El canciller canadiense obtuvo en 1965 el título honorario de doctor en jurisprudencia concedido por la Universidad de Manitoba. Anteriormente había resultado elegido para ocupar una banca en la Cámara de los Comunes y desempeñó la cartera de Industria y Comercio. Dos años más tarde fue nombrado ministro de Finanzas y recaudador general del Canadá. Su larga actuación concluye este año al ser designado ministro de Asuntos Exteriores.

El señor Sharp está casado con Daisy Boyd y tiene un hijo.

Sus acompañantes

El señor Jean-Luc Pépin nació en Quebec en 1924 y realizó parte de su preparación en París, en el Instituto de Estudios Políticos. Por su parte, Otto Emil Lang nació en 1932 y cursó estudios en la Universidad de Oxford.

Las relaciones diplomáticas

El Canadá inició sus relaciones diplomáticas con nuestro país en el año 1941, así como

también con las veinte naciones de la América latina. Es miembro integrante de la Organización de los Estados Americanos y desde 1943 del Instituto Interamericano de Estadísticas.

El gobierno canadiense tiene previsto un proyecto de ayuda a la Argentina para suministrar créditos a compañías privadas y entidades autónomas con el fin de contratar servicios técnicos por 700.000 dólares.

Con el presidente

El presidente de la Nación recibirá hoy al secretario de Asuntos Exteriores de Canadá, Mitchell Sharp, acompañado por el ministro de Energía, Minería y Recursos, John J. Greene; ministro de Industria y Comercio, Jean-Luc Pépin; ministro sin cartera de Canadá, Otto Lenc; embajador de Canadá, Robert Choquette; embajador argentino en Canadá, don Constantino Ramos; adjunto civil, don Federico Dartfeld; adjunto civil a la comitiva, secretario César A. Márquez. También asistirá a la audiencia, el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date 9.11.68

Publication

LA PRENSA (four page)

Llegó la misión del Canadá que encabeza su canciller

La integran además tres ministros de ese gobierno, en una visita a nueve naciones de América latina.



Durante la entrevista mantenida ayer por la tarde con el presidente de la Nación por la misión canadiense, aparecen, de izquierda a derecha, el secretario de Estado de asuntos exteriores de Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp; el intérprete de la Cancillería argentina, señor Julio D. Aliende; y el primer mandatario.

Llegó ayer a esta capital la misión oficial del Canadá, que preside el ministro de asuntos exteriores de ese país, señor Mitchell Sharp.

Tanto ésta como los miembros de su comitiva fueron de-
corados con medallas oficiales del gobierno argentino, mientras se prolongue su peripatencia.

Esta visita forma parte de un viaje que la referida misión realiza por nueve naciones de América latina, que dio comienzo el 27 del mes último, y que se prolongará hasta el 27 del corriente.

El señor Sharp visitó ayer, en horas de la tarde, al canciller argentino, doctor Nicánor Costa Méndez, y presidió, posteriormente, con él una reunión de trabajo en el Palacio San Martín. Posteriormente, rindió homenaje al general San Martín, fue recibido, con los ministros de su gobierno que lo acompañan, por el presidente de la Nación.

Por la noche, el doctor Costa Méndez lo agasajó con una comida que fue servida en el Palacio del ex Concejo Deliberante.

La llegada al aeropuerto de Ezeiza

El señor Sharp y su comitiva llegaron procedentes de Chile, en un avión que aterrizó a las 12.15 en el aeropuerto internacional de Ezeiza.

Lo acompañan una delegación encabezada por los ministros de Industria y Comercio, señor Juan Luis Pablos, de Energía, Minería y Recursos, señor Rafael Grigera, y ministro sin cartera, señor Otto Leto, así como por otros 30 funcionarios.

Todos ellos arribaron en el vuelo denominado a excepción del señor Leto, quien lo hizo algunas horas antes en otro avión. El aeropuerto, en el momento de la llegada, estaba adornado con banderas de ambos países, por el canciller, doctor Nicánor Costa Méndez, los subsecretarios de relaciones exteriores, doctor Jorge P. Mazzalighi, y de relaciones económicas internacionales, doctor Antonio Barany Gendré; los embajadores de Canadá, señor Robert Choquette, y argentino en ese país, señor Constantino Ramos; el director nacional de ceremonial, embajador Federico del Solar Dorrego, y otros funcionarios.

El avión aterrizó en la pista a las 12.15, e inmediatamente subió a su bordo el embajador del Solar Dorrego, para dar al señor Sharp la bienvenida oficial en nombre del gobierno argentino. Al pie de la escalilla fue

saludado por el doctor Costa Méndez, con quien pasó revista a las tropas de aeronáutica, formadas con banda y bandera, las que rindieron los honores militares correspondientes.

A continuación, el canciller argentino, presentó al ministro de asuntos exteriores canadiense, los funcionarios del gobierno que habían concurrido a recibirlo.

Luego, el señor Sharp hizo lo propio con el doctor Costa Méndez, con relación a los miembros de su comitiva.

El señor Sharp no formó declaraciones a su llegada a Ezeiza, dado que tenía prevista una conferencia de prensa para mañana.

El visitante y sus acompañantes se dirigieron en automóvil, desde el aeropuerto de Ezeiza, a su alojamiento en el Hotel Presidente.

En la Cancillería

A las 16, como se había anunciado en el programa previo, (Continúa en la pag. 25, col. 1)

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La llegada al país de la misión del Canadá

(Viene de la página 1, col. 3)

el señor Sharp concurrió al Palacio San Martín, donde fue recibido por el doctor Costa Méndez en el Salón Dorado. La conversación, de la que participaron los embajadores argentino en Ottawa y canadiense en Buenos Aires, se prolongó por espacio de un cuarto de hora.

De ahí, ambos cancilleres se trasladaron al Salón Verde del mismo edificio, donde presidieron, por espacio de una hora, una reunión de trabajo entre los delegados de Canadá y funcionarios argentinos.

Después de transcurrido ese lapso, ambos ministros se dirigieron a la plaza San Martín, en tanto que la reunión de trabajo continuaba a nivel de delegados y funcionarios.

Homenaje a San Martín

El ministro de asuntos exteriores de Canadá, siempre en compañía de su colega argentino, y del director nacional de ceremonial, se dirigió a pie desde la Cancillería hasta el monumento al general San Martín, para rendir homenaje a su memoria.

Seguidamente, ambos cancilleres subieron a un automóvil que los trasladó a la Casa de Gobierno.

Con el presidente

Por la tarde, el canciller y los ministros canadienses fueron recibidos en la Casa de Gobierno por el primer mandatario, a quien acompañó el doctor Costa Méndez.

Los visitantes saludaron al jefe del Estado, y tras departir algunos minutos con él, se retiraron sin formular declaraciones.

En Economía

Los integrantes de la misión canadiense fueron recibidos, por la tarde, por el ministro de economía y trabajo, al que acompañaban funcionarios de los Ministerios de Economía y Relaciones Exteriores, y de las Secretarías de Comercio Exterior y Energía y Minería.

De las sesiones

Después de la reunión, el consejero comercial de la embajada del Canadá declaró que la balanza comercial es actualmente desfavorable para la Argentina y es por ello precisamente que esta misión ha venido a Buenos Aires. Se tratará de nivelarla, aumentando también el intercambio comercial entre los dos países. Admitió que había muchas posibilidades para lograr este deseo común, debido a una conocida disposición de su país por la que la Argentina puede colocar allí carnes, frutas, tal como lo hace en los Estados Unidos, país que en este momento absorbe un monto de compras de 70 millones de dólares anuales. Canadá, afirmó, podría asumir una oferta que podría llegar a un 10 por ciento de esta cifra.

También existen muy buenas perspectivas, agregó, para incrementar la colocación de vinos argentinos, que podrían llegar a un monto total de un 10 por ciento del consumo canadiense.

Señaló, finalmente, que durante las conversaciones realizadas con las autoridades argentinas, Canadá se ha mostrado interesado en aumentar la compra de cueros, lanas, quesos y petróleo. Por su parte, Canadá tiene interés de aumentar las ventas a nuestro país, de papel para diario, aluminio

acero, amianto y otros productos industriales. También, en un futuro próximo, Canadá espera participar en proyectos de infraestructura, con especial interés en la construcción de aeropuertos, plantas nucleares, complejos termoeléctricos y puentes.

Comida en el Consejo Deliberante

Por la noche se reunió en el Palacio del Consejo Deliberante la comisión ofrecida por el canciller argentino, doctor Nicolás Costa Méndez, en honor del ministro de asuntos exteriores de Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, y de los miembros de la misión oficial que lo acompañaba. Se reunió en el Salón Dorado del edificio, a las 19 horas, 70 comensales.

Del discurso

A los presentes, expresó el discurso el ministro de relaciones exteriores, doctor Costa Méndez, quien después de saludar al canciller canadiense, señaló que, como país y la Argentina, situados en los extremos del continente, habían pasado por momentos notoriamente contrarios en la historia de su expansión nacional.

También, asimismo, dijo, luego, el proceso que se ha venido verificando, en las respectivas economías. Como el Canadá, durante mucho tiempo, la Argentina alcanzó altos niveles de prosperidad mediante la exportación de materias primas, especialmente de su producción agrícola.

Agregó que esas coincidencias económicas y comerciales unían necesariamente a ambos países, y que, en ese sentido, debían intensificarse sus contactos y mantener un diálogo y una comunicación permanentes.

Por último, dijo, la relación que la cooperación entre los dos países debía tener, no sólo en el intercambio de productos, sino en el plano internacional y político.

Del señor Sharp

Finalizado el discurso del doctor Costa Méndez, saludó el ministro de asuntos exteriores del Canadá, quien, entre otros conceptos, expresó:

La visita de nuestra misión a la Argentina demuestra el carácter exploratorio. Queremos hallar los mejores formas de fortalecer las relaciones entre nuestros países y comerciales, mejor y contribuir también a las necesidades de comercio internacional.

Se refirió luego a lo que las dos naciones tenían de común, tanto en su desarrollo como en sus ideales y en su historia.

Habló posteriormente del rol que la misión que encabezaba, de la que dijo que era la más numerosa que había recibido nunca del Canadá, y del proceso mediante el cual las relaciones de su país con los del resto del hemisferio.

Finalizó sus palabras señalando que ese proceso de cooperación no podía verse interrumpido, y que su gobierno, como lo había dicho ya el primer ministro, continuaba sus relaciones con los países del continente como un asunto de absoluta prioridad.

Actividades para hoy

Hoy, para mañana los miembros de la misión oficial canadiense visitarán el Estadio Argentino para la maratón de la semana siguiente, con un almuerzo.

Por la tarde, a las 18.30, el embajador del Canadá, señor Robert Choquette, oficiará en su residencia, una recepción en su honor.

Mañana, domingo, no habrá ninguna actividad oficial. Ese día se ausentará del país el ministro de industria y comercio canadiense, señor Jean-Luc Pepin.

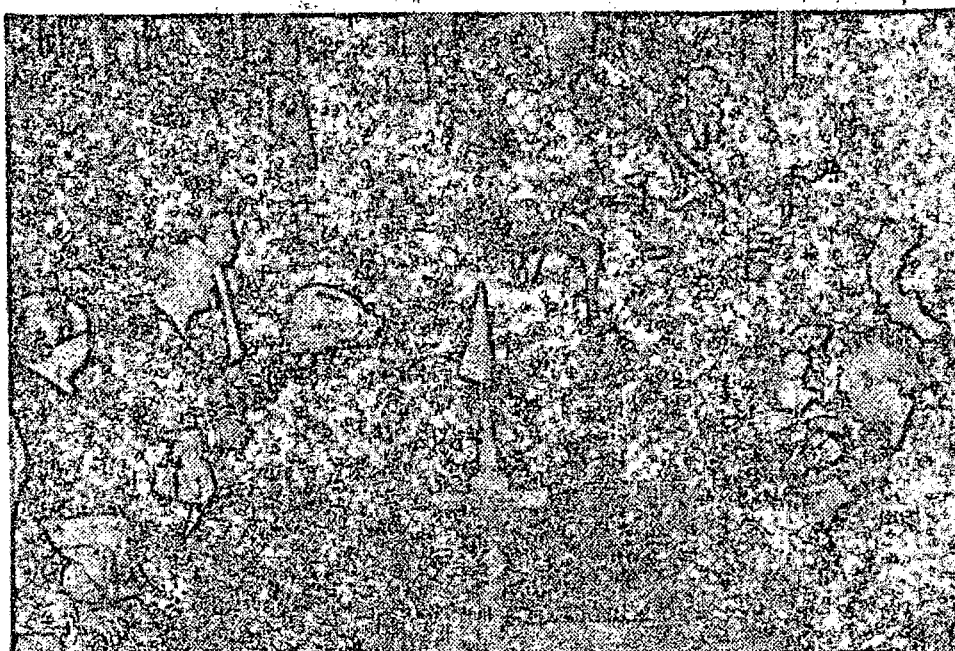
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject CANADIAN MISSION

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La misión canadiense inició sus gestiones



El presidente de la República recibe en su despacho de la Casa de Gobierno al canciller del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, y a los miembros de su comitiva. Acompaña al jefe del Estado el canciller argentino, doctor Costa Méndez.

Desde ayer es huésped de nuestro país el secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp. El distinguido visitante llegó procedente de Chile, luego de recorrer Venezuela, Colombia y Perú, acompañado por los ministros de Industria y Comercio, señor Jean-Luc Pépin, y de Minería, Energía y Recursos, señor John L. Greene, y de otros altos funcionarios y representantes de la banca canadiense.

El señor Sharp fue recibido por el canciller argentino y más tarde departió con el jefe del Estado. Paralelamente, en el Ministerio de Economía y Trabajo se realizó una reunión de la que participaron las personalidades que acompañan al canciller del Canadá. Por la noche, el ministro Costa Méndez agasajó con una comida al distinguido visitante y a su comitiva.

La llegada

Fueron las 12.17 cuando el jet de Air Canada, en el que viajaba el distinguido visitante, estuvo su carruaje en la pista lateral izquierda de la aerostación internacional de Ezeiza. Al pie de la máquina se hallaban formados efectivos de la 1.ª Brigada Aérea, y junto a la escalera de acceso al avión se encontraba el canciller, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez; el director nacional del Ceremonial, embajador Federico del Solar Dorrego; el embajador argentino en Chile, doctor Robert Choquette; el embajador argentino en Canadá, doctor Constantino Ramos; el adjunto civil del canciller Sharp, consejero Federico Barcel, y altos funcionarios de la cancillería argentina.

El embajador del Solar Dorrego ascendió a la máquina acompañado por el embajador Choquette, y ambos descendieron junto con el canciller Mitchell Sharp. Una vez en tierra, saludó cordialmente a su colega argentino y acompañado por el comodoro Valdez recibió honores militares, mientras la banda ejecutaba la marcha "Fuerza Brigada Aérea".

Instantes después, el cancelier Sharp ascendió al automóvil del doctor Costa Méndez con su adjunto civil, consejero Barcel. Motociclistas de la Brigada Asul los escoltaron hasta la ciudad. En otros vehículos siguieron los 35 miembros de la comitiva del señor Sharp.

En la Cancillería

El cancelier canadiense, señor Sharp, concurrió a las 16 al Palacio San Martín.

En el Salón Dorado se reunió con el doctor Costa Méndez, los embajadores de la Argentina en Canadá, doctor Constantino Ramos, y de Canadá en la Argentina, señor Robert Choquette, y el director de Ceremonial, embajador Federico del Solar Dorrego. Los cancelieros conversaron hasta las 16.15 y pasaron al Salón Verde para participar de una reunión con funcionarios argentinos y miembros de la comitiva canadiense.

Pasadas las 17, el señor Sharp se retiró de la Cancillería acompañado por el doctor Costa Méndez, para rendir homenaje a San Martín y trasladarse luego a la Presidencia.

En Economía

Los integrantes de la misión canadiense fueron recibidos por el ministro de Economía y Trabajo (Cont. en la pág. 14, cont.)

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(Cont. de la 1a. pág. 1a. col.)

Señor Dr. Krieger Vasena, Participaron de la reunión, además, funcionarios de este Departamento de Estado, de Relaciones Exteriores y de las secretarías de Comercio Exterior y Energía y Minería.

Tras las deliberaciones, el consejero de la embajada de Canadá declaró que la balanza comercial es, en la actualidad, desfavorable para la Argentina, y que es para ajustar una mecánica que permita equilibrar el comercio entre ambos países que la misión ha llegado a la metrópoli. Se tratará de nivelarla —afirmó— incrementando, además, dentro de las posibilidades, los volúmenes de intercambio entre este país y Canadá. Admitió que existían muchas posibilidades para concretar lo que denominó "un anhelo común", debido —acotó— a una conocida disposición de su país para que la Argentina pueda colocar en ese mercado carnes cocidas "tal como lo hace en los Estados Unidos", que en este momento absorbe un monto de compras de 70 millones de dólares anuales. Canadá —expresó— podría llegar a asimilar una oferta que, podría alcanzar a aquella cifra.

Más adelante indicó que existen muy buenas perspectivas para aumentar la colocación de vinos argentinos. De concretarse esa operación —afirmó— se podrían importar vinos de este país por un total cercano al 10 por ciento del consumo canadiense.

Por último indicó que durante las conversaciones mantenidas con las autoridades argentinas, Canadá se ha mostrado interesado en aumentar sus compras de ceros, lanas, quesos y petróleo. Por su parte, este país intentará aumentar sus ventas de papel para diarios, aluminio, acero, amianto y otros productos industriales. En un futuro próximo —dijo— Canadá espera poder intervenir en la concreción de proyectos de infraestructura, especialmente, en la construcción de aeropuertos, plantas nucleares, complejos termoelectrónicos y puertos.

En la Casa Rosada

Una visita protocolar efectuó al presidente de la Nación el secretario de Estado de Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp. Asistió a la audiencia —celebrada en la Casa Rosada— el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez.

El banquete de anoche

El ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez, ofreció anoche en el Palacio del ex Concejo Deliberante una comida en honor de la comitiva canadiense.

Concurrieron el ministro del Interior, doctor Guillermo Bordaberry; los secretarios de Agricultura y Ganadería, ingeniero Rafael García-Mata; de Comercio Exterior, señor Elvio Baldinelli; y de Energía y Minería, ingeniero Luis María Gótteli; subsecretarios de Estado, el presidente de Hidronor, general Manuel Olascoaga; el director del Instituto Nacional de Cinematografía, coronel Adolfo Roldán; funcionarios de la Cancillería, miembros de la representación diplomática del Canadá y un grupo de invitados en el cual figuraron representantes de las fuerzas vivas argentinas y de empresas y entidades canadienses.

Publicación

En la cabecera, a la derecha del doctor Costa Méndez, se ubicaron el señor Sharp, el ministro del Interior, el ministro Jean Luc-Pépin, el secretario de Comercio Exterior, el ministro Otto Lang, el embajador Constantino Ramos y el señor H. T. Aitkon. A la izquierda, el embajador del Canadá, señor Robert Choquet; el secretario de Agricultura y Ganadería, el ministro John J. Greene; el secretario de Energía y Minería, el señor Marcel Cadieux, el subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores y el señor Maurice Strong.

A los postres hablaron el doctor Costa Méndez y el señor Sharp.

Discurso del doctor Costa Méndez

El canciller argentino hizo una reseña de la similitud de elementos y proceso histórico entre la Argentina y el Canadá.

"Las coincidencias económicas y comerciales —señaló— que nos han unido durante tantas etapas de nuestro desarrollo económico nos unen hoy nuevamente. Pensamos nosotros los argentinos que en este sentido el Canadá y la Argentina deben intensificar sus contactos y mantener un diálogo y una comunicación permanente de tal manera que puedan hacer valer la calidad de sus productos y defender los precios justos y remunerativos en los mercados internacionales. Ambos son países exportadores de productos de zona templada, y juntos pueden lograr —creemos—, sin duda, acuerdos de valor positivo para la coordinación de sus políticas en el plano internacional.

"Me interesa ahora poner de relieve los efectos de una enérgica decisión canadiense, en la cual los argentinos debemos tomar ejemplo. Me refiero a la voluntad de actualizar los métodos de producción, tanto en el sector primario cuanto en el de las actividades secundarias. En este sentido, resulta aleccionadora la experiencia llevada a efecto por el Canadá en los dominios de la ciencia, la investigación y la tecnología."

Agregó: "Creo que una intensificación de las relaciones entre Canadá y la Argentina no puede estar limitada al incremento de los vínculos comerciales entre ambas naciones. No puede tampoco estar reducida a una intensificación de la cooperación técnica, de la colaboración tecnológica y de intercambio cultural por muy importantes que sean estos campos y no podría disminuir la jerarquía que ellos tienen para la Argentina, pero la verdad es que hay algo más. La cooperación debe extenderse al intercambio de opiniones y a la búsqueda de acuerdos y concordancias en el plano internacional y político."

El doctor Costa Méndez concluyó: "Señor ministro, vuestra visita es particularmente grata y extraordinariamente oportuna. Canadá ha comenzado una nueva etapa en su progreso y ha iniciado un proceso de actualización y modernización de todas sus instituciones con el triunfo del líder del Partido Liberal, señor Trudeau.

"La Argentina, a su vez, ha iniciado una nueva vida y procura retomar el camino de su antigua grandeza. Pretende ella afianzar los derechos humanos, defender celosamente la libertad personal, promover el progreso económico y defender su independencia y su soberanía nacional.

Palabras del Sr. Mitchell Sharp

Luego de agradecer en efusivos términos el agasajo que se le tributaba, el secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, Hon. Mitchell Sharp, dijo que la visita de la misión que encabezaba tenía por objeto hallar la mejor forma de fortalecer las relaciones entre la Argentina y su país, "conociéndonos mejor y contribuir a que nosotros también los conozcamos".

Señaló que esta oportunidad resultaría apta para rendir buenos frutos, ya que ambas naciones —si bien es probable que este hecho no sea reconocido en forma amplia ni en Canadá ni en la Argentina— tienen mucho en común. "En primer lugar —arguyó—, nuestra geografía es similar. Los dos países bordean regiones polares. Las escarpadas cumbres andinas y las dilatadas pampas argentinas recuerdan, por así decirlo, las abruptas cimas de las Rocallosas, y las abiertas praderas canadienses. En segundo lugar, nuestros pueblos son similares en muchos aspectos. Ambos proceden, fundamentalmente, de raíces europeas y son aproximadamente iguales en cuanto a su número: alrededor de 20 millones. En tercer lugar, nuestras historias son similares. Los padres de nuestras respectivas patrias fueron pioneros que abrieron picadas en la espesura aún no hallada por el hombre blanco y levantaron comunidades agrícolas allí donde sólo existían tierras vírgenes."

En otra parte de su discurso el Hon. Sharp significó que la misión estaba formada por el más numeroso grupo de ministros y funcionarios de alta jerarquía que haya salido alguna vez del Canadá. Expresó que sus componentes eran más de cuarenta, incluidos cinco miembros del gabinete, cuatro de los cuales se hallaban presentes, así como los funcionarios que están a cargo de todos los aspectos de las relaciones de Canadá con las diversas naciones de este hemisferio.

Añadió el orador: "Desde el año 1941, cuando comenzamos las relaciones diplomáticas formales con la Argentina y Brasil, hemos establecido catorce misiones residentes en esta área y acreditado embajadores ante todas las naciones latinoamericanas. En 1961 entramos a formar parte de la Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para la América latina. Hemos tenido delegaciones de observadores ante las más recientes e importantes conferencias de la Organización de Estados Americanos, incluyendo la que se realizó en Buenos Aires en el año 1967."

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

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**Partirá Hoy
el Ministro
de Canadá**

El ministro de Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, ofrecerá una conferencia de prensa hoy a las 11.30, en la sede de la embajada de ese país, Suipacha 1111, piso 25, para informar sobre el resultado de sus gestiones en Argentina.

A las 13, el secretario de Estado canadiense ofrecerá una comida en agasajo del ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor Costa Méndez.

El señor Sharp partirá de regreso a su patria a las 16.30, desde el aeropuerto internacional de Ezeiza.

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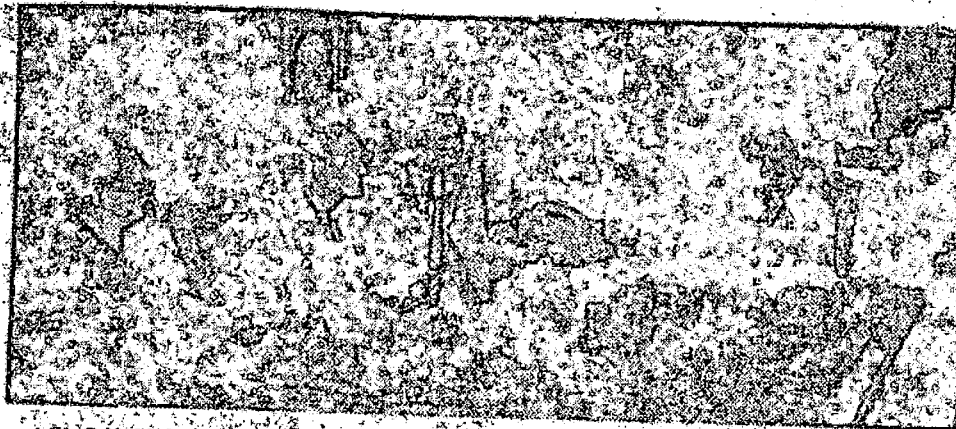
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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EL CANCELLER de Canadá conversa con el presidente de la Nación durante la entrevista que mantuvieron ayer en la Casa No. Gobierno. El señor Mitchell Sharp, preside una delegación económica de su país que ya ha comenzado negociaciones con funcionarios argentinos

Llegó Ayer Mitchell Sharp, Secretario de Estado Para Asuntos Exteriores de Canadá

Llegó a Buenos Aires una misión oficial de Canadá, encabezada por el secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores, señor Mitchell Sharp. Saludado a su arribo por el canciller de nuestro país, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez, el viajero fue recibido en horas de la tarde por el presidente de la Nación, teniente general Juan Carlos Onganía, y por la noche asistió a una comida ofrecida en su honor por su colega argentino. La misión canadiense visitará hoy un establecimiento comercial, y a las 19.30 será agasajado con una recepción en la embajada de Canadá.

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Comitiva

Integran la delegación que nos visita los ministros de Industria y Comercio, señor Juan Los Páez, y de Minería, Energía y Recursos, señor John J. Cross. La comitiva incluye también a los siguientes funcionarios: Marcel Cadoux, subsecretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores; Maurice Schwarzmant, ministro asistente suplente para Política Comercial; Chavilco, asistente de Estado; Maurice Strong, presidente de la Agencia de Desarrollo Internacional Canadiense; H. T. Aitken, presidente de la Corporación de Seguros de Créditos para la Exportación y Jean Boucher, director general del Consejo Canadiense para las Artes, las Humanidades y las Ciencias Sociales. En otra máquina arribó para sumarse a la delegación el ministro sin cartera Otto E. Lang.

Recepción

La misión canadiense llegó a Elzeira a las 12.15 en un vuelo especial del Air Canada procedente de Chile. Al pie de la escalilla del avión, el canciller de Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, fue saludado por el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de nuestro país, doctor Nicólas Costa Méndez, a quien acompañaban el embajador de Canadá en nuestro país, señor Roberto Choquette; el embajador argentino en Canadá, señor Constantino Ramos; el subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor Jorge Mazzinghi; el director de Ceremonial de la Cancillería, embajador Federico del Solar Durrigo, y otros altos funcionarios.

Los ministros pasaron revista a los efectivos de la Primera Brigada Aérea, que les rindió honores, y luego ascendieron en el automóvil que los condujo a esta capital. La delegación canadiense visita nuestro país como parte de una gira por nueve países de América latina, que comenzó el 27 del mes pasado y finalizará el 27 del corriente.

En Presidencia

El canciller y los ministros canadienses fueron recibidos en horas de la tarde por el teniente general Juan Carlos Onganía, a quien presentaron sus saludos. Durante la audiencia se hallaba presente el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto. En la oportunidad los visitantes fueron acompañados por el embajador canadiense en Buenos Aires, señor Roberto Choquette, por nuestro representante en Ginebra, en Canadá, señor Constantino Ramos, y por los señores civiles argentinos.

En Economía

Alrededor de las 10, los miembros de la misión comercial canadiense fueron recibidos por el ministro de

Economía y Trabajo, Adalberto Krieger Vasena. Los visitantes declararon al término de la entrevista que las conversaciones que se mantienen en la esfera gubernamental tienen por objetivo hallar una fórmula para equilibrar la balanza comercial con nuestro país, e intensificar la corriente comercial entre ambas naciones.

Los términos del intercambio están actualmente desequilibrados en favor del Canadá, señaló a los miembros de la misión las perspectivas de mejoramiento, indicando en tal sentido una reciente disposición del país del norte, que permitirá vender carnes argentinas en su mercado, por un monto de alrededor de 7 millones de dólares. Asimismo, nuestros vinos podrían alcanzar una participación del 10 por ciento en el consumo canadiense.

Como contrapartida, los visitantes se mostraron interesados en aumentar las ventas canadienses en Argentina en los rubros papel de diarios, aluminio, acero y amianto, y participar, asimismo, en la provisión de elementos para los proyectos de infraestructura.

En Cancillería

Como estaba previsto, el señor Mitchell Sharp concurre a las 16 al palacio San Martín, acompañado por funcionarios de la Cancillería y de la embajada canadiense. Recibido por el doctor Nicólas Costa Méndez, mantuvo con éste una entrevista sobre la cual no se dio información oficial.

Trascendió, empero, que ambos ministros habían examinado el estado de la relación bilateral entre ambos países. Análisis que continuó en el salón Verde al presidir los dos cancilleres la primera de las reuniones de trabajo que se celebrarán durante la permanencia de la misión canadiense en la Argentina.

El señor Sharp se retiró del ministerio —sin formular declaraciones— y se dirigió directamente al monumento al Libertador para depositar una ofrenda de flores como homenaje al General San Martín. Asistió a la ceremonia el doctor Costa Méndez, quien desde allí se trasladó hasta la Casa Rosada para participar en la reunión de gabinete.

En Industria

El secretario de Industria y Comercio Interior, doctor Raúl Peyceré, recibió ayer al señor Otto Lang, ministro sin cartera del Canadá, que integra la misión comercial de ese país. La entrevista tuvo carácter estrictamente protocolar.

Posteriormente, el señor Lang, acompañado por el secretario de Comercio Exterior, señor Elvilo Baldinelli, concurre a una reunión entre los representantes canadienses y el ministro de Economía y Trabajo, que se

realizó en el salón de Acher, por la vía de dependencia.

Comida

Pensamos nosotros, los argentinos, que Canadá y la Argentina deben intensificar sus contactos y mantener un diálogo y una comunicación permanente, de tal manera que puedan hacer valer la calidad de sus productos y defender los precios justos y remunerativos en los mercados internacionales, expresó el canciller Costa Méndez al término de la comida ofrecida anoche, en el palacio del Libertador, al secretario de Estado de Asuntos Exteriores canadiense, señor Mitchell Sharp. Tras destacar los esfuerzos de la nación del norte por actualizar los métodos de producción mediante la investigación y la tecnología, el ministro argentino sostuvo que "la cooperación no puede estar limitada al incremento de los vínculos comerciales, ni a una intensificación de la cooperación técnica y de intercambio cultural, por ser importantes que sean esos campos. La cooperación debe abarcar el intercambio de saberes y a la búsqueda de acuerdos y concordancias en el plano internacional y político".

La visita de nuestra misión a la Argentina tiene un carácter exploratorio. Queremos hallar la mejor forma de fortalecer las relaciones entre nuestros países y conocerlos mejor y contribuir también a que ustedes nos conozcan mejor a nosotros, dijo el señor Michel Sharp al agradecer los palanques del canciller argentino. Tras señalar las coincidencias históricas, geográficas y económicas existentes entre los dos países, dijo que "con tanto en común resulta natural que desemos cooperar más estrechamente en todos los ámbitos; es con el propósito de acelerar este proceso de cooperación que nos coligamos y ya hemos venido a América latina".

Añadió que el gobierno de Canadá considera las relaciones de ese país con los del hemisferio como un asunto de absoluta prioridad. Asimismo, considera que la experiencia que obtenga de esta misión sea valiosísima para ayudar al gobierno canadiense a determinar qué nuevos caminos pueden irse abriendo ahora tanto en la zona latinoamericana como con respecto a nuestro común interés en el mundo occidental.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject CANADIAN MISSION

Date 11-11-68

Publication

PRENSA

**El canciller del
Canadá parte esta
tarde del país**

**El resto de la
misión oficial
lo hará mañana**

Pondrá hoy fin a su visita oficial a la Argentina el ministro de asuntos exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, quien se halla desde el viernes en Buenos Aires, presidiendo una delegación de funcionarios. El señor Sharp formulará hoy por la mañana, a las 11.30, declaraciones a los periodistas en la embajada del Canadá.

Posteriormente agasajará con un almuerzo que se servirá en el Plaza Hotel, al canciller argentino, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez.

A las 16.30 partirá por vía aérea. Será despedido en el Aze por el doctor Costa Méndez, y le serán rendidos honores oficiales. El resto de la delegación canadiense viajará mañana a mediodía. El ministro de industria y comercio de esa nación, señor Jean Luc Pépin, lo hizo aver.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject

Date 12.11.68.

Publication BUENOS AIRES PERALD

Canada offers financial

help on Chocon project

CANADIAN Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp revealed yesterday that Canada has offered to help finance Argentina's biggest development project, the 350-million dollar Chocon-Cerros Colorados hydroelectric scheme.

Sharp, who heads a special Canadian mission to Latin America, outlined the scope of conversations with the Argentine government at a press conference yesterday morning.

He left for Rio de Janeiro, the sixth stage of the mission's tour, yesterday afternoon after four days in Buenos Aires.

Sharp said that the aim of his visit was to build a closer relationship with Argentina.

Trade

In the field of trade he offered "long-term credits for exports of Canadian equipment and additional services for the power project. There is also the possibility of the Canadian government financing exports of Canadian equipment for the construction industry."

He said that Canada could play a much bigger role in the economic and industrial development of Argentina and that he had tried to impress on government officials that Canadian capital goods were "highly efficient" and available on the most "competitive terms."

He said that Canada could be a good market for Argentine exports. "Canada is an open market, without any restrictions on importation and with low tariffs."

"We have given assurances to the Argentine government that Canada will be very receptive to the vigorous efforts that Argentine producers and exporters are making to increase their sales to Canada," he said.

Canada and Argentina, which together supply 40 percent of the wheat which goes to world markets, would stick together in demanding fair prices.

Problems

Sharp and Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez held private talks yesterday on the possibility of Canada becoming a mem-

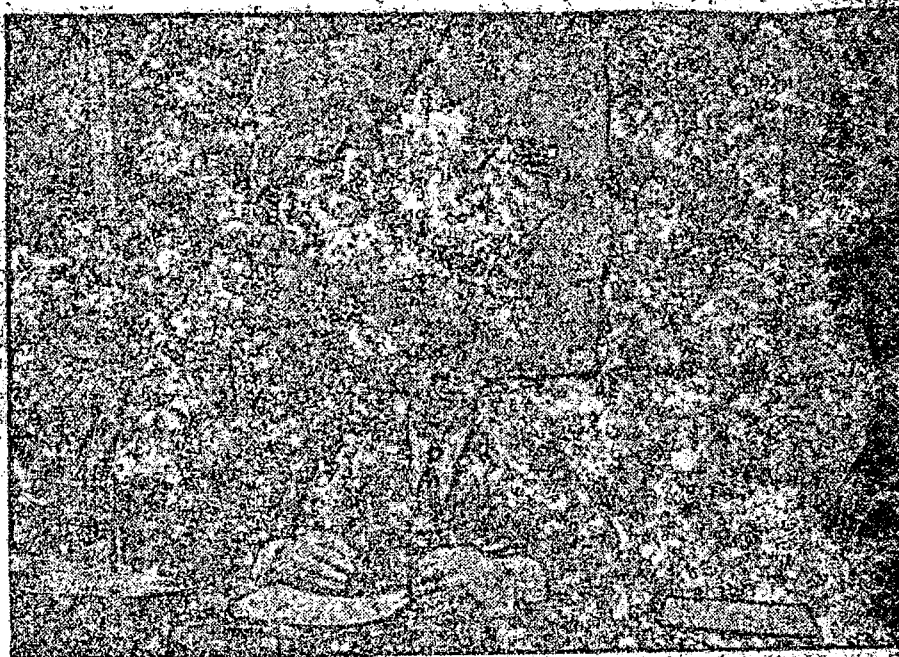
ber of the Organization of American States.

Costa Mendez said that the talks, which touched on "inter-American problems and bi-lateral matters," were "interesting and fruitful."

Sharp showed a great deal of interest in the development of the River Plate basin, indicating that Canadian "know-how" could be useful in plans to harness power sources and make use of the area's resources.

Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp (centre) gives the details of talks held between his mission and the Argentine government. Canada's ambassador Roberto Choquette is on the right.

UP photo



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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date 12-11-68

Publication BUENOS AIRES HERALD

Canada looking South

THE significance that Canada attaches to the mission now touring Latin America is apparent in the inclusion in its membership of two Cabinet ministers. This is the biggest effort made so far to bring Canada south of the Rio Grande, and Argentina is foremost among these Latin nations in according a welcome, from a political as well as a commercial viewpoint. For generations there has been talk — but only talk — of Canada joining the inter-American community as organized first through the Pan American Union and then through the Organization of American States. Today there is the prospect of action. Canada's links with the British Commonwealth no longer present any obstacle, the last vestige of opposition from Washington disappeared many years ago, and the majority of Latin members have long been in favour of Canadian participation, though, in the early days, principally with the idea of reducing the preponderating role of the United States. Now Canada would be welcomed on its own merits, and undoubtedly its government is both willing and ready to take the necessary decision. Members of the present mission have as good as implied this, if Canadian interests demand it. We shall be surprised if the information collected on this tour does not point to such a demand.

Apart from special commercial interests in the Caribbean, Canada cannot be considered to hold a strong position in the markets of South America. The mission which concludes its Argentine stay today must therefore be reckoned as one primarily of commercial motivation, not of political involvement. As explained at a press conference yesterday by External Affairs Minister Sharp, trade between the two countries is at a low level and easily susceptible to expansion. Under the liberal conditions of importation ruling in Canada, there is a waiting market for processed meat, fruit and wines, apart from that newly-developing line of Argentine "non-traditional" exports. As a matured industrial power, Canada's possibilities in the Argentine market can be taken for granted, though perhaps its role in the foreign investment world has been locally overlooked. Mr. Sharp already has indicated a Canadian offer "in principle" to be identified with the Chocón power plant.

Canadá mira hacia el sur

LA IMPORTANCIA que atribuye el Canadá a la misión que actualmente visita a la América Latina es evidente por la inclusión de dos ministros de gabinete como miembros de la delegación. Es éste el esfuerzo más grande hecho hasta la fecha para hacer llegar al Canadá al sur del Río Grande y la Argentina ocupa un lugar destacado entre las naciones latinoamericanas en darle la bienvenida, tanto desde el punto de vista político como comercial. Durante varias generaciones se habló — pero las palabras nunca se tradujeron en hechos — de que el Canadá se hiciera miembro de la comunidad interamericana, tal como fue organizada primero por la Unión Panamericana y luego por la Organización de Estados Americanos. Hoy día existen perspectivas de acción. Los lazos del Canadá con la Comunidad Británica de Naciones ya no son un obstáculo, los últimos vestigios de resistencia de parte de Washington desaparecieron hace años y la mayoría de los miembros latinoamericanos han estado hace tiempo a favor de la participación del Canadá, aunque en los primeros años ello fue principalmente con la idea de disminuir el rol preponderante de los Estados Unidos. Ahora, se le daría la bienvenida al Canadá por sus propios méritos y su gobierno está tanto dispuesto como deseoso de tomar la correspondiente decisión. Los miembros de la presente delegación prácticamente han dado a entender que esto podría ocurrir si así lo demandaran los intereses del Canadá. Nos sorprendería si la información recibida durante esta gira no confirmara la necesidad de adoptar tal medida.

Aparte de intereses comerciales especiales en la zona del Caribe, no se puede decir que el Canadá ocupe una posición sólida en los mercados sudamericanos. La misión que da término a su cometido en la Argentina hoy debe, por lo tanto, ser considerada como motivada principalmente por cuestiones comerciales sin intereses políticos. Como lo explicara en conferencia de prensa ayer el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores Sharp, el comercio entre ambas naciones está a bajo nivel y puede ser fácilmente incrementado. Bajo las condiciones liberales para el comercio de importación existentes en el Canadá, hay un mercado potencial para carne procesada, fruta y vino, aparte de esa nueva línea de actividad representada por la exportación de productos no tradicionales. Como una potencia industrial de plena madurez, las posibilidades del Canadá en el mercado argentino pueden darse por descontadas aunque se haya pasado por alto quizás localmente su rol en el mercado de inversiones de capitales extranjeros. El señor Sharp ya ha hecho una oferta canadiense en "principio" para participar en la financiación del gigantesco proyecto hidroeléctrico de El Chocón-Cerros Colorados.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSIONDate 12.11.68.Publication LA NACION (Four page)

El canciller de Canadá partió ayer del país

Partió ayer de Buenos Aires el secretario de Asuntos Extranjeros del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, quien encabezó la misión de ese país que visita a Buenos Aires desde el viernes último.

Antes de partir, mantuvo nuevas conversaciones en la Cancillería y otro grupo de la misión lo hizo en el Ministerio de Economía.

De lo informado y de las declaraciones del Sr. Sharp resulta que se ha pasado revista a las relaciones entre la Argentina y Canadá sobre bases concretas para ampliar el intercambio general, el comercio y la cooperación política y económica, y la acción conjunta de ambos países en el ámbito internacional.

El señor Sharp, que partió a las 16.30 desde Ezeiza, fue despedido por el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez. El resto de la comitiva

visitante partirá hoy a las 12.30, también desde Ezeiza.

En la Cancillería

En el Palacio San Martín tuvo efecto ayer por la mañana una reunión con la misión canadiense, que no estaba prevista en el programa de actividades.

El señor Sharp concurrió a las 10 y conversó con el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez, hasta las 10.20. Luego ambos se incorporaron a una reunión de los miembros de la misión canadiense con funcionarios de la Cancillería y permanecieron en ella hasta las 11.30, hora en que el secretario de Asuntos Extranjeros canadiense se retiró para atender su conferencia de prensa.

El doctor Costa Méndez declaró que habían mantenido una conversación "muy interesante y profunda" en la cual examinaron la situación internacional, la interamericana y

(Cont. en la 20a. pág., 1a. col.)

Subject.....

Partió ayer del país el canciller del Canadá

(Cont. de la 1.ª pág., 2.ª col.)

las cuestiones que importan a la Argentina y Canadá.

El canciller expresó que también analizará la posición del Canadá frente a la Organización de Estados Americanos. Se le preguntó, entonces, si sabe cuándo Canadá piensa ingresar en la OEA. Respondió que esa es una cuestión que sólo incumba al Canadá.

El doctor Costa Méndez agregó que el señor Sharp mostró interés por los asuntos de la cuetica del Plata y sus proyectos, e indicó la disposición del gobierno canadiense para participar en ellos y en otras iniciativas conjuntas acerca de la infraestructura interamericana.

Se preguntó al ministro de Relaciones Exteriores si se emitirá una declaración o comunicado conjunto con la misión canadiense, con motivo de su visita. Respondió que no, porque el Canadá no está ese tipo de documento.

En Economía

Un grupo de técnicos canadienses y el ministro suplente de Industria y Comercio del Canadá, Sr. A. Schwarzmann, deliberaron ayer en el Ministerio de Economía y Trabajo con el subsecretario de Economía Internacional, Dr. Manuel San Miguel. Tras la reunión pudo establecerse que en la oportunidad se había efectuado un análisis detenido de las relaciones comerciales y financieras entre ambos países y la línea que tanto el Canadá como nuestro país adoptarán en el tratamiento de otros problemas de orden internacional, como, por ejemplo, el hacer respetar las disposiciones del convenio triguero firmado en Australia.

Finalizadas las conversaciones, se señaló que los especialistas canadienses continúan los contactos con funcionarios argentinos, con el fin de esclarecer el panorama general de las relaciones entre ambos gobiernos. El viaje de la misión evidenciará —se dijo— un cambio profundo en la estrategia que seguirá el Canadá en sus relaciones con América latina. Con relación a nuestro país, los viajeros trajeron tres objetivos precisos: ampliación de las relaciones comerciales; extensión de los vínculos culturales; y el establecimiento de nuevas posibilidades de inversiones en todos los sectores de la actividad económica y financiera. Los que presentan más favorables perspectivas, en este último aspecto, son los de la incipiente industria de papel para diarios, el mejoramiento de la infraestructura aérea —fundamentalmente el balizamiento y control electrónico de los vuelos en los aeropuertos— y la industria de bienes de capital.

Carnes cocidas y vinos

Se informó —además— que los negociadores canadienses han demostrado interés en adquirir mayores volúmenes de carnes cocidas, vinos finos, mostos, tejidos y cueros repujados. De las conversaciones mantenidas en nuestro medio, el progreso más importante se habría

obtenido con relación a los principios expuestos en la Rueda Kennedy del GATT, al obtenerse de los canadienses la promesa de acelerar el proceso de liberalización de aranceles en productos manufacturados, lo que favorecerá las ventas argentinas de equipos eléctricos, electrónicos y tornos industriales. Los visitantes —se agregó— ofrecieron asesoramiento sobre técnicas de penetración en los mercados exteriores, de forma que la Argentina pueda utilizarlas para afirmar su agresiva política de expansión en la colocación de productos manufacturados.

Cabe consignar que, durante las deliberaciones, los representantes visitantes y argentinos, estuvieron de acuerdo en reforzar la acción y la vigilancia para que se cumpla estrictamente el convenio triguero, en lo que se refiere al precio mínimo de venta. Esta acción —se declaró— es necesaria en la actualidad ante los precios inferiores que algunos países ofrecen en el mercado internacional.

Asimismo, se decidió actuar con unidad de criterio en la reunión del Comité Agrícola del GATT, convocado para febrero. En esa oportunidad se considerarán los problemas que afectan el intercambio de los productos agropecuarios, de manera especial cereales y carnes.

Declaraciones del Sr. Sharp

En la sede de la embajada de Canadá se realizó una conferencia de prensa presidida por el secretario de Asuntos Exteriores de dicho país, señor Mitchell Sharp, en la que se explicaron el propósito de la misión que el citado funcionario encabeza y la naturaleza de las discusiones que se han mantenido con representantes de nuestro gobierno y de otros del área latinoamericana.

Al concluir su misión su visita a la Argentina ha estado en cinco de los nueve países incluidos en su itinerario. Hace algunos meses el primer ministro del Canadá decidió que, como parte de la revisión de la política exterior emprendida por su gobierno, se debía examinar, en particular, sus relaciones con Europa y con la América latina. En primer lugar —dijo el señor Sharp— es indudable que la misión ha resultado la clase de viaje de exploración que se había proyectado. Parece evidente también que la significación del volumen, nivel y carácter ampliamente representativo de la misión ha sido bien entendido.

Luego de reseñar los contactos que mantuvo en nuestro país con diversos representantes, expresó que sus conversaciones sobre asuntos políticos de interés común han abarcado temas hemisféricos, incluyendo el de la vinculación de su país con la OEA y una cantidad de cuestiones internacionales en las que tanto la Argentina como el Canadá están particularmente interesados.

Consideró —por otra parte— la posibilidad de un favorable intercambio, en el campo

universitario, cinematográfico,

racial y televisivo y artístico.

Específicamente, en el terreno económico y comercial, señaló que las exportaciones argentinas a Canadá se mantienen a un nivel relativamente bajo y resulta claro que el potencial del dinámico mercado canadiense para productos argentinos, permanece aún sin explorar. En igual forma, por encima de las exportaciones actuales de Canadá a la Argentina, ese país se encuentra en situación de participar activamente en nuestro desarrollo económico e industrial. "Al gobierno —dijo— ha dado indicaciones al gobierno argentino de que está preparado en principio para ayudar a la financiación del proyecto hidroeléctrico del Chocón mediante créditos a largo plazo para exportación de equipos y servicios adicionales necesarios para este desarrollo energético. Otra indicación del caso canadiense de fortalecer la relación entre nuestros dos países —apoyó— es que se ha efectuado un acuerdo para el intercambio de personal técnico entre agencias seleccionadas de los dos gobiernos. Ha sido para nosotros un placer saber que la Argentina considera que la integración económica regional debe mirar hacia el exterior para crear un máximo de beneficios económicos dentro de la región y reducir cualquier distorsión del comercio con el resto del mundo.

Uno de los elementos más importantes de las relaciones entre Argentina y Canadá es el interés común de ambas naciones en lo que se refiere a asuntos trigueros. Ambos países han trabajado ya conjuntamente en la negociación y puesta en vigor de acuerdos trigueros anteriores y asimismo en las gestiones relacionadas con el nuevo acuerdo internacional sobre Cereales. Este nuevo acuerdo constituye un factor decisivo en lo que se refiere a la comercialización de granos y la base para una cooperación continua entre nuestros dos gobiernos en todo lo que se relaciona con el trigo. Agradeció, finalmente, la hospitalidad brindada por nuestro país, en el que hemos tenido —concluyó— oportunidad de apreciar parte de la riqueza cultural que ofrece esta gran ciudad a los visitantes. También, aunque no tuvimos tiempo de adentrarnos en el campo argentino, hemos sentido la fuerza de su vida económica que se acerca a la de nuestro país y que nos da un sentido de seguridad como base de nuestra futura cooperación.

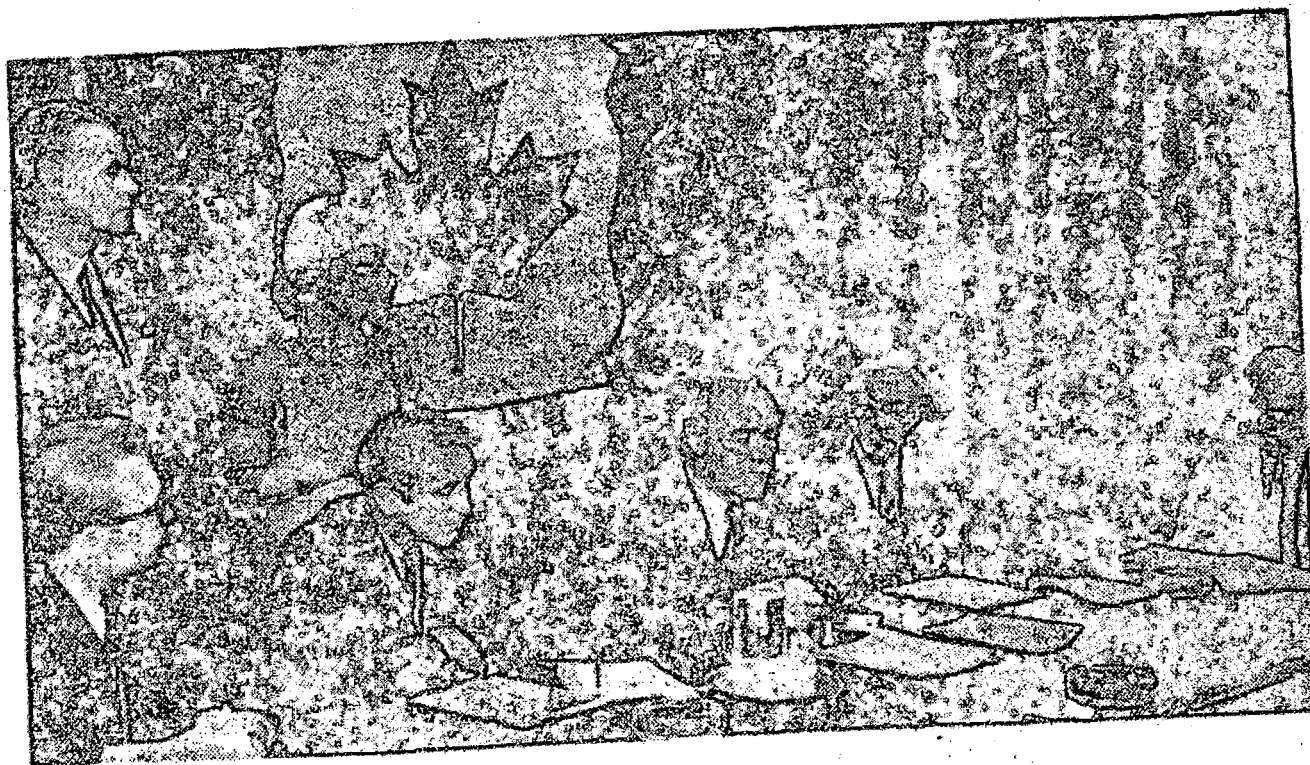
En el Plaza Hotel

El Sr. Sharp ofreció una comida en el Plaza Hotel al canciller argentino. Estuvieron presentes los señores John Green y Otto Lang, de la delegación viajera, el embajador del Canadá en nuestro país, señor Robert Choquette; el secretario de Agricultura y Ganadería, Ins. Agrícola-Mata; el director general de Relaciones Culturales, embajador Levalle Cobo, y el subsecretario de Cultura, doctor Julio C. Canedo.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date 12-11-68 Publication CHARON



DESPEIDIDA. - Al concluir su visita, el canciller de Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, ofreció una reunión de prensa en la sede de la embajada de su país.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date 12-11-68

Publication

PRENSA

(Four page)

Finalizó su gestión y partió ayer el canciller del Canadá

Previamente se refirió a los propósitos de su país en el sentido de vincularse más a América Latina



El ministro de asuntos exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp (en el centro), durante la conferencia de prensa realizada ayer. A la derecha, el ministro sin cartera, señor Otto E. Lang, y a la izquierda, el embajador de su país, señor Robert Choquette. Detrás, de pie, los intérpretes.

El ministro de asuntos exteriores del Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, puso fin ayer a la visita oficial que realizó a la Argentina y que forma parte de un viaje por nueve naciones de América Latina. El resto de la delegación canadiense —que preside el señor Sharp— partirá hoy a mediodía para proseguir el itinerario fijado.

En horas de la mañana de ayer el señor Sharp mantuvo una conversación con el canciller argentino, doctor Nicor Costa Méndez, en el Palacio San Martín. Posteriormente ambos presidieron —en el mismo lugar— una reunión de trabajo entre miembros de la delegación visitante y funcionarios argentinos.

Poco después de las 19, el

señor Sharp ofreció, en el Plaza Hotel, un almuerzo en honor del doctor Costa Méndez, al que asistió la delegación oficial de ese país. A su término, ambos cancilleres ofrecieron brindis.

Declaraciones

A las 11.30, el señor Sharp, en la embajada de su país, reunió al periodismo en una conferencia de prensa. Se hallaban presentes además los ministros de minería, energía y recursos, señor John J. Greene, y el ministro sin cartera del gabinete, señor Otto E. Lang, así como el embajador, señor Robert Choquette. El señor Sharp comenzó sus palabras dando lectura a una declara-

ción explicativa de los propósitos de la misión. Parte de ella estaba redactada en inglés y el resto en francés, a modo de testimonio de la doble lengua utilizada en la nación canadiense.

Propósito de la misión

Después de referirse a los objetivos generales de la política exterior del Canadá en estos momentos, el señor Sharp, dijo lo siguiente:

"Con respecto a América Latina se consideró que debíamos examinar nuestras relaciones actuales, con miras a determinar las maneras prácticas en que podríamos fortalecer los vínculos que nos unen en relación con toda la gama de nuestros intereses comunes, políticos, económicos y culturales". Afirmó después que es inaudable que la misión ha realizado el tipo de "viaje de exploración" que se había esperado de ella.

"Esta exploración ha sido mutua, añadió. Aquí en la Argentina hemos explorado nuestros intereses, vuestros propósitos y algo de vuestros problemas y preocupaciones".

Canadá y América Latina

"Estamos empezando a ver —dijo más adelante— algo más claramente el papel que Canadá podría desempeñar en los asuntos de Latinoamérica y estamos comenzando a tener una concepción más clara del lugar

La partida del canciller del Canadá

(Viene de la página 1, col. 3)

que América latina en su conjunto debería ocupar dentro de nuestras relaciones externas. Se refirió a continuación a las conversaciones y contactos mantenidos con autoridades argentinas.

"Nuestras discusiones sobre asuntos políticos de interés común —añadió— han abarcado temas hemisféricos, incluyendo el problema de la vinculación de Canadá con la Organización de Estados Americanos, y una cantidad de cuestiones internacionales en las que tanto Argentina como Canadá están particularmente interesados".

Intercambio

Agregó que como consecuencia de las conversaciones mantenidas Canadá estaría dispuesto a recibir profesores y estudiantes argentinos a nivel universitario, así como intercambiar películas cinematográficas y programas de televisión, especialmente de carácter educativo. En materia comercial expresó lo siguiente:

"Las exportaciones argentinas a Canadá se mantienen a un nivel relativamente bajo y resulta claro que el potencial del dinámico mercado canadiense para productos argentinos de distinto tipo, tales como vinos, carnes, manufacturas de cuero y otros, se mantienen aún sin explorar".

"Canadá es un mercado abierto, sin restricciones a la importación y con aranceles bajos, y hemos dado seguridades a los ministros argentinos de que Canadá sería ampliamente receptivo para los vigorosos esfuerzos que realicen los productores y exportadores argentinos para aumentar sus ventas a Canadá".

Dijo a continuación que su país se encuentra en la situación de participar mucho más activamente que hasta ahora en el desarrollo económico e industrial de la Argentina mediante sus industriales, consultores y técnicos.

Financiación del Chocón

"El gobierno de Canadá —dijo entre otras cosas— ha dado indicaciones al gobierno argentino de que está preparado en principio para ayudar en la financiación del complejo hidroeléctrico del Chocón, mediante créditos a largo plazo para exportación de equipos y servicios adicionales canadienses necesarios para este desarrollo energético.

Las palabras finales de la declaración del señor Sharp estuvieron dedicadas a elogiar la actitud argentina en el sentido de considerar que la "integración económica regional debe mirar hacia el exterior para crear un máximo de beneficios económicos dentro de la región y reducir cualquier distorsión del comercio con el resto del mundo".

Por último puso de relieve los intereses comunes en materia del comercio internacional de granos entre ambos países, especialmente el de trigo, en que los dos aportan el 40 por ciento del mercado mundial privado de ese cereal.

Canadá y la OEA

Finalizada la declaración del señor Sharp, se sucedieron algunas preguntas de los periodistas.

En primer lugar se le inquirió acerca de la reacción obtenida en las naciones visitadas de América latina sobre el ingreso eventual de Canadá en la OEA.

El señor Sharp respondió que había recogido al respecto una variedad de opiniones, ya que algunos países ven de buen grado el ingreso de Canadá a la organización, en tanto que otros consideran que ello no tiene importancia debido principalmente a su disconformidad con la labor realizada por la OEA.

No quiso mencionar concretamente a las naciones que se manifestaban contrarias o creían innecesario el ingreso de Canadá a la OEA, por considerar que se trataba de conversaciones confidenciales.

Dijo, contestando a otras preguntas el canciller de Canadá, que estimaba que después de esta visita se incrementarían considerablemente las relaciones culturales y económicas con Canadá.

Otros representantes de la delegación señalaron que podía hacerse en materia de exportación de técnicos —por parte de Canadá— y de carnes, frutas y vinos principalmente —por parte de Argentina— así como de convenios de inversión de capitales canadienses y de cooperación e intercambio de programas de radiodifusión y televisión.

Al término de la reunión de prensa se exhibió, para los periodistas, una película documental de Canadá, llamada "Canadá en marcha".

En la Cancillería

El ministro de relaciones exteriores, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez, luego de la conversación mantenida en la mañana de ayer con su colega de Canadá, señor Mitchell Sharp, informó al respecto a los periodistas.

Dijo que se había pasado revista a los problemas internacionales, panamericanos y bilaterales.

Agregó que se habían analizado —entre otros temas— la cuestión del ingreso de Canadá en la OEA, los proyectos de la Cuenca del Plata y las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países.

Gestiones de los técnicos canadienses

Los técnicos canadienses, que llegaron la semana última junto con el señor Sharp, mantuvieron ayer una prolongada conferencia con el subsecretario de economía internacional, doctor Manuel San Miguel.

La delegación extranjera estuvo bajo la dirección del ministro suplente de industria y comercio, A. Schwarzmann, y cuando finalizó la reunión, no se suministró ninguna información acerca de las conversaciones, pero se supo que, en su transcurso, se efectuó un análisis de las relaciones comerciales, financieras y la política que se seguirá en el orden mundial entre los dos países.

El viaje de la misión tiene como objetivo principal, se asegura, un cambio profundo de la estrategia que seguirá el Canadá en sus relaciones con América latina.

Es lo que respecta a la relación con nuestro país, los técnicos tienen tres objetivos determinados: en primer término ampliar los lazos comerciales; segundo, extender los vínculos culturales, y, por último, establecer nuevas posibilidades de inversión en todos los sectores de la actividad económica y financiera.

Referente a la inversión, trascendió que era objeto de estudio la incipiente industria del papel para diario, el mejoramiento de la infraestructura de rrea, principalmente en el balizamiento y control electrónico de los vuelos en los aeropuertos, y en la industria de bienes de capital.

Se conoció, además, que el progreso más trascendente en las conversaciones se habría logrado en relación con los principios expuestos en la rueda Kennedy del GATT, al obtener la promesa de los canadienses de acelerar el proceso de liberalización de los aranceles en productos manufacturados, que guardan relación con nuestro interés nacional. Esta liberalización, se aseguró, de las trabas actuales favorecerá nuestras ventas en las industrias eléctricas y fundamentalmente en los tornos industriales.

Los negociadores de Canadá parecieron dispuestos según nos informó, a adquirir un mayor volumen de carnes cocidas, además de vinos finos, mostos, tejidos y cueros repujados.

Asimismo, los visitantes han ofrecido asesoramiento sobre técnicas de penetración en los mercados exteriores, de forma que nuestro país pueda aprovecharlas para afirmarse en su política de expansión de productos manufacturados.

Convenio sobre el trigo

Las dos delegaciones expresaron que extremarán su acción para que se cumpla estrictamente el convenio triguero con respecto al precio mínimo de venta teniendo en cuenta los precios inferiores que algunas veces están ofreciendo en el mercado internacional.

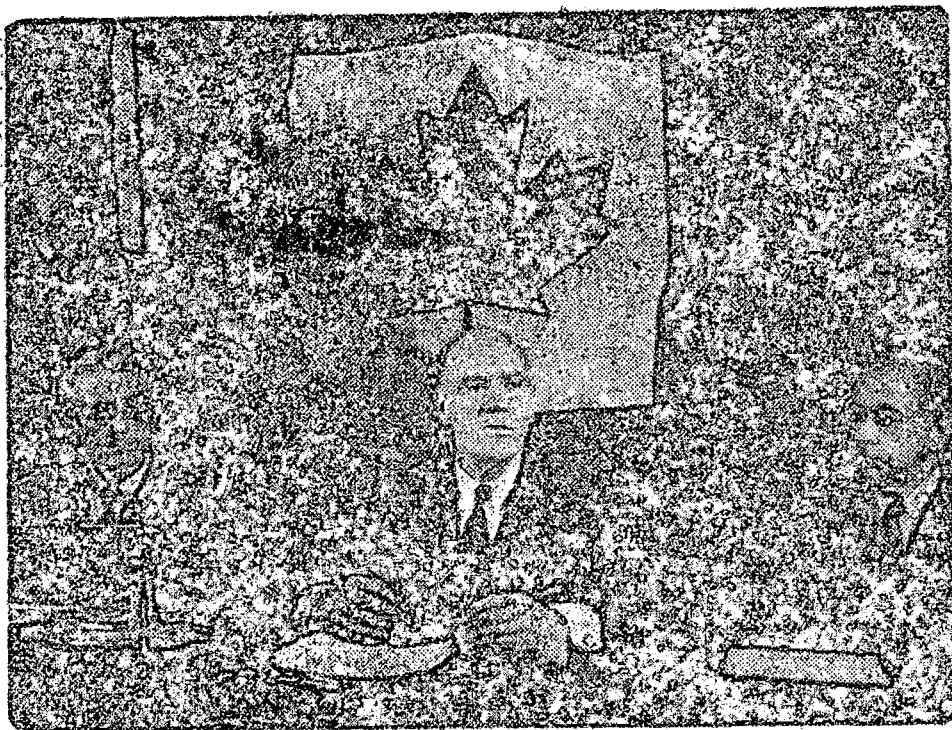
Por último se decidió trabajar en forma conjunta en la reunión del Comité Agrícola del GATT, que ha sido convocada para febrero próximo, y donde se estudiarán los problemas con respecto al intercambio de productos agropecuarios, principalmente cereales y carnes.

La partida en Ezeiza

A las 18.30, el señor Sharp partió desde el aeropuerto de Ezeiza, que estaba engalanado con banderas de su país y argentinas. Concurrió a despedirlo, en nombre del gobierno, el ministro de relaciones exteriores, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez. Tropas de aeronáutica, formadas con banda y bandera, le rindieron los honores de regimiento.

Después de pasarles revista, y de haberse despedido de las autoridades que se hallaban presentes el canciller canadiense se ascendió al avión.

El resto de la delegación oficial que lo acompañaba permanecerá hasta hoy a mediodía en Buenos Aires.

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSIONDate 12.11.68Publication EL DIA de LA PLATA

El primer ministro canadiense durante la conferencia de prensa de la víspera.

CANADA ESTA INTERESADA EN PARTICIPAR EN LAS OBRAS DE EL CHOCON-C. COLORADOS

BUENOS AIRES (A.P). — El primer ministro Trudeau, como parte de la revisión de la política exterior. A mediodía el visitante mantuvo una reunión con los periodistas, y luego agasajó a Costa Méndez con un almuerzo en el Plaza Hotel, para emprender viaje a Montevideo por la tarde, mientras quedaron en Buenos Aires algunos miembros de la comitiva que partirán en los próximos días.

Sharp, durante su visita oficial a la Argentina presidiendo una delegación canadiense, mantuvo conversaciones con funcionarios nacionales y fue recibido por el presidente, Juan C. Onganía.

Con el Canciller

Durante su último día de estadía en Buenos Aires concurrió por la mañana al Palacio San Martín, donde se reunió con el canciller, Nicor Costa Méndez, durante más de una hora, participando luego de la conversación otros funcionarios.

Costa Méndez dijo que se analizaron aspectos de las relaciones bilaterales y se pasó revista a temas de política internacional, económicos, comerciales y culturales.

Sharp abandonó el país por la tarde rumbo a Montevideo, prosiguiendo así la gira por distintas naciones del Continente que fuera dispuesta por

el primer ministro Trudeau, como parte de la revisión de la política exterior.

A mediodía el visitante mantuvo una reunión con los periodistas, y luego agasajó a Costa Méndez con un almuerzo en el Plaza Hotel, para emprender viaje a Montevideo por la tarde, mientras quedaron en Buenos Aires algunos miembros de la comitiva que partirán en los próximos días.

Conceptos de Sharp

Sharp declaró que "en primer lugar es indudable que la misión ha realizado la clase de viaje de exploración tal como lo había esperado. Parece evidente también que la significación del volumen, nivel y carácter ampliamente representativo de la misión ha sido bien entendido".

Luego de reseñar los contactos que mantuvo en Buenos Aires con diversos representantes expresó que sus discusiones sobre asuntos políticos de interés común han abarcado temas hemisféricos, incluyendo el de la vinculación del Canadá con la OEA y una cantidad de cuestiones internacionales en las que tanto la Argentina como el Canadá están particularmente interesados.

En el campo cultural consideró la posibilidad de un favorable intercambio en el cam-

po universitario, cinematográfico, de la radio y de la televisión y en materia de arte. Específicamente en el terreno económico y comercial, señaló que las exportaciones argentinas a Canadá se mantienen a un nivel relativamente bajo y resulta claro que el potencial del dinámico mercado canadiense para productos argentinos se mantiene aún sin explorar.

En igual forma por encima de las exportaciones actuales de Canadá para la Argentina "mi país se encuentra en situación de participar activamente en el desarrollo económico e industrial de la Argentina", añadió.

El Chocon-Cerros Colorados

Sharp destacó que su gobierno no "ha dado indicaciones al gobierno argentino de que está preparado en principio para ayudar a la financiación del proyecto hidroeléctrico de El Chocon-Cerros Colorados mediante créditos a largo plazo para exportación de equipos y servicios adicionales canadienses necesarios para este desarrollo energético".

Sharp que fue despedido en el aeroparque metropolitano por Costa Méndez, manifestó también que "otra indicación del deseo canadiense de fortalecer la relación con Argentina es que se ha efectuado un acuerdo para el intercambio de personal técnico", y manifestó que fue un placer saber que la Argentina considera que la integración económica regional debe mirar hacia el exterior para crear un máximo de beneficios económicos dentro de la región y reducir cualquier distorsión del comercio con el resto del mundo".

Explicó que uno de los elementos más importantes de las relaciones entre ambas naciones es el interés común en lo que se refiere a asuntos trigueros. Ambos países han trabajado ya conjuntamente en la negociación y puesto en vigor acuerdos trigueros anteriores y asimismo en las negociaciones relacionadas con el nuevo acuerdo internacional sobre cereales.

Dijo que este acuerdo constituye un factor decisivo en lo que se refiere a la comercialización de granos y constituye la base para una cooperación continua entre los dos gobiernos, en todo lo que se relaciona con el trigo.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date 12.11.68

Publication CHARIN

♦ Aspectos Generales

Luego de admitir que resultaría prematuro hablar de conclusiones o resultados, el señor Sharp expresó: "Puedo hablar con cierta certeza con gran satisfacción— sobre algunos aspectos generales de nuestra muy agradable visita a este país y a los otros países en los que hasta el momento hemos podido realizar una interesante misión de exploración".

Manifestó que también este viaje habría de proporcionar las respuestas a los interrogantes que Canadá tenía con relación al resto de América "Ya comprendemos—agregó— de qué manera América latina es importante para el Canadá y de qué modo podemos reconocer esa importancia en el contexto de nuestros intereses y obligaciones en el mundo en su conjunto".

—En tercer lugar— siguió diciendo— el volumen y composición de nuestra misión es tal que, tanto a nivel ministerial, como a nivel de funcionarios, ha sido posible en el lapso de dos o tres días de labor en cada país, establecer relaciones directas entre las personas que en cada nación son responsables a nivel "senior" de gobierno para aspectos particulares de las relaciones de Canadá con los países latinoamericanos o por la dirección de la política en aquellos ámbitos que son de mutua preocupación para todos. No podría haber mejor base para un diálogo futuro o para futuros esfuerzos para transformar los conocimientos actuales en verdaderas realizaciones.

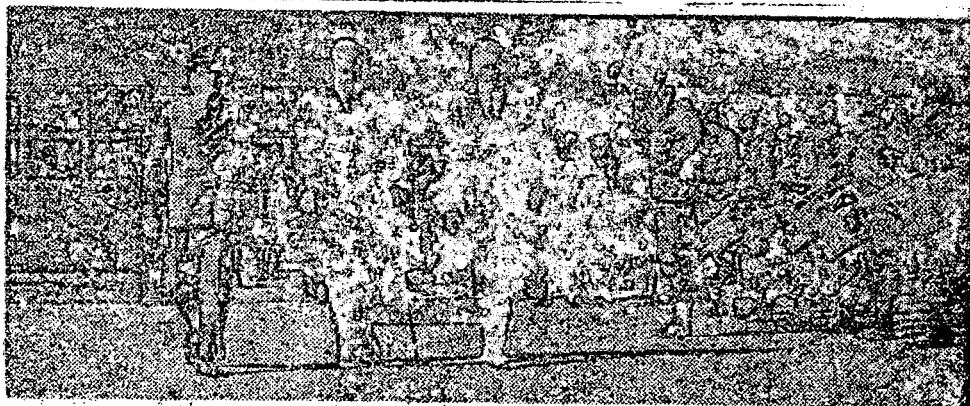
Se extendió seguidamente en las conversaciones sobre aspectos culturales que hubo de abordar ante nuestra Cancillería, especialmente en cuanto se refiere al intercambio de investigadores y científicos, películas cinematográficas, obras de radio y televisión y artes plásticas.

Pero fue en el terreno económico donde puso especial énfasis, ya que "si bien nuestras economías son muy similares, nuestros gobiernos confían que existen importantes oportunidades para una substancial expansión del comercio entre la Argentina y el Canadá en ambas direcciones. Las exportaciones argentinas a Canadá se mantienen a un nivel relativamente bajo y resulta claro que el potencial del dinámico mercado canadiense para productos argentinos como vinos, carnes, manufacturas de cuero y otros, se mantiene aún sin explorar. Canadá es un mercado abierto, sin restricciones a la importación y con aranceles bajos, y hemos dado seguridades a los ministros argentinos que

(Cont. en la pág. VEINTIDOS)

Canadá Puede Ayudar a la Financiación de El Chocón

"El gobierno del Canadá ha dado indicaciones al gobierno argentino de que está preparado en principio para ayudar en la financiación del proyecto hidroeléctrico de El Chocón mediante créditos a largos plazos para exportación de equipos y servicios adicionales canadienses necesarios para este desarrollo energético. Existen también posibilidades de que el gobierno del Canadá financie la exportación de determinado equipo canadiense para obras de construcción a realizarse en la Argentina", dijo en conferencia de prensa el señor Mitchell Sharp, secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá.



COSTA MENDEZ acompaña a Mitchell Sharp hasta el avión, en el aeropuerto de Ezeiza

Subject.....

Date..... Publication.....

Finalizó su Visita a Nuestro País el Canciller Canadiense

(Viene de la pág. DIECINUEVE)

Canadá sería ampliamente receptivo para los vigorosos esfuerzos que realicen productores y exportadores argentinos para aumentar sus ventas en Canadá".

♦ Participación

También especificó el deseo de su país de participar en el desarrollo argentino en rubros tales como la construcción de aeropuertos, tendido de líneas subterráneas, fabricación de aviones de tipo especial, fabricación de reactores nucleares, telecomunicaciones, maquinaria

vial, equipos para la minería y exploración forestal, elevadores de granos y equipos hidroeléctricos. "Hemos insistido al gobierno argentino para que considere a Canadá como fuente de suministros competitiva y de alta eficacia. En este aspecto nos ha interesado en particular conocer los extraordinarios planes de desarrollo de la infraestructura de la Cuenca del Plata, la cual ofrecería oportunidades para la participación canadiense".

Reiteró la intención canadiense de colaborar en la transformación de la infra-

estructura argentina, refiriéndose más tarde a los asuntos del agro, cuyos intereses son comunes, habiendo ya trabajado de acuerdo en el Convenio Internacional sobre Cereales. "Ambos países, —concluyó— necesitan mantener un alto nivel en lo que se refiere a nuestro comercio de trigo, ya que ambos abarcan aproximadamente el 40 por ciento del mercado mundial normal privado de este cereal".

Terminada la exposición del ministro, se le formularon algunas preguntas, especialmente en lo concerniente sobre el ingreso de Canadá a la OEA, aclarándose que se ve tal posibilidad con simpatía, y algunos aspectos más concretos de las negociaciones, poniéndose en evidencia el interés del gobierno del Canadá en participar más activamente en todo tipo de relación con los países de América y especialmente con la Argentina.

♦ Las Negociaciones

Técnicos canadienses, bajo la dirección del ministro suplente de Industria y Comercio, A. Schwarzmann, mantuvieron ayer una prolongada conferencia con el subsecretario de Economía Internacional, doctor Manuel San Miguel. Ninguna información fue suministrada acerca de esas conversaciones, pero se supo que, en su transcurso se efectuó un análisis detenido de las relaciones comerciales, financieras y la política que se seguirá en el orden mundial entre los dos países.

Aunque su principal figura se ausentó del país, los técnicos canadienses continúan los contactos con funcionarios argentinos, con el propósito de esclarecer el panorama general de las relaciones entre los dos estados. El viaje de la misión, que estuvo bajo la dirección del ministro de Asuntos Exteriores, Michel Sharp, se afirma en un cambio profundo de la estrategia que seguirá el Canadá en sus relaciones con América latina. En relación con nuestro país, los viajeros trajeron tres objetivos bien determinados: a) Ampliar los lazos comerciales; b) Extender los vínculos culturales; y c) Establecer nuevas posibilidades de inversión en todos los sectores de la actividad económica y financiera. Los más importantes, en este último aspecto, son los de la incipiente industria del papel para diario, el mejoramiento de la infraestructura aérea (principalmente en el balizamiento y control electrónico de los vuelos en los aeropuertos) y en la industria de bienes de capital.

♦ Lazos Comerciales

En la nueva estrategia proyectada, la Argentina desempeña un puesto clave, razón por la cual los entendimientos son profundizados.

(Cont. pág. CINCUENTA y CINCO)

Subject.....

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Partió Mitchell Sharp

(Monte de la Paz, 14 de mayo de 1964)

Hasta el momento, los negociadores canadienses parecen dispuestos a aceptar un mayor volumen de carnes cocidas, además de vinos finos, mostos, tejidos y cueros repujados. Pero el progreso más trascendente se habría logrado en relación con los principios expuestos en la rueda Kennedy del GATT, al obtenerse la promesa de los canadienses de acelerar el proceso de liberalización de los aranceles en productos manufacturados que guardan relación con nuestro interés nacional. Esta liberalización de la tarifa actual, favorecerá nuestras ventas en los mercados eléctricos y electrónicos, fundamentalmente en los torres industriales.

Asimismo, los visitantes han ofrecido asesoramiento sobre técnicas de penetración en los mercados exteriores, de forma que nuestro país pueda aprovecharlos para afirmar su agresiva política de expansión de productos manufacturados.

Las dos delegaciones estuvieron de acuerdo en reforzar la acción y la vigilancia para que se cumpla estrictamente el convenio trigüero en la observancia del precio mínimo de venta. Esta acción se ha tomado más necesaria actualmente ante los precios interiores que algunos países están ofreciendo en el mercado internacional. Asimismo, se decidió trabajar con unidad de miras y de propósitos en la reunión del Comité Agrícola del GATT, que ha sido convocado para febrero próximo y en cuyo seno serán estudiados en profundidad todos los problemas que afligen al intercambio de productos agropecuarios.

En Cancillería

Hemos mantenido una conversación muy interesante y profunda. Analizamos la situación internacional, interamericana y las cuestiones bilaterales que interesan a ambos países. Informé el doctor Manuel Costa Méndez al cabo de su prolongada conversación de ayer con el señor Mitchell Sharp, en el palacio San Martín.

Ante una pregunta sobre la posibilidad del ingreso del Canadá a la OEA, dijo el canciller que "Ese es un problema que incumbe solamente al Canadá".

Agregó el ministro que el secretario de Asuntos Exteriores canadiense señaló un marcado interés por las cuestiones vinculadas con la Cuenca del Plata, se indicó la disposición de su gobierno en participar en la realización de los proyectos y también en otros relacionados

con la infraestructura interamericana.

Señaló el doctor Costa Méndez que analizaron también los problemas y relaciones de la Argentina y Canadá en el orden comercial, económico y político. Finalmente —dijo— consideramos los sucesos que se desarrollan en el campo internacional.

Contra lo habitual, no se emitió ningún documento como resultado de la visita de la misión canadiense a nuestro país. Explicó el canciller que Canadá "no está firmada" documentos de esa naturaleza. De manera que si bien nada se dijo oficialmente, se puede suponer con algún fundamento que las reuniones de trabajo realizadas por funcionarios de ambos países pueden derivar en la firma de algún acuerdo que reemplace, ventajosamente, a las solo bien intencionadas declaraciones conjuntas.

La Partida

Como se había anunciado, a las 16.30 partió desde Ezeiza el secretario de Estado de Asuntos Exteriores de Canadá. El señor Mitchell Sharp, que viajó acompañado por varios miembros de su comitiva, fue despedido en el aeropuerto por el canciller argentino, doctor Costa Méndez y funcionarios del ministerio y de la embajada.

Hoy, a las 12.30, también

desde Ezeiza, viajará hacia su país el resto de la comitiva del señor Sharp, cerrándose así la visita que la numerosa misión canadiense hiciera a nuestro país desde el viernes pasado.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject

Date 12. 11. 68. Publication THE REVIEW OF THE RIVER PLATE

THE CANADIAN MISSION

Significantly Distinguished Visitors

The Canadian Mission led by the Rt. Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Foreign Minister, and including the Rt. Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister for Industry and Commerce, and the Rt. Hon. John J. Greene, Minister of Power and Natural Resources, is the largest and most distinguished ever to leave Canada. Also here are Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Maurice Schwarzmann, Assistant Minister for Commercial Policy, Mr. Charles Lussier, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Maurice Strong, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. H. T. Aitken, President of the Export Credit Insurance Corporation and Mr. Jean Boucher, Director General of the Canadian Council for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.

THE REVIEW OF THE RIVER PLATE, November 12, 1968

The composition of the mission indicates that its purpose is not merely social. Mr. Sharp observed that Canada and Argentina have much in common geographically, and demographically, but Sr. Costa Méndez pointed the moral more sharply when he suggested that both countries are exporters of temperate agricultural products and have a common interest in seeing that world markets are maintained in an orderly manner. After conversations at the Ministry of Economy it was suggested that Canada could take Argentine cooked meats to the value of about 7m. dollars a year and that there was a prospect of Argentine wine taking up to 10 per cent of the Canadian market. Canada was interested in buying more hides, wool, cheese and—astonishingly—oil, and in selling increased quantities of newsprint, aluminium, steel and asbestos. There is also interest in financing such infrastructure schemes as harbours, airports, nuclear power plants and thermo-electric stations.

Undoubtedly the visit of so high-powered a mission is a considerable step forward both in Argentina's search for new markets, now that the authorities are seriously thinking about exports rather than consumption, and also in diplomatic relations. Canada has for long been a leading influence at the United Nations where she has set an example to the world, and in recent sessions the Argentine mission has made its influence felt. Closer commercial and diplomatic ties between the two countries have long been desirable and now seem to be a long step nearer.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date 12-11-68.

Publication EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL

El Chocón: Canadá Ofreció Apoyo Para la Concreción del Complejo



El secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores del Canadá, Sr. Mitchell Sharp, abandonó ayer el país rumbo a Montevideo, después de señalar su confianza en que se incrementarán las relaciones comerciales con la Argentina, y adelantar que su país ofreció financiación para las obras de El Chocón-Cerro Colorado.

El señor Sharp, que visitó nuestro país acompañado por funcionarios de su gobierno algunos de los cuales quedaron en Buenos Aires para ultimar las conversaciones con representantes locales, concurre ayer por la mañana a la Cancillería.

En el Palacio San Martín mantuvo una reunión con el doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez a la que se incorporó el subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores, doctor

Jorge A. Mazzinghi y otras autoridades.

El doctor Costa Méndez dijo que se conversó de temas generales, entre ellos de política internacional, económica y comercial, y que el señor Sharp se mostró interesado en el programa de la Cuenca del Plata.

A mediodía el visitante agasajó al doctor Costa Méndez con un almuerzo servido en el Plaza Hotel, tras lo cual emprendió viaje a Montevideo por vía aérea desde el aeroparque metropolitano.

Reunión de Prensa

En la embajada del Canadá y con la presencia de numerosos periodistas y diplomáticos canadienses, el señor Sharp mantuvo un diálogo

con los representantes de la prensa para referirse a los resultados de su gestión en Buenos Aires.

El señor Sharp declaró que "en primer lugar es indudable que la misión ha realizado la clase de viaje de exploración tal como lo había esperado".

El secretario reseñó a continuación los contactos mantenidos en Buenos Aires con los funcionarios oficiales y representantes de la actividad privada. Explicó que sus discusiones sobre asuntos políticos de interés común han abarcado temas hemisféricos, incluyendo el de la vinculación del Canadá con la OEA, y otras cuestiones internacionales en las que

(Continúa en pág. 5)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

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(Visto de la pág. 1)
los dos países están particu-
larmente interesados.

Mercado sin Explorar y El Chocón-Carros Colorados

En el campo cultural se consideró la posibilidad de un favorable intercambio en el área universitaria, cinematográfica, y del arte, y específicamente —dijo— en el terreno económico y social las exportaciones argentinas a Canadá se mantienen a un nivel relativamente bajo y resulta claro que el potencial del dinámico mercado canadiense para productos argentinos se mantiene aún sin explorar.

Destacó que en igual forma por "cuenta de las exportaciones actuales de Canadá para la Argentina, mi país se encuentra en situación de participar activamente en el desarrollo económico e industrial de la Argentina".

El señor Sharp subrayó que su gobierno ha dado "indicaciones al gobierno argentino de que está preparado en principio para ayudar a la financiación del proyecto hidroeléctrico de El Chocón-Carros Colorados mediante créditos a largo plazo para exportación de equipos y servicios adicionales canadienses necesarios para este desarrollo energético".

El secretario, que fue despedido en el aeropuerto metropolitano por el doctor Costa Méndez, manifestó también que otra indicación del deseo de su país de fortalecer las relaciones con la Argentina es que se ha efectuado un acuerdo para el intercambio de personal técnico.

Destacó que fue un placer "saber que la Argentina considera que la integración económica regional debe mirar hacia el exterior para crear un máximo de beneficios económicos dentro de la región y reducir cualquier distorsión del comercio con el resto del mundo".

El Trigo

Explicó luego en la parte final de la conversación, que uno de los elementos más importantes de las relaciones entre ambas naciones es el interés común en lo que se refiere a asuntos trigueros. Argentina y Canadá han trabajado ya conjuntamente en la negociación y puesto en vigor acuerdos trigueros y asimismo en las negociaciones relacionadas con el nuevo

Acuerdo Internacional sobre Cereales.

Al respecto afirmó que este acuerdo constituye un factor decisivo en lo que se refiere a la comercialización de granos y constituye la base para una cooperación continua entre los dos gobiernos en todo lo que se relaciona con el trigo.

Finalmente se despidió de los periodistas agradeciendo la hospitalidad que el gobierno argentino le brindó tanto a él como a su comitiva.

En Economía

Los integrantes de la misión de Canadá, encabezados por el señor A. Schwarzmann, ministro suplente de Industria y Comercio, se reunieron ayer con el subsecretario de Economía Internacional, doctor Manuel San Miguel, continuando de esa forma con las conversaciones que vienen manteniendo en la esfera oficial desde la semana pasada, para examinar distintos aspectos de las relaciones comerciales y financieras entre ambos países.

A la luz de los temas tratados en la reunión de la víspera, no obstante la falta de la formación oficial, puede darse un panorama suficientemente claro de los objetivos de esta misión, que se sustentan en un cambio profundo de la estrategia que seguirá Canadá en sus relaciones con los países latinoamericanos.

En efecto, en lo que hace a la Argentina, la misión canadiense, dirigida en un principio por el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, señor Mitchell Sharp, ausente ya del país, trabaja en base a tres objetivos bien determinados: a) ampliación de las relaciones comerciales; b) estudio de nuevas posibilidades de inversión en todos los sectores de la actividad económica y financiera y c) extensión de los vínculos culturales.

Los campos que más interesarían a Canadá para efectuar inversiones serían los de la industria de papel para diario, la infraestructura aérea —particularmente control electrónico de los vuelos y balizamiento de aeropuertos— y la producción de bienes de capital. En lo que se refiere a la intensificación de las operaciones de compra a nuestro país, la misión negociadora parecería dispuesta a admitir una mayor adquisición de car-

nes cocidas, víveres finos, mostos tejidos y cueros.

Sin embargo, el progreso más importante logrado en las conversaciones con los integrantes de la misión, está relacionado con los principios expuestos ante el GAIT, al obtener nuestro país la promesa canadiense de acelerar el proceso de liberalización de los aranceles de productos manufacturados. De concretarse, dicha medida beneficiará las ventas argentinas de elementos electrónicos y eléctricos y, fundamentalmente, de tornos industriales.

Pudo establecerse, asimismo, que los visitantes han ofrecido a los funcionarios nacionales asesoramiento en materia de técnicas de penetración en los mercados exteriores y que ambas partes han acordado reforzar la acción y el control para que se cumplan estrictamente las disposiciones del convenio internacional de trigo y se observe el precio mínimo de venta de ese producto.

Finalmente, los expertos canadienses y los representantes argentinos habrían convenido una acción uniforme para desarrollar en la reunión del Comité Agrícola del GAIT, que se realizará en febrero próximo. En esa reunión se estudiarán todos los problemas que perturban el intercambio de productos agropecuarios, en especial cereales y carnes.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE CANADIAN MISSION

Date Nov 14 68

Publication EL CRONISTA COMERCIAL

La Actividad De la Misión Canadiense

La misión canadiense que llegó en visita oficial culminará hoy sus gestiones y algunos de sus integrantes abandonarán el país.

Durante su permanencia en esta la delegación encabezada por el ministro de Asuntos Exteriores, señor Mitchel Sharp mantuvo conversaciones con funcionarios nacionales analizándose el estado de las relaciones bilaterales, especialmente en lo que hace al comercio.

El señor Sharp reunirá hoy a los periodistas en la sede de la embajada, y luego ofrecerá un almuerzo en honor del canciller argentino, doctor Nicanor Costa Méndez.

Es posible que por intermedio de la Cancillería se conozca una decisión conjunta para reanudar el resultado de los contactos mantenidos.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject THE MINISTERIAL MISSION

Date 12.11.68

Publication LA CAPITAL - de ROSARIO

(front page)



Radiofoto de United Press International captada en LA CAR... (L)
El canciller canadiense hablando durante la conferencia de prensa

**Canadá coadyuvará al
desarrollo argentino**

Subject

Date _____

Publication

El ministro Sharp anunció que su país contempla participar en la financiación de El Chocón

[illegible][illegible]

En 1991, cuando el entonces gobernador de Veracruz, Carlos Salazar, anunció la creación de la zona económica especial, el gobierno federal se comprometió a proporcionar a los inversionistas extranjeros un paquete de incentivos fiscales, con franquicias de diez años y exención de pagar impuestos sobre ganancias y ganancias de capital, así como exención de pagar impuestos sobre el patrimonio.

[illegible]

Para el análisis de la estructura de grupos, Sharp formó una sub-*clase* de los distintos tipos de variación de las bases de nucleótidos, y la *función* de la *clase* se extendió, obteniendo, para un mismo nivel de desarrollo, entre Argentina y Chile.

En materia económica destacó el interés por financiar las obras del Puerto mediante créditos a largo plazo por exportación de equipos y servicios adicionales canadienses para dicho desarrollo energético.

Ello también dice: "existen posibilidades de que el gobierno cambie drásticamente la explotación de los recursos petrolíferos para las obras de infraestructura y reducirse en el extranjero".

Por ende, las clasificaciones de Cámara para la Argentina, que son principalmente producidos de consumo masivo, no se encuentran en situación de satisfacer mucho más acilamente en el desarrollo económico e industrial de la Argentina, dijo.

Subrayó que el país, "ha pasado al gobierno peninsular, que quiere consolidar el sistema de fuentes de suministro de electricidad y de las escuelas, mejorar la calidad de la enseñanza, por lo que se extraerán los mejores planes de desarrollo de la infraestructura de la educación, el Plan, la cual ofrece notables oportunidades para la participación ciudadana".

...nabaja de trigo, tras
destacar que ambos países
abrazan el 40 por ciento del
mercado mundial de exporta-
ciones; resalta la gran impor-
tancia de que los productores
centrales de Argentina y Ca-
nadá "continúen trabajando es-
trechamente" en la defensa del
nuevo acuerdo internacional de

El objetivo principal de la campaña es atraer la atención de los consumidores hacia los productos de la marca y aumentar las ventas. Para ello, se utilizarán diferentes estrategias de marketing, como la promoción de descuentos, la realización de concursos y la colocación de publicidad en los puntos de venta.

¿Será en otro sentido que Canadá es un mercado abierto a las exportaciones de la industria de los productos básicos y recursos naturales de los productores de América Latina y el Caribe? ¿Será en otro sentido que Canadá sería ampliamente receptivo para los vigorosos esfuerzos que realicen los productores y exportadores argentinos para aumentar sus ventas en Canadá?

Sobre las discusiones de asuntos políticos de interés común, dijo que se había conversado sobre temas hemisféricos, incluyendo el asunto de la vinculación de Canadá con la Organización de los Estados Americanos y una cantidad de cuestiones internacionales en las que tanto Argentina como Canadá están particularmente interesados.

[illegible]

El **GOBIERNO COSTA RICANO** anunció que el **GOBIERNO FEDERAL** (UPU). El presidente doctor Uricabí, Costa Rica, confiere una reunión más de una hora con el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Estado, el señor Mitchell Smith, quien viajó esta tarde hacia Río de Janeiro. La reunión se desarrolló en el salón verde del palacio San Martín y según se informó

ampliation durante el desarrollo
de distintos aspectos de la
negociación suscitada entre los
dos países.

Amigos conculieres estuvieron acompañados en la oportunidad por los integrantes de la comitiva del ministro del Comercio y Transportes de la Cancillería. Previamente, el doctor Cortés Mender y el señor Sharp conversaron a solas en el salón del orador.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject H. E. RECEPTION FOR Mr. SHARP

Date 16. 11. 68.

Publication

CLARIN

VIDA DIPLOMÁTICA

Un "Garden-Party" y Un Apagón

Dicen que la presencia de "la lluvia durante un acontecimiento trae suerte. Para una dueña de casa a punto de recibir a sus invitados, entre los cuales se encuentran altos funcionarios de gobierno, un apagón, seguido de un apagón, podría presentar serios problemas. Sin embargo, Madame Choquette, esposa del embajador del Canadá, sobrellevó magníficamente esta situación y de un posible desastre surgió un gran éxito; tal fue la recepción que ofrecieron los embajadores del Canadá, en su residencia de Palermo Chico, en honor del secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores de su país, el Honorable Mitchell Sharp y los ministros que lo acompañaban.

Felizmente, el jardín había sido techado con un

toldo, lo que impidió su inundación; en la cocina, los consternados mozos pudieron contar con la colaboración de los motociclistas de la custodia ministerial quienes, en los primeros momentos, acercaron sus vehículos a la puerta abierta y, desde el jardín posterior, con los faros, suministraron la luz necesaria para la preparación del "buffet"; mientras desde sus automóviles, al llegar, los concurrentes eran acompañados por el breve jardín hasta la casa por un mayordomo que los guarecía con un gran paraguas.

Dentro de la residencia, rápidamente, se organizó una iluminación auxiliar con la ayuda de velas, que transformó el ambiente formal en una escena romántica, con gran alegría

de muchas señoras que se vieron favorecidas por este delicado resplandor.

En un momento dado los dos ministros de Relaciones Exteriores, argentino y canadiense, se encontraban conversando en una pequeña biblioteca, sentados en dos sillones, donde los separaba solamente una mesa sobre la cual brillaba una vela en su candelabro de plata. Hacía recordar una escena del siglo pasado cuando la diplomacia se conducía en la intimidad.

Al despedirnos, oímos, al pasar, las palabras de la esposa de un diplomático amigo: "Todas estas recepciones son iguales y uno llega a confundirlas, pero esta no la olvidaré jamás."

INES MAYOL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject.....

Date

18/11/68

Publication

La Nación

Nosotros y el Canadá

En ambos extremos del continente americano se hallan dos naciones que, con rasgos semejantes en muchos y sustanciales aspectos, no muestran en las cifras concretas de su relación de intercambio comercial cuanto esa semejanza impondría. Por fortuna, recientes acontecimientos prometen la cesación de ese estado de cosas entre nuestro país y el Canadá. Propósitos más definidos en una y otra nación, criterios más lúcidos por ambas partes, necesidades más acuciantes ofrecen, ahora y con motivo de la visita que el canciller canadiense ha efectuado días pasados a Buenos Aires, perspectivas serias y fundadas de un incremento en la vinculación mercantil. Las posibilidades son amplias por cuanto de la mayor densidad en las relaciones del comercio, amén de los nexos de carácter cultural y artístico, sumados a la actividad económica y financiera, el camino común será no solamente ensanchado sino recorrido rápida y frecuentemente.

El papel para diarios o la financiación de la nascente industria que ha de suministrarlo, la experiencia técnica al respecto y en la infraestructura aérea —balisamiento y control electrónico de los vuelos en los aeropuertos—, la participación en la industria de los bienes de capital son sendas abiertas para la actividad del Canadá entre nosotros.

Puede el gobierno de Canadá, mediante su acción en el campo arancelario y de conformidad con los principios sostenidos en la Rueda Kennedy del GATT, acelerar el proceso de liberación de los que pesan sobre los productos manufacturados y esta medida supone un incremento en las ventas argentinas de equipos eléctricos y electrónicos y tornos industriales. La delegación visitante integrada en tan alto nivel, que ello traduce la importancia que el Canadá ha acordado a su amistad y relación con la Argentina garantiza mediatamente el cumplimiento de los compromisos contraídos en principio, así como la persistencia de la conducta en común decidida respecto de asuntos de interés recíproco o coincidente en punto a terceros países.

Nuestra representación diplomática sostuvo, en su oportunidad, como expresión del sentir de su gobierno y de su pueblo, la necesidad de que Canadá integrara la Organización de Estados Americanos. Es decir, que fue advertido, antes de ahora, que no podía sernos extraño un pueblo de este continente cuyo proceso de formación en el último siglo y en el presente es similar al nuestro. La inmigración ha hecho del Canadá la potencia independiente de sus orígenes, distinta a su metrópoli, con la que guarda —como la Argentina con la hispano-raigambre primigenia—, respetuosa veneración y solidaridad en las situaciones difíciles, pero personalidad caracterizada singularmente.

La ubicación geográfica de ambas, en los extremos opuestos del continente, con sus mantos de petróleo proyectados hacia las respectivas regiones polares, sus economías agropecuarias, su participación significativa en los mercados mundiales cerealeros, los intereses vitales que uno y otro país tienen respecto del precio del trigo y del cumplimiento del Acuerdo Internacional sobre el tema, entrañan más lazos del mismo modo que exigen un análisis más hondo y siempre actualizado de los problemas comunes. Los aspectos competitivos ceden o cederían ante una política ordenada y comprensiva.

Los guarismos de las exportaciones canadienses pueden crecer en medida proporcional a los nuestros con destino a la nación nortea. De ella podemos obtener semillas; sobre eso se dijo en estas columnas, el pasado 6 de marzo, que la experiencia canadiense debe ser aprovechada y puede serlo en regiones como la patagónica, en algún modo similar a partes de aquel país, formado, como la Argentina, en otras zonas, por grandes llanuras de praderas naturales, pero con cultivos agrícolas de diverso orden, entre ellos, de forrajeras.

Según se ve, las bases para una intensa y segura cooperación son muchas, no accidentales ni transitorias. Por el contrario muestran su naturaleza permanente y sus posibilidades de adaptación a las situaciones cambiantes.

WE AND CANADA

At both ends of the American continent there are two countries that, with similar characteristics in many and substantial aspects, do not show in the actual figures of their trade relations what their similarity should assess. Fortunately, recent events promise a complete change in this state of things between Canada and Argentina. More definite aims in both nations, more clear criteria on both sides, more urgent needs offer, now and on the occasion of the visit of the Canadian Foreign Minister to Buenos Aires a few days ago, sound and well-founded prospects for an increase in the business relationship. The possibilities are wide because, on account of a greater density in our trade relations plus the bonds of cultural and artistic nature added to economic and financial activity, the common road will be not only widened but also quickly and frequently covered.

Newsprint of the financing of the newly born industry that will provide it, the technical experience in connection with this activity and with the air infrastructure - airway beaconage and electronic control of flights at airports - the participation in capital assets (goods), they are all open roads for Canada's activities here.

The Canadian Government can, through its action in the tariff field and in accordance with the principles sustained at the Kennedy Round of the GATT, speed up the process of relieving manufactured goods and this measure represents an increase in Argentine sales of electric and electronic equipment and industrial lathes. The visiting delegation, formed at such a high level that it denotes the importance given by Canada to their relationships and friendships with Argentina, assures a short-termed compliance of the undertakings entered upon in principle, as well as a persistence in the attitude agreed upon by both countries with respect to matter of common interest.

Our diplomatic representation noted in the opportunity, and as an expression of the Argentine Government and people, the need that Canada join the O.A.S. This is to say, before now, it was noted that a country of this continent whose process of formation in the last century and in the present is similar to ours, could not be a stranger to us. Immigration made Canada a power independent of its origins, different from its source with which it keeps - the same as Argentina with its Spanish primary roots - respectful bonds of love and solidarity in the difficult issues, but keeping at the same time a singular characteristic personality.

The geographical situation of both countries, at the extreme ends of the continent, with their oil fields stretching towards their respective poles, their cattle farming economies, their significant participation in the world grain markets, the vital interests both countries hold in the wheat price and in the compliance of the International Agreement on this subject imply more links as well as they ask for a deeper and always up-to-date analysis of the common problems. Competitive aspects of the relations would give in before an orderly understanding policy.

The figures of Canadian exports may increase proportionally to ours destined to the northern nation. From Canada we can obtain seeds: on March 6th last we said from these same columns, that the Canadian experience should be taken advantage of and this applies in areas such as the Patagonia, similar to a certain extent to areas of the Canadian territory, which in other parts contains - like Argentina - vast prairies, but where divers agricultural products are obtained, among them, forage.

As we see it, the bases for an intense fruitful cooperation are many, and they are neither accidental nor transitory. On the contrary, they show their permanent nature and their possibility of adapting to changing circumstances.

MESSAGE

FILE

FM/DE EXT/OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
NOV 19 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1	
	28	CONFID

TO/A MEX (MIN MISSION) ATTN: SSEA, USSEA

NO	PRECEDENCE
XL- 870	IMMED

INFO

REF

SUB/SUJ RESUME EXTER TELS

NIGERIA: NOTE FROM MEA OF ^{FNH} ~~SPN~~ STATES THAT, AFTER REEXAMINATION, SUPPLY OF TWO CNDN CARIBOUS THROUGH ICRC TO NIG RC HAS BEEN AGREED ON. NOTE EXPRESSES REGRET AT ANY INCONVENIENCE CAUSED BY NIG RC'S TEL INDICATING PREFERENCE FOR DC-4.

2. RHODESIA: AT MEETING BETWEEN GEORGE THOMSON AND NYERERE AT TABORA IN W. TANZANIA NOV 12, NYERERE SAID HE DID NOT ^{NOT} OBJECT TO THOMSON AND SMITH HOLDING DISCUSSIONS BUT OTHERWISE WAS IN EMPHATIC DISAGREEMENT. VIOLENCE, WHILE UNDESIRABLE, WAS PREFERABLE TO A DISHONOURABLE SETTLEMENT. IF SETTLEMENT FELL SHORT OF NIMBAK, NYERERE WOULD HAVE TO REVIEW SPECIAL TANZ-UK RELATIONSHIP. HE STILL REGARDED UK AS TANZ'S REAL FRIEND AND CALLED QUOTE EMPTY AND IGNORANT UNQUOTE ALLEGATIONS THAT BY ACCEPTING CHINESE AID HE WAS BECOMING COMMUNIST, BUT AT PRESENT HE IS NOT PINNING HOPES ON WILSON. RATHER, WHILE FEARFUL SMITH MAY AGREE TO A SETTLEMENT, NYERERE BANKING ON SMITH ^{REFUSAL}

3. NIGERIA, RHODESIA: OUR REP REPORTS DENIAL BY TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S OFFICE THAT NYERERE HAD PROPOSED TO ARNOLD SMITH CMMWLTH FM MEETING PRIOR TO PM MEETING. MFA SOURCE REQUESTED THIS BE KEPT IN STRICT CONFIDENCE UNTIL SMITH ACTS.

.../2

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- 2 -

4. MIDEAST: IGNATIEFF TOLD BY SEMYENOV IN NY THAT USSR ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT RECOGNIZING ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXISTENCE AND SECURITY. WIGGINS, BUFFAM, CARADON VERIFIED TO IGNATIEFF THAT SEMYENOV TOOK SIMILAR LINE WITH THEM AND FELT USSR OR AT LEAST SEMYENOV MEANT BUSINESS. ALL THREE, IN AGREEMENT WITH CDA, HELD THAT DEFINITIVE PEACE MUST PRECEDE ISRAELI COMMITMENT TO WITHDRAWAL. IGNATIEFF ALSO RECALLS THAT UAR DELEGATE HAD TOLD CNDN REP NOV 14 THAT UAR WOULD NOT OPPOSE PEACEFUL SOLUTION IF JARRING COULD ACHIEVE ONE. EVEN SYRIA NOW TAKING LINE LIKE THAT OF JORDAN, UAR.

5. PERU: VELASCO TOLD HOUE IN CONFIDENCE USA HAD THREATENED PERU WITH WITHDRAWAL OF SUGAR EXPORT QUOTA TO USA. IF THREAT CARRIED OUT, VELASCO WOULD RETALIATE BY EXPELLING ALL AMERICANS IN PERU WITHIN 48 HOURS. IF THAT INSUFFICIENT, HE WOULD SEEK SUPPORT OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES OF LATAMERICA. ON PRESS CENSORSHIP, HE SAID PAPERS CLOSED COULD RENEW PUBLICATION NOV 15, BUT HE CRITICIZED THEM FOR SOWING DISSENSION IN ARMED FORCES. HE PREDICTED DIVISION IN ARMED FORCES WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY REVOLUTION. THE MILITARY HAD A FEEL FOR THE COUNTRY, BUT IF IT FAILED CASTROISM WOULD TRIUMPH. HOUE FELT THREAT OF EXPLUSION WAS A WARNING BEING ADDRESSED TO AMERICANS THROUGH HIMSELF.

6. VIET NAM: SVN FEELS USA LESS THAN FIRM IN NOT LODGING STRONG PROTESTS OVER POST BOMB-HALT ATTACKS ON POPULATION CENTRES. OUR REP FEARS INCIDENT WHICH MIGHT UPSET ENCOURAGING SIGNS RE SVN PARTICIPATION IN PARIS TALKS.

NNNNVV

INFO ONLY

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XL.

Mr. Munro
Mr. Chier
0/55 (Ouellette)
file
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LW
BP.

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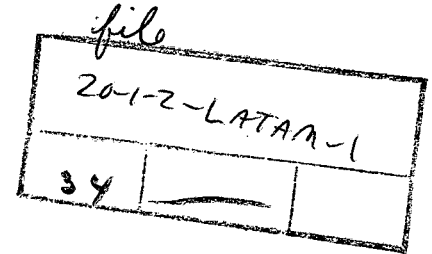
MINISTERIAL MISSION-AIRPORT CLEARANCE

MINISTER PELLETTIER DOES NOT/HAVE HIS VACCINATION CERTIFICATE
WHICH WAS LEFT IN CDA. HE HAS AVOIDED BEING REVACCINATED UP TO NOW
AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO/NO PROBLEMS WITH IMMIG OFFICIALS YET.
SUGGEST YOU TAKE MEASURES TO ENSURE SMOOTH ENTRY OF PELLETTIER
WITH THIS IN MIND.



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
AGENCE CANADIENNE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL
OTTAWA 4

PRESIDENT
PRÉSIDENT



November 19, 1968

Latin American Division,
Department of External Affairs,
204 Langevin Block,
Ottawa.

Attention: Mr. D.E. Waterfall

In connection with the reception to be given for
members of the Ministerial Mission to Latin America, you asked
for the names of the officers of this Agency who are on the
mission. I am listing them below:

Mr. M.F. Strong - President

Mrs. E.R. Ward - Executive Assistant to the President

Mr. H. D. Madden - Multilateral Aid Division.

(Mrs.) Irene Arnott
Secretary to M.F. Strong

XL

ACTION COPY

20-1-2-LATAM-1	
28	28

Mr. Temple
Folder (2) (DW)
Sowest

Mr. Lien
Mr. Munro
Aid + Dev
~~note~~ (Fraser)
Comm Pol (Lor)
TCE
O/SSEA (McGill)
O/SSEA
(Langley)
T-C (Grell)
CDA (Madden)
EcIC (Drew)
FW (Monk)
O/MIN E Mr R
(Gartland)

20-1-2-LATAM-1

DW

BB

FM BAIRS NOV19/68 RESTR
TO EXTEROTT 1150 IMMED
MINISTERIAL MISSION-STRENGTHENING CDA/ARGENTINA RELATIONS
FOLLOWING ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR STRENGTHING ARGENTINA/
CDA RELATIONS RESULTING FROM MISSION WHICH WE HOPE WILL BE FOLLOWED
UP(1)PROVISION FOR REGULAR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN CDA/ARGENTINA.
ARGENTINES HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD WELCOME A CONTINUING
CDA/ARGENTINA CTTEE TO DISCUSS ON A REGULAR BASIS POLITICAL
ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS(SEE OURTEL 1137 NOV14).
MOST EFFECTIVE MACHINERY FOR SUCH DISCUSSIONS WOULD BE
ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT CTTEE ALONG LINES OF CDA/MXICO
JOINT CTTEE.SHOULD SUCH MACHINERY NOT/NOT BE PRACTICAL,AN
ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE REGULAR MTGS OF SENIOR OFFICIALS OF TWO
COUNTRIES AND REGULAR CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN OUR RESPECTIVE
MISSIONS TO UN IN NY.(2)RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT.ARGENTINE
MFA INVITED CDA TO SEND OBSERVERS TO MTGS IN BAIRS OF MEMBERS
OF RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT.(SEE OURTEL 1149 NOV19) .
WE HOPE THIS INVITATION COULD BE ACCEPTED AT EARLY DATE. .
ARGENTINES WOULD ALSO WELCOME CDN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PREPARING
FEASIBILITY STUDIES AND SURVEYS FOR THIS PROJECT.AT A LATER DATE,
PROJECT SHOULD PROVIDE ENORMOUS POTENTIAL FOR CDN SALES OF CAPITAL
EQPT FOR HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS,PORT DEVELOPMENTS ETC(3)TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE.IN ADDITION TO RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT ARGENTINES
WOULD WELCOME TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUCH FIELDS AS AGRIC MINING
ETC WHERE WE HAVE SPECIAL EXPERTISE.IN PROVIDING SUCH

PAGE TWO 1150 RESTR

ASSISTANCE WE WOULD RECOMMEND WORKING CLOSELY WITH NATL CTTEE
OF RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT AND ARGENTINE NATL
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL. OUR ASSISTANCE SHOULD THEREFORE
BE PRIMARILY BILATERAL AND NOT/NOT PROVIDED THROUGH SUCH MULTI-
LATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AS THE OAS.

ACTION COPY

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FM BAIRS NOV19/68 CONF D

TO EXTEROTT 1149 IMMED

RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT

AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BAIRS SSEA STATED THAT RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT WAS ONE AREA IN WHICH MINISTERIAL MISSION HAD TAKEN A VERY SPECIAL INTEREST. CDA HE CONTINUED HAS HAD A GREAT DEAL OF EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD. WE HAVE GREAT RIVERS BETWEEN CDA AND USA AND AN UNDERSTANDING OF PURPOSES AND PROBLEMS INVOLVED. IN THIS FIELD THERE MAY BE SCOPE FOR AN EXCHANGE OF TECHS IN THE YEARS TO COME. IT IS HE SAID ONE OF MOST IMAGINATIVE PROJECTS OF WHICH WE HAVE HEARD IN WHOLE OF OUR TOUR OF LATINAMERICA.

2. AT SSEAS REQUEST FM COSTA MENDEZ DESCRIBED RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT AT THEIR SECOND OFFICIAL MTG. MAIN AIM OF PROJECT COSTA MENDEZ SAID WAS TO DEVELOP COMMUNICATIONS AND HYDROELECTRIC RESOURCES. WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS THERE CAN BE NO/NO INTEGRATION BETWEEN SOUTHAMERICAN COUNTRIES.

2. HE THEN POINTED OUT THAT RIVER PLATE BASIN COVERED A LARGE PART OF ARGENTINA, WHOLE OF PARAGUAY, THIRD OF BOLIVIA, QUARTER OF BRAZIL AND MORE THAN HALF OF URUGUAY. ITS AREA TOTALS APROX ONE AND HALF MILLION MILES AND ITS POPULATIONS APROX SIXTY MILLION PEOPLE. ITS BACKBONE WAS PARANA RIVER; SECOND IN IMPORTANCE CAME URUGUAY RIVER BECAUSE OF ITS HYDROELECTRIC POSSIBILITIES; THEN CAME PARAGUAY AND SALADO RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

...2

Mr Temple
Folder (2) (DW)
Sornest

Mr. Chier
Mr. Munro

Aide Dev (Fraser)

Comm Pol (Roy)

TCE

O/SSEA (McMill)

O/SSEA (Langley)

T & R (Brett)

CIDA (Madden)

ECIC (Bravo)

FIN (Thom)

O/MIN EM&R
(Gardland)

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PAGE TWO 1149 CONFD

3. AT PRESENT PROJECT IS IN STUDY STAGE. THESE STUDIES INCLUDE (A) HOW TO MAKE RIVERS NAVIGABLE. (PARANA HAS A LARGE AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT WHICH MAKES NAVIGATION DIFFICULT). (B) DEVELOPMENT OF PORTS. CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO BUILDING A PORT IN BOLIVIA WHICH WOULD VASTLY IMPROVE ITS COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE POTENTIAL. (C) HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS. SEVERAL VERY LARGE HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS ARE ENVISAGED OFFERING ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT. (D) DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF AREA. (E) DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS. (F) INSTALLATION OF A METEOROLOGICAL PLANT.

4. THE FIVE COUNTRIES OF RIVER PLATE BASIN GROUP DO NOT/ NOT INTEND TO ESTABLISH A NEW INTERNATL BODY TO ACHIEVE THEIR AIM. INSTEAD THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED AN INTERGOVTL CTTEE IN BAIRS CONSISTING OF AMBASSADORS OF BOLIVIA BRAZIL PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY AND UNDERSEC OF EXTER AFFAIRS OF ARGENTINA. EACH COUNTRY HAS ALSO FORMED NATL COMMISSION WHICH WILL UNDERTAKE STUDIES AND SURVEYS AND HELP IMPLEMENT PROJECT. MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FIVE COUNTRIES ALSO MEET PERIODICALLY. FIRST SUCH MTG WAS HELD IN 1967. NEXT IS ENVISAGED FOR EARLY NEXT YEAR.

SSEA POINTED OUT THAT CDA HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING INTERNATL RIVERS PARTICULARLY ST LAWRENCE AND COLUMBIA. HE THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR ARGENTINA TO KNOW ABOUT TREATIES WHICH CDA HAD CONCLUDED WITH USA

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PAGE THREE 1149 CONF D

ON THESE RIVERS. COSTA MENDEZ SAID THEY WOULD BE INTERESTED
IN RECEIVING THESE TREATIES AND CONFIRMED THAT LEGAL
PROBLEMS WHICH THEY HAD TO SOLVE WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE
WHICH CDA ENCOUNTERED WITH USA. HE THEN INVITED CDN
GOVT TO SEND OBSERVERS TO FUTURE MTGS OF MEMBERS OF RIVER
PLATE BASIN PROJECT. SSEA SAID HE WOULD FOLLOW UP THIS
INVITIATION WHEN HE RETURNED TO CDA.

6. BECAUSE OF IMPORTANCE OF RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT
AND POSSIBILITIES IT OFFERS FOR CDA/ARGENTINE COOP-
ERATION, WE HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO GIVE EARLY AND
FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION TO THEIR OFFER TO HAVE CDN
OBSERVERS ATTEND FUTURE MTGS OF RIVER PLATE BASIN
MEMBERS. GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD ALSO SEND US AT AN
EARLY DATE TREATIES AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT MATERIAL ON COLUMBIA
RIVER AND ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECTS WHICH WE COULD FORWARD
TO ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY. ARGENTINE FO HAS ALREADY
SENT US SOME MATERIAL ON RIVER PLATE BASIN PROJECT WHICH
WE SHALL FORWARD TO YOU.

VVVVV

11 NOV 1968

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Mr. Munro
Mr. Allen
T+C (Brett)
ECC (Bisno)
CIDA (Madden)
FIN (Monte)
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+ file
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B P.

OTT179

WDZ96FM SJOSE NOV19/68 OPIMMEDIATE
TO MEXICO (MINISTERIAL MISSION)

INFO GUATEMALA EXTERNAL OTT 275

REF RIOS TEL 545 OF NOV18

MINISTERIAL MISSION - COSTA RICAN PROGRAMME

1. OUR LIAISON REPRESENTATIVE IS IN MEX WITH OUR DRAFT PROGRAMME AND DRAFT AGENDA PROPOSED BY COSTA RICAN GOVT.
2. INDIVIDUAL VISITS OUTSIDE MEETINGS THUS FAR ARRANGED MAY BE DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF LACK OF TIME.
3. DURING MEETINGS MR STRONG WILL CERTAINLY MEET ALL LEADING COSTA RICAN CHIEFS OF DEVELOPMENT MINISTERIES AGENCIES AND BANKS. CASEI HAS CONFIRMED THAT ON INVITATION OF GUATEMALA EMBASSY TWO OF THEIR OFFICIALS WILL BE IN SJOSE NOV26 AT 2 PM. TO MEET MR STRONG MR AITKEN ETC. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN UNDP REPRESENTATIVE IS IN EL SALVADOR BUT WE HAVE INVITED UNDP PROJECT LEADERS HERE TO RECEPTION. THERE ARE NO RPT NO CDN MISSIONARIES HERE BY SOME MAY COME FROM HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA. IF/IF THEY DO WE WILL FIT THEM IN SOME PLACE FOR MR STRONG AND MR PELLETIER ETC.
4. PARTICULAR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF INTEREST TO CANADA IS CENTRAL AMERICAN MICROWAVE NETWORK AND CDN NORTHERN ELECTRICS INTEREST. TANDC OFFICIALS AND MR STRONG MAY WISH VISIT DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT THIS. PLSE ADVISE.
5. IN ADDITION TO INVITATION TO RECEPTION WE COULD ASK IDB, OAS, CARE, FORD FOUNDATION, UNDP PEOPLE TO STAND BY FOR APPOINTMENTS BUT THIS DOES NOT RPT NOT STRIKE US AS FEASIBLE.
6. PLSE ADVISE WHETHER AID AND U.S. EMBASSY ECONOMIC OFFICIALS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN RECEPTION LIST.
7. COSTA RICANS HAVE JUST SUGGESTED THAT MEETIN OF POLITICAL GROUP BE DELAYED UNTIL 4:30 SO THAT MINISTERS PEPIN AND PELLETIER COULD LEAVE OTHER GROUPS AND MEET WITH FOREIGN MINISTER AT THIS TIME. PRIOR TO 4:30 OUR POLITICAL PEOPLE COULD SIT IN ON ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL MEETINGS AS DESIRED.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO
A Defence Liaison (2) Division

FROM
De Latin American Division

REFERENCE
Référence Your memorandum of October 29, 1968

SUBJECT
Sujet CFA Deployment Review

SECURITY
Sécurité **SECRET**

DATE November 19, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-LATAM	
MISSION	34

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Our memorandum to you of June 14 counselled against the proposal to station a military attaché in our Embassy in Mexico with accreditation to Cuba. The Cuban connection rather than the Mexican connection had been postulated as the principal justification for having a service attaché in the area, but we contended that "the notion that a Canadian military attaché accredited to Cuba could significantly contribute to the intelligence community's knowledge of Cuba is entirely illusory."

2. In our opinion, this view remains valid whether the attaché is accredited or resident. In either case, not only would the Cuban Government severely restrict his activities, but also would probably increase its vigilance of the activities of other members of the Embassy. The presence of a Canadian military attaché would endue the Canadian presence in Cuba with an unfriendly coloration and encourage the Cuban authorities to question, with some justification, the independence of Canadian policy towards Cuba which has hitherto rendered some dividends in goodwill and confidence. Such an appointment would constitute, in effect, a significant new departure in Canadian-Cuban relations. At the very least, therefore, we believe that consideration of this proposal of the CFA Deployment Review must be integrated with and subordinated to an appraisal of Canadian foreign policy in the area and not vice versa; accordingly, a decision on this matter should properly be made within the context of the review of Canadian policy towards Latin America of which the recommendations of the current Ministerial Mission will be an important component.

3. Such a move, then, could unintentionally impose a new direction to Canadian policy towards Cuba and could, moreover, impede rather than boost Canada's contribution to the ABC intelligence community. We are convinced that Canadian military intelligence in Cuba could best be served by Canadian diplomatic staff and that attention should be directed to increased training of present staff and/or closer liaison with the Department of National Defence if improvement in the service is desired.

4. These strictures on the usefulness of a military attaché in Cuba are not intended to detract from our concurrence with the general theme of the DGIS submission that "Canada's presence in the Caribbean area through

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our aid programme, as well as our close ties with Commonwealth countries, emphasizes our need for first-hand intelligence of the area." Communist and Castroist subversion is an obvious case in point. The role of a military attaché in the area in analysing the extent and impact of Cuba's aggressive activities would be facilitated by accreditation to a "friendly" country, where the presence of a Canadian service attaché would focus on common interests rather than on mutual mistrust. Because Venezuela has been afflicted for several years with large and well-disciplined insurgency groups and because Canada has a substantial defense interest in the area as a result of important trade relations with Venezuela and other considerations, we would suggest that Caracas be put to DGIS as an alternative pied à mer in the Caribbean. Furthermore, multiple accreditation to other countries in the region would be possible from Caracas whereas there is some question whether Cuba would accept a Canadian military attaché accredited to such countries as Venezuela and Guatemala.

5. Paradoxically, benefits in political reporting would also accrue from increased access to the Venezuelan military establishment which has traditionally assumed revolutionary leadership. The military reaction to the outcome of the forthcoming presidential election to take place in Venezuela on December 1, could conceivably add to the cogency of this argument. There has been some indication that the commander-in-chief of the Venezuelan armed forces would not be disposed to passively accept the defeat of the government Accion Democratica party by the reform-minded Copei or Christian Democrats. A military attaché would be in the best position to foresee and evaluate similar possibilities in the future.

6. We therefore believe that there is a strong case for a Canadian service attaché in Caracas. The principal problem in locating a service attaché in Caracas is, of course, the perennial border dispute between Venezuela and Guyana. A careful explanation of his role would be required to allay possible fears on the part of Venezuelan authorities that the Canadian interest is primarily in this sector. The fact that the existing military personnel at the British Embassy are not hampered in their activities suggests that our Embassy would not find this difficulty to be insuperable. Bogota could be advanced as an alternative choice, should Caracas prove impractical.

7. We are pleased to note that the DGIS submission has recommended the establishment of a resident CPA position in Rio de Janeiro and in Buenos Aires where the military play an important political role. For reasons given in our memorandum of June 14 and Buenos Aires telegram No. 590 of June 27, 1968, we would give Buenos Aires priority.

ORMOND W. DIER

Latin American Division

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R *cc. JY d... A24*

*c.c. Lotin American
(Mr Waterfall) for info.*

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RR OTT

DE CRS

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FM CRCAS NOV19/68

TO EXTER 356

REF OURTEL 308 OCT16

TEL TRANSFER OF FUNDS

AS WE HAVE NOW PAID BILLS CONCERNING MINISTERIAL MISSION (HOTEL
ACCOMMODATION DOLLARS 2100 AND TRANSPORTATION DOLLARS 2000) WE
NEED TEL TRANSFER OF DOLLARS 2000 TO MEET NORMAL EXPENDITURES.

MESSAGE

20-1-2-LATAM-1
DW

DATE		FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY
NOV19/68		20-1-2-LATAM-1		SECURITE
FM/DE	EXTCHNL OTT	NO	PRECEDENCE	
TO/A	ORCAS	R- 5966	ROUTINE	
INFO				

REF

YOURTELS OCT16 AND 356 NOV19/68

SUB/SUJ

POST FINANCING AND MINISTERIAL MISSION

TRANSFER 2000 DOLLARS BEING SENT NEXT FEW DAYS

WE NOTE TRANSPORTATION COSTS FOR MINISTERIAL MISSION EXCEEDED ESTIMATE OF 1200 DOLLARS BY 800 DOLLARS OR 67 PER CENT. ORIGINAL ESTIMATE QUITE DETAILED THEREFORE ASSUME ADDITIONAL COST RESULT OF UNUSUAL UNFORESEEN EXPENSES. YOU WILL APPRECIATE THAT COSTS OF MISSION WERE BUDGETTED AND DISCREPANCIES OF THIS MAGNITUDE IF SHARED BY OTHER POSTS WOULD GREATLY AFFECT FINAL TOTAL AND REQUIRE EXPLANATION TO TREASURY BOARD WHO WERE ASKED FOR FUNDS BASED ON ESTIMATES FROM POSTS. PLEASE INFORM BREAKDOWN FINAL COSTS AND EXPLAIN DISCREPANCY.

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG..... A.J. YOUNG/ADD	FINANCE	2-7395	SIG..... A.J. YOUNG.....

FM MXICO NOV18/68 (RESTR)

ACTION COPY

TO EXTER 1161 IMMED

INFO IT ITANDCOTT(WARREN)FINANCEOTT IMMED DE OTT

REF YOURTEL G253 NOV15

MINISTERIAL MISSION:CALL ON CAMPOS SALAS

I CALLED ON CAMPOS SALAS, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, TODAY
ACCOMPANIED BY THE COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR. WE RECEIVED A MOST WARM AND
CORDIAL RECEPTION, AND CAMPOS SALAS INDICATED THAT HE WAS LOOKING
FORWARD TO JOINT SESSION OF THE MISSION AND THE NATL COUNCIL
TRADE COUNCIL AND HIS PRIVATE TALKS WITH OUR MINISTER OF INDTANDC.
HE ADDED THAT CDN-MXICAN TRADE RELATIONSS WERE GOOD, AND THAT THERE
WERE REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION. HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PRINCIPAL
DISCUSSIONS IN THE MTG WITH THE FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL WOULD PROBABLY
DEAL WITH THE QUESTIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND WITH
BILATERAL CDA-MXICO TRADE MATTERS. HE EXPECTED TO MAKE THE INITIAL
PRESENTATION. AND UNDERSTOOD THAT ORTIZ MENA, MINISTER OF FINANCE,
WOULD HAVE SOMETHING TO ADD, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING MXICOS FEEDS
FOR EXTER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. I INDICATED THAT WE EXPECTED OUR
MINISTER OF INDTANDC WOULD MAKE THE PRINCIPAL OPENING STATEMENT
IN THIS FORUM.

2. CAMPOS SALAS EXPRESSED HIS DESIRE TO BE AT THE AIRPORT TO MEET
MR AND MRS PEPIN AND MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY, AND I WARMLY WELCOMED
THIS

RAE

19.11.2(us)

Mr. Munro
Mr. Rier
ERIC (Bravo)
CIDA (Madden)
Folder (2)

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Mr. Die

Mr. Munro

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PP OTT

DE RIO

P 182000Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV18/68

TO EXTER 550 PRIORITY

MINISTERIAL MISSION PRESS CONFERENCE

WE SUGGEST THAT YOU SHOULD FORWARD OPENING STATEMENTS USED AT
PRESS CONFERENCE IN EACH CAPITAL VISITED TO APPROPRIATE EMB
IN OTT BEFORE MISSIONS RETURN.

OTT059

RIB009/18

ZZ MEX 00 GML 00 SJS PP OTT

DE RIO

Z 182130Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV18/68

TO MXICO 551 FLASH'****

INFO GTMLA SJOSE IMMED EXTER PRIORITY

MINISTERIAL MISSION-COMPOSITION

THERE FOLLOWS BELOW A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN MISSION AS NOW KNOWN
TO US.

2. FOR GTMLA AND SJOSE: PARTICIPANTS NOT/NOT DEPARTING MXICO BEFORE
NOV24 MAY BE EXPECTED TO REMAIN UNTIL END OF MISSION.

3. IN CERTAIN CASES ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TIMES OF PARTICIPANTS
LEAVING OR JOINING MISSION NOT/NOT KNOWN TO US. WE ASSUME YOU WILL
HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THESE TIMES BY OTT.

4. HERE FOLLOWS LIST: MINISTERIAL MISSION TO LATAMERICA LIST OF
PARTICIPANTS IN VISIT TO MXICO-NOV19-24. NOTE ALL PERSONS ARRIVING
ON NOV19 AT 1625 CST DEPARTING ON NOV24 AT 1140 CST UNLESS OTHERWISE
INDICATED.

MINISTERS: THE HON MITCHELL SHARP, SSEA(DEPARTS NOV23). THE HON JEAN-
LUC PEPIN, MINISTER OF ITANDC(ARRIVES NOV19). MRS PEPIN(DEPARTURE TIME
NOT/NOT KNOWN). THE HON GERARD PELLETIER, SEC OF STATE, MRS PELLETIER.
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY: MR JEAN-PIERRE GOYER, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY
TO THE SSEA(ARRIVES NOV22 0020).

OFFICIALS

DEPT OF EXTER: MR MARCEL CADIEUX, USSEA(DEPARTS NOV23). MR JC LANGLEY,
ASST USSEA(TIMES NOT/NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN). MR PA BRIDLE, HEAD,
LATAMERICAN DIV. MR JACQUES GIGNAC, HEAD, CULTURAL AFFAIRS DIV. MR JR
ROY, DEPUTY HEAD, COMMERCIAL POLICY. MR FWO MORTON, LATAMERICAN DIV.
(SECRETARY TO THE MISSION).

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Mr. Dier

Mr. Munro

Folder 12

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B.P.

PAGE TWO 551

DEPT OF ITANDC: MR JH WARREN, DEPUTY MINISTER (TIMES NOT/NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN). MR MAURICE SCHWARZMANN, ASST DEPUTY MINISTER (TRADE POLICY). MR WILLIAM BRETT, HEAD, LATAMERICAN DIV. MR RAY GRAVEL, COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR, CDN EMB, STAGO. MR A KILPATRICK, LATAMERICAN DIV (SECRETARY TO THE MISSION).

DEPT OF FINANCE: MR RY GREY, DIRECTOR, INTERNATL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (TIMES NOT/NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN).

CIDA: MR MAURICE STRONG, PRESIDENT. KY HD MADDEN, LATAMERICAN SECTION. MRS E WARD, EXECUTIVE ASST TO THE PRESIDENT.

ECIC: MR HT AITKEN, PRESIDENT. MR PAUL BRAVO, LOAN OFFICER. MR FP JEANJEAN, ECONOMIC ADVISER.

CDA COUNCIL FOR ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: MR JEAN BOUCHER, DIRECTOR.

NATL GALLERY OF CDA: MR GUY VIAU, DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

CBC: MR F GUERARD, HEAD OF FRENCH RADIO.

NFB

CDA COUNCIL FOR ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: MR JEAN BOUCHER, DIRECTOR.

NATL GALLERY OF CDA: MR GUY VIAU, DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

CBC: MR F GUERARD, HEAD OF FRENCH RADIO.

NFB: MR MARCEL MARTIN.

OTHER OFFICIALS

MR RICHARD KROFT, EXECUTIVE ASST TO SSEA (DEPARTS NOV23). MR PAUL FORTIN, EXECUTIVE ASST TO MINISTER OF ITANDC. MR ANDRE OUELLETTE, EXECUTIVE ASST TO THE SEC OF STATE.

PRESS OFFICER: MR KEITH GARDNER, DEPT OF ITANDC.

STAFF: MISS PAULINE SABOURIN, SECRETARY TO THE USSEA. MISS ARMANDE CHOLETTE, SECRETARY TO THE ASST DEPUTY MINISTER (TRADE POLICY), DEPT OF ITANDC. MR BERNARD LEMIEUX, ADMIN ASST, DEPT OF EXTER.

MR DS GILROY, SECURITY GUARD.

D. Waterfall

~~FRANCIS (FRANCIS)~~
SOMEST

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Mr. Munro
Mr. Lier
Aid & Rev
(Fraser)
Comm Pol (Ley)
TCE
Cult Aff Div
(Coft)

file
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ew
BP

FM BRSLA (GARDNER MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV18/68

TO EXTEROTT 21 IMMED **ACTION COPY**

INFO WASHDC LDN PARIS IMMED

INFO DE OTT O/PM (LALONDE AND LEBLANC) O/SSEA (MCGILL) O/USSEA (LANG
LEY) EAR OFFICE (FRANCIS) O/MIN IT&C D/MIN IT&C O/MIN EM&R O/SEC
STATE CIDA AND ECIC

REF - VISIT TO BRSLA OF MINISTERIAL MISSION LATIN AMERICA

SUBJ- SSEA PRESS CONFERENCE BRSLA NOV18

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SSEAS OPENING STATEMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE IN
BRSLA NOV18 BEGINS QUOTE ESTOU MUITO FELIZ EM VOLTAR AO BRASIL ONDE,
NO DESEMPENHO DE OUTRAS FUNCOES, JA TIVE OCASIAO DE VIVER E TRABAL-
HAR, NUMA EPOCA DA QUAL GUARDO AS MAIS AGRADAVEIS LEMBRANCAS. NO ANO
PASSAD TIVE O PRAZER DE FAZER UMA BREVE VISITA AO RIO DE JANEIRO
PARA PARTICIPAR DE UMA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL E, AGORA, TENHO A
RENOVADA ALEGRIA DE ME ENCONTRAR EM SUA MARNIFICA CAPITAL E ME AVIS-
-TAR COM OS REPRESENTANTES DA IMPRENSA BRASILEIRA.

2 ON THIS OCCASION I AM SOMEHOW REMINDED OF A MEETING WHICH I ATTENDE
D SOME TWO YEARS AGO IN TORONTO ONE OF OUR GREAT CANADIAN CITIES. A
SOCIETY INTERESTED IN BRAZIL INVITED ME AND YOUR DISTINGUISHED AMB-
-ASSADOR TO CANADA, HER EXCELLENCY DORA ALENCAR DE VASCONCELLOS, TO
ATTEND A MEETING AND TALK ABOUT BRAZIL. WE DID SO AND THE MEETING WAS
VERY SUCCESSFUL. THOSE PRESENT LEARNED A GREAT DEAL ABOUT BRAZIL AND
THIS WAS A GREAT SATISFACTION TO THEM. HOWEVER, WHAT PARTICULARLY
PLEASED THE AMBASSADOR AND ME WAS THE FACT THAT, AFTER THE MEETING,
A SUPPER CONSISTING OF TYPICAL BRAZILIAN DISHES INCLUDING FEIJOADA
WAS SERVED AND THAT, DURING THE MEETING, WE COULD SMELL THOSE WONDER-

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PAGE TWO 21

-FUL BRAZILIAN BLACK BEANS BEING COOKED IN THE KITCHEN IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE ROOM IN WHICH THE MEETING WAS BEING HELD. IN SPITE OF MY GREAT INTEREST IN THE SPEECHES AND THE DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING I FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO AWAIT ITS CONCLUSION- AND THE COMMENCEMENT OF SUPPER.

3 AS YOU KNOW, OUR MISSION HAS BEEN IN BRAZIL SINCE LAST TUESDAY. ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MR GREENE, CANADA, S MINISTER OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, WHO WAS THEN LEADING THE MISSIONN MR PELLETIER, SEC-RETIARY OF STATE FOR CANADA WHO IS HERE WITH ME TODAY AND ANOTHER MINISTER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, MR LANG, HAD INTERESTING AND VALUABLE DISCUSSIONS WITH BRAZILIAN MINISTERS AND OTHERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO. SINCE THEIR DISCUSSIONS AND SOME OF THEIR ACTIVITIES WERE THE SUBJECT OF AN EXCELLENT PRESS CONFERENCE IN RIO DE JANEIRO LAST THURSDAY, I WILL NOT ATTEMPT TODAY TO REVIEW THAT ASPECT OF THE MISSIONS WORK.

4 AS I THINK YOU KNOW I HAD TO ATTEND A MEETING IN BRUSSELS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NATO COUNTRIES. I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THAT MEETING AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE MADE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE WORLD.

5 A FEW MONTHS AGO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, MR PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, DECIDED THAT, AS PART OF THE REVIEW OF FOREIGN POLICY BEING UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, WE SHOULD EXAMINE, IN PARTICULAR , OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPE, OUR RELATIONS ACROSS THE PACIFIC, AND OUR RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA. WITH REGARD TO LATIN AMERICA

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PAGE THREE 21

IT WAS FELT THAT WE SHOULD EXAMINE OUR EXISTING RELATIONS WITH A VIEW TO DETERMINING IN WHAT PRACTICAL WAYS WE MIGHT STRENGTHEN THE TIES WHICH ID US OVER THE WHOLE RANGE OF OUR COMMON INTERESTS- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL- AND FOR THIS PURPOSE IT WAS DECIDED TO SEND A MINISTERIAL MISSION ON A VISIT OF EXPLORATION TO BRAZIL AND TO AS MANY OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AS IT WAS FEASIBLE FOR US TO VISIT IN THE TIME AT OUR DISPOSAL.

6 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSION ITSELF MAY BE MEASURED BY THE FACT THAT ALTOGETHER FIVE MINISTERS ARE ENGAGED IN IT AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER, ASSISTED BY A VERY LARGE GROUP OF SENIOR OFFICIALS DRAWN FROM DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES WHICH HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE THREE MAIN SPHERES OF THE MISSIONS INTERESTS- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL. OUR MISSION IS THE LARGEST AND MOST REPRESENTATIVE OFFICIAL MISSION EVER TO LEAVE CANADA FOR ANY PURPOSE.

7 IT IS TOO EARLY TO SPEAK OF CONCLUSIONS OR RESULTS OF OUR MISSION IN COMPLETE TERMS. I CAN, HOWEVER, SPEAK WITH SOME CERTAINTY- WITH MUCH SATISFACTION- ABOUT SOME GENERAL ASPECTS OF OUR VERY AGREEABLE VISIT TO BRAZIL AND TO THE OTHER COUNTRIES IN WHICH WE HAVE SO FAR HAD THE PLEASURE OF SPENDING A FEW DAYS.

8 EN PREMIER LIEU, LA MISSION A CERTAINEMENT FAIT UN VOYAGE D'EXPLORATION DU GENRE QU'ON AVAIT ENVISAGE . CETTE EXPLORATION- ET JE VOUDRAIS SOULIGNER CE POINT- A ETE MUTUELLE. PAR EXEMPLE, ICI AU BRESIL NOUS AVONS EXPLORÉ VOS INTERETS, VOS BUTS ET QUELQUES-UNS DE VOS PROBLEMES ET DE VOS PREOCCUPATIONS, ET VOS REPRESENTANTS ONT EGALEMENT EXPLORÉ LES NOTRES. EN EFFET, NOUS AVONS TROUVÉ QUE CHACUN DE NOUS, DE SON PROPRE POINT DE VUE, EST PROFONDEMENT INTERESSE PAR PLUSIEURS QUESTIONS D'IMPORTANCE QUI RETIENT L'ATTENTION DES DEUX PAYS ET DES AUTRES PAYS DU MONDE.

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PAGE FOUR 21

9 MES COLLEGUES ET MOI, NOUS AVONS EU UNE SERIE DE CONVERSATIONS AVEC DES MINISTRES DE VOTRE GOUVERNEMENT SEMI COLON NOUS AIMERIONS BIEN LES CONTINUER. ON POURRAIT AUSSI CARACTERISER COMME SUIT LES CONVERSATIONS QUI ONT EU LIEU ENTRE LES FONCTIONNAIRES DES DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS. NOUS AVONS ABORDE NON SEULEMENT DES QUESTIONS BILATERALES MAIS AUSSI UN GRAND NOMBRE DE PROBLEMES FONDAMENTAUX QUI ENGAGENT LES GOUVERNEMENTS D'AUJOURD'HUI A LA RECHERCHE DU BIEN-ETRE DES PEUPLES DUN MONDE PAISIBLE ET SABLE. CETTE RECHERCHE, CETTE EXPLORATION MUTUELLE ET SINCERE DES POSITIONS ET DES IDEES RESPECTIVES A MARQUE LES DISCUSSIONS QUE NOUS AVONS EUES ICI AU BRESIL COMME D'AILLEURS DANS LES AUTRES PAYS QUE NOUS AVONS DEJA VISITES EN AMERIQUE LATINE.

10 EN SECOND LIEU, IL NOUS SEMBLE ACQUIS DESORMAIS QUE CE VOYAGE D'EXPLORATION FOURNIRA DES REPONSES A QUELQUES-UNES DES QUESTIONS SUR LES RELATIONS ENTRE LE CANADA ET L'AMERIQUE LATINE QUI, J'EUIS LONG-TEMPS, ONT CONFRONTE LE GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN. NOUS VOYONS MAINTENANT UN PEU PLUS CLAIREMENT LA PLACE DU BRESIL ET DES AUTRES PAYS DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE EN GENERAL - SONT IMPORTANTS POUR LE CANADA ET COMMENT NOUS POURRIONS REFLETER CETTE IMPORTANCE DANS NOS RELATIONS EXTERIEURES EN FONCTION DE NOS INTERETS ET DE NOS RESPONSABILITES INTERNATIONALES.?)

11 TROISIEMEMENT, PUISQUE NOTRE MISSION EST NOMBREUSE ET DIRIGEE PAR UN GROUPE DE MINISTRES AYANT DES INTERETS DIVERS, IL NOUS A ETE POSSIBLE, DURANT DEUX OU TROIS JOURS DE TRAVAIL DANS CHAQUE PAYS, D'ETABLIR DES LIENS DIRECTS ENTRE LES RESPONSABLES DANS LES PAYS INTERESSES ET AU CANADA, POUR DES ASPECTS PARTICULIERS DE NOS RELATIONS MUTUELLES ET POUR L'ELABORATION D'UNE POLITIQUE DANS LES DOM-

...5

PAGE FIVE 21

AINES QUI INTERESSENT EGALEMENT LES PAYS DE L'AMERIQUE LATINE ET LE
CANADA. VOILA, JE CROIS, UNE (FIVE WORDS GARBLED)

ALOGUE ET POUR ASSURER QUE DANS L'AVENIR IL Y AURA DES EFFORTS SOU-
-TENUS POUR TRADUIRE EN REALISATIONS CONCRETES LES RESOLUTIONS D'AU-
-JOURD'HUI.

12 THERE ARE OTHER FEATURES OF THE WORK OF THE MISSION ABOUT WHICH I
AM VERY PLEASED. IN BRAZIL AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES WE HAVE VISITED WE
HAVE

BEEN MOST WARMLY RECEIVED NOT ONLY BY THE GOVERNMENT BUT ALSO BY THE
PRESS AND OTHER PUBLIC MEDIA. SINCE WE BELIEVE THAT OUR PRESENCE
IS BEING FELT IN LATIN AMERICA IN THAT THIS IS GOOD BOTH FOR CANADA
AND FOR THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA.

13 IT SEEMS CLEAR, ALSO, THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MISSIONS SIZE
LEVEL AND WIDELY REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER IS NOW WELL UNDERSTOOD.

14 I FEEL, TOO, THAT THE MISSION IS AN EXCELLENT REPRESENTATION OF
CANADA ABROAD, NOT ONLY TO THE PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA BUT ALSO TO
PEOPLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES WHO MAY PAY ATTENTION TO IT. IT IS COMPOSED
OF CANADIANS WHO ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF BOTH THE PRINCIPAL LINGUISTIC
GROUPS IN CANADA AND WHO ARE NEARLY ALL BILINGUAL IN THE ENGLISH AND
FRENCH LANGUAGES.

15 LASTLY, IT HAS BEEN VERY NOTICEABLE WITHIN THE MISSION THAT A
JOINT EXERCISE OF THIS KIND MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR ALL THE MAIN DEPART-
MENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE
FOR RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA TO CONFRONT NOT ONLY THE AUTHORITIES
OF THE HOST GOVERNMENTS BUT ALSO EACH OTHER. AS THEY COMPARE NOTES
AND ENDEAVOUR TO COORDINATE THEIR FINDINGS THEY BEGIN TO PRODUCE AND

...6

PAGE SIX 21

INTEGRATED CANADIAN INSIGHT INTO CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL AND WITH THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA.

16 I AM CONFIDENT THAT ON OUR RETURN TO CANADA, THE MEMBERS OF OUR MISSION WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AN ILLUMINATING AND HOPEFUL REPORT ON ITS DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS WITH REGARD TO BRAZIL AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES IT HAS VISITED, AND THAT THIS REPORT WILL GREATLY ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT NOT ONLY WHEN IT IS COMPLETING ITS REVIEW OF POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA BUT ALSO WHEN IT IS CONSIDERING THE SORT OF RELATIONS WHICH FOR OUR PART, WOULD LIKE TO HAVE WITH BRAZIL IN THE YEARS AHEAD. UNQUOTE ENDS.

U

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Diary

DivDiary

circ

file

MEMORANDUM

TO
À

Mr. J. C. Langley

SECURITY
Sécurité

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM
De

Latin American Division

DATE

November 18, 1968

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet

Ministerial Mission Additional Briefs

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
26-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION	28

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

15

DISTRIBUTION

Attached are 15 copies of the extra briefs for use by the Ministers in their discussions with Mexican officials later this week. Mr. McPhail informs me that all briefs on commercial and economic matters have been cleared with the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Finance and that these briefs are more detailed and complete than those prepared for the original mission briefs.

ORMOND W. DIER

O. W. Dier
Latin American Division

MESSAGE

FM/DE EXT/OTT

DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
NOV 18 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1 28	UNCLASS

TO/A MEXICO

NO	PRECEDENCE
XL-867	PRIORITY

INFO

REF

SUB/SUJ

MINISTERIAL MEETING PRESS COVERAGE

CHARLES ROLLET, CHANNEL 10 T.V. MONTREAL WILL ACCOMPANY MR. PEPIN'S PARTY
DEPARTING OTTAWA NOV 19 ARRIVING FLIGHT MX 801 SAME DAY. PLEASE MAKE HOTEL
RESERVATION. ROLLET WILL ALSO ACCOMPANY MISSION UNTIL RETURN TO OTTAWA
NOV 27.

DISTRIBUTION NO STD. MR. WATERFALL
LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR

DIVISION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/AUTORISE

SIG O.W. DIER/cm

Latin American

6-1317

SIG O.W. DIER ORMOND W. DIER

FILE

MESSAGE

FM/DE EXT/MTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
	NOV 18 1968	20-1-2-LAMAM-1 28	UNCLAS
TO/A ALL LATIN AMERICAN POSTS	NO	PRECEDENCE	
	XL-865	ROUTINE	
INFO			

REF

SUB/SUJ STATEMENTS BY PM ON ~~FOREIGN CONTROL OF CDM INDUSTRY~~ AND MINISTERIAL
MISSION

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE PM'S QUESTION AND
ANSWER PERIOD AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON NOV 8/68:

2. QUOTE: Q: MR. PRIME MINISTER, A QUESTION ABOUT FOREIGN CONTROL OF CDM
INDUSTRY. IN 1967 WHEN THE PERRSON GOVT SET UP THE WATKINS STUDY GROUP, THE
GOVT ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD BE PREPARING A WHITE PAPER ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT.
MY QUESTION TO YOU IS, DOES YOUR GOVT INTEND TO WRITE A WHITE PAPER BASES ON
THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WATKINS REPORT AND IF NOT, WHAT DOES YOUR GOVT PLAN
TO DO ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF FOREIGN CONTROL?

A: THE FIRST PART OF THE QUESTION: THE ANSWER IS NO, THERE IS NO PLAN FOR A
WHITE PAPER. I DON'T RECALL THAT THE PEARSON GOVT HAD PROMISED A WHITE PAPER
AS A RESULT OF THAT. I DO REMEMBER THAT THE WATKINS REPORT WAS TABLED AND
THAT THE GOVT SAID THAT IT WOULD CONSIDER IT AND IT WOULD IMPLEMENT PARTS OF IT
AS IT ARRIVED TO PARTS WHICH WE THOUGHT SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED. BUT REGARDLESS
OF THAT, YOU ARE ASKING WHAT WE ARE DOING TO MEET THE PROBLEM OF FOREIGN INVEST-
MENT. WELL, I REPEAT SOME OF THE THINGS I SAID IN THE PAST MONTHS AND EVEN .../2

DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE

NO STD.

USA DIV.

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG..... D.E. WATERBURY/ed	Latin American	6-1317	SIG..... ORMOND W. DIER O.W. DIER

- 2 -

DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN. WE ARE NOT CONCERNED WITH FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AN ECONOMIC NATIONALISM SENSE. OUR VIEW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IS THAT WE SHOULD NOT TRY TO DETER FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN OUR COUNTRY. WE SHOULD TRY AND MAKE SURE THAT IT IS CHANNELLED IN AREAS WHICH DO NOT GIVE FOREIGNERS CONTROL OVER VERY CRUCIAL SECTORS OF OUR ECONOMY. THIS OF COURSE WE HAVE DONE IN SOME AREAS; OUR LAWS CONCERNING BANKING, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, OUR LAWS CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA, PREVENT CONTROL BY FOREIGNERS OF SUCH SECTORS OF OUR THE ECONOMY. ~~THIS IS THE POLICY WE HAVE ADOPTED IN THE PAST AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW IT IN THE FUTURE.~~

THERE ARE OTHER SECTORS WHICH CAN BE CONSIDERED AND CAN BE ADDED TO THIS LIST. THERE ARE SOME IDEAS ALONG THOSE LINES UNDER CONSIDERATION. BUT I AM NOT ONE OF THOSE WHO BELIEVES THAT WE SHOULD SPEND A GREAT DEAL OF OUR ENERGIES AND SAVINGS IN BUYING BACK INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE GONE UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL. OUR APPROACH TO THIS PROBLEM IS THAT WE SHOULD USE SAVINGS IN CDA, CHANNEL THEM THROUGH THE ^{CDA} ~~DEVELOPMENT~~ CORP AND OTHER SUCH MEDIA, CHANNEL THEM IN ORDER TO INVEST IN THE FUTURE AND NOT BUY BACK THE PAST. THIS IS OUR GENERAL APPROACH

.... UNQUOTE

2.
3. QUOTE: Q: I HAVE A QUESTION REGARDING FOREIGN AFFAIRS. I BELIEVE THERE IS A TASK FORCE TOURING LATIN AMERICA AT THE PRESENT TIME COMPRISING SEVERAL CABINET MINISTERS. I WAS WONDERING WHAT IS THE AIM OF THIS TASK FORCE AND WHETHER IT HAS ANY RELATION TO THE REASONS WHY WE HAVE DELAYED ENTERING THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES FOR ALL THESE MANY YEARS?

A: YES, THE PROBLEM OF THE OAS IS ONE OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH WILL BE EXAMINED AND REPORTED UPON BY THIS TASK FORCE - BY THIS MINISTERIAL MISSION TO LATIN AMERICA. THE REASON WHY WE SENT IT, THE REASON WHY WE ARE PUTTING SPECIAL EMPHASIS SO EARLY IN THE LIFE OF THIS GOVT ON OUR RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA, IS THAT WE FEEL THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH EMPHASIS TRADITIONALLY ON OUR HISTORICAL RELATIONS WITH EUROPE AND EUROPE ALONE. WE HAVE LOST A LITTLE BIT IN THE SENSE THAT IN OUR CULTURAL POLICY, IN OUR TOURIST POLICY, IN OUR IMMIGRATION POLICY AND EVEN IN OUR ECONOMIC POLICY EVERYTHING SEEMS TO FLOW EITHER AS FAR AS THE COUNTRY SOUTH OF US OR ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. WE HAVE NOT YET

- 3 -

I THINK SUFFICIENTLY REALIZED CDA IS NOT ONLY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE BUT THAT IT IS ALSO A PACIFIC NATION AND NOT MERELY AN ATLANTIC NATION. THEREFORE, WE WANT CDA TO PLAY ITS ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS IN AREAS WHERE IT CAN PLAY ITS ROLE REALISTICALLY. I THINK THE DAY HAS COME OF UNIVERSALITY. CDNS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR I THINK IN OUR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WERE MOVED BY A VERY GENEROUS SPIRIT, A SPIRIT OF WANTING TO BE ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN", AND TO HELP WITH PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH; TO ASSIST THROUGH MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH POVERTY AND STARVATION EVERYWHERE. WE ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT PERHAPS OUR RESOURCES ARE NOT AS BIG AS OUR HEARTS AND WE ARE BEGINNING TO TRY AND ORIENT OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN AREAS OVER WHICH WE CAN HAVE SOME LEVERAGE. BECAUSE WE ARE A PACIFIC NATION, BECAUSE TRADING WILL BE MORE AND MORE IMPORTANT ACROSS THE PACIFIC, BOTH WESTERN TOWARDS JAPAN AND CHINA AND ASIATIC NATIONS, AND TOWARDS SOUTH AMERICA, WE ARE DOING AS MUCH AS WE CAN IN TRYING TO INTENSIFY OUR COMMERCIAL, OUR CULTURAL AND OUR POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA. THIS MEANS CONSIDERING WHETHER WE SHOULD ENTER THE OAS; THIS MEANS TAKING COGNIZANCE OF THE REALITY THAT IF WE DON'T DO SOMETHING ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA FAST -- IT WILL HAVE, I THINK 400 MILLION INHABITANTS BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY -- WHERE THE LEVEL OF POVERTY IS APPALLING, I THINK WE HAVE A TIME BOMB THERE ON OUR DOORSTEP IN OUR HEMISPHERE AND I THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT CDNS REALIZE IT. NOW WHETHER OR NOT WE WILL ENTER THE OAS, I WILL GIVE YOU A SHORT ANSWER. IT REALLY WILL DEPEND ON WHETHER WE CAN EVOLVE A POLICY OF OUR OWN. I DON'T BELIEVE IN ENTERING THE OAS UNTIL I HAVE SEEN THIS POLICY, UNTIL I HAVE MADE IT THE POLICY OF THE GOVT OF CDA, BECAUSE I DON'T WANT TO ENTER THE OAS IF IT MEANS THAT WE ARE JUST GOING TO BE A REPLICIA OF WASHINGTON. UNQUOTE.

INFO ONLY

20-1-2-LATAM	
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somest

Mr. Allen
Mr. Munro
T+C (Brett)
CIDA (Mashley)
ECIC (Grav)
FIN (Munk)
O/S (Muller)
A.C.

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV18/68 CONFD

TO TT MXICO 546 IMMED DE OTT

INFO EXTER TT GTMLA SJJOSE DE WDC

REF YOURTEL 1131 NOV13

MINISTERIAL MISSION:TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

LIST IN YOUR REFTEL COVERS GROUND VERY WELL.HOWEVER IN DISCUSSIONS WITH GTMLN AUTHORITIES POST SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO TREAT TOPICS AS GUIDE TO GENERAL AREA OUR INTEREST RATHER THAN AS AGENDA ITEMS INTO EACH OF WHICH WE WISH TO GO IN DEPTH.VISITS TO GTMLA AND COSTARICA ARE AS MUCH VISITS TONCENTRALAMERICA AS TO THOSE COUNTRIES INDIVIDUALLY;SCOPE FOR SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH EITHER OF THEM IS QUITE LTD.

2.RE POINTS OF DETAIL(A)WE CANNOT/NOT AT MOMENT IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT BILATERAL RELATIONS EXCEPT TRADE,SOME INVESTMENT,A LITTLE FINANCING AND THE PRESENCE OF CDN MISSIONARIES.IS THE NRC-FAO PROJECT A TALKING POINT?(B)WHAT ARE QUOTE SPECIFIC DISCUSSIONS UNQUOTE?(C)IN VIEW OF CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF FEDERAL GOVT OF CDA RE EDUCATION, TOPIC(E)(I)SHOULD PERHAPS BE REPHRASED(D)WE ARE NOT/NOT SURE WHAT IS MEANT BY MULTILATERAL CULTURAL EXCHANGES OR COOPERATION,OR BY MULTILATERAL EXCHANGES AT UNIVERSITY LEVELS
3.SJOSE.YOUR REP CAN SEE REFTEL IN MXICO.

INFO ONLY

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Mr. Allen
Miss Doyle
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FM RIO (MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV 18/68 RESTR

TO TT MXICO 548 FLASH

INFO EXTER IMMED

MINISTERIAL MISSION-JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SINCE IT IS NOT/NOT CLEAR WHETHER JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED
AFTER EXCHANGE OF NOTES SETTING UP JOINT MXICO-CDA CTTEE
WILL COVER SUBSTANTIVE QUESTIONS GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD
PREPARE 2 DRAFTS OF COMMUNIQUE ONE WITHOUT SUBSTANTIVE
QUESTIONS TO BE READY FOR MINISTERS ON ARRIVAL.

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DE RIO

O 181730Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV18/68

TO SJOSE 545 IMMED

INFO MXICO GTMLA EXTER

REF EXTER TEL XLS44 NOV8

MINISTERIAL MISSION-COSTARICA PROGRAM

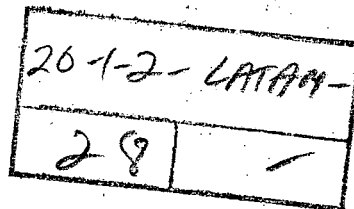
REFLET NOT/NOT RECEIVED BUT DRAFT PROGRAM IN SUMMARY RELET APPEARS
VERY SATISFACTORY.FOLLOWING ARE OUT COMMENTS POINTS OF DETAIL.

2.ROUND TABLE MTG WITH SEVERAL CACOM AGENCY REPS SCHEDULED GTMLA
CITY BUT WOULD WELCOME FURTHER MTGS WITH ANY LOCAL OFFICIALS OF
SUCH AGENCIES WITH WHOM YOU THINK SOME MEMBERS OF MISSION COULD
USEFULLY TALK.WE NOTE(YOURTEL 269 NOV15)THAT CABEI MIGHT COME TO
SJOSE TO MEET AITKEN AND STRONG(1-3PM NOV26).WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE
CABEI REP AT MTG IN GTMLA NOV25 AND HE COULD NO/NO DOUBT HAVE
SEPARATE TALKS WITH MISSION AND OTHERS THERE IF DESIRED.IF CON-
VENIENT FOR HIM THIS WOULD CREATE POSSIBLE CONFLICT WITH LUNCHEON
SJOSE.WE COULD PERHAPS DECIDE ABOUT THIS WHEN WE MEET YOUR REP AND
GTMLA REP IN MXICO.

3.PRESS CONFERENCE OK.DITTO TV INTERVIEWS IF TIME ALLOWS.

4.NO/NO OBJECTION TO START GENERAL MTG AS PLANNED AND WILL BE GUIDED
BY YOU AS TO BEST FORM FOR PUBLICIZED SPEECH.

5.WE THINK INDUSTRIAL MTGS FOLLOWING GENERAL MTG COULD FALL INTO TWO
GROUPS-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL-CULTURAL-OR JEAECONOMIC,POLITICAL AND
CULTURAL-AS BEST SUITS HOSTS.BY LIGHT OF FOLLOWING PARA FORMER
MIGHT BE BEST OUR POINT OF VIEW.



Mr. Die
Mr. Munro
T+C (Beth)
ECIC (Bravo)
CIDA (Madden)
FIN (Frank)
O/Ss (Billie)
O/USSEA
O/USSEA
O/Pult Sec SSEA
H/L
20-1-2-LATAA-1

PAGE TWO 545

6. WE MAY WANT TO PROVIDE FOR A FEW INDIVIDUAL VISITS; THESE COULD PERHAPS TAKE PLACE WHILE INDIVIDUAL MTGS ARE GOING ON.

7. MR STRONG WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES AGENCIES OR BANKS; ANY REGIONAL AID OR DEVELOPMENT REPS; REPS OF SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AD UNDP, IDB, FORD FOUNDATION, OAS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; OFFICIALS DEALING WITH PARTICULAR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OF INTEREST TO CDA, AND CDM MISSIONARIES IF ANY. MESSRS PELLETIER AND OUELLETTE ALSO HAVE TO MEET LATTER.

8. WHEN WE MEET YOUR REP WE WILL ADVISE OF ANY NEW PARTICULAR INTERESTS OF MESSRS PELLETIER AND OUELLETTE OR OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICIALS.

9. AS VISIT IS SHORT SOME CONTACTS DESIRED MAY HAVE TO BE MADE AT RECEPTION.

10. TEL CONTAINING CHECK LIST OF MISSION MEMBERS VISITING SJOSE WILL FOLLOW.

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DE RIO

O 181733Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION) NOV18/68

TO GTMLA 544 IMMED

INFO MXICO SJOSE EXTER

REF MXICO TEL 1122 NOV11

MINISTERIAL MISSION: GTMLA PROGRAM

SUBJ TO GENERAL COMMENT IN A FOLLOWING TEL PROGRAM IN YOUR REFTEL
IS EFCELLENT. FOLLOWING ARE OUR COMMENTS ON POINTS OF DETAIL.

2. MR STRONG NOW PLANS TO SEE REPS OF ACAJUTLA PORT PROJECT IN
ACAJUTLA PRIOR TO ARRIVAL GTMLA. WE WILL ARRIVE GTMLA EARLY ENOUGH
TO KEEP OTHER APPOINTMENTS PLANNED FOR PM NOV24 AND HE MIGHT ALSO
LIKE TO CALL ON REGIONAL OFFICE OF USAID WHICH IS IN GTMLA CITY.

3. MESSRS PELLEIER AND OUELLETTE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN SEEING CDN
MISSIONARIES.

4. MR SHARP NOW PLANS TO SEE CABEI IN TEGUCICALPA BUT WE WOULD BE
GLAD TO HAVE CABEI REP INCLUDED WITH SIECA REP IN MTG WITH GROUPS
A AND B AS PLANNED. WE SUGGEST REP OF ODECA MIGHT BE INVITED TO
COME FROM SANSALVADOR TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MTG, ALSO PERHAPS REP
OF ICAITE LOCATED IN GTMLA CITY.

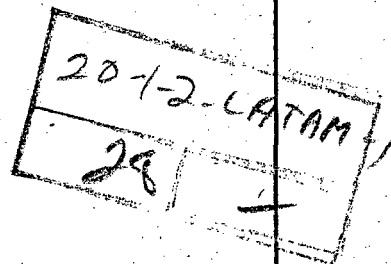
5. WE ASSUME ALL REPS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS MISSION MEETS
WILL BE INCLUDED IN BOTH GTMLA AND CDN OFFICIAL HOSPITALITY LISTS.

6. YOUR PARAS AGREED.

7. ENTERTAINMENT COSTS INDICATED MXICO TELS 1127 AND 1132 SATISFACTORY
FROM OUR STANDPOINT.

8. MESSRS BOUCHER, VIAU AND GUERARD WILL BE INTERESTED IN POSSIBLE
INDIVIDUAL VISITS IN ADDITION TO GROUP VISIT NOV25 TO SANCARLOS

...2



done
cm

Mr. Chier
Mr. Munro
T+C (Brett)
Eck (Bravo)
CIDA (Madden)
FIN (Moniz)
O/SS (Ouellette)
O/USSEA
O/SSEA
O/Pastor
Tale

20-12-LATAM

DW

PAGE TWO 544

UNIVERSITY; EG MR BOUCHER WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE HEAD OF IOAITI.

WE WILL ADVISE OF ANY FURTHER SUCH REQUESTS.

9. RE YOUR PARAS MESSRS WARREN AND MARTIN NEGATIVE; MR GOYER AFFIRMATIVE; ADD A OUELLETTE EXECUTIVE ASST TO MR PELLETIER, MRS WARD EXECUTIVE ASST TO MR STRONG AND MISS R BOUCHARD. SECURITY GUARD IS DS GILROY, OTHER IS ACTUALLY ADMIN ASST B LEMIEUX.

10. WE CONFIRM ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TIMES AS IN YOUR RETTEL.

11. WE LOOK FORWARD TO FURTHER DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM IN MEXICO WITH AMBASSADOR AND YOUR REP.

ACTION COPY

XL

Mr. Allen
Mr. Munro
Mr. Waterfall
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FM RIO NOV18/68

TO EXTER 542 IMMED

INFO MEXICO COMCENTREOTT IMMED

FOR LATAM DIV

TELS FOR MINISTERIAL MISSION

ALL CLASSIFIED TELS OF ROUTINE NATURE DEALING WITH THE MINISTERIAL MISSION SHOULD NOW BE SENT TO MEXICO AS MISSION ARRIVES THERE TOMORROW.

2. FOR IMMED CLASSIFIED TELS PSE TRY TO ENSURE THEY REACH RIO BY 2300 HRS RIO TIME (1800 OTT) TONIGHT.

3. FOR COMCENTREOTT: WOULD APPRECIATE APPLYING ABOVE PROCEDURE TO TELS ORIGINATING AT OTHER MISSIONS AND DIVS. THANKS AND REGARDS.

CONFIDENTIAL

November 16, 1968.

→ MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER
(THROUGH THE UNDER-SECRETARY)

Your Visit in Brazil

Shortly after your arrival in Rio, you will be receiving separately:

- (a) a copy of the Brazil programme;
- (b) a folder containing a selection of telegrams received since you left the mission;
- (c) talking points for Brazil;
- (d) a draft of notes for a statement to the press in Brasilia on November 18, along with a copy of the opening statement by Mr. Greene at the press conference in Rio de Janeiro on November 14 and a transcript of the press conference;
- (e) notes for remarks which you may wish to make after dinner in Rio on November 18.

2. Your call on the President in Brasilia on November 18 is, on the face of it, a brief courtesy call. It may develop into more than this, and the President may invite you and Mr. Pelletier to lunch. However, we have not thought it necessary to prepare special notes for your use on that occasion.

3. Your more immediate engagement is a meeting with the Brazilian Minister of External Relations and two of his senior officials, including the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, November 17, at the Copacabana Palace. The Brazilian Minister of External Relations has agreed to this meeting at our request, since your time with him in Brasilia on November 18 will be limited. *

4. Attached for your information and as background to your conversations on November 17, is a memorandum in point form of the topics in the fields of international relations and hemispheric affairs which were discussed at the working level in a meeting with Brazilian officials on November 14. Also attached for your background information is a copy of the statement to Canadian Ministers made by the Brazilian Minister of External Relations at their first formal meeting on Wednesday, November 13.

... 2

* Since this memorandum was prepared we have learned that the Brazilian Minister of External Relations wishes to have you to lunch at the Copacabana at 1.00 p.m. Mr. Cadieux is also invited & our Ambassador would meet you there. The Brazilian Secretary-General and one other official are also to be present.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

5. These papers are being made available not so much because we think that the Brazilian Minister of External Relations will necessarily wish, in his conversation with you, to cover the same ground as because they indicate what appear to be the main areas of Brazilian interest in the field of international affairs.

6. We have no doubt that the Brazilian Minister of External Relations will be particularly interested in anything you will be able to tell him about East-West relations in the light of the NATO Foreign Ministers' meeting. Our Ambassador has made available to the Brazilian Secretary-General a copy of the public summary of your statement to the meeting.

P.A. Bridle

(P.A. Bridle)

cc: M. Cadieux
Mr. Morton

ACTION COPY

20-1-2-LATAM-1	
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Press O.
Info Div

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O/SSEA

O/USSEA

Econ.

Legal

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FM MXICO NOV16/68 RESTR NO/NO STANDARD

TO EXTER 1154 IMMED

INFO TT WSHDC INDTANDCOTT FINANCEOTT CIDAOTT DE OTT

ECICOTT DE INDTANDCOTT

REF YOURTEL XL738 OCT23

MXICO DRAFT COMMUNIQUE RE JOINT CTTEE

IN LIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURAL CHANGES, IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TEL IS
EMB REDRAFT FOR CONSIDERATION BY MINISTERS AND SUBSEQUENTLY JOINTLY
WITH MEXICANS. YOU WILL NOTE THAT IN ADDITION TO THE PROCEDURAL POINTS
THE REDRAFT CONTAINS A BRIEF REF TO THE POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE
CONSULTATION ON OTHER QUESTIONS, EG CULTURAL RELATIONS AS IS PROVIDED
FOR IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES. IT SHOULD BE REPORTED THAT IN OUR
DISCUSSION WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YESTERDAY HE RAISED THE QUESTION
OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PUBLISHING THE FULL TEXTS OF THE NOTES. IN
REPLY I SAID THIS WAS A MATTER WHICH COULD ONLY BE SETTLED AFTER
THE ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTERS HERE.

2. THIS DRAFT COMMUNIQUE WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH MINISTERS ON ARRIVAL.

NNNNVV

20-12-LATAM-1	
28	28

ACTION

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DE MEX

O R 161732Z

FM MXICO NOV16/68

TO EXTER 1153 IMMED

INFO CHCGO TANDCOTT(LONAS)TT FINANCEOTT(MACPHERSON)DE OTT

REF YOURTEL G253 NOV15

MINISTERIAL MISSION: BRIEFING SESSION

WE HAVE SCHEDULED PROPOSED BRIEFING AT EMB RESIDENCE FOR
1930 HOURS NOV19. THIS SHOULD GIVE AMPLE TIME FOR THE MINISTER
AND MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TO PROCEED TO THE HOTEL AND THEN
SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE RESIDENCE IF THIS IS AGREEABLE.

000223

18.11.61.55

NNNNM VVVVV

INFO
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PP MEX RR OTT

DE RIO

P 161845Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV16/68

TO MXICO 541 PRIORITY

INFO EXTER

MINISTERIAL MISSION

PSE MAKE PLANE AND HOTEL RESERVATIONS FOR BOUCHER AND VIAU AS SUGGESTED. CHINCHEN ITZA PREFERRED OVER UXMAL HOWEVER IF BOTH SITES COULD BE VISITED SAT BY RETURNING TO MXICO BY LATER FLT TO JOIN OFFICIAL FLT TO GTMLA, PSE ARRANGE. ALSO TRY AND BOOK CASANOVA AND MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY ON THUR CANCELLING IF NECESSARY VISIT TO PRESIDENT AND FINE ARTS.

Mr. Munro
Mr. Dier
(S. Dier)

<i>done</i> <i>com</i>	<i>46</i> 20-1-2-LATAM-1
<i>28</i>	<i>dw</i>

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Langley

RESTRICTED

TO
À

SECURITY
Sécurité

Nov. 15, 1968

FROM
De

O. W. Dior,
Latin American Division

DATE

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

Briefs for Ministerial Mission - Mexico

SUBJECT
Sujet

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-CATAM-1	
MISSION	28

ENCLOSURES
Annexes
2

DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with your instructions we have prepared the attached short briefs for the Ministers' use in discussions with Mexican officials. I trust that the format complies with the criteria you have set. If these briefs are satisfactory the necessary copies will be available prior to your departure.

2. Don McPhail has just informed me that his briefing material is being cleared with the other departments concerned and will be available here Monday morning. We should be able to get these to you for your consideration before noon on that day.

ORMOND W. DIOR

Latin American Division

NNNNVV

20-12-LATAN-1	
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ACTION COPY

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MEX07/16

OO OTT RR CGO RR OTT

DE MEX

O R 161730Z

FM MXICO NOV16/68

TO EXTER 1153 IMMED

INFO CHCGO TANDCOTT(LOMAS) TT FINANCEOTT(MACPHERSON) DE OTT

REF YOURTEL G253 NOV15

MINISTERIAL MISSION: BRIEFING SESSION

WE HAVE SCHEDULED PROPOSED BRIEFING AT EMB RESIDENCE FOR
1900 HOURS NOV19. THIS SHOULD GIVE AMPLE TIME FOR THE MINISTER
AND MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TO PROCEED TO THE HOTEL AND THEN
SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE RESIDENCE IF THIS IS AGREEABLE.

MESSAGE

FM/DE	OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
		NOV 15 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1	SECURITE
		28	—	UNCLAS
		NO	PRECEDENCE	
TO/A	MEXICO (RAE FROM LANGLEY)		G-253	IMMED
INFO	CHICAGO T&C OTT (LOMAS) FINANCE OTT (MACPHERSON)			

REF

SUB/SUJ

TRAVEL PLANS - MINISTER OF T&C

MR. AND MRS. PEPIN, ACCOMPANIED BY WARREN AND LANGLEY, WILL LEAVE OTT 1115 HRS NOV 19 VIA DOT AIRCRAFT FOR CHICAGO WHERE THEY WILL BOARD MEXICAN NATIONAL FLIGHT MX801 ARRIVING MEXICO CITY 1730 HRS. MRS. SCHWARZMANN WILL ALSO BE TRAVELLING WITH GROUP.

2. TRAVEL PLANS FOR MR. J.A. MACPHERSON (FINANCE DEPT) ARE NOT YET FIRM BUT UNLESS WE NOTIFY YOU TO CONTRARY HE WILL ALSO BE TRAVELLING ON MEXICAN NATIONAL FLIGHT MX801.

3. WE RECOGNIZE GROUP'S SCHEDULE LEAVES LITTLE TIME BETWEEN ETA AND BRIEFING SESSION YOUR RESIDENCE 1830 HRS. UNFORTUNATELY PRIOR COMMITMENT OF MINISTER FOR MORNING NOV 19 PREVENTS EARLIER ARRIVAL MEXICO CITY. IF IN LIGHT OF LOCAL CONDITIONS YOU CONSIDER IT DESIRABLE, MINISTER AND OFFICIALS COULD PROCEED DIRECT FROM AIRPORT TO RESIDENCE. IF SO PERHAPS SEPARATE CAR COULD BE AVAILABLE TO TAKE LADIES AND LUGGAGE TO HOTEL.

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DIVISION

TELEPHONE

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SIG

SIG

J.C. Langley/ah

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

000227

MESSAGE

file

FM/DE	EXT/OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY SECURITE
		NOV. 15/68	20-1-2-LATAM-1	28	RESTR
TO/A	RIO(MIN MISSION) ATTN: OUELLETTE	NO		PRECEDENCE	
		XL-861		IMMED	
INFO	O/SS (RABINOVITCH)			ROUTINE	

REF

SUB/SUJ

MESSAGE TO SEC OF STATE From RABINOVITCH

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE BOARD MEETING IS DEC. 16/68. THREE MEMBERS OF BOARD
MRS. GENSER (WINNIPEG) MRS. EDITH SOMERSET (VANCOUVER) DR. ARNOLD WALTER
(TORONTO) FINISH TERM ~~DECEMBER~~ 1/68. TERMS MUST EITHER BE RENEWED BY ORDER
^{MEMBERS}
IN COUNCIL OR NEW APPOINTED AS OF ~~DECEMBER~~ 1/68 BUT IT IS BELIEVED APPOINT-
MENTS CAN BE MADE AFTER THAT DATE. SOUTHAM AND FREIMAN RECOMMEND
REAPPOINTMENT OF ABOVE SINCE THEY HAVE NOT SERVED FULL TERM. REQUEST
INSTRUCTIONS.

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ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG..... O.E. WATERFALL/DP	LATIN AMERICAN	6-1317	SIG..... D. MESSRO

FILE

MESSAGE

FM/DE	EXT/OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
		NOV.15/68	20-1-2-LATAM-1 28	UNCLAS
TO/A	SJOSE	NO		PRECEDENCE
		XL-858		IMMED
INFO	MEX:GTMLA:RIO(MIN MISSION)			IMMED

REF YOURTEL 267 NOV 14

SUB/SUJ MINISTERIAL MISSION-BAND SCORE

SINCE MORE RELIABLE THAN AIRMAIL WE ARE SENDING BRASS BAND SCORE FOR O CANADA BY HAND TO MEX NOV 15 WITH SPECIAL SECRETARY MISS RACHEL BOUCHARD ENROUTE OTT TO GTMLA VIA MEX (SEE OURTEL TO MEX XL-851 NOV 13). ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR YOUR LIAISON OFFICER TO RECEIVE IT IN MEX.

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MR. DIER:MR. MUNRO: INFO DIV(DUMAIS) NO STD.

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG..... D.E. WATERS/EP	LATIN AMERICAN	6-1317	SIG..... ORMOND W. DIERG.W. DIER.....

MESSAGE

file

FM/DE		EXT/OTT		DATE	FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY SECURITE
				NOV. 15/68	20-1-2-LATAM-1		
TO/A		PARIS		28		—	UNCLAS
				NO		PRECEDENCE	
INFO		RIO (MIN MISSION)		XL-856		PRIORITY	

REF

YOURTEL 4266 NOV.13/68

SUB/SUJ

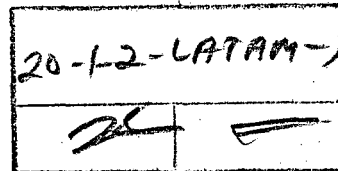
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By BAG

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Mr. Oler
Miss Doyle
o/USSEA (Langley)
Folder (2) (W)
Sorensen

FM MXICO NOV15/68 CONF NO/NO STANDARD
TO TT RIO (MINISTERIAL MISSION) 1149 IMMED DE OTT
INFO EXTER TT INDTANDCOTT (WARREN) FINANCE (MACPHERSON) DE OTT
TT NATO (USSEA) DE LDN

REF EXTER TEL G252 NOV14 AND RIO (MISSION) TEL 535 NOV15
MXICO PROGRAM

IN OUR FINAL JOINT REVIEW OF THE BASIC PROGRAM WITH MXICAN FOREIGN
MINISTER ON FRI NOV22 SHOULD NOT/NOT BE DESCRIBED IN THE PROGRAM
AS THE INAUGURAL MTG OF THE JOINT CTTEE. CARRILLO FLORES MADE NO/
NO OBJECTION AND WE SIMPLY AGREED TO DESCRIBE IT AS A FURTHER
CALL BY MEMBERS OF MINISTERIAL MISSION ON THE FOREIGN MINISTER
ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT MTG COULD BE USED FOR USEFUL DISCUSSION
ON THE FUTURE STRUCTURE AND WORK OF THE PROPOSED JOINT CTTEE.

2. CARRILLO FLORES AGREED THAT THE OPTIMUM TIME FOR THE EXCHANGE
OF NOTES TO BE SIGNED BY HIMSELF AND SSEA WOULD BE AT THE OUTSET
OF THIS MTG ON THE 22ND AND THAT A SUITABLE COMMUNIQUE DEALING
WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOINT CTTEE BE ISSUED TO THE PRESS
THEREAFTER.

3. WITH REGARD TO QUESTION OF A COMMUNIQUE, WHICH IS DEALT WITH
IN YOUR PARA3 AND IN OUR TEL 535 NOV15, WE KEPT THIS QUITE FLEXIBLE
SIMPLY PROVIDING IN THE PROGRAM FOR A QUOTE MTG WITH THE PRESS
UNQUOTE LEAVING IT OPEN FOR MINISTERS TO DECIDE ON ARRIVAL WHETHER,
IN ADDITION TO THE COMMUNIQUE DEALING WITH THE JOINT CTTEE, THERE
SHOULD BE SOME FURTHER EXPANSION OF IT TO INCLUDE A REF TO THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION IN MXICO.

...2

X2

Mr. Munro
Mr. (Scott)
DA (Madden)
ECIC (Bravo)
Mr. (Munk)
o/SS (Ouellette)
Cult Aff Div
(Cnort)
Comm Aff (Ry)
Press (Plande)
file

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PAGE TWO 1149 CONFD NO/NO STANDARD

4. RIO MSG REFERS TO THE ADVISABILITY OF GOING INTO QUOTE MATTERS DISCUSSED BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES UNQUOTE. OUR OWN THOUGHT DID NOT/NOT GO THIS FAR, BUT SIMPLY THAT THE COMMUNIQUE SHOULD LIST THE PRINCIPAL MTGS HELD IN THE COURSE OF THE MISSIONS VISIT, AND WHATEVER ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IT MIGHT BE DESIRABLE OR POSSIBLE TO INCLUDE. IN ANY EVENT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT/NOT A JOINT COMMUNIQUE BE ISSUED BEYOND THE REF TO THE JOINT CTTEE HAS BEEN LEFT OPEN UNTIL ARRIVAL OF MINISTERS. THIS WAS ENTIRELY AGREEABLE TO CARRILLO FLORES.

5. WE ALSO SOUGHT IN THIS DISCUSSION TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PRESS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS AND TO HAVE ACCESS. WE ARE SENDING SEPARATE MSG SUMMARIZING THE GENERAL PROGRAM (APART FROM INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS) ON WHICH WE HAVE HODAN WITH CARRILLO FLORES. ON THE BASIS OF THE PROGRAM OUTLINED, PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS MAY BE EXPECTED AT THE AIRPORT. THIS WOULD PROVIDE AN OCCASION ONLY FOR GENERAL STATEMENTS AND NOT/NOT (IN THE VIEW OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER) FOR DETAILED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, ALTHOUGH THIS IS ENTIRELY UP TO CDN MINISTERS. CDN PRESS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL BUFFET SUPPER AT EMB AND AT THE RECEPTION OFFERED ON THE 20TH ON BEHALF OF MISSION. THERE WILL BE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WREATH CEREMONY IN THE EARLY MORNING OF NOV21, AND THE PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WILL BE INTRODUCED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ROOM FOR A BRIEF PERIOD AT THE OUTSET OF THE PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

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PAGE THREE 1149 CONFD NO/NO STANDARD

SCHEDULED FOR 1000AM. CARRILLO FLORES ALSO CONFIRMED THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL RECEIVE THE MINISTERS AND SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE DEL FROM 1200 TO 1230 ON THE 21ST, AND THAT MINISTERS COULD EXPECT PRESS QUESTIONS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS MTG. THE PRESS WILL FURTHER BE PRESENT AT THE MINISTERS LUNCH ON THE 21ST, AND THERE WILL BE PRESS REPRESENTATION AT THE CDN MINISTERIAL LUNCH PLANNED FOR NOV22. THERE MAY ALSO BE SOME PRESS QUESTIONS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE JOINT SESSION THAT AFTERNOON WITH THE NATL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN TRADE. ON THIS MTG CARRILLO FLORES THOUGHT THE LEAD WOULD BE TAKEN BY CAMPOS SALAS, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, WHOM I INTEND TO SEE ON MON NOV18, AND IN RESPONSE PRESUMABLY MR PEPIN WOULD BE MAKING THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT ON TRADE POLICY AND PROSPECTS, PARTS OF WHICH MIGHT POSSIBLY BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS FOLLOWING THE MTG. THERE WILL ALSO BE SOME PRESS REPRESENTATION ON THE OCCASION OF SUINAGAS RECEPTION. THE QUESTION OF PRESS RELATIONS FOLLOWING THE SECOND MTG AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ON FRI NOV22 HAS BEEN DEALT WITH IN PARAS3 AND 4 ABOVE.

6. IN REFERRING TO THE CALL ON THE PRESIDENT, CARRILLO FLORES INDICATED THAT THIS MIGHT BE AN APPROPRIATE TIME IF MINISTERS SAW FIT TO CONFIRM THE INVITATION RE PRESIDENTS VISIT TO CDA (SEE OURTEL 1143 NOV14) AND IF THE PRESIDENT SAW NO/NO PROBLEM THIS COULD BE ANNOUNCED FOLLOWING THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT IN TERMS AGREEABLE TO BOTH SIDES.

7. ON THE WHOLE I THINK THIS WAS A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF OUR ...4

PROGRAM PLANNING AND CARRILLO FLORES WAS HELPFUL AND COOPERATIVE AS USUAL

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o/USSEA
(Langley)
soonest

FM MXICO NOV15/68 RESTR

TO EXTER 1146 IMMED

INFO TT RIO (MINISTERIAL MISSION) IMMED DE OTT

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF PRESS RELEASE AGREED WITH MXICAN FOREIGN
MINISTER RE ARRIVAL OF CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION. THIS IS EMBARGOED
FOR PUBLICATION NOT/NOT BEFORE AM PAPERS SAT NOV16. QUOTE

A CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION LED BY THE HONOURABLE MITCHELL SHARP,
SSEA; THE HONOURABLE JEAN-LUC PEPIN, MINISTER OF IND TANDC; AND THE
HONOURABLE GERARD PELLETIER, SECRETARY OF STATE, WITH SPECIAL
RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE CULTURAL FIELD, WILL ARRIVE IN MXICO
ON TUES, NOV19. MR SHARP AND MR PELLETIER AND A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF
THE MISSION WILL ARRIVE FROM BRAZIL BY SPECIAL CDN AIRCRAFT AT
MXICOCITY INTERNATL AIRPORT AT 1625, TUES NOV19. MR JEAN-LUC PEPIN
AND SEVERAL OFFICIALS FROM OTT WILL ARRIVE FROM CDA ON THE EARLY
EVENING OF NOV19.

THE MINISTERIAL MISSION, WHICH LEFT OTT ON OCT27, HAS ALREADY
VISITED VENEZUELA COLOMBIA PERU CHILE ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL.
THE MISSION WILL REMAIN IN MXICO UNTIL NOV24, AFTER WHICH
IT WILL PAY VISITS TO GTMLA AND COSTARICA BEFORE RETURNING TO CDA.
WHEN ANNOUNCING THE VISIT OF THE MISSION TO NINE LATINAMERICAN
REPUBLICS, THE HONOURABLE PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, PRIME MINISTER
OF CDA, STRESSED THE HIGH PRIORITY THAT CDA PLACES ON ITS RELATIONS
WITH THIS HEMISPHERE. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE MISSION WILL BE EQUIPPED
TO PURSUE ALL IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF OUR RELATIONS WITH LATINAMERICAN
COUNTRIES-POLITICAL, CULTURAL, AS WELL AS ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL.

...2

Mr. Lien
Mr. Munro
Press (Plouffe)
T+C (Brett)
CIDA (Madden)
ECIC (Bravo)
FIN (Monte)
o/SS (Pelletier)
EM & R
o/PM (Calvert)
Leblanc)
PCO (Robertson)
o/SS EA
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PAGE TWO 1146 RESTR

HE ADDED THAT THE EXPERIENCE GAINED WOULD ASSIST CDN GOVT TTO DETERMINE WHAT NEW AVENUES MAY NOW BE OPENING UP FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA,BOTH BILATERALLY AND WITH RESPECT TO OUR COMMON INTEREST IN THE WORLD AT LARGE.

THE THREE MINISTERS LEADING THE MISSION WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY SENIOR OFFICIALS,INCLUDING MR MARCEL CADIEUX,DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEPT OF EXTER,MR JH WARREN,DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEPT OF INDANDC, MR HT AITKEN,PRESIDENT OF THE EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATTION, MR JEAN BOUCHER,DIRGEN OF THE CDA COUNCIL FOR ARTS,HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,AND MR MAURICE STRONG,PRESIDENT OF CIDA,BY OTHER OFFICIALS FROM CDA,AND A NUMBER OF REPS OF CDN PRESS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WILL BE RECEIVED ON THEIR ARRIVAL BY HIS EXCELLENCY ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES,MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MXICO AND SENORA DE CARRILLO FLORES.THE PROGRAM WORKED OUT FOR THE MINISTERIAL MISSION IN COOPERATION WITH MXICAN AUTHORITIES WILL INCLUDE A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT OF MXICO, GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ,AND WILL PERMIT THE EXPLORATION OF THE MEANS OF STRENGTHENING THE ENTIRE RANGE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES,AND WILL PROVIDE FOR MTGS OF CDN MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS WITH MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS FROM MXICO.

UNQUOTE.ENDS

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W. Langley
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FM RIO (MINISTERIAL MISSION) NOV 15/68 CONFID

TO EXTER 535 FLASH*****

INFO TT MXICO FLASH DE OTT

MXICAN PROGRAM: COMMUNIQUE

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WE HAVE CONSULTED MINISTERS PRESENT ON QUESTION OF WHETHER JOINT COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED IN MXICO MIGHT GO BEYOND SIMPLE MATTER OF EXCHANGE OF NOTES RE JOINT CTTEE AND ESTABLISHMENT THEREOF. CONSENSUS IS THAT, WHILE OUR REFRAINING FROM JOINT COMMUNIQUE IN OTHER CAPITALS WOULD MAKE IT PREFERABLE FOR MXICAN COMMUNIQUE NOT/NOT TO GO BEYOND ABOVE INTO MATTERS DISCUSSED BETWEEN TWO SIDES, SSEA SHOULD HAVE OPTION AFTER ARRIVAL IN MXICO OF AGREEING TO COMMUNIQUE OF LATTER TYPE IF HE SHOULD FIND THAT MXICANS STRONGLY DESIRE THIS AND HE FEELS IT IS DESIRABLE AS MEANS OF ENSURING SUCCESS OF VISIT TO MXICO.

2. IT SEEMS TO US THAT, WHICHEVER IS FINAL QUESTION, IT WOULD BE UNDESIRABLE TO HAVE TWO JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT SEPARATE TIMES.

3. WE SUGGEST THAT MXICAN PROGRAM BE ARRANGED WITH BOTH POSSIBILITIES MENTIONED IN PARA 1 IN MIND AND THAT, WHILE PRESENT COMMITMENT WOULD BE TO SIMPLE COMMUNIQUE RE CTTEE, DOOR BE KEPT OPEN FOR MORE SUBSTANTIAL TYPE SHOULD THIS FINALLY BE SSEAS PREFERENCE.

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FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV15/68

TO EXTER 536 IMMED

INFO MXICO IMMED

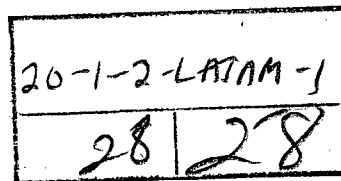
REF MXICO TEL 1136 NOV14

MINISTERIAL MISSION PERSONAL SIDE TRIP TO MERIDA

MXICO REFTEL INDICATES A POSSIBLE INTEREST ON THE CULTURAL GROUP OF THE MISSION MAKING SIDE TRIP TO MERIDA IN YUCATAN TO SEE NEIGHBOURING RUINS. IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT ANY SUCH TRIPS WOULD BE AT MEMBERS PERSONAL EXPENSE OR AT EXPENSE OF AGENCIES CONCERNED.

2. HAVING IN MIND POSSIBLE INTEREST ON PART OF MR AND MRS PEPIN OR AT LEAST LATTER IN MAKING SUCH VISIT YOU MAY WISH TO DRAW REFTEL TO MR PEPINS OFFICE. PSE AT SAME TIME MAKE CLEAR THAT APPOINTMENTS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED SAT NOV22 FOR MR PEPIN WHICH WOULD PRESUMABLY PRECLUDE HIS MAKING TRIP TO MERIDA AT THAT TIME.

3. IF PEPIN PARTY ARE TO ARRIVE MXICO NOV19 OR 20 AND IF OWN OR OTHER TPT FACILITY PERMIT SIDE TRIP TO MERIDA COULD BE MADE NOV20 PREFERABLY RETURNING MXICO IN TIME FOR 1900 RECEPTION THAT EVENING FOR CDN COMMUNITY.



XL
O/min I, T+C
Soonest

Mr. Dier
Mr. Murphy
T+C (Brett)
CIA (Madden)
ECIC (Bravo)
FIN (Thompson)
O/SSEK (Kenny)
Folkert
+ file

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Miss Doyle

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28	—

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FM MXICO NOV15/68

TO RIO(FOR MISSION)1152 IMMED

INFO EXTER INTDANDCOTT(WARREN)NATO(XUSSEA)

FINANCEOTT(MACPHERSON)DE OTT

MINISTERIAL MISSION-PROGRAM

FOLLOWING IS BASIC PROGRAM FOZZINISTERIAL MISSION ESTABLISHED

WITH MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER; WE GIVE IN BRACKETS OFFICIALS WE HAVE

ASSUMED FOR LOCAL PLANNING PURPOSES. WILL BE ACCOMPANYING MINISTERS

BUT THIS CAN, OF COURSE, BE DISCUSSED AT MTG: ...

TUE NOV19 1625: ARRIVAL OF MISSION IN SPECIAL PLANE, TO BE RECEIVED

BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND MRS CARRILLO FLORES. APPROPRIATE

PROTOCOL OFFICER WILL BE AT AIRPORT TO RECEIVE MR PEPIN ARRIVING

DIRECTLY FROM OTT.

TUE NOV19 1900: BRIEFING.

TUE NOV19 2030: BUFFET DINNER AT RESIDENCE. BRIEFING AND BUFFET ARE

OF COURSE BEING ORGANIZED OUTSIDE OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

WED NOV20 MXICAN HOLIDAY: VISIT TO PYRAMIDS AND LUNCH AT ADJOINING

RANCH BEING ORGANIZED ON UNOFFICIAL BASIS BUT WITH SUPPORT OF FOREIGN

MINISTRY. THIS IS OPTIONAL AND WE ARE PREPARED TO ORGANIZE ALTERNATIVE

OUTINGS BUT, IN VIEW OF LUNCH ARRANGEMENTS, HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE

REASONABLE REPRESENTATION.

WED NOV20 1900-2100: RECEPTION AT CDN RESIDENCE FOR MXICANS WITH

SPECIAL CDN CONNECTIONS, MXICAN OFFICIALS NOT/NOT INCLUDED IN

OFFICIAL LUNCHEES AND SMALL GROUP OF CDN RESIDENTS SELECTED ON

FUNCTIONAL BASIS.

THUR NOV21 0930: LAYING OF WREATH BY MR SHARP MR PEPIN AND MR

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PAGE TWO 1152

PELLETIER; CEREMONY WILL TAKE MAXIMUM OF TEN MINUTES.

THUR NOV21 1000: APPOINTMENT FOR MR SHARP MR PEPIN AND MR PELLETIER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER (MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN BOUCHER SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY BRIDLE GIGNAC MORTON AND KROFT). MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER THOUGHT THAT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR OFFICIALS TO DIVIDE IN TWO GROUPS TO EXAMINE IN PRELIMINARY WAY CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS WHILE HE AND MINISTERS HAD OPPORTUNITY FOR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

THUR NOV21 1200-1230: CALL BY MR SHARP MR PEPIN AND MR PELLETIER ON PRESIDENT DIAZ ORDA (MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN BOUCHER SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY AND INTERPRETER).

THUR NOV21 1300: APPOINTMENT FOR MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN WITH MXICAN MINISTER OF FINANCE (MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY AND MACPHERSON).

THUR NOV21 1300: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PELLETIER WITH MXICAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION (MR BOUCHER AND MR GIGNAC).

THUR NOV21 1400: LUNCH OFFERED BY MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

THUR NOV21 1600: SPECIAL MTG OF MXICAN NATL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN TRADE WE WERE PLEASED, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF STRONG MXICAN MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATION, THAT MR PELLETIER WOULD BE ABLE TO ACCOMPANY MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN (MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN STRONG SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY BRIDLE BRETT MACPHERSON MADDEN BRAVO JEANJEAN ROY BALDWIN KILPATRICK AND FORTIN).

THUR NOV21 1900: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PEPIN WITH MXICAN MINISTER OF

...3

PAGE THREE 1152

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE MESSRS WARREN SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY BRETT
BALDWIN KILPATRICK FORTIN MACPHERSON).

THUR NOV21 1900: APPOINTMENT FOR MR AITKEN AND MR STRONG WITH DIRGEN
NACIONAL FINANCIERA, MXICOS DEVELOPMENT BANK (MESSRS BRAVO JEANJEAN
MADDEN ROY AND MRS WARD). ATTENDANCE BY MR SHARP AND MR CADIEUX
WOULD BE OPTIONAL.

THUR NOV21 2030: RECEPTION OFFERED FOR MINISTERIAL GROUP AND MEMBERS
OF CDN MISSION BY PEDRO SUINAGA, FORMER MXICAN AMBASSADOR TO CDA,
TO WHICH LEADING REPS OF MXICAN PRIVATE SECTOR WILL BE INVITED.

FRI NOV22 1200: SECOND MTG WITH FOREIGN MINISTER FOR MR SHARP MR PEPIN
AND MR PELLETIER (ATTENDANCE OF OFFICIALS SAME AS AT FIRST MTG)
(REF OUITEL 1149 NOV15).

FRI NOV22 1230: CDN MINISTERS AND MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER WILL MEET
PRESS.

FRI NOV22 1430: LUNCH OFFERED BY CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION.

FRI NOV22 1900: VISIT OF APPROPRIATE CDN OFFICIALS WITH DIRGEN OF
BANK OF MXICO (MESSRS WARREN AITKEN STRONG SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY MADDEN
BRAVO JEANJEAN ROY MACPHERSON). ATTENDANCE BY MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN
IS OPTIONAL. SUITABLE TIME FOR VISIT WITH DIRGEN OF FOREIGN TRADE
BANK WHICH FORMS PART OF BASIC PROGRAM AGREED TO BY FOREIGN MINISTER,
STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

SAT NOV23: DEPARTURE OF MR SHARP AND MR CADIEUX. MXICAN FOREIGN
MINISTER PLANS TO BE AT AIRPORT.

SAT NOV23 1000: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PEPIN WITH MR SALVAT, HEAD OF MXICAN

PAGE FOUR 1152

TOURIST DEPT, WHO HAS MINISTERIAL RANK (MESSRS WARREN SCHWARZMANN BRETT BALDWIN AND KILPATRICK).

SAT NOV23 1100: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PEPIN WITH MIGUEL ALEMAN, PRESIDENT MXICAN TOURIST COUNCIL (UNCONFIRMED) ATTENDANCE OF OFFICIALS SAME AS ABOVE).

SUN NOV24: DEPARTURE OF MISSION. MXICAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE PLANS TO BE AT AIRPORT.

2. IN ADDITION TO BASIC PROGRAM AGREED TO WITH FOREIGN MINISTER, EMB HAS, WITH HIS CONSENT, MADE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS:

(A) APPOINTMENT WITH DIRGEN OF PEMEX FOR 1330 FRI NOV22 AND WITH HEAD OF FEDERAL ELECTRICITY COMMISSION 1800 THAT DAY HAS BEEN MADE FOR MR WARREN MR AITKEN AND APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS WITH ATTENDANCE BY MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN OPTIONAL.

(B) APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN MADE FOR MR WARREN MR AITKEN AND APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS WITH HEAD OF RAILWAYS SAT NOV23 1200 (UNCONFIRMED AS HE IS STILL OUT OF COUNTRY) WITH ATTENDANCE BY MR PEPIN OPTIONAL.

3. MR PELLETIER WOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND ANY APPOINTMENTS ARRANGED FOR MEMBERS OF CULTURAL GROUP WHICH DO NOT/NOT CONFLICT WITH BASIC PROGRAM FOR MINISTERS.

4. COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO OFFER BUFFET DINNER FOR MR PEPIN AND APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF MISSION SAT NOV23 TO MEET ADDITIONAL GROUP OF MXICAN OFFICIALS AND BUSINESSMEN. COUNSELLOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO OFFER DINNER FOR MR PELLETIER AND OFFICIALS WHO ACCOMPANY HIM TO MEET MXICANS LIKELY TO BE OF INTEREST TO THEM. WE

...5

PAGE FIVE 1152

REALIZE THAT EITHER OR BOTH MR PEPIN AND MR PELLETIER MIGHT PREFER TO KEEP SAT EVENING FREE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR DINNER WILL NOT/NOT BE MADE WITHOUT YOUR AUTHORIZATION.

5. IN ADDITION TO PROGRAM FOR MINISTERS GIVEN ABOVE WE ARE ARRANGING APPOINTMENTS FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF GROUP BROADLY FOLLOWING OUTLINE OURTEL 1120 NOV8. IN THIS RESPECT IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO KNOW WHETHER MR BOUCHER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF GROUP PLAN TO FLY TO MERIDA. IN TERMS OF LOCAL PRACTICE IT WOULD BE BETTER TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY CHANGE OF PROGRAM NOW RATHER THAN AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL. INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS AS WELL AS COMPOSITE PROGRAM WILL BE AVAILABLE WHEN THEY REACH MXICOCITY

RAE

13

MESSAGE

DATE		FILE/DOSSIER		SECURITY SECURITE	
NOV. 15/68		20-1-2-LATAM-1 28			
FM/DE EXT/OTT				PRECEDENCE	
TO/A MEXICO				NO	
				XI-863	
INFO				PRIORITY	

REF

XOURTEL XL-854 NOV 14/68

SUB/SUJ

ARRIVAL OF MR. GOYER

MR. GOYER LEAVING OTTAWA NOV 22/68 ARRIVING MEX CITY 0020 HOURS BY CPA
NOVEMBER 23.

DISTRIBUTION LOCAL/LOCALE

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG. ORMOND W. DIER			SIG. ORMOND W. DIER
O.W. DIER	LATIN AMERICAN	6-1317	

MESSAGE

FILE

FM/DE	EXT/OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
		NOV 15 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1	SECURITE
		28		RESTR
			NO	PRECEDENCE
TO/A RIO FOR BRIDLE			XL-862	PRIORITY
INFO O/PM(LALONIE), O/SS(OUELLETTE), PCO(ROBERTSON), TANDG(BRETT),				
CIDA(MADDEN), PCIC(BRAVO), DEPT FIN(MONK), O/MIN. EMER				

REF

SUB/SUJ OTTAWA RECEPTION FOR MINISTERIAL MISSION

PREPARATIONS ARE NOW UNDER WAY FOR A RECEPTION HOSTED BY SSEA AT RIDEAU GATE EVENING NOV 28 FOR MEMBERS OF MISSION, LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND OTHERS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH OR INTERESTED IN THE TOUR. TOTAL INVITEES SOMEWHAT UNDER 200. NOV 28 THE DAY AFTER RETURN APPEARS BEST AVAILABLE DATE AS WE UNDERSTAND MR. PELLETIER IS COMMITTED FOR NOV 29 (WHICH AS A FRIDAY IS NOT GENERALLY SUITABLE FOR SUCH OCCASIONS) AND ON MONDAY DECEMBER 2. UNFORTUNATELY PRIME MINISTER FULLY COMMITTED FOR ALL THREE DATES.

2. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD ON THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY SEEK MINISTER'S CONCURRENCE FOR RECEPTION ON DATE GIVEN. WOULD BE HELPFUL ALSO IF YOU COULD INFORM US OF ANY PERSONS THAT SHOULD BE INVITED OF WHICH WE MAY NOT BE AWARE AT THIS END. WE WILL CONSULT WITH FRANCIS ON HIS RETURN CONCERNING INVITATIONS TO NEWS MEDIA.

DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL/LOCALE NO STD. O/SSEA, O/USSEA, COM POL, A & D, CULT AFF, PRESS OFC, FIN DIV,

ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG.....	Latin American	6-1317	SIG.....
O.W. DIER/cm			ORMOND W. DIER
			O.W. DIER

20-1-2-LATAM	
28	—

Mr. Dyer
Miss Doyle
o/USSEA (in
folder) (in
Sorensen)

FM MXICO NOV15/68 CONFD NO/NO STANDARD

TO TT RIO(MINISTERIAL MISSION)1149 IMMED DE OTT
INFO EXTER TT INDTANDCOTT(WARREN)FINANCE(MACPHERSON)DE OTT
TT NATO(USSEA)DE LDN

REF EXTER TEL G252 NOV14 AND RIO(MISSION)TEL 535 NOV15
MXICO PROGRAM

IN OUR FINAL JOINT REVIEW OF THE BASIC PROGRAM WITH MXICAN FOREIGN
MINISTER ON FRI NOV22 SHOULD NOT/NOT BE DESCRIBED IN THE PROGRAM
AS THE INAUGURAL MTG OF THE JOINT CTTEE.CARRILLO FLORES MADE NO/
NO OBJECTION AND WE SIMPLY AGREED TO DESCRIBE IT AS A FURTHER
CALL BY MEMBERS OF MINISTERIAL MISSION ON THE FOREIGN MINISTER
ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT MTG COULD BE USED FOR USEFUL DISCUSSION
ON THE FUTURE STRUCTURE AND WORK OF THE PROPOSED JOINT CTTEE.

2.CARRILLO FLORES AGREED THAT THE OPTIMUM TIME FOR THE EXCHANGE
OF NOTES TO BE SIGNED BY HIMSELF AND SSEA WOULD BE AT THE OUTSET
OF THIS MTG ON THE 22ND AND THAT A SUITABLE COMMUNIQUE DEALING
WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOINT CTTEE BE ISSUED TO THE PRESS
THEREAFTER.

3.WITH REGARD TO QUESTION OF A COMMUNIQUE,WHICH IS DEALT WITH
IN YOUR PARA3 AND IN OURTEL 535 NOV15,WE KEPT THIS QUITE FLEXIBLE
SIMPLY PROVIDING IN THE PROGRAM FOR A QUOTE MTG WITH THE PRESS
UNQUOTE LEAVING IT OPEN FOR MINISTERS TO DECIDE ON ARRIVAL WHETHER,
IN ADDITION TO THE COMMUNIQUE DEALING WITH THE JOINT CTTEE,THERE
SHOULD BE SOME FURTHER EXPANSION OF IT TO INCLUDE A REF TO THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION IN MXICO.

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XL

Mr. Dyer

Mr. Dyer

CIDA(M

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ECIC(M

6/45 (OW

Cult AF

Con

Comm P

Press(P

File

20-1-2-LATAM

di

PAGE TWO 1149 CONF NO/NO STANDARD

4. RIO MSG REFERS TO THE ADVISABILITY OF GOING INTO QUOTE MATTERS DISCUSSED BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES UNQUOTE. OUR OWN THOUGHT DID NOT/NOT GO THIS FAR, BUT SIMPLY THAT THE COMMUNIQUE SHOULD LIST THE PRINCIPAL MTGS HELD IN THE COURSE OF THE MISSIONS VISIT, AND WHATEVER ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IT MIGHT BE DESIRABLE OR POSSIBLE TO INCLUDE. IN ANY EVENT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT/NOT A JOINT COMMUNIQUE BE ISSUED BEYOND THE REF TO THE JOINT CTTEE HAS BEEN LEFT OPEN UNTIL ARRIVAL OF MINISTERS. THIS WAS ENTIRELY AGREEABLE TO CARRILLO FLORES.

5. WE ALSO SOUGHT IN THIS DISCUSSION TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PRESS TO FOLLOW THE PROCEEDINGS AND TO HAVE ACCESS. WE ARE SENDING SEPARATE MSG SUMMARIZING THE GENERAL PROGRAM (APART FROM INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS) ON WHICH WE HAVE MODAN WITH CARRILLO FLORES. ON THE BASIS OF THE PROGRAM OUTLINED, PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS MAY BE EXPECTED AT THE AIRPORT. THIS WOULD PROVIDE AN OCCASION ONLY FOR GENERAL STATEMENTS AND NOT/NOT (IN THE VIEW OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER) FOR DETAILED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, ALTHOUGH THIS IS ENTIRELY UP TO CDN MINISTERS. CDN PRESS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL BUFFET SUPPER AT EMB AND AT THE RECEPTION OFFERED ON THE 20TH ON BEHALF OF MISSION. THERE WILL BE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CREATH CEREMONY IN THE EARLY MORNING OF NOV21, AND THE PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WILL BE INTRODUCED TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS ROOM FOR A BRIEF PERIOD AT THE OUTSET OF THE PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY

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PAGE THREE 1149 CONFD NO/NO STAFF ORD

SCHEDULED FOR 1000AM. CARRILLO FLORES ALSO CONFIRMED THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL RECEIVE THE MINISTERS AND SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE DEL FROM 1200 TO 1230 ON THE 21ST, AND THAT MINISTERS COULD EXPECT PRESS QUESTIONS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THIS MTG. THE PRESS WILL FURTHER BE PRESENT AT THE MINISTERS LUNCH ON THE 21ST, AND THERE WILL BE PRESS REPRESENTATION AT THE CDN MINISTERIAL LUNCH PLANNED FOR NOV22. THERE MAY ALSO BE SOME PRESS QUESTIONS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE JOINT SESSION THAT AFTERNOON WITH THE NATL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN TRADE. ON THIS MTG CARRILLO FLORES THOUGHT THE LEAD WOULD BE TAKEN BY CAMPOS SALAS, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, WHOM I INTEND TO SEE ON MON NOV13, AND IN RESPONSE PRESUMABLY MR PEPIN WOULD BE MAKING THE PRINCIPAL STATEMENT ON TRADE POLICY AND PROSPECTS, PARTS OF WHICH MIGHT POSSIBLY BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS FOLLOWING THE MTG. THERE WILL ALSO BE SOME PRESS REPRESENTATION ON THE OCCASION OF SUINAGAS RECEPTION. THE QUESTION OF PRESS RELATIONS FOLLOWING THE SECOND MTG AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ON FRI NOV22 HAS BEEN DEALT WITH IN PARAS3 AND 4 ABOVE.

6. IN REFERRING TO THE CALL ON THE PRESIDENT, CARRILLO FLORES INDICATED THAT THIS MIGHT BE AN APPROPRIATE TIME IF MINISTERS SAW FIT TO CONFIRM THE INVITATION RE PRESIDENTS VISIT TO CDA (SEE OURTEL 1143 NOV14) AND IF THE PRESIDENT SAW NO/NO PROBLEM THIS COULD BE ANNOUNCED FOLLOWING THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT IN TERMS AGREEABLE TO BOTH SIDES.

7. ON THE WHOLE I THINK THIS WAS A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF OUR

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PROGRAM PLANNING AND CARRILLO F. ES WAS HELPFUL AND COOPERATIVE
AS USUAL

RAE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Langley

RESTRICTED

TO
A

SECURITY
Sécurité Nov. 15, 1968

FROM
De O.W. Dier,
Latin American Division

DATE

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

Ministerial Mission: The Suggested Visit to Merida

SUBJECT
Sujet

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-CATAM-1	
MISSION	
28	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

With reference to our conversation concerning Mr. Aitken's proposal that a side trip be made to Merida by members of the Mission enroute to Guatemala, I have now received information from Air Canada that the runways at the airport in Merida are of insufficient length to accept a DC-3. It was not possible to obtain on short notice an estimate of the additional cost for such a divergence but it was indicated that this would be substantial even for a period of 24 hours.

2. I trust however that the technical information concerning the airfield is sufficient to scuttle this project.

ORMOND W. DIER

Latin American Division

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

20-1-2-LATAM-1

lw

TO
A Acting Head of Latin-American Division

FROM
De Protocol Division

REFERENCE
Référence Dier/LaFlèche telephone conversation of
November 14-15

SUBJECT
Sujet Canadian Government Ministerial Mission to
Latin-America - Reception on Return

SECURITY
Sécurité Unclassified

DATE November 15, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION	34

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. J.C. Langley

Finance

7 Rideau Gate

Mr. Clark

This is to confirm our conversations by which I gather that the SSEA, before leaving for Latin America, expressed the desire that a reception be held by (or in honour of) the Mission as soon as possible after its return to Ottawa.

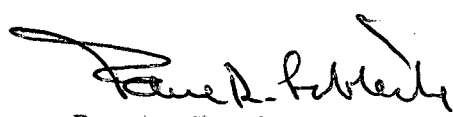
2. We discussed possible dates, including November 28 and December 2. From further discussion you had with Mr. Langley, it would appear that November 28 would be the preferred date. In the meanwhile, and pending confirmation from you, I have tentatively reserved both dates at 7 Rideau Gate.

3. I understand that you are now waiting an answer from Marc Lalonde in the Prime Minister's Office as to whether the Prime Minister would be either guest of honour or host at this event. As this will affect the form of the invitations sent out, I would appreciate your keeping Protocol abreast of developments in this matter.

4. The hostess at 7 Rideau Gate advises that while a reception for about 200 persons can be arranged, more comfort and better service would result if the number of persons in attendance at this reception were kept between 150-175.

5. It would seem reasonable to expect that, financial limitations being what they are this year, all government departments concerned with the Mission will want to chip in their share. External Affairs Departmental Hospitality Funds will probably have to absorb our share, since it may be questioned that the terms of reference of the Government Hospitality Vote would cover this particular type of expense. Protocol Division would, nevertheless, carry out the detailed arrangements including invitations.

6. The total cost of this reception should not exceed \$3-\$4 per capita, or a total maximum cost for 200 persons of \$800.


Deputy Chief of Protocol

000251

FM NATO NOV14/68 CONFID

TO TT EXTER 2965 PRIORITY DE LDN

INFO LDN TT BONN PARIS WSHDC PRMNY MOSCO DE LDN

SSEAS TALK WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

SSEA HAD AN HOURS CONVERSATION WITH MR BRANDT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

DURING WHICH FOLLOWING SUBJS WERE DISCUSSED(A) LATINAMERICA

(B) BILATERAL RELATIONS(C) CHINA(D) NIGERIA(E) NATO.

LATINAMERICA.

2. THE TWO MINISTERS COMPARED NOTES ON THEIR RESPECTIVE TRIPS TO LATINAMERICA. BRANDT HAD BEEN RECENTLY TO CHILE ARGENTINA URUGUAY AND BRAZIL, AND OTHER GERMAN MISSIONS HAD GONE TO CENTRALAMERICA AND TO VENEZUELA COLOMBIA PERU AND PARAGUAY. HE SUGGESTED THAT IT WOULD BE USEFUL FOR CDN AND GERMAN OFFICIALS TO HAVE PERIODIC EXCHANGES ON LATINAMERICA AND THE MINISTER AGREED. HE ALSO MENTIONED THE USEFULNESS OF CONSULTATIONS THEY HAD WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WITH INTERESTS IN PARTICULAR LATINAMERICAN COUNTRIES (EG THE ITALIANS WITH RESPECT TO ARGENTINA). IN HIS VIEW ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL OFFERED THE BEST PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AID AND FOR TRADE. HE HAD BEEN PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH THE DEGREE OF STABILITY HE HAD FOUND IN ARGENTINA, WHERE HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO MEET TWO OPPOSITION GROUPS WITHOUT DIFFICULTY AND WHERE AS FAR AS HE COULD SEE NO/NO ONE WAS IN PRISON FOR THEIR POLITICAL OPINIONS. BRAZIL WAS MUCH LESS STABLE BUT THERE AS ELSEWHERE HE FOUND THAT IT WAS NOT/NOT COMMUNISTS BUT RADICAL TENDENCIES WITHIN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THAT WERE REGARDED AS THE REAL DANGER.

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PAGE TWO 2965 CONFD

3. THE MINISTER SAID HE HAD ALSO BEEN IMPRESSED WITH THE DESIRE HE FOUND IN ARGENTINA TO MULTIPLY THEIR CONTACTS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD AND PARTICULARLY WITH CDA. THE THING THAT HAD SURPRISED HIM, FROM THE CDN POINT OF VIEW, WAS THAT THE QUESTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE OAS WAS A SECONDARY ISSUE. HE HAD FOUND THAT MOST OF THE LATINAMERICANS WERE DISSATISFIED WITH THE OAS OR WERE INDIFFERENT ABOUT WHETHER CDA JOINED OR NOT/NOT.

BILATERAL RELATIONS.

4. BRANDT MADE A POINT OF SAYING HOW PLEASED THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES WERE WITH THE PROGRESS THAT HAD BEEN MADE IN OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN TECHNOLOGICAL FIELDS, AND HE HOPED IT COULD GO ON. THE MINISTER RECIPROCATED THIS HOPE AND POINTED OUT THAT CDA WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED AT THIS TIME IN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS AND SPACE RESEARCH.

CHINA.

5. WHEN THE MINISTER REFERRED TO THE CURRENT REVIEW OF CDN FOREIGN POLICY BRANDT TOOK THE OCCASION TO ASK HOW FAR WE HAD GOT WITH REVISING OUR POLICY ON CHINA. DID WE CONTEMPLATE A TWO CHINA FORMULA? THE MINISTER SAID THAT, NOW THAT USA ELECTIONS WERE OVER, WE EXPECTED TO BE TAKING AN INITIATIVE SOON TO SOUND OUT THE PEKING AUTHORITIES. THE BASIS FOR THESE SOUNDINGS WOULD BE AS FLEXIBLE AS POSSIBLE IN THE HOPE THAT WE COULD MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH FORMOSA WITHOUT MAKING AN ISSUE OF IT WITH PEKING. WE HAD SOME INDICATIONS THAT PEKING WAS INTERESTED AND THOUGH WE MIGHT

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PAGE THREE 2965 CONFD

BE REBUFFED LATER WE INTENDED TO SEE HOW FAR WE COULD GO.

6. BRANDT POINTED OUT THAT THE FGR HAD NO/NO RELATIONS WITH COMMUNISTCHINA, NOT/NOT EVEN A TRADE MISSION, BUT THAT TRADE WAS CARRIED ON WITH GERMAN FIRMS. HE ALSO REVEALED THAT THEY HAD UNDERTAKEN TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH THE JPNSE IF EVER THE GERMANS DECIDED TO MAKE A MOVE TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLO RELATIONS.

NIGERIA.

7. BRANDT RAISED THE QUESTION OF NIGERIA BECAUSE THE BIAFRA ISSUE WAS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE IN GERMANY ESPECIALLY AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE (THOUGH LESS SO SINCE THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA). THE MINISTER OUTLINED THE DIFFICULTIES THIS ISSUE HAD CAUSED IN CDA AND BRANDT THANKED HIM FOR THIS INFO. BRANDT POINTED OUT THAT THE RED CROSS AND THE CHURCHES IN GERMANY HAD COLLECTED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT AND THAT THE GOVT HAD ALSO CONTRIBUTED AND HAD PUT A TRANSAL AIRCRAFT AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE RED CROSS FOR RELIEF TO BIAFRA. THE FEDERAL GOVT HAD ALSO CONTACTED THE AFRICANS ON THE POLITICAL ISSUE, POINTING OUT TO THEM THE HARM THAT WOULD BE DONE TO THE IMAGE OF AFRICA IF THE WAR COULD NOT/NOT BE STOPPED, BUT SO FAR WITHOUT RESULT. BRANDT HAD ASKED DEBRE IF OJUKWU WAS EXPECTING TO SET UP A GOVT IN EXILE. DEBRE HAD REPLIED THAT OJUKWU HAD BEEN PREPARING SUCH PLANS AT AN EARLIER STAGE BUT MORE RECENTLY BIAFRAN SUCCESSES HAD MADE THEIR IMPLEMENTATION UNNECESSARY FOR THE TIME BEING.

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NATO.

8. BRANDT TOLD THE MINISTER (AS HE HAD TOLD RUSK EARLIER IN THE DAY) ABOUT THE DISCUSSION THAT HAD JUST TAKEN PLACE IN THE GERMAN CABINET. THE CONSENSUS WAS THAT IT WOULD BE UNWISE FOR NATO TO TAKE EXAGGERATED DECISIONS BUT THAT IT WAS RIGHT TO MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE RUSSIANS THAT WE INTENDED TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE. HE SAID USA HAD BEEN URGING THE GERMANS TO TAKE THE LEAD BUT THAT THEY DID NOT/NOT THINK THIS WAS WISE BECAUSE THEY HAD TO CONSIDER THE FUTURE. THEY DID NOT/NOT WANT TO START A NEW ARMS RACE OR TO PREJUDICE THE CHANCES OF RELAXATION. THE FGR PLANNED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF ITS FORCES AND TO INCREASE ITS DEFENCE BUDGET (BY 2.3 OR 2.5 BILLION DMS FROM NOW TO 1973). THEY DID NOT/NOT WANT HOWEVER TO SEE THE GENERAL ORIENTATION OF THE ALLIANCE CHANGED (IE MILITARY PREPAREDNESS ON ONE HAND AND READINESS TO DISCUSS BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS ON THE OTHER).

9. BRANDT SAID HE KNEW THAT THERE WAS SERIOUS THINKING GOING ON IN CDA ON THE FUTURE OF CDAS ROLE IN THE ALLIANCE. HE WANTED US TO KNOW HOWEVER THAT THE FGR HOPED CDA WOULD NOT/NOT FIND IT NECESSARY TO REDUCE ITS CONTRIBUTION IN EUROPE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. ALTHOUGH THAT CONTRIBUTION WAS SMALL IN NUMBERS IT WAS IMPORTANT IN QUALITY AND IMPORTANT IN TERMS OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIANCE. CDN WITHDRAWAL, IF IT WERE TO COME, FOLLOWING THE FRENCH WITHDRAWAL, COULD CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE TO THE UNITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF NATO. BRANDT THOUGHT THERE MIGHT BE A CHANCE OF RESUMING TALKS WITH

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PAGE FIVE 2965 CONF D

THE RUSSIANS AFTER THE NEW USA ADMIN WAS INSTALLED BUT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT IT WAS ESSENTIAL FOR THIS PURPOSE THAT WE MAINTAIN THE SOLIDARITY OF THE ALLIANCE. IF THE RUSSIANS THOUGHT NATO WAS GOING TO FALL APART THE CHANCES OF RESUMING THE DETENTE ON CONDITIONS ACCEPTABLE TO THE WEST WOULD BE SLIM INDEED.

10. THE MINISTER POINTED OUT THAT THIS WAS AN AWKWARD TIME FOR THE CDN GOVT TO MAKE COMMITMENTS SINCE IT WAS TRYING TO REASSESS ITS WHOLE FOREIGN AND DEFENCE POLICY. HE EXPLAINED THAT THERE WAS UNCERTAINTY IN CDA ABOUT WHERE THE PRIORITIES SHOULD BE PUT. WE OBVIOUSLY HAD VITAL INTERESTS IN EUROPE BUT WE ALSO HAD GROWING INTERESTS ELSEWHERE AND IT WAS DIFFICULT TO ALLOCATE OUR LTD RESOURCES TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE. CDA WAS IN A UNIQUE POSITION IN NATO BECAUSE IT WAS NOT/NOT A GREAT POWER AND NOT/NOT A EUROPEAN COUNTRY, AND CDNS IN GENERAL FELT THEIR CONTRIBUTION WAS NOT/NOT VITAL TO NATO. THERE WAS ALSO SOME DIFFERENCE OF VIEW ABOUT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN TERMS OF FUTURE SOVIET INTENTIONS. THE QUESTION THAT HAD TO BE DECIDED WAS WHETHER WE SHOULD MAINTAIN OUR PLANNED CONTRIBUTION TO NATO (WHICH INCLUDED A REDUCTION NEXT YEAR) OR WHETHER WE SHOULD ALTER IT.

11. BRANDT THEN ASKED WHAT THE CDN POSITION WAS ON THE QUESTION OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE ALLIANCE. THE MINISTER REPLIED THAT CDA HAD NO/NO INTENTION OF WITHDRAWING. WE HAD NO/NO DOUBT ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF NATO BUT THE QUESTION WAS WHAT WAS AN APPROPRIATE CONTRIBUTION FOR CDA TO MAKE. BRANDT STRESSED THE IMPORTANT ROOLE

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THAT CDA HAD PLAYED IN THE ALLIANCE IN THE PAST, AND THOUGHT SUCH A ROLE WAS BOTH POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY IN THE FUTURE. HE ENDED THE CONVERSATION BY TELLING THE STORY OF A QUESTION WHICH HIS CHANCELLOR HAD PUT TO GEN DE GAULLE AT THEIR LAST MTG IN BONN. THE CHANCELLOR HAD ASKED IF DE GAULLE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE FRG SHOULD FOLLOW THE FRENCH EXAMPLE AND WITHDRAW FROM THE NATO INTEGRATED MILITARY STRUCTURE. DE GAULLE APPARENTLY DECLINED TO ANSWER BUT MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE DID NOT/NOT CONSIDER GERMANY'S POSITION TO BE THE SAME AS FRANCE'S.

FM CANDELNY NOV15/68

TO EXTER 3813 IMMED

INFO LDN WSHDC PARIS GENEV

REF OURTEL 3661 NOV8

UNGA XXIII: SITREP COVERING ACTIVITIES FROM NOV8 TO NOV14 INCLUSIVE
THIS WEEK PLENARY MET EIGHT TIMES. FIRST CTTEE HELD SIX MTGS; SP
CTTEE FIVE; SECOND CTTEE EIGHT; THIRD EIGHT; FOURTH THREE; FIFTH SIX;
AND SIXTH FIVE.

2. IN UNGA THERE HAVE SO FAR BEEN THIRTY SPEAKERS IN GENERAL DEBATE
ON ITEM93 QUOTE RESTORATION OF LAWFUL RIGHTS OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF
CHINA UNQUOTE. DEBATE WILL CONTINUE THROUGH MON NOV18 WITH VOTE
LIKELY LATE MON OR TUE NOV19. SO FAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO/NO MAJOR
CHANGES IN POSITION FROM UNGA XXII DEBATE ON SUBJ. (OURTELS 3709
NOV11, 3732 AND 3737 NOV12, 3753 NOV13, 3792 NOV14). AT 1714TH MTG NOV12
UNGA DECIDED TO ENTRUST GENERAL CTTEE WITH TASK OF CONSIDERING
MEASURES FOR APPROPRIATE CELEBRATION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF UN
(ITEM97) (OURTEL 3733 NOV12). EQUATORIAL GUINEA (ITEM20) UNANIMOUSLY
ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN UN AND CONGRATULATED BY 21 COUNTRIES
(RESLN 2384) (OURTEL 3757 NOV13).

FIRST CTTEE

3. EXPECTED VOTING ON SEABED RESLNS DID NOT/NOT MATERIALIZE NOV8
OR 11. INSTEAD MORE AMENDMENTS AND RESLNS WERE TABLED (OURTELS 3711
NOV11 3679 NOV9 3811 AND 3812 NOV14). AND CONSULTATIONS CONTINUED
INVOLVING VARIOUS COSPONSOR GROUPS (CDA) GROUP OF 77, USA, USSR, AS RESLNS

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WHICH SEEMED ASSURED OF SAFE PASSAGE RAN INTO TROUBLE(OURTELS 3608 NOV6 3680 NOV9 3710 NOV11 AND 3738 NOV12). NOV11 CHAIRMAN DECIDED TO PROCEED WITH DISARMAMENT ITEMS NOV12. USSR ITALY YUGOSLAVIA CDA BELGIUM SAUDI ARABIA HAVE SPOKEN IN COMBINED GENERAL DEBATE ON ALL DISARMAMENT ITEMS(OURTESL 3777 NOV13 3791 NOV14 3734 NOV12 AND 3546 NOV4). FEW REQUESTS TO SPEAK SO FAR. MEANWHILE PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE ON SEABED RESLNS IN ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE IN PARTICULAR L.425(OURTEL 3653 NOV8).

4. SPECIAL POLITICAL CTTEE GENERAL DEBATE ON ITEM31(APARTHEID) ENDED NOV8 WITH STATEMENTS OF NINE COUNTRIES(OURTEL 3684 NOV9).

DRAFT RESLNS A/SPC/L.160(OURTEL 3759 NOV13) AND A/SPC/L.162(OURTEL 3672 NOV8 AND 3767 NOV13) WERE TABLED ON NOV13. AMENDMENT TO A/SPC/L.160 IN DOCU L.163 WAS TABLED NOV14. ON NOV11 CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 31 WAS INTERRUPTED AND CTTEE BEGAN DISCUSSION OF ITEM33(UNRWA). STATEMENTS BY SEC GEN AND COM GEN OF UNRWA WERE HEARD(OURTELS 3635 NOV7 AND 3703 NOV11). SEC GEN MADE APPEAL FOR LARGER GOVTL CONTRIBUTIONS AND WARNED THAT FAILURE TO INCREASE REVENUES OF UNRWA COULD RESULT IN WORSENING OF SITUATION IN AREA. COM GEN STATED EXPECTED UNRWA SHORTFALL IN 1969 WOULD BE ABOUT FIVE MILLION DOLLARS AND REMINDED MEMBER STATES THAT UNRWA MANDATE WOULD HAVE TO BE RENEWED BEFORE JUN/69. AFTER VOTING ON APARTHEID ON FRI NOV15 CTTEE WILL RESUME CONSIDERATION OF ITEM33 ON NOV18.

5. SECOND CTTEE DRAFT REPORTS ON ITEMS39(PERM SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL

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RESOURCES) AND 40 (CONVERSION TO PEACEFUL NEEDS OF RESOURCES RELEASED BY DISARMAMENT) WERE APPROVED WITHOUT OBJECTION. CTTEE COMPLETED DEBATE ON ITEM 34 (UNCTAD) AND AWAITING SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESLN (OURTELS 3770 NOV12 AND 3805 NOV14). CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS 35 (UNIDO), 43 (UNITAR) AND 44 (OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT) CONCLUDED. REVISED 37 POWER DRAFT RESLN (A/C.2/L.1009/REV.1) ON ITEM 35 ADOPTED 59-0-20 (CDA) (OURTELS 3736 AND 3737 NOV12 AND 3772 NOV13). REVISED 16 POWER DRAFT RESLN (A/C.2/L.1006/REV.1) ON ITEM 43 AS ORALLY AMENDED APPROVED WITHOUT OBJECTION. ADMIN OF UNDP AND COMMISSIONER FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION MADE STATEMENTS ON ITEM 44. CTTEE TOOK NOTE OF REPORTS OF FIFTH AND SIXTH SESSIONS OF UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL, TOOK DECISION CONCERNING OPERATIONAL PERS AND ADOPTED RESLN TAKING NOTE OF MEASURES BY UNDP CONCERNING PROMOTION OF FOLLOW-UP INVESTMENT (ALL WITHOUT OBJECTION). RESUMED DEBATE ON ITEM 37 (UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE) COMPLETED BUT NO/NO DRAFT RESLN YET TABLED (OURTEL 3509 NOV1). CTTEE BEGAN CONSIDERATION OF ITEM 45 (MULTILATERAL FOOD AID) BUT NO/NO RESLNS SUBMITTED AS YET (OURTELS 3783 AND 3804 NOV14). CDA MADE STATEMENTS ON ITEMS 35, 37, 44 AND 45. WESTERN GROUP MET NOV13 (OURTEL 3772 NOV13). UNCDF PLEDGING CONFERENCE NOV18. EDIBLE PROTEIN (ITEM 46) TO BE DISCUSSED AT RESUMED 45TH ECOSOC NOV19-20 (OURTELS 3594 NOV5 3690 AND 3691 NOV8 AND 3740 NOV12).

6. DURING PAST WEEK THIRD CTTEE ADOPTED LAST ARTICLES AND WHOLE OF PART I (A/7161) OF DRAFT DECLARATION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (ITEM 50) AND REF FURTHER STUDY OF THIS ITEM TO UNGA XXIV. RESLN (A/C.3/L.1618) DEALING WITH ITEM 55 (PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND PERSONS

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WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY) WAS ALSO ADOPTED(82 (CDA)-8-10) ON NOV12. STUDY OF ITEM49(WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION) BEGAN NOV13 AND SHOULD LAST UNTIL MIDDLE OF WEEK OF NOV18, ALTHOUGH LIKELY TO BE INTERRUPTED NOV18 FOR STUDY OF ITEM56(HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES) WHEN HIGHCOMM WILL BE IN NY.(OURTELS 3764 AND 3763)

7. FOURTH CTTEE CONCLUDED GENERAL DEBATE ON TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMIN(REPORT OF CTTEE OF 24 CHAPTER 8-A/7200/ADD.3). RESLN ON PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES WILL BE TABLED IN CTTEE NOV15 AND VOTED ON NOV18. THEREAFTER GENERAL DEBATE ON ALL REMAINING ITEMS OTHER THAN RHODESIA, PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES AND PETITIONERS ON NAMIBIA WILL BEGIN.(OURTEL 3731 NOV12).

8. IN FIFTH CTTEE GENERAL DEBATE ENDED NOV11 WITH REP OF USA BEING AMONGST LAST SPEAKERS(OURTELS 3671 3692 3699 3722). USA HAS PUT FORWARD PROPOSAL THAT SEC GEN POSTPONE FILLING OF APROX ONE QUARTER OF PROPOSED NEW SECRETARIAT STAFF POSITIONS UNTIL RESULTS OF MANAGEMENT UTILIZATION SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED IN 1969 ARE KNOWN. CTTEE APPROVED IN FIRST READING 5 PERCENT INTERIM WAGE RAISE FOR UN PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES RECOMMENDED BY ICSAB; A USSR DRAFT RESLN THAT WOULD HAVE DEFERRED SALARY INCREASES INDEFINITELY AND MAINTAINED PRESENT SALARY LEVELS AT LEAST UNTIL 1971 WAS REJECTED NOV14. ANOTHER IMPORTANT ITEM UNDER DISCUSSION IS MXICAN PROPOSAL TO HAVE CTTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS REVISE BASIC TERMS OF REF UPON WHICH SCALE OF ASSESSMENT IS BASED(OURTELS 3744 3746 3776). AS REGARDS USE OF FRENCH AT UN, THE QUOTE FRANCOPHONE UNQUOTE PROPOSAL HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY SPAIN IN ITS REVISED VERSION(OURTEL 3704). WE EXPECT THAT

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IT WILL BE PARTIALLY OR TOTALLY INCLUDED IN THE SECRETARIAT REPORT ON SUBJ WHICH IS EXPECTED TO BE ISSUED EARLY NEXT WEEK(OURTELS 3704 3706 3713 AND 3724).

9. SIXTH CTTEE(MTGS 1067 TO 1071 INCLUSIVE)CONTINUED CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS. ARTICLE 25 AS AMENDED BY ARGENTINE AND FRENCH AMENDMENTS WAS ADOPTED(OURTEL 3689 NOV9). CTTEE ALSO ADOPTED ARTICLE 26 AS AMENDED BY KUWAIT PROPOSAL(OURTEL 3689 NOV9)ARTICLE 27 AS PROPOSED BY ILC(OURTEL 3714 NOV12)AND ARTICLE 28 AS AMENDED BY GHANA(OURTEL 3714 NOV12).CTTEE IS CONTINUING ITS DISCUSSION OF ARTICLES 29 30 AND 31.AT MTG NOV14 TIME ORIGINALLY SET ASIDE FOR CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS TERMINATED.AT LEAST ONE MORE MTG WILL HOWEVER BE SPENT ON THIS SUBJ AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT A DECISION MAY BE TAKEN TO SPEND SEVERAL ADDITIONAL MTGS ON IT EITHER BEFORE TAKING UP NEXT AGENDA ITEM(OURTEL 3725 NOV12)OR AT CLOSE OF UNGA XXIII.

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FM RIO(MINISTERIAL MISSION)NOV15/68 CONFID

TO EXTER 535 FLASH

03000

INFO TT MXICO FLASH DE OTT

MXICAN PROGRAM:COMMUNIQUE

WE HAVE CONSULTED MINISTERS PRESENT ON QUESTION OF WHETHER JOINT COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED IN MXICO MIGHT GO BEYOND SIMPLE MATTER OF EXCHANGE OF NOTES RE JOINT CTTEE AND ESTABLISHMENT THEREOF.

CONSENSUS IS THAT,WHILE OUR REFRAINING FROM JOINT COMMUNIQUE IN OTHER CAPITALS WOULD MAKE IT PREFERABLE FOR MXICAN COMMUNIQUE NOT/NOT TO GO BEYOND ABOVE INTO MATTERS DISCUSSED BETWEEN TWO SIDES, SSEA SHOULD HAVE OPTION AFTER ARRIVAL IN MXICO OF AGREEING TO COMMUNIQUE OF LATTER TYPE IF HE SHOULD FIND THAT MXICANS STRONGLY DESIRE THIS AND HE FEELS IT IS DESIRABLE AS MEANS OF ENSURING SUCCESS OF VISIT TO MXICO.

2.IT SEEMS TO US THAT,WHICHEVER IS FINAL QUESTION,IT WOULD BE UNDESIRABLE TO HAVE TWO JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT SEPARATE TIMES.

3.WE SUGGEST THAT MXICAN PROGRAM BE ARRANGED WITH BOTH POSSIBILITIES MENTIONED IN PARAI IN MIND AND THAT,WHILE PRESENT COMMITMENT WOULD BE TO SIMPLE COMMUNIQUE RE CTTEE,DOOR BE KEPT OPEN FOR MORE SUBSTANTIAL TYPE SHOULD THIS FINALLY BE SSEAS PREFERENCE.

ACTION CLIP

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FM MXICO NOV15/68

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INFO EXTER INDTANDCOTT(WARREN)NATO(USSEA)

FINANCEOTT(MACPHERSON)DE OTT

MINISTERIAL MISSION-PROGRAM

FOLLOWING IS BASIC PROGRAM FOZZINISTERIAL MISSION ESTABLISHED

WITH MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER; WE GIVE IN BRACKETS OFFICIALS WE HAVE
ASSUMED FOR LOCAL PLANNING PURPOSES WILL BE ACCOMPANYING MINISTERS
BUT THIS CAN, OF COURSE, BE DISCUSSED AT MTG.

TUE NOV19 1625: ARRIVAL OF MISSION IN SPECIAL PLANE, TO BE RECEIVED
BY MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND MRS CARRILLO FLORES. APPROPRIATE
PROTOCOL OFFICER WILL BE AT AIRPORT TO RECEIVE MR PEPIN ARRIVING
DIRECTLY FROM OTT.

TUE NOV19 1900: BRIEFING.

TUE NOV19 2030: BUFFET DINNER AT RESIDENCE. BRIEFING AND BUFFET ARE
OF COURSE BEING ORGANIZED OUTSIDE OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

WED NOV20 MXICAN HOLIDAY: VISIT TO PYRAMIDS AND LUNCH AT ADJOINING
RANCH BEING ORGANIZED ON UNOFFICIAL BASIS BUT WITH SUPPORT OF FOREIGN
MINISTRY. THIS IS OPTIONAL AND WE ARE PREPARED TO ORGANIZE ALTERNATIVE
OUTINGS BUT, IN VIEW OF LUNCH ARRANGEMENTS, HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE
REASONABLE REPRESENTATION.

WED NOV20 1900-2100: RECEPTION AT CDN RESIDENCE FOR MXICANS WITH
SPECIAL CDN CONNECTIONS, MXICAN OFFICIALS NOT/NOT INCLUDED IN
OFFICIAL LUNCHEES AND SMALL GROUP OF CDN RESIDENTS SELECTED ON
FUNCTIONAL BASIS.

THUR NOV21 0930: LAYING OF WREATH BY MR SHARP MR PEPIN AND MR

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O/USSEA
(Langley)
sworn

XL

Mr. Munro
Mr. Dier
Miss Doyle
~~Mr. (Bull)~~
CIDA (Madden)
EGIC (Bravo)
~~Mr. (Bull)~~
~~Mr. (Bull)~~

done
LW

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PELLETIER; CEREMONY WILL TAKE MAXIMUM OF TEN MINUTES.

THUR NOV21 1000: APPOINTMENT FOR MR SHARP MR PEPIN AND MR PELLETIER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER(MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN BOUCHER SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY BRIDLE GIGNAC MORTON AND KROFT). MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER THOUGHT THAT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR OFFICIALS TO DIVIDE IN TWO GROUPS TO EXAMINE IN PRELIMINARY WAY CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS WHILE HE AND MINISTERS HAD OPPORTUNITY FOR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

THUR NOV21 1200-1230: CALL BY MR SHARP MR PEPIN AND MR PELLETIER ON PRESIDENT DIAZ ORDAZ(MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN BOUCHER SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY AND INTERPRETER).

THUR NOV21 1300: APPOINTMENT FOR MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN WITH MXICAN MINISTER OF FINANCE(MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY AND MACPHERSON).

THUR NOV21 1300: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PELLETIER WITH MXICAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION(MR BOUCHER AND MR GIGNAC).

THUR NOV21 1400: LUNCH OFFERED BY MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

THUR NOV21 1630: SPECIAL MTG OF MXICAN NATL COUNCIL OF FOREIGN TRADE. WE WERE PLEASED, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF STRONG MXICAN MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATION, THAT MR PELLETIER WOULD BE ABLE TO ACCOMPANY MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN(MESSRS CADIEUX WARREN AITKEN STRONG SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY BRIDLE BRETT MACPHERSON MADDEN BRAVO JEANJEAN ROY BALDWIN KILPATRICK AND FORTIN).

THUR NOV21 1900: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PEPIN WITH MXICAN MINISTER OF

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INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE(MESSRS WARREN SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY BRETT
BALDWIN KILPATRICK FORTIN MACPHERSON).

THUR NOV21 1900: APPOINTMENT FOR MR AITKEN AND MR STRONG WITH DIRGEN
NACIONAL FINANCIERA, MXICOS DEVELOPMENT BANK(MESSRS BRAVO JEANJEAN
MADDEN ROY AND MRS WARD). ATTENDANCE BY MR SHARP AND MR CADIEUX
WOULD BE OPTIONAL.

THUR NOV21 2030: RECEPTION OFFERED FOR MINISTERIAL GROUP AND MEMBERS
OF CDN MISSION BY PEDRO SUINAGA, FORMER MXICAN AMBASSADOR TO CDA,
TO WHICH LEADING REPS OF MXICAN PRIVATE SECTOR WILL BE INVITED.

FRI NOV22 1000: SECOND MTG WITH FOREIGN MINISTER FOR MR SHARP MR PEPIN
AND MR PELLETIER(ATTENDANCE OF OFFICIALS SAME AS AT FIRST MTG)
(REF OURTEL 1149 NOV15).

FRI NOV22 1230: CDN MINISTERS AND MXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER WILL MEET
PRESS.

FRI NOV22 1430: LUNCH OFFERED BY CDN MINISTERIAL MISSION.

FRI NOV22 1900: VISIT OF APPROPRIATE CDN OFFICIALS WITH DIRGEN OF
BANK OF MXICO(MESSRS WARREN AITKEN STRONG SCHWARZMANN LANGLEY MADDEN
BRAVO JEANJEAN ROY MACPHERSON). ATTENDANCE BY MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN
IS OPTIONAL. SUITABLE TIME FOR VISIT WITH DIRGEN OF FOREIGN TRADE
BANK, WHICH FORMS PART OF BASIC PROGRAM AGREED TO BY FOREIGN MINISTER,
STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

SAT NOV23: DEPARTURE OF MR SHARP AND MR CADIEUX. MXICAN FOREIGN
MINISTER PLANS TO BE AT AIRPORT.

SAT NOV23 1000: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PEPIN WITH MR SALVAT, HEAD OF MXICAN

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TOURIST DEPT, WHO HAS MINISTERIAL RANK (MESSRS WARREN SCHWARZMANN BRETT BALDWIN AND KILPATRICK).

SAT NOV23 1100: APPOINTMENT FOR MR PEPIN WITH MIGUEL ALEMAN, PRESIDENT MXICAN TOURIST COUNCIL (UNCONFIRMED) ATTENDANCE OF OFFICIALS SAME AS ABOVE).

SUN NOV24: DEPARTURE OF MISSION. MXICAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE PLANS TO BE AT AIRPORT.

2. IN ADDITION TO BASIC PROGRAM AGREED TO WITH FOREIGN MINISTER, EMB HAS, WITH HIS CONSENT, MADE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS:

(A) APPOINTMENT WITH DIRGEN OF PEMEX FOR 1330 FRI NOV22 AND WITH HEAD OF FEDERAL ELECTRICITY COMMISSION 1800 THAT DAY HAS BEEN MADE FOR MR WARREN MR AITKEN AND APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS WITH ATTENDANCE BY MR SHARP AND MR PEPIN OPTIONAL.

(B) APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN MADE FOR MR WARREN MR AITKEN AND APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS WITH HEAD OF RAILWAYS SAT NOV23 1200 (UNCONFIRMED AS HE IS STILL OUT OF COUNTRY) WITH ATTENDANCE BY MR PEPIN OPTIONAL.

3. MR PELLETIER WOULD BE ABLE TO ATTEND ANY APPOINTMENTS ARRANGED FOR MEMBERS OF CULTURAL GROUP WHICH DO NOT/NOT CONFLICT WITH BASIC PROGRAM FOR MINISTERS.

4. COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO OFFER BUFFET DINNER FOR MR PEPIN AND APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF MISSION SAT NOV23 TO MEET ADDITIONAL GROUP OF MXICAN OFFICIALS AND BUSINESSMEN. COUNSELLOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO OFFER DINNER FOR MR PELLETIER AND OFFICIALS WHO ACCOMPANY HIM TO MEET MXICANS LIKELY TO BE OF INTEREST TO THEM. WE

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REALIZE THAT EITHER OR BOTH MR PEPIN AND MR PELLETIER MIGHT PREFER TO KEEP SAT EVENING FREE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR DINNER WILL NOT/NOT BE MADE WITHOUT YOUR AUTHORIZATION.

5. IN ADDITION TO PROGRAM FOR MINISTERS GIVEN ABOVE WE ARE ARRANGING APPOINTMENTS FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF GROUP BROADLY FOLLOWING OUTLINE OURTEL 1123 NOV8. IN THIS RESPECT IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO KNOW WHETHER MR BOUCHER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF GROUP PLAN TO FLY TO MERIDA. IN TERMS OF LOCAL PRACTICE IT WOULD BE BETTER TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY CHANGE OF PROGRAM NOW RATHER THAN AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL. INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS AS WELL AS COMPOSITE PROGRAM WILL BE AVAILABLE WHEN THEY REACH MXICOCITY

RAE

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O/USSEA/J.C. Langley/mh

CONFIDENTIAL

November 14, 1968.

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MEMORANDUM

Ministerial Mission to Latin America

The following is a brief series of personal impressions of the Mission which has now completed its visits to five of the nine countries on its itinerary.

2. The first thing to be said is that the Mission has been very well received by Governments and by the press in the countries visited. There has been genuine appreciation of the significant gesture made by Canada in dispatching such an important delegation to Latin America and the goodwill created should be lasting. Although the Mission has not been able to spend more than two or three working days in any one country, the wide spectrum of responsibility of members of the Mission has enabled contacts to be made with a variety of local authorities concerned with political, economic, cultural and educational matters as well as contacts with the less favoured sectors of society through CUSO and Canadian missionaries working in the field. There has been a central programme for Ministers and their immediate advisers and wide-ranging supplementary programmes for officials interested in particular subjects.

3. While press coverage of the Mission seems to have been rather sparse in Canada, we have had excellent coverage in the countries visited, both in the form of news items and of editorial comment. A copy of a fairly typical editorial published in El Mercurio of Santiago is attached.

4. As for substantive impressions, an initial assessment was sent by Mr. Pópia to Mr. Sharp in Telegram 673 of November 1 which you may already have seen (copy attached). I might supplement that report with the following additional random comments.

5. At this stage in our history, Canada shares with the countries of Latin America a coincidence of problems rather than a community of practical interests. Their main immediate preoccupations relate to economic and social

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development and to the assertion of their presence as respected and independent members of the international community. Those attitudes lie at the root of their ambivalence towards the United States - they need over larger amounts of United States help for their own development but chafe under the tutelage of the United States which seems to threaten and impair their efforts to develop more assured national and international personalities. I do not think that the fact that we share some of these preoccupations vis-à-vis the United States necessarily forms the basis for closer relations with Latin America: we have developed our own special relationships with the United States and this could not but be complicated and perhaps vitiated if we join with the Latin Americans in hemispheric confrontations.

6. Latin America is a long way from Canada in physical terms (it took 48 hours' continuous travelling to return from Santiago). This remoteness is accentuated by the insulating effect of the massive presence of the United States across our lines of communication (both physical and intangible) and by the present lack of an extensive identity of practical interest.

7. Insofar as there is a community of direct interest between ourselves and Latin American countries, it seems to lie primarily in the commercial field. Even here the volume of trade with most Latin American countries is small and is threatened by the development policies being pursued throughout Latin America and by regional integration. A considerable effort by both government and private business will be required to maintain and develop our trade links. The fact that we face certain similar problems (e.g. economic development) and are in advance in their solution, offers obvious possibilities for developing our relations with Latin America but the relationship here would be one of donor and recipient. Financing for Canadian efforts to help the countries of Latin America in such areas as the development of national resources, industrialization, transport and communications, hydro electric projects, etc., would have to come from Canadian sources. This could be done with private funds, through an expansion of our ECIC programmes or through the aid programme (if considered desirable) but the fact remains that what is involved here is not a one to one relationship between equals.

8. In more general terms, I think we will find Latin American countries anxious further to develop their contacts with us, if only as a means of diversifying their international interlocutors. I am sure the Mission will return with ideas, which may not involve any very significant expenditures of new funds, for expanding contacts in the cultural, scientific and educational fields, in particular through the small but

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well established nuclei of voluntary efforts now undertaken notably by our missionaries and by CUSO.

9. There may also be possibilities for improving our contacts with Latin American governments by more frequent exchanges at the Ministerial level and through our respective diplomatic posts. One curious feature of the Mission's discussions in Latin American capitals has been the wide variety of responses to our request for views as to whether Canada should join the OAS. We have had, from Foreign Ministers and other highly placed governmental representatives, a range of views from the categorical assertion that it could not be in our interest or that of the hemisphere for Canada to join the OAS to the equally categorical assertion that our presence was essential to facilitate the evolution of the organization along more constructive and useful lines. The interesting thing is perhaps less the views expressed than the change in attitudes which they represent: until quite recently we could rely on an almost automatic response in favour of our joining the OAS.

10. When the Mission returns to Ottawa after completing the tour we will now enter the final stage of the Latin American foreign policy review. It would be premature to suggest that recommendations will emerge but I think it safe to say that we will be faced with the dilemma of policy which is already apparent in other areas of the foreign policy review. Apart from the things that can fairly easily be done to promote our relations (e.g. in the areas of culture, education, technical assistance, voluntary agency and ministerial/diplomatic contacts), any significant improvements and expansion of our relations with Latin America will involve high costs, both in terms of money and manpower. They will therefore raise the central issue of the priority to be attached to expenditures on foreign policy objectives as against the other objectives of the Canadian Government and, within the foreign expenditure category, to the priority to be attached to the development of our relations with Latin America as against other objectives of foreign policy.

(J.C. LANGLEY)

JCL

Canadá y América Latina

EL MERCURIO N.º 6

Por razones históricas y geográficas, el Canadá ha sido un país poco vinculado a Iberoamérica en el pasado. Su inicial dependencia de la Corona Británica, que hasta hoy se mantiene con un carácter más simbólico que de alcances cívicos (la política interna y exterior canadiense la determina el gobierno que su propio pueblo se da en elecciones democráticas), las dificultades de transporte y comunicaciones, que hacen más viable el contacto con Europa que con nuestro subcontinente y, en fin, la barrera del idioma, han obstaculizado vínculos que sin duda habrían sido muy fructíferos para esa nación y para las nuestras.

El reciente cambio de gobierno en Canadá puso en el cargo de Primer Ministro a un político joven y dinámico, quien durante su campaña electoral otorgó gran importancia al papel de su país dentro del concierto americano. Es así como a poco andar el gobierno del señor Trudeau ha enviado a América Latina a la que, posiblemente, sea la más impor-

tante misión enviada por Canadá a país alguno, atendidos la importancia y el número de sus miembros.

Encabezada por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, señor Mitchell Sharp, la componen además los secretarios de las carteras de Industria y Comercio y de Minas, Energía y Recursos; tres subsecretarios y los presidentes, jefes o directores de las más importantes entidades oficiales del Canadá.

La llegada de la misión a Chile está dando lugar a conversaciones cuyos resultados se conocerán en los próximos días, pero cabe desde luego señalar que la apertura de nuevos vínculos comerciales y culturales con la nación más septentrional del hemisferio tiene que ser un objetivo deseable para nuestro país.

Canadá es, en efecto, una de las naciones potencialmente más ricas del mundo. Es el segundo país en extensión territorial, después de la Unión Soviética y, aunque tiene sólo 20 millones de habitantes en la actualidad, en

numerosos y variados rubros productivos está a la cabeza en el mundo actual.

Siendo el nuestro un país minero, son visibles las ventajas de contar con la cooperación y la amistad del Canadá, primer productor mundial de níquel, asbesto, platino y zinc, y cuyas exportaciones de cobre alcanzan a más de 270 millones de dólares anuales.

La agricultura canadiense, cuyas tierras laberables sobrepasan los 70 millones de hectáreas y que contribuye a aliviar los déficit alimentarios de otras regiones del mundo merced a sus excedentes exportables (caso de las ventas masivas de trigo a la China y la Unión Soviética), tiene también mucho que enseñar a la nuestra en materia de distribución de la tierra, mecanización y tecnificación.

De ahí que la presencia del nutrido contingente de visitantes oficiales del Canadá dé lugar a que se abran nuevas expectativas de comercio hemisférico y de vinculación cultural con una nación democrática, progresista y de futuro prometedor.

cc Mr. Langley

Mr. [unclear]

FM BOGOTA(MINISTERIAL MISSION)NOV1/68 CONF NO/NO STANDARD
TO EXTER(PLEASE DELIVER TO SSEA AND USSEA BEFORE THEIR
DEPARTURE FOR LIMA NOV2 OR NOV3)673
INFO WSHDC PRMNY(RANKIN)TT CRCAS LIMA TANDCOTT STAGO BAIRS RIO
DE OTT MXICO GTMLA SJOSE DE WSHDC
PMO FINANCE SECRETARY OF STATE EMANDR CIDAOTT BOFC DE OTT ECIC
DE TANDCOTT

MINISTERIAL MISSION TO LATINAMERICA
FOR SSEA FROM PEPIN

ALTHOUGH IT IS STILL EARLY IN TOUR,I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO
HAVE SOME OF OUR IMPRESSIONS BEFORE YOU LEAVE OTT.

2.DESPITE CAREFUL PREPARATORY WORK OF OUR EMBS,VENEZUELANS AND
COLOMBIANS WERE NOT/NOT AT FIRST PSYCOLOGICALLY ATTUNED TO
MISSIONS SIZE,BROAD COMPOSITION AND SUBJ COVERAGE#,AND
SIGNIFICANCE WE ATTACHED TO IT.IN BOTH CAPITALS,ESPECIALLY
CRCAS,LOCAL GOVTS WERE DISPOSED INITIALLY TO REGARD US AS
ANOTHER TRADING MISSION(AND DESPITE OUR BEST EFFORTS THIS STILL
SEEMS TO BE THE IMPRESSION OF SOME LOCAL PRESS PEOPLE AND
INDEED REPRESENTS THEIR MAIN ^{Focus} ~~POINTS~~ AND IMMED INTERESTS.)THIS
ATTITUDE MAY BE SOMEWHAT LESS PRONOUNCED IN BIGGER COUNTRIES TO BE
VISITED LATER BUT IT IS A FEATURE WHICH STILL REQUIRES
ATTN AT THIS TIME.

3.ONCE THE GOVT(HAD APPRECIATED, ^{by} ~~LEFT~~ DIRECT ^{with} ~~CONTACT~~ MISSION,
OUR BROAD OBJECTIVES AND WISH TO EXPLORE BILATERAL AND MULTI-
LATERAL RELATIONS ACROSS WIDE SPECTRUM OF OUR COMMON INTERESTS,
THEY HAVE MADE AN IMPRESSIVE EFFORT TO RESPOND IN SUBSTANCE.

PAGE TWO 673 CONFD NO/NO STANDARD

YOU WILL HAVE SEEN MSGS REPORTING OUR CONTACTS IN BOTH CRCAS AND BGOTA. EMBS DESERVE CREDIT FOR ARRANGING WIDE RANGE OF MTGS, FURTHER ~~(SEE CORRUPT)~~ DEVELOPED ~~AND~~ AS WE WENT ALONG, INCLUDING LENGTHY AND MUTUAL REWARDING TALKS WITH PRESIDENTS AND SURPRISINGLY EXPLICIT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN GROUPS OF OFFICIALS WITH PARTICULAR INTERESTS. (OUR METHOD OF OPERATION HAS BEEN TO SPREAD OUT FROM CENTRAL MTGS WITH MINISTERS TO SUPPLEMENT ^{VERY} MTGS WITH OFFICIALS OR OTHER APPROPRIATE CONTACTS SO AS TO EFFECT WIDEST POSSIBLE INPUT AND EXCHANGE. WHERE ROUND TABLES ARE CONSIDERED USEFUL, INFO RE TOPICS, IS FIRST EXCHANGED AND WE TRY TO KEEP OPEN ^{EXPOSES AS} ~~(EXPOSES AS?)~~ SHORT AS POSSIBLE.)

4. OUR IMPRESSION IS THAT GOVTS ARE MAINLY CONCERNED WITH LOCAL PROBLEMS, INDEED THAT THEY ARE SOMEWHAT PAROCHIAL. THIS REFLECTS THEIR CENTRAL PREOCCUPATION WITH ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT (FOMENTO), ~~AND~~ THEIR DESIRE TO MAKE THEIR WAY IN A HEMISPHERE DOMINATED BY USA, A POWER WHICH EPITOMISES MATERIAL SUCCESS, AND SENSE OF RIVALRY WITH THEIR NEIGHBOURS. CONSEQUENCE IS THAT THEY SEE THEIR RELATIONS WITH CDA ESSENTIALLY IN CONTEXT THEIR DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS. SYMBOLIC OF THIS IS FACT THAT IN TWO COUNTRIES VISITED MINISTER GREETING MISSION AND PLAYING KEY ROLE IN DISCUSSIONS WAS MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT.

5. GREATEST PREOCCUPATION, COMBINED WITH THEIR ^{PRECONCEPTION} ~~ALARM~~ ABOUT MISSIONS PURPOSE, HAS LED TO PREDOMINANT INTEREST (BOTH IN GOVT AND PUBLIC MEDIA) IN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS. THERE IS NO/NO

W.A. Munn

PAGE THREE 673 CONF NO/NO STANDARD

^{ECONOMIC}
DOUBT THAT ~~EXPORT~~ POLICY IN COUNTRIES VISITED AND REGIONAL
TRADE DEVELOPMENTS ARE CHANGING PATTERN OF TRADE IN AREA AND WILL
SOONER OR LATER AFFECT COMPOSITION OF OUR OWN TRADE. HOWEVER, THERE
IS REAL WISH FOR EXPANDING TRADE WITH CDA AND DISPOSITION TO SEEK
AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND DEVELOP NEW LINES FOR THIS PURPOSE. IF
WE ARE TO BENEFIT, SUBSTANTIAL EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES WILL BE
REQUIRED BY CDN BUSINESSMEN AND PERHAPS GOVT TO RESPOND TO NEW
CONDITIONS.

6. WE HAVE ENCOUNTERED WIDEST DISENCHANTMENT WITH USA, BASED
IN PART ON DISAPPOINTED EXPECTATION (AID AND TRADE PREFERENCES
IN PARTICULAR) AND ON APPARENT ^{THAT EXPERIMENT} (FEELING ~~ATTEMPT~~) IN MULTILATERAL
RELATIONS WITH USA IN HEMISPHERE (ALLIANZA PARA PROGRESSO AND
OAS) ARE IN A SENSE A FRAUD PERPETRATED BY USA AS COVER FOR
BILATERAL RELATIONS IN WHICH THEY DO NOT/NOT FEEL ENTIRELY
COMFORTABLE. AT THE SAME TIME, LATINAMERICANS CONFESS AMBIVALENCE
TOWARDS USA, BLAMING IT FOR NEGLECT AND RESENTING ITS ATTN
WHEN RECEIVED.

7. WE CANNOT/NOT YET JUDGE EXTENT TO WHICH THESE SENTIMENTS MAY
BE JUSTIFIED. IT IS HOWEVER SIGNIFICANT THAT REASONS FOR CDN
HESITATION TO ^{TO IN OAS} ~~PUT FORWARD~~ ADVICE HAVE BEEN MORE WIDELY UNDERSTOOD
THAN I HAD EXPECTED. COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WAS PARTICULARLY
FRANK IN SAYING HE WOULD NOT/NOT JOIN WERE HE CDN BUT WOULD
CONCENTRATE ON DEVELOPING DIRECT RELATIONS. (WE WILL BE REPORTING
THIS CONVERSATION SEPARATELY.) MORE GENERALLY, WE HAVE HAD MANY

PAGE FOUR 673 CONFD NO/NO STANDARD

REWARDING DISCUSSIONS OF POLITICAL AND ^{OTHER} ~~SOME (GRP CORRUPT)~~ ISSUES.

8. IN OTHER FIELDS WE HAVE FOUND CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH CDA-CULTURAL, ARTISTIC AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND, OF COURSE, FINANCING OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS. TO EXTENT DESIRED ALL THESE OFFER OPPORTUNITY IN GREATER AND LESSER DEGREES. IN THIS CONNECTION, LOCAL AUTHORITIES CLEARLY WISH TO EXPAND CONTACTS WITH CDA BUT PERHAPS TAKE ^{OVERLY} ~~(GRP CORRUPT)~~ OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF POSSIBILITY.

^{IN} 9. SUMMARY, MISSION HAS INCREASED GOODWILL AND IT IS CLEAR THAT THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPING RELATIONS BUT IT WILL PROBABLY BE NICE EXERCISE IN JUDGEMENT TO PENETRATE TO REALITY ^{OF} WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON, HAVING REGARD TO LIKELY COURSE OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT. AREA IS IN A REAL SENSE, QUITE REMOTE FROM CDA SINCE, AS ONE MINISTER PUT IT, USA ACTS AS A BLANKET BETWEEN US. IT WILL TAKE PERCEPTION AND EFFORT ON OUR PART TO FOSTER OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LATINAMERICANS. THEY ARE HABITUATED TO TRADE AND GOODWILL ~~BY~~ MISSIONS AND THE IMPORTANT THING FOR US, ONCE WE HAVE DECIDED IN WHICH DIRECTION TO MOVE, WILL BE ~~THE~~ EFFECTIVE AND VISIBLE FOLLOW-UP.

10. POSTS CONCERNED PLEASE DRAW MORAL FROM FOREGOING RE CHARACTER AND PURPOSE OF MISSION AND METHOD OF OPERATION.

11. IF FEASIBLE YOU MIGHT WISH TO LET PRIME MINISTER SEE THIS TEL BEFORE YOU LEAVE.

INFO ONLY

Coonest

Mr. Dier
Mr. Munro
Fin Div (Young)
T+C (Helt)
ECIC (Bravo)
CID (Madison)
FIN (Monk)
Folder (2)
File
20-1-2-LATAM-1

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV14/68 CONF NO/NO STD
TO TT MXICO 531 IMMED DE OTT
INFO EXTER TT GTMLA DE WSHDC
REF YOURTEL 1127 NOV12

20-1-2-LATAM-1	
28	—

MINISTERIAL MISSION-SOCIAL PROGRAM

IN THE LIGHT OF THE EXPLANATION IN YOUR REFTEL BOTH WITH REGARD
TO YOUR READINESS TO ASSUME THE COSTS OF RECEPTIONS IN MXICO
AND GTMLA AND WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECT ON THE GENERAL IMPACT
OF CDN HOSPITALITY IF YOU WERE TO REVERT TO A SMALLER LUNCH AT
THE EMB-IT IS VERY DEFINITELY OUR VIEW THAT YOU SHOULD PROCEED
WITH THE LUNCH AS PREVIOUSLY PLANNED. CLEARLY THE SCALE OF THE
MXICAN HOSPIALITY MAKES CLEAR THE DESIRABILITY OF RETURNING
IT IN A MANNER WHICH WILL LEAVE NO/NO DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF
THE MINISTERS THAT WE ARE RESPONDING AS WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN
THIS FIELD AS IN OTHERS.

B.P.

MESSAGE

FM/DE	EXT/OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
		NOV. 14/68	20-1-2-LATAM-1 28	UNCLAS
TO/A	MEX:GTMLA:SJOSE	NO		PRECEDENCE
		XL-854		IMMED
INFO	RIO(MIN MISSION)	IMMED		
	NATO(ATTN:SSEA:USSEA)	IMMED		
		O/PM(LALONDE)		
T&C(BRETT):CIDA(MADDEN):ECIC(BRAVO):DEPT.FIN.(MONK):O/SS(RABINOVITCH)		ROUTINE		

REF

COURTEL XL-848 NOV 8/68

SUB/SUJ

MINISTERIAL MISSION: PARTICIPATION OF M. GOYER

IT NOW APPEARS PART SEC TO SSEA MR. GOYER WILL VISIT MEX GTMLA COSTA RICA
ARRIVING MEX BY CPA NOV 22 AT 0020. WE WILL ADVISE FURTHER WHEN FLIGHT
IS CONFIRMED. MR. GOYER WILL RETURN ON THE MISSION PLANE FROM SJOSE.

**DISTRIBUTION
LOCAL/LOCALE**

NO STD. CC: ~~T&C(BRETT):CIDA(MADDEN):ECIC(BRAVO):KIM(MONK)~~ O/SSEA:O/USSEA(LANGLEY)
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ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG..... D.E. WATERFALL/RE.	LATIN AMERICAN	6-1317	SIG..... ORMOND W. DIER D. MUNRO

CIRO: MR. MUNRO
~~MR. DIER~~

20-1-2-LATAM-1

CC: MR. ELLIS
DL(2)

Box C MR. DIER
STAC 28

INFO/DIV
COMINT POL. DIV.
CIDA
EGIC

CDS
SRB
NDC (Kingston)
FINANCE DEPT.
NSA DIV

7 file
HROE

B.P.

V

DE LIMA NOV14/68 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

A EXTER 621 IMMED

INFO TT WSHDC LDN RIO(MISSION MINISTERIELLE)IMMED DE OTT

NATO(SSEA ET M CADIEUX)DE LDN

PEROU-ENTREVUE AVEC LE PRESIDENT VELASCO

HIER APRES-MIDI JE SUIS ALLE REMETTRE AU PRESIDENT VELASCO LE
PRESENT QUE LUI AVAIT APPORTE LA MISSION MINISTERIELLE. JE
CROYAIS QU'IL NE SAGIRAIT QUE DUNE VISITE PUREMENT PROTOCOLAIRE.
AU CONTRAIRE, JE TROUVAI LE PRESIDENT EN VEINE DE CONFIDENCE;
IL ME GARDA 45 MINUTES. APRES AVOIR EXPRIME LES REMERCIEMENTS
DE LA MISSION POUR TOUTES LES ATTENTIONS RECUES AU COURS DE SA
VISITE A LIMA, J'AMORCAI LA CONVERSATION EN DEMANDANT AU PRESIDENT
S'IL ETAIT SATISFAIT DE LA SIGNATURE DE L'ACCORD STAND-BY AVEC LE
FONDS MONETAIRE INTERNATL ET SI LES NEGOCIATIONS POUR LE
REFINANCEMENT DE LA DETTE PERUVIENNE ETAIENT FRUCTUEUSES. IL ME
REPONDIT QUE TOUT PROGRESSAIT NORMALEMENT SAUF AUX ETATS-
UNIS OU CERTAINS MILIEUX N'AVAIENT PAS ENCORE COMPRIS, A SON
AVIS, LES RAISONS DE LA MEASURE D'EXPROPRIATION CONTRE LA IPC. CIT
ON NOUS MENACE OFFICIELLEMENT, ME DIT-IL, DE NOUS RETIRER
LE QUOTA D'EXPORTATION DE SUCRE AUX ETATS-UNIS. SI CETTE MANACE
EST MISE A EXECUTION NOUS ALLONS REPONDRE PAR L'EXPULSION DANS LES
48 HEURES DE TOUS LES AMERICAINS AU PEROU. ET SI CELA NE SUFFIT
PAS NOUS FERONS APPEL A TOUS LES AUTRES GOVTS DE L'AMERIQUE
LATINE QUI NOUS APPUIERONT J'EN SUIS SUR. IL EST INADMISSIBLE,
AJOUTA-T-IL, QU'UN PAYS AUSSI PUISSANT QUE ETATS-UNIS

...2

PAGE DEUX 621 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

CHERCHE AINSI A ECRASER UN PAYS PAUVRE COMME LE PEROU DONT LA POPULATION SOUFFRE DE LA FAIM FINCIT. JE DEMANDAI AU PRESIDENT SIL NE CROYAIT PAS POSSIBLE UNE SOLUTION PLUS PACIFIQUE. IL ME REPONDIT QUIL SOUHAITAIT LUI AUSSI UN ARRANGEMENT A LAMIABLE ET QUE CEST POUR CETTE RAISON QUE LE GOVT NAVAIT PAS RENDU PUBLIQUES LES MENACES AMERICAINES QUI NE POURRAIENT QUE REVOLTER LE PEUPLE PERUVIEN SI CE DERNIER EN ETAIT INFORME. CETAIT AUSSI DANS UN BUT DAPAISEMENT QUIL AVAIT NOMME FERNANDO BERCKMEYER COMME AMBASSADEUR DU PEROU A WSHDC AFIN QUIL PUISSE FAIRE COMPRENDRE AUX AMERICAINS QUELLE ETAIT LA VRAIE NATURE DU PROBLEME. (BERCKMEYER A ETE PENDANT 16 ANS AMBASSADEUR AUX ETATS-UNIS OU IL A EVIDEMMENT DE NOMBREUX CONTACTS ET JOUIT DUN GRAND RESPECT). JE DEMANDAI AU PRESIDENT SIL NE CROYAIT PAS QUE LE PROBLEME AURAIT PU ETRE RESOLU PLUS FACILEMENT SI LE GOVT PERUVIEN NE SETAIT PAS EMPARE PAR LA FORCE DE LA RAFFINERIE DE TALARA. LA IPC, A CE QUE JE SAVAIS, AVAIT DEJA CONSENTI A REMETTRE AU GOVT PERUVIEN LES PUITES ET INSTALLATIONS DE LA BREA Y PARINAS ET SOPPOSAIT SEULEMENT A LEXPROPRIATION SANS COMPENSATION DE LA RAFFINERIE DE TALARA. IL ME REPONDIT CIT QUE LE GOVT ALLAIT REMBOURSER LA IPC POUR LES INSTALLATIONS DE TALARA MAIS IL SE POURRAIT QUE LA COMPAGNIE NOUS DOIVE PLUS QUE CE QUE VAUT LA RAFFINERIE. PENDANT TROP LONGTEMPS FINCIT EXPLIQUA-T-IL CIT LA COMPAGNIE A EXPLOITE UNE RICHESSE QUI NOUS APPARTIENT EN PROPRE FINCIT. IL CONTINUA DANS CETTE VEINE JUSQUA CE QUE JE CRUS BON DE FAIRE DEVIER LA

...3

PAGE TROIS 621 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

CONVERSATION EN EXPRIMENT L'ESPOIR QUE MALGRE TOUTES LES DIFFICULTES
UNE SOLUTION HARMONIEUSE PUISSE ETRE TROUVEE CE QUI ETAIT,
AJOUTAI-JE, LE VOEU SINCERE DU CDA QUI AVAIT INTERET A CE QUE
LE PEROU CONTINUE SUR LA VOIE DU PROGRES ECONOMIQUE.

2. LE PRESIDENT, DE SA PROPRE INITIATIVE, SOULEVA ALORS LE
PROBLEME DE LA LIBERTE DE LA PRESSE. IL REPETA LES ARGUMENTS
QUIL AVAIT EXPOSES AUX MEMBRES DE LA MISSION MINISTERIELLE
AJOUTANT QUE LE GOVT PERMETTRAIT AUX JOURNAUX QUI AVAIENT ETE
FERMES DE REPRENDRE LEUR PUBLICATION A PARTIR DU NOV 15 CIT MEME
SI NOUS SAVONS, SOULIGNA-T-IL, QUILS CONTINUERONT PROBABLEMENT
A NOUS FAIRE PASSER POUR DES ANALPHABETES ET CHERCHERONT A
SEMER LA DIVISION AU SEIN DES FORCES ARMEES FINCIT. A CE SUJET
IL ME DIT CIT QU'ARRIVERAIT-IL SI LES FORCES ARMEES SE DIVISAIENT?
LE CHAOS ET LA REVOLUTION. FINCIT.

3. TOUJOURS EN VEINE DE CONFIDENCE LE PRESIDENT ME FIT ENSUITE LE
PROCES DU PARTI APRA ET DES POLITICIENS EN GENERAL. CIT LAPRA
ME DIT-IL EST UN PARTI CORROMPU QUI NE SEST PAS RENOUVELE ET
QUI EST DOMINE DEPUIS LE DEBUT PAR UN GROUPE DE VINGT LEADERS,
PAS PLUS, LESQUELS ONT ABUSE DE LEURS PARTISANS, VIVANT
CONFORTABLEMENT DE POTS-DE-VIN QUILS RECEVAIENT DES GRANDES
COMPAGNIES ET EN PARTICULIER DE LA IPC. NOUS SOMMES AU COURANT
DE TOUT CELA ET NOUS ATTENDONS LE MOMENT POUR METTRE CES TRANS-
ACTIONS MALHONNETES AU GRAND JOUR. NOUS NAVONS PAS VOULU
JUSQU'ICI TOUCHER AU JOURNAL APRISTA, LA TRIBUNA, CAR NOUS

...4

PAGE QUATRE 621 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

AURIONS ALORS TOUT LE PARTI CONTRE NOUS. JUSQUICI LES CHEFS
APRISTAS SONT RESTES SUR LA DEFENSIVE ET CELA NE NOUS DERANGE
PAS. SIL VEULENT SE PORTER A LOFFENSIVE NOUS LES ECRASERONS ET
LE PEUPLE NOUS APPUIERA. TOUS LES AUTRES PARTIS FINCIT AJOUTA-T-IL
CIT EN PARTICULIER ACCION POPULAR ETAIENT EGALEMENT CORROMPUS.
FINCIT.

4. LE PRESIDENT VEALASCO TERMINA CETTE VERITABLE HARANGUE PAR UNE
APOLOGIE DE LA CIT REVOLUTION FINCIT DU OCT3. CIT NOUS AVONS
PRIS LE POUVOIR FINCIT AFFIRMA-T-IL CIT PARCE QUE LE PAYS
SEN ALLAIT VERS UNE VERITABLE DEBACLE. NOUS SAVIONS QUE NOUS
AURIONS A FAIRE FACE A DE GRANDES DIFFICULTES ECONOMIQUES MAIS
IL NY AVAIT PAS DAUTRE ALTERNATIVE. NOUS AURIONS PU INTERVENIR
BEAUCOUP PLUT TOT FINCIT AJOUTA-T-IL CIT ALORS QUE LA SITUATION
ECONOMIQUE ETAIT ENCORE BONNE MAIS CELA AURAIT ETE TROP FACILE
FINCIT. IL MEXPLIQUA ENSUITE QUE LES MILITAIRES CONNAISSAIENT
BIEN LE PAYS ET PARTAGEAIENT LINQUIETUDE POPULAIRE. CIT SI NOUS
FAILLISSONS A LA TACHE CEST LE CASTRISME QUI SINSTALLERA AU
EROU. CEST POURQUOI NOUS VOULONS FAIRE QUELQUE CHOSE POUR LE
PEUPLE FINCIT. IL ME PARLA ENSUITE DE SON EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE
ALORS QUIL FUT ATTACHE MILITAIRE ET QUIL PUT CONSTATER QUE
LES GRANDES INDUSTRIES CHERCHAIENT A CIT INTERESSER FINCIT
LOUVRIER, LE FAISANT PARTICIPER DANS CERTAINS CAS AUX BENEFICES
DE LENTREPRISE. CIT ICI DIT-IL LES RICHES NE VEULENT RIEN
LACHER. JE LES CONNAIS BIEN, ILS SONT PEU NOMBREUX MAIS PUISSANTS;
...5

PAGE CINQ 621 CDN EYES ONLY

PLUSIEURS SONT DE MES AMIS, MAIS ILS NE COMPRENNENT PAS. FINCIT.
DANS L'INDUSTRIE (J'AI COMPRIS QU'IL SE REFERAIT ÉGALEMENT AUX
GRANDES EXPLOITATIONS AGRICOLES) IL Y A UN SURVEILLANT POUR
CHAQUE 5 OUVRIERS ET LES SURVEILLANTS SONT À LEUR TOUR CONTRÔLÉS
PAR D'AUTRES. LOUVRIER NE PEUT PAS ÊTRE INTÉRESSÉ ET SON
RENDEMENT EST MINIME. SUR CE POINT COMME SUR D'AUTRES (PAR
EXEMPLE IL ME DISAIT QU'IL N'Y AVAIT JAMAIS EU DE VÉRITABLE
DÉMOCRATIE AU PÉROU, COMME EN FRANCE ET D'AUTRES PAYS IL M'A
PARU ÉVIDENT QUE LE PRÉSIDENT AVAIT ÊTÉ MARQUÉ PAR SON EXPÉRIENCE
FRANÇAISE.

5. LES PROPOS QUE M'A TENUS LE GÉNÉRAL VELASCO NE SONT PAS, VOUS EN
JUGEREZ VOUS-MÊMES, DES PLUS RASSURANTS. ÉTAIT-IL SÉRIEUX LORSQU'IL
PARLA DE RÉPÉSAILLES CONTRE LES CITOYENS AMÉRICAINS AU PÉROU OU
MÊME DE MOBILISER TOUTE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE CONTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS?
OU VOULAIT-IL SIMPLEMENT S'ADRESSER À TRAVERS MOI À NOS AMIS
AMÉRICAINS. C'EST CETTE DERNIÈRE EXPLICATION QUE JE CROIS-
PLUS PLAUSIBLE. J'AI EN FAIT EU UNE ENTREVUE HIER SOIR AVEC
L'AMBASSADEUR AMÉRICAIN QUI EST CONVAINCU QUE LE PRÉSIDENT LE
VISAIT LUI PLUTÔT QUE MOI. J'AI CHERCHÉ D'AILLEURS DURANT NOTRE
CONVERSATION À EXPLIQUER AU PRÉSIDENT LA DIFFICULTÉ DANS LAQUELLE
SE TROUVAIT LE STATE DEPT DEVANT LES EXIGENCES DU CONGRÈS EN
MATIÈRE D'EXPROPRIATION DE COMPAGNIES AMÉRICAINES À L'ÉTRANGER ET
JE PENSE AVOIR RÉUSSI À LE CONVAINCRE QU'IL VALAIT MIEUX TANT POUR
LE PÉROU QUE POUR TOUTES LES AUTRES PARTIES EN CAUSE NE PAS FAIRE
DESCLANDRE.

...6

PAGE SIX 621 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

6. JE DOIS AJOUTER QUE DURANT TOUTE L'ENTREVUE LE PRESIDENT MA
PARU NERVEUX ET PREOCCUPE. IL DONNE EGALEMENT L'IMPRESSION
D'ÊTRE UN HOMME DE CARACTÈRE ET MÊME VIOLENT. SA MANIÈRE DE
PARLER DES AMÉRICAINS DÉNOTE CHEZ LUI UN NATIONALISME OUTRE QUE
N'EST D'AILLEURS PAS TOUT À FAIT INJUSTIFIÉ QUAND ON CONNAÎT
L'HISTOIRE PEU RELUISANTE DES OPÉRATIONS DE LA IPC AU PÉROU.
ESPERONS CÉPENDANT POUR LA TRANQUILLITÉ DU PAYS QU'IL NE
PRENDRA PAS DE MESURES EXCESSIVES, CE DONT MALHEUREUSEMENT IL ME
PARAIT CAPABLE

HOUDE

MESSAGE

FM/DE	EXT / OTT	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SECURITE
		NOV. 14 1968	20-1-2-LATAM-1 29	UNCLAS
TO/A	MEXICO		NO	PRECEDENCE
			XL-855	PRIORITY
INFO				

REF OURTEL XL-851 NOV 13
SUB/SUJ ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

MISS BOUCHARD ARRIVING MEX FRI 24.35 AERONAVES DE MEXICO
FLIGHT 443. ASSUME SHE WILL BE MET BUT IF NOT POSSIBLE PLEASE ADVISE
NAME OF HOTEL.

DISTRIBUTION NO STD.		LOCAL/LOCALE	
ORIGINATOR/REDACTEUR	DIVISION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/AUTORISE
SIG.....O.W.DIER/RE.....	LATIN AMERICAN	2-2480	SIG.....O.W.Dier.....ORMOND W.

Mr. Ellis
Miss Doyle
GPA (Muller)
Mr. Munro
Folder (2)
File

Fin DIV
(Young)
20-1-2 LAM-1
23 P

INFO

OTT120

WD043

FROM SJOSE NOV14/68 NO STD
TO RIO (.MINISTERIAL MISSION)

266 OP IMMED

INFO MEXICO GUATEMALA EXTERNALOTT

REF OURTEL 259 NOV12

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIDA

WE UNDERSTAND FROM TELCON WITH EMB GUAT THAT MR STRONG WILL
VISIT ACAJULLA IN EL SALVADOR BEFORE GUATEMALA. IN SAME TELCON
WE WERE INFORMED THAT CABEI OFFICIALS WOULD LIKE TO MEET MR
STRONG BUT PREFER TO TRAVEL TO SJOSE. CABEI OFFICIAL WHO WOULD COME
HERE FROM HONDURAS NOV26 ON EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT RUDOLPHO
SILVA AND EXECUTIVE ASST GUTIERREZ. OUR IMPRESSION IS THEY WISH
AIR FARE PAID BY US. PLEASE ADVISEM

NNNNVVVVV

000286

071

MEX10/14

RR RIO RR OTTZ RR OTT

DE MEX

R 142146Z

FM TANDCMXICO NOV14/68

TO TANDCRIO TC436

INFO EXTER TANDCOTT

GARDNER(MINISTERIAL MISSION)DE HARRIS

REF YOURTEL 13647 OCT18

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AND PRINTS RUSH BASIS AVAILABLE AT RATE DOLLARS 50.00 USA PER DAY.

REQUIRE YOUR AUTHORITY TO HIRE.

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Mr. Oler
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20-1-Z-LATAM
28 BPT

NNN

000287

XL

26

INFO ONLY

Mr. Mamo
Mr. DierFolder (2)
+ file

26-1-2-LATAM-1	
28	<u>Dur</u> BP

FROM SJOSE NOV14/68 NO STD
TO EXTERNALOTT 267 OP IMMED
INFO RIO(MINISTERIAL MISSION)
MINISTERIAL MISSION-BAND SCORE
PLEASE SEND AIRMAIL BRASS BAND SCORE FOR O CANADA.

NNNN

INFO ONLY

XL

Mr. Dier
Miss Dyle

EA Fin Div (Young)
Folder (2)

File

20-1-2-LATAM-1
288 P

FM MEXICO NOV14/68 RESTR NO/NO STANDARD
TO TT RIO 1144 IMMEDIATE DE OTT
INFO EXTER
PERSONAL FOR BRIDLE DE RAE
REF YOURTEL 531 NOV14

MINISTERIAL MISSION-SOCIAL PROGRAM

PROCEEDING WITH LUNCHEON CAMINO REAL NOV22 TO WHICH WILL BE INVITED
MEXICAN MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS, MISSION MEMBERS, AND SMALL
BUT REP GROUP OF PRESS. ALTHOUGH OUR LIST WILL BE SHORTER THAN
MEXICAN LIST, IT WILL BE A GOOD AND A REPRESENTATIVE ONE.

2. THE RECEPTION FOR WHICH I INDICATED I CAN ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY
IS THE INITIAL RECEPTION FOR THE MISSION ON ARRIVAL ON NOV19;
I ASSUME HOWEVER THAT RECEPTION NOV20 FOR MEXICANS WITH CDN INTERESTS
AND CDN COMMUNITY TO BE HELD AT RESIDENCE WILL BE ON MINISTERIAL
MISSION ACCOUNT AS WELL AS THE LUNCH.

3. I CAN PROVIDE, AS INDICATED PREVIOUSLY, FOR RECEPTION GTMLA
FROM POST TRAVEL ALLOTMENT FROM WHICH I CAN DRAW FOR REPRESENTA-
TIONAL PURPOSES GTMLA ONLY. NO/NO REPLY NECESSARY.

OTT084

XL
INFO ONLY

RIO002/14''''''

ZZ MEX RR OTT

DE RIO

Z 141500Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV14/68

TO MXICO 525 FLASH''''''

INFO EXTER

REF YOURTEL 1127 NOV12

MINISTERIAL MISSION: SOCIAL PROGRAM

THIS IS TO CONFIRM OUR ADVICE VIA FULFORD THAT IT WOULD BE BEST TO
REVERT TO ORIGINAL PLAN FOR OFFICIAL CDN HOSPITALITY DURING MISSION
VISIT.

Mr. Lien

Mr. Munro

OUSSEA (Langley)

Folder (2)

+ 56

20-1-2-LATAM-

28 B. P. [initials]

NNNN

OTT090

RIO004/14

PP BUA RR OTT

DE RIO

P 141500Z

FM RIO(MIN MISSION)NOV14/68

TO BAIRS 527 PRIORITY

INFO EXTER

MINISTERIAL MISSION

PSE FORWARD ENGLISH AND SPANISH TEXT SSEAS SPEECH AT ARGENTINE

DINNER NOV8 TO OTT BY AIRENVELOPE.

XL
INFO ONLY

folder (2)
20-2-CA7AM-1
28BP

2.

20-1-2-LATAM-1
28 28

Folder (2) (DW)
Mr. Temple
soonest

Mr. Rier
Mr. Munro
D/SSEA
O/SSEA
U.W. Div
TAC (Brett)
CIDA (Madden)
ECU (Bran)
FIN (Munk)
O/PM
(Lalonde)
ACO
(Robertson)
Cust Aff
CIDA Div
(Croft)
file

20-1-2-LATAM-1

DW

done
cm

XL

FM BAIRS NOV 14/68 CONFID CDN EYES ONLY

TO EXTEROTT 1137 IMMED

MINISTERIAL MISSION-REGULAR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN CDA/LANG
PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF MISSION IN BAIRS A SENIOR OFFICIAL OF
ARGENTINE FM INDICATED THAT THEY WERE CONSIDERING
RAISING WITH OUR MINISTERS POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A CONTINUING
CDA/ARGENTINA CTTEE TO CARRY ON WORK INITIATED BY MISSION.
IN SUBSEQUENT MTG WHICH MR LANG AND TANDC OFFICIALS HAD WITH
ARGENTINE OFFICIALS SUBJ WAS RAISED IN GENERAL WAY AND CDN
SIDE SHOWED SOME SUPPORT FOR IT.

2. IN OFFICIAL MTGS WHICH SSEA HAD WITH COSTA MENDEZ SUBJ WAS
RAISED IN AN EVEN MORE GENERAL WAY AS FOLLOWS: IN HIS
OPENING STATEMENT AFTER REFERRING TO WORLD POLITICAL PROBLEMS SUCH
AS CZECH VIETNAM AND MIDEAST COSTA MENDEZ SAID HE THOUGHT
A FLEXIBLE SYSTEM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHICH WOULD ALLOW CDA
AND ARGENTINA TO EXCHANGE POINTS OF VIEW DIRECTLY OR
THROUGH THEIR RESPECTIVE MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO UN. LATER IN
SAME STATEMENT HE OPENED POSSIBILITY OF DISCUSSING MAIN
WORLD PROBLEMS OUTSIDE OF ESTABLISHED INTERNATL ORGANIZATIONS
IN A CONSTRUCTIVE DIRECT DIALOGUE AFFECTING FUTURE
ACTION OF BOTH COUNTRIES. (AT SECOND OFFICIAL MTG COSTA
MENDEZ ALSO INVITED CDA TO SEND OBSERVERS TO MTGS OF RIVER
PLATE BASIN PROJECT WHICH WE SHALL REPORT BY SEPARATE TEL.)

3. IN HIS REPLY SSEA WELCOMED SUGGESTION OF COSTA MENDEZ
THAT AS A MATTER OF POLICY THERE SHOULD BE CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN

...2

PAGE TWO 1137 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY

ARGENTINA AND CDA ON QUESTIONS BEFORE UN AND
ELSEWHERE. HE STATED THAT CDA WOULD WANT TO CONSULT WITH
ARGENTINA IN PROMOTING ~~OUR~~ OUR JOINT PURPOSES.

4. A SENIOR OFFICIAL OF FM HAS INDICATED TO US SINCE
MISSIONS DEPARTURE THAT THEY HOPE VERY MUCH THAT MOMENTUM
FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION GAINED FROM MISSIONS VISIT WILL
BE MAINTAINED THROUGH CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS WITH THEM.

Document 20-1-2-LATAM-1
28 | 28

Mr. Temple
someday
Miss Doyle
Mr. Rier
Mr. Munro
01/36EA
01/36EA
USA Div
01/PM
(Calender)

FM BAIRS NOV14/68 CONFD CDN EYES ONLY
TO EXTEROTT 1136 IMMED
MINISTERIAL MISSION-CDA AND OAS

ACTION

AT FIRST OFFICIAL MTG BETWEEN SSEA AND FM COSTA MENDEZ AT WHICH
OFFICIALS WERE PRESENT SSEA ASKED ARGENTINES FOR THEIR VIEWS ON OAS,
PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO CDA BECOMING A MEMBER OF IT. SSEA POINTED
OUT THAT WHILE COUNTRIES IN LATINAMERICA WHICH HE HAD VISITED
WERE NOT/NOT UNFRIENDLY TO CDAS ENTRY INTO OAS THERE WERE
DIVERGENT VIEWS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT. SOME FELT OUR JOINING MIGHT
NOT/NOT STRENGTHEN OUR RELATIONS WITH THEM WHILE
OTHERS HELD OPPOSITE VIEW. AT UN ALSO OAS MEMBERS NEVER
ACTED TOGETHER: LATINAMERICAN COUNTRIES MIGHT WORK TOGETHER BUT
NOT/NOT WITH USA. MOREOVER WITHIN OAS REGIONAL GROUPINGS
WERE BEING FORMED SUCH AS RIVER PLATE GROUP AND ANDEAN GROUP. SSEA
ASKED WOULD CDN ^{MEMBERSHIP} STRENGTHEN THE OAS? WOULD IT LIMIT CDAS
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2. COSTA MENDEZ REPLIED THAT ARGENTINA WARMLY SUPPORTED CDAS
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WAS POSSIBLE NAMELY EDUCATION CULTURE AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.
INSIDE OAS THERE EXISTS A SERIOUS IMBALANCE BETWEEN USA

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PAGE TWO 1136 CONFID·CDN EYES ONLY

ON ONE HAND AND LATINAMERICAN COUNTRIES ON OTHER.

INDEED THERE WERE TWO CAMPS INSIDE ORGANIZATION: LATINAMERICA

AND USA. EXISTENCE OF THESE TWO CAMPS WAS A FACT

WHICH AFFECTED EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION. WHILE ARGENTINA

WAS VERY FAVOURABLY DISPOSED TOWARDS INCLUSION OF CDA IN OAS

HE WISHED TO EMPHASIZE THIS PARTICULAR POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCE

WHICH AFFECTED ORGANIZATION.

3. SSEA SUBSEQUENTLY INFORMED MISSION THAT IN ONE OF HIS PRIVATE

CONVERSATIONS COSTA MENDEZ TOLD HIM CONFIDLY THAT IF HE WERE IN

CDAS POSITION HE WOULD NOT/NOT JOIN OAS.

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Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

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DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIDA

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MINISTERIAL MISSION-CDA AND OAS

AT FIRST OFFICIAL MTG BETWEEN SSEA AND FM COSTA MENDEZ AT WHICH OFFICIALS WERE PRESENT SSEA ASKED ARGENTINES FOR THEIR VIEWS ON OAS, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO CDA BECOMING A MEMBER OF IT. SSEA POINTED OUT THAT WHILE COUNTRIES IN LATINAMERICA WHICH HE HAD VISITED WERE NOT/NOT UNFRIENDLY TO CDAS ENTRY INTO OAS THERE WERE DIVERGENT VIEWS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT. SOME FELT OUR JOINING MIGHT NOT/NOT STRENGTHEN OUR RELATIONS WITH THEM WHILE OTHERS HELD OPPOSITE VIEW. AT UN ALSO OAS MEMBERS NEVER ACTED TOGETHER: LATINAMERICAN COUNTRIES MIGHT WORK TOGETHER BUT NOT/NOT WITH USA. MOREOVER WITHIN OAS REGIONAL GROUPINGS WERE BEING FORMED SUCH AS RIVER PLATE GROUP AND ANDEAN GROUP. SSEA ASKED WOULD CDN^{MC} MEMBERSHIP STRENGTHEN THE OAS? WOULD IT LIMIT CDAS FREEDOM OF DEALING WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES?

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Page Seven-A Forum of Opinion

**DENNIS
BRAITHWAITE**



The copy desk has lots of them

DO YOU have mental lapses? I have had them ever since I was a kid and have come to accept them as part of the psychopathology of my everyday life. They're brought on by nervous tension or a bad trip in the unconscious.

Alexander Woolcott wrote about the woman who was alone in her farmhouse during a terrible electric storm. When she was almost out of her mind from fear, there came a knock at the door; it was the local minister, trying to get out of the wet.

"Why, Reverend Brown," the woman exclaimed as she opened the door, "thank God it's you!" Then she absent-mindedly closed the door in his face.

When I was a 13-year-old paperboy in Saskatoon, the guy handing out our routes sometimes miscounted. The first time this happened to me, I got 10 over and, nervous as I was, I knew what to do. What you did was you sold them to the "sellers" — that is the tough kids who hawked papers on Second ave. (all us delivery boys were clean-cut young businessmen).

"How much?" asked the first seller I approached.

"Two for a nickel," I said.

"Four for a dime?" he asked.

"Do you think I'm crazy?" I demanded. He gave me a very funny look.

Years later, as a very nervous young reporter, I was assigned to my first Toronto civic election — back when they used to be held on New Year's Day. My job was to interview Controller Lewis Duncan, following his anticipated re-election. Duncan got in all right, so I left the press room at City Hall looking for him. That's when the old mind blew a tiny but vital fuse.

"Can you tell me where I can find Colonel Duncan?" I asked the first person I ran into. "Never heard of him," came the honest reply. Why was I looking for a colonel when I really wanted a controller? Well, the abbreviation for controller used by the newspapers was and is Con. For some reason, this was converted into colonel in the part of my mind that was functioning, if you want to call it functioning. Of course, everybody knows that Col., not Con., is short for colonel. Like I said, I have this problem.

Finally, I ran into someone who sensed my semantic difficulty. "Don't know of any Colonel Duncan," he said, "but Controller Duncan is upstairs."



A Latin American starch plant: The OAS emphasis shifts from security to development.

OAS SHEDDING POLITICAL ROLE

WASHINGTON — What is the Organization of American States? What do the Latin American republics expect from it? What does the United States, the most powerful member state, understand it to be? Is the OAS a safeguard against Communist subversion in the Western Hemisphere or a genuine international agency committed to Latin America's staggering needs for social and economic assistance?

Answers to these questions are sought by both Latins and Americans. Because they have found great difficulty in sorting out the OAS's permanent role in the hemisphere, successive Canadian governments have also found a good excuse to waver in a decision about our entry.

Even now, when the aid rather than political role of the OAS is at last coming to the fore, anti-OAS opinion in Canada still sees the United States in charge of the international body.

Interviews of the organization's top brass strongly suggest the role of the OAS from now on will never be as cloudy as in the past. The substantial revisions in the OAS Charter, now being ratified by member states, the determination of U.S.-born and educated Secretary General Galo Plaza Laso to guide that body more along economic development lines and less along political ones, rankle Washington.

By **JOHN D. HARBON**
Telegram Associate Editor
(Second of three articles)

Canada's first ministerial tour of Latin America began yesterday as part of Prime Minister Trudeau's promised foreign policy reassessment, including the possibility of Canadian entry into the Organization of American States. Mr. Harbron is a Latin American specialist who just returned from a study of the OAS at its Washington headquarters.

which were not part of the Canadian tradition, even though we are geographically one of the largest states in the hemisphere.

It is based on the revolutionary, anti-royalist and anti-European activities first of the United States and then of the various Latin republics when they broke their ties with the mother countries in Europe. Canada, constitutionally still a monarchy, has never had this experience.

Today three quarters of Latin America's people are again under military rule. Sophisticated, potentially-dynamic states like Argentina, Peru and Brazil are ruled by generals.

Most of Latin America still awaits

Yet the "inter-American system" was not formalized in any kind of binding treaty until 1947, in the early years of the Cold War. The Rio Treaty of that year, from which emerged the OAS Charter, gave the hemisphere safeguards against external aggression as well as interference among member states which did not exist before.

All this did not work. Castro took Cuba despite continent-wide U.S. military and economic aid to Latin America's anti-Communist military presidents, including Cuba's Batista.

The Latin American concern to use the OAS as a base for co-ordinating economic and social aid took real shape after Castro won in Cuba in 1959. It's little known that the late President Kennedy's brainchild, the grandiose Alliance for Progress, was originally a Brazilian concept announced in 1958 as Operation Pan America.

OAS secretary general Galo Plaza was called the candidate of the United States during the recent election for a new OAS chief. U.S.-born and educated, speaking English like a corporation president, he doesn't show the signs of pleasing Washington. Twice president of Ecuador, his native country, Senor Plaza is bitter about the cuts in U.S. aid.

BENSON'S BUDGET

Just Society's new mathematics

By **DALTON CAMP**
President, National Progressive
Conservative Association

IF WE look closely, we ordinary earthlings and taxpayers may glimpse something of the shape and substance of the Just Society, now in its budgetary perigee. What do you make of the First Budget? (All those in favor please signify your approval by puckering up. Those against — if any — are reminded that the Minister is not in the House today anyway.)

The Opposition critic, Marcel Lambert, is quite right; the two percent additional surtax, swathed in Just Society terminology as a Social Development Tax, is regressive. It's the poor who'll pay. Mr. Lambert is also right to reserve comment on the Carteresque innovation of a tax upon the insurance companies, although the assumption is unerringly accurate that policy holders will pay for the new tax through their premiums, sooner or later.

What else is new?

Those who make a study of ministers of finance, their styles and thought-processes, should ponder the cacophonous tone of Mr. Benson's angelus. Don't blame me, he says, opening his ledger and revealing the red ink, blame the provinces.

As he tells it, the provinces have confounded the very best estimates of his predecessor, Mr. Sharp, and have spent more on shared-cost programs than was ever imagined. Besides — and here a note of sanctimony — there were unforeseen contingencies which created further leaks in the treasury sieve, such as — are you ready? — aid to Biafra. (It costs money to transport beer, not to mention the parking fees accrued by sundry aircraft docked at various airfields awaiting The Great Mercy Flight In.)

Promises

After this, the illogic of the Minister's argument gathers breakneck momentum. In hot pursuit of a balanced budget, the alleged avarice of the provinces in the matter of shared-cost programs is met by 000301 raising Federal taxes. Lest there be anyone who doubts this will work, the Minister promises a

information that she was the son of a bank robber. As usually happens, the copy desk, adept at spotting tiny errors, let this biggy go through every edition. A reader, who bought two copies of the paper to make sure he wasn't losing his mind, finally called me about it.

All of which brings me to last Friday's column, the one about the pleasures of old movies. If you're a film buff, like Ray Biggart of our City Desk who phoned me at home with the correction, you will know Bogie's sidekick in Casablanca was Sam, not Eddie, as I had it. That's fairly easy.

But how about this sentence from the same column: "Connery . . . will make no more lasting mark on the movies than, say, Helmut Blume, William Bakewell or Robert Preston . . ."

Helmut who? Not Blume; Helmut Dantine. Helmut Blume, whom I haven't heard of in years, is a Canadian composer and musicologist who used to talk on CBC radio.

I caught that one myself, but more than 24 hours too late. It was after midnight on Friday and I was watching the late show (what else) when it hit me. I broke into hysterical laughter, which mightily disturbed our dog Rex.

Had any interesting lapses lately? If you have, I wouldn't mind hearing about them.

record lows while Galo Plaza wants more to keep viable the Alliance for Progress.

Military action

At the same time, none of his Latin American staff in the OAS deny the possibility of a future unilateral military action by the United States, taken, again, outside of the OAS Charter. This prohibits interference in the affairs of member states, such as U.S. intervention during the Dominican Revolution in April, 1965.

The next most likely place for U.S. armed intervention is Guyana if that new Commonwealth state should succumb to an extreme leftwing regime under Marxist Cheddi Jagan, now the opposition leader.

The OAS is the administrative embodiment of what Latins and Americans call "the inter-American system." Historically, the "inter-American system" has represented forces

which began as a bloodbath in 1910, Fidel Castro's Marxist revolution in Cuba and Bolivia's aborted, quasi-leftist revolution begun in 1952.

Superimpose on this trend the rising industrial power of the United States after the Civil War which has made her a super-power. Initial U.S. interest in the Americas was to use the continent's vast natural resources to feed this burgeoning, American industrial machine which the Civil War's military needs had stimulated.

The rise of competing European powers with greedy eyes on Latin America — Imperial Germany before 1914, Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia in the 1930s, post-Stalinist Russia and Communist China in the 1950s and 60s — compelled the United States to "protect" her hemispheric interests through military action and an international hemispheric organization. The old Pan American Union founded in 1910 and changed to the OAS in 1948, was just that — a U.S.-dominated hemispheric agency.

By federal law, the U.S. Congress must approve annual foreign aid authorizations, hence the American refusal to include its own aid program in the revised OAS Charter. The U.S. Congress has just voted the lowest amount of aid since 1946 — \$1 billion less than President Johnson requested.

Galo Plaza has warned the United States the seven-year-old Alliance for Progress program is in trouble unless funds keep coming. The OAS also reminds Americans — though few are listening these days — that Latin American republics have contributed more to aid under the scheme than Washington.

Senor Plaza faces a dilemma. After years of appearing to serve U.S. interests in Latin America, the OAS and its secretary general are placing economic and cultural development first, hoping another political crisis in the hemisphere (like the Dominican one) will hold off for a while.

(NEXT: Will Canada join the OAS?)

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

Ontario's own finance minister, Treasurer Charles MacNaughton, must be beside himself. It has been his argument, as I have understood him, that the Federal Government ought to stop pushing shared-cost programs upon its poor provincial cousins. They interfere with provincial programs and priorities. They incite public demand for services which, even at half the price, are beyond the means of provincial treasuries. And they cost Ontario's taxpayers more.

That is to say, the most recent Federal tax increases, whether directed to the individual or to the insurance companies, will be a higher charge on Ontario than anyone else. So it will be for medicare. It is the nature of the beast, and I should think it would be Mr. MacNaughton's argument that Ontario, Confederation's milch cow, is suffering presently from cowpox (look it up). Neither Mr. Benson's budget nor his argument for it is helpful.

The record in all this business is pretty clear. The provinces have been in an increasingly mutinous mood about shared-cost programs, as they now exist, and some of the more provident or frugal among them have expressed profound anxiety about the fiscal terrors implicit in the Federal medicare scheme. It is within living memory that at one Federal-provincial gathering, a Maritime premier discovered a multi-million dollar miscalculation in the Federal estimate of the costs of medicare. What was once error seems now to have become habit.

A little loose

Ever since Mr. Sharp's humiliation in Parliament last spring, it has become increasingly (and alarmingly) clear that Ottawa is being habitually loose with its arithmetic even, as Mr. Stanfield has pointed out, to the extent of floating a recent Federal bond issue on a froth of misrepresentation concerning its financial condition.

The sad part of all this is that no one seems to care — save possibly the poor taxpayer with an income of less than \$10,000 a year. The sad part is no one seems to care about him. Who, in the Just Society, can afford to?

The panjandrums of the new order of things are not without a certain shrewdness; they reckon that no budget is truly popular, and much of the outcry about this one is purely ceremonial. In this age of protest, a few yelps from the editorial boardrooms, or grunts of displeasure from the columnists, may be borne with calm. When these folk are needed, such as at election time, most of them will be around. And, really, what's \$120 among friends?

Let no one, however, miss the main point, a turning point, if you like. We are reverting to that predacious period in Federal-provincial relations wherein the central Government is undisputed king of the tax jungle, and provincial governments, following each annual budget feast, are welcome to the scraps.

This is a pity, for in the new society, many of the nation's prior needs — education for one — must be met by the provinces. Mr. Benson has let them know their options — enjoy your own deficits, raise your own taxes, or, if you like, do both.

For Hobson's Choice, read Benson's Choice.

Deserted, Czechs recede into darkness

(First of a series)

OTTAWA — "All is over. Silent, mourning, broken and deserted by all, Czechoslovakia recedes into darkness."

These solemn words were spoken by the late Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons a few days after the Munich Pact in 1938.

Today it may seem that they apply to the new tragedy of Czechoslovakia almost without change as the small country in the heart of Europe, occupied by Soviet troops, recalls in enforced silence the 50th anniversary of its re-emergence as an independent state. Yet both recent and ancient history provides a glimmer of hope.

When the Stalinist regime of Antonin Novotny was replaced early this year by the reformist group of Alexander Dubcek, the whole country started making preparations for big celebrations of the golden jubilee.

For the first time since the Communist coup in 1948, October 28 was to assume again its rightful place in the history of the country as Czechoslovakia's independence day.

On that day in 1918 the Republic of Czechoslovakia was born in a bloodless revolution amidst the crumbling ruins of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Though new on the postwar map of Europe in its 20th century

shape, the geographic and ethnic core of the republic represented the re-appearance of an ancient state known in the middle ages as the Kingdom of Bohemia.

Thus historical roots of the people of Czechoslovakia can be traced back to the fifth century when Slavonic tribes settled in central Europe.

Some four centuries later the tribal structure gave way to a powerful state known as the Great Moravian Empire, which marked the first political union of the Czechs and Slovaks. The subsequent Magyar invasion broke this entity and the Slovaks eventually fell under Hungarian domination which was to last for almost a thousand years.

Powerful

The Czechs formed the Kingdom of Bohemia under the Premysl Dynasty which, in the early 10th century, produced the patron-saint of the nation, the legendary Good King Wenceslas. In the 13th century the Kingdom of Bohemia was one of the most powerful countries in Europe.

A century later, under the Luxembourg Dynasty, Prague became the seat of the first university north of the Alps and King Charles IV of Bohemia was elected head of the Holy Roman Empire.

Founded in 1348, the Prague University (known as Charles Uni-

LUBOR J. ZINK



versity) provided the spiritual impetus for religious reformation under the leadership of Jan Hus whose work and martyr's death (Hus was burnt at the stake as a "heretic" by the church council of Constance in 1415) paved the way for Martin Luther's movement in Germany a century later.

The Czechs embraced Hus' reformation teachings and for two decades battled the mercenary armies of the papacy from all over Europe.

The defeat of the Hussites in 1434 marked the beginning of the decline of the Kingdom of Bohemia. After the death of the last elected king of Czech extraction (George of Podebrady who tried but failed to organize a European forerunner of the League of Nations), the country was ruled for a while by the Polish Jagiellons and eventually passed under the domination of the Habsburgs of Austria, who installed an absolutist regime after crushing the Czech revolt of 1620.

The events of 1620, which marked the beginning of the 30 Years War, triggered the first

Czech political emigration that included the famous founder of modern pedagogy, Protestant Bishop John Amos Comenius.

Leaderless, the Czech nation was subjected to intensive Germanization and persecution of non-Catholics by the Habsburg regime.

This Age of Darkness, in which the Czech language survived only in the countryside, lasted until the end of the 18th century when abolition of serfdom and the beginnings of industrialization helped to initiate a gradual national revival which asserted itself vigorously in the revolutionary wave that shook Europe in 1848.

Renaissance

From then on the spirit of national renaissance sought not only intellectual but also political expression.

This struggle culminated in the work of the Czech and Slovak political exiles during World War I. Headed by Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, Dr. Eduard Benes and Dr. Milan R. Stefanik, these men formulated a political and military program whose ultimate goal was self-determination for Czechs and Slovaks in an independent Czechoslovak state based on the historical foundations laid more than a millennium ago.

These demands, underscored by

the formation of Czechoslovak fighting units in France, Russia and Italy, and by the concurrent political ferment in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, eventually found a strong echo in President Woodrow Wilson's "fourteen points" which helped to accelerate the inevitable disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The proclamation in Prague of the Czechoslovak Republic on October 28, 1918, thus marked the rebirth of an ancient state under the compulsion of inexorable historical forces. In subsequent years celebrations of the anniversary acquired a deep spiritual imprint of the country's exemplary democratic evolution.

When the Nazis raped and dismembered Czechoslovakia after the Munich Pact, they did their utmost to obliterate the symbolism of October 28. So did the Czech and Slovak Stalinists after their coup in 1948.

Events of last spring demonstrated the futility of the totalitarian efforts. And no matter how long the new Age of Darkness, ushered in by the Soviet occupation, may last, the spirit of the sorely tried nation's struggle for freedom, embodied in today's anniversary of its independence day, will survive.

Toronto's decision to designate October 28 as its Czechoslovak Day indicates that though broken and silent, the tragic little country in the heart of Europe is not deserted by all.

Page Seven-A Forum of Opinion

**DENNIS
BRAITHWAITE**



Time to stop judging faces

A LOT IS being made by his detractors of Richard Nixon's new image, specifically, the fact that a group of communications experts have gone to work on the former Vice-President in order to make him more appealing on television.

At the same time, liberal hatchetmen like syndicated columnist Jimmy Breslin are attacking the man's image. After covering a Nixon meeting Breslin wrote of the candidate's "flopping wrists" and generally mechanical gestures. "Although he is short, not more than 5 feet 10, he must have the longest wrists in the country," wrote Breslin.

What a wonderful appeal to prejudice. Nixon hasn't got powerful wrists and is therefore not to be trusted. Since when, incidentally, did 5 feet 10 become short? Anti-Nixon stories never fail to mention that he "sweats a lot" and that he has enlisted the services of a TV make-up man formerly employed by Johnny Carson.

Stupid bias

The shallowness and cruelty of this kind of political reporting help feed the most stupid bias of the electorate, namely, its unfailing predilection for accepting physical attractiveness for merit. How much trouble has mankind created for itself by yielding to this irrational impulse?

Could George Washington, with his prognathous jaw and ill-fitting dentures have successfully debated with John F. Kennedy on television? There exists not a shred of scientific evidence that comely features are in any way related to intelligence, character or emotional stability. Some of history's greatest men have been scarcely less than grotesque in appearance.

Yet, we go childishly along putting our faith in chiselled profiles, abundant pompadours and galaxies of flashing teeth. Hitler was a smooth-looking guy, more or less the bourgeois ideal; Stalin, of course, had a good "strong" face. Remember the stories we used to get in the Sunday papers about Mussolini's virility and his "gentleness" with wom-



The old argument against Canadian OAS membership: The 1965 Dominican intervention led by the U.S.

OAS MEMBERSHIP ...

Now Canada must decide

WASHINGTON — The late U.S. senator Arthur Vandenberg, a great friend of Canada, was an aficionado of the "inter-American system."

In 1947 the old Pan American Union was about to become the new OAS. The new name hadn't been decided. The senator wanted Canada in the new body.

He knew both his countrymen and Latin Americans didn't understand that Canada, though not a republic, was an independent state and not "a British colony."

The name Organization of American States allowed Canada to enter the organization whenever she chose without constitutional difficulty.

Twenty years later, two Commonwealth states, both constitutional monarchies, are OAS members: Trinidad and Tobago, and the Barbados. Jamaica, the largest Commonwealth state in the hemisphere after Canada, is waiting for the right moment to join whenever that might be. Guyana is another.

Wide differences

In 1946, the late Vincent Massey exponent of the role of the monarchy in our national life, argued very strongly against any entry into the Pan American Union. He insisted that the wide differences between the legal and constitutional systems of Canada and those of Latin America would cause us trouble if we entered the organization.

By JOHN D. HARBRON
Telegram Associate Editor

Last of three articles

Canada's first ministerial tour of Latin America began Sunday as part of Prime Minister Trudeau's promised foreign policy reassessment, including the possibility of Canadian entry into the Organization of American States. Mr. Harbron is a Latin American specialist who studied the OAS at its Washington headquarters.

Full sharing in the U.S.-inspired Alliance for Progress required Trinidad's entry into the OAS.

Here in Washington CIAP, the co-ordinating aid agency of the OAS and the Alliance for Progress, is now analyzing Trinidad's development requirements.

Sir Ellis makes a most interesting point. Canada should not be concerned about the effects of her involvement in blocs of pro or anti-American powers if she joined the OAS because there is now the prospect of a powerful English-speaking Commonwealth grouping of nations in the organization.

It would have different ideas about hemispheric diplomacy and its own special interests for being in the OAS. Without Canada as the major member, such a Commonwealth grouping would never take place.

Republic during that country's recent revolution.

Both were done outside the charter of the OAS which does not permit suspension of a member state and prohibits interference of member states in each other's internal affairs.

To suspend Cuba in February, 1962, the U.S. won the votes of small, dictator-ridden republics like Haiti, Nicaragua and Paraguay. Important republics like Chile and Mexico abstained from voting.

If Canada had abstained as a member state, the U.S. vote, relying on a two-thirds majority, would have been defeated. Would Washington have retaliated against us?

The argument against such fears is that Canada in the OAS — like Mexico — would have operated along the well-known "open line" concept of diplomacy. With Mexico, the U.S. knows there is a deep-set, anti-Americanism extending back to the Mexican War in which Mexico lost nearly half of her national territory to the United States. Every Mexican government since then has had to cater to this strong national opinion.

The Canadian answer is to avoid all these problems by non-entry, but contribute to Latin American development needs through loans to the Inter-American Development Bank.

Full participation

The OAS is changing its emphasis



**RON
HAGGART**

Real issue of the march

We will see that the law is upheld.

Police spokesman
on Station CBL

Thirty-four people were arrested Saturday afternoon as several hundred policemen, mounted and on foot, forced two separate anti-Vietnam war marches to comply with City bylaws.

Globe and Mail
Oct. 28, 1968

Everyone saved face on Saturday. The Vietnam marchers got from Queen's Park to City Hall; a smaller contingent got from Queen's Park to the U.S. consulate.

The police kept the marchers off Yonge st. which, for them, was as much a point of pride as a point of law.

No one had his head cracked by a lead-filled billy. No tear gas was used.

Police on horses, flanks turned to the crowd, kept the marchers from the verboten main street. Police on motorcycles kept the marchers, except for a brief period, confined to the sidewalk.

The police plan was one of strategic brilliance carried out with tactical skill.

But what was it all in aid of?

Police-made laws

The sole responsibility of the police, as correctly summarized by a deputy chief on the radio, is to uphold the law.

But the law being enforced by the line of mounted and motorcycle policemen on Saturday was not, as the *Globe and Mail* so naively put it, a City bylaw.

The *Globe's* error is understandable. Few decent people can conceive of laws which are

Hypocrisy

Worse than our idiotic admiration for handsome politicians is the hypocrisy we show in criticizing a candidate for consciously trying to improve his appearance or at least minimize or hide his most glaring defects.

Richard Nixon has every right to seek help in polishing his exterior in order to satisfy the movie mag standards of our political life. So long as we go on foolishly adoring shadows while ignoring the substance of our political figures, they have a right to use any means to deceive us. In fact, it's their duty.

It would be better if all candidates appeared on TV wearing masks, so that we bemused groundlings could escape from our enthrallment to physical attractiveness and listen, for a change, to what's being said.

I would go further and give every man and woman a mask. Let's start all over again, and this time try to find who are the real heroes and villains by ignoring what's up front and seeking to know what is in the mind and soul.

since 1946. What has not changed is this distinction between ourselves and Latin American nations. Canadians feel they possess a superior political system that should not become "dirty" by association with Latin American regimes.

This feeling about the Americas persists even though, for example, we have been NATO partners since 1949 with Portugal, presently easing away from the long authoritarian Salazar era, and we have given millions in aid say, to Pakistan which is ruled by autocratic military presidents.

Sir Ellis Clarke, one of the best legal minds in the Caribbean, is Trinidad's ambassador to the OAS in Washington. Coming from a small country founded on the British tradition of law, he faces up to the problems of identity and national role. It is a problem which big and exclusive Canada has so far avoided.

Trinidad and Tobago had its special reasons for joining the OAS which Canada does not share. Her aid and subsidies from a declining Britain are ending.

Major argument

Sir Ellis sees great value in OAS access to Commonwealth viewpoints about hemispheric political problems (chiefly the chronic one of Communist subversion). And there would be the influence, as countries created from the British rather than the Spanish colonial heritage, of our different attitudes about economic development.

The major Canadian argument against our OAS entry has been the unnecessary problems we would face in crucial Canadian-American economic and political relations if we had to vote as a member state against U.S. measures to contain Castro-style Communism in Latin America.

In the last few years these included the 1962 U.S.-inspired vote to suspend Cuban membership in the OAS and the 1965 U.S. invasion of the Dominican

OAS, Alliance for Progress and the Inter-American Development Bank requires full Canadian participation in all three.

The feeling among Latin American OAS delegations is that Canada can participate fully in the Americas only if she participates in the OAS.

It's the priority you give to OAS in Canada," says Dr. Emilio Oribe, Uruguayan international lawyer and chairman of the OAS council. And he's right. At present that priority is still low, possibly made lower by the Biafran crisis and the need for Canada to first reassess her whole African role.

Prime Minister Trudeau, long known for his sympathy with Latin America and Hispanic culture, is reticent about OAS entry now that he is leader.

After 30 years of delay, with every reason against OAS entry exhausted, his administration will have to make a final decision.

Seen in the light of the major study Ottawa is giving to Canada's commitments in the rest of the emerging world, chances appear good that we'll at last take the plunge and join.

The so-called law which says who may parade and who may not parade on the streets of Toronto was not written by any elected or responsible tribunal.

It was written by the five members of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Commission, only one of whose members is elected (and not to the police commission, but to some other municipal post, from whence he is sent, as a very minor part-time job, to the police commission).

Purple pants allowed

This entirely undemocratic commission, answerable to no one but itself, has written a so-called law which dictates who may march on Yonge st. and who may not.

Its effect is that silly old men in purple pants may peddle up Yonge st. on tricycles when the Shriners are in town, but peaceful citizens anxious to advertise their views on the greatest moral issue of our age may not.

The decision as to who should be allowed to march up a city's main street is a political decision. There are two conflicting forces at work: The need to keep the city centre open for commerce, trade and convenience and, at the same time, the obligation to promote both gaiety and free speech in the downtown core.

But, according to police officials, the decision not to allow the Vietnam protesters to march south on Yonge st., and the offer to permit a march north on Yonge st. from the waterfront to Queen st. (an offer which was turned down) was made by a single senior officer, acting on behalf of a deputy chief. Thus, authority which is vested in the police commission is delegated downward about three steps — and this is presented as being the "law" of the land.

Politicians pass the buck

A decision to allow Elk, Moose, Buffalo, Shriners or Vietnam protesters to march down Yonge st. is a political decision involving conflicting consumer interests, and municipal councillors are elected to make precisely that type of decision.

They shirk their own duty and they impose an unfair and unjust burden on the police department when they demand these political decisions from men in uniform.

No municipal politician is anxious to assume these burdens. The politicians are quite happy to let the police take the blame. When the Vietnam protesters asked the Toronto Board of Control to intervene with the police commission, the controllers quickly decided it was none of their business.

The immediate need is to strip from the Metropolitan Toronto Police Commission its power to pass these so-called laws. Only the Provincial Government can effect this simple reform.

Of course, the metropolitan police commission could voluntarily relinquish its absurd and anachronistic power to pass "laws." But have you ever heard of anyone voluntarily relinquishing the joys of arbitrary power?

Czech weakness is in lack of tradition

(Second of a series)

OTTAWA — Though the legitimate heir of an ancient kingdom, the territorial and political entity created by the Czechs and Slovaks in 1918 had to start organizing itself from scratch.

There was no native dynasty to bind the reconstructed state together, no national aristocracy, feudal or economic, no militarist tradition and no entrenched administrative machinery. Nor was there a uniform economic and social base for smooth and homogeneous development.

(After almost a thousand years under Magyar domination, Slovakia was in every respect far behind the industrialized Czech lands of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and the whole country was saddled with the problem of strong German and Hungarian minorities which had suddenly lost the privileged position they enjoyed as the dominating races of the Austro-Hungarian empire.)

All these factors forced Czechoslovakia to take an experimental pragmatic approach to its organization and, despite the centuries of enforced Catholicism, created a feeling of spiritual affinity with the Protestant ethics of the Anglo-Saxon democracies.

This trend, reinforced by the nationalistic revival of the historical undertones of Hussitism and humanism, moulded the political climate of the republic.

It was on the whole a highly moralistic climate, devoid of revolutionary zeal and marked by abhorrence of violence. National liberation came without bloodshed, and satisfaction of the economic aspirations of the predominantly proletarian and petty bourgeois population required no social upheavals.

First election

The first general election in 1920 was convincingly won by the Social Democratic Party which, in today's terms, advocated a welfare state. This, with some variation in economic priorities, was also the program of all the other major parties, including the subsequently predominant Agrarian Party.

The whole political spectrum (with the exception of the Communist Party which never polled more than 10 percent of the popular vote during the pre-Munich period) thus formed a fairly compact left-of-centre cluster subscribing essentially to the same social reform philosophy of evolutionary

LUBOR J. ZINK



democratic gradualism that dominates Canada's present political pattern.

What was lacking, however, was the strong element of middle-class individualism which, based on the strength of private enterprise in business, farming and the professions, provides the backbone of economic and political stability of the Anglo-Saxon democracies.

After centuries of foreign domination and exploitation, the Czechs, and especially the more oppressed Slovaks, simply did not have a robust, independent middle class.

In 1918 the Slovaks even lacked their own intelligentsia for implementing the autonomous aspirations of the eastern province which is only now acquiring an equal status in what seems to be a new federal Czech-Slovak partnership.

These unavoidable shortcomings which, in the estimation of Thomas G. Masaryk (the great philosopher of humanitarian democracy who became the republic's first

president) would have required at least 50 years of peaceful evolution to overcome, proved to be one of the major weaknesses of Czechoslovakia during the international storm of the late 1930s.

The other big handicaps were the non-Slavic minorities, particularly the 3,000,000 Sudeten Germans who, though treated with unparalleled political and cultural fairness, largely succumbed to the lures and pressures of Hitler's chauvinism; and the republic's unbounded faith in the efficacy of its France-based system of defence built by the foreign minister and Masaryk's eventual successor, Dr. Eduard Benes.

Reliance

In the absence of a strong individualistic middle class, Czechoslovakia's democratic institutions grew in an atmosphere of excessive deference to authority which by general consensus, though not by constitution, was vested in the president. This reliance on the guidance of one man worked extremely well during Masaryk's tenure of office which coincided with relatively calm international conditions.

Benes inherited the role of venerated moral leadership, but when

mounting outside pressures proved too much for one man to shoulder, Czechoslovakia was crushed with him during the Munich crisis.

The same reliance on the ability of the president to cope single-handedly with any political situation cropped up again and proved fatal a decade later during the Communist coup in 1948.

While it is highly improbable that the two disasters could have been averted had there been less reliance on the presidents' decision-making process at critical moments, it is my considered opinion that it was the absence of tough individualistic fibre in the political body of the nation which accounted for much of the country's meek and morally debilitating acceptance of the totalitarian blows of 1938 and 1948.

Under the brutal Communist dictatorship of the past 20 years the presidency lost its prestige and moral weight, and the new generation which grew up during that period had nothing but contempt for what it perceived to be an inhuman and utterly corrupt authority.

These two factors, I believe, account for much of what has been happening in Czechoslovakia this year, both before and after the Soviet occupation.

Cabinet du
Secrétaire d'Etat
aux Affaires Extérieures
LE SECRÉTAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE



Office of
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs
THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

OTTAWA, le 14 novembre 1968.

MEMORANDUM AU SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE D'ETAT ADJOINT

De: Jean-Pierre Goyer, député

Je désire vous informer que je partirai de Montréal pour Mexico, afin de rejoindre la mission ministérielle, vendredi, le 22 novembre, à 7:00 p.m., par le Canadien Pacifique et j'arriverai à Mexico à 12:20 a.m.

Auriez-vous l'obligeance d'en informer notre Ambassade à Mexico, afin que les arrangements nécessaires soient pris. J'apprécierais être avisé des détails lorsque vous les aurez obtenus.

J.P.G.

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14.11.15/05

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO The Under-Secretary of State
A for External Affairs, Ottawa.

FROM The Canadian Embassy, Lima
De

REFERENCE
Référence

SUBJECT Ministerial Mission
Sujet

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

DATE November 14, 1968

NUMBER 361
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	20-Gda-9-1

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

Enclosed herewith is a picture taken when I presented
President Velasco with the gift from the Ministerial Mission,
on November 14. I thought this photograph might be of interest
to you.

F. X. HOUE
F.X. Houde
Ambassador

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(with photo)

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F.X. Houde

F.X. Houde
Ambassador

TO: Mr. Ellis
KENT REGISTRY
NOV 26 1968
RECEIVED
TO:

The Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

Unclassified
November 14, 1968

The Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina

1135

Ministerial Mission - Mr. Sharp's speech at
Foreign Minister's dinner.

20-4

1 Attached for your records is a copy of the speech which the
Minister made at a dinner which Foreign Minister Costa Mendez offered
in his honour. Copies of this speech were given to the press and was
quoted widely in Argentine papers.

The Embassy

The Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

The Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Your telegram 527 (Rio de Janeiro) of
November 14

Ministerial Mission - Mr. Sharp's speech at
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Unclassified

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to the press and was quoted widely in Argentine papers.

The Embassy

CANADIAN EMBASSY



AMBASSADE DU CANADA

Señor Ministro, Señores:

En primer término y muy sinceramente deseo expresarles mi agradecimiento por habernos invitado a visitar la Argentina; esto nos ha brindado una excelente oportunidad de conocer un gran país, de conocer a usted, Señor Ministro, y de conocer a sus colaboradores. Les estamos reconocidos asimismo por la cordial acogida que nos han brindado pues sabemos que ella expresa la estimación que el pueblo argentino siente por nuestro país. Por todo ello, les damos nuevamente las más sinceras gracias.

La visita de nuestra Misión a la Argentina tiene un carácter exploratorio. Queremos hallar la mejor forma de fortalecer las relaciones entre nuestros países y conocerlos mejor y contribuir también a que ustedes nos conozcan mejor a nosotros.

Esta exploración debiera rendir buenos frutos ya que nuestros dos países - si bien es probable que este hecho no sea reconocido en forma amplia ni en Canadá ni en la Argentina - tienen mucho en común. En primer lugar, nuestra geografía es similar. Ambos países bordean regiones polares. Las escarpadas cumbres andinas y las dilatadas pampas argentinas recuerdan, por así decirlo, las abruptas cimas de las Rocallosas y las abiertas praderas canadienses. En segundo lugar, nuestros pueblos son similares en muchos aspectos. Ambos proceden fundamentalmente de raíces europeas y son aproximadamente iguales en cuanto a su volumen: alrededor de 20 millones. En tercer lugar, nuestras historias son similares. Los padres de nuestras respectivas patrias fueron pioneros que abrieron picadas en la espesura aún no hollada por el hombre blanco y levantaron comunidades agrícolas allí donde solo existían tierras

- 2 -

vírgenes. Estas dos naciones, colonias ambas en otra época, establecieron gobiernos autónomos en este hemisferio hace más de un siglo. La independencia argentina y la campaña de liberación iniciada por el General San Martín tuvieron su contraparte - si bien cincuenta años más tarde - en el Acta de la Confederación del Canadá. Hoy tanto Argentina como Canadá pueden ofrecer a la comunidad mundial de naciones las respectivas imágenes de su identidad individual. Y ambas, también, cuentan con vigorosos grupos de activa vida profesional, intelectual y artística. En cuarto lugar, nuestras economías son similares. En otra época, ambos países - grandes graneros de América del Norte y del Sur - dependían para su desenvolvimiento de su producción de trigo y de la exportación de dicho producto. Actualmente, y muy en especial durante los últimos veinte años, ambos se han industrializado y han diversificado ampliamente su producción. Estamos cumpliendo un vasto programa de carreteras, sistemas de transporte, y proyectos hidroeléctricos y aprovechando nuestra riqueza de recursos naturales y humanos. Estamos ampliando nuestras ciudades y embelleciendo las tierras que las circundan. Estamos buscando a la vez aplicar a nuestro desenvolvimiento económico las herramientas más modernas que nos brindan la ciencia y la técnica.

Con tanto en común, resulta pues natural que deseemos cooperar más estrechamente con ustedes en todos los ámbitos. Es con el propósito de acelerar este proceso de cooperación que mis colegas y yo hemos venido a América Latina.

Nuestra misión es el más numeroso grupo de ministros y funcionarios de alta jerarquía que haya salido alguna vez del Canadá. Sus componentes suman más de 40, incluyendo cinco miembros del

del Gabinete, cuatro de los cuales se hallan presentes, así como los funcionarios responsables por todos los aspectos de nuestras relaciones con las diversas naciones de este hemisferio. La gama de nuestros intereses es muy amplia: desde vuestro grandioso proyecto hidroeléctrico del Chocón hasta vuestro programa de energía atómica; desde vuestros museos y modernas galerías de arte hasta vuestro majestuoso Teatro Colón: desde vuestras redes de radio y televisión hasta vuestros programas tecnológicos y financieros de desarrollo y expansión; desde nuestros comunes problemas relacionados con el Acuerdo Internacional del Trigo hasta la común búsqueda de la paz dentro del marco de las Naciones Unidas. Tenemos confianza en que nuestras conversaciones aquí serán el comienzo de una creciente y fructífera cooperación entre nuestros dos países.

Nuestras relaciones con vosotros y con otras naciones de este hemisferio ya han experimentado una notable expansión desde los primeros días de este siglo. En aquellos tiempos, nuestros únicos contactos con vosotros y con vuestros vecinos estaban representados por hombres de negocios, banqueros, agentes de seguros, ingenieros y misioneros. Desde 1941, cuando entramos en relaciones diplomáticas formales con Argentina y Brasil, hemos establecido catorce misiones residentes en esta área y acreditado embajadores ante todas las naciones latinoamericanas. En 1961, entramos a formar parte de la Comisión Económica de las Naciones Unidas para América Latina. Hemos tenido delegaciones de observadores ante las más recientes e importantes conferencias de la Organización de Estados Americanos, incluyendo la que se realizó en Buenos Aires en 1967. Hemos tenido participación directa en el desarrollo económico de América Latina a través de un acuerdo con el B.I.D. a partir de 1964, en virtud del cual hemos destinado la suma de cincuenta millones de dólares a concesiones de préstamos

- 4 -

y quince millones a otorgar préstamos comerciales a naciones de este hemisferio. Nuestros funcionarios y nuestros técnicos se reúnen regularmente con sus pares latinoamericanos en una amplia variedad de organismos internacionales especializados en los problemas de América Latina - en tareas que abarcan desde los Banco Centrales y la administración impositiva hasta la geografía y la historia; desde el desarrollo industrial y los problemas del trabajo hasta las frecuencias de onda y la aviación civil; desde la salud pública y el bienestar social hasta las cuestiones relacionadas con la educación y la cultura; desde la agricultura y las disposiciones postales hasta la ingeniería y la arquitectura.

Este proceso de colaboración cada vez más estrecho no puede detenerse. "El Gobierno de Canadá", tal como lo expresó el Primer Ministro al iniciarse nuestra gestión, "considera nuestras relaciones con los países del hemisferio como un asunto de absoluta prioridad... la experiencia obtenida (por esta misión) será valiosísima para ayudar al Gobierno a determinar qué nuevos caminos pueden ahora irse abriendo que conduzcan a relaciones más estrechas con los países de América Latina tanto en forma bilateral como con respecto a nuestro común interés en el mundo en su conjunto. La tarea de la misión es parte de una revisión de la política canadiense ... Confío que ella demuestre que hay amplio campo para el fortalecimiento de las relaciones canadienses con Latinoamérica con ventajas para ambas partes".

SPEECH GIVEN ON THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER 1968

Mr. Sharp:

The following paragraph is the Spanish translation of the first paragraph of the attached text which you may wish to read in Spanish:

"En primer término y muy sinceramente deseo expresarles mi agradecimiento por haberme invitado a visitar la Argentina; esto nos brinda una excelente oportunidad de conocer un gran país, de conocer a usted, señor Ministro, y de encontrarme con sus colaboradores. Les estamos reconocidos, asimismo, por la cordial acogida que nos han brindado pues sabemos que ella expresa la estimación que el pueblo argentino siente por nuestro país. Por todo ello, les damos nuevamente las más sinceras gracias".

Mr. Minister, gentlemen:

I wish to thank you first, most heartedly, for your invitation to visit Argentina; it has given us a wonderful opportunity to know your great country, to know you, Sir, and to know your collaborators. We thank you also for the most cordial welcome which we have received as we know it is an expression of the esteem which the Argentine people feel for our country. We are sincerely grateful.

The purpose of our mission to Argentina is exploratory. We want to find ways to strenghten the relations between our countries and to know you better and to add to your knowledge about us.

This exploration should be rewarding because our two countries - although it is probably not widely appreciated in either Canada or Argentina - have much in common. First, our geography is similar. Both nations border polar regions. Argentina's Andes and extensive pampas recall Canada's Rockies and wide-spreading prairies. Secondly, our populations are similar. Both are of predominantly European extraction and are approximately

- 2 -

equal in size - around 20 million. Thirdly, our histories are similar. Both our forebearers are pioneering people who opened the trackless wilderness and carved agricultural communities from virgin land. Both nations, once colonies, established self-government in this hemisphere over a century ago. Your independence and liberation movement under General San Martín had its counterpart - though some 50 years later - in our act of Confederation. Today both nations have their individual identities in the world community of nations; and both thriving professional, intellectual and artistic communities. Fourth, our economies are similar. Both countries - the great granaries of North and South America - once depended heavily on the production and export of wheat for their development. Now, particularly in the last twenty years, we have both industrialized and diversified widely. We are developing vast highways, transportation systems, and hydroelectric projects, and exploiting the wealth of natural and human resources. We are developing new cities and the hinterlands surrounding them. We are both seeking to apply the most modern tools of science and technology to our economic development.

- 3 -

With so much in common, therefore, it is only natural we should cooperate more closely with you. It is to speed this process of cooperation that my colleagues and I have come to Latin America.

Our Mission is the largest group of Ministers and Officials that have ever left Canada. It numbers over 40 and includes five Cabinet Ministers - four of whom are here tonight - and the senior officials responsible for all phases of our relations with this Hemisphere. Our interests range wide: from your impressive Chocón hydroelectric project to your atomic energy program; from your many museums and modern art galleries to the beautiful Colon Theatre; from your television and radio services to the general technological and financial problems of development; from our common problems in the International Grains Arrangement to the common search for peace in the framework of the United Nations. We are confident that our conversations here will be the beginning of increasing and fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

Our relations with you and the other countries of this hemisphere have already expanded immensely since the early days of this century.

- 4 -

At that time Canadian businessmen, bankers, insurance agents, engineers and missionaries were about our only contacts with you and your neighbours. Now our relations are widespread and diversified.

Since 1941 when we first entered into diplomatic relations with Argentina and Brazil, we have established 14 resident missions in this area and accredited ambassadors to all Latin American countries. We joined the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America in 1961. We have sent observer delegations to the major recent O.A.S. conferences including the Buenos Aires conference in 1967. We have participated directly in Latin American economic development through an arrangement with the Interamerican Development Bank starting in 1964 whereby we have allocated 50 million dollars in concessional loans and 15 million in commercial loans for countries in this hemisphere. Our officials and professional men now meet regularly with their Latin American counterparts in a wide variety of international organizations specializing in Latin American problems - in work which ranges from central banking and tax

- 5 -

administration to geography and history; from industrial development and labour problems to radio frequencies and civil aviation; from public health and social welfare to cultural and education questions; from agriculture and postal regulations to engineering and architecture.

This process of closer collaboration can only continue. "The Government of Canada", as our Prime Minister said at the outset of our mission," regards our relations with the countries of this hemisphere as a matter of high priority . . . the experience gained (by this mission) will be invaluable in assisting the Government to determine what new avenues may now be opening up for closer relations with Latin American countries both bilaterally and with respect to our common interest in the world at large. The work of the mission is part of a review of Canadian policy . . . I am confident it will demonstrate that there is real scope for strengthening Canadian relations with Latin America to the mutual advantage of both."

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

your?
Wij

TO The Under-Secretary of State for External
Affairs, Ottawa, Canada.

SECURITY
Sécurité

Unclassified

DATE

November 14, 1968

NUMBER
Numéro

1135

FROM The Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina
De

REFERENCE Your telegram 527 (Rio de Janeiro) of
Référence November 14

SUBJECT Ministerial Mission - Mr. Sharp's speech at
Sujet Foreign Minister's dinner.

J-24

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
20-1-2-LATAM-1	
MISSION	2 20-4 2

ENCLOSURES
Annexes
2

DISTRIBUTION

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TO: <i>Mr. Temple</i>
FROM REGISTRY
NOV 27 1968
FILE CHARGED OUT
TO:

Edward J. Wilson

The Embassy

File
COM

For