

version or terrorism by another state from calling on third states to assist it in defending itself. Canada should ensure that any definition of aggression adopted by the UN for possible application by the Security Council will safeguard the Council's authority and cover such indirect aggression as well as direct armed aggression.

The elaboration in declaratory form of the basic principles of international law reflected in the UN Charter will be continued by the Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States. Both the potential benefits and dangers which this exercise presents necessitate continued Canadian involvement to ensure that the results contribute to the orderly development of international law.

Another trend will be the further development of the concept of the legitimacy of intervention by the UN on humanitarian grounds in matters which might otherwise be excluded by Article 2 (7) of the Charter. Recent developments have illustrated the need to develop some agreed basis in international law for assistance to civilians in the case of internal or guerilla-type conflict which would not infringe on the sovereignty of member states. Canada should encourage efforts to amend the Geneva Red Cross Conventions and to develop in the UN principles intended to provide a legal basis for humanitarian assistance. It should at the same time participate in efforts to institutionalize the provision of aid through the UN system to civilian populations involved in internal as well as international conflicts.

Canada will continue to participate actively in efforts to develop principles of international law intended to safeguard the physical environment, basing its approach on the principles enunciated (and applied by Canada) in the Trail Smelter case, in the Test Ban Treaty, and developed by the International Joint Commission, and on the fundamental right of self-defence. In particular, Canada should contribute to the development of rules of international law to protect coastal states against pollution.

Canada will continue to encourage the awareness of the importance of international law on the part of developing countries through contributions to bilateral and multilateral programmes of training, scholarship and seminars in international law which emphasize the need for peaceful settlement procedures and the requirement for one set of principles to govern the practice of all states.

Canada will continue to ensure that its political and legal positions are correlated in its approach to such essentially political problems as peace-keeping, disarmament, universality in the UN and the shift from regional