



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 21 No. 7

February 16, 1966

## CONTENTS

The United Nations – Survival and Challenge .....	1
Canada's Trade Relations with France .....	3
Need for Skilled Fishermen .....	4
Number of Hawks Declining.....	5
Eskimo Trappers Learn to Grade Fur.....	5
U.S. Guidelines Discussed .....	5

## THE UNITED NATIONS – SURVIVAL AND CHALLENGE

*The following is part of a recent speech by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the University Model United Nations, in Montreal:*

...It has, of course, been the desire of the Canadian Government that the United Nations would be able to act effectively to end the conflict in Vietnam. At the opening of the General Assembly session last September, I pointed out that: "Speaking for Canadians, I can say that it is a matter of deep concern that the United Nations has been prevented from effective action in Vietnam....It is the duty of this Assembly to express, clearly and forcefully, the collective conviction of the United Nations that the war in Vietnam must be brought to a negotiated settlement". In Parliament last week I stated that I wished that "there was a role for the United Nations, and I wished there was a greater opportunity for the Secretary-General to play even a more productive role in the matter than he has been able to play in spite of his heroic efforts".

We have welcomed the United States action, in bringing the matter before the Security Council, although we realize fully the major obstacles which, at present, prevent that agency from acting effectively. I hope that the attention which has been focused on United Nations involvement in this crisis will lead to renewed efforts to find a basis for the negotiation which is the only practicable means of settling this tragic war. I think that we are all increasingly aware of the validity of the observation made by U Thant in his annual report last summer, that: "Both the Vietnam situation and the disarmament impasse point once again to the imperative need for the

United Nations to achieve universality of membership as soon as possible...."

### TWENTY YEARS AFTER

Twenty years is a very brief span in the development of a great political institution. Our national parliaments have taken centuries to establish principles and rules for the orderly and democratic conduct of the nation's business. It is curious that, on the international plane, and in an organization now composed of 117 independent countries, we have a tendency to demand instant perfection.

"We find it hard", as the Secretary-General of the United Nations said at the commemorative meeting in San Francisco last year, "to accept the time-lag between the formulation of an idea and its practical realization, and we are, sometimes, inclined to question the validity of an idea – or even to reject it impatiently before it has had the chance to take root and grow."

I, for one, would agree with U Thant that it was never realistic to suppose that sovereign governments, in a relatively short period of time, would be able to live up to all the ideals and aims of the United Nations Charter. It seems obvious that, if we want a better system for peace and security, then years of long and hard work will be required to remove the many obstacles in the way....

It is often forgotten that, only a few years after the United Nations was founded, the effect of the "cold war" and the East-West deadlock almost made it impossible for the organization to work as a force for peace. And yet, what has in fact happened in the last 15 years or so? We have, through a process of