



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 20 No. 36

September 8, 1965

CONTENTS

International Tensions and the United Nations	1
Increase in Seaway Traffic	3
Canadian Lake Fish to Europe	3
Fisheries Department Revamped.....	3

INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The following address was given by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the fifty-fourth meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Ottawa, September 9:

...The Inter-Parliamentary Union, since its foundation with only nine members, has shown by its expansion to its present figure of 75 countries how strong the desire is among legislative bodies of the world to increase international contacts and to develop international co-operation. It has brought together the representatives of all areas of the world and of all creeds and political beliefs. They have been able to discuss the strengthening of parliamentary institutions and those great themes of peace and international co-operation that have also been debated by governments in the League of Nations and in the United Nations....

There is a growing realization throughout the world that the United Nations can deal effectively with a wide range of problems involving security and economic development. Nevertheless, there remain problems of relations between the great powers which can not be dealt with in that way in the immediate future.

The division of Germany and the permanently dangerous situation with respect to Berlin are not really made better by the passage of time, even if we are grateful that sufficient restraint is shown to avoid having them become worse. The general problem of European security, relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the division of Korea and Vietnam and the current conflict in the latter country are all examples of situations which one can view only with serious concern.

ARMS AND IDEOLOGY

These dangers are, moreover, compounded by the inability of the powers chiefly concerned to find a mutually accepted way towards disarmament and by the fact that China has become a nuclear power while still dangerously isolated from those moderating influences that effect the thinking of many other nations.

These basic problems affecting the security, self-confidence and well-being of all nations, are still at least partially derived from, and are certainly exacerbated by, the conflict of ideologies. I note in the reports of the 1964 meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union the point that the solution of international economic problems is impeded by the continuation of what we have come to call the "cold war".

We have advanced somewhat from the days when it appeared that the security of one system could lie only in the destruction of the other. Progress on many issues, however, which, in my opinion, need raise no ideological differences at all, is often impeded by irrelevant and outdated language and suspicions about the final victory of a political system. This certainly runs counter to the emphasis given by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to "objective study" of issues, and equally certainly prejudices the development of that "political goodwill" without which serious negotiation cannot begin.

MODERATING INFLUENCES

In spite of these basic problems that remain, there have been moderating influences at work in recent years, and we have welcomed changes in tone and

(Over)