

In 1970 the government of the day barred the International Court of Justice from hearing disputes that might arise concerning the jurisdiction exercised by Canada for the prevention of pollution in Arctic waters.

This government will remove that bar. Indeed, we have today notified the Secretary General of the United Nations that Canada is withdrawing the 1970 reservation to its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court.

The Arctic is a heritage for the people of Canada. They are determined to keep their heritage entire.

The policy of this government is to give full expression to that determination.

We challenge no established rights, for none have been established except by Canada. We set no precedent for other areas, for no other area compares with the Canadian Arctic archipelago. We are confident in our position. We believe in the rule of law in international relations. We shall act in accordance with our confidence and belief, as we are doing today in withdrawing the 1970 reservation to Canada's acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court. We are prepared to uphold our position in that Court, if necessary, and to have it freely and fully judged there.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, these are the measures we are announcing today:

1. immediate adoption of an order in council establishing straight baselines around the Arctic archipelago, to be effective January 1, 1986;
2. immediate adoption of a *Canadian Laws Offshore Application Act*;
3. immediate talks with the United States on co-operation in Arctic waters, on the basis of full respect for Canadian sovereignty;
4. an immediate increase of surveillance overflights of our Arctic waters by aircraft of the Canadian Forces, and immediate planning for Canadian naval activity in the Eastern Arctic in 1986;
5. the immediate withdrawal of the 1970 reservation to Canada's acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and
6. construction of a Polar Class 8 ice-breaker and urgent consideration of other means of exercising more effective control over our Arctic waters.

These are the measures we can take immediately. We know, however, that a long-term commitment is required. We are making that commitment today.

## **SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AND THE TIME SPEAKERS' FORUM, DECEMBER, 1985**

I am honoured by the invitation to address you today in the great city of Chicago. I share the sentiments of the Nobel Laureate and distinguished Professor of this University, Saul Bellow, who wrote of this city — "It's big, vital, new, the best".

I first learned about Chicago years ago in my home town of Baie Comeau, located on the North Shore of Quebec. Baie Comeau was carved out of the wilderness by men and women of my father's generation and many worked at a pulp and newsprint mill founded by Colonel Robert McCormick, then publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*.