



CANADA

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CANADA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD OF TODAY

The following is a statement made on September 24 in the general debate of the United Nations General Assembly by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin:

...It is the judgement of my country and my Government that this Assembly is one of the greatest importance not only for the peace of the world but for the continued successful operation of the United Nations, and certainly at this time, in this century. We in this room today represent governments pledged to the principles of the Charter, governments capable of decisions and actions which could change the course of human history. It is with a sense of both our opportunity and the dangers that will flow from failures to take advantage of this opportunity that I would like to discuss, at this start of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, some of the problems which I regard and my Government regards as being of uppermost consideration at the moment, so I propose to direct my attention to five of the major problems facing the world at the present time — the dispute over Kashmir, the war in Vietnam, the maintenance and strengthening of the peace-keeping and peace-building capacity of the United Nations, disarmament and the containment of the nuclear threat and, finally, means of maintaining the momentum of the international assault on poverty, ignorance and disease....

The conflicts with which we are faced in Asia at this moment differ in important and obvious respects. Their most significant common characteristic is that either situation could widen the area of conflict and create danger of spreading war in Asia and beyond. The elimination of that risk is the supreme task of the international community, the

supreme opportunity that lies before this body now; and that is the view not only of my Government but of the vast majority of the people of my country....

KASHMIR PROBLEM

The news that the cease-fire between India and Pakistan has come into effect has been received with profound relief throughout the world, and nowhere more so than in my own country. During the previous seven weeks the Canadian Government and the Canadian people has been saddened and dismayed by the rapid intensification of this tragic conflict between two countries, partners in the Commonwealth, with which we have formed increasingly close bonds since they attained their independence. The Secretary-General, who in this matter has again served this organization with energy, imagination and wisdom, received widespread support for his first appeal for a cease-fire. The support that his appeal commanded was demonstrated by the readiness with which a number of world leaders offered their services to assist in bringing about the cease-fire. The Prime Minister of Canada — a well-known figure in this Assembly, a former President of this organization — was among those who offered his assistance, and I have his authority to say now that, should that assistance be desired by the parties in the search for a negotiated settlement, it will be forthcoming....

The cease-fire which has been achieved is, of course, the first and paramount necessity. The world can now breathe more easily, but the cease-fire, as we have been told by others at this podium, is not enough. The United Nations and the Indian and Pakistani Governments now have a new opportunity,

(Over)

which they must not fail to grasp, to search for and achieve an honourable and equitable and lasting settlement.

URGENCY OF LASTING SETTLEMENT

The consequences of failure to find a lasting settlement have never been more clearly evident than during the past few weeks. The Secretary-General stated the dangers starkly when he said:

Inherent in this situation are all of the phenomena — the aroused emotions, misunderstandings, long-pent-up resentments, suspicions, fears, frustrated aspirations and heightened national feelings — which throughout history have led to needless and futile wars.

In its resolution of September 20, the Security Council reaffirmed its responsibility to bring about a settlement of the political problem underlying the dispute. The Council has, of course, made attempts before. Indeed, 16 years ago, the Canadian representative, General MacNaughton, on the Security Council, in his capacity as President of that organ, played a special role in the search for a solution to the Kashmir problem, which was then two years old. The imperatives of the situation demand new efforts which should be pursued not only by the Security Council but also by every member state in a position to make a contribution to a solution....

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE

So far as Canada is concerned, we have, since the establishment of the Observer Group in 1949, provided military officers to serve along the cease-fire line in Kashmir. During the past 48 hours since the cease-fire was agreed on in the Security Council, the Canadian Government has been considering certain additional requests which have been addressed to us by the Secretariat. I have already announced the dispatch of ten additional Canadian observers to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan itself. We shall also provide 12 observers for service with the new Observer Group and, in addition, a number of aircraft, a senior staff officer, and air crew for service with both observer groups in the region. In undertaking to meet these requests, the Government of Canada expects that the new Observer Group will, of course, be withdrawn as soon as changing circumstances in the area make this possible....

VIETNAM SITUATION

I come now to the situation in Vietnam. This situation has not arisen from any lack of clear international directives for achieving stability. If the cease-fire provisions agreed to in 1954 had been fully observed, the tragedy and danger we now face in that part of the world would not have occurred. But they were not observed.

One of the two basic provisions of the agreement was non-interference between the two zones, and it has been progressively disregarded. The ensuing instability, and the measures introduced to correct it have not resulted in any new and more satisfactory balance. Instead, as we all know, the situation has spiralled upwards, imposing untold suffering on the Vietnamese people and creating an increasing threat to the peace of the region and of the world.

There are obvious reasons why, up to now, the Security Council has been able to act over Kashmir but has been powerless to intervene usefully in Vietnam. 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 the crisis in Vietnam. This is a test for the General Assembly of the United Nations. We cannot abdicate this responsibility in this grave situation. It is the duty of this Assembly, in our judgement, to express clearly and forcefully the collective conviction of the United Nations that the war in Vietnam must be brought to a negotiated settlement.

There can be no doubt of the right of the people concerned to settle their destiny free of intimidation, subversion and military pressure called liberation. Surely this is a cardinal principle of any settlement.

I can only trust that as the real issues in the Vietnam war become clearer to everyone, and as the realization of the common interest in ending the war grows, there will emerge a desire for compromise and negotiation. The United States response to the appeal of the unaligned nations last April established, in the view of my Government, the willingness of the United States to negotiate without pre-conditions for a settlement.

This Assembly of the United Nations must use whatever influence it has to help to bring about a negotiated settlement. Intransigence must yield to the appeals of justice and humanity. A military solution alone is neither practicable nor desirable. Once that is recognized, we can seek a mutual accommodation of interests and objectives and, above all, a guarantee that the people concerned will be able to proceed with the support and encouragement of the international community to choose for themselves the path they wish to follow....

KEEPING THE PEACE

Let me give you my Government's view on the future of peace keeping, and I think we have a right to give some advice on this matter because we have participated in every one of the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. First, we cannot accept the proposition that the Charter reserves the preservation of peace and security exclusively to the permanent members of the Security Council, although...we do not for one moment question that co-operation among the great powers is fundamental to the full implementation of the Charter. But, in the absence of such co-operation, the membership as a whole must, in our view, have the opportunity to recommend what is to be done when no other course is open.

The Charter explicitly provides that the maintenance of international peace and security is a collective responsibility. This means that, when the United Nations acts to keep the peace, a general responsibility rests upon the membership to support that action. We have always believed that the logical consequence of this is an equitable system of sharing the financial burden. If it is right and proper for the Security Council to have the primary responsibility for decisions to establish peace-keeping operations, it is equally to be expected that the members of the

MARTIN HEADS NATO

It was announced by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris recently that Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, had been named president of the North Atlantic Council, as of September 30.

The President of the Council serves for one year. He is nominated by his government at the request of the Chairman of the NATO Council.

Mr. Martin succeeds Mr. Spaak, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Belgium.

TORONTO SYMPHONY TO FRANCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that, under the Government's programme of cultural relations with countries entirely or partly of French expression, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra would visit France early in October to give a series of three concerts, two in Paris and one in Lyon. This will be the second visit to Paris in recent years of a Canadian symphony orchestra; the Montreal Symphony Orchestra played there during a European tour in 1962.

With Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, Les Feux Follets and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Toronto Symphony will represent the Canadian performing arts at the Commonwealth Arts Festival, which opened on September 16 in London and will close on October 2.

Mr. Martin pointed out that the presence of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in Paris and Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in London would serve as a reminder to both founding nations of the richness of Canada's bicultural heritage. He added that the possibility was being studied of a tour of European countries of French expression next year by the National Ballet and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

TRANSPORTATION STUDIES

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, recently announced that a contract had been awarded to a consortium consisting of the Economic Intelligence Unit of London, England, and Acres Research & Planning Limited of Niagara Falls for a comprehensive series of studies covering the transportation problems and requirements of the Atlantic Provinces. The cost of the project will be \$306,000. The studies will give particular consideration to the role of transportation in stimulating the economic development of the Atlantic region of Canada.

ALL ASPECTS COVERED

The studies will be comprehensive in that they will deal with all aspects of transportation. They will take, as primary starting-points and special areas for attention, the two main subjects that were emphasized by the Royal Commission on Transportation (1959) — the present working and suitability of the Maritimes Freight Rates Assistance Act in satisfying the purpose for which it was originally established, and the problem of transportation and communication to, from

and within Newfoundland. The studies will extend to all forms of transportation — by rail, water, road and air — and will review all aspects of transportation in and to the Atlantic Provinces, their relevance to the economic development of the region generally, both in terms of its internal transportation and its connections with the rest of Canada and with other countries.

The studies will be carried out by the consortium in co-ordination with others that are going forward, under the auspices of the Atlantic Development Board and the National Harbours Board, concerning ports in the Atlantic Provinces and the general economic development of the area. These special studies on transportation will be under the joint supervision of the Department of Transport and the Atlantic Development Board.

PLAQUE TO PALLISER EXPEDITION

A plaque commemorating a controversial scientific expedition (1857-59), described at the time both as "a useless exercise" and "a great scientific achievement", was unveiled by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Harry Hays, on September 25 at the new national historic site at Lake Minnewanka, Banff National Park. The plaque, recommended by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, has been provided under the Federal Government's historical commemoration programme.

The expedition was led by John Palliser of the Royal Geographic Society, and included Lieutenant Thomas Blakiston, magnetic surveyor, John W. Sullivan, astronomical observer, Eugene Bourgeau, a botanical collector, and Dr. James Hector, a geologist, naturalist and medical doctor.

COURSE OF EXPLORATION

The group investigated the canoe route from Lake Superior to the Red River, explored the Southern Prairies and a large part of the boundary territory, and located four passes through the Rockies; the Kananaskis, the Vermilion, the North Kootenay and the Kicking Horse (so named because Dr. Hector was there kicked by his horse). In 1859, it rediscovered the Howse Pass, originally discovered by David Thompson in 1807.

Under the sponsorship of James Ball, then British Under-Secretary of State, the expedition was underwritten by the Colonial Office to the tune of £5,000 and drew bitter criticism from Hudson's Bay Company employees and various officials of the Colonial Office.

OBSERVATIONS SYSTEMATIZED

There is no doubt, however, that this expedition, even if it covered ground already explored, led the way for more systematic observations. Earlier maps were corrected, and the geological surveys made were the basis of the first complete description of the country west of the Great Lakes. Its presence in the West was also useful in reinforcing British claims to the territory north of the American border.

Many names on the map of Canada, such as those of the passes already mentioned, and of Mts Hector, Ball, Blakiston and Sullivan recall this expedition.

FORESTRY RESEARCH

A group of internationally-known forest-research experts forgathered in Ottawa recently for the annual meeting of the permanent committee of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). The Canadian member of the committee is Dr. D.R. Redmond, scientific adviser to the Deputy Minister, Department of Forestry. Countries represented on the committee are Germany, the United States, Canada, Mexico, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Austria, Poland, Italy, France, Denmark, India and Japan.

Following its three-day deliberations, the group spent a week touring various forest-research institutions and industrial operations in Ontario and Quebec.

This week, committee members are visiting the Department of Forestry's Petawawa Forest Experiment Station at Chalk River and Forest Products Laboratory, Ottawa, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, at Pointe Claire, Quebec, the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College, Montreal, and various units of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The group will also visit a pulp mill, a veneer mill, a sawmill and a match factory in the Ottawa Valley.

EMERGENCY HEALTH UNITS

Directors and staff officers of emergency health services from across Canada are participating in a detailed study of the principles and techniques of organizing, directing and operating emergency medical units, such as advanced-treatment centres and emergency hospitals, at one-week course at the Canadian Emergency Measures College in Amprior, Ontario. The course is being sponsored and conducted by the Emergency Health Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Those attending will become familiar with the role the different units will play in the health plan during emergency situations. In addition to the advanced-treatment centre and the 200-bed emergency hospital, candidates are studying the role and operation of the emergency blood-service shadow depot and the emergency clinic.

PROGRAMME

The five-day programme includes the study of unit direction and related aspects of leadership, co-ordination, communications and assignment of personnel. Administrative responsibilities are also covered, particularly the provision and control of accommodation and transport.

A detailed study of the basic personnel and unit training programme is also being carried out. Candidates are learning how units should be deployed, and how they will be used to provide health facilities during an emergency.

A series of courses at the Emergency Measures College is being sponsored and conducted by Emergency Health Services for the training of candidates who, in turn, establish a number of courses in their provincial regions.

STUDY PENSION COMMISSION

Mr. Roger Teillet, Minister of Veterans Affairs, announced recently that a survey of the organization and work of the Canadian Pension Commission would be carried out immediately. A past president of the Royal Canadian Legion, a joint Deputy Minister of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, and a former chairman of the National Employment Committee have been appointed.

The Committee is not limited in the scope of its report, but it has been specifically instructed to study all matters relating to the organization, methods and procedures used in the adjudication of disability and other pensions paid under the Pension Act and the interpretation by the Canadian Pension Commission of such sections of the Pension Act as it feels should be considered.

The Committee is to report to the Minister within three months or as soon as possible thereafter.

LABOUR FORCE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that employment increased in Canada by 28,000 to 7,279,000 during July and August, whereas in previous years it has seldom shown any appreciable advance during this period. Unemployment declined by 33,000 to 211,000. As in recent years, the decrease in unemployment during the month occurred among teenagers, who had entered the job market in large numbers in June and July.

In July and August, the number of persons in the labour force between 14 and 19 years of age decreased by 39,000. Unemployed teenagers accounted for the largest part of this decline. For persons 20 years of age and over, the labour force increased by 34,000 during the month; employment among persons in this age group showed a similar increase.

Employment in August was 308,000 higher than a year earlier and unemployment was 35,000 lower. The labour force, at 7,490,000, was 273,000, or 3.8 percent higher than in August 1964.

EMPLOYMENT

The July-August increase in employment was entirely in agriculture. Non-farm employment maintained a high level during the month.

Total employment in August was 4.4 percent higher than a year earlier. Year-to-year gains of 3.5 per cent or better have been recorded in each of the past eight months.

Non-farm employment was up 295,000 or 4.7 per cent, from August 1964. Most non-farm industries shared in the improvement. Particularly large gains occurred in construction and service..

Employment was substantially higher than a year ago in all regions, with the largest relative increase, 6.2 per cent, occurring in British Columbia.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment decreased by an estimated 33,000 in July and August. As in recent years, nearly all of this decline was among persons 14 to 19 years of age

and reflected reduced participation by students who were temporarily in the labour force during the summer months. The August unemployment estimate was 35,000 lower than the figure for last August 1964.

Of the 211,000 unemployed in August, some 155,000 had been unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 56,000, or 27 per cent of the total, had been seeking work for four months or more.

The unemployment rate in August 1965 represented 2.8 per cent of the labour force, compared to 3.4 per cent in August 1964 and 3.9 per cent in August 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the August unemployment rate was 4.0 per cent.

CANADA-U.S. RECREATION STUDY

Methods of bringing about a wider exchange of information on all aspects of research and management in the field of outdoor recreation resources were discussed at a recent meeting in Ottawa between officials of the United States Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Department of the Interior, and Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Daniel M. Ogden, Jr., Assistant Director for Planning and Research of the U.S. Bureau, and Paul Howard, Librarian of the Department of the Interior, met with J.R.B. Coleman, Director of the Natural and Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and other Canadian parks staff for a day of informal talks.

The exchange of views produced agreement that officials of both countries should work toward establishing a common system for collecting and organizing data on the management of outdoor recreation resources. This pooled experience would be of benefit to outdoor recreation managers, many of whom must solve comparable administrative problems in Canada and the United States. A major subject of discussion was the character of the recreation resources provided by and demanded of national, provincial, and state parks.

INTERNATIONAL DESALINATION MEETING

In a world growing dangerously short of new sources of fresh water, experts are studying the economic advantages of removing salt from the sea. Canada is one of the countries vitally interested in this line of research.

Delegates from 58 nations, among them scientists of world renown and representatives of governments and leading industrial concerns, will meet in Washington, D.C., from October 3 to 9 for the first International Symposium on Water Desalination. In conjunction with the Symposium, the first International Water Desalination Exposition will be held from October 3 to 7.

Representatives of 17 nations, including Canada, will deliver scientific papers on basic research, engineering development, engineering design studies, conversion-plant operations, conversion-plant economics, energy sources, and economic and optimum design of systems.

CANADA'S RESERVOIR

In Canada, the water supply has not diminished to the point of real shortage expected during years of extreme drought. In the relatively few areas where water is in short supply, the cause is generally a deficiency of the distribution system rather than an actual shortage of water. In addition, these areas are great distances from the sea. However, with practical desalination techniques, the enormous reservoirs of brackish water underlying a large part of the Prairie Provinces and Ontario could be tapped efficiently and provide large reserve supplies.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Canadian adults charged with indictable offences in 1962 numbered 42,935, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from the 1961 total of 43,161, according to the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*. The number of charges laid in 1962 was 81,181, compared to 81,867 the previous year.

Of the number of persons charged in 1962, 38,663, or 90.1 per cent of the total, were convicted; 3,962, or 9.2 per cent, were acquitted; the remaining 310, or 0.7 per cent, resulted in other disposition. Of 38,663 persons convicted, 19,693, or 48.3 per cent of the total, were sentenced to correctional institutions, 11,454, or 29.7 per cent, had their sentence suspended, 8,503 were fined and 13 were sentenced to death.

SHIPMENT TRADE MISSION

A trade mission unlike any previously sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce went to Britain this month.

Federal trade missions usually study the possibilities of export sales for the products of a particular Canadian industry. In contrast, this one will examine the methods of effecting shipments of all products to Britain. It will make a thorough study of documentation requirements, ports of entry, freight-handling methods, packaging, transportation facilities and appropriate routings.

The ten-man group will visit port installations, air-freight terminals and warehouse facilities in London, Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester. Meetings will be held with H.M. Customs, port authorities and a number of shipping, freight-handling and packaging organizations concerned with distribution of goods in Britain.

The mission, which will remain in Britain until October 9, comprises industrial, transportation and marketing executives of Canadian export industries, officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce and representatives of national associations concerned with exporting and overseas distribution of Canadian goods.

When the mission returns, members will prepare a report on the various phases of the study so that all Canadian exporters and trade associations may benefit from their findings.

TRADE SCHOOLS EXPANSION PLAN

In addition to the "streaming" of curricula into academic, general, business and commercial, science and technology branches, the provinces of Canada have recently implemented many plans for a greatly expanded programme of vocational-technical education. Details of some of these plans were given in a recent issue of the *Canadian Education Association News Letter*, January 1965.

The report, presented to the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council in May 1964, indicated that about 563 projects had been approved under the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act. The capacity of these institutions was then estimated at more than 260,000 places; 214 new technical and vocational schools, 78 new trade schools, four new institutes of technology, 10 combined trade schools and technical institutes and 11 extensions to institutes of technology had been constructed.

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CANADA'S COPPER PRODUCTION

With all mines producing at or near capacity for the year, Canada's production of copper set a record during 1964 of 494,017 tons valued at \$328,233,604, 41,458 tons and \$43,829,914 more than in 1963.

The output of refined copper reversed the trend of the previous two years and, at 408,505 tons, was 29,594 tons higher than in 1963. Domestic consumption of refined copper (producers' domestic shipments) continued to increase and a 19 percent rise over the 1963 figure brought consumption in 1964 to 202,101 tons.

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HIGH DEMAND FOR STUDENT LOANS

The Prime Minister announced recently that steps have been taken to meet an unexpectedly large demand for loans under the Canada Student Loans Plan. He said the action had been taken as soon as it had become apparent that the demand in some provinces for student loans was exceeding expectations.

The procedures and criteria for loans, as worked out and agreed on among the federal and provincial governments and announced by the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons on June 11, are now being applied. These criteria include standards relating to the financial need of the individual student. It is now evident that more students are qualifying for loans than can be accommodated within the current allocations of some provinces for this academic year.

The provincial governments have been notified that the Federal Government will recommend to Parliament that provincial allocations be increased to such a degree that no student who can meet the agreed standards of eligibility need be denied a loan because of the size of the provincial allocation.

The immediate situation can be met under regulations issued under Section 13 (o) of the Canada Student Loans Act, which provides that, if provinces issue certificates of loan eligibility to students in

an amount exceeding provincial allocations, the excess will be charged to provincial allocations for the succeeding year. The Government will ask Parliament to take action as soon as possible, through an appropriate amendment to the Act that will absorb any excess in certificates issued in the current year and make a charge to the succeeding year's allocation unnecessary.

LOANS TO CONTINUE

The Prime Minister said that there was, therefore, no reason why provinces should not continue to issue certificates of loan eligibility to all qualifying students in need of loans in the current year.

The Canada Student Loans Plan went into operation in September 1964. It makes possible government-guaranteed bank loans to students who need financial assistance to continue their studies above the secondary-school level in universities and technical and vocational institutions. The loans may be authorized up to a maximum of \$1,000 a year. Interest is paid by the Federal Government while the student continues full-time studies, and for six months after leaving his or her educational institution.

In its first year of operation ending last June 30, loans totalling an estimated \$26,400,000 were made to approximately 42,500 students.

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GAS TURBINES FOR RCN

Approval has been given to install gas-turbine propulsion systems in four helicopter-carrying destroyers that are to be built for the Royal Canadian Navy in 1967-71 as part of the five-year armed forces re-equipment programme announced last December.

Original plans called for the four ships to be fitted with steam-power plants similar to those in the present destroyer escorts. However, studies conducted by the RCN and Canadian industry have firmly established both the desirability and feasibility of equipping the helicopter-carriers with gas-turbine engines.

In the studies particular note was taken of the rapid advances made in recent years in the reliability, power output and other characteristics of marine gas-turbines, and of their potential for further improvement. Conventional steam-plant development, on the other hand, is considered to have reached its optimum, with improved performance attainable only with a disproportionate increase in complexity and cost.

PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES

Advantages of the gas-turbine system over the conventional steam plant include an increase in top speed, ability to operate at sea longer without refuelling, instant starting, faster response time, repair by exchange, greatly improved working conditions and smaller operating crews.

The decision to employ gas-turbine power-plants in destroyers carrying helicopters is regarded as one of the most important steps in the history and evolution of naval construction in Canada, which will be one of the first countries to construct warships of destroyer size with all-gas turbine plants.

CANADA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD OF TODAY

(Continued from P. 2)

Council, and particularly the permanent members, should pay their rightful share of the cost, preferably on the basis of collective assessment. But, if this is not possible, then contributions must be forthcoming voluntarily from each member to the best of its ability in common acknowledgement of the obligation we all share to help keep the peace. The alternative is that the burden of peace keeping will fall upon a few member states. I have no doubt that this alternative will be categorically rejected by most countries and that the United Nations peace-keeping operations will not falter through lack of the necessary resources....

STEPS TO UN SOLVENCY

Our first and most immediate challenge is to restore the organization to solvency. A number of countries, including my own, have already demonstrated their faith that the membership as a whole will respond to this need, and contributions approaching \$20 million have been forthcoming. I am sure that, in the course of the next few weeks, the balance of the membership will respond in full measure to the appeal of the Secretary-General....

As we all know, a small number of countries have earmarked military units for United Nations service but, without central planning and without additional offers, the effectiveness of such measures is necessarily limited. Canada continues to believe that the earmarking of units with appropriate central co-ordination is a technique of value to our organization in its task of keeping the peace.

But peace keeping by itself is not enough. Peace building is even more important. The Charter outlines a whole range of procedures for use in achieving the pacific settlement of disputes. The British Government has inscribed an item on this subject and I wish to record the readiness of my Government to collaborate in studies to develop this important aspect of the activities of this organization.

But machinery for peaceful settlement will be of no avail unless governments are determined to make use of it when disputes arise. The time has come to ensure that peace keeping is intimately linked with peaceful settlement. The former, essential as it is, should not be permitted to obscure or divert the purposes of the latter. The precedent of providing for mediation at the same time as for the dispatch of a force, on the model of the first Security Council resolution on Cyprus, is a good one. But it is important that the related measures aimed at achieving a political settlement be vigorously pursued....

DISARMAMENT

The Secretary-General, in his report of September 20, has described the spread of nuclear weapons as the most urgent question of the present time. He has urged that it should remain at the very top of the disarmament agenda. My Government fully supports this judgement. Although it has the capacity, it has not engaged in the building of nuclear weapons.

Last August, the United States presented to the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee a draft treaty designed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Canada had a share in the preparation of this document. We hoped that the submission of this treaty, which had been called for by many non-aligned nations, would open the way to progress, but we were disappointed. The Soviet Union refused to discuss the draft treaty and has sought to place the onus for its refusal on members of the North Atlantic Alliance. This position of the U.S.S.R. does not seem to me to be a reasonable one. While the European members of the North Atlantic Alliance are under threat of potential nuclear attack themselves, it cannot be argued that they should have no right to participate in decisions on how such an attack is to be deterred....

CANADA'S SPECIAL INTEREST

It is of cardinal importance to press vigorously for the extension of the partial nuclear test-ban treaty to cover nuclear tests underground. From the outset Canada has consistently supported moves to ban the testing of all nuclear weapons, subject to arrangements for effective verification. We shall continue to support sensible proposals leading to the attainment of this important policy objective. Important advances have been made in recent years in the detection of underground events by seismic methods. Some progress has also been made in distinguishing between the seismic waves caused by earthquakes and other events, and those caused by nuclear explosions underground. This field - the detection and identification of seismic waves transmitted through the earth's crust - is one in which Canada has a special interest....

At the recent session of the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, Sweden and other countries made important suggestions for international co-operation looking to further progress in the field of verification. In Canada's view these proposals deserve serious consideration and study. The Canadian Government is willing to join with other nations in international efforts linked in an appropriate way with the United Nations to help to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

On June 15 of this year the United Nations Disarmament Commission adopted a resolution requesting this Assembly to give urgent consideration to the holding of a world disarmament conference. My Government accepts in principle the idea of a world disarmament conference. We believe that such a conference will require careful and thorough preparation....

The Secretary-General has suggested, in a recent speech, that progress on disarmament, whether general or nuclear, would hardly be possible as long as one of the major military powers, which has recently developed some military nuclear capacity in its own right, did not participate. He went on to indicate that when the world disarmament conference is held it should take place under conditions which would make it possible for all countries, if they so wished, to participate in its deliberations. This is the view also of my Government. If a world disarmament

conference takes place, Canada hopes that the People's Republic of China will be invited to take part in the discussions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In our anxiety over the great questions of war and peace, we must not overlook the connection between those matters and the economic and social circumstances which are the pre-conditions of order and stability....

...The gap between the *per capita* incomes of the developing and developed countries has been widening; the population explosion demands a rapid increase in the momentum of economic development; and debt repayment problems are threatening programmes already launched. The fact is that the flow of development assistance has been levelling off at the very time when the need for it is quickening. This requires resolute action by all of us, collectively and individually.

Speaking for Canada, I can say that our recognition of this need is indicated by our response. Last year we more than doubled our bilateral aid programme. This year we are increasing it again. I can state today that, provided a satisfactory charter can be worked out, and subject to parliamentary approval, we will join the Asian Development Bank and make a contribution of up to \$25 million to its subscription capital. Elsewhere, we are prepared to embark on the second stage of our special arrangements with the Inter-American Development Bank whereby earlier this year we made available for lending in Latin America the sum of \$25 million; I am now glad to announce that an additional \$10 million will be put at the disposal of the Bank for lending at terms which may extend up to 50 years at no interest charge.

In addition to official governmental contributions, it is significant to note that the people of Canada are becoming increasingly involved, in a more personal way, in helping the developing countries. With government support, more and more funds are being mobilized, and a growing number of trained and talented young Canadians is working in a variety of ways in overseas countries where help is needed.

I want to affirm our strong support for the amalgamation of the Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on satisfactory terms in a co-ordinated United Nations Development Programme, and for the continuance of the World Food Programme. Canada wants to see the projected new targets for these programmes adopted. I should expect that our own contribution will be in keeping with these United Nations objectives....

HUMAN RIGHTS

...The determination we therefore express in the Charter "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights" is a vital part of the total crusade in which we are engaged. Canadians attach particular importance to the maintenance and extension of individual rights, to the protection of the institutions of family and faith, and to the removal of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, sex or religion....

...We are particularly concerned that the role of the United Nations in the human rights field should be enhanced, and that recent proposals to this effect should be pursued. We support the appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, as proposed by Costa Rica, and will join in co-sponsoring any resolution to this effect. Human rights are of universal significance; their violation must be of universal concern.

In speaking of human rights and freedoms and general interest in peace and welfare, I am particularly aware of the parallel interests of the United Nations and of churches and other organizations. The institutions in which the religious and philosophical beliefs of mankind are embodied have much to contribute on the many issues we are debating.

Canada notes with the greatest satisfaction, therefore, the intention of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to visit the United Nations and to address the Assembly. He will be welcomed not only as the leader of his own church but as a man whose breadth of sympathy for those of other religious persuasions has been welcomed and reciprocated....

What is the most promising approach to decision-making in the General Assembly of the United Nations of 1965? There seem to be two possible answers to this question. One is for the members to think in terms of debating points, votes, and victories for the record. That path, in our opinion, leads to cynicism and sure frustration.

The other approach is for the United Nations to think in terms of undertakings and shared responsibilities - to strive, in other words, to realize in their collective deliberations that same sense of achievement and responsibility which governments demonstrate in the conduct of their own domestic affairs. That way, in our opinion, lies promise and progress.

A key element in the search for effective consensus is the relationship between the great powers and the balance of the membership. It is a fact, of course, that the special status of the great powers is generally acknowledged. The Charter makes provision for this. But this recognition is accorded with the expectation that those who enjoy the capacity for effective action will accept its accompanying responsibilities; that they will persist in their continuing search for reasonable accommodations; and that the great powers will, in turn, recognize that the remaining members each have a role to play which, although differing in degree and sometimes in character, is of great importance. The caste system which characterized the world community of the nineteenth century is vanishing. In its place we are creating a new collaboration among the nations of the world. And I hope that as events in Asia unfold, it may prove possible, in the interests of this organization and of mankind, to make progress towards what the Secretary-General in his annual report has described as "the imperative need for the United Nations to achieve universality of membership as soon as possible"....