



CANADA

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## PAYING FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

On October 4, Brigadier John H. Price, the Canadian member of the Fifth Committee of the United Nations, addressed the Committee as follows on the current problems of financing the world organization:

"...The technical nature of the discussions of this Committee should create an atmosphere of objectivity rather than emotionalism, which I am sure will make it comparatively easy for us to work with harmony and with the spirit of co-operation that was so apparent to me among our members last year. Perhaps it would not be amiss to emphasize the essentially non-political nature of the Fifth Committee's responsibilities. This Committee's three primary tasks are: First, to arrange for the provision of adequate funds to enable the United Nations to carry out effectively its tasks as determined by the General Assembly and the Security Council; second, to provide a degree of co-ordination in the allocation of scarce resources for activities of demonstrated priority; and third, to consider administrative questions relating to the organization and financing of the Secretariat. My Delegation believes that the only consideration of a political nature that should concern us here is the necessity of maintaining and increasing the effectiveness of this dynamic international organization.

### ROLE OF FIFTH COMMITTEE

"Member states have worked diligently over the past 17 years to build up patiently an effective organization for the benefit of mankind. The Fifth Committee's role is to ensure that this organization is provided with the resources it requires to maintain the confidence the people of the world have in the

ability of the United Nations to fulfill effectively its aims and purposes according to the Charter. Historically, this Committee's task has not been an easy one. This has been due to the increasing demands made upon the organization as its membership increased from 51 in 1945 to 108 in 1962 and when it has been called upon to engage in a number of important operations for the maintenance of peace and security in widely scattered areas of the world. This Committee's objective has been, and is, to ensure that available resources are allocated to those programmes of the highest priority which will produce maximum benefits for mankind. In performing our responsibilities, we have to strike a balance between the demands made upon the organization, the supply of resources available and the benefits which will result from particular activities. Balancing these three factors in considering numerous projects in the economic, social, humanitarian and peace-keeping fields is an extremely difficult task. If it has not always been possible to meet all the demands made upon the United Nations, members should not feel that the organization is losing its ability to cope with new situations.

### PERIOD OF STABILIZATION

"The United Nations, like all organisms, goes through various stages in its evolution. Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his speech to the General Assembly on September 25, said ... : 'The underlying need in United Nations affairs is for stability'. By stability Canada does not have in mind a stagnant or static organization. Furthermore, we do not mean a condition that might be described

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as one of the dynamic *status quo*. What we do believe is that the United Nations is entering a period where it is vitally important that its stability is ensured. Therefore, by stabilization we have in mind a period and a process of evaluation, reappraisal and planning to bring about a financially sound organization, which will then be in a better position to maintain its dynamic nature and to meet possible future demands.

"Delegates might wonder why, in view of increased membership and the needs of developing countries, my Delegation thinks the organization is entering a period of stabilization. Briefly, we think that stabilization is a direct consequence of the organization's financial difficulties and of the stresses of recent growth. In response to the needs and desires of the many recent members in the fields of economic and social development, the United Nations family has embarked on a number of programmes and activities that have placed further strains on an already over-taxed Secretariat. These programmes have, in many cases, been in addition to existing activities. In conjunction with the continuing need to maintain international peace and security, they have created severe stresses and strains on the UN family and on the United Nations in particular.

#### ANALYZING THE UN

"Some delegates, the auditors and the Advisory Committee have already commented on the effects that recent expansion has had on the Secretariat and the use of correct financial and budgetary procedures. My Delegation thinks that, within the next few years, the rate of increase in membership will not be as great as it has been, as membership in the United Nations becomes virtually universal. Therefore, in spite of existing commitments, the demands on the organization are unlikely to increase substantially. In order to better prepare the organization for beneficial future growth and to maintain its dynamic nature, my Delegation thinks that advantage should be taken of this period of stabilization to analyze the organization. This analysis should consist of three aspects: First, past performance should be carefully evaluated in order to consolidate gains and to profit from experience; second, present activities should be reappraised to maximize the benefits derivable from available resources; third, serious thought should now be given to the amount and direction of future growth. As a result of such an analysis, the United Nations should be better prepared to carry out programmes of economic and social development and to maintain international peace and security.

"With this in mind, let us now turn to the more specific tasks which face us at this session. In this regard, a factor that stands out above all others is the financial position of the United Nations. The organization's continued financial difficulties are an increasing source of concern to my Delegation. Any organization must have more than members, hopes, desires and plans if it is to be a useful instrument in the service of mankind. For several years the United Nations has been struggling to maintain its effectiveness and to obtain the resources it requires

in order to carry out the tasks assigned to it. What has occurred to reduce or limit the flow of funds from member states for worthwhile United Nations activities? What has forced the United Nations to borrow funds from other accounts, to sell bonds and to stagger under the burden of over \$80 million in arrears?

"Basically, the United Nations, as far as financial matters are concerned, is not unlike a national government. A government's ability to perform useful services for its citizens depends primarily on the wealth of the country, the desire of its citizens for particular governmental services and the effectiveness of the agency concerned in translating desires and funds into the satisfaction of needs. While the United Nations, like a national government, can sell bonds, it has no monetary printing presses. Therefore, in a democratic society, if a programme is decided by the majority to be desirable, it must be financed by methods acceptable to a majority before it can be implemented.

#### SOURCE OF FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

"My Delegation believes that the financial problems of the United Nations have stemmed primarily from the refusal of some member states to accept as binding decisions of the General Assembly with respect to the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations. This situation stemmed in part from the inability of some members to agree on the legality of UNEF and ONUC expenses. To resolve this disagreement, the sixteenth General Assembly requested the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on whether UNEF and ONUC costs constituted expenses of the organization under Article 17 (2) of the Charter.

"In the meantime, in order to finance the work of the organization, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to sell \$200 million in United Nations bonds. The response to the bond issue has indeed been encouraging and, as of October 3, \$73.5 million has been pledged by 51 countries, of which \$27.8 million represents actual purchases. On July 20, the International Court, by a vote of nine to five, found 'that expenses authorized by the General Assembly resolutions...relating to ONUC and UNEF constitute expenses of the organization within the meaning of Article 17, Paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations'. My Delegation hopes that, as the question of the legality of the expenses of these peace-keeping operations has been resolved, thus eliminating one of the basic reasons for disagreement among members, all member states will now pay their assessed shares of these expenses.

#### PLANNING THE FUTURE

"...Canada has supported *ad hoc* measures for meeting immediate peace-keeping financial needs, but it has also consistently sought to place the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations on a firm foundation. In a period of stabilization, one of the most important functions of this Committee is to plan for the future. The Fifth Committee could make a vital contribution to the future effectiveness

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### EMERGENCY WELFARE MEETING

Officials responsible for preparing Canada's Emergency Welfare Services programmes met at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Amprior, from October 10 to 12. The meeting brought together EWS directors and other officials from provincial departments of welfare and the federal Department of National Health and Welfare. A representative attended from the United States.

Delegates discussed common problems, reviewed progress and co-ordinated some of their future planning. Emergency Welfare Services include emergency feeding, clothing and housing, arrangements for reunion of separated families and other services which would be necessary in a wartime or peacetime disaster.

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### AUGUST FOREST FIRES

A total of 1,222 forest fires burned or destroyed an estimated 27,000 acres of Canada's forests during August, according to statistics released by the federal Department of Forestry.

An area estimated at 449,000 acres has been burned over by 5,563 fires from the beginning of the 1962 forest-fire season to the end of August. This is a sharp reduction from the corresponding period in 1961, when 8,712 fires covering 5,420,000 acres were recorded.

During the years 1952-61, the seasonal average up to the end of August was 5,183 fires, with an area burned of 1,593,000 acres.

The statistics issued by the federal Department of Forestry are based on reports received from the provinces.

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### ARMY SURVEY CONTINUES

The survey and mapping of Canada by the Canadian Army, which has been under way since 1903, is one step nearer completion since this summer's 2,500-mile survey traverse in the proximity of the North Magnetic Pole.

During the three-month "summer season" in the Arctic archipelago, a 17-man party from the Army Survey Establishment in Ottawa added enough survey data to complete another 18 map sheets on a scale of 1/250,000 (approximately one inch to four miles) to the growing complex of maps and data that should result in an up-to-date topographical picture of the entire country by 1967.

The 1962 survey task on Melville, Prince Patrick, Borden and Mackenzie Islands was completed three weeks ahead of schedule. The party chief, Captain J.F. Reichert of the Royal Canadian Engineers (RCE), credited good weather for the successful summer operations. "The use of helicopters and tellurometers, electronic distance-measuring devices, has also made field-survey work in the North an easier task," he said. "Such vast areas could never be surveyed using conventional distance-measuring methods or less adequate transportation," Capt. Reichert added.

The crew comprised seven RCE soldier-surveyors, two cooks from the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (RCASC) and eight civilian helicopter pilots, who provided all the transportation requirements.

Next summer's field-survey programme will include Somerset, Prince of Wales and King William Islands, as well as the Boothia Peninsula.

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### RECENT DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Three senior Canadian diplomatic appointments have recently been announced.

Mr. Bruce Williams, until July Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana and Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Guinea and Togo, has been named Canadian Ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Donald MacAlister Cornett, Head of the Consular Division of the Department of External Affairs, will replace Mr. Williams in Accra. Mr. G.B. Cox of the Department of External Affairs is to replace Mr. G.F. Hooton in Saigon as Canadian Commissioner to the International Supervisory Commission for Vietnam.

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### CANADA'S NORTHERN FISHING

Anglers and fly fishermen took a record catch of Arctic grayling and lake trout this summer from lakes in Canada's Northwest Territories. Sport-fishing camps just 100 miles from the Arctic Ocean were booked solid through July, August and early September. "This is an amazing development", said Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale. "Fighting game fish and spectacular country may soon boost the tourist industry in the Northwest Territories into a bracket close to Yellowknife gold and Flat River tungsten. Tourist business in the North doubled this year and we expect that it will do so again next year".

Some 2000 visitors with fishing gear and cameras travelled north during the short summer. About half drove into Yellowknife and the Great Slave Lake area by car over the new Yellowknife highway. The others flew to Great Bear Lake on the Arctic circle and Coppermine on the Arctic Ocean.

Sportsmen who like adventure with their sport found it at Great Bear Lake when in early July, a north wind piled 1500 feet of ice on the shore round a fishing lodge. Elsewhere, anglers enjoyed the novelty of fishing by the "midnight sun" and watching through the clear, ice-cold water the lunge of striking fish. Beyond the tree-line, lakes are free of sunken logs and stumps and no sticks or weeds snag the line.

The Eskimo Co-operative at Coppermine first experienced the tourist trade when it offered ocean fishing for Arctic char and a colourful variety of fine crafts, including fur-trimmed boots, gloves and parkas.

In the Eastern Arctic, tourist groups on chartered flights visited settlements on Baffin Island and along the coast of Hudson Bay.

A coming attraction for future tourists will be seal-hunting and dog-team travel out of settlements on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

**PAYING FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD**  
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of the United Nations if we could develop a practical and acceptable formula for financing future United Nations peace-keeping operations, which must be based on the principle of collective responsibility. A long-term solution of this nature would help to ensure that any future peace-keeping activities would be adequately financed and would not jeopardize the organization's activities in the field of economic and social development.

"In the meantime, what are the particular subjects which deserve our closest scrutiny and evaluation? My Delegation would suggest that, in its report to the General Assembly, the ACABQ has outlined certain areas which deserve careful attention. Canada fully endorses the views of the Advisory Committee and I would like to take this opportunity to comment on several of that body's recommendations. One important item concerns capital expenditures. We believe that, until the United Nations financial situation has improved, it might be desirable to postpone plans for capital expenditures, particularly those relating to the expansion of headquarters facilities. Also with regard to capital expenditures, delegates may wish to consider the desirability of contractual leasing arrangements as a temporary expedient in place of large-scale capital outlays. Another major item in the budget relates to staff expansion. My Delegation would strongly urge a postponement for at least another year of the proposed changeover from a policy of 'stabilization' of staff to one of 'controlled expansion'. It is our view that, in the midst of financial crisis, there should be no staff expansion. Specifically, Canada would endorse the views expressed in Paragraphs 38, 46 and 47 of the Advisory Committee's report.

**SLACKENING OF STANDARDS**

"I should also like to draw attention to Paragraphs 49 to 53 of the Advisory Committee's report. These were prompted by a note in the auditor's report for 1961 referring to a certain slackening of administration standards and discipline.... We hope that the reassuring statements the Committee heard on October 3 foretell an improvement in this situation and that, by this time next year, we shall be able to read that the tendencies noted by the auditors have been checked and the high standards for which the United Nations is noted have been re-established.

"In our consideration of budgetary matters, my Delegation has been impressed by the views expressed by the distinguished representatives of Australia and Iraq and others during the debate on the supplementary estimates on the need for proper

budgetary procedures and for financial responsibility by all organs of the United Nations as well as for a scale of priorities involving consideration of the alternative uses of funds.

"Before closing, I should like to discuss briefly three other areas this Committee will be considering later in the session. The first of these concerns the question of the geographic distribution of posts in the Secretariat. This question was first considered as early as 1946 and, over the years, various suggestions have been made to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution. Canada is convinced of the need for improvement in this situation, but has consistently argued that better geographical distribution must not compromise the integrity, morale and efficiency of the Secretariat. For example, in 1946, 30 out of 52 members either had no staff or had staff below the desirable range, while by 1960 only 15 out of 82 members were in this category. I should like to congratulate the Secretary-General and his staff for their efforts to improve the situation further and hope that in the near future all member states will be adequately represented.

"My second point concerns the scale of assessments. My Delegation firmly supports the report of the Committee on Contributions and regrets that the expert body, which was to meet to consider certain highly technical matters, was unable to do so because of the failure of some members to send delegates.

"My third and final point concerns the scheduling and financing of conferences and meetings. I would ask delegates to recall my earlier remarks concerning the desirability of taking the opportunity offered in a period of stabilization to reappraise and scrutinize past practices in an effort to develop sound procedures for the scheduling and financing of international meetings. In this regard my Delegation supports the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee...."

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**JULY LABOUR INCOME**

Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$1,711 million in July in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to advance figures that will be contained in the July issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Estimates of Labour Income". The current estimate was down 0.9 per cent from the June total of \$1,726 million but up 5.9 per cent from last year's July figure of \$1,615 million. Labour income in the January-July period totalled \$11,465 million compared to \$10,741 million in the corresponding 1961 period, a rise of 6.7 per cent.

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