



Bulletin

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ELIMINATION OF RACIAL BIAS

The following statement was made on October 21 to the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by the Canadian representative, Miss Renaude Lapointe:

The Third Committee is called upon again this year to consider the problem of racial discrimination – which is to say this phenomenon still exists. There is no lack of legal texts in this area. The adoption by the United Nations of instruments such as the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination represents an extremely positive aspect of the international effort for the promotion of human rights, and this is all to the credit of this organization.

What is written is well written. But can we be satisfied to the same extent with the application of the principles which the international community took 25 years to formulate or to set down on paper definitively? The observance of rules has not kept

pace with the legislative rhythm of the United Nations in the field of human rights, and it is on this point that the organization must concentrate its activity in the future.

Racial discrimination, of which *apartheid* is the most odious embodiment, must be vigorously condemned. The steadfastness of our efforts to eradicate this phenomenon is indeed, and will remain, the criterion of the seriousness with which the community of peoples strove to eliminate this aberrant notion.

THE CLASSIC CONVENTION

The Canadian delegation, for one, rejoiced at the coming into force in January 1969 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. This event represented a great step towards a truly ideal human fraternity. My delegation is happy to have been, for the last few days, among those states which have ratified this Convention. It is the modest contribution of a country which firmly believes in the respect of human rights, a foundation-stone of the Canadian society.

My delegation cannot neglect to underline the recent federal legislation on hate propaganda and genocide. We also wish to mention the very real legislative effort which has been made these last few years in Canada, at both the provincial and federal levels, in the field of human rights.

Canada is also determined to take a more active and effective part in international action concerning human rights and will regularly pursue consultations with the Canadian provinces, which, under our constitution, have jurisdiction in this area. Consequently, our country should be in a better position to ratify with expediency the other United Nations conventions dealing with human rights.

Canada fully subscribes to the ideas of celebrating in 1971 International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It is in this spirit that we have supported Resolution 2544 of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly

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and that we have approved the program drawn up for this purpose by the Secretary-General. To underline this event in a proper and dignified way, Canada is formulating a specific program, the details of which will be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

The principles of human equality and dignity must now more than ever be re-emphasized. The prejudices which, in one form or another, continue to prevail force us to do so. Canada is thus happy to note that an international seminar on the harmful consequences of racial discrimination will be held in Cameroun in 1971, and would like to commend the French Government for its initiative in deciding to hold in Nice next year a seminar on the risks of new outbreaks of all forms of intolerance and on the search for ways of preventing such outbreaks. It is hoped that these two important meetings organized under the Advisory Services of the United Nations in the field of human rights will help the cause of inter-racial justice and harmony make a new step forward.

NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEET

The Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, consisting of Britain, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and the U.S.A., held its eighth half-yearly ministerial meeting in Ottawa on October 29 and 30.

The eight-member Group changes its membership on a rotation basis so that the non-nuclear members have an opportunity, with the nuclear powers, to participate in the planning for nuclear-defence measures, including the control and consultation procedures.

Canada was a member of the Nuclear Planning Group from January 1967 to July 1968 and became a member again last January for 18 months.

BAN ON ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced on November 2 the outcome of the Government's review of its policy regarding the application of the embargo against the export of arms to South Africa. This review had been undertaken as a result of Security Council Resolution 282 of July 23, 1970, which elaborated on the terms of the Council's 1963 resolutions on this subject. Since the latest resolution went beyond the terms of the arms embargo as originally established, thorough consideration was called for to determine what steps the Government should take in compliance with the terms of the new Security Council resolution.

The Canadian Government had, since 1963, applied a general embargo on arms exports to South Africa. Exceptions were made, however, to allow for shipment of maintenance spares for equipment supplied before the adoption of the 1963 resolutions, as

well as for export of certain aircraft piston engines and spares for them.

In the light of the review, the Government decided that henceforth the supply of all vehicles and equipment, and the supply of spare parts for vehicles and equipment, for the use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of the Republic of South Africa would be prohibited. In addition, certain aircraft piston engines and maintenance spares for such engines, previously exempted from the Government's application of the embargo, would no longer be supplied for military use by the armed forces or paramilitary organizations in South Africa.

In complying with the recent United Nations resolution on this subject, the Government does not intend that normal trade with South Africa in goods for civilian use should be affected.

U.S.—CANADA TRADE MEETING

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced recently that the Joint United States/Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs would meet in Canada later this autumn. The United States secretaries have accepted an invitation from Canadian ministers to hold the thirteenth meeting in Ottawa on November 23 and 24.

Established by an exchange of notes in 1953, the Committee held its twelfth meeting in Washington in 1969. The eleventh meeting was in Montreal during Expo 67. The Committee is composed of Cabinet members from both sides with major responsibilities for trade and economic affairs, accompanied by senior advisers.

The November meeting will provide ministers and secretaries with an opportunity to review current economic, trade and financial matters affecting their countries and to consider future prospects.

CANADIAN WINTER GAMES

One of the biggest tourist attractions in Canada next winter will be the 1971 Canadian Winter Games, to be held in Saskatoon from February 11 to 22. The Games will be a major event in launching the province-wide celebrations of Saskatchewan Homecoming '71.

The Centennial Flame, which was lit in 1967, will be carried from Ottawa by snowmobile to arrive in Saskatoon on February 11. It will travel 2,400 miles through Ontario, Manitoba and eastern Ontario, Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Some 2,000 athletes from all the provinces and territories will compete in 16 sports, including basketball, boxing, curling, figure skating, speed-skating, gymnastics, hockey, skiing, swimming, wrestling.

The first Canada Winter Games were held in Quebec in 1967, the first Canada Summer Games in Halifax in 1969.

PRIVATE ART COLLECTION AT NATIONAL GALLERY

A brilliant illustration of the development of the plastic arts in Canada during the past 125 years was provided recently by a month-long exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa of 53 paintings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Loeb of Lucerne, Quebec. The works on display were chosen by Mr. Pierre Th  berge, the Gallery's Assistant Curator of Canadian Art, from the 300 or so paintings and sculptures that make up the Loeb collection.

A CENTURY OF EVOLUTION

The oldest work on display, dating from 1854, was a landscape by the English painter Edwin Whitefield (1816-1892), depicting Montreal viewed from Mount Royal, which is executed with the meticulous attention to detail characteristic of its period. The most modern item, painted in 1963 by Jack Humphrey

(1901-1967), is an abstract entitled *Red, Yellow and Blue*. These two works stand at either end of an era - the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century - also represented by such names as Cornelius Krieghoff, Osias Leduc, Emily Carr, Lawren Harris, David Milne, Paul-Emile Borduas and Harold Town.

The sponsors of the exhibition believe that the Loeb collection, which would do credit to any museum, is the only one in Canada capable of providing material for a retrospective display of Canadian painting made up exclusively of works of quality each representing a particular period or style.

After closing in Ottawa, the Loeb exhibition was sent on tour to Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Windsor (Ontario), Sherbrooke (Quebec) and Fredericton (New Brunswick).



Winter Landscape

Cornelius Krieghoff

Photos by courtesy of The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.



Lake in Algoma

Lawren Harris

HUGE WHEAT SALE TO CHINA

The sale of 2.5 million long tons of wheat to the People's Republic of China was announced in the House of Commons on October 27 by Mr. Otto E. Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. "Within the tolerances permitted in the contract, this sale by the Canadian Wheat Board could amount to a maximum of 98 million bushels, valued at more than \$160 million," Mr. Lang said. Shipment will be over a 12-month period and all shipments will be made from the West Coast.

"This is the largest sale ever made for a one-year period and compares with the 86 million bushels shipped to China under the contract signed last September," the Minister declared. Final shipments under the present contract will be made soon and deliveries under the new contract will start within the next few weeks.

The grades to be shipped will be largely No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 Northern wheat, durum wheat and small quantities of Alberta Red Winters.

Terms of payment are similar to the previous contract, with 25 per cent to be paid in cash when each vessel is loaded, the balance in 18 months with interest. These credit terms are made possible through the Federal Government's guarantee to the Canadian Wheat Board.

YOUTH TRAVEL PROGRAMS

More than 23,000 young Canadians benefited from travel and exchange programs supported by the Secretary of State Department this summer. The Department spent over \$1,200,000 for the summer projects.

Voluntary agencies sponsored about 200 programs - 150 involving travel and exchange in Canada and 50 involving travel abroad. Trips by 19,000 persons were thus assisted. About 3,500 high-school pupils participated in the "young voyageurs" program for discovering Canada.

INTERPROVINCIAL EXCHANGES

The biggest project was Visites Interprovinciales, which for 30 years has been organizing exchanges between families of various provinces. Each young person takes part alternately as a visitor and as a host to his previous guest. About 6,000 participated this summer.

Subsidies are available for band tours, science study, seminars and conferences, inter-community visits, inter-provincial camps, participation in festivals and family exchanges.

The aim of the travel and exchange program is to strengthen national cohesion by improving communications between the many regions and cultural groups in Canada. It was started by the Centennial Commission in 1964, with about 3,000 young people participating. The program was expanded each year and by the end of 1967 a total of 50,000 Canadians

had visited parts of the country they might not otherwise have seen.

Last year, some 15,000 persons were assisted. This year the number is much greater, as the fund was increased because of the lack of employment for many students.

CANADIAN GOODS AT MACY'S

Two-million-dollars worth of Canadian wearing apparel and leather goods went on sale in the giant Macy's store in New York and in its 13 subsidiaries in a two-week promotion that began on October 29. This is the largest single Canadian promotion ever mounted by a department-store in the United States. It was arranged by Macy's with the co-operation of the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Large areas of the first four floors in Macy's main store have been turned over to the Canadian promotion, under the slogan "Discover a New Fashion Frontier". Similar space is being given to the Canadian merchandise in the smaller stores.

Windows in all the stores display the Canadian theme and show Canadian-made men's and boys' wear, women's and children's apparel, with a wide variety of leather goods and accessories. During the two-week promotion, Macy's advertising in New York and suburban newspapers feature the Canadian theme.

A special Canadian symbol - a stylized maple-leaf in autumn colours of wine, orange and silver - is shown in windows, in aisles and even on garments.

This promotion is part of the ITC Department's export program, and follows a series of successful showings of Canadian apparel in New York and a two-week promotion in a large department store in St. Louis, Missouri.

PAKISTAN FLOOD RELIEF INCREASED

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that Canada will contribute powdered milk and drugs valued at \$200,000 to help meet urgent needs of flood victims in East Pakistan, bringing the Canadian Government's total contribution during the present emergency to a level of \$5,465,000.

The floods, among the worst in Pakistan's history, have affected 10 million people, ruining crops and inundating about 15,000 square miles of territory.

Many countries have provided food, drugs and equipment. Previously-announced Canadian aid to the people of East Pakistan includes a shipment of 420,000 corrugated steel sheets worth \$1,725,000 for shelter construction, wheat valued at \$3.5 million to replenish food supplies, and a \$40,000-cash contribution through the Canadian Red Cross, which has also made a cash contribution from its own funds.

GRAIN STABILIZATION PROPOSALS

The following statement was made on October 29 by Mr. Otto E. Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, in the House of Commons after tabling proposals for a production and grain-receipts policy for the Western grains industry:

Highlighting the proposals which I tabled in the House of Commons today are a comprehensive market-development program for grains and oilseeds, an aggressive feedgrain marketing policy, and a plan to stabilize cash receipts.

The market-development program will include a variety of activities to market Canadian grains and oilseeds in markets where Canada has not been a recent supplier and to increase Canadian sales in existing markets. A product research-and-development program would be established, with emphasis on the development of new grain and oilseed products. It is proposed that the Government provide up to \$10 million annually for these programs.

Until recently, Canada has not been a major factor in the world feedgrains market. It is proposed that Canada aggressively pursue a policy of substantially increasing exports of feedgrains, principally barley. To meet these objectives will require competitive pricing and continuity of supply. Initial prices to farmers would be fixed having regard to desired production levels. Prices to the buyers would be determined by the competitive market circumstances.

The plan to stabilize cash receipts will ensure that total receipts by all farmers in any year would be at least as high as the preceding five-year average. The plan would apply to all permit-holders up to a maximum for each.

Producers would contribute a small percentage of their receipts from qualified crops each year and the Government would contribute the balance of funds required for the plan. It is expected that the plan would pay to producers over \$100 million in 1971.

ESKIMO AIRMAN TURNS AUTHOR

The first novel written in English by an Eskimo was presented to the National Library of Canada by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on November 2. The book, *Harpoon of the Hunter* is by Markoosie, a 27-year-old resident of Resolute, on Cornwallis Island in the Northwest Territories, who is a licenced airline pilot. His novel was accepted by Mr. Guy Sylvestre, the National Librarian.

THE STORY

Harpoon of the Hunter tells the story of Kamik, a young Eskimo who achieves manhood during a hunt for a wounded polar bear. The author describes the boy's long and arduous journey home after his companions are killed. It has been described as a "gripping" tale portraying life in a hostile environment.

Paying tribute to the young author, Mr. Chrétien said: "The gift of story-telling is part of the cultural heritage of Canada's native peoples and is possessed in rare measure by Markoosie. His novel is a unique and important addition to the growing body of literature being created by Canada's Eskimo and Indian writers."

The book, released in Montreal, was published by McGill-Queen's University Press in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The story first appeared in instalments (written by Markoosie in Eskimo syllabics) in *Innutituut*, a Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development publication for Eskimos. A collection of ghost stories by Markoosie will shortly appear in *North*, another departmental magazine.

Markoosie's work has so impressed his publisher that a full-scale promotion and publicity program in both Canada and the United States has been launched. Markoosie will be interviewed on television and radio and is scheduled to make personal appearances in a number of major centres in both countries.

REVIEWING THE ROLE OF THE WORLD COURT

The following statement was made on October 29 to the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by the Canadian representative, Mr. E.G. Lee:

I wish to speak today as one of the co-sponsors of the inscription of this item on our agenda (as one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution before us on this item) to urge delegations to give serious consideration to the proposal that ways and means be found to increase the effectiveness of the International Court of Justice. In view of the fact that the Court is at present conducting a review of its rules, the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee to con-

sider suggestions to enhance its effectiveness is most timely. It is not our intention to focus at this time on basic questions such as those relating to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court but rather to examine some of the procedural aspects of the Court's work.

The Ad Hoc Committee should, in our view, examine, among other matters, certain concrete suggestions that have been put forward over the years to streamline the procedures of the Court within the context of the present provisions of the Court. Without in any sense attempting to preclude an examination by the Ad Hoc Committee of other

proposals concerning the Court, some of the more immediate practical steps might be the implementation of proposals to improve the procedures of the Court without amending its statute. My delegation would like to mention some examples of these suggestions without necessarily endorsing any of them in order to give delegations some idea of the nature of proposals which have already been made and which might now be studied by the United Nations.

SIMPLIFYING PROCEDURES

Most scholars who have studied the question agree that the simplification of procedures would greatly facilitate the operation of the Court. For example, the Court does not seem to have made full use of the terms of Article 29, which provide for a summary procedure or of the provisions of Article 30, which allow for the admission of oral evidence. The possibility under Article 28 of carrying out expert surveys or technical studies at locations elsewhere than at The Hague, with the consent of the parties, would also appear to warrant examination, as should the possibility under Articles 30(2) and 50 of appointing assessors to sit with the Court or appointing a bureau or commission for the purposes of a specific inquiry.

These suggestions do not constitute dramatic new reforms. On the contrary, they represent merely specific implementation of the Articles of the Court's existing statute.

PROPOSED HIERARCHY OF COURTS

Several writers have proposed the establishment of chambers under Article 26(1) of the statute to deal with particular categories of case. In this way a functional, and perhaps even territorial, hierarchy of courts might be established. Functional courts might be created to hear specific cases relating to, for example, human rights or trade problems. Other suggestions have been that regional courts might be created having similar jurisdiction to the ICJ but with a limited right of appeal. Members of these courts could be required to have experience in local practices and be familiar with the problems of the particular region. Other experts have proposed a variation on this idea through the appointment of itinerant judges, who might perhaps be able to ensure more efficient conduct of investigations.

Additional suggestions are, of course, more far-reaching - such, for example, as the amendment of Article 34(1) of the statute of the Court so as to provide that other organs of the United Nations or other institutions could become parties to proceedings before the Court on conditions set by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. There exist also, of course, various proposals concerning the method of electing judges to the Court and suggestions relating to the length of their mandate. Furthermore, there are proposals concerning the methods employed by the Court in handing down its judgments. These categories of basic pro-

posal, however, should not occupy, in my delegation's view, most of the time of the Ad Hoc Committee's deliberations; we should hope instead that the proposed Ad Hoc Committee might concentrate on evolving recommendations of a specific practical nature on the Court's procedures within the terms of its present statute.

In conclusion, my delegation would urge all members to support the proposed Ad Hoc Committee on the role of the International Court of Justice. Members should also give serious consideration to nominating for membership on the Committee individuals who are widely respected and have demonstrated keen interest in promoting the objective of an effective World Court. In this way, the Ad Hoc Committee will be able to make a substantial contribution in assisting the International Court to continue to serve the international community as the principle judicial organ of the United Nations.

CARIBBEAN STEEL SALE SOUGHT

A study of sales possibilities in the Caribbean area for Canadian fabricated structural steel is being undertaken by the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce this month.

Jorge Torrealba, Quebec Regional Engineer, Canadian Institute of Steel Construction and Orville L'Espérance, Iron and Steel Division, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, are touring the Caribbean from November 7 to 28, visiting the Bahamas, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad and Guyana.

During their tour, Mr. L'Espérance and Mr. Torrealba will call on government officials responsible for the design, development and construction of institutional buildings such as schools and hospitals, architects involved with planning and design of commercial buildings and consulting engineers involved in the future development of municipal services, harbour design, roads, bridges, hydro power and electrification.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Canadian correctional institutions held 22,329 persons on March 31, 1970. This was 5.0 percent fewer than on March 31, 1969. Training-schools experienced a sharp 18.0 percent decrease, to 3,111 from 3,793, reflecting provincial preferences for other forms of treatment for juveniles. There were also 6.0 percent fewer adult inmates of provincial correctional institutions this year (11,881 *versus* 12,538 last year), as several provinces turned to other treatment for persons convicted of some offences involving alcohol. The population of federal penitentiaries, on the other hand, increased by 3.0 percent, to 7,337 from 7,117.