



CANADA

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PEACE-KEEPING - A STANDING COMMITMENT FOR CANADA

In a speech at the fifth annual International Air Forces Night at Windsor, Ontario, on June 26, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, discussed as follows the growth of peace-keeping machinery both inside and outside the United Nations:

...Lately, we have seen in the United Nations and in the world generally a revived interest in the subject of peace keeping. Cyprus, quite naturally, brought the concept, and, indeed, its practical application, very much to the forefront of international attention. The grave crisis in and around that troubled island sharply reminded United Nations members about their responsibilities for giving firm support to the organization. It also exposed the perils of improvised peace.

SHIFTING FOUNDATION FOR PEACE

A few members of the United Nations seem to have forgotten that it was established in 1945 primarily to maintain peace and security. At the time of its inception, a time when savage war was raging on many fronts, the Charter framers had as their main objective to establish a security system which would offer all nations a bulwark against the suffering and destruction of war. They knew that victory in the Second World War would be meaningless unless they could devise a durable system for ensuring future peace. A system was devised. Chapter VII of the Charter contains the basic provisions. But unfortunately it rested on a shifting foundation - the unanimity of the great powers. The early discussions about these Charter provisions, which took place in the Security Council and in the Military Staff Committee, soon revealed that the security system had

settled in quicksand, the mire of great-power manoeuvring, and particularly of Soviet obstructionism.

NATO AND OTHER IMPROVISATIONS

By the late forties, it appeared unlikely that the Charter system would work effectively in major crises, even though some modest achievements were recorded in the early days of the United Nations. The weaknesses which were exposed, mainly under the stress of the Cold War, caused non-Communist powers to seek greater security under defensive treaties. NATO was one result. In a sense it was an improvisation made necessary by the political realities in the United Nations at that time.

Another improvisation was needed at the time of the Korean aggression. There was no doubt about the cause of this breach of the peace, but, as the war continued, the United Nations had to improvise its response, because of threats from the Soviet Union to block further action.

These improvisations were contained in a set of resolutions under the heading "Uniting for Peace". They were only adopted by the General Assembly by a large majority. Whatever may have been said about them by Soviet opponents, they did not constitute a violation of the Charter and, in essence, were wholly within its spirit.

After Korea, it was clear that the United Nations could not go back to the doldrums of the late forties, when a suspicious and aggressive Soviet Government had placed one obstacle after another in the way of every constructive move to make the United Nations effective in the peace-keeping field. Most members were determined to develop the United Nations capacity to respond to situations which

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threatened the peace. They realized that "brushfire" fighting had to be snuffed out before it spread in dangerous directions.

By the mid-fifties, members were beginning to believe that, although the Charter security system had its weaknesses, there existed possibilities for mobilizing United Nations "fire brigades" by making use of the main organs - the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretariat - in varying ways. The idea of stand-by units in national establishments had been included in the "Uniting-for-Peace" resolutions, but had not been acted upon with any vigour.

A NEW KIND OF PEACE MACHINERY

Thus, when the Suez crisis broke, the General Assembly acted swiftly in establishing and deploying the United Nations Emergency Force. This was a new kind of international peace-keeping machinery, but it was based on a growing recognition that in specific situations the United Nations was obliged to deploy military forces for peaceful purposes. Because it was novel, UNEF was to a large extent experimental. The United Nations had, in previous years, developed experience of truce-supervisory bodies, which included unarmed military observers. There was also the underlying concept in the Charter about the deployment of military forces. But the main requirement in November 1956 was for a rapidly-improvised force which frequently seemed in danger of dying at birth.

This trend in United Nations evolution continued in the late fifties. In 1958, United Nations political and military presence was found useful for promoting stability in Lebanon and Jordan. Much of the credit for the practical arrangements made at that time goes to the ingenious improviser guiding the Secretariat, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

CONGO CRISIS

Then there was the major crisis in the Congo, which also required United Nations action. On that occasion, the Security Council acted and the Soviet Union supported the decision to establish an international military force. The Congo was a long and arduous test of the effectiveness of this kind of United Nations machinery. It provoked a major crisis within the organization, largely because of disagreements about the conduct of the operation.

It also resulted in a major financial crisis, which continues to this day. The financial dilemma was caused not by institutional weaknesses in the United Nations but by the deliberate failure of some members to discharge their financial responsibilities. They attempted to hamper the United Nations operation in the Congo by withholding financial support. They revived old arguments which had been used in the forties about the United Nations' competence to discharge its primary responsibility of maintaining the peace.

PIECEMEAL FINANCING

The heavy burden of peace-keeping costs, both for the UNEF and the Congo force, and the negative attitude of some states as regards payment of their obligations, have required some improvisation in

the methods for financing those peace-keeping operations. These *ad hoc* methods have not been very satisfactory, although they have been based on the principle of collective responsibility. There have been shortages in the payment of assessed shares, which have made it necessary for a few member states to make additional voluntary contributions to buy United Nations Bonds, to waive amounts recoverable. Such improvisations seemed necessary to meet the emergency situations which had arisen.

Other improvisations have been made as regards the operations last year in West New Guinea and Yemen and, most recently, in Cyprus. The first two operations were financed mainly by the parties to the dispute. The Cyprus operation, during the first months, has been financed through voluntary efforts on the part of a small number of member states. Canada regards the financing arrangements for Cyprus as being most unsatisfactory, not only because of the heavy burden placed on a few shoulders but because the principle of collective responsibility in the United Nations has been ignored up to the present time.

For many years, Canada has taken the lead in urging upon other members the need to place the peace-keeping operations on a firm financial footing. It is unjustifiable that the peace-keeping role of the United Nations, with the significance which it has for world peace and international relations generally, should rest on a flimsy base. Arrangements must be made to ensure that the organization has adequate resources, not only for carrying out peace-keeping operations but all its activities. This Canadian policy is being pursued energetically, in private consultations with many other states and in public debates in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations.

A parallel policy which the Government has been pursuing for some time is to explore all possibilities for developing United Nations preparedness to engage in peace-keeping operations. As a result of Canadian participation in virtually every United Nations peace-keeping operation, we are convinced that the organization itself and individual member states can and should take steps to improve the arrangements for assembling and deploying international peace-keeping forces.

CANADA URGES PEACE-KEEPING STUDY

This conviction lies behind Canada's current efforts to arrange a working-level meeting of experts with actual peace-keeping experience to exchange views and to pool ideas on the special military problems which have arisen out of past peace-keeping operations. Like Canada, a number of other states -- Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands -- have earmarked within their national establishments military units intended for United Nations service, if such units should be requested by the United Nations.

We are aware that still other member states are interested in this practical approach to the problems of international peace keeping. Most recently, His Imperial Highness, the Shah of Iran, made the welcome announcement that his country would be earmarking military units for United Nations service. The proposed meeting of experts was intended to

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"PATS" COMMEMORATE FOUNDER

In their fiftieth year, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry are creating a scholarship fund in memory of the Montrealer who founded them. The late Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, the last man in the Commonwealth to be granted such permission, raised the PPCLI at his own expense in August 1914. He served with them throughout the war, being thrice wounded and losing a leg. In 1919 he led them home to Ottawa and saw them safely into Canada's small peacetime army before returning to his business in Montreal.

The PPCLI Association, composed of all serving and veteran members of the Regiment, are raising the Hamilton Gault Memorial Fund in this their Jubilee Year. The fund will provide assistance for men from the ranks who have proven their leadership ability, but who lack the formal education necessary for promotion to warrant or commissioned officer.

CREDIT STATISTICS

Balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small-loan companies for cash loans, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were larger at the end of April this year than last; outstandings on the books of small-loan companies for instalment credit were smaller.

Balances outstanding at the end of April were (in millions): sales-finance companies for consumer goods, \$890 (818 a year ago); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$496 (446); small-loan companies for cash loans, \$760 (\$687); small-loan companies for instalment credit, \$48 (52); department stores, \$417 (\$385); furniture and appliance stores, \$188 (\$184); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,011 (\$1,671).

DND CENTENNIAL ROLE

The following statement was issued on June 26 by Mr. Lucien Cardin, Associate Minister of National Defence:

The Department of National Defence will participate actively and extensively in Canada's centennial celebrations in 1967. Its main contribution will be the Canadian armed forces tattoo, which will tour Canada from coast to coast during the summer of 1967.

The tattoo, a historical pageant featuring martial music, will visit most major cities and a number of smaller communities during its five-month itinerary, and is expected to be one of the feature attractions at Expo '67 in Montreal.

The Department and the Centennial Commission will work in close association with each other in the planning of the tattoo, which should be one of the most colourful highlights of the centennial year.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the following appointments in the Canadian diplomatic service:

Mr. J.C.L. Yvon Beaulne, at present Canadian Ambassador to Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, to be Minister in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Malcolm Norman Bow, at present Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to be Canadian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Bow replaces Mr. John A. McCordick, who is returning for duty in the Department.

Mr. Harry Havilland Carter, at present Head of the United States Division in the Department, to be Canadian Ambassador in Finland.

Mr. Ormond W. Dier, at present serving in the Department in Ottawa, to be Ambassador to Colombia with concurrent accreditation to Ecuador.

Mr. H. Basil Robinson, at present Minister in Washington, to be Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. Robinson will take up his duties in the latter part of August.

PACIFIC FISHERIES TALKS

Talks begun in Washington and continued in Tokyo last year for revision of the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean will be reopened in Ottawa in September, Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud announced recently. The parties to the Convention, Canada, Japan, and the United States, are seeking agreement on modification of the treaty, under which the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission was established in 1953 and charged with developing recommendations for the conservation of the high-seas fisheries of the North Pacific.

The treaty had a guaranteed minimum life of ten years and thereafter until one year from the date on which any member country should give notice of termination. No such notice has been given, but last year, at the request of Japan, two rounds of negotiations took place among the contracting parties. The first round was held in Washington in June and the second in Tokyo during September and October. Progress toward an agreement was made at these meetings, but further negotiations are required, which will begin in Ottawa on September 9.

RETIRING NATO HEAD VISITS OTTAWA

Mr. Dirk Stikker, the retiring Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, paid a farewell visit to Canada on July 1 and 2. On July 1, Canada's National Day, he was a guest of the Government at a military tattoo held on Parliament Hill in the presence of Governor-General Georges P. Vanier. Next day, Mr. Stikker called on Prime Minister L.B. Pearson and members of the Government, and was guest of honour at a luncheon attended by members of the Government, leaders of all political parties and senior officials.

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encourage this kind of development as well as to assist all interested states in meeting the practical problems which are inherent in it.

DEFENCE OF CANADIAN INITIATIVE

This Canadian initiative has been explained in some detail, particularly by the Prime Minister in his lecture at Carleton University on May 7. But it seems desirable to recall our basic position because of certain misunderstandings which have been voiced.

Articles have appeared in the Soviet press, for example, to the effect that the planned conference in Ottawa is some sort of NATO or imperialist plot intended to undermine the United Nations. The Soviet Government knows better than this, because we have carefully explained to them our aims and purposes. In its approach to the practical problems of peace keeping, Canada has no intention or desire to engage in the discussion of basic political and financial issues, which are properly subjects for discussion in the appropriate United Nations bodies. We are all too painfully aware of the political difficulty of having stand-by arrangements established through formal United Nations action.

Nor are we engaging ourselves in the long-standing debate at the United Nations about the provisions of the Charter which refer to the establishment of United Nations military forces. Our approach is entirely practical and designed to ease the technical difficulties of United Nations members which have, from time to time, been required to provide military contingents at the request of the United Nations.

It is my view that, even if the Charter system envisaged in Chapter VII were to be implemented as a result of agreement among the great powers (a development which I would welcome), national contingents would be required from various members of the United Nations to meet the varying political circumstances of specific situations. The countries providing such contingents would be faced with technical and practical questions such as those which Canada would make the subject of a working-level meeting.

Suggestions that Canada is acting in contradiction to the principles and aims of the Charter have no foundation. We expect that the United Nations may wish to call upon Canada, or upon the other countries, to engage in future peace-keeping operations. We see solid advantage in preparing ourselves for such

a request. We see advantage in sharing with like-minded states, who have faced the same problems, their experience in those matters. The advantage which we seek has no political implication other than to improve the capacity of member states to respond to United Nations needs and, in effect, to improve United Nations preparedness to engage in peace-keeping operations within its competence.

It has been said many times, but it bears repeating, that the United Nations cannot be expected to assume the whole responsibility for maintaining peace. The limitations, imposed mainly by the attitudes of member states, prevent the organization from being fully effective in this field and have obliged it to adopt improvisations such as those I have mentioned. Canada hopes that the day will come when the limitations will be removed and the organization will have full capacity to keep the peace, as it was intended to do. The responsibility for achieving this end rests on all member states. But until it is achieved, all member states are equally responsible for seeing that the politically possible steps are taken to enable the United Nations to discharge its established responsibility in this all-important area of activity.

B.C. WILDLIFE FILM ACCLAIMED

"Valley of the Swans", the latest film of the Department of Recreation and Conservation of the Government of British Columbia, promises to be the most successful production of the Photographic Branch so far. The 27-minute, 16-mm. colour movie took two years to complete.

The setting of "Valley of the Swans" is Creston Flats, an important stop-over for migratory birds on the Pacific "flyway", and one of the scenic areas in Kootenay district. The film contains several superb scenes of birds and animals in their natural habitats. Authorities of Canada's National Film Board have termed the film "a joy to behold".

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Canada's public libraries provided more than 15.5 million books in 1962, which circulated an average of 4.1 times each. This represented increases of 7.2 per cent in stock and 8.1 per cent in circulation, as against the figures for 1961. Public libraries also provided periodicals, pamphlets, films, filmstrips and other material for reference and home use. Full-time staff of libraries in 1962 was 2,962, almost a quarter of whom were professional librarians.
