



CANADA

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## CANADA AS A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

*The following is a partial text of a speech by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, on February 17, to the Faculty of Law of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario:*

...Today I propose to speak in particular of Canada's role as a member of the Security Council. At the last session of the General Assembly, Canada was elected to the Security Council for the third time in 19 years, and will serve during 1967 and 1968.

Election to the Council is based, according to the United Nations Charter, on "the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization", as well as on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. It is true that the candidates for election to the Council are now chosen on the basis of geographical groupings, but the fact remains that the contribution a country can make to the work of the United Nations is an important factor in each group's choice of candidates. For example, it is not without significance that the other candidates elected with Canada this year were India, Brazil, Denmark and Ethiopia - all nations which have played an important part in the activities of the United Nations.

### UNEVEN RECORD OF UN

The Security Council has not always lived up to the high hopes which were placed in it at San Francisco 22 years ago. As you know, some degree of co-operation between the great powers is essential if the Council is to carry out its Charter function of primary responsibility for the maintenance of inter-

national peace and security. But for many years the suspicions and animosities which clouded relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. reduced the Council to virtual paralysis. In its early years, for example, the Council used to hold more than 100 meetings annually. In the decade of the Fifties, it never held more than 50 meetings annually, and in 1959, when Canada was last on the Council, it held only five meetings. Since 1960, it has shown more vigour. It has been especially successful in limiting and then stopping the outbreaks of violence in Kashmir and Cyprus.

What are the issues which are likely to come before the Council in the months ahead? The trouble spots are obvious. The situation in the Middle East, the situation in Rhodesia, the situation in Southeast Asia, the question of South Africa's racial policies, the continuing dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, the unresolved problem of the relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots - these are the kinds of situation or dispute which immediately come to mind.

Last year the Council spent 40 per cent of its time on the question of Israel's relations with Syria and Jordan, and a quarter of its time on the situation in Rhodesia. The year before it spent much of its time dealing with the situation in Kashmir and the situation in the Dominican Republic, but was not required to consider the situation in the Middle East at all. So to some extent the Council is a prisoner of events.

Over 60 items remain on the Security Council's agenda and all are potentially relevant to the maintenance of international peace and security, even though many of them are dormant. To take the most

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obvious example, the situation in Vietnam remains on the Security Council's agenda although it has not been discussed for over a year because there is no basis for agreement within the Council as to what the United Nations can or should do to bring peace to that unhappy country.

#### IMPROPER USES OF UN FORUM

While it is true, therefore, that the Council usually reacts to rather than shapes events, it is equally true that constructive use of the Council depends on the seriousness with which governments regard their obligations under the Charter. It is no service to international peace to treat the United Nations as a substitute for the task of direct negotiation, or to use its machinery for the purpose of publicizing charges which it is impossible to verify. Indeed, I should urge that, before a subject is given consideration by the Security Council, the Council should satisfy itself that the question is one which does, in fact, endanger international peace, and that the parties concerned have themselves examined all peaceful means for the settlement of the dispute before placing it on the agenda.

Whatever the subject under discussion, however, Canada will take a position which is consistent with our record of strong support for the principles of the United Nations Charter and for the strengthening of the organization.

#### CANADA'S UN POLICY

We shall act independently and according to our best judgement — keeping in mind, of course, our special relations with our allies on the Council, our Commonwealth ties and our interest as a nation which looks both across the Atlantic and across the Pacific Oceans. We shall have in mind our responsibilities as members of the International Control Commissions in the states of Indochina and as participants in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East and in the United Nations Force in Cyprus. These responsibilities will shape our attitudes, but certainly not limit our determination to participate actively in the search for solutions to the disputes concerned.

We shall be conscious also of the importance of finding common ground between the permanent members of the Council without sacrifice of principle. It is true now — as it was in 1945 — that the ability of the permanent members of the Council to work together is an important condition for the maintenance of peace. In the intervening years, the smaller powers have performed many of the arbitration, conciliation and peace-keeping functions which it was thought in the beginning would be the primary responsibility of the permanent members. Yet they have only been able to do this in so far as some consensus, tacit or otherwise, has been in existence between the permanent members. The main exception to this rule was the United Nations intervention in Korea, but I do not think we should look upon that episode as a significant precedent for the future.

Of course, we must expect there will continue to be situations which involve fundamental dif-

ferences of opinion, or of interest, between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., and in these situations there cannot be any doubt as to where Canada will stand. Nevertheless, it will be our purpose to work with the other non-permanent members of the Council to find ways and means of permitting the United Nations to function effectively, and therefore to emphasize its capacity to act as a third party and impartial presence.

#### SUPPORT FOR UN MEDIATION

In addition, it will be our aim to try to take advantage of situations in which the United Nations is involved to strengthen its claim to mediate or arbitrate disputes. Too often, the United Nations has been able to stop the fighting but not to persuade the parties to settle their disputes. If the peace-keeping services of the United Nations are an essential ingredient of the whole process of developing a system of peaceful change in the world, as I believe they are, then the Security Council must be prepared to insist on some *quid pro quo* for such services. In particular, it should be ready to make full use of the resources of the Charter, including, for example, the recommendation of appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment for the settlement of disputes, the prompt investigation of disputes where necessary and, finally, the recommendation of such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

The appointment of a mediator or a rapporteur, or of a commission of investigation, or of a conciliation commission — all these are methods which are open to the Council but which have not been used to the extent that they might have been. The reason again is that co-operation between the permanent members of the Council has been inadequate. Only such co-operation will permit the United Nations to act with the authority, prestige and power which are necessary to gain acceptance for its decisions and respect for its recommendations.

#### ORGANIZING PEACE-KEEPING EFFORTS

We shall also be concerned during our term on the Council to see if we can improve the procedures for organizing peace-keeping operations. Since we last served on the Council in 1959, Canada has participated in United Nations forces in the Congo and in Cyprus, helped to provide air support for observers on the borders of the Yemen and for a Pakistan contingent in West New Guinea, and provided the commander for the observation mission sent to the border between India and Pakistan in the fall of 1956. Yet, during all this time, the United Nations has had to act on the basis of inadequate planning machinery and unreliable financing arrangements.

Some say that it would be unwise to press for better arrangements because these would imply making concessions to the point of view of the Soviet Union that only the Security Council can decide what measures are to be taken for the maintenance of peace. This would ensure a voice and a veto for the Soviet Union in all such cases.

We recognize, of course, that there may be occasions when action by the Council is impossible and when the Assembly may have to recommend

## CANADA'S TRADE PRIORITIES

Trade and Commerce Minister Winters told a Montreal luncheon meeting recently that Canada's first trade-policy priority during 1967 "must be the successful conclusion of the 'Kennedy round'". While difficult problems remained, he said, there was a good prospect that agreement would be reached and the final arrangements concluded before the middle of the year.

One of the most striking results of the "Kennedy round", said Mr. Winters, "could be the lowering of tariffs on most manufactured goods in our major export markets to rates of 10 per cent or less". He urged Canadian secondary industry to be ready to compete vigorously and effectively to take advantage of these new export opportunities.

## GRAIN NEGOTIATIONS

The Minister said that "the most comprehensive international negotiations ever held on wheat and grains are now being carried forward in Geneva as part of the 'Kennedy round'".

Canada was, he noted, working closely with the other key grain exporters - the United States, Australia and the Argentine - to seek a higher international price for wheat, continuing access for exports and a new multilateral food-aid plan.

The Trade Minister stressed the importance of developing wider markets at home and abroad as a solution to balance-of-payments problems, providing employment and meeting Canada's industrial development need. "We...should move in the future, as in the past," he said, "to increasingly freer trade."

Canada was, Mr. Winters went on, "on the threshold of what may come to be regarded as a world-wide explosion of demand". Western Europe and Japan would, he said, be the most rapidly growing markets in the world in coming years for many key commodity sectors, such as "the vast field of paper products".

## INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS IMPORTS

Mr. Winters observed that progress to date in lowering tariff barriers in industrial materials suggested "there ought not to be insuperable difficulties in removing completely the remaining tariffs in this sector". He suggested that there might be scope in this move to free trade to cover semi-processed materials.

There might also be "particular sectors of economic activity," he added, "where moves to free trade, or at least much freer trade, throughout the sector" would be "regarded as yielding reciprocal benefit amongst trading nations".

Discussing Canada's economy, Mr. Winters outlined the need for "sound and stable growth as a condition of continuing prosperity". He emphasized the urgency of reducing the deficit on current accounts and lessening Canada's reliance on the foreign capital necessary to close this gap.

He predicted that foreign investment would be needed in Canada for many years if living standards were to continue to improve, and said that a receptive climate for this inflow must be maintained. As

the economy developed and filled out, he added, this reliance should diminish.

Positive and expansive measures, not restrictions, were the way to "deal constructively with our balance-of-payments problem," Mr. Winters told the meeting.

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## FIRST HEALTH RESOURCES PROJECT

Health Minister Allan J. MacEachen recently announced approval of the first project eligible for a contribution from the Federal Government's Health Resources Fund. A federal contribution of \$8,705,460 from the Fund has been approved for the Sir Charles Tupper Building, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Establishment of the Health Resources Fund, which provides \$500 million toward the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for health training and research institutions in Canada, was announced by the Prime Minister. Parliamentary approval was received in the current session. The Fund pays up to 50 per cent of costs incurred after January 1, 1966.

The Dalhousie University Project has also been supported by a centennial grant of \$5 million, half of which has come from the Federal Government.

The Sir Charles Tupper Building will provide new teaching and research facilities for the pre-clinical departments of anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, biophysics and pharmacy, research facilities for pathology and microbiology, library facilities, lecture rooms and medical school administration.

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## NEW BOOK ON THE ARCTIC

The first copy of *People of Light and Dark* was presented, in a sealskin box, by Queen's Printer Roger Duhamel to Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing on February 8, at the Queen's Printer bookstore in Ottawa. "Canadians have become intensely interested in our northern regions in recent years," said Mr. Laing. "This book answers many questions. It launches our publications programme for the centennial year in a most appropriate way."

Twenty-eight writers with specialized knowledge of the Arctic discuss whaling, the fur trade, Eskimo law and history. Prince Philip, who has visited various northern settlements, tells in the foreword of his deep interest in the Canadian North. The introduction to the volume is written by R. Gordon Robertson, former Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and Deputy Minister of the (then) Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The conclusion is by Ernest A. Côté, Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Editor Maja van Steensel has dedicated the volume to the memory of Superintendent Henry Larsen of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A

picture of his ship the *St. Roch* (the first vessel to navigate the Northwest Passage in both directions) is included in the group of photographs that complement the collection of essays. On the inside front cover is a reproduction of the Mercator map of 1595. On the back cover is a reproduction of the Northern Hemisphere map produced by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys in 1965.

*People of Light and Dark* is a sequel to *The Unbelievable Land*, edited by I. Norman Smith of Ottawa, which was published in 1964. Both are volumes of essays on the North, first prepared by Maja van Steensel for broadcast on the Northern Service, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

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### POETRY CONFERENCE AT EXPO '67

A World Poetry Conference will take place from September 6 to 10 as a special feature of the 1967 World Exhibition in Montreal. Some 30 poets from many parts of the world will participate, as well as a number of Canadians.

The theme of the conference will be "The Poet and the World of Man". The position of poetry in today's world and the place it will occupy in the world of tomorrow will be discussed. The working languages will be French and English. Interpreters will ensure simultaneous translation of speeches and debates and the texts of communications and discussions will be recorded on tape.

There will also be an International Poetry Gala, as part of the World Festival of Entertainment, on September 10 at the Expo Theatre; President Senghor of Senegal will be its patron.

The World Poetry Conference has been made possible by subsidies granted by the Canada Council, as well as by the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Quebec and the City of Montreal.

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### CENTENNIAL MUSIC AT STRATFORD

An outstanding array of Canadian and international artists is promised for the Stratford (Ontario) music season, in honour of Canada's centennial.

Among the programme highlights during the eight Sunday afternoon concerts held in the Festival Theatre from July 9 to August 27 will be a first meeting of two major festivals. On July 23, Yehudi Menuhin and the Bath Festival Orchestra make their debut at Stratford. Oscar Shumsky, Stratford music

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director, said he hoped for "closer collaboration between the two festivals in the future".

The guitarist Julian Bream will make his Stratford debut on July 30 in a programme of solo works and orchestral works conducted by Mario Bernardi. Mr. Bream will spend two weeks at Stratford, beginning July 17, to conduct a master class for guitarists from Canada and abroad.

Bach's B Minor Mass, featuring the Festival Singers of Toronto, the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir and the National Festival Orchestra, Elmer Iseler conducting, will be presented on August 27. Soloists will be chosen from principals of the Stratford Festival Opera Company, who will be performing at the Festival in Mozart's *Così fan tutte*, and Britten's *Albert Herring*.

### CANADIAN ARTISTS

Two Canadian singers with world reputations are to return for the centennial season. Maureen Forrester, contralto, will appear on July 16. Among the works she will perform are a song cycle by the Canadian composer Robert Fleming, a Bach solo cantata and works by Hindemith and Buxtehude, involving chamber music players from the National Festival Orchestra Workshop.

Lois Marshall will return on August 6 in collaboration with Jean-Pierre Rampal, flutist, in a duo recital. This will embrace several soprano and flute arias from the cantatas of Bach.

Mr. Shumsky declared that the Festival continued its interest in the best of contemporary jazz. The Modern Jazz Quartet will make its first appearance on August 13. In contrast will be the August 20 concert by Wilbur de Paris and his Traditional Jazz - a return visit by Mr. de Paris, who appeared at the Festival in 1958.

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appropriate measures. But again we think it would be a mistake to base our policy too much on the experience of the Fifties. United Nations action to restore or maintain peace must carry the active or passive consent of the principal forces and tendencies represented in the Security Council, although not necessarily the support of all of them. Otherwise, as we learned two years ago during the crisis over the application of Article 19, the strain on the organization becomes so great as to threaten its very existence....