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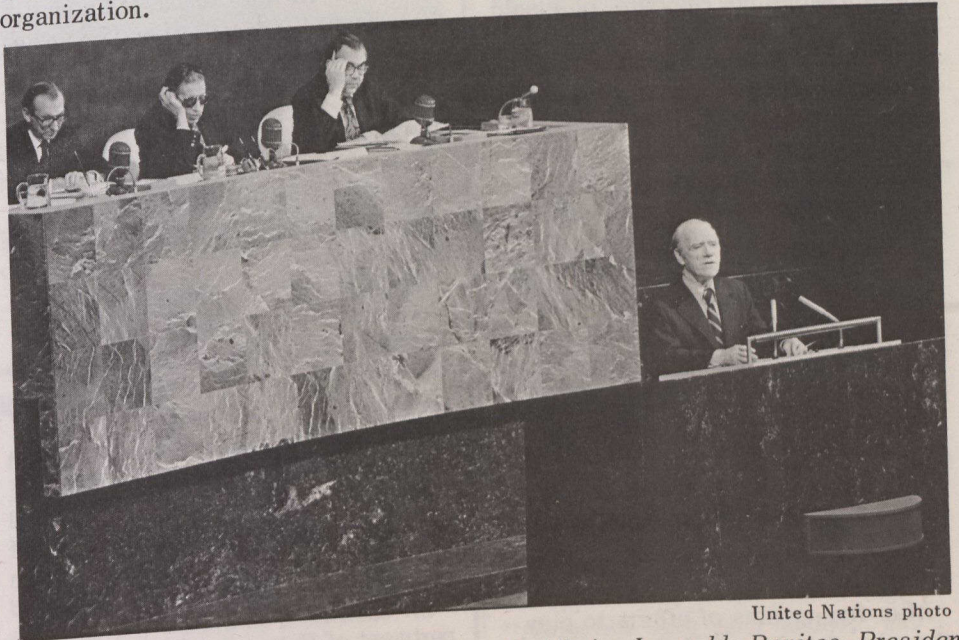
The increasing universality of the United Nations

The following excerpts are from an address to the United Nations General Assembly by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, on September 25:

* * * *

By the admission of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic German Republic, the United Nations has taken another big step towards universality. Canada applauds the breadth of mind — the evolution from stalemate in Europe — that has made these states welcome within our organization.

Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, died in Canada. In those bright, hopeful days when he and others were engaged in preparing for the birth of the United Nations, Mr. Pearson expressed his fear that when the unifying pressures of world war had subsided, "nationalist pride and prejudice would become strong again — and the narrow concept of the national interest



United Nations photo

Mr. Sharp addresses the United Nations General Assembly on September 25. Seated on the presidential rostrum are (left to right) Secretary-General Kurt

Waldheim; Leopoldo Benites, President of the Assembly; and Bradford Morse, Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs.

Canada also warmly welcomes the admission of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas as a full member. As a country that has long enjoyed close links with the Bahamas, we are confident that the influence of our newest member will be directed to the highest interests of the United Nations.

The United Nations is becoming universal — is it becoming more effective as an instrument for the attainment of the hopes and aspirations of mankind?

Since last we met here, one of the architects of this organization, the

prevail". This judgment on the future was all too quickly proven accurate. Yet as conscious of its imperfections as any man, Mr. Pearson remained convinced that the United Nations was indispensable for even the most slow and painful march away from mass violence and poverty.

It is true that in certain key areas of world security, the United Nations appears to have been by-passed. Improved relations between the great powers have been achieved essentially through bilateral efforts. Signifi-

cant steps have been taken towards greater European stability with the European Security Conference and talks on mutual balanced force reductions. The agreement reached bilaterally between India and Pakistan, restoring the conditions of peace and future co-operation in the subcontinent has been warmly welcomed by the world community.

All of us are, in some degree, affected by these deliberations and decisions, and we recognize that it is the nature of our world's society that all of us do not have the opportunity to contribute to the decision-making as we would wish through this world forum. As the Secretary-General has said in his excellent introduction to the annual report: "It is necessary to emphasize that there is no inevitable clash between bilateral and multi-lateral diplomacy. They are, or should be, mutually supporting, each having particular advantages in particular situations. There is no single road to peace — we have to try all roads."

But we should never fail to assert the interest and the primacy of this organization where it has an indispensable role to play.

Peacekeeping lesson

Such was Canada's view at the International Conference on Viet-Nam held early this year in Paris. I attempted to have the United Nations and the United Nations Secretary-General firmly integrated into the peace observation machinery which was being established at that conference. These efforts failed.

After five months of efforts to play the role of an impartial international observer, we withdrew from the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Viet-Nam, frustrated but by no means embittered.

Canada remains prepared to play its part in peacekeeping and peace observation. But we have learned a lesson from our long and frustrating attempts to have these peacekeeping bodies operate objectively. The lesson is this — peacekeeping and peace-observation operations stand the best chance of success if they are conducted under the authority of the United Nations Security Council.

* * * *

World food security plan

There have been three successive years of drought in parts of Africa and the Asian subcontinent and abnormally poor growing seasons in many other parts of the world. Until now only a few food-producing nations, including Canada, held surplus food stocks and even their existing stocks fluctuated according to weather conditions and international demand. Over the years, efforts to create food banks have proved largely unsuccessful.

Canadian delegation to the UN

Led by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, the Canadian delegation to the twenty-eighth session of UNGA is composed of:

Dr. Saul F. Rae, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations;

Mr. Pierre De Bané, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs;

Senator Henry D. Hicks;

Mrs. Jean-Charles Bonenfant;

Mrs. Monique Bégin, Member of Parliament;

Mr. W.H. Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

Mr. Bruce Rankin, Ambassador, Consul-General of Canada in New York;

Mr. A.J. Matheson, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York;

Mr. E.G. Lee, Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs.

Now, a constructive proposal to assure world food security has been introduced by the Director General of the Food and Agricultural Agency. Its rate of success will be directly proportional to the effort made by each nation to adjust accordingly its food production and stocking policies. I urge every nation — not just those who are the traditional surplus food producers — to support and co-operate with the Food and Agricultural agency in this task. It is an essential task if we are to exorcise the dreadful spectre of starvation which menaces millions of human beings. Canada has

supported the revitalization which, over the past few years, has been transforming the Economic and Social Council. A very important change for Canada and for Canada's relations with Europe was our election by the Economic and Social Council to full membership on the Economic Commission for Europe.

One of the prime responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council is the successful implementation of the action program adopted by this assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade — the international development strategy. That strategy is neither perfect nor immutable. Our appraisal of it has proven already to be a difficult process. It is not, however, an impossible process, and it is one that I hope will become easier as we all become more attuned to its requirements.

Fight against terrorism

We stand in the shadow of other terrifying and universal problems, which can only be overcome by international co-operation. Last year I spoke out strongly about terrorism and I must do so again. Civilization cries out for effective action by the international community to protect innocent persons against premeditated acts of violence.

Since last year international efforts to combat terrorism have gathered some momentum through various international organizations and instrumentalities.

Over 86 states have, for example, signed the 1970 Hague Convention on Aerial Hijacking. It is encouraging to note the growing list of ratifications to combat acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation by states from all geographical regions and of all political views. However, terrorism has not been eliminated; it remains a double-edged sword — in its indiscriminate sweep it cuts at the roots of international order as well as at the hand that wields it.

We shall look to all nations and to the General Assembly for action on further measures to combat acts of terrorism.

Terror has another face. It is that of nuclear poison and the ultimate threat of nuclear holocaust. Although ten years have elapsed since the partial test ban came into force, there has been no further progress toward achieving the cessation of all nuclear

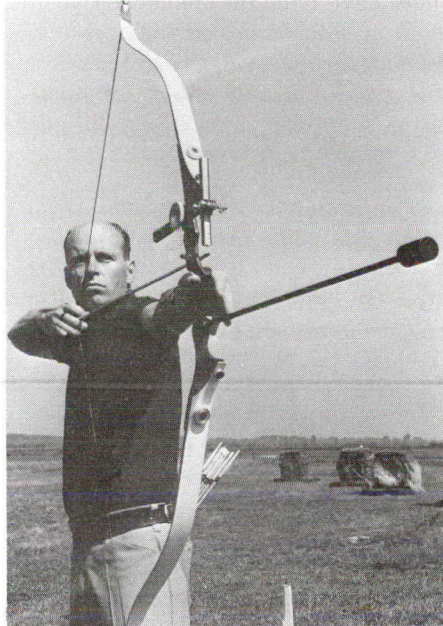
Canadian corporal champion archer

Alan Nordbye, a 36-year-old corporal in the Canadian Forces in Germany, won the world and European free-style archery championships in Britain recently.

Nordbye, using a 36-pound bow with a magnesium handle and sight, scored 2,494 points out of a possible 2,800. Two hundred and forty-three competitors from the United States, Britain, Mexico, Germany, Sweden and Canada shot at 28 targets a day in the five-day world competition, at ranges varying from 20 feet to 80 yards.

Corporal Nordbye became interested in archery in 1966 when he was at Canadian Forces Base Comox, British Columbia. On moving to Europe in 1971 he again took up his bow and, last year, won a first place gold medal in the B class competition in Scotland. He won the European championships this year in that classification over 78 competitors.

The International Field Archery Association, the world championships governing body, stages the championships every two years in various mem-



Canadian Forces photo

Alan Nordbye, archery champion

ber countries. The 1975 event will be held in the U.S.

Corporal Nordbye will defend his European title next summer in Sweden or Germany.

Last appeal to illegal immigrants

Persons in Canada illegally who do not register by midnight on October 15 under the current immigration adjustment-of-status program will be subject to deportation proceedings without appeal, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said recently.

"I want to remind these people that the 60-day period legislated unambiguously by Parliament early this summer does not allow for an extension of the October 15 deadline," Mr. Andras said. "I appeal to employers, ethnic groups and anyone else who may know of persons without legal status in Canada to urge them to come forward right now.

"After October 15, the Department of Manpower and Immigration will have no choice but to start deportation proceedings against anyone found to be in Canada illegally. By registering now, they will retain their right of appeal to the independent Immigration Appeal Board but after October 15, they will not have that right."

Mr. Andras said that the Government of Canada had shown "complete sincerity" in the processing of those already registered and that the relaxed criteria being applied meant that almost all of the applicants would be granted permanent residence.

"About 8,000 registrants have already been assessed against the relaxed criteria," he said, "and 99 per cent of them have been able to qualify."

Many of the early registrants are now landed immigrants as a result of the speeding up of the processing. "About 500 have been landed," Mr. Andras said, "and I expect that thousands more will be completely processed within a few days."

Mr. Andras is prepared to review cases "on humanitarian and sympathetic grounds" of persons who might have had to leave Canada for a short period since last November 30.

Some 32,000 persons, including dependants, now have been involved in registrations, Mr. Andras stated.

"We really have no precise idea how many persons are in Canada as visitors or illegally. But, I do hope and trust that anyone without legal status in Canada will come forward so that they will not jeopardize their future forever," the Minister declared.

Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome awards fellowships

Senior fellowships from the Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome have been awarded to Claude Tousignant, Montreal artist, and William Shea, Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of Ottawa. The fellowships, worth 10 million lire (about \$17,350) each, will enable the recipients to spend a year studying and working in Italy.

The Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome was created to promote exchanges and strengthen cultural ties between Canada and Italy. Since 1968, two or three senior fellowships have been awarded each year to outstanding Canadian artists and scholars to pursue cultural activities in fields with special facilities or opportunities in Italy.

Claude Tousignant, who was born in Montreal in 1932, studied at the school of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts from 1948 to 1951. He has to his credit at least 15 solo exhibitions and has participated in numerous group exhibi-

tions in Canada, the United States and Europe. A large retrospective exhibition of his works, organized by the National Gallery of Canada, is touring major centres in Canada and will also be shown in Paris. Mr. Tousignant plans to leave for Italy in October or November.

William Shea, who was born in Gracefield, Quebec in 1937, has taught at the University of Ottawa since 1968. He recently completed a book *Galileo's Intellectual Revolution*, and plans to spend the year in Italy completing research for a second book on Galileo and Italian science in the sixteenth century.

The Canadian Cultural Institute, which is chaired by the Canadian Ambassador in Rome, is financed by the income from a fund provided by the Italian Government to repay Canada for its assistance to Italian civilians in the Second World War. The fund is administered by the Canada Council.

Canada's Public Service in 1972

The Federal Government, with a total work force of over 230,000, is Canada's largest employer. Staffing the Government's offices across the country is the task of the 55-year-old Public Service Commission, which recently published its annual report for 1972, highlights of which follow:

During 1972, 38,568 new employees were appointed to the Public Service; 49,916 employees were promoted or transferred.

French is the preferred working language of 22.0 per cent of the new employees, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the 1971 figure.

As vacancies occur, departments and agencies can call upon Data Stream, the Commission's "computerized" personnel inventory, to identify public servants qualified to compete for vacant positions. Use of Data Stream almost doubled in 1972.

As needed, the Commission looks outside the Service to find the Canadians best qualified for the jobs available.

In 1972, a manpower planning direct-orate was set up to estimate future staffing needs, and thereby enable the Commission to prepare to meet these needs. It is designed to assess supply-demand information and determine employment trends in the Service.

Special recruitment and training programs were undertaken during the year to help more native people to compete successfully for jobs in the Public Service. In furthering this aim, representatives of the Commission's Native Employment Program work co-operatively with native organizations across the country.

The Commission has agreed to accept unilingual applicants in competitions for bilingual positions, provided such applicants declare a willingness to take continuous language training from the time of their conditional appointment until they meet the job qualifications. This may involve up to 12 months of language training. This procedure is in accordance with the Government's policy on designation of bilingual positions. The new approach was made possible by the policy announcement of December 14, 1972.

Right of appeal

Employees who consider themselves victims of illegal or improper staffing action have the right of appeal under

the Public Service Employment Act and Regulations. The Commission's autonomous Appeals Branch sets up an appeal board to hear each appeal lodged. During 1972, 2,518 appeals were filed, 2,467 against promotion, 46 against release and five against demotion for incompetence or incapacity. Thirty-three per cent of the appeals were allowed.

Language training

During the 1971-72 academic year, the number of public servants in language training increased by 25.7 per cent, over the previous year's number. In August 1972, 8,521 non-military students were enrolled in language training, compared to 6,563 on the same date the previous year. Eighty-six per cent were studying French, 14 per cent were studying English. Language students included federal employees from every province and both territories. In September 1972, an agreement was concluded with the Department of National Defence whereby the Commission also became responsible for the language training of Canada's military personnel. Language courses were modified to meet the particular needs of students from the military, and other special programs were developed to more fully meet the needs of all language students.

In 1972, the Bureau of Staff Development and Training gave priority to developing courses in French and by the end of the year almost one-third of its programs were available in French as well as in English. The Bureau accelerated its decentralization program, holding 30 courses outside the national capital area, and appointing full-time staff in Edmonton, Alberta, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Career Assignment Program, operated by the Commission, is one of the Public Service's prime means of developing the executive talent within its ranks. The program was revamped during 1972 and a new selection process for CAP participants will be introduced.

Incentive Award Plan

Departments made unprecedented use of the Incentive Award Plan in giving recognition to the achievements of public servants during 1972. Nine hundred and thirty-one public servants were rewarded for improvement suggestions that saved the Government a total of almost \$2.5 million. The outstanding contributions of 31 other public servants were recognized with merit awards and 4,500 persons received long-service pins. Robert Gordon Robertson, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, received the Outstanding Achievement Award for 1972, the highest honour conferred in Canada's Public Service.

The Office of Equal Opportunities for Women exists to ensure that the Public Service offers women equal employment opportunities and that female public servants have an equal chance for promotion and career development. During 1972, this office was instrumental in starting training and development programs to prepare senior secretarial and clerical staff for advancement to jobs with greater career potential. Inventories of women qualified for top jobs were established to ensure consideration of women when vacancies occur at the top levels of the Public Service. *Interaction*, a newsletter started during the year, is carrying the message of equal opportunities throughout the Public Service.

In the latter part of 1972, the Government assigned the Commission responsibility for investigating complaints of alleged discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, national origin, colour or religion, with respect to application or operation of the Public Service Employment Act. In December, the Commission set up an Anti-Discrimination Branch to conduct such inquiries. Its officers carry out their investigations wherever and however they consider necessary.

Tanker trucks to Iran

The Canadian Commercial Corporation, acting as the agent of the Imperial Government of Iran, is managing a contract worth \$2.7 million for the purchase of 40 tanker-trailers, each 53 feet long, for the Ministry of War of Iran from EGW Limited of Chambly, Quebec.

Mobile sign kits ensure safety for road construction crews



Anyone who has ever worked on a construction crew on the road knows what happens to the signs that are erected to warn motorists of road repairs. They get scratched, dirty, bent, forgotten, run over, and variously praised, kicked or cursed as jobs progress.

Peter Boychuk, a technical engineering officer with the Manitoba Department of Highways has come up with a simple solution to the sign headache.

He designed, developed, and is promoting the portable sign trailer shown above, made of lightweight aluminum, built for the department by Shopost Industries Ltd., of Winnipeg. Each trailer includes four red flags, a flagman's kit, ten 28-inch yellow cones, three

portable sign stands, five types of construction sign (two of each type), tail-lights, signals, and chain.

The trailers have hitches for towing (usually by half-ton trucks) but are so well-balanced one man can easily handle them. Testing began in 1971, and 14 are currently on the road — one in each district of the Manitoba Highways Department.

"All reports, whether written or verbal, have been excellent," says Mr. Boychuk. "Our foremen love them. We've even had compliments from motorists who say the trailers themselves help make signs more visible. That means our crews don't have to fear quite so much for their lives around a busy construction site, and can concentrate better on their work."

International Development Research Centre grant to Nepal

A grant of \$260,000 to the Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA) in Kathmandu, Nepal, to support a study of the resources and needs of that country's far western region, was announced last month by the President of the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Dr. W. David Hopper.

Road construction, communications,

health and welfare services and basic agricultural growth through better extension services will be studied. Planning for an adequate administrative machine at local and regional levels to carry development schemes through to completion will be another important aspect of the work, which will last some 20 months.

Nepal, a country of 12 million people,

is short of experienced and senior researchers who might supervise this study. Part of the IDRC grant will therefore cover the cost of overseas training of CEDA staff involved in the project and the salary of an external consultant, whom CEDA hopes to recruit from another Asian country. The grant also covers the salaries of 24 Nepalese research assistants and the travel costs of the consultant and researchers.

It is expected that the project will benefit through its association with the regional development study in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines which began earlier this year with IDRC supporting funds.

Program to contain wheat prices

According to a statement issued on September 11 from the office of Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, the recently-increasing burden on consumers of high wheat prices is being halted by a program that will cost the federal Treasury over \$100 million a year. The maximum prices that may be charged to millers for wheat used in Canada are being reduced to the levels that prevailed at the beginning of this crop year; and, at the same time, the subsidy of \$1 a bushel, which the Federal Government has been paying, is being increased to \$1.75. This subsidy prevents the full impact of the market from falling on consumers. Both measures will significantly reduce the pressure on consumer prices for wheat products.

The maximum price that producers will receive for bread and durum wheats used in Canada will be \$5 and \$7.50 a bushel respectively. With the Federal Government subsidy of \$1.75 a bushel, this means that millers and other users will be paying \$3.25 a bushel for bread wheat and \$5.75 for durum wheat. While this is considerably less than the prices that domestic users have been paying in recent weeks, the Government subsidy will maintain producer returns at near peak levels.

Although wheat producers will be obtaining, at the present time, slightly less returns from the domestic market than they will from current exports, the Government is guaranteeing that for the next seven years, producers will

receive a minimum price of \$3.25 a bushel for all wheat, including durum. Should world prices fall below the maximum set for domestic consumption, the return to producers will decrease accordingly but will not fall below \$3.25 during this period.

Under this new two-price program, which is effective immediately, the Government's contribution will be paid directly to wheat producers in all parts of Canada, through the Canadian Wheat Board's Pool Account in Western Canada and in co-operation with the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board in Ontario.

Milk subsidy for Quebec

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently announced that agreement had been reached with the provincial government of Quebec to contain and reduce milk prices to the consumer.

"The price of fluid milk in Quebec will be reduced by 4 cents effective Monday, September 17, from the previously-announced level that would have been in effect on that date had this agreement not been reached," the Minister said.

The base price to the consumer on September 17 would have been 38 cents a quart; as a result of the agreement the price will be 34 cents.

"Prices will vary from the base price of 34 cents due to container size, fat content, and so on, but irrespective of this, the 4-cents a quart roll-back will apply," Mr. Whelan said.

The action on milk prices was made possible by a federal consumer subsidy of 5 cents a quart. The difference of 1 cent between the subsidy and the "roll-back" will be used by provincial authorities to cover, at least in part, cost increases for the next year.

The agreement provides that this

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price will remain in effect for a year, subject only to the provision that discussions between the federal and Quebec authorities could be reopened should unforeseen or extraordinary cost changes take place.

Negotiations will be undertaken with other provinces as soon as they indicate that they are prepared.

Hockey Canada scholarships

The names of 103 student-athletes who will receive 1973-74 Hockey Canada scholarship and bursary awards were announced recently by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde.

This awards program, conducted by Hockey Canada in conjunction with the Department's Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, offers annual scholarships and bursaries to young men who demonstrate outstanding hockey ability as well as academic excellence.

Gary Aldcorn, director of programs for Hockey Canada, stated that 17 scholarships and 86 bursaries would be given. The scholarships, valued at \$2,000 the first year with subsequent renewals of \$1,200, and the bursaries, valued at \$700, are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

(Continued from P. 2)

tests — which was the ultimate objective of the signatories of that treaty. Despite improving prospects for international security resulting from strategic arms-limitations agreements, there has, regrettably, been no sign that either of the super-powers is prepared to curtail underground nuclear testing — or to enter into active negotiations towards the achievement of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Nor have two great powers brought to an end nuclear testing in the atmosphere, despite the overwhelming weight of world public opinion.

* * * *

UN conference in Vancouver

Last year the General Assembly accepted the Canadian invitation to host a conference on the urgent and vital question of human settlements now scheduled for Vancouver. We were

delighted that the General Assembly responded so warmly to this invitation and are encouraged by the co-operation and enthusiasm which has been displayed during the initial planning stages for the conference.

This year we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration. Yet parts of Southern Africa minority régimes still deny man's basic rights through stubborn opposition to his efforts to achieve quality. Canada recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle to win full human rights and self-determination in Southern Africa and is studying ways to broaden its humanitarian support for those engaged in these efforts. The most effective way to mark this anniversary will be for each nation to redouble its concern to extend human rights to all its people. But concern must be expressed through achievement.

Mankind's occupation of this planet has been neither wise nor far-sighted. Because of our greed, our indifference and our ignorance, we are speeding on a fatal collision course with our environment. The exploitation of our natural resources has been incessant, uncaring and exhaustive. Our air and our waters are becoming foul and poisonous. We seem to be incapable of feeding and clothing adequately our growing millions. We are unable to live peacefully together or share our bounty so that all may live a life of dignity.

Although there is no doubt that in some circumstances the agencies of the United Nations can and do move swiftly, on the whole no one can accuse this organization of approaching its problems with unseemly haste. Too many items have taken up permanent annual residence on the agenda. Still some progress is being made. The increasing universality of the United Nations is an outstanding example.

But there is lacking a sense of urgency — a collective sense of urgency about the towering problems confronting mankind and this organization. In our race with poverty and starvation, terrorism and armaments, pollution and bigotry we are too apt to forget that time is not on our side.

