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EL/WG JULY 2006

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 79

FILE 1

ACC.

ALLISON ALLISON DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

OFFICERS:

See "Aero-Engines" section

Allison is prime contractor for a conversion programme under which operators of Convair 340/440 twin-engined transports can have these aircraft modified for installation of Allison 501-D13 turboprops. The conversion work is performed by Pacific Airmotive Corporation of Burbank, California, under sub-contract.

ALLISON CONVAIR 580

Conversion of Convair 340/440 aircraft to Allison Convair 580 standard consists primarily of replacing the existing piston-engines with 3,750 eshp Allison 501-D13 turboprops, driving Aero-products 606 four-blade (steel) constant-speed reverse-pitch propellers with a diameter of 13 ft 6 in (4.11 m). Each complete engine and nacelle can be assembled and removed forward of the firewall as a quick-engine-change unit.

To retain minimum control at low speeds in the case of single-engine take-off with the more powerful engines, and to maintain the existing CG range, the area of the tail unit is increased. Tailplane span becomes 39 ft 11 in (12.17 m),

giving a 17 sq ft (1.58 m²) increase in the area of the horizontal surfaces. The area of the vertical surfaces is increased by 12 sq ft (1.11 m²).

Other modification work involves the fuel, fire extinguishing, hydraulic, cabin pressurization, cabin heating, anti-icing, electric and starting systems. A new control pedestal and engine instrument panel are installed on the flight deck. Additional cabin soundproofing is introduced on the Convair 340, but is not necessary on the 440. Optional modifications include the use of integral wing fuel tanks with a total capacity of 2,080 US gallons (7,874 litres) and the provision of an additional 800 US gallon (3,027 litre) fuel capacity inboard of the nacelles.

The three aircraft used for the 15-month evaluation programme, which preceded FAA certification of the Allison Convair 580 on April 22, 1960, were the YC-131C, which was converted to turboprop power for a USAF test programme in 1954, and the first two aircraft off the PAC conversion line.

By April 1967, a total of 100 Allison Convair 580 conversions had been delivered, and the production rate was increased to four per month. Of the total, 53 had been delivered to the US local service airlines Allegheny, Frontier, Lake Central and North Central, and four to Aerovias Venezolanas (Avensa) of Venezuela. Twenty-seven were converted for various US operators

of executive aircraft, five for the FAA and four for the USAF. Seven of the Canadian Armed Forces' CC-109 Cosmopolitan aircraft have also been converted to Allison power, utilising the higher-rated (4,050 eshp) Series II engine that is standard in Lockheed C-130E Hercules aircraft.

DIMENSIONS, EXTERNAL:

Wing span	105 ft 4 in (32.12 m)
Length overall	81 ft 6 in (24.84 m)
Height overall	29 ft 2 in (8.89 m)

WEIGHTS:

Normal max T-O weight	54,600 lb (24,766 kg)
Optional max T-O weight	58,140 lb (26,372 kg)
Max landing weight	52,000 lb (23,587 kg)

PERFORMANCE:

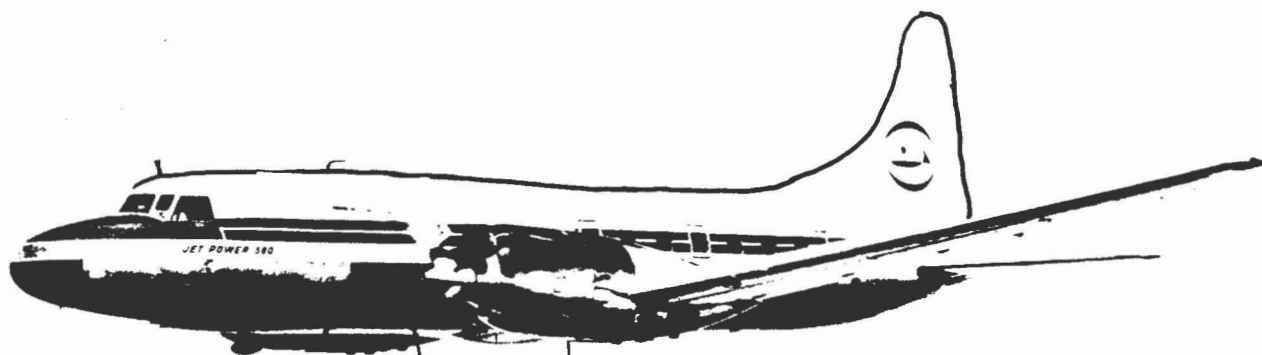
True cruising airspeed at 20,000 ft (6,100 m)	at 48,000 lb (21,772 kg) AUW 342 mph (550 kmh)
Rate of climb at 5,000 ft (1,525 m)	2,050 ft (625 m) min

CAR single-engine ceiling	14,500 ft (4,420 m)
CAR T-O field length at normal max AUW	4,380 ft (1,335 m)

CAR landing field length at max landing weight	4,256 ft (1,297 m)
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Range with 5,000 lb (2,270 kg) payload, fuel reserves for 150 miles (240 km) and 45 min, zero wind:	
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at 54,600 lb AUW	1,605 miles (2,580 km)
at 58,140 lb AUW	2,866 miles (4,611 km)



Allison Convair 580 (two 3,750 eshp Allison 501-D13 turboprop engines)

OTT 2/26 FACSIMILE MESSAGE
Align first character of Security Classification under this arrow
Alignez le premier caractère de la Sécurité sous cette flèche

Accession/Référence
File/Dossier

MISSION OF CANADA
1/3
12 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15
24-5-1-1

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
SÉCURITÉ

FM EXTOTT IMU0372 26FEB85
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DISTR SFP XDV XDX FPR

---VISIT TO CDA OF UNSG: PMO PRESS RELEASE
PMO PLAN TO ISSUE PRESS RELEASE APPROX 11:00 WEDNESDAY 27 FEB,
BASED ON ATTACHED DRAFTS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH VERSIONS WE HAVE
SUBMITTED TO PMO. GRATEFUL YOU DETERMINE WITH SG'S OFFICE ASAP THEY
HAVE NO/NO OBJECTIONS. YOU SHLD HOWEVER, INDICATE THAT FINAL TEXT
MAY BE SUBJECT TO REVISION IN TELEPHONE CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN
PMO/PM DEL KNGTN.

(COMCENTRE PLEASE FAX ATTACHED)

note

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
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COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

Le Premier ministre, le Très Honorable Brian Mulroney, a annoncé aujourd'hui que Son Excellence monsieur Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, et madame Pérez de Cuéllar ont accepté l'invitation du Gouverneur général madame Jeanne Sauvé, à venir au Canada en visite officielle du 6 au 9 mars prochains.

Le Secrétaire général et madame Pérez de Cuéllar seront les hôtes du Gouverneur général lors de leur passage à Ottawa les 7 et 8 mars. Monsieur Pérez de Cuéllar aura des entretiens avec le Premier ministre et le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures et s'adressera au cours de l'après-midi du 7 mars au Sénat et à la Chambre des communes réunis pour cette occasion. Parmi les thèmes principaux qui guideront les discussions prévues lors de cette visite, on peut citer la contribution du Gouvernement et des Canadiens au renforcement de l'Organisation des Nations Unies qui doit faire face à des défis politiques, économiques et sociaux sans précédent.

Le Secrétaire général rencontrera également le Premier ministre du Québec, l'honorable René Lévesque, le 8 mars à Québec, et le Vice-premier ministre et Procureur général de l'Ontario, l'honorable Robert Welch, le 6 mars à Toronto.

À Toronto, monsieur Pérez de Cuéllar participera à une table ronde organisée par l'Association canadienne pour les Nations Unies, ayant pour thème "Les Nations Unies, quarante ans après: crises et solutions". À Ottawa, le 8 mars, lors d'une cérémonie spéciale, monsieur le Chancelier Gordon Robertson conférera au Secrétaire général un doctorat en droit honoris causa de l'Université Carleton. À Québec, le Secrétaire général, le Premier ministre Mulroney et le Premier ministre Lévesque seront les invités d'honneur au dîner de clôture de la Conférence sur les Droits des minorités organisée par la Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval.

La visite au Canada de monsieur Pérez de Cuéllar aura lieu pendant l'année du 40^e anniversaire de l'ONU. C'est la première visite officielle au Canada d'un secrétaire général des Nations Unies depuis celle de U Thant en 1964.

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PRESS RELEASE

The Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, announced today that His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, United Nations Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar have accepted the Governor General's invitation to pay an official visit to Canada from March 6 to 9.

The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar will be the guests of the Governor General during their stay in Ottawa March 7-8. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar will hold talks with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs and will address a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Commons on March 7. A major theme for discussion will be how the Government and Canadians can contribute in practical ways to strengthen the UN system at a time when the UN is being called upon to respond to unprecedented political, economic and social challenges.

The Secretary-General will also meet with the Premier of Quebec, The Honourable René Lévesque, in Quebec on March 8 and with the Deputy Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario, The Honourable Robert Welch, in Toronto on March 6.

While in Toronto, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar will participate in of a seminar sponsored by the United Nations Association in Canada on "The United Nations at Forty: Responding to Crises". In Ottawa on March 8, the Chancellor of Carleton University, Gordon Robertson, will confer on the Secretary-General an honorary degree of Doctor of Law (LL.D.) at a special convocation. In Quebec City, the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister, and the Premier of Quebec will ~~be~~ *ATTEND* ~~the guests of honour at~~ a dinner concluding the Conference sponsored by Laval University on the "Rights of Minorities".

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar will be visiting Canada during the UN's 40th anniversary year. It is the first official visit to Canada by a Secretary-General since that of U Thant in 1964.

Saturday, 9 March

(A)

Montreal

19.40

Geneve

10.35

(B)

Montreal

11.25 (Air Canada)

New York

12.35

New York

18.00

Geneve

07.40

Is there a
day flight on
Sat a.m. Can
or N.Y. → Geneva

Monday, 11 March

Geneve

20.45

Paris

21.15

Tuesday, 12 March

Geneve

09.25

08.15

Paris

10.25

09.20

- 11.00

New York

08.45

Tuesday, 23 April

Geneve

12.15

14.15

Paris

13.20

15.20

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Address of the Secretary-General to
the International Colloquium on the Rights of Minorities
Quebec City, 8 March 1985

Internationalism and Human Rights

Right Honourable Prime Minister,
Honourable Prime Minister
Mr. Rector,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for your very kind welcome and your generous words of introduction. It has been a great pleasure for me to pay an official visit to Canada, a staunch supporter of the United Nations Charter and the work of the Organization since its very inception. I was very glad of the opportunity to discuss yesterday in Ottawa with you and your government colleagues a number of issues of international concern. I feel that I have drawn considerable benefit from your insights and valuable opinions.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to address this evening this, the third Annual Colloquy on Constitutional Law which has been organized by Laval University. As I have said before on a number of occasions the academic community, its learning, intellectual vision and analytical capacity has an especially important role to play in helping devise solutions to the unprecedented problems of our time.

When the history of the twentieth century is written, the chapter devoted to human rights will be very much a mixed bag. It will feature in its pages crimes of great barbarity, but it will also feature some of the most important accomplishments in the field of international co-operation.

The advances made in the promotion and protection of human rights during this century - and particularly since the establishment of the United Nations - have been unprecedented in mankind's history. The legitimacy of international concern for human rights has registered in contemporary international law and, in addition, many norms for the protection of the individual and for safeguarding human rights have entered the very structure of the international community to such an extent that they have attained the status of imperative norms of international law or, as known in technical parlance, as norms of jus cogens.

In my remarks to you this evening I should like to touch on this story somewhat, for it is my view that sufficient account is not taken of the achievements which have been made in this area. Besides, a realistic understanding of what has been accomplished would seem necessary in order to enable us in this, the fortieth anniversary year of the United Nations, to chart the course for the future.

It is appropriate that I should recall this story here in Canada; for Canada's commitment, and contribution, to internationalism and to the

United Nations have entered into the annals of contemporary history. The late Lester Pearson helped to mould and fashion the United Nations in its formative years. He was one of the fathers of peacekeeping operations. Of his contribution, one of my distinguished predecessors, the late Dag Hammarskjöld, wrote: "Your understanding of the numerous problems with which we had to deal from time to time was so perfect that the distinction between our separate status, you as Foreign Minister and head of the delegation and we as members of the Secretariat, seemed always non-existent ... Canada was a key in the solution of many issues confronting the United Nations". The Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau took his crusade for peace to various areas of the world and certainly played his part in the process leading to the renewal of arms control discussions among the super-powers. Canada has recently completed a nine-year period of very distinguished membership of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and Canadian experts have served or continue to serve on the Human Rights Committee established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities which is one of the principal subsidiary organs of the United Nations dealing with human rights and the protection of minorities.

One can say that the story of internationalism, and particularly its role in the promotion and protection of human rights, is also linked with the protection of minorities - the topic that has assembled this distinguished gathering. Indeed, long before general human rights made their appearance, a series of treaties already regulated the protection of the rights of religious minorities. The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) contained the principle that there should be equality of rights for Roman Catholics and Protestants. In the same century many governments made stipulations in treaties for the religious rights of the subjects of other princes. The Congress of Vienna (1815) provided for the free exercise of religion and for equality, irrespective

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of religion, in various situations. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries other treaties were concluded which guaranteed religious freedom and equality of rights of minority groups. What occurred during this period, in short, was the use of the treaty device for guaranteeing equality of treatment in law and in fact for members of religious minorities.

In the first part of the twentieth century, at the Paris Peace Conference (1919), several Minorities Treaties were signed which provided, among other things, for equality of all nationals before the law; equality of civil and political rights; and equality of treatment and security in law and in fact for members of minority groups. While these treaties were negotiated independently of the League of Nations, their stipulations so far as they affected persons belonging to national, linguistic, or religious minorities, were placed under the guarantee of the League. In each case, after ratification, the stipulations concerning the protection of minorities were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for it to decide whether it would accept the mission entrusted to it. The guarantee provided by the Council of the League of Nations meant that the provisions for the protection of minorities were inviolable, that is to say, they could not be modified in the sense of taking away from the rights actually recognized without the approval of the majority of the Council of the League of Nations. Moreover, the guarantee meant that the League had to ascertain that the provisions for the protection of minorities were always observed. Specifically, the Council was called upon to take action in the event of any infraction or danger of infraction, of any of the obligations with regard to the minorities in question.

In accepting to so guarantee the protection of minorities, the League of Nations registered the first attempt by a comprehensive international organisation to develop the international protection of human rights. Through the system that was thus established the international law of human rights was given significant impetus in the course of its development during the twentieth century. In a series of cases which were brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice the details of the law concerning the protection of minorities were clarified. For example, in a famous pronouncement, on the meaning of equality, the Permanent Court declared that "There must be equality in fact as well as ostensible legal equality in the sense of the absence of discrimination in the words of the law".^{1/} Moreover, "The prohibition against discrimination, in order to be effective, must ensure the absence of discrimination in fact as well as in law".^{2/} These interpretations are now a confirmed part of international human rights law.

The work commenced by the League of Nations was taken up by the United Nations straightaway and generalised in scope. Henceforth the concern was to be for the promotion and protection of human rights generally and it is with that in mind that the commitment to the principle of equality permeates the Charter. One of the first human rights organs established was the Commission on Human Rights which immediately embarked upon the preparation of an international bill of human rights which would provide universally applicable norms of human rights. As far as minorities are concerned, this was not forgotten. A Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was also established whose mandate as is implied

^{1/} German Settlers in Poland (1923), Series B/6, 24.

^{2/} Treatment of Polish Nationals in Danzig (1932), Series AB/44, 29.

[Note: Footnotes are for the translators. They should be eliminated in final version]

in its title, requires it to engage in activities to safeguard the rights of persons belonging to minorities. The Sub-Commission, with the assistance of the United Nations Secretariat, engaged in pioneering work on the definition of minorities and a global study on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities was prepared by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission. Following the completion of that study work was initiated in the Commission on Human Rights - and is still continuing - to prepare a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Canada is associated with the latest stage in this process inasmuch as a Canadian expert member of the Sub-Commission is currently assisting the Sub-Commission to develop an authoritative, normative definition of the concept of a minority.

The story which began at Westphalia in 1648 is thus continuing in our time and the United Nations has been, and continues to be, at the centre of international activities to advance human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to national, linguistic or religious minorities.

A significant distinction, however, marks the period before 1945 from the period thereafter. Up to 1945 the method utilized for promoting and protecting human rights was that of treaties between interested States. The Covenant of the League of Nations contained no general provision recognizing the rights of the individual, or establishing arrangements designed to promote and to protect those rights. With the conclusion of the Charter of the United Nations, however, we find, for the first time in recorded history, a general commitment of the States making up the international community to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction.^{1/}

Under

^{1/} Art. 1(3) of the Charter.

Article 56 of the Charter all members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. International concern for human rights was thereby enlarged and entrenched in modern international law. Today it has become a commonplace reality and no State can avoid to be held internationally accountable for the way it treats human beings whether they are its own citizens or nationals of a foreign State or, for that matter, stateless persons. The State's performance is tested by reference to internationally proclaimed norms contained in instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this connection I should like also to pay tribute to another distinguished Canadian, Prof. John Humphrey, who was the first Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights and who had his share in the drafting of the Universal Declaration.

There is hardly an aspect of the relationship between the individual and the State which today is not regulated by the international code of human rights promulgated by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Daily, everywhere in the world, individuals assert these rights and freedoms vis-à-vis their own governments or call for their implementation by other governments. The provisions of the code yield the battle-cries for freedom, justice and peace in the world. I should like to give you a full picture of how the United Nations translates this into practical action. This is normally little known.

The following activities for the promotion and protection of human rights take place on a regular basis: Governments submit to the United Nations and its organs reports on the measures which they have adopted to comply with international standards on human rights. These reports are

scrutinised, with the co-operation of international experts who draw upon the experiences of different countries and try to help in resolving difficulties. Various forms of advice, expertise and technical assistance are made available to governments which may be in need of such assistance. Training and fellowship programmes are implemented on an on-going basis. Each year about fifty thousand complaints received by the United Nations are processed. Where I or my staff feel that we can help in a case or situation, we intercede on a humanitarian basis; some complaints are handled by the Commission on Human Rights, which seeks to establish a dialogue with the Governments concerned and which examines situations and makes recommendations. Where, as is the case for Canada, a country has accepted procedures of individual petition provided for under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, individual complaints may be received, are then examined and an authoritative pronouncement is made. It will always stand to the credit of this country that it has established a pattern of solid co-operation with the United Nations in these procedures, and has co-operated with the Human Rights Committee, not only to the benefit of Canadian petitioners but also to the benefit of the further development of human rights.

In United Nations organs such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights situations of alleged gross violations of human rights are referred to and debated openly. Many resolutions have been adopted expressing concern about such situations, or establishing organs of fact-finding conciliation or good offices in respect of such situations. In recent years, situations in every region of the globe have been so examined and dealt with.

What all of this tells us is not that we have an unblemished world as far as human rights are concerned. One can hardly expect this when account is taken of the fact that this is as an adventure which started only in the present century and that the world of today is still characterised by heterogeneity and differences in stages of material development. But what they do tell us are three important things which attest to the role of internationalism in this field: first that we have comprehensive international standards to which governments are held accountable; second that we have set in place various procedures for promoting the implementation of those standards and for dealing with problems - procedures which are in motion; and third that armed with these standards and procedures we must do everything possible to ensure that the rights and freedoms of every individual on this planet are observed and respected. In the field of human rights, internationalism has proven itself in a remarkable way. Would the gains to which I have referred have been possible without the processes of international co-operation or the instrumentalities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies? I respectfully submit not.

Permit me, now to offer observations on what remains to be done in the future. The key challenge which faces the international community as it approaches the end of the twentieth century, is that of the "implementation" of human rights. It is absolutely imperative that the norms which have been universally adopted should be applied everywhere in the world and that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of every individual be respected.

The basic international conventions in the field, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights must be universally ratified; and once a State has ratified these Covenants as, I am pleased to note Canada has, every means possible must be employed of assisting the State to

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implement the international obligations to which it has subscribed. In this regard the advice and recommendations of supervisory organs such as the Human Rights Committee are of importance. But we must also go beyond these. International co-operation must increasingly be geared to provide practical forms of assistance to States to enable them to comply with their international obligations. Advice on the implementation of international standards must be made available in the field, in the various regions and sub-regions of the world. At the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights which is meeting currently, I have submitted proposals for the development of technical assistance in the field of human rights to States which are in need of such assistance. I have drawn attention to the need to assist States in the preparation of legislation consistent with international standards of human rights; in the preparation, submission and follow-up of reports to international supervisory organs, and for the development of national and local institutions designed to promote and to protect human rights. We must seek to develop practical forms of assistance to governments. In the future, therefore, the development of technical assistance in the field of human rights must become one of our priority objectives. I have requested the Centre for Human Rights to pay increasing attention to this role and to seek in the future to act as a Clearing House, a channel for technical assistance in the field of human rights.

Gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms must always receive priority attention. I am distressed and saddened by the continuing scale of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which are reported to the United Nations from different parts of the world. I try to do whatever I can, personally, to alleviate such situations and the Commission on Human Rights is endeavouring valiantly to deal with problems. We must,

however, persist in our efforts to increase the effectiveness of our methods in this area. We must seek to ensure that every situation of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which takes place in the world is addressed by the international community and that the collective wisdom, advance and assistance of the international community is made available to a government in difficulty. In an address which I made at Boston earlier this year, I emphasized the importance of early-warning and urgent forms of response in the peace-making and peacekeeping activities of the United Nations. In the area of human rights, as much as in any other, it is imperative that our responses to problem situations should come at the earliest possible time so as to avoid human suffering and so as to protect individuals who are threatened. This question of reacting urgently to situations of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms deserves to be given attention.

As we continue to work for this, the noblest of causes, the efforts of all will be indispensable; governments, international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the ordinary individual. There must be beneficial complementarity of activities. On two things, though, we must always insist, namely that the international standards of conduct which are contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights are applicable to and binding upon, all societies without exception, and secondly that while regional efforts can provide for higher levels of protection than those contained in universal instruments, they can never diminish the level of protection provided for at the universal level by the United Nations in the Universal Declaration, the International Covenants and other similar instruments.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I hope you will share with me the conclusion that the United Nations Organization in our times, has laboured courageously so that human rights are recognized and respected. It has set these rights out in a declaration of universal application and has provided normative instruments and procedures which, if applied to their full potential, can indeed provide the entire human family with protection of a kind never before witnessed in the history of mankind.

We share a disappointment that the vision that inspired the Universal Declaration has yet to be given full substance in all societies. Ours is a world in which nuclear weapons can put an end to human life on the entire planet. It is a world where almost a billion people lead lives of economic and social deprivation which seriously impair their rights as human beings. Ours is a world where through imprisonment without due process of law, torture, arbitrary and summary executions, enforced and involuntary disappearances and through armed conflict, atrocities are being committed on human beings. Ours is a world in which, to our deep regret, racial discrimination and apartheid continues to exist.

We should not, however, be paralyzed by this gap between our aspirations and the reality of world affairs. There is no alternative but to rededicate ourselves continuously to promoting universal respect for rights universally recognized. We all know too well the price to be paid, if we falter.

Thank you.

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ALLOCUTION DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL AU COLLOQUE
INTERNATIONAL SUR LES DROITS DES MINORITÉS

QUÉBEC. 8 MARS 1985

INTERNATIONALISME ET DROITS DE L'HOMME

MONSIEUR LE TRÈS HONORABLE PREMIER MINISTRE, (MULRONEY)

MONSIEUR LE HONORABLE PREMIER MINISTRE, (LEVESQUE)

MONSIEUR LE RECTEUR,

EXCELLENCES, MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS,

JE TIENS À VOUS REMERCIER, MONSIEUR LE PREMIER MINISTRE,
DE VOTRE CHARMANT ACCUEIL ET DE L'AMABILITÉ DES PROPOS QUE VOUS
VENEZ DE TENIR. CE FUT, POUR MOI, UN GRAND PLAISIR QUE DE ME
RENDRE EN VISITE OFFICIELLE AU CANADA, PAYS QUI, DEPUIS L'ORIGINE,
N'A CESSÉ D'APPORTER UN FERME SOUTIEN À LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES
ET AU TRAVAIL DE L'ORGANISATION. JE SUIS HEUREUX D'AVOIR EU
L'OCCASION, HIER, À OTTAWA, DE DISCUTER AVEC VOUS ET AVEC VOS
COLLÈGUES DU GOUVERNEMENT D'UN CERTAIN NOMBRE DE QUESTIONS D'INTÉRÊT
INTERNATIONAL. J'AI LE SENTIMENT D'AVOIR TIRÉ GRAND PROFIT
DE LA PROFONDEUR ET DE LA PERSPICACITÉ DE VOS VUES.

CE SOIR, IL M'EST TRÈS AGRÉABLE DE PRENDRE LA PAROLE
À CE TROISIÈME COLLOQUE ANNUEL DE DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL,
ORGANISÉ PAR L'UNIVERSITÉ DE LAVAL.

LES UNIVERSITAIRES ONT, EN EFFET, PAR LEUR SAVOIR, LEUR LUCIDITÉ ET LEUR CAPACITÉ D'ANALYSE, UN RÔLE PARTICULIÈREMENT IMPORTANT À JOUER DANS L'ÉLABORATION DES SOLUTIONS AUX PROBLÈMES DE NOTRE TEMPS.

JE ME RÉJOUIS QUE, CETTE ANNÉE, VOUS AYEZ CHOISI POUR THÈME DE VOS RÉFLEXIONS LA QUESTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET, PLUS PARTICULIÈREMENT, DES MINORITÉS.

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS,

LORSQU'ON ÉCRIRA L'HISTOIRE DU VINGTIÈME SIÈCLE, LE CHAPITRE CONSACRÉ AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME SERA FORTEMENT CONTRASTÉ. IL ÉVOQUERA DES CRIMES BARBARES MAIS AUSSI DES RÉALISATIONS QUI COMPTENT PARMI LES PLUS IMPORTANTES DE LA COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE. SUR LE PLAN JURIDIQUE, LES PROGRÈS RÉALISÉS DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA PROMOTION ET DE LA PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME AU COURS DE NOTRE SIÈCLE, EN PARTICULIER DEPUIS LA CRÉATION DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, SONT SANS PRÉCÉDENT DANS L'HISTOIRE DE L'HUMANITÉ. LA LÉGITIMITÉ DES PRÉOCCUPATIONS INTERNATIONALES EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES DROITS DE L'HOMME A ÉTÉ CONSACRÉE DANS LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL MODERNE ET UN GRAND NOMBRE DE RÈGLES VISANT LA PROTECTION DE L'INDIVIDU ET LA SAUVEGARDE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ONT PÉNÉTRÉ LA STRUCTURE MÊME DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE, AU POINT DE S'ÉRIGER EN NORMES IMPÉRATIVES DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL OU, POUR EMPLOYER LE LANGAGE DES SPÉCIALISTES, EN NORMES DU JUS COGENS.

M'ADRESSANT À VOUS CE SOIR, JE SOUHAITERAIS VOUS FAIRE PART DE QUELQUES RÉFLEXIONS SUR CE SUJET CAR IL N'EST PAS, À MON AVIS, RENDU SUFFISAMMENT JUSTICE AUX PROGRÈS RÉALISÉS DANS CE DOMAINE. DE PLUS, IL SERAIT UTILE QUE NOUS MESURIONS AVEC RÉALISME CE QUI A ÉTÉ ACCOMPLI JUSQU'ICI POUR POUVOIR, EN CE QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, TRACER LA ROUTE À SUIVRE DANS L'AVENIR.

IL ME SEMBLE PARTICULIÈREMENT OPPORTUN D'ÉVOQUER CE SUJET ALORS QUE NOUS NOUS TROUVONS SUR LE SOL CANADIEN. EN EFFET, L'ATTACHEMENT ET LA CONTRIBUTION DU CANADA À L'INTERNATIONALISME ET À L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES SONT ENTRÉS DANS LES ANNALES DE L'HISTOIRE CONTEMPORAINE. LESTER PEARSON, AUJOURD'HUI DISPARU, A CONTRIBUÉ À MODELER L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES À SES DÉBUTS ET IL FUT L'UN DES INITIATEURS DES OPÉRATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX. ÉVOQUANT LE RÔLE QU'IL A JOUÉ, VOICI CE QUE LUI DISAIT L'UN DE MES DISTINGUÉS PRÉDÉCESSEURS, DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD: //VOUS COMPRENIEZ SI PARFAITEMENT LES NOMBREUX PROBLÈMES QUE NOUS AVIONS PÉRIODIQUEMENT À RÉSOUDRE QUE LA DIFFÉRENCE ENTRE VOTRE FONCTION DE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, CHEF DE VOTRE DÉLÉGATION, ET LA NÔTRE EN TANT QUE MEMBRES DU SECRÉTARIAT, SEMBLAIT TOUJOURS ABOLIE... LE CANADA A ÉTÉ UN AGENT DÉTERMINANT DE LA SOLUTION D'UN GRAND NOMBRE DES PROBLÈMES QUI SE POSAIENT À L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES. // M. PIERRE TRUDEAU EST PARTI EN CROISADE POUR LA PAIX DANS DIVERSES RÉGIONS DU MONDE ET IL A JOUÉ UN RÔLE CERTAIN DANS LE PROCESSUS QUI A ABOUTI À LA REPRISE DES DISCUSSIONS SUR LE CONTRÔLE DES ARMEMENTS ENTRE LES SUPERPUISSANCES.

LE CANADA A RÉCEMMENT ACHEVÉ SON MANDAT DE NEUF ANS
À LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME DE L'ORGANISATION
DES NATIONS UNIES, OÙ SA PARTICIPATION A ÉTÉ FORT APPRÉCIÉE.
EN OUTRE, DES EXPERTS CANADIENS ONT SIÉGÉ OU CONTINUENT À SIÉGER
AU COMITÉ DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, CRÉÉ EN APPLICATION
DU PACTE INTERNATIONAL RELATIF AUX DROITS CIVILS ET POLITIQUES,
ET À LA SOUS-COMMISSION DE LA LUTTE
CONTRE LES MESURES DISCRIMINATOIRES ET DE LA PROTECTION
DES MINORITÉS, QUI EST L'UN DES PRINCIPAUX ORGANES SUBSIDIAIRES
DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES CHARGÉS DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
ET DE LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS.

ON PEUT DIRE QUE LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'INTERNATIONALISME ET,
EN PARTICULIER, LE RÔLE QU'IL A JOUÉ DANS LA PROMOTION
ET LA PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, SONT ÉGALEMENT LIÉS
AU SUJET QUI NOUS RÉUNIT AUJOURD'HUI, C'EST-À-DIRE LA PROTECTION
DES MINORITÉS. DE FAIT, BIEN AVANT QUE LA NOTION GLOBALE
DE DROITS DE L'HOMME AIT FAIT SON APPARITION,
UNE SÉRIE DE TRAITÉS RÉGLEMENTAIENT DÉJÀ LA PROTECTION
DES DROITS DES MINORITÉS RELIGIEUSES. LE TRAITÉ DE WESTPHALIE
DE 1648 POSAIT LE PRINCIPE DE L'ÉGALITÉ DE DROITS ENTRE CATHOLIQUES
ET PROTESTANTS. TOUJOURS AU DIX-SEPTIÈME SIÈCLE,
DE NOMBREUX GOUVERNEMENTS ONT RECONNU PAR TRAITÉ
LES DROITS RELIGIEUX DES SUJETS D'AUTRES SOUVERAINS. EN 1815,
LE CONGRÈS DE VIENNE A CONSACRÉ LA LIBERTÉ DE CULTE ET L'ÉGALITÉ
SANS DISTINCTION DE RELIGION, DANS DIVERSES SITUATIONS.

AU COURS DES XVIII^E ET XIX^E SIÈCLES, D'AUTRES TRAITÉS ONT ÉTÉ CONCLUS GARANTISSANT LA LIBERTÉ RELIGIEUSE ET L'ÉGALITÉ DE DROITS DES MINORITÉS. BREF, PENDANT CETTE PÉRIODE, LES TRAITÉS ONT ÉTÉ CONSIDÉRÉS COMME L'INSTRUMENT PERMETTANT D'ASSURER AUX MEMBRES DES MINORITÉS RELIGIEUSES L'ÉGALITÉ DE TRAITEMENT EN DROIT ET EN FAIT.

DANS LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DU VINGTIÈME SIÈCLE, LORS DE LA CONFÉRENCE DE LA PAIX TENUE À PARIS EN 1919, PLUSIEURS TRAITÉS RELATIFS AUX MINORITÉS ONT ÉTÉ SIGNÉS GARANTISSANT, ENTRE AUTRES, L'ÉGALITÉ DE TOUS LES CITOYENS DEVANT LA LOI, L'ÉGALITÉ DES DROITS CIVILS ET POLITIQUES ET L'ÉGALITÉ DE TRAITEMENT ET DE SÉCURITÉ, EN DROIT ET EN FAIT, POUR LES MEMBRES DES MINORITÉS. BIEN QUE CES TRAITÉS AIENT ÉTÉ NÉGOCIÉS EN DEHORS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS, LEURS DISPOSITIONS, DANS LA MESURE OÙ ELLES CONCERNAIENT DES PERSONNES APPARTENANT À DES MINORITÉS NATIONALES, LINGUISTIQUES OU RELIGIEUSES, ÉTAIENT PLACÉES SOUS LA GARANTIE DE LA SDN. DANS CHAQUE CAS, LES DISPOSITIONS CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS ÉTAIENT SOUMISES, APRÈS RATIFICATION, AU CONSEIL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS AUQUEL IL APPARTENAIT DE DÉCIDER D'ACCEPTER OU NON LA MISSION QUI LUI ÉTAIT CONFIEE. LA GARANTIE OFFERTE PAR LE CONSEIL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS AVAIT POUR EFFET DE RENDRE INVIOlables LES DISPOSITIONS CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS, C'EST-À-DIRE QUE CES DISPOSITIONS NE POUVAIENT ÊTRE MODIFIÉES DANS UN SENS RESTRICTIF, SANS L'APPROBATION DE LA MAJORITÉ DU CONSEIL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

EN OUTRE, CETTE GARANTIE SIGNIFIAIT QUE LA SDN
AVAIT LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE VÉRIFIER QUE LES DISPOSITIONS
CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS
ÉTAIENT TOUJOURS RESPECTÉES. PLUS PRÉCISÉMENT,
LE CONSEIL AVAIT POUR MISSION DE PRENDRE DES MESURES
EN CAS DE VIOLATION OU DE RISQUE DE VIOLATION
DE L'UNE QUELCONQUE DES OBLIGATIONS
CONCERNANT LES MINORITÉS EN QUESTION.

EN ACCEPTANT DE GARANTIR AINSI LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS,
LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS A INSCRIT À SON CRÉDIT
LA PREMIÈRE TENTATIVE QUI AIT ÉTÉ FAITE
PAR UNE ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE À VOCATION UNIVERSELLE,
POUR METTRE AU POINT UN SYSTÈME DE PROTECTION INTERNATIONALE
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME. GRÂCE AU SYSTÈME AINSI ÉTABLI,
LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL CONCERNANT LES DROITS DE L'HOMME
A REÇU UNE IMPULSION QUI A BEAUCOUP CONTRIBUÉ À SON DÉVELOPPEMENT
AU COURS DU XXE SIÈCLE. UNE SÉRIE D'AFFAIRES PORTÉES
DEVANT LA COUR PERMANENTE DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE
A ÉTÉ L'OCCASION DE PRÉCISER EN DÉTAIL LE DROIT RELATIF
À LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS. C'EST AINSI, PAR EXEMPLE,
QUE DANS UNE DÉCLARATION QUI A FAIT DATE,
RELATIVE À LA SIGNIFICATION DE L'ÉGALITÉ, LA COUR PERMANENTE
A DÉCLARÉ: "IL FAUT QU'IL Y AIT ÉGALITÉ DE FAIT
ET NON SEULEMENT ÉGALITÉ FORMELLE EN DROIT, EN CE SENS QUE
LES TERMES DE LA LOI ÉVITENT D'ÉTABLIR UN TRAITEMENT DIFFÉRENTIEL",
ET, PAR AILLEURS, "LA DÉFENSE DE DISCRIMINATION DOIT ABOUTIR
À ASSURER L'ABSENCE DE TOUTE DISCRIMINATION EN FAIT
COMME EN DROIT". CES INTERPRÉTATIONS FONT AUJOURD'HUI PARTIE
INTÉGRANTE DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL RELATIF AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME.

L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES A IMMÉDIATEMENT POURSUIVI L'OEUVRE ENTREPRISE PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS, EN LUI DONNANT UNE PORTÉE PLUS LARGE. DORÉNAVANT, IL S'AGISSAIT DE PROMOUVOIR ET DE PROTÉGER LES DROITS DE L'HOMME EN GÉNÉRAL ET C'EST DANS CETTE OPTIQUE QUE LE PRINCIPE DE L'ÉGALITÉ A ÉTÉ RÉAFFIRMÉ TOUT AU LONG DE LA CHARTE. LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, L'UN DES PREMIERS ORGANES MIS EN PLACE, S'EST ATTÉLÉE IMMÉDIATEMENT À L'ÉLABORATION D'UNE CHARTE INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, QUI DÉFINIRAIT DES NORMES UNIVERSELLEMENT APPLICABLES. LE PROBLÈME DES MINORITÉS N'A PAS ÉTÉ OUBLIÉ; ON A INSTITUÉ UNE SOUS-COMMISSION DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LES MESURES DISCRIMINATOIRES ET DE LA PROTECTION DES MINORITÉS QUI, COMME SON NOM L'INDIQUE, A POUR MANDAT DE VEILLER À LA SAUVEGARDE DES DROITS DES PERSONNES APPARTENANT À DES MINORITÉS. AVEC LE CONCOURS DU SECRÉTARIAT DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, LA SOUS-COMMISSION A FAIT OEUVRE NOVATRICE EN S'ATTACHANT À DÉFINIR LA NOTION DE MINORITÉ, ET UN RAPPORTEUR SPÉCIAL DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION A RÉALISÉ UNE ÉTUDE D'ENSEMBLE SUR LES DROITS DES PERSONNES APPARTENANT À DES MINORITÉS ETHNIQUES, RELIGIEUSES ET LINGUISTIQUES. UNE FOIS CETTE ÉTUDE ACHEVÉE, LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME A ENTREPRIS D'ÉLABORER UNE DÉCLARATION SUR LES DROITS DES PERSONNES APPARTENANT À DES MINORITÉS, TÂCHE QU'ELLE POURSUIT À L'HEURE ACTUELLE. LE CANADA PARTICIPE DIRECTEMENT À CES TRAVAUX, PUISQU'UN EXPERT CANADIEN, MEMBRE DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION, AIDE ACTUELLEMENT CELLE-CI À METTRE AU POINT UNE DÉFINITION NORMATIVE DU CONCEPT DE MINORITÉ QUI FASSE AUTORITÉ.

LE PROCESSUS ENGAGÉ EN WESTPHALIE EN 1648 SE POURSUIT DONC DE NOS JOURS ET L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES A EXERCÉ ET CONTINUE D'EXERCER UNE FONCTION CENTRALE DANS LES ACTIVITÉS INTERNATIONALES EN FAVEUR DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, NOTAMMENT DES DROITS DES PERSONNES APPARTENANT À DES MINORITÉS ETHNIQUES, LINGUISTIQUES OU RELIGIEUSES.

IL FAUT TOUTEFOIS DIFFÉRENCIER NETTEMENT LA PÉRIODE ANTÉRIEURE À 1945 ET CELLE QUI A SUIVI. JUSQU'EN 1945, LA PROMOTION ET LA PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME PASSAIENT PAR LA CONCLUSION DE TRAITÉS ENTRE ETATS-INTÉRESSÉS. LE PACTE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS NE COMPORTAIT PAS DE CLAUSE DE CARACTÈRE GÉNÉRAL RECONNAISSANT LES DROITS DE L'INDIVIDU OU ÉTABLISSANT DES MÉCANISMES VISANT À PROMOUVOIR ET À PROTÉGER CES DROITS. EN REVANCHE, EN ADHÉRANT À LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES, LES ETATS QUI CONSTITUENT LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE AFFIRMENT, POUR LA PREMIÈRE FOIS DANS L'HISTOIRE, LEUR VOLONTÉ DE COOPÉRER ENTRE EUX POUR RÉSOUDRE LES PROBLÈMES INTERNATIONAUX D'ORDRE ÉCONOMIQUE, SOCIAL, INTELLECTUEL OU HUMANITAIRE, AINSI QUE POUR DÉVELOPPER ET ENCOURAGER LE RESPECT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES POUR TOUS, SANS DISTINCTION AUCUNE. AUX TERMES DE L'ARTICLE 56 DE LA CHARTE, TOUS LES ETATS MEMBRES S'ENGAGENT À AGIR, TANT CONJOINTEMENT QUE SÉPARÉMENT, EN COOPÉRATION AVEC L'ORGANISATION, POUR FAVORISER LE RESPECT UNIVERSEL ET EFFECTIF DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES POUR TOUS, SANS DISTINCTION DE RACE, DE SEXE, DE LANGUE OU DE RELIGION.

L'INTÉRÊT PORTÉ PAR LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE AU PRINCIPE DU RESPECT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME PRENAIT AINSI UNE DIMENSION PLUS LARGE ET SE VOYAIT CONSACRÉ DANS LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL MODERNE. AUJOURD'HUI, IL EST CONSIDÉRÉ COMME ALLANT DE SOI ET AUCUN ÉTAT NE PEUT ÉVITER D'ÊTRE TENU POUR RESPONSABLE DEVANT LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE LA FAÇON DONT IL TRAITE LES ÊTRES HUMAINS, QU'IL S'AGISSE DE SES PROPRES CITOYENS, DE NATIONAUX D'UN ÉTAT ÉTRANGER OU, SOUS CE RAPPORT, DE PERSONNES APATRIDES. LE COMPORTEMENT DES ÉTATS DANS CE DOMAINE EST JUGÉ EN FONCTION DE NORMES INTERNATIONALES DÉFINIES DANS DES INSTRUMENTS TELS QUE LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, A CET ÉGARD, JE TIENS À RENDRE HOMMAGE À UN AUTRE CANADIEN ÉMINENT, M. JOHN HUMPHREY, QUI, EN TANT QUE PREMIER DIRECTEUR DE LA DIVISION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME DES NATIONS UNIES, A PARTICIPÉ À L'ÉLABORATION DE LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE.

AUJOURD'HUI, IL N'Y A PRATIQUEMENT AUCUN ASPECT DES RAPPORTS ENTRE L'INDIVIDU ET LA SOCIÉTÉ QUI NE SOIT RÉGI PAR LE CODE INTERNATIONAL DES DROITS DE L'HOMME PROMULGUÉ PAR L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES ET LES INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES. PARTOUT DANS LE MONDE, IL NE SE PASSE PAS DE JOUR SANS QUE DES PARTICULIERS FASSENT VALOIR CES DROITS ET LIBERTÉS DEVANT LEUR PROPRE GOUVERNEMENT, OU DEMANDENT QUE D'AUTRES GOUVERNEMENTS LES APPLIQUENT. LES DISPOSITIONS DU CODE SONT AUTANT DE MOTS D'ORDRE EN FAVEUR DE LA LIBERTÉ, DE LA JUSTICE ET DE LA PAIX DANS LE MONDE. J'AIMERAIS MAINTENANT VOUS EXPLIQUER EN DÉTAIL COMMENT L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES TRADUIT CETTE PRÉOCCUPATION EN ACTES, CAR C'EST LÀ UN ASPECT SOUVENT MÉCONNU.

UN CERTAIN NOMBRE D'ACTIVITÉS VISANT À PROMOUVOIR
ET À PROTÉGER LES DROITS DE L'HOMME SE DÉROULENT DE FAÇON RÉGULIÈRE;
LES GOUVERNEMENTS SOUMETTENT À L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
ET À SES DIFFÉRENTS ORGANES, DES RAPPORTS SUR LES MESURES
QU'ILS ONT PRISES POUR SE CONFORMER AUX NORMES INTERNATIONALES
CONCERNANT LES DROITS DE L'HOMME. CES RAPPORTS SONT EXAMINÉS
TRÈS ATTENTIVEMENT AVEC LE CONCOURS D'EXPERTS INTERNATIONAUX,
QUI S'APPUIENT SUR L'EXPÉRIENCE ACQUISE DANS DIFFÉRENTS PAYS
POUR ESSAYER D'AIDER À SURMONTER LES DIFFICULTÉS RENCONTRÉES.
DIVERSES FORMES D'AIDE, TELLES QUE CONSEILS, SERVICES D'EXPERTS OU
ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE, SONT MISES À LA DISPOSITION DES GOUVERNEMENTS
QUI POURRAIENT EN AVOIR BESOIN. DES PROGRAMMES DE FORMATION
ET DE BOURSES SONT ORGANISÉS DE FAÇON SUIVIE. CHAQUE ANNÉE,
L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES REÇOIT
ET TRAITE ENVIRON 50 000 PLAINTES. QUAND MES COLLABORATEURS
OU MOI-MÊME ESTIMONS QUE NOUS POUVONS FAIRE QUELQUE CHOSE
DANS UN CAS OU DANS UNE SITUATION DONNÉS, NOUS INTERVENONS
PERSONNELLEMENT POUR DES RAISONS HUMANITAIRES.
CERTAINES PLAINTES SONT EXAMINÉES PAR LA COMMISSION
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, QUI S'EFFORCE D'INSTAURER
UN DIALOGUE AVEC LES GOUVERNEMENTS VISÉS,
ÉTUDIE LES SITUATIONS ET FORMULE DES RECOMMANDATIONS. LORSQUE,
COMME C'EST LE CAS POUR LE CANADA, UN PAYS A ACCEPTÉ LES PROCÉDURES
DE RECOURS INDIVIDUEL PRÉVUES DANS LE PROTOCOLE FACULTATIF
SE RAPPORTANT AU PACTE INTERNATIONAL RELATIF AUX DROITS CIVILS
ET POLITIQUES, LE COMITÉ DES DROITS DE L'HOMME EXAMINE
LES COMMUNICATIONS REÇUES ET ÉMET UN AVIS FAISANT AUTORITÉ.

IL EST TOUT À L'HONNEUR DU CANADA D'AVOIR INSTAURÉ
UNE ÉTROITE COLLABORATION AVEC L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
DANS CE DOMAINE ET DE COOPÉRER AVEC LE COMITÉ DES DROITS DE L'HOMME,
NON SEULEMENT AU BÉNÉFICE DES PLAIGNANTS-CANADIENS, MAIS AUSSI
DANS L'INTÉRÊT DE LA POURSUITE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT
DES DROITS DE L'HOMME EN GÉNÉRAL.

DANS LES ORGANES DES NATIONS UNIES TELS QUE
L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE, LE CONSEIL ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL
ET LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, LES ALLÉGATIONS
DE VIOLATIONS FLAGRANTES DES DROITS DE L'HOMME SONT ÉVOQUÉES
ET DÉBATTUES PUBLIQUEMENT. DE NOMBREUSES RÉOLUTIONS
ONT ÉTÉ ADOPTÉES POUR EXPRIMER LA PRÉOCCUPATION DE L'ORGANISATION
DEVANT DE TELS CAS OU POUR CRÉER DES ORGANES D'ENQUÊTE
ET DE CONCILIATION OU DE BONS OFFICES. CES DERNIÈRES ANNÉES,
DES SITUATIONS DE CE GENRE AFFECTANT TOUTES LES RÉGIONS DU GLOBE
ONT ÉTÉ AINSI EXAMINÉES ET TRAITÉES.

COMME ON LE VOIT, LE MONDE EST LOIN D'ÊTRE PARFAIT
EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES DROITS DE L'HOMME,
CE QUI N'A RIEN DE SURPRENANT VU QUE LE CHAPITRE LE PLUS SIGNIFICATIF
DE CETTE AVENTURE DATE SEULEMENT DE CE SIÈCLE ET QUE LE MONDE ACTUEL
RESTE CARACTÉRISÉ PAR SON HÉTÉROGÉNÉITÉ ET PAR DES STADES
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DISPARATES. TROIS CONSTATATIONS IMPORTANTES
SE DÉGAGENT POURTANT, QUI ATTESTENT LE RÔLE JOUÉ
PAR L'INTERNATIONALISME DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME;
NOUS DISPOSONS DÉSORMAIS DE NORMES INTERNATIONALES DÉTAILLÉES,
QUI ENGAGENT LA RESPONSABILITÉ DES ÉTATS; NOUS AVONS MIS EN PLACE
DIFFÉRENTES PROCÉDURES DESTINÉES À FAVORISER L'APPLICATION
DE CES NORMES ET À RÉSOUDRE LES PROBLÈMES SOULEVÉS — PROCÉDURES
QUI FONCTIONNENT; ARMÉS DE CES NORMES ET PROCÉDURES,
NOUS DEVONS FAIRE TOUT NOTRE POSSIBLE POUR VEILLER
À CE QUE LES DROITS ET LES LIBERTÉS DE CHAQUE INDIVIDU
SUR CETTE TERRE SOIENT RESPECTÉS ET PROTÉGÉS.
DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, L'INTERNATIONALISME
A INCONTESTABLEMENT FAIT SES PREUVES. LES ACQUIS
QUE JE VIENS DE MENTIONNER, AURAIENT-ILS ÉTÉ CONCEVABLES
SANS LA COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE ET SANS L'INTERVENTION
DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
ET DES INSTITUTIONS SPÉCIALISÉES? POUR MA PART, JE NE LE CROIS PAS.

PERMETTEZ-MOI MAINTENANT DE FORMULER QUELQUES OBSERVATIONS
SUR LA TÂCHE QUI RESTE À ACCOMPLIR. LE GRAND DÉFI
QUI EST LANCÉ À LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE,
ALORS QUE LE XXÈ SIÈCLE APPROCHE DE SON TERME,
EST CELUI DE LA "RÉALISATION" DES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

IL EST ABSOLUMENT IMPÉRATIF QUE LES NORMES UNIVERSELLEMENT ADOPTÉES SOIENT APPLIQUÉES DANS LE MONDE ENTIER ET QUE LES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES DE CHACUN SOIENT RESPECTÉS.

LES CONVENTIONS INTERNATIONALES DE BASE, EN PARTICULIER LE PACTE INTERNATIONAL RELATIF AUX DROITS CIVILS ET POLITIQUES ET LE PACTE INTERNATIONAL RELATIF AUX DROITS ÉCONOMIQUES, SOCIAUX ET CULTURELS, DOIVENT ÊTRE UNIVERSELLEMENT RATIFIÉES. UNE FOIS QU'UN ÉTAT A RATIFIÉ CES PACTES - ET JE SUIS HEUREUX DE CONSTATER QUE TEL EST LE CAS DU CANADA - TOUT DOIT ÊTRE FAIT POUR L'AIDER À S'ACQUITTER DES ENGAGEMENTS INTERNATIONAUX AUXQUELS IL A SOUSCRIT. À CE PROPOS, LES CONSEILS ET LES RECOMMANDATIONS D'ORGANES DE CONTRÔLE COMME LE COMITÉ DES DROITS DE L'HOMME REVÊTENT UNE IMPORTANCE CERTAINE, IL FAUT TOUTEFOIS VISER PLUS LOIN. LA COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DOIT DE PLUS EN PLUS TENDRE À FOURNIR UNE ASSISTANCE PRATIQUE AUX ÉTATS POUR LEUR PERMETTRE DE S'ACQUITTER DE LEURS OBLIGATIONS INTERNATIONALES.

DES CONSEILS SUR L'APPLICATION DES NORMES INTERNATIONALES DOIVENT ÊTRE FOURNIS SUR PLACE, DANS LES DIVERSES RÉGIONS ET SOUS-RÉGIONS DU MONDE. LORS DE LA QUARANTE ET UNIÈME SESSION DE LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME QUI SE TIENT ACTUELLEMENT, J'AI SOUMIS DES PROPOSITIONS EN VUE DE DÉVELOPPER L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE EN MATIÈRE DE DROITS DE L'HOMME ACCORDÉE AUX ÉTATS QUI EN ONT BESOIN. J'AI APPELÉ L'ATTENTION SUR LA NÉCESSITÉ D'AIDER LES ÉTATS À SE Doter D'UNE Législation COMPATIBLE AVEC LES NORMES INTERNATIONALES EN VIGUEUR, À RÉDIGER ET À SOUMETTRE DES RAPPORTS AUX ORGANES DE CONTRÔLE INTERNATIONAUX AINSI QU'À DONNER SUITE À CES RAPPORTS ET À METTRE EN PLACE DES INSTITUTIONS NATIONALES ET LOCALES EN VUE DE PROMOUVOIR ET DE PROTÉGER LES DROITS DE L'HOMME. NOUS DEVONS CHERCHER À METTRE AU POINT DES FORMES CONCRÈTES D'ASSISTANCE AUX GOUVERNEMENTS. C'EST POURQUOI, LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME DOIT DEVENIR L'UN DE NOS OBJECTIFS PRIORITAIRES. J'AI DEMANDÉ AU CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME DE S'ATTACHER TOUT PARTICULIÈREMENT À CET ASPECT DE SA TÂCHE ET DE S'EMPLOYER À SERVIR DE CENTRE D'ÉCHANGE D'INFORMATIONS ET DE FILIÈRE POUR ACHEMINER L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

LES VIOLATIONS FLAGRANTES DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES DOIVENT TOUJOURS RECEVOIR UNE ATTENTION PRIORITAIRE. JE SUIS PROFONDÉMENT ATTRISTÉ PAR L'AMPLEUR PERSISTANTE DES VIOLATIONS DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES QUI SONT SIGNALÉES À L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES DANS DIVERSES RÉGIONS DU MONDE.

J'ESSAIE DE FAIRE TOUT CE QUI EST EN MON POUVOIR POUR REMÉDIER À CES SITUATIONS; DE SON CÔTÉ, LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME S'EFFORCE VAILLAMMENT DE RÉSOUDRE LES PROBLÈMES. TOUTEFOIS, IL NOUS FAUT PERSISTER DANS NOS EFFORTS EN VUE D'ACCROÎTRE L'EFFICACITÉ DE NOS MÉTHODES. IL NOUS FAUT FAIRE EN SORTE QUE LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE SE PENCHE SUR CHAQUE CAS DE VIOLATION FLAGRANTE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES DANS LE MONDE ET QU'ELLE METTE SA SAGESSE, SES LUMIÈRES ET SON AIDE À LA DISPOSITION DES GOUVERNEMENTS EN DIFFICULTÉ. DANS UN DISCOURS QUE J'AI PRONONCÉ À BOSTON AU DÉBUT DE L'ANNÉE, J'AI SOULIGNÉ L'IMPORTANCE QUE REVÊTAIENT LES MÉCANISMES D'ALERTE RAPIDE ET DE RÉACTION D'URGENCE POUR LES ACTIVITÉS DE RESTAURATION ET DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES. DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, COMME DANS TOUT AUTRE, IL EST IMPÉRATIF DE RÉAGIR LE PLUS TÔT POSSIBLE DANS LES SITUATIONS CRITIQUES POUR ÉVITER LES SOUFFRANCES HUMAINES ET PROTÉGER CEUX QUI SONT MENACÉS. LA QUESTION D'UNE RÉACTION D'URGENCE DANS LES CAS DE VIOLATIONS FLAGRANTES DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES MÉRITE D'ÊTRE EXAMINÉE.

ALORS QUE NOUS CONTINUONS D'OEUVRER EN FAVEUR DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, LA PLUS NOBLE DES CAUSES, LE CONCOURS DE TOUS, GOUVERNEMENTS, ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES, ORGANISATIONS RÉGIONALES, ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES ET PARTICULIERS, SERA INDISPENSABLE. ILS ONT TOUS UN RÔLE COMPLÉMENTAIRE À JOUER.

TOUTEFOIS, IL NOUS FAUT TOUJOURS INSISTER SUR DEUX POINTS; EN PREMIER LIEU, SUR LE FAIT QUE LES NORMES INTERNATIONALES DE CONDUITE CONTENUES DANS LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES PACTES INTERNATIONAUX RELATIFS AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME S'APPLIQUENT ET S'IMPOSENT À TOUTES LES SOCIÉTÉS SANS EXCEPTION; EN DEUXIÈME LIEU, SUR LE FAIT QUE, SI DES INITIATIVES RÉGIONALES PEUVENT PRÉVOIR DES NORMES PLUS RIGOUREUSES EN MATIÈRE DE PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME QUE LES INSTRUMENTS UNIVERSELS, ELLES NE PEUVENT EN AUCUN CAS RESTREINDRE LA PORTÉE DES NORMES ÉTABLIES À L'ÉCHELON UNIVERSEL PAR L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES DANS LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, LES PACTES INTERNATIONAUX ET D'AUTRES INSTRUMENTS ANALOGUES. EN RÉALITÉ, LES INSTRUMENTS RÉGIONAUX PEUVENT SERVIR DE CATALYSEURS AUX INSTRUMENTS UNIVERSELS ET LEUR APPLICATION, AU NIVEAU DE LA RÉGION, PEUT ÊTRE LE BANC D'ESSAI DE LEUR EXTENSION AU MONDE ENTIER.

MESDAMES ET MESSIEURS,

J'ESPÈRE QUE VOUS ESTIMEREZ COMME MOI QU'À NOTRE ÉPOQUE, L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES A OEUVRÉ AVEC COURAGE POUR QUE LES DROITS DE L'HOMME SOIENT RECONNUS ET RESPECTÉS. ELLE LES A PROCLAMÉS DANS UNE DÉCLARATION DE PORTÉE UNIVERSELLE, ELLE A MOBILISÉ L'OPINION INTERNATIONALE EN LEUR FAVEUR ET ELLE A ÉLABORÉ DES INSTRUMENTS NORMATIFS ET DES PROCÉDURES QUI, S'ILS ÉTAIENT INTÉGRALEMENT APPLIQUÉS, POURRAIENT VRAIMENT FOURNIR À LA FAMILLE HUMAINE TOUT ENTIÈRE UNE PROTECTION SANS PRÉCÉDENT DANS L'HISTOIRE.

NOUS SOMMES, LES UNS ET LES AUTRES, DÉÇUS QUE LA VISION QUI A INSPIRÉ LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME NE SE SOIT PAS ENCORE PLEINEMENT CONCRÉTISÉE DANS L'ENSEMBLE DES SOCIÉTÉS. LE MONDE OÙ NOUS VIVONS EST UN MONDE OÙ LES ARMES NUCLÉAIRES PEUVENT METTRE UN TERME À LA VIE HUMAINE SUR LA PLANÈTE TOUT ENTIÈRE. C'EST UN MONDE OÙ PRÈS D'UN MILLIARD DE GENS CONNAISSENT DES PRIVATIONS TELLES, SUR LE PLAN ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL, QU'ELLES PORTENT UNE ATTEINTE GRAVE À LEURS DROITS D'ÊTRES HUMAINS. C'EST UN MONDE OÙ, PAR L'EMPRISONNEMENT SANS RESPECT DES PROCÉDURES LÉGALES, LA TORTURE, LES EXÉCUTIONS SOMMAIRES ET ARBITRAIRES, LES DISPARITIONS INVOLONTAIRES ET FORCÉES ET LES CONFLITS ARMÉS, DES ATROCITÉS CONTINUENT À ÊTRE COMMISES CONTRE LES ÊTRES HUMAINS. C'EST UN MONDE OÙ, À NOTRE PROFOND REGRET, DISCRIMINATIONS ET APARTHEID SUBSISTENT TOUJOURS.

CEPENDANT, IL NE FAUDRAIT PAS QUE NOUS SOYONS PARALYSÉS
PAR LE FOSSE QUI SÉPARE NOS ASPIRATIONS
DE LA RÉALITÉ DES AFFAIRES DU MONDE. IL N'EST PAS D'AUTRE CHOIX
QUE DE RENOUVELER NOTRE ENGAGEMENT À OEUVRER SANS CESSÉ
POUR LE RESPECT UNIVERSEL DES DROITS UNIVERSELLEMENT RECONNUS. *pause.*
CAR NOUS NE SAVONS ~~TOUS QUE TROP~~ LE PRIX
DONT IL FAUDRAIT PAYER NOS DÉFAILLANCES ÉVENTUELLES,
IL Y VA DE LA PAIX ET DU PROGRÈS DU MONDE.

JE VOUS REMERCIE.

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TOAST EN L'HONNEUR DE JEANNE SAUVÉ,
GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

MADAME LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL, EXCELLENCES, MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

PERMETTEZ-MOI DE VOUS DIRE COMBIEN JE SUIS HEUREUX D'ÊTRE ICI
PARMI VOUS ET COMBIEN JE SUIS SENSIBLE À VOTRE CHALEUREUSE
HOSPITALITÉ. ON DIT QUE LE CLIMAT INFLUE SUR LES ESPRITS;
ON AFFIRME QUE LA MÉCANISATION NUIT AUX RAPPORTS ENTRE LES HOMMES;
ET L'ON SOUTIENT QUE L'ABONDANCE TARIT LA GÉNÉROSITÉ.
EH BIEN, LE CANADA ME PARAÎT LA VIVANTE ILLUSTRATION DU
CONTRAIRE.

- 2 -

VOILÀ UN PAYS FROID, DU MOINS PENDANT L'HIVER, UN PAYS MODERNE,
UN PAYS PROSPÈRE, DONT LES HABITANTS SONT SI OUVERTS, ACCUEILLANTS
ET CORDIAUX QUE TOUTES LES THÉORIES DES CLIMATS, DES MODES
DE PRODUCTION OU DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSOMMATION SEMBLENT S'EFFONDRE
D'UN SEUL COUP. EST-CE LA DIVERSITÉ DES CULTURES QUI EXERCE
SUR LES MENTALITÉS ET LES RAPPORTS SOCIAUX UN EFFET AUSSI POSITIF?

JE NE SAIS. MAIS DANS L'ACCUEIL QUE JE REÇOIS, JE DISCERNE
MIEUX LES RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES LE CANADA JOUE UN RÔLE
SI IMPORTANT DANS LA VIE INTERNATIONALE ET, EN PARTICULIER,
À L'ONU.

DE MÊME QUE LES CANADIENS DONNENT À LEURS VISITEURS L'IMPRESSION D'ÊTRE REÇUS DE FAÇON PRESQUE FRATERNELLE, DE MÊME LE CANADA SE COMPORTE SPONTANÉMENT EN MEMBRE ACTIF DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ MONDIALE. C'EST POURQUOI, DEPUIS L'ORIGINE, IL SOUTIENT LES NATIONS UNIES AVEC TANT DE FERMETÉ, DE CONSTANCE ET D'INTELLIGENCE DANS TOUS LEURS DOMAINES D'ACTIVITÉS.

ALORS QU'IL POURRAIT SE BORNER À JOUIR ÉGOÏSTEMENT DE SA PROPRE TRANQUILLITÉ, LE CANADA MET TOUT EN OEUVRE POUR PRÉSERVER LA PAIX OU POUR LA RESTAURER DANS LES RÉGIONS TROUBLÉES. LE FAIT QU'IL AIT JOUÉ UN RÔLE DÉCISIF DANS LA CONCEPTION DES OPÉRATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX N'EST PAS LE FRUIT DU HASARD.

C'EST LE RÉSULTAT DE SA VOLONTÉ TENACE DE CONTENIR LES CONFLITS ET DE LES RÉGLER PAR LA NÉGOCIATION AINSI QUE DE SA CONFIANCE EN L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR ATTEINDRE CE DOUBLE BUT. ET SI CES OPÉRATIONS ONT, EN GÉNÉRAL, CONNU LE SUCCÈS, C'EST POUR BEAUCOUP GRÂCE À L'APPUI DU CANADA QUI N'A JAMAIS HÉSITÉ À FOURNIR DES CONTINGENTS CHAQUE FOIS QUE LA SITUATION L'EXIGEAIT. IL A AINSI PROUVÉ QU'IL ÉTAIT PRÊT À AGIR CONCRÈTEMENT POUR QUE RÈGNE DANS LE MONDE LA PAIX À LAQUELLE IL EST ATTACHÉ.

IL EN VA DE MÊME SUR LE TERRAIN ÉCONOMIQUE. LOIN DE SE CONTENTER D'EXPLOITER SES RESSOURCES QUI SONT IMMENSES ET DE PROFITER DES RICHESSES QU'IL CRÉE PAR SON ACTIVITÉ, LE CANADA CHERCHE À AIDER LES PAYS MOINS FAVORISÉS À S'ENGAGER SUR LA VOIE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DU PROGRÈS. L'ONU EST TÉMOIN DE L'EFFORT HUMAIN ET FINANCIER CONSIDÉRABLE QU'IL CONSENT EN LEUR FAVEUR, AUSSI DIFFICILE QUE SOIT LA CONJONCTURE QU'IL TRAVERSE. ELLE APPRÉCIE AUSSI À SA JUSTE VALEUR LE CONCOURS QU'IL LUI APPORTE DANS BEAUCOUP D'AUTRES DOMAINES, NOTAMMENT, DANS CELUI DE L'ACTION HUMANITAIRE. ELLE SAIT, EN EFFET, COMBIEN IL A CONTRIBUÉ À SOULAGER LA DÉTRESSE DE MILLIONS DE VICTIMES DE L'OPPRESSION, DE LA MISÈRE ET, AUJOURD'HUI, DE LA FAMINE.

AINSI LE CANADA FAIT PREUVE D'UNE SOLIDARITÉ EXEMPLAIRE AVEC LES AUTRES PAYS DU MONDE, D'AUTANT MIEUX ACCUEILLIE QUE NUL NE SAURAIT LA SUSPECTER D'ARRIÈRES-PENSÉES COLONIALISTES OU DE VISÉES IMPÉRIALISTES ET D'AUTANT PLUS PRÉCIEUSE QU'ELLE SE VEUT CONCRÈTE, PRATIQUE ET EFFICACE. CE MÊME SOUCI D'EFFICACITÉ S'EST MANIFESTÉ À PROPOS DU FONCTIONNEMENT DE L'ONU DONT LE CANADA A TOUJOURS CHERCHÉ À TIRER LE MEILLEUR PARTI, NE CRAIGNANT PAS DE REMETTRE EN CAUSE LES IDÉES ET LES MÉTHODES PÉRIMÉES ET DE PROPOSER DES INNOVATIONS SOUVENT AUDACIEUSES. AUJOURD'HUI ENCORE, IL M'APPORTE TOUT SON SOUTIEN DANS L'ACTION QUE JE MÈNE POUR RÉFORMER L'ORGANISATION ET JE LUI EN SUIS TRÈS RECONNAISSANT.

LE CANADA SAIT, EN EFFET, PAR EXPÉRIENCE, QUE LA SÉCURITÉ, LE BIEN-ÊTRE ET, SURTOUT, LA LIBERTÉ NE SONT JAMAIS ACQUIS À L'HOMME ET QU'IL LUI FAUT LES MÉRITER PAR UN COMBAT CONTINUEL À L'ÉCHELLE MONDIALE. C'EST CE COMBAT QUE LE CANADA ET L'ONU N'ONT JAMAIS CESSÉ DE LIVRER ENSEMBLE ET QU'ILS CONTINUERONT À LIVRER SANS SE LAISSER DÉCOURAGER PAR LES ÉCHECS NI GAGNER PAR LA LASSITUDE.

DANS L'ESPOIR QUE LEURS EFFORTS SERONT UN JOUR RÉCOMPENSÉS, JE VOUS PROPOSE DE VOUS JOINDRE À MOI POUR PORTER UN TOAST À LA SANTÉ DE MADAME LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL, AU BONHEUR DES CANADIENS ET AU MAINTIEN DES LIENS ÉTROITS QUI UNISSENT LE CANADA ET L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS-UNIES.

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ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AT
CARLETON UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA, CANADA

8 MARCH 1985

MR. PRESIDENT,
MR. CHANCELLOR, MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY AND OF THE STUDENT BODY,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE TODAY, AND TO HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF ADDRESSING THIS CONVOCATION. I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL FOR THE HONOUR WHICH CARLETON UNIVERSITY HAS BESTOWED UPON ME, AN HONOUR YET FURTHER ENHANCED BY THE MOST GENEROUS WORDS OF CHANCELLOR ROBERTSON. I SEE THE DEGREE WHICH HAS BEEN AWARDED TO ME, NOT ONLY AS A PERSONAL TRIBUTE, BUT ALSO AS A REFLECTION OF THE POSITIVE INTEREST AT CARLETON UNIVERSITY IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND IN THE REALIZATION OF THE OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH THE ORGANIZATION WAS CREATED. THIS IS ESPECIALLY WELCOME, GIVEN THE EMPHASIS WHICH THIS INSTITUTION HAS TRADITIONALLY PLACED ON THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND THE OUTSTANDING SCHOLARLY WORK ACCOMPLISHED HERE IN THIS FIELD.

THE VERY FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, WHICH WAS SIGNED FORTY YEARS AGO IN SAN FRANCISCO, EXPRESSES THE NOBLE DETERMINATION TO SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR. WHEN I SPEAK TO AUDIENCES WHICH INCLUDE MANY YOUNG PEOPLE, SUCH AS THIS ONE TODAY, IT IS EVIDENT THAT A "SUCCEEDING GENERATION" IS ALREADY HERE.

TO WHAT EXTENT, THEN, HAS THIS FIRST OF THE "SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS" TO WHICH THE CHARTER REFERS, BEEN SAVED FROM WAR?

IF ONE THINKS ONLY OF CANADA THE QUESTION CAN BE ANSWERED IN A HIGHLY AFFIRMATIVE WAY. YOUR COUNTRY HAS HAD 40 YEARS OF PEACE. THIS, UNFORTUNATELY, IS A BLESSING NOT UNIVERSALLY ENJOYED. IN THESE 40 YEARS, WARS HAVE CONTINUED TO TAKE A TERRIBLE TOLL, SOMETIMES PRODUCING SPARKS THAT, IF UNCONTROLLED, COULD IGNITE A NEW WORLD CONFLAGRATION. THE UNITED NATIONS HAS, I BELIEVE, HELPED TO PREVENT THIS FROM HAPPENING. BUT OLD CONFLICTS PERSIST, AND NEW ONES HAVE BROKEN OUT. RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES OF DIFFERING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ORIENTATION ARE OFTEN DOMINATED BY DISTRUST AND FEAR. AN ARMS RACE OF UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS CONTINUES UNABATED, INVOLVING NUCLEAR WEAPONS WITH THE CAPACITY UTTERLY TO DESTROY THIS PLANET, WHICH IS HUMANITY'S ONLY HOME. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, IT WOULD BE ILLUSORY TO THINK THAT ANY NATION OR ANY GENERATION IS YET SAFE FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR.

IN SEEKING TO REMEDY THIS SITUATION, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO KEEP IN MIND THAT PREVENTION OF WAR REQUIRES THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR PEACE. IN THIS SENSE PEACE CAN BE COMPARED TO A MODERN SKY-SCRAPER. A BUILDING OF MANY STORIES CANNOT BE HELD ERECT BY THE CLOUDS, NOR BY THE FLIGHTS OF BIRDS THAT PASS ITS SUMMIT.

THE STABILITY OF THE SKY-SCRAPER DEPENDS ON A STRONG AND DEEP UNDERPINNING OF STEEL AND CONCRETE. THERE MUST BE A FRAMEWORK OF SKILLFULLY ENGINEERED PARTS SO THAT IN HARMONY THEY CAN RESIST THE FORCE OF GRAVITY AND DISINTEGRATION; AND THIS FRAMEWORK MUST HAVE A DEGREE OF FLEXIBILITY WHICH PERMITS THE STRUCTURE TO REMAIN INTACT IN THE FACE OF THE STRONGEST WINDS.

SO IT IS WITH PEACE. IT NEEDS A STRONG FOUNDATION. AND THERE MUST BE AN EFFECTIVE MULTILATERAL STRUCTURE IN WHICH NATIONS WITH ALL THEIR PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS CAN BE JOINED TOGETHER FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE WHOLE. IT IS, I THINK, ILLUSORY TO THINK OF PEACE AS AN ABSOLUTE. DISPUTES AND TENSIONS WITHIN SOCIETIES MUST BE EXPECTED TO PERSIST AND BETWEEN NATIONS, TOO, AS LONG AS THE SYSTEM OF NATION-STATES PREVAILS. BUT OUR INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURE MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH TO PREVENT THESE FROM LEADING TO WAR.

A SOUND FOUNDATION FOR PEACE MUST BE BUILT FROM VARIED COMPONENTS. THERE MUST BE AT BOTH, THE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVEL, RECOGNITION BY GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN TRANSCENDENT COMMON INTERESTS OF WHICH PRIMARY ACCOUNT MUST BE TAKEN IN NATIONAL POLICIES. THE FIRST OF THOSE IS SURELY THE AVOIDANCE OF NUCLEAR WAR.

BUT THESE COMMON INTERESTS ENCOMPASS, TOO, THE PRESERVATION OF HOSPITABLE LIVING CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE EARTH, THE PROGRESSIVE ENJOYMENT BY ALL PEOPLE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE, AND RELIEF FROM THE HEAVY BURDEN OF AN ARMS RACE. A CONCERN FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, FOR SHARED SECURITY MUST ALSO BE SEEN AS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT IN THE FOUNDATION OF PEACE WHICH NATIONS NEED TO BUILD. AND AN ABSOLUTELY KEY ELEMENT IS CONFIDENCE AMONG STATES.

INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE WILL NOT GROW SIMPLY FOR THE ASKING. IT REQUIRES OPEN AND HONEST COMMUNICATION, RESTRAINT IN THE PURSUIT OF NATIONAL OBJECTIVES WHICH IMPINGE ON THE INTERESTS OF OTHERS AND IN THE RHETORIC USED TO EXPRESS NATIONAL VIEWS, AS WELL. A VERY CONCRETE MEANS WHEREBY CONFIDENCE AMONG STATES MAY BE ENHANCED, IS THROUGH THE RESOLUTION OF THOSE DISPUTES WHICH TODAY ENGENDER AND PERPETUATE INTERNATIONAL SUSPICION AND DISTRUST. LESTER B. PEARSON¹², THAT EMINENT CANADIAN STATESMAN, AFTER WHOM, I NOTE, AN IMPORTANT BUILDING ON THIS CAMPUS IS NAMED, SAID THE FOLLOWING ON ASSUMING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: "TO AVOID THE ULTIMATE TRAGEDY OF WAR WE MUST REMOVE THIS BLACK SHADOW OF TENSION AND ANXIETY BY FINDING, THROUGH INTERNATIONAL ACTION, A SOLUTION TO PRESENT PROBLEMS WHICH WILL PERMIT PEOPLES AND GOVERNMENTS TO LIVE TOGETHER, IF NOT ON THE BASIS OF CLOSE FRIENDSHIPS, AT LEAST ON THAT OF MUTUAL TOLERATION AND UNDERSTANDING". MR. PEARSON'S STATEMENT IS CERTAINLY AS VALID TODAY AS WHEN IT WAS SPOKEN MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

IT IS THROUGH A PROCESS OF PEACE-MAKING THAT PRESENT AND FUTURE DISPUTES MUST BE RESOLVED TO ENCOURAGE THE NEEDED GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE. THIS IS A SUBJECT TO WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TODAY. *Pause -*

THERE ARE VARIOUS COURSES THAT CAN BE FOLLOWED IN SEEKING THE SETTLEMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE OR CONFLICT.

ONE IS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WHAT I WOULD CALL A COOLING-OFF PERIOD; ANOTHER IS FACT-FINDING; YET ANOTHER IS THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION FOR MEDIATION, ADJUDICATION OR THE PROVISION OF GOOD OFFICES; AND FINALLY THERE IS THE APPLICATION OF PRESSURE THROUGH RESOLUTIONS, SANCTIONS AND THE MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION. THESE TECHNIQUES ARE OBVIOUSLY INTER-RELATED.

A COOLING-OFF PERIOD, AND WITH-IT, AVOIDANCE OF A PRECIPITATE RESORT TO ARMED FORCE, CAN SOMETIMES BE ACHIEVED THROUGH A FACT-FINDING INITIATIVE, OR SOME FORM OF THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION. NATIONS WHICH FIND THEMSELVES IN DISAGREEMENT CAN THEMSELVES TURN TO A THIRD PARTY, AS CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE RECENTLY DONE IN GOING TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR A JUDGEMENT OF CONFLICTING CLAIMS IN NEIGHBOURING WATERS, AND AS ARGENTINA AND CHILE DID IN REQUESTING P^{ai}APAL MⁱEDIATION OF THEIR DISPUTE OVER CLAIMS IN THE BEAGLE CHANNEL.

ALL TOO OFTEN, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF INTENSE HOSTILITY, DISTRUST OR NATIONAL AMBITION, PARTIES TO A DISPUTE ARE UNWILLING TO JOIN TOGETHER IN FINDING THE MEANS FOR A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT. IN SUCH CASES IT IS THE CLEAR RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE APPROPRIATE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION, TO CARRY OUT THE DUTIES OF PEACE-MAKER. THE USE OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

IT WAS LESTER PEARSON WHO, AT THE TIME OF THE SUEZ WAR, PROPOSED THAT A UNITED NATIONS FORCE BE ESTABLISHED TO SECURE AND SUPERVISE THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. A RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 4 NOVEMBER 1956 REQUESTING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SUBMIT A PLAN WITHIN 48 HOURS FOR SETTING UP, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE NATIONS CONCERNED, OF AN EMERGENCY INTERNATIONAL UNITED NATIONS FORCE (UNEF) FOR THIS PURPOSE. SECRETARY-GENERAL HAMMARSKJÖLD, WORKING IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH MR. PEARSON, DID SO, AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF HIS PLAN, THE FIRST TRUE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE WAS BORN AND INCLUDED A CANADIAN CONTINGENT. EVER SINCE THEN, CANADA HAS GIVEN STRONG, CONSISTENT SUPPORT TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING, PROVIDING SOLDIERS, LOGISTIC SUPPORT OR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO EVERY OPERATION THAT HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN.

PEACE-KEEPING, OF COURSE, DOES NOT MAKE PEACE; IT IS, AS I SAID, A TOOL OF PEACE-MAKING. THE UN SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED - ALWAYS WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PARTIES - TO STAND BETWEEN HOSTILE FORCES ONCE A CEASE-FIRE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED; TO SUPERVISE THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES; AND TO ASSIST, AS NEEDED, IN THE RESTORATION OF NATIONAL INTEGRITY. THEY ARE NOT INTENDED TO SERVE AS MEDIATORS. THEY CANNOT RESOLVE THE CAUSES OF CONFLICTS NOR, BEING ONLY LIGHTLY ARMED AND OF MODEST NUMBERS, CAN THEY PREVENT AN INVASION BY FORCE. BUT BY RESTRAINING RENEWED ARMED CONFLICT, THE PEACE-KEEPING FORCES CAN PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RESOLUTION OF THE BASIC CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS, IF NEEDED, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A THIRD PARTY.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES ARE IN PLACE BETWEEN THE TWO ETHNIC COMMUNITIES ON CYPRUS, BETWEEN SYRIAN AND ISRAELI FORCES ON THE GOLAN HEIGHTS, AND IN A RESTRICTED AREA IN SOUTHERN LEBANON. THE GOLAN HEIGHTS AND THE BUFFER ZONE IN CYPRUS ARE QUIET. IN LEBANON THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE SUCCEEDED TO A VERY LARGE EXTENT IN MAKING ITS AREA OF OPERATION A ZONE OF PEACE UNTIL JUNE 1982 WHEN ISRAELI FORCES MOVED THROUGH, AND OCCUPIED THE AREA. EVEN NOW, DESPITE INCREASING DIFFICULTIES, THIS FORCE CAN MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE RESTORATION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT RESOLUTION OF THE DISPUTES THAT SERIOUSLY DISTURB INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, CAN ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH IN CONFIDENCE AMONG STATES WHICH IS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE FOUNDATION OF PEACE. WE NEED THEN TO CONSIDER THE WAYS IN WHICH THE INSTRUMENTALITIES, THE TECHNIQUES AND THE TOOLS OF PEACE-MAKING ARE BEING, OR CAN BE, APPLIED TO THE CONFLICTS THAT TODAY BRING SUFFERING AND DISTRUST TO WIDE AREAS. AND WE NEED, TOO, TO CONSIDER HOW THEY CAN BE USED TO RESOLVE FUTURE DISPUTES BEFORE THERE IS A RESORT TO ARMS. LET ME MAKE SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS.

FIRST, IT IS FAR EASIER TO MAKE PEACE - THAT IS TO RESOLVE SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES - BEFORE, RATHER THAN AFTER THERE IS A MILITARY CONFRONTATION. THIS MEANS THAT THE TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS THAT ARE AVAILABLE SHOULD BE APPLIED AT AN EARLY STAGE IN AN INCIPIENT CRISIS. I LIKE TO CALL THIS "PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY", AND, AS SECRETARY-GENERAL, I SEEK TO APPLY IT TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE WITHIN MY MANDATE UNDER THE CHARTER. IT IS INCUMBENT ON ME TO FOLLOW CLOSELY SENSITIVE INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS, TO KNOW AS MANY OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES AS POSSIBLE, AND TO USE MY GOOD OFFICES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CHARTER TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING AND SERVE AS A CHANNEL BETWEEN COUNTRIES WHICH FIND THEMSELVES IN DISAGREEMENT AND DIVIDED BY DISTRUST OR HOSTILITY.

I MUST KNOW WHEN IT IS ~~ADVISABLE~~ TO BRING A SITUATION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS A THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL NEEDS ALSO TO BECOME ENGAGED AT AN EARLY STAGE IN DISPUTES. IT CAN AND, I THINK, SHOULD DESPATCH FACT-FINDING MISSIONS TO AREAS OF TENSION. DURING CONSULTATIONS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COUNCIL, MEMBERS HAVE GIVEN VERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO THE POSSIBILITY OF ENGAGING IN CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PARTIES AT AN EARLY STAGE OF A DISPUTE. THIS WOULD PERMIT THE COUNCIL, ACTING WITH THE INFLUENCE THAT CAN DERIVE FROM THE COLLECTIVE AUTHORITY OF COUNCIL MEMBERS, TO SEEK TO ENCOURAGE THE COUNTRIES TO FIND A SETTLEMENT. I MUST EMPHASIZE THAT, AS WITH OTHER POSSIBLE PEACE-MAKING ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL, EFFECTIVENESS PRESUPPOSES THE WILLINGNESS OF COUNCIL MEMBERS, ESPECIALLY THE PERMANENT MEMBERS, TO COOPERATE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COUNCIL, NOTWITHSTANDING DISAGREEMENTS AND TENSIONS WHICH MAY EXIST IN THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS. THIS IS A PREREQUISITE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL REALIZATION OF THE CONCEPT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY EMBODIED IN THE CHARTER.

WHEN A DISPUTE THREATENS TO RESULT IN SERIOUS TENSION ON THE BORDER BETWEEN TWO STATES, I BELIEVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT SEEK THE AGREEMENT OF THE STATES TO DEPLOY PEACE-KEEPING FORCES OR MILITARY OBSERVERS IN THE AREA, TO DISCOURAGE ANY INCIDENT INVOLVING ARMED EXCHANGE BEFORE IT HAPPENS. THIS WOULD AMOUNT TO A NEW PREVENTIVE ROLE FOR PEACE-KEEPING, AND WOULD GIVE THE COUNCIL TIME, EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH A REPRESENTATIVE ACTING AT ITS BEHEST, TO SEEK TO BRING THE COUNTRIES TO A PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF THEIR DISPUTE. AND IT MIGHT ALSO SAVE A GREAT MANY LIVES.

NOWHERE IS A RENEWED PEACE-MAKING EFFORT MORE URGENT AND, PERHAPS, MORE TIMELY THAN IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WHERE A GREATER FLUIDITY IN THE SITUATION APPEARS TO BE DEVELOPING. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SEVERAL OF THE CONCERNED PARTIES HAVE CALLED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO WORK-OUT THE TERMS OF AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT. I HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT PROVIDE A PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR DISCUSSIONS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEGOTIATIONS. OTHER IDEAS HAVE ALSO BEEN PUT FORWARD. WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT IS THAT THE PARTIES COME TOGETHER FOR SERIOUS DISCUSSION OF HOW THEIR SEPARATE CONCERNS CAN BEST BE DEALT-WITH TO SERVE THE INTEREST SHARED BY ALL IN REGIONAL STABILITY AND PEACE. THE UNITED NATIONS CAN PROVIDE A FORUM-AS IT DID AFTER THE 1973 MIDDLE-EAST-WAR, - TO WHICH ALL THE PARTIES HAVE EASY ACCESS.

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM IS OF VERY DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST, BUT IT, TOO, HAS A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON CONFIDENCE WELL BEYOND THE ISLAND'S SHORES. MOST OF THE TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS OF PEACE-MAKING AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE BEEN APPLIED IN EFFORTS TO FIND A SATISFACTORY STRUCTURE FOR A COUNTRY DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO ETHNIC COMMUNITIES EACH WITH STRONG TIES ABROAD. PEACE-KEEPING AND PEACE-MAKING WERE INITIATED IN TANDEM AFTER VIOLENCE FIRST ERUPTED IN 1963, AND BOTH HAVE CONTINUED UNTIL TODAY. THE COURSE TOWARD A SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN TORTUOUS. BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF PEACE-KEEPING TROOPS AND THE PERSISTENT UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE A BASIC RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CYPRUS CONFLICT WOULD HAVE BEEN EVEN MORE SERIOUS FOR THE COUNTRY'S INHABITANTS AND FOR REGIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, THAN HAS BEEN THE CASE. AS THE RESULT OF TALKS WHICH HAVE LASTED IN VARIOUS FORMS MORE THAN 10 YEARS, I AM NOW PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN A NEW EFFORT TO FIND A REASONABLE SOLUTION WHICH WOULD OFFER A PROMISING FUTURE TO ALL CYPRIOTS. IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE CRITICAL DECISIONS THAT REMAIN WILL BE TAKEN IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE BENEFIT WHICH A CYPRUS SETTLEMENT CAN BRING TO THE ENTIRE REGION OF WHICH IT IS A PART.

LET ME ADD THAT, IN CYPRUS AS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, CANADA HAS MADE IN THE LAST 10 YEARS A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS WHICH ARE SO IMPORTANT FOR THE SUCCESS OF MY PEACE-MAKING EFFORTS.

NAMIBIA IS ANOTHER LONG-STANDING PROBLEM URGENTLY IN NEED OF SETTLEMENT. CANADA TOOK AN IMPORTANT PART, ALONG WITH FOUR OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES WHICH WERE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT THE TIME, IN DEVELOPING THE PLAN FOR THE TRANSITION OF NAMIBIA TO INDEPENDENCE WHICH IN 1978 WAS ENDORSED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND ACCEPTED BY SOUTH AFRICA. THE PLAN PROVIDES FOR A SUBSTANTIAL PRESENCE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS TO SUPERVISE THE TRANSITION PROCESS. IMPLEMENTATION, HOWEVER, HAS NOT YET BEEN POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S INSISTENCE THAT IMPLEMENTATION BE LINKED TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF CUBAN FORCES FROM ANGOLA, A LINKAGE WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS REJECTED. I HAVE CONSISTENTLY ACCORDED A HIGH PRIORITY TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THIS QUESTION AND I SHALL CONTINUE TO DO MY UTMOST IN THIS DIRECTION.

MY GOOD OFFICES HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE IN SEEKING TO ENCOURAGE POLITICAL SOLUTIONS TO THE SITUATIONS RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN AND KAMPUCHEA AND TO THE WAR BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ. IN EACH CASE, THE PARTIES CONCERNED HAVE BEEN READY TO WORK WITH THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DESPITE THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS THEY HAD TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR THE SECURITY COUNCIL. I HAVE, AS A RESULT, BEEN ABLE TO ASK FOR CERTAIN RESTRAINTS ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN AND IRAQI GOVERNMENTS WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING THE LEVEL OF THE HOSTILITIES AND MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON COMBATANTS AND CIVILIANS. INDIRECT TALKS HAVE TAKEN PLACE THROUGH THE CHANNEL OF MY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN. THOUGH THE PACE OF THOSE NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE LAST YEAR-AND-A-HALF WAS INDEED TOO SLOW, THE PARTIES REMAIN DETERMINED TO SEEK A COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT ON THE BASIS OF THOSE ELEMENTS WHICH THEY HAVE ALREADY ACCEPTED AS BEING THEIR COMPONENT PARTS.

I HAVE BEEN IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH ALL OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED AT VERY SENIOR LEVELS TO ENCOURAGE THIS PROCESS. SIMILARLY, I HAVE JUST BEEN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA IN ORDER TO MAKE MY OWN ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION. IN HANOI I WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN SOME CLARIFICATIONS OF THE VIETNAMESE POSITION ON A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN KAMPUCHEA, WHICH I COULD THEN COMMUNICATE TO THE OTHER INTERESTED GOVERNMENTS IN THE REGION.

IN SUCH INSTANCES THE UNIQUE CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO PROVIDE AN ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, AND TO ASSIST PARTIES, WITH COMPLETE OBJECTIVITY, IN FINDING COMMON GROUND IS AN ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE PEACE-MAKING PROCESS. BUT IN NONE OF THE INSTANCES WHICH I HAVE MENTIONED IS IT ENOUGH. IF THERE ARE TO BE POLITICAL SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS, THE PARTIES INVOLVED MUST LOOK BEYOND THEIR IMMEDIATE FEARS AND AMBITIONS TO THE LASTING GAIN WHICH SOLUTIONS OFFER, IN TERMS OF ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE, AND OF THE GLOBAL BENEFITS THAT CAN FLOW FROM IT. TO ASSIST THE PROCESS OF PEACE-MAKING ALL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEED TO STRENGTHEN THE PEACE-MAKING CAPACITY OF THE ORGANIZATION. AND ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD BE GUIDED IN THE CONDUCT OF THEIR FOREIGN RELATIONS BY THE NEED TO FACILITATE THE PROCESS OF RECONCILIATION WHERE WAR OR DISSENSION EXISTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIRM STRUCTURE OF PEACE REQUIRES THE COMMITTED ENDEAVOUR OF GOVERNMENTS, OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS AND OF ALL SEGMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES. THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY HAS AN ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN THIS REGARD. FOR AMONG THE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS AROUND THE WORLD IS THE KNOWLEDGE, THE INTELLECTUAL VISION, THE ANALYTICAL CAPACITY AND THE YOUTHFUL ENERGY, WHICH CAN DO MUCH TO SOLVE THE UNPRECEDENTED PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME. THEREIN LIES A SOURCE OF HOPE THAT HUMANITY WILL SURVIVE AND PROSPER, AND THAT THE OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED, WILL BE ACHIEVED.

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SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT A JOINT SESSION
OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
OTTAWA - 7 MARCH 1985

MR. SPEAKER OF THE SENATE, MR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IT IS A GREAT HONOUR FOR ME TO ADDRESS THIS JOINT SESSION
OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. I REGARD YOUR INVITATION AND
KIND WELCOME AS ANOTHER EXPRESSION OF THAT DEEP CONCERN FOR THE
SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH HAS MOTIVATED CANADA'S ROLE
IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

IT HAS BEEN AN EXEMPLARY ROLE, BASED, OF COURSE, ON YOUR
SINCERE DEDICATION TO THE AIMS OF OUR CHARTER.
BUT I BELIEVE IT HAS ALSO DERIVED MUCH OF ITS VITALITY FROM
THIS GREAT COUNTRY'S DISTINCTIONS: THE RICH DIVERSITY OF YOUR
CULTURE, THE WIDE RANGE OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS AND THE
UNDERSTANDING OF WORLD AFFAIRS WHICH YOU COMMAND.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED TO ME -- FROM YOUR SIDE -- THAT I
SHOULD SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES RELATING TO
CANADA'S FUTURE ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND NOT DELIVER AN
ENCOMIUM ON YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE PAST. THE SUGGESTION
REFLECTS AN APPEALING MODESTY AND GENEROSITY, YET IT WOULD BE
INAPPROPRIATE FOR ME TO OMIT A REFERENCE TO ALL THAT CANADA HAS
DONE TO HELP THE UNITED NATIONS MEET THE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES
FACING IT.

THE BREAK-THROUGH IN 1955 IN THE DEADLOCK WHICH HAD FROZEN THE COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE INNOVATIVE RESPONSE IN 1956 TO THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE SUEZ CRISIS, YOUR PARTICIPATION IN ALL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS LAUNCHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, YOUR POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF EVERY COMMITTEE OR COMMISSION SET UP SINCE 1945 TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUE OF DISARMAMENT -- THESE ARE ONLY THE MOST OUTSTANDING INSTANCES. LONG BEFORE THE ISSUE OF ACHIEVING GREATER BALANCE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY ASSUMED ITS PRESENT PROMINENCE, CANADA WAS AMONG THE PIONEERS OF THE IDEA OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BEING UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

LET ME, THEREFORE, PAY MY HEARTFELT TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S LOYAL AND CONSISTENT SUPPORT OF THE ENDEAVOURS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. SOLIDLY BASED AS IT IS ON A NATIONAL CONSENSUS, SUSTAINED AS IT HAS BEEN THROUGH YOUR SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS, IT PROVIDES A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE CAPABILITIES OF COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO ADVANCE THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I MIGHT PARENTHETICALLY MENTION HERE THAT IT HAS BECOME CONVENTIONAL TO CALL COUNTRIES SUCH AS YOURS THE MEDIUM-SIZED ONES. THE PHRASE IS HARDLY DESCRIPTIVE OF A NUMBER AMONG THEM. CANADA, FOR ONE, IS LARGE NOT ONLY IN TERRITORY BUT ALSO IN SPIRIT AND INTELLECT, IN ITS RESOURCES OF STATESMANSHIP AND IN ITS PHILOSOPHY OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

AS I STAND BEFORE YOU TODAY, LOOKING AHEAD IN THIS YEAR OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, I FEEL THAT THE FUTURE APPEARS TO HOLD EVEN BETTER PROSPECTS FOR THE DECISIVE ROLE OF COUNTRIES SUCH AS YOURS. A DYNAMIC UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PROVIDES YOU WITH AN UNIQUE INSTRUMENT FOR WIELDING A COLLECTIVE INFLUENCE ON THE RESOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING GLOBAL ISSUES. IT IS TRUE THAT MAJOR DECISIONS RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY DEPEND ON THE AGREEMENT OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. BUT IN OUR AGE OF INTERDEPENDENCE, OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE AN EQUAL STAKE IN PEACE AND CANNOT, THEREFORE, BE BYSTANDERS. A PRIVILEGED POSITION IS CONFERRED ON A FEW BUT RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH ALL.

MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

JE SUIS CERTAIN QUE VOUS N'IGNOREZ PAS LE MÉCONTENTEMENT SUSCITÉ PAR LE FONCTIONNEMENT DES NATIONS UNIES QUI S'EXPRIME, DANS CERTAINS MILIEUX, DE MANIÈRE FORT ACERBE. ON DIT, NON SANS RAISON, QUE NOTRE ORGANISATION N'A CESSÉ DE PERDRE DE SA CRÉDIBILITÉ. J'EN AI DIT AUTANT MOI-MÊME, SINON DAVANTAGE. MAIS LE MONDE PEUT-IL SE PERMETTRE DE S'EN TENIR À UN TEL JUGEMENT? LA CRÉDIBILITÉ SUPPOSE QUE L'ON DONNE UN BUT ET UNE ORIENTATION AU DIALOGUE MULTILATÉRAL MENÉ SUR LES QUESTIONS QUI PROVOQUENT DES TENSIONS ET QUI MENACENT D'ABOUTIR À UN CONFLIT ENTRE NATIONS.

PUISQUE, DANS LE FORUM MONDIAL DES NATIONS UNIES,
LE DIALOGUE EST CONDUIT PAR TOUS LES PAYS DU MONDE,
C'EST À CELUI QUI N'EST PAS SATISFAIT QU'INCOMBE L'OBLIGATION
MORALE D'Y INSUFFLER L'ESPRIT PRATIQUE ET MÉTHODIQUE AINSI QUE
LE SOUCI DE L'URGENCE ET DE LA COHÉRENCE QUI SONT DE NATURE
À PRODUIRE DES RÉSULTATS CONCRETS. UNE ORGANISATION COMME
CELLE DES NATIONS UNIES NE SAURAIT SE FIGER DANS DES POSITIONS
PUREMENT RHÉTORIQUES. ELLE NE SAURAIT NON PLUS EMPÊCHER
LA LIBRE EXPRESSION DES ASPIRATIONS, DES CRAINTES ET DES GRIEFS
DES PEUPLES DU MONDE. CE QUI IMPORTE, C'EST QUE CHACUN
DES ÉTATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES CONSIDÈRE LE SUCCÈS,
OU L'ÉCHEC DE L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE COMME SON SUCCÈS
OU SON ÉCHEC PROPRES. LES PUISSANCES PETITES ET MOYENNES
DISPOSENT DE MOYENS DIVERS POUR METTRE À PROFIT LA CAPACITÉ
DES NATIONS-UNIES DE PROMOUVOIR DES NÉGOCIATIONS CONDUISANT
À DES ACCORDS DURABLES. ELLES PEUVENT INFLUENCER LE CLIMAT
DES DÉBATS ET JOUER UN RÔLE MODÉRATEUR DANS LES CONFLITS
INTERNATIONAUX. ELLES PEUVENT FORMULER DES IDÉES PRÉCISES
ET RÉALISTES ET LES INSCRIRE À L'ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ
INTERNATIONALE. ELLES PEUVENT FAIRE EN SORTE
QUE LA DIPLOMATIE DISCRÈTE CONTRIBUE DAVANTAGE À ÉCARTER
LES MENACES À LA PAIX. L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
OFFRE DE VASTES POSSIBILITÉS DE CONSULTATIONS, AINSI QUE
DE CONTACTS ENTRE MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ET CHEFS DE GOUVERNEMENT, QUI PEUVENT ÊTRE UTILISÉES
POUR RECHERCHER L'UNION DES ESPRITS, EXPLORER LES VOIES D'UN
ACCORD SUR LES QUESTIONS IMPORTANTES
ET ANALYSER AVEC CLAIRVOYANCE LA SITUATION MONDIALE.

I HAVE MENTIONED EARLIER THE IDEA OF PEACE-KEEPING BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PART THAT CANADA HAS PLAYED IN ITS CONCEPTION AND DEVELOPMENT. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS HAVE CONCLUSIVELY SHOWN THE RESILIENCE AND RESPONSIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS CAPACITY FOR CONFLICT CONTROL. THE VERY IDEA OF LAUNCHING A PEACE-KEEPING MISSION WITH THE HELP OF MEMBER STATES THAT ARE NOT PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL PUTS A FOCUS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THESE STATES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. BUT THE RESPONSIBILITY DOES NOT END WITH CONTAINING A CONFLICT; IT EXTENDS TO RESOLVING THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF THE CONFLICT. PEACE-KEEPING WITHOUT PEACE-MAKING CAN BE BUT A PALLIATIVE. THE COOLING-OFF PERIOD WHICH PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS MANAGE TO SECURE IS OF LITTLE AVAIL IF IT SERVES ONLY AS A PRELUDE TO A MORE VIOLENT ERUPTION. I DO NOT HAVE TO CITE ANY PARTICULAR REGIONAL CONFLICT; THE PROPOSITION HOLDS TRUE OF ALL THAT, WITHOUT A CREDIBLE MOVEMENT TOWARDS A JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE, PENT-UP PASSIONS ACCUMULATE AND DISTRUST MOUNTS. FREQUENTLY, SUCH A SITUATION RUNS THE RISK OF DANGEROUS ESCALATION ONTO A GLOBAL PLANE WITH IMMEDIATE RAMIFICATIONS FOR THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS LISTS ALL CONCEIVABLE MEANS FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES. AT PRESENT, IN SITUATIONS WHERE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ARE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, STATES RARELY FEEL ENCOURAGED TO AVAIL OF SUCH MEANS AS MEDIATION, THE GOOD OFFICES OF AN IMPARTIAL THIRD PARTY OR ADJUDICATION.

THIS IS ONE OF THE CARDINAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DISORGANIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, THE FAILURE IS BY NO MEANS TERMINAL. MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN EXERT A COLLECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT PRESSURE FOR THE RATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES. IN THIS REGARD, THE BULK OF THESE STATES COMPARED TO THE WORLD POWERS, HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF GREATER FLEXIBILITY BECAUSE THEY ARE LESS ENTANGLED HISTORICALLY IN THE CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT. ALONE, NONE OF THEM CAN EXPECT SUCCESS IN MEDIATING A DISPUTE; TOGETHER, THEIR VOICE CAN BE PERSUASIVE AND MAY WELL PROVE IRRESISTIBLE. I WOULD URGE INFLUENTIAL STATES LIKE CANADA TO USE THE OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR GIVING A FRESH IMPULSE TO ENCOURAGING THE COMPREHENSIVE AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS. I DO NOT UNDERRATE THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED BUT, EVEN WITH THE SMALL SIGNS OF REALISM AND FLUIDITY THAT CAN BE DISCERNED IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, THE CLIMATE MAY BE MORE PROPITIOUS NOW THAN IT HAS BEEN IN RECENT YEARS. IN SOME SITUATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REMAINS ESSENTIAL TO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES. I THINK, FOR EXAMPLE, OF CYPRUS OVER WHICH AT THE MOMENT I AM ENGAGED IN A NEW EFFORT TO FIND A SOLUTION; OF AFGHANISTAN, THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT AREA IN WHICH A COUNTRY LIKE CANADA CAN PLAY A MOST USEFUL ROLE IS THE PROMOTION OF THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A PRIMORDIAL OR INHERENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THOSE OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED ONES; ALL WILL BENEFIT FROM A MORE EFFICIENT, LESS UNBALANCED AND LESS CRISIS-PRONE GLOBAL ECONOMY. IF THE POSITIONS RESPECTIVELY FORMULATED BY THE TWO SIDES SEEM IRRECONCILABLE, A MORE IMAGINATIVE APPROACH CAN HELP TO BRIDGE THE GULF. WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS THAT THE DIALOGUE SHOULD BE FREE FROM THE TONE OF CONFRONTATION. CANADA HAS BEEN SECOND TO NONE AMONG THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE NECESSITY OF MAKING THE WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM MORE RESPONSIVE TO POVERTY IN LARGE PARTS OF THE GLOBE. YOUR STATESMEN HAVE URGED A LESS FRACTIOUS APPROACH TO THE PROCESS OF GIVING A MORE BALANCED MEANING TO THE IDEA OF ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE. THE OBJECTIVITY AND BREADTH OF VISION THAT INSPIRED THEIR APPEAL CAN BE MOST HELPFUL IN STIMULATING SOME PROGRESS IN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

L'UNE DES PRINCIPALES PRÉOCCUPATIONS QU'INSPIRE LA SOCIÉTÉ HUMAINE À L'HEURE ACTUELLE NAIT DE LA SITUATION QUI PRÉVAUT DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME. PARADOXALEMENT, ALORS QUE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES EST PARVENUE, AU PRIX DE GRANDS EFFORTS, À DONNER AUX DISPOSITIONS GARANTISSANT LA PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME FORCE OBLIGATOIRE EN DROIT INTERNATIONAL, ON CONSTATE QUE CES DROITS SONT ENCORE VIOLÉS SUR UNE GRANDE ÉCHELLE. POUR LA PREMIÈRE FOIS DANS L'HISTOIRE, LES ÉTATS QUI FORMENT LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE SE SONT ENGAGÉS, EN SOUSCRIVANT À LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES, À OEUVRER DE CONCERT POUR FAVORISER ET ENCOURAGER LE RESPECT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES POUR TOUS. DES INSTRUMENTS TELS QUE LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES PACTES Y RELATIFS DÉFINISSENT LES NORMES EN FONCTION DESQUELLES LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE PEUT JUGER L'ACTION D'UN ÉTAT À CET ÉGARD. DIVERSES PROCÉDURES ONT ÉTÉ MISES AU POINT POUR AMENER LES ÉTATS À APPLIQUER CES NORMES. MALHEUREUSEMENT, ELLES CONTINUENT DANS DIVERSES RÉGIONS DU GLOBE À NE PAS ÊTRE RESPECTÉES, CE QUI CONSTITUE L'UN DES TRAITS LES PLUS CONSTERNANTS DE LA CONDITION HUMAINE. IL CONVIENT DE TRAITER CE PROBLÈME AVEC DOIGTÉ ET D'ADOPTER LA MÉTHODE LA MIEUX APTÉ À PRODUIRE DES RÉSULTATS POSITIFS. J'ESTIME QUE DES PAYS COMME LE CANADA PEUVENT CONTRIBUER À RENFORCER LES MOYENS DONT DISPOSE L'ONU POUR ATTÉNUER LA GRANDE SOUFFRANCE QUE CAUSE LE DÉNI DES DROITS ET DE LA DIGNITÉ DE LA PERSONNE HUMAINE.

JE FINIRAI EN ÉVOQUANT LA PRÉOCCUPATION QUI, POUR L'HUMANITÉ TOUT ENTIÈRE, DOMINE DE LOIN TOUTES LES AUTRES: CELLE QU'INSPIRE L'ACCROISSEMENT INCESSANT DES ARSENAUX NUCLÉAIRES. ICI ENCORE, LE CANADA A L'AVANTAGE D'ÊTRE UN PAYS QUI, POUR AVANCÉ QU'IL SOIT SUR LE PLAN DES TECHNIQUES NUCLÉAIRES, NE S'EST PAS POUR AUTANT DOTÉ DE L'ARME NUCLÉAIRE.

A CE TITRE, VOUS POUVEZ NOUS FOURNIR UNE AIDE PRÉCIEUSE POUR SURMONTER LES OBSTACLES TECHNIQUES QUI S'OPPOSENT À LA MISE EN PLACE DE MESURES EFFICACES DE LIMITATION ET, FINALEMENT, D'ÉLIMINATION DES ARMEMENTS NUCLÉAIRES. INVERSER LA TENDANCE AU SURARMEMENT NUCLÉAIRE EST, POUR L'HUMANITÉ, L'IMPÉRATIF PREMIER. JE NE TENTERAI PAS D'ANALYSER, ICI, LES NOMBREUSES RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES IL N'Y A PAS EU PROGRÈS DANS CE SENS.

MAIS IL ME SEMBLE QUE L'ESPRIT HUMAIN EST AUJOURD'HUI PRISONNIER D'UNE NOUVELLE FORME DE DÉTERMINISME, UNE FORME PLUS PARALYSANTE QUE LE FATALISME, LA CROYANCE EN LA PRÉDESTINATION, À LAQUELLE ON ATTRIBUE LA DÉCADENCE DES MAGNIFIQUES CIVILISATIONS DU PASSÉ. JE VEUX PARLER DE LA SOUMISSION AU PROGRÈS IMPITOYABLE DES TECHNIQUES MILITAIRES.

LA TECHNIQUE DEVRAIT ÊTRE LE SERVITEUR ET NON LE MAÎTRE DE LA DESTINÉE DES HOMMES. SI LES SOCIÉTÉS PRIVÉES PEUVENT GARDER LA MAÎTRISE DE LEURS TECHNIQUES INDUSTRIELLES ET EN FAIRE UNE APPLICATION JUDICIEUSE DANS L'INTÉRÊT DE LEURS RÉSULTATS FINANCIERS, IL N'Y A AUCUNE RAISON POUR QUE LES ÉTATS NE PUISSENT PAS GARDER LA MAÎTRISE DES TECHNIQUES DE DESTRUCTION, DANS L'INTÉRÊT DE LA PAIX. OR CETTE MAÎTRISE PASSE PAR LA CONCLUSION D'ACCORDS RÉCIPROQUES POUR ARRÊTER LA COURSE AUX ARMEMENTS. A DÉFAUT DE TELS ACCORDS, LA SCIENCE JOUE, DANS LE DOMAINE DES ARMEMENTS, LE RÔLE DE L'APPRENTI SORCIER: POUR QUE LE GNOME S'ARRÊTE AVANT QUE LE DÉLUGE NE NOUS ENGOUFFRE TOUS, IL FAUT UN ORDRE ÉMANANT DE NOS DIRIGEANTS POLITIQUES.

IL EST VRAI QU'À L'ORIGINE DE LA COURSE AUX ARMEMENTS QUE SE LIVRENT LES GRANDES PUISSANCES DU MONDE, IL Y A LES GRAVES INQUIÉTUDES QU'ELLES RESENTENT AU SUJET DE LEUR SÉCURITÉ. MAIS LA SÉCURITÉ NE SAURAIT SE CONCEVOIR EN TERMES PUREMENT MILITAIRES: SES AUTRES DIMENSIONS - ÉCONOMIQUES, SOCIALES, CULTURELLES ET PSYCHOLOGIQUES - SONT AUJOURD'HUI INFINIMENT PLUS IMPORTANTES QUE PAR LE PASSÉ. QUI PLUS EST, RIEN NE DIT QU'ON DOIVE SANS CESSER RECHERCHER LA SÉCURITÉ DANS UNE SURENCHÈRE RÉCIPROQUE DES ARMEMENTS ET NON PAS DANS UN ABAISSEMENT MUTUEL DE LEURS NIVEAUX. SANS ACCORD DE LIMITATION DES ARMEMENTS, LE POINT AUQUEL L'UNE DES PARTIES PEUT SE SENTIR ASSURÉE DE JOUIR DE L'ÉGALITÉ OU DE L'AVANTAGE SUR LE PLAN DES ARMEMENTS NE DEMEURE JAMAIS FIXE. LA SÉCURITÉ TOTALE, COMPRISE SEULEMENT EN TERMES D'ARMEMENTS, EST UN BUT QUI RECULE DÈS QUE L'ON CROIT L'ATTEINDRE ET QUI SE DÉROBE SANS CESSER. L'HUMANITÉ CRIE POUR QU'ON LA DÉLIVRE DE CE CERCLE VICIEUX.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

I HAVE TOUCHED ON ONLY SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TODAY. I AM CONVINCED THAT IF THESE AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES ARE TO BE TACKLED SQUARELY, WE MUST ALL CONCENTRATE MORE ON WHAT UNITES US AS HUMAN BEINGS RATHER THAN ON THE OFTEN TRANSITORY FACTORS THAT PIT NATIONS AS ADVERSARIES, ONE AGAINST THE OTHER. FEW NATIONS KNOW BETTER THAN CANADA THE NEED TO FULLY RECOGNIZE AND ACCOMMODATE DIFFERING VOICES IN A REPRESENTATIVE FORUM.

SUCH RECOGNITION IS THE SECRET OF YOUR SUCCESS AS A PEOPLE.
SUCCESS FOR THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS CANNOT BE COMPLETE WHILE SO MANY
OF OUR FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS LANGUISH IN DEPRIVATION. ULTIMATELY
WE MUST ALL ADVANCE TOGETHER AND I AM CONVINCED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS
IS BY FAR AND AWAY THE BEST VEHICLE FOR DOING SO. I AM GRATIFIED
INDEED TO FIND HERE IN CANADA SUCH FRANK AND FAIR RECOGNITION
OF THESE TRUTHS AND I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUED CO-OPERATION
WITH YOU AS WE PROCEED TO OUR COMMON GOAL.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS AT THE DINNER
TO BE HOSTED BY UNA/CANADA
TORONTO, 6 MARCH 1985

"THE U.N. AT FORTY: RESPONDING TO CRISES"

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

MAY I BEGIN BY PAYING TRIBUTE TO YOUR GREAT COUNTRY AND TO THE INVALUABLE SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE WHICH IT HAS CONSISTENTLY ACCORDED TO THE UNITED NATIONS. I SHOULD ALSO LIKE TO SALUTE THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA WHICH, FOR ITS PART, HAS BEEN TO THE FOREFRONT IN PROMOTING THE ATMOSPHERE OF PUBLIC AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING SO ESSENTIAL TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THIS POLICY. THIS SEMINAR, LIKE THE ROUNDTABLE ON THE UNITED NATIONS 40TH ANNIVERSARY WHICH YOU ORGANIZED LAST FALL IN OTTAWA, ACTS AS AN IMPORTANT STIMULANT AND "IDEAS WORKSHOP" FOR THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, FOR MEMBERS OF THE UN SECRETARIAT AND FOR MANY OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS. INDEED IT IS DIFFICULT TO OVEREMPHASIZE THE POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE TO BE PLAYED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS YOURS IN GALVANIZING AND STIMULATING ACTION BY NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND OTHERS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

A NUMBER OF TOPICS, ALL OF EQUAL INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE, CAME TO MIND WHEN I THOUGHT OF THE THEME OF YOUR SEMINAR: "UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY: RESPONDING TO CRISES". HOWEVER, I HAVE CHOSEN TO CONCENTRATE THIS EVENING ON JUST ONE ISSUE WHICH IS OF GREAT CONCERN TO CANADA AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS, NAMELY THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION IN AFRICA.

I HAVE DONE SO BECAUSE AT STAKE HERE ARE THE VERY PILLARS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN AND CO-OPERATION WHICH ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO THE PURPOSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

AFRICA NEEDS ALL OUR ATTENTION AND SUPPORT, BOTH IN THE SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM. IT IS EXPERIENCING AN EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION, WHICH REQUIRES AN EXTRAORDINARY RESPONSE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. I BELIEVE WE ARE ALL AWARE OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CRISIS. MANY PARTS OF THE CONTINENT ARE THREATENED BY SEVERE FAMINE, AND OVER 30 MILLION AFRICAN LIVES ARE AT RISK. SHOULD THIS SITUATION CONTINUE AND THE NEXT RAINS FAIL, MORE HUMAN BEINGS MAY DIE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA THAN DURING THE ENTIRE SECOND WORLD WAR. EVEN THOSE WHO SURVIVE MAY BE IMPAIRED FOR THE REST OF THEIR LIVES, EITHER PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY. THIS IS A POTENTIAL CATASTROPHE OF UNPRECEDENTED DIMENSIONS IN MODERN HISTORY.

THE CRISIS HAS BEEN DEVELOPING FOR SOME TIME. WHILE STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF AFFECTED COUNTRIES TO DEAL WITH THE DESPERATE SITUATION CONFRONTING THEM, THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM FAR EXCEEDS THEIR CAPACITY TO DEAL WITH IT.

MANY COUNTRIES SUCH AS YOUR OWN AND NUMEROUS VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE CONCERNED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, HAVE INCREASED THEIR ASSISTANCE TO THOSE COUNTRIES IN AN EFFORT TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING AND COMBAT THE EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.

BUT IT IS CLEAR THAT THE EFFORTS MADE SO FAR ARE-NOT SUFFICIENT. IN 1985, TOO MANY PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO BE FACED WITH THE THREAT OF MALNUTRITION AND STARVATION. THE CONTINUING CHALLENGE IS TO INCREASE THE LEVEL AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR ASSISTANCE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, PRIORITY MUST BE GIVEN TO IMMEDIATE ACTION TO SAVE HUMAN LIVES. THIS MEANS BRINGING MORE FOOD, WATER AND MEDICINES TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS TO HELP THEM SURVIVE. BUT THIS IS EASIER SAID-THAN-DONE. ORGANIZING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE SPREAD OVER VAST TERRITORIES, IS AN IMMENSE TASK WHICH MAKES GREAT DEMANDS ON THE ECONOMIC LIFE AND ADMINISTRATION OF AFFECTED COUNTRIES, OFTEN RELEGATES DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TO THE SECOND PLACE, AND ALWAYS CONSUMES A LARGE PROPORTION OF AVAILABLE DOMESTIC RESOURCES AS WELL AS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE. MORE THAN ONE BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF FOOD AID ALONE IS REQUIRED IN 1985 FOR SOME 20 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES. AND THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO BE MOBILIZED TO DISTRIBUTE-IT.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS FOR AFRICA IN 1985 THEREFORE REQUIRE AN EXCEPTIONAL DEMONSTRATION OF CO-OPERATION BY THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES AND ENSURE DELIVERY OF RELIEF ITEMS TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM.

THERE IS A SPECIAL ROLE TO BE PLAYED IN THIS PROCESS BY THE UNITED NATIONS. AT THE END OF 1983, I FIRST CALLED THE CRISES IN AFRICA TO THE ATTENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND INITIATED A SERIES OF MEASURES TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION. MORE RECENTLY, AND BEARING IN MIND THE EXTRAORDINARY REQUIREMENTS OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN 1985, I HAVE ESTABLISHED AN OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION FOR AFRICA. THE OFFICE FUNCTIONS UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND IS DESIGNED TO MONITOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN AFRICA AND TO CO-ORDINATE THE FLOW OF ASSISTANCE. THE OFFICE, WITH THE FULL CONCURRENCE OF GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED, ^{ai} IDENTIFIES EMERGENCY NEEDS AND FACILITATES THE MOBILIZATION AND DELIVERY OF RESOURCES TO MEET THEM. I MIGHT MENTION THAT THE OFFICE IS HEADED BY BRADFORD MORSE, WHO IS CERTAINLY WELL-KNOWN TO YOU AS ADMINISTRATOR OF UNDP. I AM DEEPLY PLEASED THAT YOUR DISTINGUISHED COMPATRIOT, MAURICE STRONG, HAS ALSO JOINED THE OFFICE AS EXECUTIVE CO-ORDINATOR.

THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS HAS RECENTLY CONCLUDED AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE EMERGENCY IN CRITICALLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES FOR 1985. IT HAS ALSO QUANTIFIED UNMET NEEDS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED EFFORT AT THE FIELD LEVEL IN WHICH THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED, THE DONOR COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE ALL TAKEN PART. THE ASSESSMENT INDICATES THAT TOTAL UN-MET RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR 1985 -- FOOD AID, AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, HEALTH, WATER, LOGISTICS, EMERGENCY SUPPLIES -- WILL EXCEED 1.5 BILLION DOLLARS.

THIS REPORT WILL BE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA WHICH I HAVE CONVENED IN GENEVA ON MARCH 11. AT THIS MEETING, DONOR GOVERNMENTS WILL BE INVITED TO REVIEW THE SITUATION AND INDICATE THE ADDITIONAL COMMITMENTS THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOR 1985. I AM AWARE THAT MANY DONORS HAVE ALREADY PROVIDED SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE. BUT THERE ARE STILL UNMET NEEDS. THEY HAVE BEEN REALISTICALLY CALCULATED AND COMMONLY AGREED. THEY MUST BE MET. ANY SHORTFALL MUST BE MEASURED IN TERMS OF HUMAN LIVES LOST. I THEREFORE HOPE THAT GOVERNMENTS, INCLUDING YOUR OWN, WILL FULLY SUPPORT OUR ENDEAVOURS AND WILL STEP UP THEIR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO CONCERNED COUNTRIES.

Pause

S'IL FAUT DONNER PRIORITÉ À LA LUTTE POUR LA SURVIE DES PEUPLES, IL IMPORTE AUSSI DE PRENDRE LES MESURES QUI, PARALLÈLEMENT, PERMETTRAIENT DE S'ATTAQUER AUX CAUSES DE LA SITUATION QUE CONNAÎT L'AFRIQUE ACTUELLEMENT ET QUI CONTRIBUERAIENT À RÉTABLIR LES CONDITIONS DE BASE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT.

EN AFRIQUE, L'ÉQUILIBRE ÉCOLOGIQUE ENTRE LA TERRE, LES HOMMES ET LES RESSOURCES A TOUJOURS ÉTÉ DÉLICAT MAIS LA SÉCHERESSE PROLONGÉE ET LA DÉSERTIFICATION QUI S'ENSUIT, EN ONT AGGRAVÉ LA PRÉCARITÉ. C'EST SANS DÉLAI QU'IL FAUT COMMENCER À AGIR POUR RESTAURER LA FERTILITÉ DES SOLS DANS LES RÉGIONS FRAPPÉES PAR LA SÉCHERESSE. CE N'EST QUE LORSQUE LES AFRICAINS SERONT À NOUVEAU EN MESURE DE PRODUIRE DE LA NOURRITURE EN QUANTITÉ SUFFISANTE POUR EUX-MÊMES ET LEURS TROUPEAUX, DANS LEURS ZONES NORMALES DE PEUPLEMENT, QUE LES PROBLÈMES AFRICAINS ACTUELS CONNAÎTRONT UN DÉBUT DE SOLUTION.

NOUS DEVRIONS ÊTRE CAPABLES D'UTILISER PLEINEMENT LES DERNIÈRES TECHNIQUES D'AMÉLIORATION DES SOLS, D'IRRIGATION ET DE RECHERCHE GÉNÉTIQUE. A CET ÉGARD, LE CANADA A UN RÔLE IMPORTANT À JOUER.

CEPENDANT, LA SÉCHERESSE N'EST PAS LA SEULE CAUSE DE LA CRISE ACTUELLE DE L'AFRIQUE. LA BANQUE MONDIALE ET D'AUTRES ORGANISMES ONT MONTRÉ QUE CETTE CRISE A AUSSI POUR ORIGINE LA FAIBLESSE DES STRUCTURES ÉCONOMIQUES ET LES CONSÉQUENCES NÉFASTES DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONAL DEPUIS 1980. NATURELLEMENT, LES OPINIONS DIFFÈRENT QUANT À LA FAÇON LA PLUS EFFICACE DE TRAITER CÉS PROBLÈMES ET QUANT AUX PRIORITÉS À RETENIR DANS L'IMMÉDIAT. ÉTANT DONNÉ QUE LES DIFFICULTÉS SE COMBINENT DIFFÉREMMENT D'UN PAYS À L'AUTRE, JE SUIS CONVAINCU QUE NOTRE ACTION DOIT REPOSER SUR LE PRINCIPE D'UNE APPROCHE AU NIVEAU NATIONAL.

IL EXISTE, CEPENDANT, QUELQUES ÉLÉMENTS COMMUNS. LE PROBLÈME DU SERVICE DE LA DETTE QUE RENCONTRENT BEAUCOUP DE PAYS AFRICAINS CONSTITUE UNE CONTRAINTE MAJEURE POUR LEURS EFFORTS FUTURS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT. IL NOUS FAUT Y FAIRE FACE HONNÊTEMENT. JE SUIS CONVAINCU QUE LE RÉÉCHELONNEMENT APPROPRIÉ, LES MORATOIRES OU L'ANNULATION DES DETTES EXTÉRIEURES DOIVENT ÊTRE ÉTUDIÉS À FOND, PARTICULIÈREMENT EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES PAYS LES MOINS AVANCÉS.

IL FAUT DÉFINIR LES PRIORITÉS DE L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE ET DE L'AIDE EN CAPITAL DESTINÉES À SOUTENIR LES EFFORTS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE CHAQUE PAYS. IL FAUT MAINTENIR LES ACTIONS À MOYEN ET À LONG TERME FINANCÉES PAR LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE EN LES AXANT SUR LES DOMAINES QUI CONTRIBUERONT À CRÉER LES BASES NÉCESSAIRES À UN DÉVELOPPEMENT SAIN. CELA SIGNIFIE QU'IL FAUT PORTER TOUTE SON ATTENTION SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES, EN PARTICULIER DANS L'ADMINISTRATION ET LA GESTION DES SECTEURS PUBLIC ET PRIVÉ. LA PROTECTION DES GROUPES DÉFAVORISÉS DOIT ÊTRE RENFORCÉE. PRIORITÉ DOIT ÊTRE ÉGALEMENT DONNÉE À L'ENTRETIEN ET À LA RÉPARATION DES INFRASTRUCTURES DE PRODUCTION, DE TRANSPORT ET DE COMMUNICATIONS. À CET ÉGARD, JE ME RÉJOUIS QUE, LORS DE SA DERNIÈRE RÉUNION À PARIS, LA BANQUE MONDIALE AIT PU MOBILISER PLUS D'UN MILLIARD DE DOLLARS POUR SON PROGRAMME D'ACTION EN FAVEUR DE L'AFRIQUE SUB-SAHARIENNE. LA CRÉATION DE CE NOUVEL INSTRUMENT EST D'AUTANT PLUS IMPORTANTE QUE, DANS LES CIRCONSTANCES ACTUELLES, UNE LARGE PART DE L'AIDE PUBLIQUE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT DEVRA ÊTRE CONSACRÉE AUX OPÉRATIONS D'URGENCE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I REALIZE THAT THIS HAS BEEN A VERY GENERAL PRESENTATION COVERING BOTH IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY NEEDS AS WELL AS THE MORE LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA. THE CRITICAL POINT WHICH I WISH TO EMPHASIZE IS, THAT ALL OF US MUST WORK TOGETHER IN RESPONDING IN AN EFFECTIVE AND TIMELY MANNER TO THE SUFFERING OF OUR FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS IN AFRICA. THIS IS NOT AN EASY TASK. I AM ENCOURAGED, HOWEVER, BY THE BROAD CONSENSUS THAT HAS EMERGED AND IS EXPRESSED, FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE DECLARATION ON THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN AFRICA ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN DECEMBER 1984.

THERE IS ONE POINT THAT DESERVES EMPHASIS IN THIS CONTEXT. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES RESTS WITH THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS, AND NEITHER THE UNITED NATIONS NOR THE DONOR COUNTRIES CAN DIVEST THEM OF IT. THIS IS A FACT WHICH IS NOT GENERALLY REALIZED BY MANY CITIZENS AROUND THE WORLD, WHO BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS, AS A MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTALITY, CAN JUST STEP INTO ANY COUNTRY, IMPOSE ITS VIEWS AND TAKE CHARGE OF THE RUNNING OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS. WHERE POLICIES OR ACTIONS ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES OF THE CHARTER, THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT HESITATE TO MAKE ITS VIEWS KNOWN TO THE CONCERNED GOVERNMENTS. BUT WE SHOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO DO WHAT NO DONOR COUNTRY COULD CONTEMPLATE OR TOLERATE FOR ITSELF: THAT IS, TO PRESUME TO INTERVENE IN MATTERS WHICH ARE ESSENTIALLY WITHIN THE DOMESTIC JURISDICTION OF ANY STATE. WE DO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS SUCH AS THOSE PREVAILING IN AFRICA TODAY, HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED WHEREVER POSSIBLE TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE IN NEED WITHOUT ANY DISTINCTION.

FURTHERMORE, I HAVE IMPRESSED UPON THE AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS -- (AND THEY RECOGNIZE THE NEED)-- THAT, ON THEIR SIDE, THE MOST APPROPRIATE POLICIES MUST BE DEvised AND IMPLEMENTED IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THEIR OWN EFFORTS AND THOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE AFRICAN CRISESⁱ OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, CALLING THE SITUATION TO THE ATTENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE, CARRYING OUT BOTH EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. I KNOW THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS SOMETIMES THE SUBJECT OF CRITICISM, BUT I BELIEVE THAT THE PERFORMANCE OF ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS UNICEF, THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME AND THE HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES HAVE OFTEN MADE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH FOR LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, THE TIME HAS NOT YET COME TO CONGRATULATE OURSELVES. THERE IS NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY OR SLACKNESSⁱⁱ OF ACTION. WE MUST, AND WILL CONTINUE, TO IMPROVE OUR PERFORMANCE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

CANADA IS, AND HAS BEEN, AT THE FOREFRONT OF ACTION TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT AROUND THE GLOBE. IT HAS ALREADY RESPONDED GENEROUSLY TO THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA THROUGH A VARIETY OF OFFICIAL CHANNELS. THERE HAS ALSO BEEN A TREMENDOUS RESPONSE FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FROM THE PEOPLE OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY. I AM THEREFORE CONFIDENT THAT CANADA WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE A HIGH LEVEL OF SUPPORT TO AFFECTED AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS IN THE VERY DIFFICULT TASK THAT HAS FALLEN ON THEM.

I THANK YOU.

* * *

TOAST EN L'HONNEUR DE JEANNE SAUVÉ,
GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

7 March 1985

*Trip Canada
Toasts*

MADAME LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL, EXCELLENCES, MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

PERMETTEZ-MOI DE VOUS DIRE COMBIEN JE SUIS HEUREUX D'ÊTRE ICI
PARMI VOUS ET COMBIEN JE SUIS SENSIBLE À VOTRE CHALEUREUSE
HOSPITALITÉ. ON DIT QUE LE CLIMAT INFLUE SUR LES ESPRITS;
ON AFFIRME QUE LA MÉCANISATION NUIT AUX RAPPORTS ENTRE LES HOMMES;
ET L'ON SOUTIENT QUE L'ABONDANCE TARIT LA GÉNÉROSITÉ.
EH BIEN, LE CANADA ME PARAÎT LA VIVANTE ILLUSTRATION DU
CONTRAIRE.

- 2 -

VOILÀ UN PAYS FROID, DU MOINS PENDANT L'HIVER, UN PAYS MODERNE,
UN PAYS PROSPÈRE, DONT LES HABITANTS SONT SI OUVERTS, ACCUEILLANTS
ET CORDIAUX QUE TOUTES LES THÉORIES DES CLIMATS, DES MODES
DE PRODUCTION OU DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSOMMATION SEMBLANT S'EFFONDRE
D'UN SEUL COUP. EST-CE LA DIVERSITÉ DES CULTURES QUI EXERCE
SUR LES MENTALITÉS ET LES RAPPORTS SOCIAUX UN EFFET AUSSI POSITIF?

JE NE SAIS. MAIS DANS L'ACCUEIL QUE JE REÇOIS, JE DISCERNE
MIEUX LES RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES LE CANADA JOUE UN RÔLE
SI IMPORTANT DANS LA VIE INTERNATIONALE ET, EN PARTICULIER,
À L'ONU.

DE MÊME QUE LES CANADIENS DONNENT À LEURS VISITEURS L'IMPRESSION D'ÊTRE REÇUS DE FAÇON PRESQUE FRATERNELLE, DE MÊME LE CANADA SE COMPORTE SPONTANÉMENT EN MEMBRE ACTIF DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ MONDIALE. C'EST POURQUOI, DEPUIS L'ORIGINE, IL SOUTIENT LES NATIONS UNIES AVEC TANT DE FERMETÉ, DE CONSTANCE ET D'INTELLIGENCE DANS TOUS LEURS DOMAINES D'ACTIVITÉS.

ALORS QU'IL POURRAIT SE BORNER À JOUIR ÉGOÏSTEMENT DE SA PROPRE TRANQUILLITÉ, LE CANADA MET TOUT EN OEUVRE POUR PRÉSERVER LA PAIX OU POUR LA RESTAURER DANS LES RÉGIONS TROUBLÉES. LE FAIT QU'IL AIT JOUÉ UN RÔLE DÉCISIF DANS LA CONCEPTION DES OPÉRATIONS DE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX N'EST PAS LE FRUIT DU HASARD.

C'EST LE RÉSULTAT DE SA VOLONTÉ TENACE DE CONTENIR LES CONFLITS ET DE LES RÉGLER PAR LA NÉGOCIATION AINSI QUE DE SA CONFIANCE EN L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR ATTEINDRE CE DOUBLE BUT. ET SI CES OPÉRATIONS ONT, EN GÉNÉRAL, CONNU LE SUCCÈS, C'EST POUR BEAUCOUP GRÂCE À L'APPUI DU CANADA QUI N'A JAMAIS HÉSITÉ À FOURNIR DES CONTINGENTS CHAQUE FOIS QUE LA SITUATION L'EXIGEAIT. IL A AINSI PROUVÉ QU'IL ÉTAIT PRÊT À AGIR CONCRÈTEMENT POUR QUE RÈGNE DANS LE MONDE LA PAIX À LAQUELLE IL EST ATTACHÉ.

IL EN VA DE MÊME SUR LE TERRAIN ÉCONOMIQUE. LOIN DE SE
CONTENTER D'EXPLOITER SES RESSOURCES QUI SONT IMMENSES ET
DE PROFITER DES RICHESSES QU'IL CRÉE PAR SON ACTIVITÉ, LE CANADA
CHERCHE À AIDER LES PAYS MOINS FAVORISÉS À S'ENGAGER SUR LA VOIE
DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DU PROGRÈS. L'ONU EST TÉMOIN DE L'EFFORT
HUMAIN ET FINANCIER CONSIDÉRABLE QU'IL CONSENT EN LEUR FAVEUR,
AUSSI DIFFICILE QUE SOIT LA CONJONCTURE QU'IL TRAVERSE.
ELLE APPRÉCIE AUSSI À SA JUSTE VALEUR LE CONCOURS QU'IL LUI APPORTE
DANS BEAUCOUP D'AUTRES DOMAINES, NOTAMMENT, DANS CELUI DE L'ACTION
HUMANITAIRE. ELLE SAIT, EN EFFET, COMBIEN IL A CONTRIBUÉ
À SOULAGER LA DÉTRESSE DE MILLIONS DE VICTIMES DE L'OPPRESSION,
DE LA MISÈRE ET, AUJOURD'HUI, DE LA FAMINE.

AINSI LE CANADA FAIT PREUVE D'UNE SOLIDARITÉ EXEMPLAIRE
AVEC LES AUTRES PAYS DU MONDE, D'AUTANT MIEUX ACCUEILLIE QUE NUL
NE SAURAIT LA SUSPECTER D'ARRIÈRES-PENSÉES COLONIALISTES OU DE
VISÉES IMPÉRIALISTES ET D'AUTANT PLUS PRÉCIEUSE QU'ELLE SE VEUT
CONCRÈTE, PRATIQUE ET EFFICACE. CE MÊME SOUCI D'EFFICACITÉ
S'EST MANIFESTÉ À PROPOS DU FONCTIONNEMENT DE L'ONU DONT LE CANADA
A TOUJOURS CHERCHÉ À TIRER LE MEILLEUR PARTI, NE CRAIGNANT PAS
DE REMETTRE EN CAUSE LES IDÉES ET LES MÉTHODES PÉRIMÉES ET DE
PROPOSER DES INNOVATIONS SOUVENT AUDACIEUSES. AUJOURD'HUI
ENCORE, IL M'APPORTE TOUT SON SOUTIEN DANS L'ACTION QUE JE MÈNE
POUR RÉFORMER L'ORGANISATION ET JE LUI EN SUIS TRÈS RECONNAISSANT.

LE CANADA SAIT, EN EFFET, PAR EXPÉRIENCE, QUE LA SÉCURITÉ, LE BIEN-ÊTRE ET, SURTOUT, LA LIBERTÉ NE SONT JAMAIS ACQUIS À L'HOMME ET QU'IL LUI FAUT LES MÉRITER PAR UN COMBAT CONTINUEL À L'ÉCHELLE MONDIALE. C'EST CE COMBAT QUE LE CANADA ET L'ONU N'ONT JAMAIS CESSÉ DE LIVRER ENSEMBLE ET QU'ILS CONTINUERONT À LIVRER SANS SE LAISSER DÉCOURAGER PAR LES ÉCHECS NI GAGNER PAR LA LASSITUDE.

DANS L'ESPOIR QUE LEURS EFFORTS SERONT UN JOUR RÉCOMPENSÉS, JE VOUS PROPOSE DE VOUS JOINDRE À MOI POUR PORTER UN TOAST À LA SANTÉ DE MADAME LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL, AU BONHEUR DES CANADIENS ET AU MAINTIEN DES LIENS ÉTROITS QUI UNISSENT LE CANADA ET L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS-UNIES.

* * *

Trip Canada
SG Address

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS AT A JOINT SESSION
OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
OTTAWA - 7 MARCH 1985

MR. PRIME MINISTER,
MR. SPEAKER OF THE SENATE, MR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY, MR. PRIME MINISTER, FOR YOUR
WARM AND GENEROUS WORDS OF WELCOME.

IT IS A GREAT HONOUR FOR ME TO ADDRESS THIS JOINT SESSION
OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. I REGARD YOUR INVITATION AND
KIND WELCOME AS ANOTHER EXPRESSION OF THAT DEEP CONCERN FOR THE
SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH HAS MOTIVATED CANADA'S ROLE
IN THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

IT HAS BEEN AN EXEMPLARY ROLE, BASED, OF COURSE, ON YOUR
SINCERE DEDICATION TO THE AIMS OF OUR CHARTER.
BUT I BELIEVE IT HAS ALSO DERIVED MUCH OF ITS VITALITY, FROM
THIS GREAT COUNTRY'S DISTINCTIONS: THE RICH DIVERSITY OF YOUR
CULTURE, THE WIDE RANGE OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS AND THE
UNDERSTANDING OF WORLD-AFFAIRS-WHICH YOU COMMAND.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED TO ME — FROM YOUR SIDE — THAT I
SHOULD SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES RELATING TO
CANADA'S FUTURE ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS, AND NOT DELIVER AN
ENCOMIUM ON YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE PAST. THE SUGGESTION
REFLECTS AN APPEALING MODESTY AND GENEROSITY, YET IT WOULD BE
INAPPROPRIATE FOR ME TO OMIT A REFERENCE TO ALL THAT CANADA HAS
DONE TO HELP THE UNITED NATIONS MEET THE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES
FACING IT.

THE BREAK-THROUGH IN 1955 IN THE DEADLOCK WHICH HAD FROZEN THE COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE INNOVATIVE RESPONSE IN 1956 TO THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE SUEZ CRISIS, YOUR PARTICIPATION IN ALMOST ALL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS LAUNCHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, YOUR POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF EVERY COMMITTEE OR COMMISSION SET-UP SINCE 1945 TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUE OF DISARMAMENT; ~~THESE~~ THESE ARE ONLY THE MOST OUTSTANDING INSTANCES. LONG BEFORE THE ISSUE OF ACHIEVING GREATER BALANCE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY-ASSUMED ITS PRESENT PROMINENCE, CANADA WAS AMONG THE PIONEERS OF THE IDEA OF TECHNICAL-ASSISTANCE-PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BEING UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

LET ME, THEREFORE, PAY MY HEARTFELT TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S LOYAL AND CONSISTENT SUPPORT OF THE ENDEAVOURS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION. SOLIDLY BASED, AS-IT-IS, ON A NATIONAL CONSENSUS, SUSTAINED, AS-IT-HAS-BEEN, THROUGH YOUR SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS, IT PROVIDES A GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE CAPABILITIES OF COUNTRIES, OTHER THAN THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, TO ADVANCE THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS. I MIGHT PARENTHETICALLY MENTION HERE THAT IT HAS BECOME CONVENTIONAL TO CALL COUNTRIES SUCH AS YOURS THE MEDIUM-SIZED ONES. THE PHRASE IS HARDLY DESCRIPTIVE OF A NUMBER AMONG THEM. CANADA, FOR ONE, IS LARGE, NOT ONLY IN TERRITORY, BUT ALSO IN SPIRIT AND INTELLECT, IN ITS RESOURCES OF STATESMANSHIP, AND IN ITS PHILOSOPHY OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE.

AS I STAND BEFORE YOU TODAY, LOOKING AHEAD IN THIS YEAR OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, I FEEL THAT THE FUTURE APPEARS TO HOLD EVEN ~~BETTER~~ PROSPECTS FOR THE DECISIVE ROLE OF COUNTRIES SUCH AS YOURS. A DYNAMIC UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PROVIDES YOU WITH AN UNIQUE INSTRUMENT FOR WIELDING A COLLECTIVE INFLUENCE ON THE RESOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING GLOBAL ISSUES. IT IS TRUE THAT MAJOR DECISIONS RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY DEPEND ON THE AGREEMENT OF THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL. BUT IN OUR AGE OF INTERDEPENDENCE, OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE AN EQUAL STAKE IN PEACE, AND CANNOT, THEREFORE, BE BYSTANDERS. A PRIVILEGED POSITION IS CONFERRED ON A FEW BUT RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH ALL.

MESDAMES, MESSIEURS,

JE SUIS CERTAIN QUE VOUS N'IGNOREZ PAS LE MÉCONTENTEMENT SUSCITÉ PAR LE FONCTIONNEMENT DES NATIONS UNIES, QUI S'EXPRIME, DANS CERTAINS MILIEUX, DE MANIÈRE FORT ACERBE. ON DIT, NON SANS RAISON, QUE NOTRE ORGANISATION N'A CESSÉ DE PERDRE DE SA CRÉDIBILITÉ. J'EN AI DIT AUTANT MOI-MÊME, SINON DAVANTAGE. § MAIS LE MONDE PEUT-IL SE PERMETTRE DE S'EN TENIR À UN TEL JUGEMENT? LA CRÉDIBILITÉ SUPPOSE QUE L'ON DONNE UN BUT ET UNE ORIENTATION AU DIALOGUE MULTILATÉRAL MENÉ SUR LES QUESTIONS QUI PROVOQUENT DES TENSIONS ET QUI MENACENT D'ABOUTIR À UN CONFLIT ENTRE NATIONS.

PUISQUE, DANS LE FORUM MONDIAL DES NATIONS UNIES,
LE DIALOGUE EST CONDUIT PAR TOUS LES PAYS DU MONDE,
C'EST À CELUI QUI N'EST PAS SATISFAIT, QU'INCOMBE L'OBLIGATION
MORALE D'Y INSUFFLER L'ESPRIT PRATIQUE ET MÉTHODIQUE, AINSI QUE
LE SOUCI DE L'URGENCE ET DE LA COHÉRENCE QUI SONT DE NATURE
À PRODUIRE DES RÉSULTATS CONCRETS. UNE ORGANISATION COMME
CELLE DES NATIONS UNIES NE SAURAIT SE FIGER DANS DES POSITIONS
PUREMENT RHÉTORIQUES. ELLE NE SAURAIT NON PLUS EMPÊCHER
LA LIBRE EXPRESSION DES ASPIRATIONS, DES CRAINTES ET DES GRIEFS
DES PEUPLES DU MONDE. CE QUI IMPORTE, C'EST QUE CHACUN
DES ETATS MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES CONSIDÈRE LE SUCCÈS
OU L'ÉCHEC DE L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE COMME SON SUCCÈS
OU SON ÉCHEC PROPRES. LES PUISSANCES PETITES ET MOYENNES
DISPOSENT DE MOYENS DIVERS POUR METTRE À PROFIT LA CAPACITÉ
DES NATIONS-UNIES DE PROMOUVOIR DES NÉGOCIATIONS CONDUISANT
À DES ACCORDS DURABLES. ELLES PEUVENT INFLUENCER LE CLIMAT
DES DÉBATS ET JOUER UN ^{ou} RÔLE MODÉRATEUR DANS LES CONFLITS
INTERNATIONAUX. ELLES PEUVENT FORMULER DES IDÉES PRÉCISES
ET RÉALISTES ET LES INSCRIRE À L'ORDRE DU JOUR DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ
INTERNATIONALE. ELLES PEUVENT FAIRE EN SORTE
QUE LA DIPLOMATIE DISCRÈTE CONTRIBUE DAVANTAGE À ÉCARTER
LES MENACES À LA PAIX. L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
OFFRE DE VASTES POSSIBILITÉS DE CONSULTATIONS, AINSI QUE
DE CONTACTS ENTRE MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ET CHEFS DE GOUVERNEMENT, QUI PEUVENT ÊTRE UTILISÉES
POUR RECHERCHER L'UNION DES ESPRITS, EXPLORER LES VOIES D'UN
ACCORD SUR LES QUESTIONS IMPORTANTES,
ET ANALYSER AVEC CLAIRVOYANCE LA SITUATION MONDIALE. (PAUSE)

I HAVE MENTIONED-EARLIER, THE IDEA OF PEACE-KEEPING BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PART THAT CANADA HAS PLAYED IN ITS CONCEPTION AND DEVELOPMENT. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS HAVE CONCLUSIVELY SHOWN THE RESILIENCE AND RESPONSIVENESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS CAPACITY FOR CONFLICT CONTROL. THE VERY IDEA OF LAUNCHING A PEACE-KEEPING MISSION WITH THE HELP OF MEMBER STATES THAT ARE NOT PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, PUTS A FOCUS ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THESE STATES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. BUT THE RESPONSIBILITY DOES NOT END WITH CONTAINING A CONFLICT; IT EXTENDS TO RESOLVING THE UNDERLYING ~~CAUSE~~ ^{CAUSE} OF THE CONFLICT. PEACE-KEEPING WITHOUT PEACE-MAKING CAN BE BUT A PALLIATIVE. THE COOLING-OFF PERIOD WHICH PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS MANAGE TO SECURE IS OF LITTLE AVAIL, IF IT SERVES ONLY AS A PRELUDE TO A MORE VIOLENT ERUPTION. I DO NOT HAVE TO CITE ANY PARTICULAR REGIONAL CONFLICT: THE PROPOSITION HOLDS TRUE OF ALL, THAT- WITHOUT- A- CREDIBLE- MOVEMENT TOWARDS A JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE / PENT-UP-PASSIONS-ACCUMULATE / AND DISTRUST MOUNTS. FREQUENTLY, SUCH A SITUATION RUNS THE RISK OF DANGEROUS ESCALATION ONTO A GLOBAL PLANE WITH IMMEDIATE RAMIFICATIONS FOR THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS LISTS ALL CONCEIVABLE MEANS FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES. AT PRESENT, IN SITUATIONS WHERE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ARE DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, STATES RARELY FEEL ENCOURAGED TO AVAIL OF SUCH MEANS, AS MEDIATION, THE GOOD OFFICES OF AN IMPARTIAL THIRD PARTY, OR ADJUDICATION.

THIS IS ONE OF THE CARDINAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DISORGANIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. HOWEVER, THE FAILURE IS BY NO MEANS TERMINAL. MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAN EXERT A COLLECTIVE AND BENÉVOLENT PRESSURE FOR THE RATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES. IN THIS REGARD, THE BULK OF THESE STATES COMPARED TO THE WORLD POWERS, HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF GREATER FLEXIBILITY BECAUSE THEY ARE LESS ENTANGLED HISTORICALLY IN THE CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT. ALONE, NONE OF THEM CAN EXPECT SUCCESS IN MEDIATING A DISPUTE; TOGETHER, THEIR VOICE CAN BE PERSUASIVE AND MAY WELL PROVE IRRESISTIBLE. I WOULD URGE INFLUENTIAL STATES LIKE CANADA TO USE THE OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FOR GIVING A FRESH IMPULSE TO ENCOURAGING THE COMPREHENSIVE AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS. I DO NOT UNDERRATE THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED, BUT, EVEN WITH THE SMALL SIGNS OF REALISM AND FLUIDITY THAT CAN BE DISCERNED IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, THE CLIMATE MAY BE MORE PROPITIOUS NOW, THAN IT HAS BEEN IN RECENT YEARS. IN SOME SITUATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS OR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL REMAINS ESSENTIAL TO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES. I THINK, FOR EXAMPLE, OF CYPRUS OVER WHICH AT THE MOMENT I AM ENGAGED IN A NEW EFFORT TO FIND A SOLUTION; OF AFGHANISTAN, THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT AREA IN WHICH A COUNTRY LIKE CANADA CAN PLAY A MOST USEFUL ROLE IS THE PROMOTION OF THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A PRIMORDIAL OR INHERENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE INTERESTS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THOSE OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED ONES; ALL WILL BENEFIT FROM A MORE EFFICIENT, LESS UNBALANCED AND LESS CRISIS-PRONE GLOBAL ECONOMY. IF THE POSITIONS RESPECTIVELY FORMULATED BY THE TWO SIDES SEEM IRRECONCILABLE^{able}, A MORE IMAGINATIVE APPROACH CAN HELP TO BRIDGE THE GULF. WHAT IS IMPORTANT IS THAT THE DIALOGUE SHOULD BE FREE FROM THE TONE OF CONFRONTATION. CANADA HAS BEEN SECOND TO NONE AMONG THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES IN ACKNOWLEDGING THE NECESSITY OF MAKING THE WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM MORE RESPONSIVE TO POVERTY IN LARGE PARTS OF THE GLOBE. YOUR STATESMEN HAVE URGED A LESS FRACTIOUS APPROACH TO THE PROCESS OF GIVING A MORE BALANCED MEANING TO THE IDEA OF ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE. THE OBJECTIVITY AND BREADTH OF VISION THAT INSPIRED THEIR APPEAL, CAN BE MOST HELPFUL IN STIMULATING SOME PROGRESS IN THE NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

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L'UNE DES PRINCIPALES PRÉOCCUPATIONS QU'INSPIRE LA SOCIÉTÉ HUMAINE À L'HEURE ACTUELLE NAIT DE LA SITUATION QUI PRÉVAUT DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME. PARADOXALEMENT, ALORS QUE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES EST PARVENUE, AU PRIX DE GRANDS EFFORTS, À DONNER AUX DISPOSITIONS GARANTISSANT LA PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME FORCE OBLIGATOIRE EN DROIT INTERNATIONAL, ON CONSTATE QUE CES DROITS SONT ENCORE VIOLÉS SUR UNE GRANDE ÉCHELLE. POUR LA PREMIÈRE FOIS DANS L'HISTOIRE, LES ÉTATS QUI FORMENT LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE SE SONT ENGAGÉS, EN SOUSCRIVANT À LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES, À OEUVRER DE CONCERT POUR FAVORISER ET ENCOURAGER LE RESPECT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTÉS FONDAMENTALES POUR TOUS. DES INSTRUMENTS TELS QUE LA DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES PACTES-Y-RELATIFS, DÉFINISSENT LES NORMES EN FONCTION DESQUELLES LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE PEUT JUGER L'ACTION D'UN ÉTAT À CET ÉGARD. DIVERSES PROCÉDURES ONT ÉTÉ MISES AU POINT POUR AMENER LES ÉTATS À APPLIQUER CES NORMES. MALHEUREUSEMENT, ELLES CONTINUENT DANS DIVERSES RÉGIONS DU GLOBE À NE PAS ÊTRE RESPECTÉES, CE QUI CONSTITUE L'UN DES TRAITS LES PLUS CONSTERNANTS DE LA CONDITION HUMAINE. IL CONVIENT DE TRAITER CE PROBLÈME AVEC DOIGTÉ ET D'ADOPTER LA MÉTHODE LA MIEUX APTE À PRODUIRE DES RÉSULTATS POSITIFS. J'ESTIME QUE DES PAYS COMME LE CANADA PEUVENT CONTRIBUER À RENFORCER LES MOYENS DONT DISPOSE L'ONU POUR ATTÉNUER LA GRANDE SOUFFRANCE QUE CAUSE LE DÉNI DES DROITS ET DE LA DIGNITÉ DE LA PERSONNE HUMAINE.

JE FINIRAI EN ÉVOQUANT LA PRÉOCCUPATION QUI, POUR L'HUMANITÉ TOUT ENTIÈRE, DOMINE DE LOIN TOUTES LES AUTRES; CELLE QU'INSPIRE L'ACCROISSEMENT INCESSANT DES ARSENAUX NUCLÉAIRES. ICI ENCORE, LE CANADA A L'AVANTAGE D'ÊTRE UN PAYS QUI, POUR AVANCÉ QU'IL SOIT SUR LE PLAN DES TECHNIQUES NUCLÉAIRES, NE S'EST PAS POUR AUTANT DOTÉ DE L'ARME NUCLÉAIRE.

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A CE TITRE, VOUS POUVEZ NOUS FOURNIR UNE AIDE PRÉCIEUSE POUR SURMONTER LES OBSTACLES TECHNIQUES QUI S'OPPOSENT À LA MISE EN PLACE DE MESURES EFFICACES DE LIMITATION ET, FINALEMENT, D'ÉLIMINATION DES ARMEMENTS NUCLÉAIRES. INVERSER LA TENDANCE AU SURARMEMENT NUCLÉAIRE EST, POUR L'HUMANITÉ, L'IMPÉRATIF PREMIER. JE NE TENTERAI PAS D'ANALYSER, ICI, LES NOMBREUSES RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES IL N'Y A PAS EU PROGRÈS DANS CE SENS. MAIS IL ME SEMBLE QUE L'ESPRIT HUMAIN EST AUJOURD'HUI PRISONNIER D'UNE NOUVELLE FORME DE DÉTERMINISME, UNE FORME PLUS PARALYSANTE QUE LE FATALISME, LA CROYANCE EN LA PRÉDESTINATION, À LAQUELLE ON ATTRIBUE LA DÉCADENCE DES MAGNIFIQUES CIVILISATIONS DU PASSÉ. JE VEUX PARLER DE LA SOUMISSION AU PROGRÈS IMPITOYABLE DES TECHNIQUES MILITAIRES.

LA TECHNIQUE DEVRAIT ÊTRE LE SERVITEUR ET NON LE MAÎTRE DE LA DESTINÉE DES HOMMES. SI LES SOCIÉTÉS PRIVÉES PEUVENT GARDER LA MAÎTRISE DE LEURS TECHNIQUES INDUSTRIELLES ET EN FAIRE UNE APPLICATION JUDICIEUSE DANS L'INTÉRÊT DE LEURS RÉSULTATS FINANCIERS, IL N'Y A AUCUNE RAISON POUR QUE LES ÉTATS NE PUISSENT PAS GARDER LA MAÎTRISE DES TECHNIQUES DE DESTRUCTION, DANS L'INTÉRÊT DE LA PAIX. OR CETTE MAÎTRISE PASSE PAR LA CONCLUSION D'ACCORDS RÉCIPROQUES POUR ARRÊTER LA COURSE AUX ARMEMENTS. A DÉFAUT DE TELS ACCORDS, LA SCIENCE JOUE, DANS LE DOMAINE DES ARMEMENTS, LE RÔLE DE L'APPRENTI SORCIER; POUR QUE LE GNOME S'ARRÊTE AVANT QUE LE DÉLUGE NE NOUS ENGOUFFRE TOUS, IL FAUT UN ORDRE ÉMANANT DE NOS DIRIGEANTS POLITIQUES.

IL EST VRAI QU'À L'ORIGINE DE LA COURSE AUX ARMEMENTS QUE SE LIVRENT LES GRANDES PUISSANCES DU MONDE, IL Y A LES GRAVES INQUIÉTUDES QU'ELLES RESENTENT AU SUJET DE LEUR SÉCURITÉ. MAIS LA SÉCURITÉ NE SAURAIT SE CONCEVOIR EN TERMES PUREMENT MILITAIRES. SES AUTRES DIMENSIONS - ÉCONOMIQUES, SOCIALES, CULTURELLES ET PSYCHOLOGIQUES - SONT AUJOURD'HUI INFINIMENT PLUS IMPORTANTES QUE PAR LE PASSÉ. QUI PLUS EST, RIEN NE DIT QU'ON DOIVE SANS CESSÉ RECHERCHER LA SÉCURITÉ DANS UNE SURENCHÈRE RÉCIPROQUE DES ARMEMENTS ET NON PAS DANS UN ABAISSEMENT MUTUEL DE LEURS NIVEAUX. SANS ACCORD DE LIMITATION DES ARMEMENTS, LE POINT AUQUEL L'UNE DES PARTIES PEUT SE SENTIR ASSURÉE DE JOUIR DE L'ÉGALITÉ OU DE L'AVANTAGE SUR LE PLAN DES ARMEMENTS NE DEMEURE JAMAIS FIXE. LA SÉCURITÉ TOTALE, COMPRISE SEULEMENT EN TERMES D'ARMEMENTS, EST UN BUT QUI RECULE DÈS QUE L'ON CROIT L'ATTEINDRE ET QUI SE DÉROBE SANS CESSÉ. L'HUMANITÉ CRIE POUR QU'ON LA DÉLIVRE DE CE CERCLE VICIEUX.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

I HAVE TOUCHED ON ONLY SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TODAY. I AM CONVINCED THAT IF THESE-AND-OTHER DIFFICULTIES ARE TO BE TACKLED SQUARELY, WE MUST ALL CONCENTRATE MORE ON WHAT UNITES-US AS HUMAN BEINGS, RATHER THAN ON THE OFTEN TRANSITORY FACTORS THAT PIT NATIONS AS ADVERSARIES, ONE-AGAINST-THE-OTHER. FEW NATIONS KNOW BETTER THAN CANADA THE NEED TO FULLY RECOGNIZE AND ACCOMMODATE DIFFERING VOICES IN A REPRESENTATIVE FORUM. SUCH →

SUCH RECOGNITION IS THE SECRET OF YOUR SUCCESS AS A PEOPLE. SUCCESS FOR THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS CANNOT BE COMPLETE, WHILE SO MANY OF OUR FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS LANGUISH IN DEPRIVATION. ULTIMATELY WE MUST ALL ADVANCE TOGETHER, AND I AM CONVINCED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS IS, BY FAR AND AWAY, THE BEST VEHICLE FOR DOING SO. I AM GRATIFIED - INDEED TO FIND HERE IN CANADA SUCH FRANK AND FAIR RECOGNITION OF THESE TRUTHS, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUED CO-OPERATION WITH YOU ~~WITH YOU~~ AS WE PROCEED TO OUR COMMON GOAL.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

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Note for the Secretary-General

Official visit to Canada
6 - 9 March, 1985

1. I attach for your consideration a tentative programme which has been provided by the Canadian Mission.

2. There are 5 speaking engagements:

- (A) 6 March in Toronto. UNA of Canada Seminar:
"The UN at 40: Responding to Crises"
SG to speak on Africa in English (JR)
- (B) 7 March in Ottawa. SG to address joint session
of Parliament on the UN's future and Canada's
role. Mainly in English, but with a section in
French (YB).
- (C) 7 March in Ottawa. Toast at Governor General's
black tie dinner, in French (NL)
- (D) 8 March in Ottawa. Acceptance speech at Carleton
University. SG to speak in English on
peace-keeping and peace-making (JSS)
- (E) 8 March in Québec City. Address to Laval
University Colloquy on Minority Rights
in French (WBB/NL).

3. You have yet to decide upon the composition of your official party in Canada and on the officials who are to accompany you subsequently to Geneva.

4. You may care to spend some hours sightseeing in Québec City on Saturday 9th, prior to your return to New York.

J.P. Kavanagh
21 February 1985

cc. Mr. de Soto

United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

*Trip Canada
UNAs in the world
SG Remarks*

CAUTION: ADVANCE TEXT
Not for use before
8 p.m. (EST) Wednesday, 6 March



SG/SM/3668
6 March 1985

REMARKS BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TO UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

6 March 1985

Following is the text of remarks by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Toronto at a dinner hosted by the United Nations Association of Canada:

May I begin by paying tribute to your great country and to the invaluable support and assistance which it has consistently accorded to the United Nations. I should also like to salute the United Nations Association of Canada which, for its part, has been to the forefront in promoting the atmosphere of public awareness and understanding so essential to the maintenance of this policy.

This seminar, like the roundtable on the United Nations fortieth anniversary which you organized last fall in Ottawa, acts as an important stimulant and "ideas workshop" for the Canadian Government, for members of the United Nations Secretariat and for many other organizations and individuals. Indeed it is difficult to overemphasize the positive and constructive role to be played by non-governmental organizations such as yours in galvanizing and stimulating action by national administrations and others.

A number of topics, all of equal interest and importance, came to mind when I thought of the theme of your seminar: "United Nations at forty: responding to crises". However, I have chosen to concentrate this evening on just one issue which is of great concern to Canada and to the United Nations, namely the critical economic and social situation in Africa. I have done so because at stake here are the very pillars of international concern and co-operation which are fundamental to the purposes of the United Nations.

Africa needs all our attention and support, both in the short and medium term. It is experiencing an extraordinary situation, which requires an extraordinary response from the international community. I believe we are all aware of the magnitude of the crisis. Many parts of the continent are threatened by severe famine, and over 30 million African lives are at risk.

Should this situation continue and the next rains fail, more human beings may die in sub-Saharan Africa than during the entire Second World War. Even

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those who survive may be impaired for the rest of their lives, either physically or mentally. This is a potential catastrophe of unprecedented dimensions in modern history.

The crisis has been developing for some time. While steps have been taken by the Governments of affected countries to deal with the desperate situation confronting them, the magnitude of the problem far exceeds their capacity to deal with it.

Many countries such as your own, and numerous voluntary organizations and the concerned agencies of the United Nations system, have increased their assistance to those countries in an effort to alleviate the suffering and combat the effects of the drought.

But it is clear that the efforts made so far are not sufficient. In 1985, too many people will continue to be faced with the threat of malnutrition and starvation. The continuing challenge is to increase the level and the effectiveness of our assistance.

What is to be done?

In the first instance, priority must be given to immediate action to save human lives. This means bringing more food, water and medicines to affected populations to help them survive.

But this is easier said than done. Organizing emergency operations for millions of people spread over vast territories is an immense task which makes great demands on the economic life and administration of affected countries, often relegates development activities to the second place, and always consumes a large proportion of available domestic resources as well as of official development assistance. More than \$1 billion worth of food aid alone is required in 1985 for some 20 sub-Saharan African countries. And thousands of people will have to be mobilized to distribute it.

Emergency operations for Africa in 1985, therefore, require an exceptional demonstration of co-operation by the entire international community to mobilize resources and ensure delivery of relief items to those who need them.

There is a special role to be played in this process by the United Nations. At the end of 1983, I first called the crisis in Africa to the attention of the international community and initiated a series of measures to deal with the situation. More recently, and bearing in mind the extraordinary requirements of emergency operations in 1985, I have established an Office for Emergency Operations for Africa. The Office functions under my direct supervision and is designed to monitor emergency situations in Africa and to co-ordinate the flow of assistance.

The Office, with the full concurrence of Governments and organizations concerned, identifies emergency needs and facilitates the mobilization and delivery of resources to meet them. I might mention that the Office is headed

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by Bradford Morse, who is certainly well-known to you as Administrator of UNDP [the United Nations Development Programme]. I am deeply pleased that your distinguished compatriot, Maurice Strong, has also joined the Office as Executive Co-ordinator.

The Office for Emergency Operations has recently concluded an assessment of the nature and extent of the emergency in critically affected countries for 1985. It has also quantified unmet needs through an integrated effort at the field level in which the countries concerned, the donor community and international institutions have all taken part. The assessment indicates that total unmet resource requirements for 1985 -- food aid, agricultural inputs, health, water, logistics and emergency supplies -- will exceed \$1.5 billion.

This report will be discussed in detail at the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa which I have convened in Geneva for 11 March. At this meeting, donor Governments will be invited to review the situation and indicate the additional commitments they are prepared to make, to meet immediate needs for 1985.

I am aware that many donors have already provided substantial assistance. But there are still unmet needs. They have been realistically calculated and commonly agreed. They must be met. Any shortfall must be measured in terms of human lives lost. I therefore hope that Governments, including your own, will fully support our endeavours and will step up their emergency assistance to concerned countries.

If priority must be given to action for the survival of peoples, it is also important to undertake parallel measures to deal with the causes of the present situation in Africa as well as to help restore the basic conditions for development.

There has always been a delicate ecological balance in Africa between land, people and resources, which has been further aggravated by the persistence of drought and resulting desertification. Action must be undertaken immediately to restore soil fertility to drought-stricken areas. It is only when Africans are again in position to produce enough food for themselves and their livestock, in their normal settlement areas, that a solution to present African problems will begin to be found. We should be able to make full use of the latest techniques in soil improvement, irrigation and genetic research. Canada has an important contribution to make to this effort.

However, drought is not the only cause for the present African crisis. The World Bank and others have shown that the roots of the crisis lie also in weak economic structures and the negative impact of the international economic environment since 1980. Opinions naturally differ as to how to deal effectively with these problems and what priorities to establish for immediate action. Since the exact mix of problems varies from country to country, I am convinced that the underlying principle for action should be a country-level approach.

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There are, however, some common elements. The debt-servicing problem confronting many countries in Africa poses a major constraint on future development efforts. We must honestly face this problem. I believe that adequate rescheduling, moratoria or cancellation of external debts must be given full consideration, especially for the least developed countries.

Priorities need to be established in the technical and capital assistance support to development efforts of individual countries. Medium- and long-term activities funded by the international community, which must be maintained, should concentrate on fields which will help establish the necessary basis for a sound development. This means focusing attention on the development of human resources, particularly in management and administration in the public and private sectors. Action to protect under-privileged groups must be strengthened.

Priority should also be given to the maintenance and repair of production, transport and communications infrastructures. In that connection, I am pleased that, at its recent meeting in Paris, the World Bank was able to mobilize over \$1 billion for its programme of action for sub-Saharan Africa. The establishment of this new facility is particularly important given the fact that, in present circumstances, a large share of official development assistance will have to be devoted to emergency operations.

I realize that this has been a very general presentation covering both immediate emergency needs as well as the more long-term development of Africa. The critical point which I wish to emphasize is that all of us must work together in responding in an effective and timely manner to the suffering of our fellow human beings in Africa. This is not an easy task. I am encouraged, however, by the broad consensus that has emerged and is expressed, for example, in the Declaration on the Critical Situation in Africa adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in December 1984.

There is one point that deserves emphasis in this context. The responsibility for the development of African countries rests with their own Governments and neither the United Nations nor the donor countries can divest them of it. This is a fact which is not generally realized by many citizens of the world, who believe that the United Nations, as a multilateral instrumentality, can just step into any country, impose its views and take charge of the running of emergency operations.

Where policies or actions are in conflict with the principles and purposes of the Charter, the United Nations does not hesitate to make its views known to the concerned Governments. But we should not be expected to do what no donor country could contemplate or tolerate for itself: that is, to presume to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. We do make it clear that in emergency situations such as those prevailing in Africa today, humanitarian assistance is provided wherever possible to all those who are in need without any distinction.

Furthermore, I have impressed upon the African Governments -- and they recognize the need -- that, on their side, the most appropriate policies must

(more)

be devised and implemented in order to ensure the success of their own efforts and those of the international community.

The organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in the African crisis over a long period of time, calling the situation to the attention of the international community and, within the limits of resources available, carrying out both emergency and development activities.

I know that the United Nations is sometimes the subject of criticism, but I believe that the performance of organizations such as UNICEF [the United Nations Children's Fund], the World Food Programme and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees have often made the difference between life and death for large numbers of people in various countries. However, the time has not yet come to congratulate ourselves. There is no room for complacency or slackness of action. We must and will continue to improve our performance.

Canada is, and has been, at the forefront of action to promote development around the globe. It has already responded generously to the emergency situation in Africa through a variety of official channels. There has also been a tremendous response from non-governmental organizations and from the people of this great country. I am therefore confident that Canada will continue to provide a high level of support to affected African Governments in the very difficult task that has fallen on them.

* * * * *

United Nations

Press Release

Trip Canada
Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1319
6 March 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN TORONTO AT START
OF FOUR-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General.)

TORONTO, Canada, 6 March -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Toronto in the early afternoon today, at the start of a four-day official visit to Canada.

The Secretary-General was welcomed at the Lester B. Pearson International Airport by Barbara McDougall, Minister of State for Finance, Gordon Walker, Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations for Ontario, and other high officials of the Canadian Government.

The Secretary-General is scheduled to meet this afternoon with Robert Welch, Deputy Premier of Ontario, before joining a seminar sponsored by the United Nations Association of Canada (UNAC) where he will answer questions from UNAC members.

Later in the afternoon, the Secretary-General is scheduled to meet with a group of Canadian media leaders before addressing a dinner given by the United Nations Association of Canada.

* * * * *

Trip Canada
file

Conclusion of UNA Canada Seminar
"The UN at 40; Responding to Crises"
Toronto, 6 March 1985

Suggested speaking points

- A. Very glad to be with you here in Toronto.
- B. It is fitting that I begin my official visit to Canada in this great city.
- C. I am pleased also that my visit begins with an opportunity to meet the members of your Association.
- D. I have been struck by the manner in which, over the years, you have promoted a wider and deeper understanding of what the UN is and does.
- E. In particular, you have contributed significantly to the process of analysis and review of the Organization's direction and efficacy in this our 40th year.
- F. I recall very well the constructive ideas which you put forward at the end of your seminar in Ottawa last fall "The Un at 40, Crisis and Opportunity".
 - International Conference on Peace-keeping,
 - Support for Secretary-General's preventive diplomacy, Canada to lead in negotiations for peaceful uses of the Oceans,
 - Rationalizing UN budget,
 - Fewer Resolutions in the 1st Committee,
 - Support for UNITAR,
 - Case by case analysis of UN Agencies on the basis of "Relevance and effectiveness",
 - A coalition of middle-powers to restore vigour to the international system,
 - Concentration on the particular problem of the countries with a population of less than 1 million,
 - A Special Session of the GA on international security in 1988.
- G. Here again this week you have continued this excellent work with a seminar entitled "The UN at 40, responding to crises", under the distinguished guidance of Ambassador Bill Barton.

H. I have listened very carefully to the conclusions of your rapporteurs and I can assure you that these will be given full study in New York. I appreciate very deeply the catalytic role that can be played by organizations such as yours.

I. It is often forgotten how wide and energetic has been the UN's response to global crises over the years:

- in peace-keeping, our soldiers (including Canada's too) have served vitally in the Middle East and Cyprus over the years: they have served where no single power could

- in humanitarian work, one need only recall the selfless efforts of programmes such as UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and others - they have transformed the lives of millions and eradicated global scourges. They remind us of what the UN can, and is, doing

- the latest of such crises relates to Africa - a subject which I will be addressing at length this evening. It is an unparalleled challenge - which our early warning systems, and I personally, foresaw

- there is scarcely a global issue of consequence to the future which the UN has not addressed seriously: population, environment, the Law of the Sea, narcotics abuse, to mention only a few.

We have the makings of a global commitment and global harmony, if we choose to act wisely. The Charter, the efforts of governments and, above all, the vigilance and enlightened advice of groups such as yours can transform the future.

CONFIDENTIAL

JPK/bn Orig: SG
File: Canada
xRef: Trip Canada
b/f: VD/EO/AS/GP

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA

held at United Nations Headquarters
on 5 March 1985 at 10.00 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Kavanagh

H.E. Mr. Stephen Lewis,
Permanent Representative of
Canada to the UN
Mr. Peter David Lee, Deputy
Permanent Representative

1. The Ambassador wished to 'touch base' with the Secretary-General on the eve of his official visit to Canada. He felt that while the programme was quite hectic, it would nonetheless be relaxed in tone. The Secretary-General thanked the Ambassador for the generous and considerate programme that his government had provided. The Ambassador in turn mentioned that the interviews given by the Secretary-General to various representatives of the Canadian media had been a great success.
2. The Secretary-General felt that there should be a UNIC in Canada. While he would not be raising this issue in Ottawa, he would like nonetheless to sound out the Canadian authorities on the subject through Ambassador Lewis. He was optimistic that the General Assembly would agree to any proposal he might make for the establishment of such an office. The Ambassador remarked that the UNA of Canada had endeavoured over a considerable period to fill this lacuna. They would be the first to support such a suggestion. The Secretary-General asked the Ambassador to find out if his authorities would be favourably disposed to this personal initiative of his.
3. The Ambassador then reviewed some of the issues which he felt might figure prominently in the Secretary-General's discussions with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.

A. UNESCO

The government felt that problems affecting UNESCO were indicative of the difficulties of the entire system. They would appreciate a frank appraisal on the the Secretary-General's part. The Ambassador was personally concerned that his authorities be reassured on this question.

B. Africa

The government's commitment to emergency relief and development assistance in Africa was very considerable. They were at present reviewing the possibility of increasing it. They would be very keen to hear the Secretary-General's views on this issue.


South Africa/apartheid and peace-keeping would also prominently feature in the discussions, as would disarmament and the celebration of the 40th anniversary.

4. The Secretary-General said that he would be prepared to discuss all these subjects and indeed any others that the Canadian government might wish to raise. In regard to Africa he noted that he would preside over a donors' meeting in Geneva next Monday at which a number of countries would make new pledges. The US would be represented by Vice-President Bush, Italy at ministerial level, France at the level of Minister of State. While in Geneva the Secretary-General would also continue his efforts to get the two leaders of the Cypriot communities together for a new high-level meeting. In Canada he would be pleased to review the situation in South Africa with particular regard to Namibia and would have fresh insights into the situation of Central America in light of his discussion yesterday with the Prime Minister of Italy, current Chairman of the European Council and the report he was due to receive from Mr. Cordovez, following the latter's return from Montevideo where he had represented the Secretary-General at the inauguration of the new President of Uruguay. The Ambassador remarked that the situation in Central America was "terrifically sensitive in Canada because of the US-Canadian relationship".

The Secretary-General expressed his appreciation of the personal hospitality that would be extended to him by Governor General Madame Sauvé.

The Ambassador concluded that his government, while conservative in orientation, was still at this stage defining many of its foreign poilicy objectives and accordingly the Secretary-General's visit would be an extremely timely one.

The Secretary-General remarked that while governments in Canada might come and go, the country's commitment to the UN was permanent.



J. P. Kavanagh
5 March 1985

53

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Mr. Virendra Dayal 3830

FROM: James S. Sutterlin J.S.S.

Room No. - No de bureau 3780D Extension - Poste 5148 Date 5 March 1985

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Attached are biographic sketches on the leading Canadian figures whom the Secretary-General will meet. Ronald Fagan prepared them as of possible use. I believe they can be of value as part of the Secretary-General's briefing material.

Mr. Karsnap: Initia les surin
Cops to the Sp. Please take along J/S

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. James Sutterlin
A: Director, Representation Unit
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 5 March 1985

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Ronald J. Fagan
DE: First Officer
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

SUBJECT: The Secretary-General's Official Visit to Canada
OBJET:

Attached, as we discussed, for the Secretary-General's use on his trip to Canada, are profiles of the principal political and public figures whom he will be meeting.

CONFIDENTIAL

PROFILES OF CANADIAN POLITICAL
AND PUBLIC FIGURES

TUESDAY, 5 MARCH 1985

RONALD J. FAGAN

Governor-General Jeanne Sauvé

Jeanne Sauvé, Governor-General of Canada, was installed as Governor-General in the Spring of 1984, after being nominated by Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Her nomination was widely popular and was extremely well-received by all political parties and by the press and the general public.

At the time of your meeting with Mme. Sauvé at the U.N. in the late Summer of 1982, she was, as you will recall, Speaker of the House of Commons, in which post she had served since the return to power of the Trudeau Government in the Spring of 1980.

In previous Trudeau Administrations, she held a number of Cabinet posts, having been first elected to Parliament in 1972. She immediately became Secretary of State (with responsibility for cultural, bi-cultural and information questions) and subsequently Minister of Communications, an important portfolio in Canada. Prior to entering Parliament, Mme. Sauvé had been a prominent journalist and television commentator.

Mme. Sauvé's husband, Maurice Sauvé, is a Privy Councillor and was a Minister in the Government of Lester Pearson (1963-1968). He did not serve in the Trudeau Administrations due to having supported a different candidate for the Leadership of the Liberal Party at the time of Mr. Trudeau's election to that post in April, 1968.

The practice of nominating Canadians to serve as Governors-General of Canada began in 1953 (and was subsequently adopted by other Commonwealth countries, with regard to their own nationals), after the completion of the term of the last (and very popular) British Governor-General, Field Marshall the Earl Alexander of Tunis. In the 32 years since that time, 6 Canadians have served in the post, alternating between English and French Canadians. Of these 6, only one, General Georges Vanier (1959-1968) achieved the wide popularity and, indeed, respect and admiration, which have come to Mme. Sauvé.

Any references which you might care to make to Mme. Sauvé's very distinguished predecessor, General Vanier, would be very well received. General Vanier, a close personal friend of General de Gaulle, was Ambassador of Canada to the Free French in London during the Second World War and was a very strong proponent of national unity during his two terms as Governor-General. His death, in office, in the Spring of 1968, led directly to the serious diplomatic incident which occurred in the Summer of that year, during the visit of General de Gaulle, and to the lengthy chill in diplomatic relations between France and Canada which followed. It was considered unlikely that General de Gaulle would have spontaneously uttered his famous words "Vive le Québec libre" had he been accompanied, as had been intended, by his old friend and wartime comrade - and one of Quebec's most distinguished sons - in his role as Governor-General of Canada.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney

Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, has been in Office since mid-September, 1984. Prior to the dissolution of the previous Parliament at the beginning of July, 1984, he had been a Member of Parliament and Leader of the Opposition for one year. He has had no other experience of elective or appointive office and did not sit in the previous Conservative cabinet.

Mr. Mulroney is 45 years of age. Essentially, his public life until his election to Parliament in 1983, took place within the internal struggles of the Progressive Conservative Party (which was formed in the 1920's by a union of the new Progressive Party, of the West and the older Conservative Party, of the East).

Prior to his election as Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, also in 1983, Mr. Mulroney was President of the Iron Ore Company of Canada and, before that, a labour lawyer in Montreal. Mr. Mulroney propounded the thesis that the only way for the Conservatives to elect a national government and break into the Liberal fortress of Quebec (which has been Liberal for historical reasons) was to elect as Leader an English Quebecer, who was fluently French-speaking. His thesis proved correct. (The Conservative had never had a Leader from Quebec since Canada was founded.)

The Liberals have been in power in this century for 62 of the 85 years. The base of their strength always lay in Quebec, which has 75 parliamentary seats out of 282. In the last Parliament, Mr. Trudeau held 74 of the 75 Quebec seats. Mr. Mulroney now holds 58 of those seats and the Liberals 17, their lowest total, in Quebec, in Canada's history.

Since 1963, the only Conservative government elected came to office in June, 1979 under the present Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark. This government was defeated in Parliament and Mr. Trudeau was re-elected in February, 1980. Since that defeat, Mr. Mulroney led a movement within the Party to displace Mr. Clark as Leader and he finally did so in the Spring of 1983.

As a former labour lawyer, Mr. Mulroney is a conciliator, inclined towards tact, good manners and diplomatic behaviour. He is also extremely charming personally and has an excellent sense of humour. At the end of the long Trudeau era, which had become increasingly acrimonious - with the Trudeau government widely accused in the country of arrogant behaviour - Mr. Mulroney's personal qualities were well received in the nation, and in Quebec, and proved to be suited to the times. He conducted a flawless election campaign and was elected with 211 seats out of 282, the largest majority since Confederation in 1867.

.../...

Mr. Mulroney is to the right of Mr. Clark in both domestic and foreign affairs. However, like most Canadians of his generation who grew up in the Pearson era, he is well-inclined towards the United Nations. His greatest interest in foreign policy revolves around the idea of closer relations with the United States, particularly concentrating on economic relations.

His personal relations with the former Prime Minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, are excellent and they have always spoken well of one another, both publicly and in private.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark

Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada (he is never referred to as Joseph), has been in this function since mid-September, 1984. Prior to that, he was Prime Minister of Canada from June, 1979 to February, 1980. He was elected Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in 1976 at the age of 37 and continued in that function until defeated by the present Prime Minister in the Spring of 1983. He was first elected to Parliament, from the Province of Alberta, in 1972.

Mr. Clark, a courteous, kind and thoughtful man in person, was essentially defeated, first as Prime Minister and subsequently as Leader of his Party, by the age in which we live, and by being elected too young. He was a person unable to communicate his personal qualities on television or to the media. His quick intelligence and strong quiet sense of humour communicate best in private or at small meetings. His real personality and character have been at last emerging before the country in his new role as Foreign Minister.

After being elected Leader of the Opposition in 1976, Mr. Clark undertook to learn French and strove very hard to understand Quebec problems and to build his Party up in Quebec, from an organizational point of view. This led to an erosion of his own base in the West, where a considerable amount of anti-Quebec feeling (really anti-Trudeau feeling) prevailed in the Conservative Party, but Mr. Clark persisted in the interest of national unity.

He defeated Mr. Trudeau (who, like the leader of all long-term governments, played a considerable role in defeating himself) in the election of June, 1979, and came to power as Prime Minister of a minority government with 136 seats out of 282. He decided to rule, he announced, "as if he had a majority". However, his Government quickly declined in popularity and, at the first serious opportunity, the 2 principal Opposition parties (the Liberals and the New Democrats - a social democratic party) combined to defeat the Government in the House of Commons in December, 1979.

Mr. Clark is a moderate in both domestic and foreign affairs. He is a strong believer in the United Nations and has very likely played a leading role in ensuring that your official visit is a memorable one. He is a serious and substantive person, rather shy upon first meeting.

OPPOSITION LEADER

Opposition Leader John Turner

John Turner, Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, has been in this function since mid-September, 1984. Prior to that, he was Prime Minister of Canada from June 30, 1984, when Mr. Trudeau resigned. He was elected Leader of the Liberal Party earlier in June.

Mr. Turner, who is 54 years of age and who is fluently bi-lingual, was a junior Minister in the Government of Lester Pearson. He opposed Mr. Trudeau for the Leadership in 1968 and, as one of his 2 strongest rivals, was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada upon Mr. Trudeau's election in June, 1968. He was a progressive and reforming Minister of Justice. In 1972, he was appointed Minister of Finance and was widely regarded as the next Leader of the Party. In 1975, discouraged by Mr. Trudeau's already long tenure - and with no intimations of an imminent Trudeau departure - he abruptly resigned and returned to corporate law practice in Toronto.

For the following nine years, Mr. Turner (to the ill-concealed dismay of Mr. Trudeau) remained the Liberal Party's "Prince-in-Waiting". All public opinion polls showed that he could defeat any prospective Conservative opponent, in particular, Mr. Clark. These polls played a certain role in the overthrow of Mr. Clark, as Conservative Leader.

After his installation as Prime Minister, there seemed little doubt that Mr. Turner would be elected in his own right. However, as Mr. Trudeau had stayed nearly to the end of his term, Mr. Turner had no option but to call an election before having been able to establish himself as Prime Minister in the eyes of the people. It is widely felt in political circles that this was not entirely unintentional on Mr. Trudeau's part. In the event, unnerved and boxed-in by this political situation and lacking a clear identity as Prime Minister, Mr. Turner conducted a disastrous national campaign and Mr. Mulroney a brilliant one. Mr. Mulroney succeeded in making himself rather than Mr. Turner, in the eyes of Quebec, the heir to Mr. Trudeau.

Mr. Turner considers himself the political heir of Lester B. Pearson. He is a strong internationalist in the Pearson tradition. Mr. Pearson also suffered a disastrous political defeat (in 1958) in his first attempt to become Prime Minister and finally succeeded, after much hard work, 5 years later. Mr. Turner proposes to follow in the footsteps of his admired mentor.

Premier René Levesque

René Levesque, Premier of Quebec, has been in this function since the Spring of 1976. He was re-elected in the Spring of 1981 and, at the time of your meeting with him in Montreal in August, 1982, was in a relatively strong political position. However, events both preceding and following his re-election have led to a sharp decline and he now stands virtually no chance of a further re-election. An election would normally be called by Autumn of 1985 and his Party's standing the Gallup Poll for many months has been between 23% and 28%.

The real raison d'être of his Party, the Parti Québécois, is independence for Quebec. The achievement of this goal was first undermined by the Referendum on this subject, in Quebec, in 1980. The independence option, after a heated and emotional campaign, was defeated by 59% to 41%.

The second thing which has occurred is that after their unexpected election defeat in 1981, the Liberals elected an effective new Leader, Robert Bourassa, Premier from 1970-1976, who set about re-building the Party.

The third factor has been the election of Brian Mulroney in Ottawa. Historically, Quebec often votes for another party provincially if it votes Liberal in the federal (or national) election. Now that situation is reversed. Also, Mr. Mulroney has undertaken a policy of conciliation and goodwill towards Quebec, whereas Mr. Trudeau's policy was one of confrontation and aggressiveness.

Lastly, confronted by disastrous public opinion polls, Mr. Levesque recently persuaded his Party, in Convention, to drop the independence option as part of the Party's election platform. This has led to the resignation of nine Ministers from his Government and so many members from the House (or Assemblée Nationale) that a majority of 22 has been reduced to 3 or 4. So the Parti Québécois is in a state of internal disintegration. And given continuing political upheaval in his Party, an election may be forced upon Mr. Levesque at a time not of his own choosing.

Mr. Levesque was originally a Liberal himself and was a senior Minister in the Liberal Government of 1960-1966, which began the famous "Révolution tranquille" in Quebec. Prior to his entry into politics, he was a noted radio and television commentator and a journalist.

Mr. Levesque is 62 years of age. In the past year, he would appear to have been in a state of declining health.

Premier Frank Miller

In Office for only a month, Mr. Miller was elected Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Ontario (and consequently Premier) as the candidate of the right wing of his Party against a more progressive candidate by a vote of 809-792. The Party is thus exceedingly divided.

Mr. Miller has no national profile whatsoever (and very little provincial one) and his prospects for the future are rather uncertain. He is seen as a colourless and uninspiring person, though affable in nature.

Since his election, he has not brightened his prospects or his image by announcing that he is opposed to the minimum wage and to containment of hospital costs.

This is a surprising development for his Party, which has remained uninterruptedly in power since 1942 by the formula of governing from slightly to the left or slightly to the right of centre. All the Progressive Conservative leaders and Premiers in Ontario have filled this mold, which has obviously been very successful. The Government of Ontario is the longest-serving democratic government in the Western world.

The Conservative Party is able to remain in power in Ontario because both of the Opposition parties are of relatively equal strength. These 2 parties, the Liberals and the New Democrats (formerly headed by Ambassador Stephen Lewis) usually divide about 60% of the vote.

Prior to his entry into politics as a provincial Minister, Mr. Miller, who is in his late 50's, ran a car-dealership in a small northern Ontario town.

Ontario is the industrial heartland of Canada, producing one-third of the Gross National Product. Its annual trade with the United States exceeds that of Japan or the Common Market with the U.S.A.

BN, ps

include in brief.



UNITAR

RECEIVED

MAR 5

5 March 85

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. Dayal,

The Secretary General expects that the attached Note which I prepared for his mission to Canada be added to his briefing papers.

A handwritten signature, likely of the Secretary General, written in dark ink.

Note
on
Cooperation Canada/UNITAR

Trip Canada

1. Cooperation between UNITAR and Canada has been particularly close and fruitful in recent years. Mr. William Barton, former Ambassador of Canada to the United Nations, is a member of the Board of Trustees since 1979 (he replaced Dr. Maurice Strong) and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees since March 1984, after being Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. William Epstein, a former Director of the Division of Disarmament in the United Nations, has been Senior Special Fellow of UNITAR for several years and has recently published, under UNITAR auspices, a book entitled The Prevention of Nuclear War: A United Nations Perspective.


2. The previous Government of Canada invited the Executive Director of UNITAR to Ottawa in December 1983 and, as a result, an agreement was reached between UNITAR and CIDA according to which the Canadian Government provided US\$ 200,000 to UNITAR to support the Institute's training programme concerning the modernization of public administration in Africa. The programme is a joint venture between UNITAR and the National School of Public Administration of Quebec and concerns French-speaking African countries. Another agreement was reached between UNITAR and the IDRC (International Development Research Centre) to assist UNITAR in the field of documentation and publication. IDRC has recently made a feasibility study on the establishment of a UNITAR Documentation Centre on World Issues which IDRC will help UNITAR to set up.

3. Canada and UNITAR also closely cooperate in the field of energy. It is in Canada, in Edmonton (Alberta) that UNITAR organized in 1979 its very first Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands which led to the establishment by UNITAR in 1981 in New York of a UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, totally funded by oil companies from developed and developing countries, including Petro-Canada. A Canadian, Mr. Albert Khazoom, is the Deputy Director of that Centre.

4. Canada is one of the fifth largest donors to UNITAR. Annual contribution to the General Fund is shown in the attached chart. It was US\$ 73,171 in 1983
US\$139,219 in 1984 (but finally reduced to US\$ 73,171 by the
new Government)

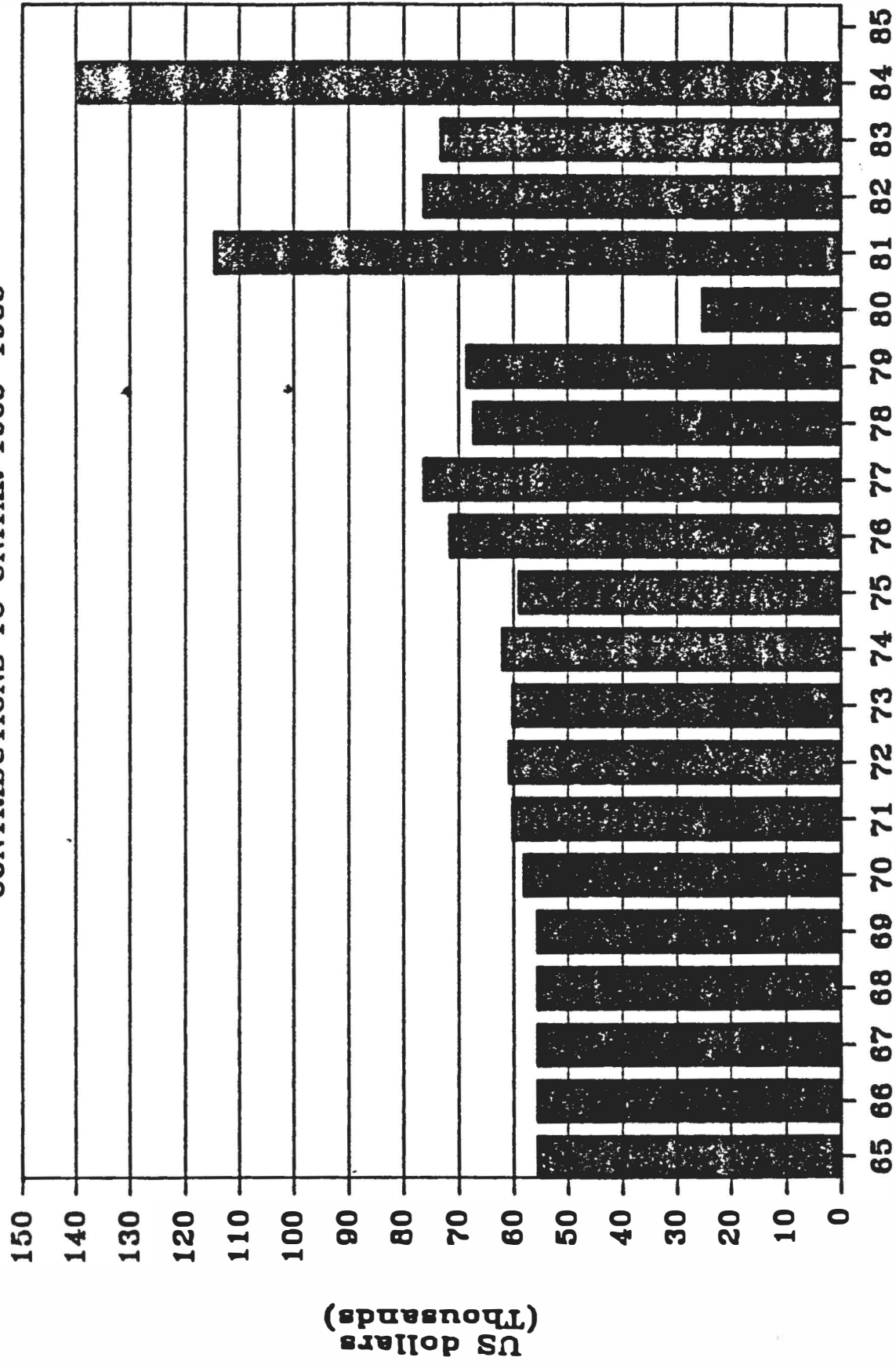
The 1985 contribution is not yet announced. The Secretary-General may wish to help UNITAR get more support from the Canadian Government for 1985 and 1986.

5. The telephone number of Mr. Barton at home is: (613) 745-3581


5 April 1988

CANADA

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR 1965-1985



5 March 1985

Note to the Secretary-General

Sir,

* I discussed last week with Professor Gilles Remillard of Laval University, the press side of your visit there. Professor Remillard assures me that your speech on the rights of minorities is awaited with great anticipation, and is being interpreted as a very symbolic "gesture" on your part. It will be broadcast live by Radio Canada, CBC and CTV.

They have accredited over a hundred journalists to cover the speech. Professor Remillard has asked if we could make the text available at 4 p.m., with an 8 p.m. embargo (you are scheduled to speak at 8 p.m.), so that the text would be available for the Saturday morning papers.

The New York Times and the Washington Post will have correspondents covering the speech, according to Professor Remillard.

François Giuliani

cc. Mr. V. Dayal
Mr. J.P. Kavanagh ✓

Note for the Secretary-General

Speaking engagements
in Canada

As requested herewith please find the texts of your speech to the joint session of Parliament and to the UNA-Canada banquet.

Nicole has changed some of the paragraphs from English to French in line with your wishes.

J.P. Kavanagh
5 March 1985

Note for the Secretary-General
Your speaking engagements in Canada

Just before lunch the Canadian Mission informed us that in his meeting with you this morning the Ambassador had spoken about the above without the clearance of his authorities in Ottawa. Having checked with Ottawa, the Mission now proposes that you may wish to deliver your speeches as follows:

1. UNA banquet in Toronto:

mainly in English, with a paragraph in French at the outset, as per your conversation with the Ambassador this morning.

We will have the altered text ready for you this evening.

2. Address to the Parliament:

English and French, as per your conversation with the Ambassador. The text will be ready for you this evening.

3. Toast at the Governor General's banquet:

entirely in French (no change).

4. Address to Carleton University, Ottawa:

entirely in English (no change).

5. Address to Laval University Colloquy in Quebec:

entirely in French (no change).

T. H. Zavanagh

JEB

5-3

Francois

Herewith please find approved texts for the following four speaking occasions:

- a) Address to closing banquet of UNA of Canada seminar in Toronto, Wednesday, 6 March;
- b) toast at Dinner hosted by Governor General in Ottawa on Thursday, 7 March;
- c) address at Carlton University, Ottawa, on the occasion of conferring of honorary degree, Friday, 8 March;
- d) address to closing banquet of Colloquy on the rights of minorities hosted by Laval University, Quebec City, Friday, 8 March. *English text to follow.*

As usual I would sound the cautionary note that, while the Secretary-General has approved these texts, it is not beyond him to make some minor adjustments before delivering. Any such amendments would of course be communicated in advance to Press Section whenever possible.

The sole outstanding text is that to be delivered to the joint session of Parliament in Ottawa on Friday, 7 March. This is a composite text. Some of the text will be read in English and the remainder in French. The Secretary-General has yet to approve this text and I hope he will do so tomorrow, 5 March.

J.P.Kavanagh/4 March 1985

Kavanagh

cc. Mr. Dayal

Note for the Secretary-General

Please find attached two speaking texts which Prime Minister Mulroney will use during your trip to Canada:

1. his introductory remarks to the joint session of Parliament, and
2. his introductory remarks at the Laval University banquet.



J.P. Kavanagh
5 March 1985

cc. Mr. Dayal



JP
5/3

February 24, 1985

DRAFT INTRODUCTION BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BRIAN MULRONEY,
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL,
HIS EXCELLENCY JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR,
AT THE JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
AND THE SENATE OF CANADA, 7 MARCH 1985

MR. SPEAKER OF THE SENATE,

MR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED
NATIONS AND MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

IT IS A SPECIAL OCCASION IN THE LIFE OF THE CANADIAN
PARLIAMENT WHEN WE GATHER TO HEAR A VISITOR ADDRESS A JOINT
SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS. IN THIS INSTANCE,
WE HAVE THE HONOUR OF RECEIVING THE HEAD OF THE WORLD'S
PRE-EMINENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CANADA IS OF
PARTICULAR NOTE IN THIS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR OF THE
UNITED NATIONS. WE ARE GRATEFUL THAT HE HAS FOUND IT POSSIBLE

.../2

DURING THIS BUSY PERIOD TO COME TO OUR COUNTRY. HIS VISIT PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CANADIAN PEOPLE TO REAFFIRM OUR LONGSTANDING COMMITMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE VALUES AND ASPIRATIONS WHICH IT REFLECTS.

SINCE THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1945, OUR SUPPORT FOR IT HAS BEEN A CORNERSTONE OF CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY. ITS EXISTENCE HAS FUNDAMENTALLY SHAPED THE PERCEPTIONS CANADIANS HAVE OF THEIR COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE, AND IT HAS SERVED, UNFAILINGLY, AS THE AVENUE THROUGH WHICH WE AFFIRM OUR ADHERENCE TO CIVILIZED VALUES, TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

CANADA HAS SERVED FOUR TERMS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL. ON ALMOST ALL OCCASIONS WHEN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCES HAVE BEEN NEEDED TO DEAL WITH THREATS TO PEACE AND SECURITY, CANADA HAS BEEN THERE. IN MANY MINDS, CANADA, THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEACEKEEPING ARE SYNONYMOUS. INDEED, CANADA HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN VIRTUALLY EVERY BODY OR ACTIVITY WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM. WE HAVE WORKED HARD TO MAKE THESE UN INSTITUTIONS FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY TO THE COMMON GOOD. WHY? BECAUSE A WELL-FUNCTIONING MULTILATERAL SYSTEM DIRECTLY SERVES CANADIAN INTERESTS, ENRICHING AND COMPLEMENTING THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIPS WHICH ARE SO IMPORTANT TO A COUNTRY LIKE CANADA.

.../3

MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL, IN YOUR LAST ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, YOU REPEATED YOUR CALL FOR A MULTILATERAL AND RATIONAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT. YOU REAFFIRMED YOUR CONVICTION THAT THESE ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL GLOBAL PRIORITIES. CANADA AGREES WITH YOU. TO STRENGTHEN PEACE THROUGH EFFECTIVE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT MEASURES AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN CONDITION, ARE BASIC CANADIAN OBJECTIVES. WITHOUT THE INDISPENSABLE FRAMEWORK WHICH THE UN SYSTEM PROVIDES, THE WORLD WOULD BE A FAR MORE DANGEROUS PLACE AND THE TASK OF COMBATING HUNGER AND DISEASE OVER MUCH OF THE GLOBE WOULD BE FAR MORE DIFFICULT.

NO ONE WILL DENY THAT PARTS OF THE UN SYSTEM HAVE DEVELOPED SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS. THESE MUST BE REMEDIED. BUT CANADIANS IN GENERAL HAVE GROWN WEARY WITH THOSE WHO GRATUITOUSLY IMPUGN THE WORTH AND RELEVANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS. CANADIANS SHARE YOUR CONCERN FOR THE STATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS - THE ONLY UNIVERSAL BODY WHERE ALL NATIONS CAN MEET ON EQUAL TERMS. WE WANT TO IMPROVE ITS FUNCTIONING AND ITS IMPACT AND WE BELIEVE THIS CAN AND MUST BE DONE.

IN 1946 YOUR ORIGINAL PREDECESSOR, MR. TRYGVE LIE, OBSERVED THAT "THE UNITED NATIONS IS NO STRONGER THAN THE

.../4

COLLECTIVE WILL OF THE NATIONS THAT SUPPORT IT ... IT IS A MACHINERY THROUGH WHICH NATIONS CAN COOPERATE. IT CAN BE USED AND DEVELOPED IN THE LIGHT OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND EXPERIENCE TO THE UNTOLD BENEFIT OF HUMANITY OR IT CAN BE DISCARDED AND BROKEN".

MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL WE OPT, FOR "THE UNTOLD BENEFIT OF HUMANITY". IF THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM IS, AT WORST, UNDER SIEGE OR, AT BEST, IN A WEAKENED STATE, THEN WE PLEDGE TO STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROVIDES A SINGULAR OPPORTUNITY TO UNDERTAKE BOTH PRACTICAL REFORM AND SPIRITUAL RENEWAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM. CANADIANS ARE COMMITTED TO SUPPORTING YOUR PERSONAL EFFORTS TO PLAY A MORE ACTIVE AND VITAL ROLE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN DEALING WITH CRITICAL WORLD SITUATIONS, AND TO PURSUE THE TASK OF PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEMAKING AS THE SINE QUA NON FOR SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SPHERES. EQUALLY WE WELCOME THE STEPS YOU ARE TAKING TO ENSURE THAT THE MACHINERY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS SERVICED BY AN EFFICIENT AND SOLID SECRETARIAT.

.../5

IN SUPPORT OF YOUR EFFORTS, CANADA HAS RECENTLY INITIATED INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS WITH A NUMBER OF INTERESTED MEMBER STATES TO EXAMINE A VARIETY OF SUGGESTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS IN PRACTICAL WAYS.

IN THIS ANNIVERSARY YEAR, WE HAVE ALSO UNDERTAKEN A NUMBER OF ACTIONS IN CANADA TO HIGHLIGHT THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ROLE WE ARE PLAYING IN IT. LAST OCTOBER, A NUMBER OF EMINENT CANADIANS GATHERED TO CONSIDER THE CURRENT STATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AT A CONFERENCE HERE IN OTTAWA ENTITLED "THE UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY: CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY". THE OUTCOME WAS HIGHLY POSITIVE AND A NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS EMERGED. MOREOVER, IN 1985, LECTURES, SEMINARS AND MODEL GENERAL ASSEMBLIES, AS WELL AS MEDIA PRESENTATIONS, COMMEMORATIVE PUBLICATIONS AND SCHOOL PROGRAMS, WILL BE UNDERTAKEN ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

CANADIANS HAVE COME TO KNOW YOU, MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL, FOR YOUR DETERMINED AND REASONED LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS. YOUR TENACIOUS EFFORTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE EASING OF TENSIONS IN SUCH AREAS AS THE FALKLAND/MALVINAS ISLANDS, CYPRUS, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN CO-ORDINATING THE MASSIVE RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO THE EMERGENCY CRISIS IN AFRICA IS A TRIBUTE TO

.../6

YOUR PERSONAL COMMITMENT, A COMMITMENT WHICH IS MATCHED BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE. YOUR CONCERN TO PROMOTE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS, AND YOUR REMARKABLE INTERVENTION AT THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE DANGERS OF NUCLEAR WAR, HAVE ALSO STRUCK RESPONSIVE CHORDS IN CANADA.

YOUR ACTIONS HAVE RECAPTURED A STRONG AND CENTRAL ROLE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM AND IN THE CONDUCT OF WORLD AFFAIRS. CANADA STRONGLY SUPPORTS THIS PIVOTAL ROLE WITHIN A RENEWED AND REVITALIZED UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM. MAY I EXPRESS THE HOPE, MR. SECRETARY- GENERAL, THAT WHEN THE TIME COMES YOU WILL AGREE TO EXTEND YOUR TENURE.

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSERTS OUR DETERMINATION TO SEEK INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING. WITH YOU AT THE HELM, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST REDEDICATE ITSELF TO THE REALIZATION OF THESE OBJECTIVES. YOU CAN COUNT UPON THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND CANADIAN PEOPLE IN THIS FORMIDABLE PURSUIT.

DRAFT NOTES FOR INCLUSION IN THE ADDRESS OF
THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE
RIGHTS OF MINORITIES, QUEBEC CITY, MARCH 8, 1985

IT IS A GREAT HONOUR TO HAVE WITH US THIS EVENING THE DISTINGUISHED SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR, AND SEÑORA PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS HERE AS PART OF HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA.

IT WAS MY PRIVILEGE TO WELCOME HIM FORMALLY YESTERDAY TO OTTAWA WHERE HE ADDRESSED PARLIAMENT. WHILE IN OTTAWA, HE WAS ALSO RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND HAD CONSULTATIONS WITH ME AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT. ON WEDNESDAY, HE WAS IN TORONTO TO DISCUSS, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE U.N. ASSOCIATION IN CANADA, U.N. AND CANADIAN EFFORTS TO ARREST THE DEVASTATION OF FAMINE IN AFRICA.

THIS EVENING, I WOULD LIKE TO WELCOME HIM AGAIN, THIS TIME TO THE MOST HOSPITABLE PART OF CANADA. IN SO DOING, I HAVE NO INTENTION OF INFRINGING UPON PROVINCIAL PREROGATIVES. I AM CERTAIN PREMIER LÉVESQUE WILL BE HAPPY TO HEAR THIS. RATHER, I DO SO AS THE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WHO REPRESENTS THE LARGEST RIDING IN THIS PROVINCE.

THE VISIT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL LAUNCHES CANADA'S COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT ALSO INDICATES THE HIGH ESTEEM IN WHICH CANADA HOLDS NOT ONLY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, BUT ALSO SENOR PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR PERSONALLY.

BUT THIS IS NOT A LOVE-IN. AFTER 40 YEARS OF EXISTENCE SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES HAVE EMERGED IN THE U.N. SYSTEM. THE "CRISIS OF MULTILATERALISM", WHICH SECRETARY-GENERAL PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR HAS SO CONVINCINGLY HIGHLIGHTED SINCE TAKING OFFICE, IS UNDERMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE U.N. ITSELF AND OF IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE U.N. SYSTEM. UNESCO IS THE MOST CONTENTIOUS CURRENT EXAMPLE. THIS CRISIS REFLECTS A GROWING DISEQUILIBRIUM OF INTERESTS WHICH HAS DISTORTED THE NEEDED "GIVE-AND-TAKE" IN REACHING CONSENSUS ON MAJOR DECISIONS. AS THE U.N. HAS EXPANDED TO ITS CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF 159, DIVERGENCES IN BASIC OBJECTIVES HAVE GROWN BETWEEN GROUPS OF STATES. A NEW EQUILIBRIUM OF INTERESTS MUST BE ESTABLISHED WHICH WILL FORM A BASIS FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM.

A DYNAMIC U.N. REMAINS MORE VITAL THAN EVER TO OUR SURVIVAL IN A COMPLEX WORLD OF COMPETING INTERESTS. NONE OF US WISHES TO CONTEMPLATE THE ALTERNATIVES TO THE U.N., WHICH WOULD BE ANARCHY OR HEGEMONY.

NOT SINCE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD HAS THERE BEEN A U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL WHO HAS SO STIRRED RESPONSIBLE NATIONS OR SOUGHT WITH SUCH INTEGRITY, SKILL AND INNOVATION TO END THE DRIFT IN MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY. HE HAS BEEN WORKING TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE U.N. ACROSS THE WHOLE RANGE OF HUMAN ENDEAVOUR.

UNDER THE IMPETUS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE U.N. SYSTEM HAS MOUNTED AN UNPRECEDENTED RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH THE EMERGENCY CAUSED BY FAMINE AND

.../3

UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA. THIS GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING IS INTEGRATING THE EFFORTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, GOVERNMENTS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS. IT IS SHOWING JUST HOW EFFECTIVE THE U.N. CAN BE WHEN IT RISES TO THE OCCASION.

CANADIANS HAVE RESPONDED SELFLESSLY TO THE CRIES OF DESPERATION FROM AFRICA. THEY ARE ENCOURAGED WHEN THE U.N. SUCCEEDS. THEY SEE THEIR OWN INTERESTS SUFFERING WHEN THE U.N. IS INEFFECTIVE. CANADIANS EXPECT THEIR GOVERNMENT TO WORK CONSTANTLY, ACTIVELY AND CREATIVELY TO STRENGTHEN THE U.N. SO THAT IT CAN BUILD UPON ITS SUCCESSES, MANY OF WHICH WE TAKE FOR GRANTED.

IN THAT SPIRIT, I WISH TO ASSURE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL THAT, WHILE WE SHALL CONTINUE TO LOOK TO HIM FOR INSPIRATION AND DIRECTION, CANADA WILL NOT FOLLOW HIS LEAD PASSIVELY. CANADA WILL BE ONE OF THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH CAN BE COUNTED UPON TO WORK PATIENTLY BUT PERSISTENTLY TO BRING THE REALITY OF THE U.N. CLOSER TO THE IDEAL.

MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL, YOUR PRESENCE HERE THIS EVENING ATTESTS TO A SPECIAL AREA OF U.N. ACHIEVEMENT, THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. WE ARE INSPIRED BY YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS PIONEERING CONFERENCE DEALING WITH THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. INTERNATIONAL LAW IS ONLY NOW STARTING TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE SPECIFICS INVOLVED IN THE DUTY OF STATES TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. BUT IT IS ALREADY CLEAR THAT ONE OF THE TRUEST MEASURES OF THE REAL RESPECT OF A NATION AND A GOVERNMENT FOR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, IS THE WAY IT TREATS ITS MINORITIES.

CANADIANS ARE PROUD OF THE CONTRIBUTION THEY HAVE MADE, AND CONTINUE TO MAKE, TO THE DEVELOPMENT, UNDER U.N. AUSPICES, OF A GROWING BODY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW GUARANTEEING BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS WHICH IT HAS SPAWNED, ARE A TESTIMONY TO WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACHIEVED. ONE NEEDS ONLY THINK OF THE DIFFICULTIES WE IN CANADA HAVE HAD IN DEVISING A CHARTER OF RIGHTS FOR OUR OWN COUNTRY, WHERE WE HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF A COMMON HERITAGE, TO REALIZE THE IMMENSITY OF WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

THESE U.N. DOCUMENTS WERE HAMMERED OUT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS. BUT AS A RESULT OF THEIR EFFORTS, THERE IS NOW AN ACCEPTED STANDARD OF BEHAVIOUR FOR THE WAY STATES TREAT THEIR CITIZENS. THE FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS AND DOUBLE STANDARDS THAT STILL EXIST IN MANY COUNTRIES CANNOT CLOUD THE STEADY PROGRESS WHICH IS BEING MADE. NO LONGER IS IT POSSIBLE FOR ANY COUNTRY TO CLAIM, AS IT COULD IN THE PAST, THAT THE WAY IT TREATS ITS CITIZENS SHOULD NOT BE THE SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL SCRUTINY.

THE CREDIBILITY OF CANADIANS IN SUPPORTING THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES, EITHER AT THE UNITED NATIONS OR THROUGH OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS, WILL CONTINUE TO REST IN LARGE MEASURE ON THE PERCEPTION BY OTHERS OF OUR OWN RECORD, WITHIN CANADA, OF RESPECTING BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

Received in Toronto on 6-3-85

Canada Trip

UNESCO

JB: file

unesco

Canadian Commission for Unesco
Commission canadienne pour l'Unesco

255 Albert, P.O. Box/C.P. 1047, Ottawa, K1P 5V8/ Telephone (613) 237-3408/ Telex 053-4573 Canconarts Ott

March 4, 1985

His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
c/o Royal York Hotel
100 Front Street West
TORONTO, Ontario
M5J 1E3

Your Excellency:

We are pleased that you will visit Canada this week and that you will be able to heighten the awareness of Canadians and their government to the importance of the United Nations and its future.

You will be aware, of course, that the Government of Canada is currently reviewing its policy toward Unesco. While the majority of Canadian organizations are very supportive of Unesco, there are some groups that would encourage Canada to follow the recent example of the United States and the United Kingdom, and to withdraw from Unesco. If this were to happen, an important component of the U.N. system would be weakened — perhaps lost — to the detriment of the global community, the Third World, and to Canada also.

It would help if you could remind Canadians and Canadian leaders of the importance of Unesco and its programmes. While Unesco is only one of the elements of the U.N. system, it is currently a vulnerable element, and its loss could be the first step in weakening the system as a whole.

Yours sincerely,



J.M. Harrison
President

RECEIVED

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255 ALBERT ST.										
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OTTAWA, ONTARIO				K1P 6V8						
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PK

UNATIONS NYK

CANCONARTS OTT

OTTAWA ONTARIO CANADA

04MAR85

TO: MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

FROM: J.M. HARRISON
PRESIDENT
CANADIAN COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

INFO TO: D. DIENE

DIRECTOR, UNESCO NEW YORK OFFICE

WE ARE PLEASED THAT YOU WILL VISIT CANADA THIS WEEK AND THAT YOU
WILL BE ABLE TO HEIGHTEN THE AWARENESS OF CANADIANS AND THEIR
GOVERNMENT TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS FUTURE.

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Sp has seen
10/4/85

INCOMING
ACTION
TO <i>Daya</i>
FILE NO.
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INITIALS

Trip Canada
UNESCO

UNITED NATIONS
SECRETARIAT
GENERAL
10/4/85

YOU WILL BE AWARE, OF COURSE, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA IS CURRENTLY REVIEWING ITS POLICY TOWARD UNESCO. WHILE THE MAJORITY OF CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS ARE VERY SUPPORTIVE OF UNESCO, THERE ARE SOME GROUPS THAT WOULD ENCOURAGE CANADA TO FOLLOW THE RECENT EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO WITHDRAW FROM UNESCO. IF THIS WERE TO ~~AP~~ HAPPEN AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE UN SYSTEM WOULD BE WEAKENED - PERHAPS LOST - TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY, THE THIRD WORLD, AND TO CANADA ALSO.

IT WOULD ~~HELP~~ IF YOU COULD REMIND CANADIANS AND CANADIAN LEADERS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF UNESCO AND ITS PROGRAMMES. WHILE UNESCO IS ONLY ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE UN SYSTEM, IT IS CURRENTLY A VULNERABLE ELEMENT, AND ITS LOSS COULD BE THE FIRST STEP IN WEAKENING THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE.

FINCIT

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UNATIONS NYK

CANCONARTS OTT

1-3
File: SG Trip Canada cc: SG

XRef: *Canada*

b/f: *VD/EO/ID/ZHAO/CP/EP/IM*

LE 1er MARS '85 FP/JPX/JH

3802 A 5031

OSG/EOSG

M. JEAN DRAPEAU

MAIRE

VILLE DE MONTREAL (CANADA)

MONSIEUR LE MAIRE,

JE TIENS A VOUS REMERCIER DE VOTRE LETTRE DU 18 FEVRIER M'INVITANT A ME RENDRE A MONTREAL A L'OCCASION DE LA TRES BREVE VISITE OFFICIELLE QUE J'EFFECTUERAI LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE AU CANADA.

AYANT GARDE UN CHALEUREUX SOUVENIR DE MA DERNIERE VISITE DANS VOTRE BELLE VILLE PEU APRES MON ELECTION, J'AI ETE TRES SENSIBLE A VOTRE AIMABLE INVITATION/ JE CRAINS CEPENDANT QU'EN RAISON DE MON EMPLOI DU TEMPS QUI SERA PARTICULIEREMENT CHARGE PENDANT MA VISITE AU CANADA, IL NE ME SERA PAS POSSIBLE DE ME RENDRE A MONTREAL. PAR CONSEQUENT, JE ME VOIS DANS L'OBLIGATION DE DECLINER VOTRE OFFRE. DANS LA CERTITUDE QUE D'AUTRES OCCASIONS SE PRESENTERONT POUR MOI DE REVENIR A MONTREAL, JE VOUS PRIE D'AGREER, MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, LES ASSURANCES DE MA HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

A. de Soto - Special Assistant du SecGen

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES**CABLE**

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date : 27,2,85	Drafter - Rédacteur : FP/JPK/atk	Room - Bureau : 3802	Ext. - Poste : 5031
Dept.: EOSG	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier :	

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TO:
A:

M. JEAN DRAPEAU
MAIRE
VILLE DE MONTREAL (CANADA)

~~REND IMPRESSIBLE~~
~~PAR MANQUE DE TEMPS~~

~~EST TEL QUE~~

MONSIEUR LE MAIRE,

JE TIENS A VOUS REMERCIER DE VOTRE LETTRE DU 18 FEVRIER
M'INVITANT A ME RENDRE A MONTREAL A L'OCCASION DE LA VISITE
OFFICIELLE QUE J'EFFECTUERAI LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE AU CANADA.

AYANT GARDE UN CHALEUREUX SOUVENIR DE MA DERNIERE VISITE
DANS VOTRE BELLE VILLE, PEU APRES MON ELECTION, J'AI ETE

~~PARTICULIEREMENT SENSIBLE A VOTRE AIMABLE INVITATION. JE CRAINS~~
~~CEPENDANT QUE LE PROGRAMME DE MA VISITE QUI, COMME VOUS LE~~

~~SAVEZ, A ETE ETABLI PAR LES AUTORITES CANADIENNES. NE ME NE ME~~
~~PERMETTE PAS DE ME RENDRE A MONTREAL ET JE DOIS DONC DECLINER~~
VOTRE OFFRE. DANS LA CERTITUDE QUE D'AUTRES OCCASIONS SE
PRESENTERONT POUR MOI DE REVENIR A MONTREAL, JE VOUS PRIE
D'AGREER, MONSIEUR LE MAIRE, LES ASSURANCES DE MA HAUTE
CONSIDERATION.

JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

Cleared by:
Visé par :Authorized by: A.de Soto, Spec. Asst. to the SG
Autorisé par : Signature

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

De mon
emploi
des temps
qui sera
p
charge produ
na cette visite
il ne me sera pas
TE NE SONT
L'obligation
de

JPK
SG wants to add something
to the effect that lack of time
is the problem.

Note pour M. de Soto

La Mission du Canada nous a fait passer sans commentaire cette lettre du Maire de Montréal dans laquelle il invite le Secrétaire général de se rendre à cette ville la semaine prochaine.

Certes, l'omission de Montréal du programme officiel constitue une lacune peut-être importante, même si nous irons à Québec ville. Néanmoins, de notre part, il faut reconnaître que le programme est d'origine Canadienne et que le gouvernement sans doute a pris connaissance des sensibilités régionales.

J'ai préparé un projet de réponse, ci-joint.


J.P. Kavanagh
le 28 février 1985

✓ PK 28/2

Il faudrait aussi faire allusion au fait que l'un des tout premiers voyages du SG a été justement à Montréal, en 1952, pour faire un discours à l'Association de Droit International et pour rendre visite au siège de l'OACI. M. Drapeau aurait pu y songer à cette occasion là.



VILLE DE MONTRÉAL
CABINET DU MAIRE

Montréal H2Y 1C6
le 18 février 1985

Monsieur Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secrétaire général
Organisation des Nations Unies
United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

Vous effectuerez, à compter du 6 mars prochain, votre première visite officielle au Canada et votre programme d'activités se déroulera à Ottawa, Toronto et Québec.

La Ville de Montréal serait, elle aussi, très heureuse de vous accueillir et, à cet effet, j'ai le plaisir et l'honneur de vous inviter, en mon nom personnel et au nom de tous les Montréalais, à visiter notre ville si votre emploi du temps vous le permet.

Dans l'attente d'une réponse que j'espère favorable, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Le maire,

PK/jls
28 February 1985

TRIP TO CANADA: 6-9 MARCH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GIFT LIST

T O R O N T O

INDIVIDUAL

SUGGESTED GIFT NOTES

Mr. Frank Miller
Premier of the Province of Ontario

BOX 3 MEDALS:
Flags/Peace
HABITAT

Premier Schreyer, Manitoba- LUCITE 1977
Premier Bennett, British Columbia- LUCITE 1976
F. Jobin, Lt-Gov Manitoba- LUCITE 1977

Mr. Douglas Roche
President
United Nations Association of Canada
Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament

CHARTER 33

J King Gordon, Pres. UNA Canada- LUCITE 1977
INSCRIPTION: "To Ambassador Douglas Roche in
appreciation of his commitment to the
cause of the United Nations"

Mr. Firdaus James Kharas
Executive Director
United Nations Association of Canada

PEACE MEDAL

PK/jls
28 February 1985

TRIP TO CANADA: 6-9 MARCH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GIFT LIST

O T T A W A

INDIVIDUAL

SUGGESTED GIFT NOTES

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Jeanne Sauvé,
C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
Governor-General of Canada

SCULPTURE 14
PHOTO

Jules Léger, Gov-General- BOX 5 MEDALS 1976
Signed photo requested by Mission for exchange

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Martin Brian Mulroney,
M.P., P.C.
Prime Minister of Canada

BOX 5 MEDALS:
Flags/Peace/
Flags/Women/
Refugees

Pierre Trudeau, PM- LARGE ASHTRAY 1976
A. MacEachen, Acting PM- LUCITE 1977

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark,
M.P., P.C.
Secretary of State for External Affairs

PAPERWEIGHT

Mr. Gordon Robertson
Chancellor
Carleton University

CHARTER 34

INSCRIPTION: "To Mr. Gordon Robertson,
in warm appreciation of my visit to Carleton
University

PK/jls
28 February 1985

TRIP TO CANADA: 6-9 MARCH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GIFT LIST

Q U E B E C C I T Y

INDIVIDUAL

The Hon. Mme Monique Vézina
Minister for External Relations

Mr. René Levesque
Premier of the Province of Quebec

Mr. Jean-Guy Paquet
Rector
Laval University

Mr. Jean Pelletier
Mayor of Quebec City

SUGGESTED GIFT NOTES

PAPERWEIGHT Some doubt on Official title. This according to
Canadian Mission. Check on the spot.

BOX 3 MEDALS Premier Schreyer, Manitoba- LUCITE 1977
Habitat/Peace/ Premier Bennett, British Columbia- LUCITE 1976
Decade Women F. Jobin, Lt-Gov Manitoba- LUCITE 1977

CHARTER 35 INSCRIPTION: "A M. Jean-Guy Paquet en souvenir de
ma visite à l'Université de Laval"

LUCITE Mayor Juba, Winnipeg- LUCITE 1977
Mayor Phillips, Vancouver- LUCITE 1976

LOCATION OF GIFTS:

SG TRIP TO:

CANADA

6 MAR - 9 MAR

() = OFFICIAL GIFTS

SUIT CASE #11 SUIT CASE #14 BOX S1 BOX S4

TOTAL

OFFICIAL GIFTS

1. SCULPTURE				(1)		1			
2. VASE			1			1			
3. BOX 5 MEDALS	2	(1)				3			
4. BOX 3 MEDALS	2	(2)				4			
5. CHARTER		(3)	1	1		5			
6. PAPERWEIGHT	2	(2)				4			
7. LUCITE	5	(1)				6			
8. SG'S MEDAL	5					5			
9. LOOSE MEDAL	5	(1)				6			
10. PEACE DOVE		4				4			
11. PHOTO	4	(1)				5			
12. GOLD MEDAL	-	-				-			

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

13. CUFFLINKS	24					24			
14. FOLDER, LARGE	3					3			
15. FOLDER, SMALL	3					3			
16. LIGHTERS	75					75			
17. PEN, CARTIER	9					9			
18. PEN, GOOD		24				24			
19. PEN, REGULAR		36				36			
20. STAMPS		ALL				OK			
LIGHTER BUTANE	12					12			
TIFFANY GIFTS									
21. BOOKMARK	10					10			
22. CALENDAR	5					5			
23. LETTER OPENER	5					5			
24. PEN/SHELL	-					-			
25. PURSE PEN	10					10			

Miscellanea:

Biographies: SG and Mrs. PDC	} BOX S1
Extra Calling Cards	
Large Colour Photos SG	
Rules of Procedure: GA/SECCO (E/F/S)	
Scissors/Scotch Tape/Pens/Pencils/Luggage Tags	
Small B/W Photos SG: signed/unsigned	
Small Blue Charters	
Stationery: SG and Mrs. PDC	
Tube of Wrapping Paper — SUITCASE 14	

Trip Canada

Confidential

Note for Mr. Dayal

The Secretary-General's official visit to Canada

1. As you know a problem has arisen regarding the Secretary-General's programme for the afternoon of 6 March in Toronto. The background is: originally the Canadian government proposed that the Secretary-General would address the closing banquet of the UNA conference in the evening. Early last week, however, the Canadian Mission proposed that the Secretary-General would attend the banquet, and deliver his address at the closing session of the seminar in the afternoon. The Secretary-General agreed to this. Subsequently, however, the Mission informed us that the scenario they actually envisaged would have the Secretary-General delivering his address in the evening and participating in the final session of the seminar in the afternoon. I indicated to the Mission it was not the Secretary-General's usual practice to participate in working sessions of roundtable seminars. Subsequently, on Mr. de Soto's advice, I suggested to the Mission that the Secretary-General could meet informally with the participants late in the afternoon without actually participating in the event.

2. This morning the Mission suggested the following scenario for the afternoon: At 16.30 the Secretary-General arrives at the seminar. He is welcomed by the moderator Mr. W. Barton, former Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN. The three seminar rapporteurs each spend 5 minutes summarizing their conclusions. The Secretary-General responds with informal remarks lasting about 5 minutes. There then follows an informal get-together (coffee break) with the leading participants. The Mission awaits our response to this suggestion.

3. The UNA is most anxious to see the Secretary-General attend the closing session of this seminar which will bring together many of the influential individuals and groups who support the UN in Canada. The principal participant in the closing session will be Mr. David McDonald who has been appointed by the Canadian government to coordinate Canada's response to the crisis in Africa. The Secretary-General would be accompanied by the entire party.

J.P. Kavanagh
28 February 1985

cc: Mr. de Olivares
✓ Mr. de Soto

Confidential

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J.P. Kavanagh
28 February 1985

cc: Mr. de Olivares
Mr. de Soto

*agreed by the
SG on 1 March*

V. Dwyer, As discussed.

This draft is with the SF.

I feel that it would be a bit
profligate to give gifts to all + sundry.

PK/jls
28 February 1985

TRIP TO CANADA: 6-9 MARCH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GIFT LIST

T O R O N T O

INDIVIDUAL

SUGGESTED GIFT

NOTES

Mr. Frank Miller
Premier of the Province of Ontario

BOX 3 MEDALS:
Flags/Peace
HABITAT

Premier Schreyer, Manitoba- LUCITE 1977
Premier Bennett, British Columbia- LUCITE 1977
F. Jobin, Lt-Gov Manitoba- LUCITE 1977

Mr. Douglas Roche
President
United Nations Association of Canada
Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament

CHARTER 33

J King Gordon, Pres. UNA Canada- LUCITE 1977
INSCRIPTION: "To Mr. Douglas Roche in
appreciation of his commitment to the
cause of the United Nations"

Mr. Firdaus James Kharas
Executive Director
United Nations Association of Canada

PEACE MEDAL

Seems ok.

4/3

4/3

PK/jls
28 February 1985

TRIP TO CANADA: 6-9 MARCH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GIFT LIST

O T T A W A

INDIVIDUAL

SUGGESTED GIFT NOTES

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Jeanne Sauvé,
C.C., C.M.M., C.D.
Governor-General of Canada

SCULPTURE 19
or VASE 51
(SG to decide)

Jules Léger, Gov-General- BOX 5 MEDALS 1976

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Martin Brian Mulroney,
M.P, P.C.
Prime Minister of Canada

BOX 5 MEDALS: Pierre Trudeau, PM- LARGE ASHTRAY 1976
Habitat/Peace/ A. MacEachen, Acting PM- LUCITE 1977
Flags/Refugees/
World Food Prog

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark,
M.P., P.C.
Secretary of State for External Affairs

PAPERWEIGHT

Mr. Gordon Robertson
Chancellor
Carleton University

CHARTER 34

INSCRIPTION: "To Mr. Gordon Robertson,
Chancellor of Carleton University with my best
wishes"

PK/jls
28 February 1985

TRIP TO CANADA: 6-9 MARCH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S GIFT LIST

Q U E B E C C I T Y

INDIVIDUAL

SUGGESTED GIFT NOTES

The Hon. Mme Monique Vézina
Minister for External Relations

PAPERWEIGHT

Mr. René Levesque
Premier of the Province of Quebec

BOX 3 MEDALS
Flags/Peace/
Decade Women

Premier Schreyer, Manitoba- LUCITE 1977
Premier Bennett, British Columbia- LUCITE 1976
F. Jobin, Lt-Gov Manitoba- LUCITE 1977

Mr. Jean-Guy Paquet
Rector
Laval University

CHARTER 35

INSCRIPTION: "A M. Jean-Guy Paquet en souvenir de
ma visite à l'Université de Laval"

Mr. Jean Pelletier
Mayor of Quebec City

LUCITE

Mayor Juba, Winnipeg- LUCITE 1977
Mayor Phillips, Vancouver- LUCITE 1976

JPK/bn . cc: SG

File: SG visit Canada
xref: ~~Canada~~
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/SP/FP/IM

27 February 1985

Dear Mr. Chargé d'Affaires,

I should like to refer to the official visit which the Secretary-General will pay to Canada from 6 - 9 March and to confirm that the Secretary-General's party will comprise the persons whose names appear on the attached list.

Yours sincerely,

Emilio de Olivares
Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Mr. Peter David Lee
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations
New York

Composition of the Secretary-General's Party
for his official visit to Canada

6 - 9 March 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

Mr. J. Richard Foran, Assistant Secretary-General,
Controller, Office of Financial Services

Mr. Emilio de Olivares, Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman of the
Secretary-General

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, Office of the
Secretary-General

Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

United Nations

Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

Trip Canada
Canada



SG/T/1318
27 February 1985

SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay an official visit to Canada from 6 to 9 March.

While in Ottawa on Thursday, 7 March, the Secretary-General will address a joint session of the Canadian Parliament. He will also have meetings with the Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, and with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joseph Clark.

On Wednesday, 6 March, in Toronto, he will meet with the Premier of Ontario, Frank Miller, and in the evening will address the closing banquet of a seminar organized by the United Nations Association of Canada entitled "The United Nations at 40: Responding to Crises". The Secretary-General's address will focus on the United Nations' response to the economic crisis currently affecting Africa.

On the morning of Friday, 8 March, in Ottawa, the Secretary-General will be conferred with the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, at Carleton University. His acceptance address will focus on the United Nations role in peace-keeping and peace-making.

Later that same day, the Secretary-General will meet in Quebec City with Premier Rene Levesque. In the evening he will address the closing banquet of a colloquy on the Rights of Minorities organized by Laval University.

The Secretary-General will return to New York on Saturday, 9 March.

* * * * *

JPK/bn

cc: SG

Revised with PK - 26-2
in buffer 11-1-85
File: SG trip Canada
xref: *DND*
b/f: *VO/EO/AS/ZHAO/IB/CP/FP/IM*

26/02/85 J.P. Kavanagh 3802A 5031

EOSG

MRS. OPPENHEIMER
~~VIC~~ *UN + TIO NC*
VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS IS TO CONFIRM CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO RAISE UN OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF NARCOTICS IN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SECGEN DURING HIS FORTHCOMING OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA. GRATEFUL THEREFORE IF YOU COULD PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE SHORT BRIEFING NOTE AND SUGGESTED SPEAKING POINTS FOR THE SECGEN'S USE. THESE SHOULD REACH US BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS, NEW YORK TIME, ON FRIDAY 1 MARCH.

KIND REGARDS

EMILIO DE OLIVARES

E. de Olivares, Sp.Asst. to SecGen

TELEGRAM

For use of Drafter

Date 28.2.85	Drafter's Name T. Oppenheimer/sas	Authorized by T. Oppenheimer	Department DND
Extension 4110/1	Room No. E.1474	Registry file No.	

For use of Cable Service only

Circuit No.	Date 85 FEB 28	Time 16:24
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Priority <input type="checkbox"/>	Address UNATIONS NEW YORK (BY FACSIMILE)
--------------------------------------	---

Serial Number

TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced)

CONFIDENTIAL

DE OLIVARES. RESPONSE YOUR MIR 0662-02 TRANSMITTING HERewith BY FACSIMILE
~~SECRET~~
BRIEFING NOTE AND SPEAKING POINTS IN CONNECTION FORTHCOMING VISIT SEC GEN
TO CANADA. KINDEST REGARDS.

OPPENHEIMER
UNATIONS
VIENNA

UYF 83 - 2

P

1/5

4/3.
JAL: *Never saw refed.*

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
28 FEB 1985 17 03

By facsimile: 4 pages

CONFIDENTIAL

Canadian interest in United Nations operation in the area of narcotics

Briefing Note for visit of Secretary-General to
Canada, 6-9 March 1985.

Background

1. Canada has played a prominent role in United Nations programmes in international drug control since 1946, maintaining an interest dating back to the inception of international activity in this field which began prior to the First World War.
2. With the exception of the four-year period 1980-1983, Canada has been a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since 1946 and Canadians have served as Chairman for six sessions and have served as officers of the Commission during nine other sessions.
3. Canada has been a consistent contributor to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control since the establishment of UNFDAC in 1971. Total contribution from 1971-1984 amounted to US\$2,370,000. The annual contribution in Canadian dollars has averaged \$250,000, and Canadian \$300,000 has been pledged for 1985.
4. At present Canada is a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and to the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention. However, Canada has not yet acceded to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances although it participated in the preparatory conference. It may be noted that Canada has been a Party to all previous agreements in the field of international drug control (with the exception of the 1912 International Opium Convention).

UYF 83 - 2

P

2

Speaking point:

The Secretary-General may wish to raise the question of accession, which has been brought to the attention of the Canadian authorities on several occasions and seems to have encountered inter-ministerial difficulties in relation to technicalities related to reporting requirements on psychotropic substances.

Demand Reduction

5. Canada has a serious and growing problem of drug abuse, succinctly described by the RCMP in a January 1985 report, noting that in 1983 Canadians spent an estimated C\$9.65 billion on illicit drugs. The major drugs of abuse are heroin, cocaine, cannabis and psychotropic substances.
6. Public interest in demand reduction and private and government support for related programmes have been developed at relatively high levels. The generously funded Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto (annual budget reputed to be C\$40 million) is a leader in the field. Working closely with the Foundation, the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA) is holding its 100th Anniversary Congress in Calgary in August 1985, reflecting continued public awareness of the drug demand problem. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs plans to attend the August conference.
7. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has contributed to drug dependence projects in Nigeria, which have also been supported by UNFPA using part of the annual Canadian contribution to this Fund.

1240

Speaking point:

Discussions have been proceeding over the past two years relating to the possibility of a secondment from the Solicitor General's Office to the Division of Narcotic Drugs to increase the Secretariat's capacity to respond to requests for assistance from Member States in drafting appropriate legislative and regulatory measures for drug abuse control at the national level. This proposal encountered resistance in CIDA, which apparently did not wish to include narcotics within their area of activity. However, in view of the growing number of government requests for United Nations help in legislative drafting, it may be opportune to pursue the matter further.

Illicit Traffic in Drugs

8. The Canadian law enforcement authorities are most co-operative in reporting on problems relating to the illicit traffic in drugs and in carrying out their obligations under the drug control treaties. Their interest in improving international co-operation in law enforcement is reflected in the assignment of training personnel to lecture at law enforcement training courses organized by the Division, at no charge to the United Nations. A co-operative arrangement for fellowships at Royal Canadian Mounted Police training courses was worked out for Peruvian and Ivory Coast fellowship candidates following DND visits to these countries: under this arrangement Canada provides training facilities and the United Nations covers travel and subsistence costs.

9. Canada has been in the forefront of current work on the forfeiture of the proceeds of drug crimes and Canadian experts participated in the expert working groups organized by the Division in 1983 and 1984.

10. The Canadian intervention in the Third Committee at the 39th session of the General Assembly was a significant factor in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 39/141 concerning the drafting of a new convention against the illicit traffic.

Speaking point:

In view of Canada's leading position in matters concerning forfeiture, the Secretary-General might wish to indicate interest in the inclusion of this element in a future draft convention against the illicit traffic. Such a new convention could constitute a significant addition to international legal co-operation in combatting transnational criminal activities.

UYF 83 - 2

P

5/5



For use of Drafter

Date 28.2.85	Drafter's Name T. Oppenheimer/sas	Authorized by T. Oppenheimer	Department DND
Extension 4110/1	Room No. E.1474	Registry file No.	

For use of Cable Services only

Circuit No.	Date 85 FEB 28	Time 16:24
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Priority <input type="checkbox"/>	Address UNATIONS NEW YORK (BY FACSIMILE)
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TEXT (Typed in capitals and double spaced)

Serial Number

CONFIDENTIAL

DE OLIVARES. RESPONSE YOUR MIR 0662-02 TRANSMITTING HEREWITH BY FACSIMILE
~~WIRING~~
BRIEFING NOTE AND SPEAKING POINTS IN CONNECTION FORTHCOMING VISIT SECGEN
TO CANADA. KINDEST REGARDS.

OPPENHEIMER
UNATIONS
VIENNA

UYF 83 - 2

P

1/5

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
28 FEB 1985 17 03

4/3.
JHL: I never saw refed.

By facsimile: 4 pages

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UYF 83 - 2

P

5/5

UNATIONS NYK

AFINTER QBC

QUEBEC QUE 26 FEV 85 1655

RECEIVED
FEB 26

M PEREZ DE CUELLAR

SECRETAIRE GENERAL E DES NATIONS UNIES

NYORK

INCOMING
ACTION

TO MR. PEREZ
FILE NO. *RE*
☐ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

J AI LE TRANS GRAND HONNEUR DE VOUS INVITER A UNE RECEPTION LE
JEUDI 7 MARS 1985 A 19H00, EN LA SALLE DU CONSEIL LEGISLATIF DE
L HOTEL DU PARLEMENT, A L OCCASION DE LA 3EME CONFERENCE
INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL SUR LES DROITS DES MINORITES
R.S.V.P. (418) 643-7391

RICHARD GUAY PRESIDENT DE L ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE

UUU/625 262138Z AFTR0046

*= provincial BN, where does
Govt. legislature this come from.*

NNNNQ

UNATIONS NYK

*I called Mr. Guay's
secretary and
regretted. *MK**

*BN, pls copy can Mission
as requested by Ben. *R28**

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip Canada

xref: ~~CSD/4~~

b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

26/02/85

J.P. Kavanagh

3802A

5031

EOSG

MRS. SHAHANI

~~VIC~~ ~~UNATIONS~~
VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS IS TO CONFIRM CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO RAISE THE NAIROBI CONFERENCE AND IYY IN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SEC GEN DURING HIS FORTHCOMING OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA. GRATEFUL THEREFORE IF YOU COULD PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE SHORT BRIEFING NOTE AND SUGGESTED SPEAKING POINTS FOR THE SEC GEN'S USE. THESE SHOULD REACH US BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS, NEW YORK TIME, ON FRIDAY 1 MARCH.

KIND REGARDS

EMILIO DE OLIVARES

Emilio de Olivares, Sec. Gen. to SecGen

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File:

Xref:

b/f:

Trip Canada

Canada

VD/BO/AS/ZHAO/ID/EP/FP/LA

25 February 1985

Dear Madam Governor General,

Upon my recent return to United Nations Headquarters from a mission overseas, I was delighted to find awaiting me your kind invitation to stay as your guest at Government House Ottawa during my forthcoming official visit to Canada.

My wife and I are most pleased to accept and we both look forward to meeting you again in your beautiful capital city.

May I say how very much I appreciate the opportunity of being in Canada in this the fortieth anniversary year of the United Nations.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Her Excellency
The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé
The Governor General
Ottawa

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: SG trip Canada

xref:

b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

25 February 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly forward the enclosed letter to Her Excellency The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, The Governor General of Canada.

A copy of the letter is attached for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Stephen Lewis
Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations
New York

RECEIVED

FEB 7

The Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations



*La Mission Permanente du Canada
aupres des Nations Unies*

NOTE NO. 033

The Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward the enclosed invitation from Her Excellency the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, the Governor General of Canada.

The Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1985



LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

February 1, 1985

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

I am pleased to learn that it will be possible for you to make an official visit to Canada from March 6 to 9. My husband and I are delighted to invite you to visit Canada and we would be honoured if you would be our guest at Government House during your stay in Ottawa.

Your visit will be the highlight of Canada's commemoration of the United Nations' 40th anniversary year and I expect that it will contribute in an important way to enhancing public awareness of and support for the United Nations in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

Jeanne Sauv 

His Excellency Javier P rez de Cu llar,
United Nations Secretary-General,
1 United Nations Plaza,
New York, NY. 10017



PROPOSED MEDIA CONTACTS IN CONNECTION WITH
SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VISIT

1. CBC "The Journal" with Barbara Frum
Interview at United Nations Studios..... week of February 25
2. Professor Rémillard
Laval University Press Group

Radio Canada Television

Radio Canada Radio

Globe and Mail (Montreal)

Le Devoir (Montreal)
3. Globe and Mail (Toronto)
Senior correspondent Paul Knox
request interview with Secretary-General
4. CTV Question Period.....Friday, March 8 at 08:30
request for interview with Secretary-General
CTV studios in Ottawa
5. CTV Canada a.m.....Friday, March 8 at 08:00
request for interview
CTV studios in Ottawa
6. Radio Canada - live coverage of
Secretary-General's address to Laval University
Conference on Minority Rights
7. Press conference.....Thursday, March 7 at ~~10:00~~ ^{5:30 PM}
Ottawa Press Club
150 Sussex Drive



EDITORIAL WRITERS
SENIOR EDITORS.
TORONTO

WSD MARCH 6. 4:30

Communiqué

POUR PUBLICATION IMMÉDIATE

*Handed to
me by Gil Remillard
Organizer of the
Colloquy in
Québec.*

LES CONFÉRENCES INTERNATIONALES DE DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL

Les Conférences internationales de droit constitutionnel ont été créées par le constitutionnaliste Gil Rémillard de la Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval, il y a trois ans. L'objectif était d'organiser chaque année une conférence sur un sujet de droit constitutionnel d'actualité.

Une première conférence fut organisée en mars 1983 sur le thème: "La Loi constitutionnelle de 1982: un an après". Le but de la conférence était de faire le point sur la première année d'application de ces amendements majeurs à la Constitution apportés avec le rapatriement que sont la Charte des droits, la procédure d'amendement et le droit des autochtones. D'envergure nationale, cette conférence regroupait quelque 21 conférenciers et 108 participants venant de toutes les régions du Canada.

Le succès remporté par cette activité a largement dépassé les attentes. Le cahier spécial du journal "Le Devoir" de même que le numéro spécial des "Cahiers de Droit" témoignent de la très grande qualité des communications qui y ont été données.

Les responsables se sont donc rendus compte qu'il y avait un besoin en ce sens: après le référendum du Québec, et après le rapatriement, on se devait de trouver un forum non partisan de discussion, susceptible de rassembler ceux qui s'intéressent à l'évolution constitutionnelle de la fédération canadienne.

C'est ainsi qu'a été organisée une autre conférence l'année suivante, les 29, 30 et 31 mars 1984. Le premier ministre du Canada alors en fonction, monsieur Pierre Elliott Trudeau, fut le conférencier d'honneur au banquet de clôture. Le numéro spécial des "Cahiers de Droit" intitulé "La réforme des institutions fédérales", dont le lancement aura lieu le 8 mars prochain, reproduit les communications qui ont été présentées par plus de 21 conférenciers nationaux et internationaux. Les médias écrits et électroniques ont accordé une large couverture à cette deuxième conférence.

La conférence de cette année qui traitera des droits des minorités, de par son sujet et ses conférenciers, consacrera le caractère international de ces Conférences de droit constitutionnel. En acceptant d'en être le conférencier d'honneur, le secrétaire général des Nations-Unies confirme le grand intérêt que les Nations-Unies accordent au problème du respect des droits des minorités. Ce n'est d'ailleurs que très rarement que le secrétaire général de l'ONU accepte ainsi d'être conférencier dans le cadre d'un tel événement.

Cette troisième conférence fera aussi des Conférences internationales de droit constitutionnel, un événement annuel qui s'inscrira dans le calendrier international des conférences. De plus, cette conférence donnera lieu à un livre dont la préface sera rédigée par monsieur Javier Perez De Cuellar. Ce volume aura une diffusion internationale en collaboration avec l'ONU.

-30-

Pour information: Marianne Kugler
Attachée à l'information
(418) 656-2572

R.P. 1970
MK/hsh
22/02/85

I confirmed with Renullard that this me ans SG's Speech will figure prominently in the published record of the colloquy.

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: A: Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh		
FROM: DE: François Giuliani		
Room No. - No de bureau 378	Extension - Poste 4891	Date 21 February 1985
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	xxx	POUR INFORMATION

21 February 1985

Note to the Secretary-General

Sir,

In preparation for your visit to Canada, both the Canadian Mission and Laval University of Québec have approached me with a large number of requests for interviews which they, of course, support. I have narrowed down the volume of requests to the following four.

Television

1. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) programme The Journal. This is a major TV news programme in English, broadcast throughout Canada.
2. Société Radio-Canada programme Impacts, for the French network of Radio-Canada television. Radio-Canada will show live the speech you will deliver in Québec on 8 March on the rights of minorities.

Written Press

3. Le Devoir, a Montreal daily, the most important francophone newspaper in Canada, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary and is an extremely distinguished publication.
4. The Toronto Globe and Mail, the largest daily in English-speaking Canada.

3.30 TV

Following discussions with the representatives of the above, I would suggest that you set aside one hour for the television interviews on Wednesday 27 February; this could be done in one session in Studio H. On Thursday 28 February, you could see separately (because of the language problem) for half an hour each the representatives of Le Devoir and the Toronto Globe and Mail — and the Sultan Chain of Newspapers.

I need your approval of these arrangements as soon as possible, since the correspondents concerned will be flying to New York specially to do these interviews.

François Giuliani

FG

17W

R E S T R I C T E D

FM EXTOTT XDV0105 15FEB85

TO PRMNY

INFO PMOOTT PCOOTT

BH GGHOTT DE CTT

DISTR IMD IMU CMR XDX MINA FPR SFP

---UN SEC GEN VISIT TO CDA-MAR85

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY VISITS AND CONFERENCES
SERVICE ASAP:

PARTY

A) TOTAL NUMBER IN DELEGATION (INCLUDING OFFICIAL, UNOFFICIAL
AND PRESS PARTIES AND SPOUSES)

B) NAMES, TITLES AND PRECEDENCE OF DELEGATION AS THEY SHOULD
APPEAR ON OFFICIAL LISTS AND PUBLICATIONS

**BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY
TO INCLUDE:**

A) BLOOD TYPE

B) MEDICAL PROBLEMS E.G. ALLERGIES

C) DIETARY RESTRICTIONS AND PREFERENCES

D) SPECIAL INTERESTS

ACCOMMODATION

A) LIST OF PARTY IN ORDER OF PRIORITY, FOR ROOM ALLOCATION AT
GOVERNMENT HOUSE. EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT PRIORITY LIST FOR
ACCOMMODATION DOES NOT NECESSARILY FOLLOW PRECEDENCE LIST

...2

copy →

(John Hrusovsky

for material/
info, as required please.

PK 20/2

PAGE TWO XDV0105 RESTR

ADVANCE TEAM

A) WILL ADVANCE TEAM COME

B) IF YES, ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADVANCE MUST BE DISCUSSED WITH
VISITS AND CONFERENCES SERVICE
LANGUAGE

A) INTERPRETATION REQUIREMENT

B) LANGUAGES SPOKEN

SPOUSE'S PROGRAMME

A) WHAT IS REQUIREMENT

B) PERSONAL WISHES AND INTERESTS

GIFTS

WILL SEC GEN PRESENT GIFTS AND TO WHOM

2. XDV WILL ASSUME NORMAL LIVING EXPENSES FOR 15/15 MEMBERS OF
PARTY WHILE IN CDA, I.E. MEALS, ACCOMMODATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

3. SECURITY OF THE VISITORS WHILE IN CDA IS THE EXCLUSIVE
RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RCMP. SEC GEN'S OFFICE SHLD BE AWARE OF CDN
REGULATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT FOREIGN SECURITY OFFICERS FROM BEING
ARMED WHILE IN CDA.

CCC/188 152142Z XDV0105

FP/sm

cc: SG

File: Invitations refused "I"
XRef: Trip to Canada
b/f: VD/EO/ZHAO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

Le 5 février 1985

Cher Monsieur,

Au nom et en l'absence du Secrétaire général qui se trouve actuellement en mission à l'étranger, j'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 7 janvier 1985 qui vient de nous parvenir.

Le Secrétaire général me charge de vous remercier de votre aimable invitation, à laquelle il a été extrêmement sensible. Il ne sera malheureusement pas en mesure de se joindre à vous lors de sa visite à Québec et vous prie de bien vouloir l'excuser auprès des membres de votre Institut.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

L'Assistant spécial du
Secrétaire général,

Alvaro de Soto

Lieutenant-colonel J.D.Y. Lafrance
Président
L'Institut militaire de Québec
Case postale 843, Haute-Ville
Québec, Qué. G1R 3Z8
Canada



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION
OF CANADA

AVEC LES HOMMAGES
DE
LA MISSION
PERMANENTE DU CANADA

Mr. de Soto,

[Handwritten signature]

C. Brown
First Secretary
(751-5600(206))

EXT 911

United Nations 40th Anniversary
Visit of Secretary-General to Canada
March 6 - 9, 1985.

Wednesday, March 6

- Secretary-General arrives Toronto *hours morning*
- Secretary-General meets Premier at Queens Park *lunch pte. Royal York*
- Secretary-General meets editorial group *Senior Editors informal backgrounding 11:30*
- UNAC reception and banquet in Toronto: (Development in Africa) *IR report*

Thursday, March 7

- Fly to Ottawa *Dep 5:30*
- Meetings with Governor-General, PM ~~and SCBA and officials~~ *at PM's office*
- Working lunch hosted by PM ~~or SSEA~~ *SG + 2, lunch at PM's office*
- Address joint session of Parliament *+ 3 other SG + 2*

Press conferences

- Talks with SSEA in hotel *16.00*
- Formal dinner hosted by Governor-General *15.30*

Friday, March 8

- Meeting with PARSO (Tentative) *9.30*
- TV interview 9.30 at Studio 20 *20 min*
- Convocation at Carleton University and Honorary Degree *Ladies*
- Lunch at Carleton University *Ladies*
- Fly to Quebec City in afternoon *1hr flight*
- Meeting with Premier Levesque *4.30*
- Evening Banquet and speech to Laval University on Minority Rights *7.10*

Saturday, March 9

- Return to New York from Quebec

MS: RCF
4/1/85

MS: Pde
4/1/85

McT

tbc

WOB
KH
N.C.

AS/jt - bf: VD/ZHAO/GP/FP

File: trip file-Canada XRef: DIEC

Mr. Jean Ripert
Director-General
DIEC

25 January 1985

25 January 1985

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Secretary-General's visit to Canada

In replying to your note of 23 January, I must point out that the Secretary-General's address to the United Nations Association is only a part of the programme of his visit to Canada and that a more broad-brush address is foreseen on another of his speaking engagements.

The UNA has specifically requested that the Secretary-General speak on an economic theme to a gathering of corporate executives. For this reason it would be best to concentrate on a current issue, such as Africa.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Alvaro de Soto
A: Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

DATE: 23 January 1985

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Jean Ripert, Director-General, DIEC
DE:

A handwritten signature, likely of Jean Ripert, in dark ink.

SUBJECT: Secretary-General's visit to Canada
OBJET:

In response to your note of 18 January, and having discussed the matter with Mr. Morse, I agree that Africa could be a timely and appropriate topic for the dinner address.

It would be a good way to not only keep the topic alive, but inform the governments and the public opinion in an important donor country of the accomplishments and the challenges ahead.

It occurs to me though that given the "institutional" interest of the United Nations Association, and the more politically-oriented Institute for International Affairs, the Secretary-General should also consider the option of a more broad-brush address on the lines of his recent Harvard address, but zeroing in on issues of more direct interest to Canada (e.g. disarmament, environment, natural resources, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, etc.).

Following the final decision of the Secretary-General, we would be ready to prepare, in consultation with Bradford Morse, a draft, if his choice is for the first alternative.

JPK/atk

File: trip to Canada
xRef:

sent 21/1/85

bf: VD/ZHAO/GP/FP/

Mr. Jean Ripert, Director-General/DIEC

18 January 1985

Alvaro de Soto, Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Secretary-General's official visit to Canada

I should like to advise you that the Secretary-General will pay an official visit to Canada in the first week of March. During this visit he will deliver a speech at a Dinner to be jointly hosted by UNA Canada and the Institute for International Affairs in Toronto. It is proposed that the Secretary-General should speak on an economic theme and accordingly I should be grateful if you could have some thought given to possible subject areas on which the Secretary-General might concentrate in the speech with a view to discussing the matter in the next few days. You may feel that this would provide a good opportunity for the Secretary-General to speak on Africa, perhaps reviewing progress made since the establishment of the emergency operations office under Mr. Morse. Once the Secretary-General has decided upon the subject area we shall be requesting you to provide a draft text by Friday, 15 February.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
IN CANADA



ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE POUR
LES NATIONS UNIES

63 SPARKS, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5A6

TEL: (613) 232-5751

Recd 26/12

December 18, 1984

Alvaro de Soto
Special Assistant
to the Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A. 10017

F.I. : JPK

*file : trip Canada
UNAs in the world*

Dear Mr. De Soto:

I would like to thank you for arranging the meeting with the Secretary-General during my recent visit to New York.

The meeting was a highlight of my trip and I very much look forward to meeting the Secretary-General again when he visits Canada in March, 1985.

I found the entire trip most productive and I have returned with a renewed sense of being able to provide Canadian support to the United Nations.

May I take this opportunity to wish you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in the hope that 1985 will bring us closer to that most precious of all gifts: peace on earth.

Cordially,

Firdaus James Kharas
Executive Director

FJK/gb

bf: Mr. de Soto

file

Secretary-General's official visit to Canada

6-9 March 1985

Francois,

1. As you know, on Friday 8th March the Secretary-General will address the closing banquet of a colloquy on the Rights of Minorities at Laval University in Quèbec City. There will be a heavy press coverage of this event including TV recording by national networks for the nightly news programme. This morning I received a call from Prof. G. Rémillard, the Professor of Law who is organizing the colloquy. He had been contacted by three journalists who would like to have a bilingual interview with the Secretary-General in New York a few days before his departure for Canada. The three in question are:

Robert Guy Scully of CBC
Graham Fraser of The Globe + Mail
Jean Louis Roi of Le Devoir

2. I told Rémillard that your office handled such matters and I suggested that you might contact him to clarify the journalists' request and to advise on its feasibility. His telephone number is (418) 656 3892 in Quèbec.

3. For your information, a copy of the preliminary programme for the visit is attached. We expect the Canadian Mission to provide a fleshed-out version by mid January.



J. Paul Kavanagh
17 December 1984

cc: MEM


The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

Mr. Buffum,

Please find attached a copy of an exchange of letters between the Canadian Foreign Secretary and the Secretary-General concerning the latter's planned visit to Canada in early March 1985. I also attach copy of the recent exchange of letters between Laval University and this office with regard to the Colloquy on Minority Rights which is taking place at that time.

I should be very grateful if you could have some thought given to the preparation of a speech which the Secretary-General could deliver to the closing Banquet of the Colloquy, on Friday 8 March. You will wish to know that we have already hinted informally to the Canadian Mission that the main thrust of the Secretary-General's speech may well be broader than the relatively narrow area of concern to the Colloquy. It could place some emphasis on the achievements of the United Nations in the area of human rights, including the rights of minorities as well as setting out some thoughts on the future work of the Organization. The main body of the speech will be delivered in French.

It would be very helpful if you could provide a draft of the speech some time in the first week of February.



Alvaro de Soto
7 December 1984

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: AS
A:FROM: JPK
DE:

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

6/12

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

VOTRE ATTENTION

AS DISCUSSED

COMME CONVENU

AS REQUESTED

SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE

NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

FOR INFORMATION

POUR INFORMATION

Vin would prefer
that this ^{be} issued
in your name

4-12

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: *VP*

FROM: *JPK*
DE:

Room No. - No de bureau Extension - Poste Date *4/12.*

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NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

You may wish to discuss

Let's discuss in spec

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: A: <i>Alvado</i>		
FROM: DE: <i>JPK</i>		
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FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	<i>X</i>	POUR APPROBATION
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MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
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AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

*Do you think this
would be OK.*

*all right
must
not*

Trip Canada


66. 10/EP/AS/110
W

4-12

Note for the file

The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

I spoke with Mr. Carlson (Canadian Mission) today and emphasized that this Office would prefer to deal with a single interlocutor viz. the Canadian Mission in laying the groundwork for the visit. He agreed that the Canadian authorities would liaise direct with Carleton and Laval universities and with UNA Canada regarding details of the three major non-governmental engagements at present in the preliminary programme. These bodies would ideally re-enter correspondence with this Office only after the details had been tied up in advance between the Mission, acting as go-between, and this Office.


J. Paul Kavanagh
3 December 1984

The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

Jim,

1. As you know the visit to Canada which the Secretary-General had planned for June last had to be postponed because of a clash with the pre-election Special Conference of the Liberal Party. You will no doubt recall that the programme for the visit included a ceremony at Carlton University in Ottawa at which he would have received an honorary doctorate of laws degree.

2. The visit has now been rescheduled for March, 1985 and the ceremony at Carlton will go ahead, possibly on 8 March. I'd be very grateful, therefore, if you could give some thought to the preparation of the Secretary-General's acceptance speech, a draft of which might be ready by the end of the first week in February.

3. I enclose copy of the relevant correspondence with the University.

Alvaro de Soto
3 December 1984

Note for the file

The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

I spoke with Mr. Carlson (Canadian Mission) today and emphasized that this Office would prefer to deal with a single interlocutor viz. the Canadian Mission in laying the groundwork for the visit. He agreed that the Canadian authorities would liaise direct with Carleton and Laval universities and with UNA Canada regarding details of the three major non-governmental engagements at present in the preliminary programme. These bodies would ideally re-enter correspondence with this Office only after the details had been tied up in advance between the Mission, acting as go-between, and this Office.

J. Paul Kavanagh
3 December 1984

JPK/NL/1 n

cc: SG WBB
File:
xref:
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

Le 3 décembre 1984

Monsieur le Recteur,

Au nom du Secrétaire général, j'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 25 octobre par laquelle vous lui demandez de prendre la parole au banquet de clôture du Colloque sur les droits des minorités, que l'Université prévoit d'organiser le vendredi 8 mars 1985.

Le Secrétaire général est très reconnaissant de cette aimable invitation, d'autant que le Colloque coïncide avec une visite officielle qu'il doit faire au Canada à ce moment-là. Il l'accepte donc avec le plus grand plaisir et se réjouit à la perspective de participer avec vous, vos collègues et les participants au Colloque à une manifestation qui promet d'être des plus intéressantes.

Il vous intéressera sans doute de savoir que la Mission permanente du Canada auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et mes services établissent actuellement en étroite coordination les arrangements détaillés relatifs au séjour du Secrétaire général au Canada.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Recteur, les assurances de ma haute considération.

L'assistant spécial
du Secrétaire général,

Alvaro de Soto

Monsieur Jean-Guy Paquet
Recteur de l'Université Laval
Cité universitaire
Québec

JPK/NT/bn

cc: SG

File:

xref:

b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM

11

Le 3 décembre 1984

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Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Recteur, les assurances de ma haute considération.

L'assistant spécial
du Secrétaire général,

Alvaro de Soto

Monsieur Jean-Guy Paquet
Recteur de l'Université Laval
Cité universitaire
Québec


Note for the file

Secretary-General's visit to Canada

1. Prof. G. Rémillard of the University Laval in Quebec City called to see me today. He was accompanied by Mr. Carrier, Counsellor of the Canadian Mission. He conveyed a written invitation for the Secretary-General to address the final banquet of the Colloquay on Minority Rights on Friday, 8 March. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Justice Minister and former Prime Minister Trudeau would all be present. Prof. Rémillard explained that this would be the third annual colloquay and would be covered by both National T.V. networks. The Prime Minister would speak for 10-15 minutes and introduce the Secretary-General who might speak for 40 minutes, mainly in French.
2. I thanked the Professor for this kind invitation, mentioning that we were already aware of the government of Canada's support for the event. I explained that we were discussing with the Canadian government, on a tentative basis, an official visit to Canada at about that time. Should this official visit materialize, I thought that there was a reasonable chance of the Secretary-General accepting, given the importance of the subject of the colloquay. I suggested, however, that it might be 2-3 weeks before we have a decision from the Secretary-General. He stated that he had a printer's deadline of 15 November.
3. Throughout the conversation I was careful to place the address to the Colloquay in the context of the official visit. I sensed that this made both visitors a little uncomfortable, but I did not wish to arouse hopes on their part that the Secretary-General would visit Canada in March solely to attend the Colloquay, should plans for the official visit at that time fall through. Thus when Prof. Rémillard asked if the Secretary-General would accept a Doctor of Laws degree honoris causa from the University, I explained that while he would no doubt appreciate greatly such a thoughtful invitation, it was his normal practice to accept only one honorary degree in the course of an official visit to any country and he already had agreed to accept the honour from another Canadian university. When the

Professor asked if the Secretary-General could begin his visit to Canada in Quebec City, I explained that, as is normally the case with official visits, we would be somewhat in the hands of our host government and we would have to liaise with the Canadian Mission on this point.

4. Having discussed this meeting with Mr. Diallo I called the Canadian Mission to clarify whether they were or were not hinting at alternative dates for the official visit. Mr. Carrier assured me that, notwithstanding any ambivalence that there might be in Secretary of State Clark's letter, his authorities were operating solely on the basis of tentative dates for the first week in March. Moreover, he added, it was only in the context of an official visit that his authorities were recommending acceptance of the invitation from Laval University. I thanked him for this clarification and, and in reply to a question, estimated that the Secretary-General would normally have a party of approximately 7 on such a trip which might be expected to last about 3 days or so.



J. Paul Kavanagh
1 November 1984

Tentative

CONFIDENTIEL

UNIVERSITE LAVAL

FACULTE DE DROIT

COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL

LE DROIT DES MINORITES

5, 6, 7 et 8 mars 1985

Château Frontenac, Québec

PROJET DE PROGRAMME

Organisé en collaboration avec:

- . Le ministère de la Justice du Canada
- . Le ministère de la Justice du Québec
- . Le Barreau du Québec
- . L'Association du Barreau canadien

Dans le cadre du 75^e anniversaire du journal LE DEVOIR

"Notre civilisation sera
jugée par le traitement
qu'elle donne à ses mi-
norités"

Gandhi

Mardi, le 5 mars

- 15h00 Accueil et distribution de la documentation
- 17h00 Réception d'ouverture offerte par la Ville de Québec
- Mots de bienvenue par monsieur Jean Pelletier, Maire de Québec
 et monsieur Ivan Bernier, Doyen de la Faculté de droit de
 l'Université Laval.
- 20h00 Séance d'ouverture:
- Président de séance:
- Monsieur Gil Rémillard, professeur à la Faculté de droit de
 l'Université Laval
- Participants:
- Monsieur John Crosby, Ministre de la Justice du Canada
- Monsieur Pierre-Marc Johnson, Ministre de la Justice du Québec
- Monsieur John Humphrey, professeur à la Faculté de droit de
 l'Université McGill et président de la Fondation canadienne des
 droits de l'homme

Mercredi, le 6 mars

- 09h30 Le droit des minorités religieuses
- Présidente de séance:
- Madame Claire L'Heureux Dubé, juge à la Cour d'appel du Québec
- Participants:
- Monsieur Gordon Fairweather, président de la Commission canadienne
 des droits

Monsieur Georges Kontogiorgis, Recteur de l'Institut de droit et de science politique d'Athènes

Monsieur Jacques Zylberberg, professeur au Département de science politique de l'Université Laval

12h00

Déjeuner

Conférencier:

Monsieur Amadou-Mathar M'Bow, Directeur général de l'UNESCO

14h30

Le droit des autochtones

Président de séance:

Monsieur D. Martin Low, avocat principal, section des droits de la personne, ministère de la Justice du Canada

Participants:

Monsieur Henri Brun, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval

Monsieur Asbjorn Eide, directeur du Peace Institute, Oslo

17h00

Réception offerte par le Barreau du Québec

Jeudi, 1e 7 mars

09h30

Les minorités et le droit à l'égalité

Présidente de séance:

Madame Gisèle Côté Harper, professeure à la Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval et membre de la Commission des droits de la personne du Québec

Participant/es:

Monsieur Paul Bender, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Pennsylvania

Madame Nicole Duplé, professeure à la Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval

Monsieur Charles-Alexandre Kiss, secrétaire général de l'Institut international des droits de l'homme de Strasbourg

12h00

Déjeuner

Conférencier:

Monsieur Andrew Young, maire d'Atlanta et ancien délégué des U.S.A. auprès de l'O.N.U.

14h30

Le droit des minorités ethniques et nationales

Président de séance:

Monsieur Walter Tarnopolsky, juge à la Cour d'appel de l'Ontario

Participants:

Monsieur Gérald Beaudoin, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université d'Ottawa

Monsieur Peter Leslie, directeur du Centre d'étude sur les relations fédérales-provinciales, Queen's University, Kingston

Monsieur Yvan Toševski, membre de la Sous-commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités, O.N.U.

Monsieur André Tremblay, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal

19h00

Réception offerte par Monsieur Richard Guay, président de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, Edifice du Parlement, Salon du Conseil législatif

Vendredi, le 8 mars

09h30

Le droit des minorités linguistiques

Président de séance:

Monsieur Alain Prujiner, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval

Participants:

Monsieur Roger Bilodeau, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Moncton

Monsieur Joseph Magnet, professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université d'Ottawa

Monsieur Marc J. Bossuyt, professeur à l'Université d'Anvers et vice-président de la Sous-commission des Nations-Unies sur la prévention de la discrimination et la protection des minorités

ou

Monsieur Peter Lemprecht, direction des droits de l'homme, Conseil de l'Europe

12h00

Déjeuner

Conférencier:

Très honorable Joe Clark, secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

14h30

Séance plénière

Président de séance:

Monsieur Jean-Louis Roy, directeur du journal "Le Devoir"

Participants:

Monsieur Jules Deschênes, juge à la Cour supérieure du Québec et membre de la Sous-commission des Nations-Unies sur la prévention de la discrimination et la protection des minorités.

Monsieur Francesco Capotorti, professeur de droit à l'Université d'Europe

18h00

Réception offerte par l'Association du Barreau canadien

Lancement du numéro spécial des Cahiers de Droit sur "La réforme des institutions fédérales"

19h00

Banquet de clôture

Conférenciers invités:

Son excellence Javier Perez de Cuellar, secrétaire général des Nations-Unies

Très honorable Brian Mulroney, Premier ministre du Canada

Conférenciers présentés par le recteur Jean-Guy Paquet, Université Laval

Ce 30.10.84

landed to Mr. Kavanagh on 1 NOV 84 by Prof G. Rémillard.



CABINET DU RECTEUR

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE
QUÉBEC, CANADA
GIK 7P4

Le 25 octobre 1984

Son Excellence Javier Perez de Cuellar
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

Excellence,

La Faculté de droit de l'Université Laval organise les 5, 6, 7 et 8 mars 1985 un colloque international sur "Le droit des minorités" à l'hôtel Château Frontenac de Québec. Ce colloque est sous la responsabilité du professeur Gil Rémillard de la Faculté de droit et est organisé en collaboration avec le ministère de la Justice du Canada, le ministère de la Justice du Québec, l'Association du Barreau canadien et le Barreau du Québec. Il se déroulera dans les deux langues officielles du Canada, le français et l'anglais.

Quelques-uns des plus éminents spécialistes canadiens et internationaux du droit des minorités participeront aux délibérations de ce colloque sur le droit des minorités religieuses, linguistiques, ethniques, nationales et autochtones. Etant donné la dimension internationale de ce colloque et l'intérêt que porte l'ONU à ce sujet, en particulier par le travail de sa sous-commission de la lutte contre les mesures discriminatoires et de la protection des minorités, nous serions très honorés si vous acceptiez d'être notre conférencier invité au banquet de gala donné en votre honneur pour clôturer le colloque, le vendredi 8 mars à 18 h. Le premier ministre du Canada, monsieur Brian Mulroney et le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures du Canada, monsieur Joe Clark, seront présents à ce banquet.

. . . 2/

2.

Nous aimerions aussi profiter de l'occasion pour vous accueillir à l'Université Laval. Un programme pourrait être discuté plus tard en fonction de votre disponibilité.

Je vous remercie, Excellence, de l'attention que vous nous accordez et je vous prie de croire en mes sentiments d'estime et de haute considération.

Le Recteur,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. Paquet', with a stylized, flowing script.

Jean-Guy Paquet

JGP/cl

30 November 1984

UNITED NATIONS DAILY PRESS BRIEFING

François Giuliani began today's United Nations noon briefing with a review of the appointments of the Secretary-General.

At 10 a.m., the Secretary-General had met with Mizuo Kuroda, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, on current matters. At 10:30 a.m., he had met with Chester Crocker, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, for an exchange of information on the latest developments concerning the Namibia negotiations.

The Secretary-General then had met with Ernie Ross, a Labour Party member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. They had discussed some aspects of the Middle East situation, in which Mr. Ross was particularly interested, and also the possible withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

At noon, the Secretary-General was scheduled to brief the Security Council, which was meeting in consultations, on the Naqoura talks between representatives of the Lebanese and Israeli armies. As those talks were confidential, the Secretary-General had indicated that he would not discuss them in substance, but would apprise the Council of the way they were proceeding.

At 4 p.m., the Secretary-General would meet with Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations, at the request of the Ambassador; and at 5 p.m., he would see Firdaus James Kharas of the United Nations Association of Canada, who would brief the Secretary-General on a meeting organized by the Association for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. They would also discuss possibilities in connection with a scheduled visit by the Secretary-General to Canada next year, Mr. Giuliani said.

Concluding the appointments for the day would be a meeting at 6 p.m. with Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.

In answer to a question raised yesterday about the status of Mr. Atalay, the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Giuliani said that the Turkish Cypriot community had status under resolutions of the Security Council. Its representative was always called upon to make statements before the Council when the question of Cyprus was discussed. Also, the question of Cyprus was on the agenda of the General Assembly, and the Secretary-General was called upon to discuss the situation with both Cypriot communities. Those were the reasons why Mr. Atalay came to the United Nations.

Asked whether Mr. Ross, who had met earlier today with the Secretary-General, was a member of the British Parliament group which had met earlier with Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Mr. Giuliani said he did not know but suggested that the correspondent check with the Mission of the United Kingdom.

(more)

In answer to a question on Mr. Ross's views on UNESCO, Mr. Giuliani said he did not wish to speak for visitors who came to see the Secretary-General; however, it was well known that the British Labour Party, of which Mr. Ross was a member, was not in favour of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from UNESCO.

Asked to provide the position of the Secretary-General on the proposed withdrawal from UNESCO, Mr. Giuliani said he had answered the question before. The Secretary-General was against any move away from universality of membership in international organizations. Asked whether the Secretary-General had communicated this to the British Government, Mr. Giuliani said he had certainly repeated it many times publicly; Mr. Giuliani was not aware of any such communications with the British Government in the last few weeks.

Was there anything new in the meeting between Mr. Crocker and the Secretary-General? a correspondent wished to know. Responding, Mr. Giuliani said Mr. Crocker had briefed the Secretary-General on the latest developments in the region. The recent message from the President of Angola to the Secretary-General had been touched upon, he added, as well as the letter from the Foreign Minister of South Africa.

Sylvester Rowe, spokesman for the President of the General Assembly, Paul J.F. Lusaka, said that the President had no formal appointments scheduled. He was in the Assembly plenary for the Namibia debate and would be there in the afternoon as well for the two reports of the Fifth Committee and the continuation of the Namibia debate.

At 1:15 p.m., Mr. Lusaka would be in the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA) Club to answer questions, Mr. Rowe said.

Asked when the debate on Antarctica in the First Committee was expected to finish, Mr. Rowe said it would most likely be today, or possibly Monday, 3 December.

Responding to questions on the Declaration on Africa, "which was tabled yesterday", Mr. Rowe said that it would probably be dealt with on Monday, as it had been postponed until then as shown in the Journal. The Co-ordinator, Mr. Kobayashi (Japan), had briefed the President yesterday, and the President had also consulted with the African Group and others on the matter. It was hoped that the Declaration could be adopted by consensus; if not, a vote would probably be taken, Mr. Rowe said.

Asked what problems there were with the Declaration, Mr. Rowe suggested that the correspondent could check with those who were involved in the consultations.

In answer to a question on the work of the Assembly next week, Mr. Rowe said that, subject to change, on Monday, the Assembly would address the question of Namibia. On Tuesday, 4 December, it would take up decolonization item 18.

Concluding, Mr. Giuliani announced that there would be a press briefing by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) at 3 p.m. in the UNCA Club on the just concluded Palestine National Council meeting. Also, at 12:45 p.m. in room 226, there would be a briefing on disarmament with Victor Issraelyan, Representative of the Soviet Union to the First Committee.

* *** *

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: *ISSA*A: *Secr*FROM: *JPK*

DE:

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

28/11

FOR ACTION

POUR SUITE A DONNER

FOR APPROVAL

☒

POUR APPROBATION

FOR SIGNATURE

POUR SIGNATURE

FOR COMMENTS

POUR OBSERVATIONS

MAY WE DISCUSS?

POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?

YOUR ATTENTION

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AS DISCUSSED

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NOTE AND RETURN

NOTER ET RETOURNER

FOR INFORMATION

POUR INFORMATION

I am preparing letters
to the various bodies
(univis/unat etc) for

Alvarez's signature.

OK *[Signature]*

Thanks.

JPK/bn cc: SG

File: SG visit to Canada
xref:
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/ZHAO/GP/FP/IM

30 November 1984

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it if you could kindly forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, M.P., P.C., Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada.

A copy of the letter is attached for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Stephen Lewis
Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations
New York

JPK/bn

cc: SG
File: SG trip to Canada
xref:
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/FP/IM
29 November 1984

Excellency,

I was delighted to find your kind letter of 19 October awaiting me upon my recent return to United Nations Headquarters following official missions to India and Ethiopia.

Canada's relationship with this Organization has always been a warm one and I appreciated the swiftness with which your government, upon assuming office, moved to reiterate her commitment to the Charter. We have a common interest in a wide range of subjects and the prospect of close cooperation with Ambassador Lewis in the period ahead is indeed a pleasant one.

I very much appreciated your renewed invitation for an official visit to Canada in 1985. My wife and I naturally are delighted to accept and in this connection I would be very pleased to address the colloquium at Laval University on 8 March. Our respective staffs will be able to elaborate the detailed programme.

It was indeed a pleasure to have met you once again here at United Nations Headquarters during September and may I say how much I am looking forward to renewing our interesting discussion in the new year.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, M.P., P.C.
Secretary of State for
External Affairs of Canada
Ottawa

JPK/bn cc: SG

12-12
File: SG visit to Canada

xref:

b/f: VD/EO/AS/ID/ZHAO/CP/FP/IM

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Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Stephen Lewis
Permanent Representative of Canada
to the United Nations
New York

JPK/bn

cc: SG
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b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHNO/ID/CP/EP/IM
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Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, M.P., P.C.
Secretary of State for
External Affairs of Canada
Ottawa

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:	Mr. Kavanagh		3802
A:			
FROM:	Jay Long		
DE:			
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date	
		27 Nov.	

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
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AS REQUESTED	✓	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

→ Mr. Duille,
As discussed, herewith Mr.
Buffum's views on whether
or not the S.C. should accept
the Laval Univ. invitation.
I think they are positive.

J. L.

my view is as follows:

precisely
so
K

If Sec Gen would welcome an official visit to Canada (a good idea) and he could combine that with an appearance at the colloquium as part of a larger schedule, then fine.

Otherwise, I think the subject matter is too narrow and of too minor importance in overall spectrum of UN activities for S. G. to make a special trip to Quebec despite high level participation, and even for a more general speech.

WJS

Office of

The Secretary of State for External Affairs



Cabinet du

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Trip Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N2

October 19, 1984

Excellency,

May I begin by saying how much I enjoyed our meeting on September 22. It was very helpful to me to have this exchange of views with you and to get your perspective on various problems. It was also very kind of you to write to me about my intervention in the general debate.

May I also take this occasion to commend to you personally Mr. Stephen Lewis, our New Permanent Representative to the United Nations. My government is very pleased that he has been able to accept this assignment, for I am sure that we shall have in Mr. Lewis a most articulate spokesman of our policies and positions on a number of questions. Because he is a well-known public figure in Canada, his appointment will also direct a good deal of public attention to the United Nations.

As I mentioned when I saw you last month, we are all looking forward to seeing you in Canada sometime next year. In this connection, I understand that you will be invited by Professor Gil Rémillard of Laval University to attend a colloquium in Québec City on the rights of minorities in society.

The colloquium will take place from March 5-8. I intend to participate in it myself barring unforeseen developments. If you were to find it opportune to have your visit to Canada overlap with the dates of this colloquium, perhaps you would like to accept Professor

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

- 2 -

Rémillard's invitation to address the colloquium on Friday, March 8. My officials and yours could discuss this question further, in making plans for your official visit.

If it is not possible for you to include the colloquium in an official visit, could you consider flying up to Québec City to participate in the evening events on Friday, March 8?

Once again may I say that I enjoyed meeting you last month and that I look forward to seeing you in Canada sometime over the next few months.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several fluid, connected strokes. The signature is positioned below the word "Sincerely," and above the rest of the page.

Note for the file

On the evening of 27 November, following a conversation with Mr. Diallo, I informed Mr. Carlson of the Canadian Mission that the Secretary-General had agreed in principle to the outline programme which the Canadian authorities had conveyed some time ago. He confirmed that the proposed itinerary would bring the Secretary-General direct from Quebec to New York on Saturday, 9 March.

On 28 November I happened to meet Mr. Ramcharan, Special Assistant to Dr. Herndl and explained to him that the Secretary-General had seen Mr. Buffum's comments on the Laval University Colloquay and had decided to accept the invitation, bearing these in mind.



J. Paul Kavanagh
28 November 1984

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Paul Kavanagh

A:

FROM: B. Ramcharan Ext.2284

DE:

Room No. – No de bureau

Extension – Poste

Date 26.11.84

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	X	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION



MEMORANDUM

A - TO : Mr. William B. Buffum
Under-Secretary-General for Political and
General Assembly Affairs

REF : KH/je

DE - FROM : Kurt Herndl *K. Herndl*
Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights

GENÈVE, 27.7.84

OBJET - SUBJECT : Possible invitation to Secretary-General to attend meeting on
Rights of Minorities

I am sending you herewith a note for the file prepared by Mr. Ramcharan concerning a meeting he had with Prof. Gil Rémillard of the University of Laval, Quebec, in which Prof. Rémillard indicated that it was his intention to have the Secretary-General invited to attend a meeting on the rights of minorities in Quebec next March. You may wish to communicate the contents of this note to the Office of the Secretary-General.

Note for the File

On Thursday, 12 July 1984 I met Professor Gil Rémillard of the University of Laval, Quebec, at the request of Mr. Jacques Gaudreau of the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, who was formerly a member of the Canadian Permanent Mission in Geneva. The meeting was also attended by Mr. G. Beaudoin, Co-Director of the Human Rights Institute at the University of Ottawa and Mr. Justice Walter Tarnapolsky, former member of the Human Rights Committee, who is currently a Judge of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Prof. Rémillard informed me that he was organizing a high-level meeting on "The Rights of Minorities: Myths or Realities?" which would commence around 9 March 1985. The meeting would discuss the rights of religious, ethnic, linguistic and cultural minorities. The invitees so far included several high-level personalities including former Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, and the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Prof. Rémillard said that he would like very much for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to attend the opening session of the meeting and to address it. It was his intention to contact the Government of Canada with a view to finding the most appropriate channel for addressing an invitation to the Secretary-General. Prof. Rémillard also inquired what materials there might be within the Centre for Human Rights which could be of use to him in organizing the meeting.

I informed Prof. Rémillard that I would communicate his interest to have the Secretary-General attend and address the opening meeting on 9 March 1985 to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and to the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs. I also drew Prof. Rémillard's attention to the current state of work within the

/...

Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the drafting of a declaration on the rights of minorities. I referred him to the documentation which was available before these two organs pertaining to the draft declaration and in particular to the Study on the Rights of Minorities by Mr. F. Capotorti.

B.G. Ramcharan
12.7.84

Note for the file

Subject: the Secretary-General's trip to Canada 1985

1. At lunch to-day Dr. Herndl, Director of the Human Rights Centre in Geneva, raised the subject of the invitation which the Secretary-General has received to address the Colloquay on Minority Rights at Laval University in Quebec City next March. The University had been in touch previously with Dr. Herndl's office in Geneva and the latter was aware that the government of Canada had supported the invitation.

2. Dr. Herndl felt that the area of Minority Rights was "a minefield" which the Secretary-General might do well to avoid. He felt that the Secretary-General might be well advised to decline the invitation to address the Colloquay offering instead to send a message which the Centre in Geneva could prepare. In addition the Centre could arrange for United Nations representation at the working level, if desired. I informed Dr. Herndl that the Secretary-General had not yet decided whether or not to accept the invitation. I said further that the Secretary-General should be formally in possession of such observations before making a decision.

3. On instruction from Mr. Diallo therefore, I informed Mr. Buffum's Office (J. Long) of the above and passed to him the relevant papers for Mr. Buffum's advice.


J. Paul Kavanagh
26 November 1984


C. F. J. - 10/11/84

The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

Issa,

1. Mr. Carlson of the Canadian Mission called me this morning and conveyed, by telephone, the attached draft outline itinerary. It seems to me to be an excellent programme offering varied and high-profile exposure for the Secretary-General. He would not visit Montreal but would of course speak mainly in French at the Human Rights Colloquay in Quebec City.

2. I understand from Mr. Carlson that Mr. Kharas, Executive Director of UNA Canada, has written to the Secretary-General seeking a meeting next week at which he would report the outcome of a Round Table held last October in Ottawa in connection with the 40th Anniversary. Should the Secretary-General agree to see Kharas I think it natural that he would raise the subject of the Secretary-General's visit to Canada and the UN Dinner in Toronto.


J. Paul Kavanagh
21 November 1984

Tentative outline programme
for the Secretary-General's visit to Canada in March 1985
as proposed by Canadian Mission in November 1984

The Canadian government would provide air transport from New York, throughout the stay in Canada and back to New York.

[REDACTED] depart New York for Toronto

[REDACTED] IMA Canada,
[REDACTED]
overnight Toronto

Thursday, 7 March

a.m. travel Toronto - Ottawa

morning meetings, lunch and
afternoon meetings with Canadian
leaders (Prime Minister/Foreign
Secretary), dinner hosted by
Canadian Government

overnight Ottawa

Friday, 8 March

a.m. special convocation of Carlton
University Ottawa. Conferring of
Honorary Degree and other
ceremonies. SG to speak

lunch hosted by University
Chancellor

afternoon transfer Ottawa - Quebec

evening address by SG to banquet
of Colloquay on Minority Rights at
Laval University

overnight Quebec

Saturday, 9 March

return to New York, possibly via
Ottawa

NB

I showed them
to Carlson to-day
He recognized it
and said that details would be filled in anon. 3/12/84.

* This dinner might be jointly hosted by the Canadian
Institute of International Affairs. But would be possible if
the Secretary-General could speak on an occasion there
to a gathering of corporate executives & 2000 a plate.

Tentative outline programme
for the Secretary-General's visit to Canada in March 1985
as proposed by Canadian Mission in November 1984

The Canadian government would provide air transport from New York, throughout the stay in Canada and back to New York.

Wednesday, 6 March

depart New York for Toronto

dinner hosted by UNA Canada,
SG to speak *

overnight Toronto

Thursday, 7 March

a.m. travel Toronto - Ottawa

morning meetings, lunch and
afternoon meetings with Canadian
leaders (Prime Minister/Foreign
Secretary), dinner hosted by
Canadian Government

overnight Ottawa

Friday, 8 March

a.m. special convocation of Carlton
University Ottawa. Conferring of
Honorary Degree and other
ceremonies. SG to speak

lunch hosted by University
Chancellor

afternoon transfer Ottawa - Quebec

evening address by SG to banquet
of Colloquay on Minority Rights at
Laval University TV

overnight Quebec

Saturday, 9 March

return to New York, ~~possibly via~~
~~Ottawa~~

* This dinner might be jointly hosted by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. UNA would appreciate it if the Secretary-General could speak on an economic theme to a gathering of corporate executives à \$100 a plate.

Office of

The Secretary of State for External Affairs



Cabinet du

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

K1A 0N2

October 19, 1984

Excellency,

May I begin by saying how much I enjoyed our meeting on September 22. It was very helpful to me to have this exchange of views with you and to get your perspective on various problems. It was also very kind of you to write to me about my intervention in the general debate.

May I also take this occasion to commend to you personally Mr. Stephen Lewis, our New Permanent Representative to the United Nations. My government is very pleased that he has been able to accept this assignment, for I am sure that we shall have in Mr. Lewis a most articulate spokesman of our policies and positions on a number of questions. Because he is a well-known public figure in Canada, his appointment will also direct a good deal of public attention to the United Nations.

As I mentioned when I saw you last month, we are all looking forward to seeing you in Canada sometime next year. In this connection, I understand that you will be invited by Professor Gil Rémillard of Laval University to attend a colloquium in Québec City on the rights of minorities in society.

The colloquium will take place from March 5-8. I intend to participate in it myself barring unforeseen developments. If you were to find it opportune to have your visit to Canada overlap with the dates of this colloquium, perhaps you would like to accept Professor

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

+

- 2 -

Rémillard's invitation to address the colloquium on Friday, March 8. My officials and yours could discuss this question further, in making plans for your official visit.

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Once again may I say that I enjoyed meeting you last month and that I look forward to seeing you in Canada sometime over the next few months.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a long, sweeping horizontal stroke followed by several vertical and diagonal strokes, likely representing the name of the sender.

TO: A: <i>Mr. Kavanaugh 3002</i>		
FROM: DE: <i>Jay Long</i>		
Room No. - No de bureau	Extension - Poste	Date <i>27 Nov.</i>
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

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As discussed, herewith Mr.
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or not the S.G. should accept
the Laval Univ. invitation.
I think they are positive.

J. L.

my view is as follows:

If Sec Gen would welcome an official visit to Canada (a good idea) and he could combine that with an appearance at the colloquium as part of a larger schedule, then fine.

Otherwise, I think the subject matter is too narrow and of too minor importance in overall spectrum of UN activities for S. G. to make a special trip to Quebec despite high level participation, and even for a more general speech.

W/S

Office of

The Secretary of State for External Affairs



Cabinet du

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N2

October 19, 1984

Excellency,

May I begin by saying how much I enjoyed our meeting on September 22. It was very helpful to me to have this exchange of views with you and to get your perspective on various problems. It was also very kind of you to write to me about my intervention in the general debate.

May I also take this occasion to commend to you personally Mr. Stephen Lewis, our New Permanent Representative to the United Nations. My government is very pleased that he has been able to accept this assignment, for I am sure that we shall have in Mr. Lewis a most articulate spokesman of our policies and positions on a number of questions. Because he is a well-known public figure in Canada, his appointment will also direct a good deal of public attention to the United Nations.

As I mentioned when I saw you last month, we are all looking forward to seeing you in Canada sometime next year. In this connection, I understand that you will be invited by Professor Gil Rémillard of Laval University to attend a colloquium in Québec City on the rights of minorities in society.

The colloquium will take place from March 5-8. I intend to participate in it myself barring unforeseen developments. If you were to find it opportune to have your visit to Canada overlap with the dates of this colloquium, perhaps you would like to accept Professor

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

- 2 -

Rémillard's invitation to address the colloquium on Friday, March 8. My officials and yours could discuss this question further, in making plans for your official visit.

If it is not possible for you to include the colloquium in an official visit, could you consider flying up to Québec City to participate in the evening events on Friday, March 8?

Once again may I say that I enjoyed meeting you last month and that I look forward to seeing you in Canada sometime over the next few months.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several fluid, overlapping strokes that form a stylized name, likely "J. L. L."

The Secretary-General's trip to Canada

Issa,

1. I received a call from Mr. Lee of the Canadian Mission today. He said that in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, Foreign Secretary Clark had expressed support for the Human Rights Colloquay in Laval University to be held in March in Quebec City. In addition, Mr. Clark was apparently hinting at the possibility of two visits to Canada by the Secretary-General in 1985, one in March 1985 for the Human Rights Colloquay and perhaps a second, official visit later in the year to coincide with other UN related events. In this connection Mr. Lee mentioned a UNITAR seminar in June and a IPU meeting in September.

2. I recalled the impression given to us by the Canadian Mission that an official ~~visit in the first week in March~~ could be accommodated in the diaries of the Canadian leaders. He confirmed that this was still the case. He said that he personally realized that "the Secretary-General might not be able to shuttle up to Canada throughout 1985". I suggested that we continue on the tentative basis of an official visit in ~~early March~~ to coincide with the engagements at Carlton University, UNA in Toronto and perhaps also the Human Rights Colloquay in Quebec City. He agreed.

Comment

A representative of the University of Laval is calling on me this afternoon. As discussed, I will adopt a sympathetic but non-committal approach, particularly in the light of Mr. Lee's message.

I find it a little peculiar that the Canadian side now raises the question of an official visit later in the year, mentioning September specifically, when they reacted so strongly to this very suggestion when we broached it very gently a short while ago.

If the Canadian side backs out of the March dates for the official visit I am sceptical that the Human Rights Colloquay would justify a separate visit to Canada by the Secretary-General. We should remember that when the official visit of 1984 was postponed, we withdrew from two other engagements, Carlton University and UNA, leaving these two parties extremely disappointed.

- 2 -

One visit to Canada during the first year of the new government's term of office might be sufficient and I therefore recommend that we continue to operate on the tentative basis of the first week in March, unless and until the Canadian side sends a stronger signal that they wish to change the dates.



J. Paul Kavanagh
1 November 1984



cc: Mr. de Soto

Hand delivered to JPK on INDV following tel. call by Can. Mission

Office of

The Secretary of State for External Affairs



Cabinet du

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N2

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A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several bold, sweeping strokes. The signature is slanted upwards to the right and appears to be a stylized representation of a name.

18-10

NV

The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

Issa,

1. Mr. Carlson called again this morning. He informed me that the Colloquy on Human Rights was being organized by the university of Laval and would take place in Québec City from 5-8 March. His authorities hoped that the SG would call in on the colloquy and make an address. He suggested that a member of the University staff might call the EOSG on 1 or 2 November to explain the background. I took the liberty of agreeing that you, Mr. de Soto and/or I would listen to what he had to say.

2. Mr. Carlson confirmed that for the moment the diaries of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Governor General appeared to be free for the first week in March. The Foreign Secretary was being asked to-day for a definite decision on such timing.

3. We agreed that we now had to await the decisions of our respective superiors.

J. Paul Kavanagh
18 October 1984

cc: Mr. de Soto

Issa,

1. Mr. Carlson of the Canadian Mission called me again this afternoon. His authorities are now focussing in on the first week in March when the Human Rights Conference, about which he will provide more details, will take place. Also at that time UNA Canada (UNAC) is likely to hold a Special Conference possibly in Toronto. Carlton University is prepared to facilitate the Secretary-General's itinerary and hold its convocation at that time.

2. He mentioned also that the official engagements in Ottawa would include the normal appointments such as meetings/functions with the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, perhaps some Deputy Ministers and the head of CEDA.


3. He asked if the first week of March would suit the Secretary-General and I promised to revert to him as soon as possible.

Note

Having spoken with Mr. Biallo, I called Mr. Carlson this evening and told him that, tentatively, the first week of March was feasible. I said that we would hope to be able to confirm this by mid-November. He thanked me for this.

cc: Mr. de Soto


J. Paul Kananagh
17 October 1984

NB If the S.G. includes Toronto in his schedule this time, it can be expected that the Empire Club of that city will invite him to address ~~the~~ its members. It will be recalled that the S.G. declined such an invitation for June '84. 

Note for Mr. Diallo

The Secretary-General's visit to Canada, 1985

A. Background

1. The Secretary-General was to have visited Canada in mid-June 1984, but planning for the visit ceased in March when the then Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, announced his decision to retire and it became clear that a crucial national conference of the governing Liberal Party would clash directly with the Secretary-General's visit. At the time the Canadian Permanent Representative discussed with the Secretary-General the possibility of rescheduling the visit to January 1985. However, the new Foreign Secretary, in renewing the invitation to the Secretary-General at their recent meeting, spoke only of a visit "in the New Year" which could be linked generally with the 40th Anniversary of the UN and perhaps specifically with the annual conference of UNA Canada. Subsequently the Canadian Chargé confirmed that his government was thinking of "a visit in the first half of the year, if possible to coincide with the UNA Conference".

2. You will recall that the genesis of the visit to Canada lies in an invitation from Carlton University (Ottawa) for the SG to receive an honorary doctorate of law degree. The SG had accepted this invitation and the University was, understandably, disappointed when he was obliged to back out of his commitment to visit the College for the conferring ceremony in June last. We have undertaken to contact Carlton University regarding the timing of the visit.

3. Likewise, the UNA Canada was somewhat disappointed when the SG withdrew from his engagement to address its annual conference in Winnipeg in June. Particularly in view of the Canadian Minister's recent remarks, we would do well to make every effort to fit an address to the UNA into the programme for the '85 visit. In this connection, it is worthy of note that the President of UNA Canada, Mr. D. Roche, has recently been appointed Ambassador for Disarmament Affairs by the new government.

B. Current situation

At your request, I informed the Canadian Mission that we were examining, in a preliminary manner, various possibilities regarding the SG's travel schedule for 1985. I asked if there was any firm indication of the dates of UNA Canada's 1985 Conference. Mr. Carlson, Counsellor at the Mission, called me this morning and confirmed that his authorities were giving some thought to the timing of the visit. They understood that

both Carlton University and UNA Canada were flexible regarding dates for their conferring ceremony and annual conference respectively. They were examining the modalities of linking the official visit and these two events with a new element - a Conference of Human Rights, probably concentrating on the rights of minorities which was due to take place in Quebec in March 1985. Mr. Carlson undertook to revert to me as soon as his government's thinking crystallized. I thanked him for this useful information and, without committing the SG to attend the Human Rights Conference about which we should have all appropriate details, I intimated that we could use these elements as a basis for work.




J. Paul Kavanagh
17 October 1984

cc. Mr. de Soto

Alvaro,

1. I called the Canadian Chargé Mr. Lee this morning and raised, in an informal manner, the question of a September 1985 date for the Secretary-General's visit to Canada.
2. His personal impression was that Ottawa would be quite disappointed if we suggested a date almost one year hence. Ottawa had been thinking in terms of a date in the first half of 1985. He recalled that Minister Clark, in his meeting with the SG last week, had mentioned the possibility of timing the SG ^{visit} to coincide with the Canadian UNA's celebration of the 40th Anniversary. He felt that this celebration would take place earlier in the year. He mentioned in passing that Mr. D. Rocke, current President of the UNA will shortly be appointed as Ambassador with special responsibility for disarmament.
3. I stressed to Mr. Lee that our enquiry was preliminary in nature and that it did not represent a formal proposal for transmittal to Ottawa.
4. I think we have our answer.



J. Paul Kavanagh
5 October 1984

Alvaro,

The New Government has renewed the invitation for 1985, without specifying a particular month. The earlier thinking had been for a date early in the new year.

I understand from P.O. Lee that Ottawa "continues to think vaguely about the first half of the year". My hunch is that they could live with a later date. I can ask explicitly, if unlike.

PK 4/10.

JK ask explicitly, but noncommittally - explore, is

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:		
A: Mr. Alvaro de Soto		3830B
FROM:		
DE: James S. Sutterlin		55
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FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
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YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Terenzio will be in New York
later this month and will
pursue this invitation.

I think it would be worthwhile
if it could be fitted in with
other events in Canada.

JPK
JSS agrees
but can Canada dates
be adjusted?

4/10

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MR. J. PEREZ DE CUELLAR

SECRETARY GENERAL UNATIONS

NEWYORK

WISH INFORM YOU INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE WILL MEET NEXT YEAR
OTTAWA FROM THREE TO EIGHT SEPTEMBER STOP INTERPARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL
EXPRESSED GREAT HOPE YOUR PRESENCE PARTICULARLY SINCE THIS SESSION
TAKES PLACE DURING UNATIONS FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR CONCERNING
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TERENZIO INTERPARLEMENT

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An Djal Co

Alvaro de Soto

3/10

/ssu

Il faudra aussi
tenir compte de ceci,
ne serait-ce que
pour y répondre.

Avant que j'oublie:
visite au Canada
en janvier. JPK
est au courant.

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Mr. Sutter
Mr. de Soto

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File: Canada
xRef: Fukunaga
~~D/I:~~ VD/EO/AS/GP
cc: Mr. Urquhart
Mr. Martenson

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING
WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA,
H.E. MR. J. CLARK

held at United Nations Headquarters on
Tuesday, 25 September 1984 at 18.00 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General
Mr. Urquhart
Mr. Dayal
Mr. Kavanagh

H.E. Mr. J. Clark, Secretary
of State for External Affairs of
Canada
The Hon. Ms. Monique Vezina,
Minister of External Relations
Mr. deMontigny Marchand,
Asst. Deputy Minister,
Department of External Affairs
Mr. David Lee, Chargé d'Affaires
Mr. Sean Brady, Official Spokesman,
Department of External Affairs

1. The Secretary-General expressed appreciation of the constancy of Canadian support for the UN. This commitment was unaffected by changes in government. The Minister wished to emphasize this point. He said that the speech he had just made to the GA had been cleared in detail by the new Prime Minister.
2. Mr. Clark recalled that the previous Prime Minister Mr. Turner had written to the Secretary-General regarding Mr. Trudeau's initiatives on disarmament. He said that while these initiatives had enjoyed general support among the Canadian people, there were doubts about the usefulness of some of Mr. Trudeau's specific suggestions. He could see no evidence for example that a meeting of the Big Five could be arranged in the near future. The Secretary-General replied that he had begun to make soundings on the possibility of such a meeting, but felt now that it might be best to await the outcome of the forthcoming Reagan-Gromyko meeting before proceeding any further with the matter. The Foreign Minister would advise his colleagues in Government that he had raised this matter with the Secretary-General and that, while the latter was interested in promoting a dialogue, he did not think it opportune at the moment to pursue the suggestion for a Five Power meeting. In this connection the Minister said that Canada was prepared to help in whatever way it could and would welcome any suggestions which the Secretary-General made in this regard.

2. The Secretary-General briefed the Minister on the current status of the proximity talks on Cyprus. He had made demarches with certain countries who were in the position to influence the views of the "two mother countries" involved. He wanted the two Cypriot parties to demonstrate flexibility in the second round which was scheduled to begin in mid-October. He had no particular reason to entertain optimism at the present time. On neither side did he see any evidence of the flexibility required for a compromise formula. He had asked President Reagan personally to request President Evren to take the matter up with Mr. Denktash.

3. UNFICYP's presence was more necessary than ever. It had performed very effectively in the past ten years, but the patience of its troop contributors should not be stretched. A solution could not wait for another ten years. The Secretary-General apologized for the delay in refunding the Canadian Government the full amount it had incurred through participation in the Force. He was making every effort to mobilize additional contributions from Member States. The Minister replied that while this issue had received some prominence one or two years ago in Canada, public interest had subsided of late. Mr. Marchand felt that the Canadian Government would be in a strong position to answer domestic criticism of its participation in the Force, if it could point to progress, however modest, in the Secretary-General's search for a solution.

4. The Secretary-General briefed the Minister on his involvement in the Afghanistan situation. He would update his assessment of the prospects for an integrated package agreement in the light of his meeting with the various Foreign Ministers during the current GA.

5. He would continue with his efforts in South East Asia in parallel with the resolutions of the GA. He remarked that Prince Sihanouk had called for UN-supervised elections, involving all the parties, to follow immediately upon a Vietnamese withdrawal. He was not particularly hopeful of early progress.

5. The Minister said that his Government was interested in identifying modest and practical ways in which the effectiveness of the Organization and particularly the role of the Secretary-General could be strengthened. In this regard it would be helpful for them to know the Secretary-General's own views. Continuing he said that three or four years ago there had been a certain questioning of the usefulness of the UN among the Canadian public. This had now abated. The Organization's positive image was certain to be enhanced during the celebration of its 40th Anniversary.

6. The Minister would like to see a resumption of planning for a visit by the Secretary-General to Canada in the new year. It would be logical in his opinion, to link the visit with the 40th Anniversary. He felt that UNA Canada would like to be involved prominently in the visit. The Secretary-General thanked the Minister for these remarks and said that he was quite looking forward to visiting Canada in 1985.

7. Mr. Urquhart expressed particular appreciation of the logistical support which Canada was providing to UNDOF. Mr. Lee snapped up the opportunity to raise the question of the UNIFIL mandate. Mr. Urquhart referred to the possibility of an enlargement of the role which UNIFIL could play in southern Lebanon in the context of an Israeli withdrawal. He insisted that in such an event the terms of reference of the Force would have to be fully spelled out and agreed by all concerned.



J. Paul Kavanagh
26 September 1984