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CANADA

6-9 MAR 1985

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TO: The Secretary-General

DATE: 1 March 1985

THROUGH:  
S/C DE:FROM: Patricio Ruedas  
DE: Under-Secretary-General for  
Administration and ManagementSUBJECT: Relationship between FAO and the World Food Programme  
OBJET:

I understand that the Canadian Foreign Minister is likely to raise with you, during your visit to that country, his Government's concern regarding the relationship between FAO and WFP, and, in particular, the degree of participation which WFP will be accorded in the Joint United Nations/FAO Task Force which is dealing with this issue. As Canada's concern is essentially similar to that of Australia, with whose Foreign Minister you have had a recent discussion, I believe it would be useful to reiterate the salient points concerning the work of the Task Force which were communicated in Mr. Ripert's cable to you in preparation for your meeting with the Foreign Minister of Australia, and outline developments since the time of that meeting.

The agreement reached with FAO, the terms of which are common knowledge to interested Member States, including Canada, was that the Task Force (a) would reach conclusions only after careful consideration of the views of WFP thereon, and (b) would operate essentially through a system of working groups in which the three organizations would be represented.

The first meeting of the Task Force has taken place in Rome from 21 to 23 January, with the participation of Messrs. Ruedas and Civili and Ms. Anstee for the United Nations. The meetings were not easy, though generally constructive.

Agreement was reached at that meeting to establish three working groups respectively on personnel, financial and other administrative areas. The reports of the three groups, in which WFP served as a full member, were before the second meeting of the Task Force, held in Rome from 14-16 February 1985, with the same participation on the United Nations side. The WFP representatives in the working groups participated in the presentation of the groups' reports to the Task Force and the Deputy Executive Director of WFP presented the Programme's views thereon.

The working groups' reports set forth a number of options for consideration by the Task Force. The Task Force reviewed them and decided to request further information on a number of these options, so as to consider that information at its next meeting.

That next meeting will take place in New York on 11-13 March 1985, and WFP will be represented thereat by its Deputy Executive Director.

While it is too early to say whether more meetings will be required, and when, it continues to be the United Nations view that it should be possible to finalize a report in good time for consideration by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, which is scheduled to meet in Rome in May of this year.

I believe that at this stage it would be wise to continue to consider this exercise as an internal one, entered into by all parties in good faith and in a spirit of confidentiality. It derives from this, therefore, that pressure from Member States should not be encouraged.

In the light of the above I would suggest that, after listening to the Foreign Minister on the subject, you react by saying that you are appreciative of Canada's interest in WFP, which it has so generously supported; that you share Canada's interest in the correct and co-operative functioning of the entire system, including very much the FAO/WFP relationship; that you know that tri-partite discussions (including the United Nations, FAO and WFP) have started on the entire relationship of FAO and WFP; that you have been advised that WFP is participating fully in this exercise, and will continue to do so at the next joint meeting to be held shortly in New York; and that you are confident that, given good faith on all sides, constructive solutions will be reported to the WFP Committee on Food Aid when it meets in May.



TO: The Secretary-General  
A:

DATE: 1 March 1985

REFERENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

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S/C DE:

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10 January 1985

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Thank you for your letter of 7 December in which you expressed your Government's views on management problems and practices in the World Food Programme.

I appreciate your strong interest in the efficient and effective management of the Programme, which Canada has consistently and generously supported. I wish to assure you that I share that concern. It will be in touch with the Secretariat. The Joint UN/FAO review of these matters, which is expected to take place during the first part of 1985, will constitute an essential means of achieving the increased effectiveness that we all seek. I wish you to know that we shall deal as carefully and expeditiously as possible with the issues involved.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

P.D. Le

Affaires

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Secretary-General of the United Nations

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Joe Clark, M.P., P.C.

Secretary of State for External Affairs

of Canada

Ottawa

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



Le très hon. Joe Clark, C.P., député  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
K1A 0G6

DEC 7 1984 RECEIVED  
JAN 24

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I am writing to you to follow-up on your recent joint decision with the Director-General of the FAO to establish a task force to review problem areas in the relationship between the WFP and the FAO.

You will of course be aware that for some time the Canadian government has believed that the managerial arrangements pertaining to the WFP do not contribute to the efficient and effective management of that important programme. Our concerns are based not on some abstract application of managerial theory, but on first hand experience of important weaknesses in the management of the programme encountered on a variety of occasions in the field and at headquarters.

Our conclusions are that the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme are being negatively affected by present arrangements and that the Executive Director's accountability for WFP's management is very limited by the broad divergence under current arrangements between his responsibility for the programme and his actual authority to manage it.

It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that we were able to endorse at the recently concluded 18th session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes the proposal for a review of these important questions, even though the proposal did result in a delay on proper action being taken on the JIU Report on Personnel Problems in the WFP. Nevertheless, the need for such a review became even more evident during CFA 18 when almost all members recognized the need for rapid and substantial change.

...2

The failure of WFP and FAO to agree on a document presenting the basis of costing for services provided by FAO to WFP was most disturbing. This subject did not entail any transfers of authority, but simply a detailing of the standards by which charges are made. That fundamental information could not be provided to the committee a year after the formal request was made, and several years after the CFA was made aware that such a problem existed.

Similarly, the issuance by FAO of a statement of representation on the WFP accounts raises serious policy issues. ~~It is not necessary to go into the details,~~ for the representation has now been put into proper perspective by the CFA, by the WFP's External-Auditor and by the ACABQ. Nevertheless this unfortunate incident raises important policy issues. The questions must now be asked as to the appropriateness of the United Nations system's second largest development assistance programme operating with the accounting procedures and staff of an agency with a substantially different mandate. Similarly, the inability of the Executive Director of WFP to benefit from the normal managerial support provided by a properly functioning internal audit capability requires correction.

Finally, the report of Inspector Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit raised most serious questions about personnel management in the WFP. While attempts were made to confuse this issue in a mass of technical details, it is evident that the current system has not served the WFP at all well and therefore requires urgent change. I was most satisfied that you also recognized this requirement in your opening words delivered by Ms. Anstee. I continue to hope that some of the changes which you felt could be implemented immediately will not be delayed pending the task force report.

I am therefore looking forward with anticipation to the report of the joint task force that will be submitted to the next session of the CFA. In addition to the areas of personnel, accounting, and internal audit mentioned above, I believe that it would

also be essential to review as a minimum the areas of purchasing and contracting. You will no doubt find the preparation of this report challenging, but I believe that it can and should be done within the projected timeframe. The possible temptation to swamp the committee in detail should be resisted, since this will not contribute to the effectiveness of its deliberations.

Rather, I consider that a fairly broad review of good management principles, of the evolution of the WFP over the 22 years since its founding as a pilot project, and the structures of other important organs of the United Nations will provide clear and simple guidance to the CFA and other interested governing bodies. I welcome the assurance given by Ms. Anstee at the CFA that the Executive Director will be fully involved in all stages of the preparation of the report, for I have full confidence in Mr. Ingram.

Let me express to you again Sir my deepest appreciation for this important initiative which you have taken. It is clearly a time for action, for we must demonstrate to those who would criticize that the United Nations system is capable of evolving in the face of changing circumstances. From a more domestic Canadian viewpoint, I am sure that you will also understand my need to be better satisfied as to the adequacy of the managerial structure of the World Food Programme, through which we channel such a large percentage of our food aid programme. I am confident that through your efforts, I will have such reassurance by the end of CFA 19.

I have written in a similar vein to the Director-General of the FAO and to the Executive Director of the WFP.

Yours sincerely,




Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Note for the Secretary-General

Canadian Ideas on Rationalizing  
the work of the Organization

The Canadian government is attaching much importance to the 40th Anniversary. In this context the Canadian Mission in New York has been having informal consultations with a number of delegations, from various regional groups, regarding specific ideas put forward by Ottawa.

Please find attached a list of the Canadian suggestions.



J.P. Kavanagh  
26 February 1985



Ideas and Suggestions to Strengthen  
the UN System during the 40th Anniversary Year

1. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(a) Short Term (Achievable during 40th Anniversary Year)

1. composition of Main Committee Bureaus - increase to 3 vice-presidents
2. reaffirmation of the principle that items should normally be discussed in Committee rather than Plenary
3. automatic-reallocation of items on the provisional agenda which have been discussed in the Plenary for two years or more to appropriate Committees. (Note: agenda is automatically reviewed in General Committee at outset of General Assembly.)
4. urge reduction of repetitive resolutions
5. recommend a limitation of the length of speeches in everything except General Debate

(b) Medium to Longer Term (to be initiated by the General Assembly during the 40th Anniversary Year)

1. review of the main committee structure in the U.N. General Assembly, including, e.g. reaffirmation of consecutive schedules for the Fourth Committee and Special Political Committee; renewed impetus to the reviews of working methods in the First, Second, Third and Sixth Committees; levelling of workloads; biennialization of appropriate committee agenda items; reaffirmation of the original role of the General Committee; and grouping of items for the GA into related packages of issues

II. THE ROLE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

1. eliminating repetitive requests for information reports by the Secretary-General
2. support for more extensive use of fact-finding missions and personal representatives by the Secretary-General

3. enhanced use of Article 99 powers by the Secretary-General
4. reaffirming the Secretary-General's authority as personnel and financial manager of the Secretariat

### III. THE SECRETARIAT

1. increased emphasis on competence and efficiency (Articles 100-101)
2. increased training and career enhancement opportunities
3. more long term career planning
4. reduction in term or non-permanent employees

### IV. GENERAL UN ISSUES

#### (a) Short Term

1. de facto selection of bureaus in advance of meeting
2. multi-year work programs for subsidiary bodies
3. use of temporary task forces or ad hoc groups rather than establishment or extension of permanent institutions for dealing with short-term problems

#### (b) Longer Term

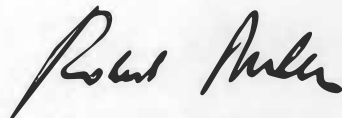
1. more effective mechanisms for cross-organizational program analysis
2. linkage of budgetary process with medium term plan and closer linkage between budget estimates and pledged contributions to voluntary funds
3. integrated UN communications network
4. examination of alternative methods for policy planning and budgeting, including establishment of a policy reserve
5. amalgamation and reduction of subordinate bodies
6. consolidated ECOSOC sessions (one session instead of two)

27 February 1985

1. Canada has taken a very active interest in the 40th anniversary of the UN. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Clark, in his speech at the General Assembly, referred to the statement of the Secretary-General in the Preparatory Committee and said that they were the first to respond to his appeal that Member States call upon their best thinkers and prominent citizens conversant with world affairs to undertake a review and propose concrete programmes of action on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary.

2. A meeting was convened by the UN Association of Canada, attended by several former Ambassadors to the UN, former high officials of the UN, including the two new Ambassadors to the UN, Messrs. Lewis and Douglas Roche. The report of the meeting contains several excellent proposals of activities in Canada for the anniversary and constitutes the basis of Canadian thinking in this respect. The main conclusion was that Canada as a medium power had a vital interest in the UN and would do everything to express this during the anniversary. The report of the meeting was presented to the Secretary-General by Ambassador Douglas Roche and the Secretary of the Canadian UN Association. It was also distributed to the Preparatory Committee.

3. Canada also takes a vivid interest in improving the efficiency of the UN. Herewith is the speech of the representative of Canada to the Preparatory Committee (he is also Rapporteur of the Committee) and his first proposals.



Robert Muller

File: UNA's  
Canada

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION  
IN CANADA



ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE POUR  
LES NATIONS UNIES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY: CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY

A Roundtable Discussion on the Prospects  
for Strengthening the United Nations System,

Held in Ottawa, Canada,  
on October 26, 1984

to Begin Celebrations of  
the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations

How it began:

The day-long discussion was a response by the United Nations Association in Canada to the call by the United Nations Secretary-General, His Excellency Pérez de Cuéllar, to assemble "the best thinkers and prominent citizens conversant with world affairs to undertake ... a review and to propose concrete programs of action in order to strengthen commitment to the aims and purposes of the Organisation" on the occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

The Following thirty-one Canadian citizens took part in the discussion:

|                         |                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| William Barton          | Chairman, Board of Directors of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, former Ambassador to the United Nations; |
| Robert Beamish          | former President of the UN Association in Canada;                                                                                     |
| Yvon Beaulne            | former Canadian Representative to the UN Human Rights Commission, former Ambassador to the UN;                                        |
| Margaret Catley-Carlson | President of the Canadian International Development Agency;                                                                           |
| Maxwell Cohen           | Judge <u>ad hoc</u> of the International Court of Justice;                                                                            |
| Jules Deschênes         | Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec;                                                                                        |
| William Epstein         | former Director, UN Disarmament Affairs Division;                                                                                     |
| J. King Gordon          | former professor and long-time UN employee;                                                                                           |
| John Harker             | Director of International Affairs of the Canadian Labour Congress;                                                                    |
| W. David Hopper         | Vice-President (South Asia) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;                                                    |

|                        |                                                                                             |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| George Ignatieff       | former Ambassador to the United Nations;                                                    |
| Firdaus James Kharas   | Executive Director, UN Association in Canada;                                               |
| David Lee              | Chargé d'Affaires a.i. and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; |
| Georges-Henri Lévesque | founder of the University of Rwanda;                                                        |
| Stephen Lewis          | Ambassador to the United Nations;                                                           |
| Peyton Lyon            | professor at Carleton University;                                                           |
| Elisabeth Mann Borgese | professor of International Ocean Affairs, Dalhousie University;                             |
| Marcel Massé           | Under Secretary of State for External Affairs;                                              |
| James Nininger         | President of the Conference Board of Canada;                                                |
| Geoffrey Pearson       | former Ambassador to the USSR;                                                              |
| Gérard Pelletier       | former Ambassador to the United Nations;                                                    |
| Jean Pigott            | former advisor to the Prime Minister;                                                       |
| David Pollock          | professor of International Affairs, Carleton University;                                    |
| Robert Reford          | former Executive Director of Canadian Institute for International Affairs;                  |
| Dougals Roche          | Ambassador for Disarmament, President of the United Nations Association in Canada;          |
| John Sigler            | professor at Carleton University;                                                           |
| Robert Stanbury        | Chairman, Firestone Canada Inc.                                                             |
| John Walker            | journalist and international affairs specialist;                                            |
| Gabriel Warren         | Multilateral Affairs Bureau, External Affairs;                                              |
| Bernard Wood           | Executive Director of the North-South Institute;                                            |
| Gerald Wright          | Vice-President of the Donner Canadian Foundation.                                           |



### Keynote statement

Robert Muller, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN in charge of the Fortieth Anniversary, set a tone for the roundtable discussion by asking that governments and people celebrate: for example, celebrate what UNICEF has done, and make Americans proud of their role in creating the UN. In effect, make people feel positive again.

The object of the anniversary was to regain peace. He hoped those countries not engaged in conflicts would talk to those which are, and if possible mediate their end. The Secretary-General had begun this process with renewed efforts over Cyprus.

### The Canadian perspective

The suggestions made by participants may be grouped into seven categories -- the seven "Cs". Several of them drew on Mr. Muller's remarks and enlarged on them.

1. Celebration. Canada should celebrate its fine record of UN peacekeeping by (a) holding an international conference on peacekeeping and analyse the lessons learnt; (b) inviting senior Pentagon officials to observe peacekeeping exercises put on by Canadian forces; and (c) getting local communities to list and honour those from their neighbourhood who have served in UN peacekeeping forces.
2. Communication. Canada must support the Secretary-General's efforts to improve communications in many spheres: to enable him to receive advance warning of

"trouble brewing"; to allow him to send observer teams to areas of conflict to check facts; to call on the Security Council to confer in order to prevent conflicts; to make the United Nations a regular meeting-place for Heads of Government, not just Foreign Ministers.

Communication also covered education, which participants saw as an essential part of strengthening confidence in the UN and in promoting human rights.

International observers of elections (e.g. Zimbabwe, Nicaragua) should be part of the process of both. A welcome was given to the idea of a core curriculum of peace studies and studies of international affairs, such as the University of Peace Costa Rica has pioneered.

3. The Seas themselves. The argument was made that the advancement of marine technologies (and thus considerable knowledge of our planet) will be so costly that it can be done only by militarisation or by internationalisation. Canada should therefore use its technological expertise as leverage for internationalisation and peaceful uses of the oceans. It should maintain the leadership role it took during the UN Law of the Sea negotiations and help set up an institute to develop ocean technologies with scientific and industrial cooperation of many countries.
4. Credibility. Participants suggested several ways to help the UN face its "crisis of credibility". These were mostly unspectacular moves: helping the UN Secretariat rationalise the budget, persuading other Member States to move fewer resolutions in the First Committee of the General Assembly, persuading Western countries on the Security Council to make more positive use of the UN system. Canada should also set an example with seed money for initiatives by agencies dependent on voluntary contributions such as UNITAR.

5. Critical commitment. A general principle was accepted, that "Friends of the United Nations" should lead the way with a case-by-case approach to the evaluation of UN agencies. The double test of relevance and effectiveness should be applied. One speaker expressed it thus: "Criticise them for their intrinsic efficiency, be critics to fix what is not working - and support what is."
6. Cooperation. A range of suggestions fit in this category. A coalition of middle powers (including Canada) can help restore vigor to the international system. Regional cooperation could be strengthened by holding sessions of the UN General Assembly only every two years, and having regional assemblies in alternate years. The UN might also focus more (as the Commonwealth has done) on the unique problems of the 40 member states with a population of 1 million or fewer. Finally, with the growth of international law -- and the increase of intrusions on it -- the cooperation of more lawyers together with political scientists, is a necessity.
7. Conference - and one of transcending importance. Participants strongly supported the recommendation that Canada should propose that a Special Session on International Security be held by the UN General Assembly in 1988 - and that it be continued in the manner of the Law of the Sea negotiations until a result is achieved.

These, then, were the ways in which participants addressed the questions posed at the start of the six-hour meeting by the Chairman, Douglas Roche:

- How can the UN system be made more effective in fulfilling its objective of maintaining international peace and security?

- How can the machinery of the UN, including the Specialised Agencies, be better managed and more efficient?
- How can the UN system better assist in the economic development of the world, especially of the developing nations?

Stephen Lewis, in summing up, said participants clearly hoped that 1985 could bring "a sense of rebirth" in the United Nations, especially if a solution was achieved in some long-standing problem such as the independence of Namibia or the confrontation in Cyprus. Canadians, he suggested, could best contribute in its own areas of strength - its knowledge of peacekeeping, or its involvement with disarmament and human rights issues.

Follow-up: This Roundtable Discussion is only the first of many activities planned by the United Nations Association in Canada for the Fortieth Anniversary. There will be a particular emphasis on involving young Canadians.

14 November 1984

*Indian ideas*

Informal Consultations regarding the observance of the  
40th Anniversary of the United Nations.

The following broad trends in thinking have emerged:-

1. The commemorative event should be a political event of substantive content and significance.
2. It will be of short duration - about 4 days, from Monday 21 to Thursday 24 October - culminating with the adoption or signature of a solemn document/declaration at the concluding session on 24 October when Heads of State or Government will be present. If any Head of State or Government finds it convenient to be present outside this commemorative period, he is also most welcome and that participation will be construed to be a significant contribution to the commemoration.
3. The document/declaration should be a political statement, forward looking and will be of substantive nature. Since it will be adopted by consensus, it should also be non-controversial and non-confrontational.
4. The commemorative event should aim to provide an opportunity for political interaction among the leaders present.
5. All Heads of State or Government will be free to address the Assembly.
6. The Prepcom will <sup>will</sup> recommend that:
  - (a) statements by Heads of State or Government may focus on the theme 'United Nations for a Better World' without limiting the right of Heads of State or Government to touch on any other subject of their choice;
  - (b) Statements may be limited to 15 minutes, bearing in mind the overall constraints of time.

Notes for a Statement by Canada  
To the 7th Meeting of the  
Preparatory Committee for the 40th  
Anniversary of the United Nations

February 27, 1985

Mr. Chairman,

In the several Canadian statements to this body and the UNGA, we have referred inter alia to the need to improve the functioning of the United Nations. Others, not least the distinguished Ambassador of Japan, have also commented on this issue.

In this regard, may I refer to paragraph 48 of the Report of the Preparatory Committee to the 39th UNGA. This paragraph includes language which had been generally agreed last fall in the context of informal contacts, language inviting "Member States to cooperate on ways and means" to "strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations". The paragraph went on to speak of making "further efforts ... to generate new approaches and ideas to strengthen the United Nations".

Mr. Chairman, in this spirit I wish to report that a number of interested delegations from various parts of the world have begun to consider, very informally, whether it might be possible to come up with a menu of practical and uncontroversial steps to improve the functioning of the U.N. , which might be considered



for action in this 40th Anniversary year. It is too soon to report to you with any specificity or detail on such a menu, Mr. Chairman, though I must confess that the few thoughts that have emerged to date would hardly warrant the adjectives "original" or "revolutionary". At this stage we wished simply to ensure that the Committee was aware of these informal discussions and warmly to invite any other interested UN Delegations to communicate with us privately their desire to be involved in the continuing informal contacts and exchanges. Should the degree of interest so warrant, it may be desirable to arrange an informal get-together sometime soon of all such Delegations.

One clarification, Mr. Chairman: A number of delegations have spoken, today or previously, about the question of a 40th Anniversary Declaration, its important substantive content, and suitable arrangements to assure its proper drafting in timely and efficient fashion. We also have expressed views about these matters and look forward to elaborating upon them at the appropriate time and place. We believe that that is a separate exercise, not related to the more modest and mundane matters which I have drawn to the Committee's attention today. We would propose to continue to treat them separately in our ongoing active preparations to mark this 40th Anniversary of the UN as a jumping-off point for the next 40.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

→ YAS  
Confidential

Note for the Secretary-General

Iran/Iraq

(Summary of developments January-February 1985)

Land operations

Over the past few weeks the level of tension at the front clearly has risen. This is due partly to Iraqi attacks against Iranian troop positions, probably to inhibit any major move Iran might be planning at this time of the year which is conducive to large military operations. Also contributing is the exchange of accusations by each side that the other is planning attacks on civilian areas in violation of the moratorium effected by the Secretary-General on 12 June 1984, and the accompanying exchange of threats of retaliation. An outbreak of such attacks cannot be ruled out, but it appears that both sides realise the value of the moratorium and it should continue to be effective.

Iranian request for inspection of nuclear installation

Iran has alleged an Iraqi attack on an Iranian nuclear power plant under construction in Bushehr. This is denied by Iraq. An Iranian request to IAEA for inspection was refused by that Agency on technical grounds. Today Iran has requested you to authorize the inspection team in Tehran to undertake an inspection. This might be beyond the team's existing mandate, the expansion of which might have ramifications. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Legal Counsel and the IAEA. It also may be necessary to consult Iraq.

Attacks on commercial shipping

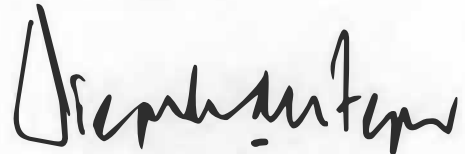
Attacks on merchant vessels by Iraqi aircraft have occurred steadily since the start of the year. There have been no allegations of attacks by Iran. Iran has stated that it would welcome any measure to ensure the security and freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf.

Chemical Weapons

Iran has again requested the Secretary-General to find a way under international law to prevent Iraq from using chemical weapons in violation of the 1925 Protocol. It asserts that if this "international goal" cannot be achieved, the responsibility for preventing attacks by chemical weapons would be left to individual States. Iran expects a response from the Secretary-General.

Prisoners of war

The report prepared by the three specialists was brought to Headquarters by Mr. Sevan on the weekend. It is now in the process of being edited and will have a number of annexures which are under preparation. In all the document may run to over sixty pages. The Secretary-General's note preceding the report is being finalised and will be submitted to you for approval along with the conclusions and recommendations of the mission.



Diego Cordovez  
15 February 1985

Confidential

Note for the Secretary-General  
(Briefing for visit to Canada)

Iran/Iraq

The POW issue is the focus of interest. Iraq apparently intends to use the report in the Security Council for discussions on the wider issues in the war, and possibly to try for another comprehensive resolution. There is some concern among members of the Council that this may complicate any follow-up to the report to improve the prospects for POWs. Since the ICRC is best qualified for this task, the Secretary-General is encouraging Iran and the ICRC to resolve their misunderstandings so that ICRC can resume its activities in Iran. The Secretary-General also hopes that his appeal for Protecting Powers will bring some response.

The political positions of both sides continue to be rigid. While Iraq remains anxious for a negotiated settlement, it rejects any preconditions and is in no mood to compromise. Iran shows no interest in negotiations toward a comprehensive settlement except on onerous preconditions. A moderate faction in Tehran is inclined toward negotiations, but at present the militant faction dominates.

While the military stalemate prevails, there are signs that fighting may flare up in the coming weeks. The moratorium of 12 June 1984 arranged by the Secretary-General continues to be effective. Attacks on merchant shipping in the Persian Gulf continue.

In the situation outlined above, it does not appear feasible for the Secretary-General to press for a comprehensive settlement at this time. The more pragmatic approach is through "incremental" steps. This might open the way to discussions to bring about an end to attacks on merchant shipping, which would need to be linked to the ending of Iranian attacks on Iraqi ports, toward which Iran at present shows no inclination.

At this time it appears best for the Secretary-General to continue to reiterate his readiness to assist whenever both parties show the political will to move toward some form of negotiations.

  
Iqbal Riza  
28 February 1985

Background Note on the International Youth Year (IYY)

1. The Canadian government and non-governmental organizations have undertaken carefully planned IYY activities at the local, provincial, federal and international levels.
2. The Minister of State for Youth has announced the allocation of 12 million Canadian Dollars for the establishment of an International Youth Year secretariat in Canada.
3. Various activities, programmes and conferences are being planned in Canada to celebrate IYY such as: an IYY conference on law, a Canadian Red Cross IYY conference; an IYY aboriginal people's conference; and an international youth conference entitled "Issues for the Next Generation".
3. These conferences, which demonstrate a keen sense of the need to prepare young people for the future, will provide an important body of knowledge for the United Nations and other entities concerning youth issues.

L. Shahani  
February 1985

### Speaking Points on IYY

1. Appreciation for Canada's interest in the IYY both at national and international levels.
2. The world-wide interest which IYY has elicited, demonstrated by the fact that more than a hundred governments have established IYY national co-ordinating committees. Governments, because of IYY and in view of the problems faced by today's youth, are now more aware of the need to formulate policies on youth and implement programmes for them. This is one of the main achievements of the year. Whether this interest will be sustained beyond the year remains to be seen, but the United Nations can help consolidate the gains of IYY over a long-term period. In this connection, Canada has a role in ensuring that the gains of IYY will be maintained beyond 1985.
3. With the majority of member states undertaking their own activities for IYY at the domestic level, the United Nations has avoided politicization of IYY. Polarization of positions of member states has also been avoided by the majority of them giving priority to the developmental aspects of the role of youth in society and the encouragement of participation of youth NGO's.

The Secretary-General could also express appreciation for Canada's continued interest in the social aspects of development at the United Nations. This interest has been maintained over the years and has been demonstrated by Canada's strong support for the programmes of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

L. Shahani  
February 1985



1 March 1985

BRIEFING NOTES FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I. Lebanon

The Naqoura talks between military representatives of Israel and Lebanon which were convoked by the Secretary-General on 31 October 1984 to discuss military aspects relating to the withdrawal of Israeli forces and security arrangements in south Lebanon, ended on 24 January 1985 without agreement.

The Israeli and Lebanese military representatives reached agreement on certain basic principles, namely the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, the sovereignty of Lebanon over the entire south Lebanon and a larger role for UNIFIL in the context of an Israeli withdrawal. But the positions of the two sides remained far apart on the question of the modalities of the Israeli withdrawal, the security arrangements and the role of UNIFIL.

On 15 January, the Israeli Cabinet adopted a unilateral plan for the withdrawal of Israeli forces in three stages. In the first stage, the Israeli forces would withdraw from the Sidon area. The second stage, which concerns the northeastern sector, and the third stage, which concerns the remainder of the occupied zone, would be decided later by the Israeli Cabinet in the light of the implementation of the first stage.

When this plan was discussed at Naqoura on 22 January, the Israeli delegation expressed the desire to coordinate the transfer of the Sidon area to the Lebanese army and United Nations troops. The Lebanese delegation, on the other hand, demanded a timetable and plan for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces and stated that Lebanon would discuss with the United Nations the latter's role in the occupied zone after receipt of such a plan. The two positions proved irreconcilable and the Naqoura talks adjourned on 24 January sine die.

On 16 February, the Israeli forces withdrew from the Sidon area and the Lebanese army took over that area without incident. UNIFIL was informed of these moves by the military authorities of the two sides.

Since early February there were an increasing number of attacks against the IDF by Lebanese resistance movements in the occupied zone and of Israeli counter measures, mainly in the form of cordon-search operations. A new disturbing development is that an increasing number of such operations are now taking place in the UNIFIL area.

In a statement made during the consultations of the Security Council on 22 February, the Secretary-General outlined the dilemma faced by UNIFIL. He said that UNIFIL, for obvious reasons, had no right to impede Lebanese acts of resistance against the occupying force nor did it have the mandate or the means to prevent counter-measures. In the circumstances, the men of UNIFIL had done their utmost to mitigate violence, protect the civilian population and to reduce acts of reprisal to the minimum. The Secretary-General also expressed the view that everything possible should now be done to expedite the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from south Lebanon and to do this in such a way that the objectives of the Security Council resolutions 425 and 509 were fully realised. It was now important, he concluded, that the Government of Israel should again make clear its intentions by giving a timetable and plan for the complete withdrawal. It would also be a constructive move if the Government of Lebanon were to agree to return to the Naqoura talks in order to expedite and coordinate the Israeli withdrawal and discuss appropriate security arrangements with a view to re-establishing its authority and sovereignty in south Lebanon as rapidly and effectively as possible.

At the request of the Lebanese Government, the Security Council met on 28 February to consider the actions taken by Israel in the occupied zone in Lebanon. The Lebanese delegation is working on a draft resolution condemning the Israeli operations.

II. Search for a comprehensive settlement and  
the proposed International Peace Conference on the Middle East

The search for a comprehensive settlement of the Arab/Israeli conflict in the Middle East has remained deadlocked. The Secretary-General has on numerous occasions stressed the need to make progress in this important matter. He has also repeatedly expressed the belief that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement can be best achieved through negotiations within the UN framework and that such a settlement will have to meet the following conditions: (a) withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied territories, (b) recognition of all States in the area, and (c) a just settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In December 1983, the General Assembly called for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East in an effort to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem and it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake preparatory measures to convene the proposed conference. The efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in 1984 on this matter were inconclusive because of the opposition of Israel and the United States to the proposed conference.

In December 1984, the General Assembly adopted a new resolution in which it reaffirmed its endorsement of the call for convening the peace conference, called upon Israel and the United States to reconsider their positions and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts for the convening of the conference.

The consultations held by the Secretary-General with the Security Council have shown that the positions of the members of the Security Council have remained basically unchanged, with the United States firmly opposing the conference.

In the light of the suggestion made by the Members of the Council, the Secretary-General will continue his consultations with the parties concerned and other interested governments to explore further the possibility of reconvening the proposed peace conference.

In this connection it may be recalled that on 11 February an agreement was reached by King Hussein of Jordan and Chairman Arafat of the PLO. They agreed to move together toward the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the Palestinian people. The agreement called for peace negotiations under the auspices of an international conference with the participation of the 5 Permanent Members of the Security Council and of the PLO within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Later in February, the President of Egypt called for direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. But the PLO rejected this proposal, stating that the international peace conference was the proper framework for making peace.

The prospects for the convening of a Middle East peace conference remains dim as Israel and the United States are likely to continue to oppose the proposed conference and to insist on direct bilateral negotiations. On the other hand, there is an increasing urgency for the resumption of the negotiating process. In the light of the above considerations, while continuing his efforts for the conference, the Secretary-General may wish to discuss again with interested governments the possibility of using the machinery of the Security Council in a new way to work with the parties concerned on various aspects of the Middle East problem and to distill from the various proposals and plans that have been put forward in recent years (including the recent Jordanian-PLO agreement) the common elements that could help to work out the basis of a negotiating structure. Such a process, if it could be initiated, might still serve to clear the ground and to prepare for a full-fledged effort to negotiate the problem, including in a later state the convening of a peace conference.

III. Canada's contribution to the  
United Nations Peace-keeping Operations

Canada is one of the staunchest supporters of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. Sir Lester Pearson played an instrumental role, with Dag Hammarskjold, in conceiving and developing the first United Nations peace-keeping force (UNEF). Canada has provided observers and contingents for every United Nations peace-keeping operation. Following is a list of Canadian contributors:

1. Past Contributions

- A. United Nations Emergency Force I (UNEF I) in Egypt - 1956 to 1967
- B. United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) - 1958
- C. United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC) - 1960 to 1964
- D. United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) in West New Guinea (W. Irian) - 1962 to 1963
- E. United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) - 1963 to 1964
- F. United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) - 1965 to 1966
- G. United Nations Emergency Force II (UNEF II) in Egypt - 1973 to 1979
- H. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)\* - Air Crew and Observers - Jan 1949 to Jan 1979
- I. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)\* - Signals and Movement Control Detachment - March 1978 to Oct 1978

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\* operations still active

2. Current Contributions

- A. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) - 20  
Observers - June 1948 to date
- B. United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) - 516  
Infantry Battalion - March 1964 to date
- C. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) - 226  
Signals, Supply and Transport Unit - May 1974 to date

3. UN Commanders

- A. Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns - Chief of Staff, UNTSO  
(Aug 1954 to Nov 1956)  
Commander UNEF I  
(Nov 1956 to Dec 1959)
- B. Major-General Bruce F. Macdonald -Chief Officer UNIPOM  
(Sep 1965 to Mar 1966)
- C. Colonel J.H.J. Gaulthier - Acting Chief Military Observer  
UNMOGIP (Jan to Jul 1966)
- D. Colonel Popisil - Acting Chief Military Observer  
UNMOGIP (Apr to Jun 1978)

4. Total Canadian Troop contribution up to date: 48,500 approx.

5. Total fatalities: 71 to date

## Note on Namibia

1. South Africa commenced the disengagement of its troops from southern Angola at the end of January 1984, on the understanding that neither SWAPO nor the Cubans would take advantage of the resulting situation to create a security problem for Namibia. By the Lusaka Agreement of 16 February 1984, Angola and South Africa established a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) to supervise the disengagement.

2. Under the supervision of the JMC, South African forces have gradually disengaged in successive phases to Ngiva, 40 miles from the Namibian border. Since the forces reached Ngiva at the end of April, South Africa has repeatedly accused SWAPO of violating the truce agreement, and has indicated that it will not complete the disengagement until SWAPO ceased its violations.

3. Namibia independence talks were held in Lusaka in May 1984. The delegations of Zambia, the Administrator General (Namibia), SWAPO and the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) participated in the talks. The talks were jointly chaired by President Kaunda and the Administrator General. At the conclusion of the talks, President Kaunda announced that it had failed to achieve its objective, namely a cease-fire which would lead to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435. The Secretary-General sent an observer to Lusaka during the period of the talks.

4. The Administrator General of Namibia met with a SWAPO delegation led by President Sam Nujoma in Cape Verde on 25 July 1984. The purpose of the meeting was to get both SWAPO and South Africa to send parallel letters to the Secretary-General agreeing to the cessation of hostilities in Namibia.

5. At the meeting, SWAPO insisted on a cease-fire for the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435. South Africa, on the other hand, wanted a cessation of hostilities between the two sides, which would constitute a pre-implementation cease-fire, pending agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops. The Cape Verde meeting failed to achieve its objectives because neither party was prepared to depart from its entrenched position.

### 6. Angolan proposals on Cuban withdrawal

President dos Santos, on 17 November 1984, communicated to the Secretary-General Angolan proposals (S/16838) for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The proposals reaffirmed the following four conditions for Cuban withdrawal:

- (a) Unilateral withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory.

- (b) Strict implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), including the total withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia.
- (c) Cessation of acts of aggression against Angola by South Africa.
- (d) Cessation of all aid to UNITA by South Africa.

Subject to the above conditions, Angola would be prepared to proceed with the withdrawal of the Cuban forces once implementation of resolution 435 (1978) is in progress, as follows:

- (a) A phased withdrawal of the Cuban forces in southern Angola within a 36-month period.
- (b) As from the 24th month no Cuban troops would cross the 13th parallel which is more than 500 kms. from the land border with Namibia.
- (c) Approximately 20,000 men of the total number of Cuban troops in Angola will be withdrawn within the 36-month period under (a) and (b) above.
- (d) The 36-month withdrawal schedule would not apply to Cuban troops stationed in Cabinda province and other regions in the north of Angola. These would be withdrawn in accordance with an independent timetable to be agreed upon by Angola and Cuba when the time comes.

The Angolan proposals were endorsed by the summit meeting of the Frontline States held in Arusha on 7 December 1984.

#### 7. South African counter-proposals

The Government of South Africa submitted its comments on the Angolan proposal to the Secretary-General on 23 November 1984 (S/16839). It stated that South Africa continued to insist on an agreement which should provide for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola parallel and simultaneous with the reduction of South Africa's own forces in Namibia in terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Based on the above, it called for the phased withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola within 12 weeks from the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations plan.

#### 8. Relations between Angola and Zaire

The Secretary-General will recall that President Nyerere had informed him in Addis Ababa in November that the threat to Angola from Zaire was far greater than the threat from South Africa in regard to current assistance to UNITA. For that reason, President Nyerere had felt that Angola would not be able, in the foreseeable future, to agree to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the north. Following a visit of President dos Santos to Zaire, it was announced on 11 February that Angola and Zaire had signed a defence and



security agreement. President Mobutu told a press conference that his talks with President dos Santos had focused on ways of strengthening border security along their more than 2,000 kms. of common border. He stated that no action would ever be staged in Zaire to destabilize Angola.

9. United States initiative

Mr. Crocker informed the Secretary-General at their last meeting that the United States was continuing its initiative in order to narrow down differences between Angola and Cuba in regard to the question of Cuban withdrawal. He stated that at an appropriate time, the United States intends to table its own proposal on the subject, taking into account the concerns expressed by both parties. Mr. Frank Wizner, Deputy to Mr. Chester Crocker, visited Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Angola and Zaire, at the end of January for discussions. In Angola he discussed the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops with the Government and explored some new ideas with the Government in this regard. Mr. Crocker visited South Africa in February to pursue discussions in an effort to give a new impetus to the United States initiative.

In other developments, the United States announced, in effect, the closure of its liaison office in Windhoek on 15 February. The office was established in February 1984 to assist the Joint Monitoring Commission in supervising the disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola.

~ 70?

CANADA

Nationals of Canada on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 69 nationals of Canada on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 31 December 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 56-76. Canada is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 31 December 1984, 99 Canada nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 43 employed by UNDP\*, 17 by UNICEF, 3 by ICSC, 3 by ITC, 20 by UNHCR, 3 by UNITAR, 7 by UNRWA, and 2 on Special Leave without pay. The total number of staff in the above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 266.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on Canada's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 31 December 1984. Attached as well is a list of 266 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 31 December 1984.

\*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

28 February 1985

Division for Policy Co-ordination  
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF  
CANADA  
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION  
1975-1984\*

|      | <u>USG</u> | <u>ASG</u> | <u>D-2</u> | <u>D-1</u> | <u>P-5</u> | <u>P-4</u> | <u>P-3</u> | <u>P-2</u> | <u>P-1</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Desi-<br/>rable<br/>range</u> | <u>Contri-<br/>bution</u> | <u>Weighted<br/>range</u> | <u>Weighted<br/>Staff<br/>Position</u> |
|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1975 | 2          | -          | 2          | 4          | 8          | 14         | 18         | 11         | 1          | 60           | 50-67                            | 3.18                      | 1597-1188                 | 1466                                   |
| 1976 | 1          | 1          | 2          | 5          | 8          | 13         | 18         | 9          | 2          | 59           | 55-73                            | 3.18                      | 1619-1224                 | 1451                                   |
| 1977 | 1          | 1          | 2          | 7          | 9          | 14         | 19         | 5          | 1          | 59           | 49-66                            | 2.96                      | 1476-1996                 | 1882                                   |
| 1978 | 1          | 1          | 2          | 7          | 10         | 16         | 18         | 6          | -          | 61           | 50-68                            | 3.04                      | 1524-2061                 | 1961                                   |
| 1979 | 1          | 1          | 2          | 7          | 12         | 19         | 17         | 8          | -          | 67           | 50-67                            | 3.04                      | 1524-2061                 | 2141                                   |
| 1980 | -          | 1          | 2          | 6          | 14         | 16         | 15         | 10         | 1          | 65           | 53-72                            | 3.28                      | 1665-2253                 | 2012                                   |
| 1981 | -          | 1          | 4          | 3          | 15         | 18         | 20         | 8          | 1          | 70           | 60-81                            | 3.28                      | 2380-3220                 | 2762                                   |
| 1982 | -          | 1          | 4          | -          | 14         | 21         | 19         | 2          | 1          | 62           | 59-80                            | 3.28                      | 2347-3175                 | 2484                                   |
| 1983 | -          | 1          | 3          | 1          | 17         | 22         | 17         | 5          | 1          | 67           | 56-76                            | 3.08                      | 2203-2981                 | 2669                                   |
| 1984 | -          | 1          | 3          | 4          | 16         | 21         | 24         | 6          | 1          | 76           | 56-76                            | 3.08                      | 2212-2993                 | 2987                                   |

|      | <u>Staff at<br/>beginning<br/>of year</u> | <u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u> |                        |              | <u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u> |                        |              | <u>Adjust-<br/>ments</u> |    | <u>Staff at<br/>end of<br/>year</u> |
|------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
|      |                                           | <u>Career</u>                  | <u>Non-<br/>career</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Career</u>                | <u>Non-<br/>career</u> | <u>Total</u> |                          |    |                                     |
| 1975 | 61                                        | 1                              | 9                      | 10           | 5                            | 5                      | 10           | -                        | -1 | 60                                  |
| 1976 | 60                                        | -                              | 10                     | 10           | 3                            | 7                      | 10           | -                        | -1 | 59                                  |
| 1977 | 59                                        | -                              | 7                      | 7            | 3                            | 2                      | 5            | -                        | -2 | 59                                  |
| 1978 | 59                                        | -                              | 9                      | 9            | 2                            | 5                      | 7            | -                        | -  | 61                                  |
| 1979 | 61                                        | -                              | 11                     | 11           | 2                            | 3                      | 5            | -                        | -  | 67                                  |
| 1980 | 67                                        | 2                              | 7                      | 9            | 5                            | 7                      | 12           | +2                       | -1 | 65                                  |
| 1981 | 65                                        | -                              | 12                     | 12           | -                            | 7                      | 7            | -                        | -  | 70                                  |
| 1982 | 70                                        | -                              | 7                      | 7            | 5                            | 11                     | 16           | +1                       | -  | 62                                  |
| 1983 | 62                                        | -                              | 10                     | 10           | 1                            | 6                      | 7            | +2                       | -  | 67                                  |
| 1984 | 67                                        | -                              | 13                     | 13           | 1                            | 4                      | 5            | +1                       | -  | 76                                  |

\*as of 30 June 1984

27/02/85

NATIONALS IN UN  
(31 DECEMBER 1984)  
PDU01612

PAGE 1

## CANADA

| NAME                        | S<br>X | BIRTH<br>DATE | GRADE | A<br>S | PREFIX | FUNCT. TITLE   | OFFICE | DUTY STATION | EOBUN  | CTR<br>TYP | EXPIRY<br>REVIEW |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|------------|------------------|
| SECRETARIAT                 |        |               |       |        |        |                |        |              |        |            |                  |
| GEOGRAPHIC                  |        |               |       |        |        |                |        |              |        |            |                  |
| ALI, ELIAQAI                | M      | 300632        | P-4   | G      | SENIOR | ECONOMIC A O   | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 010282 | FIX        | 280285           |
| BHATTACHARYYA, AMIT         | M      | 170140        | P-3   | G      |        | POPULAIN A O   | IESA   | NEW YORK     | 100583 | FIX        | 311284           |
| BOURBONNIERE, CHARLES       | M      | 300426        | D-2   | G      |        | DIRECTOR       | AMOGS  | NEW YORK     | 110469 | PER        |                  |
| BULL, ERIC C                | M      | 230834        | P-5   | G      |        | CHIEF SECTION  | UNIDO  | VIENNA       | 301076 | PER        | 310587           |
| CHERKAOUI, EDDAHABI, CHAFIQ | M      | 161147        | P-3   | G      |        | POLITICAL A O  | SG     | NEW YORK     | 040883 | FIX        | 311285           |
| CHIPMAN, RALPH              | M      | 070945        | P-5   | G      | SENIOR | POLITICAL A O  | PSCA   | NEW YORK     | 210383 | FIX        | 311285           |
| CHIO, YOUNG R               | M      | 070633        | D-1   | G      |        | HEAD           | UNIDO  | VIENNA       | 240570 | PER        |                  |
| CLAIRMONTE, FREDERIC F      | M      | 030726        | P-5   | G      | SENIOR | ECONOMIC A O   | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 011263 | PER        |                  |
| COHEN, LINDA                | F      | 1243          | P-5   | G      |        | DEPY EXEC OF   | IESA   | NEW YORK     | 020668 | PER        |                  |
| CORRIGAN, EILEEN            | F      | 220643        | P-4   | G      |        | SECRETARY P B  | CS     | NEW YORK     | 111076 | PER        | 010887           |
| COTE, JOSEPH R              | M      | 270635        | P-4   | G      |        | INFORMANT OF   | UNIDO  | VIENNA       | 270770 | PER        | 300486           |
| COX, JOHN E                 | M      | 221035        | D-2   | G      |        | DIRECTOR       | HABTAI | NAIROBI      | 010983 | FIX        | 310885           |
| CREETH, MARGARET            | F      | 140357        | P-1   | G      | ASSIST | LIBRARIAN      | CS     | NEW YORK     | 010681 | PER        | 010989           |
| CROOK, GARY                 | M      | 301243        | P-4   | G      |        | ECONOMIC A O   | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 101071 | PER        | 010789           |
| CUDDY, JOHN DAVID           | M      | 080145        | P-5   | G      | SENIOR | ECONOMIC A O   | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 301073 | PER        |                  |
| DAMIEN, ROBERT FRANCIS R    | M      | 080842        | P-3   | G      |        | CHIEF SECTION  | GENEVA | GENEVA       | 110684 | FIX        | 100686           |
| DAUBARAS, ALFRED VICTOR     | M      | 140932        | P-5   | G      | CHIEF  | BUDGET OFFCR   | ECA    | ADDIS ABABA  | 170783 | FIX        | 160785           |
| DAVIES, CAROL ANN           | F      | 220551        | P-3   | G      |        | LIBRARIAN      | CS     | NEW YORK     | 071283 | FIX        | 061285           |
| DEDEYSIERE, GILARD          | M      | 171031        | P-5   | G      |        | CHIEF SECTION  | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 151169 | PER        |                  |
| DUMAINE, CAROLE             | F      | 030851        | P-2   | G      |        | BUDGET OFFCR   | MISSNS | BEIRUT       | 080779 | PER        | 010786           |
| DUSSAUX, NORMAND            | M      | 210441        | P-2   | G      | ASSUCT | RECRUITMENT O  | AMOPS  | NEW YORK     | 290663 | PER        |                  |
| FAGAN, RONALD               | M      | 290835        | P-4   | G      |        | FIRST OFFCR    | SG     | NEW YORK     | 020382 | FIX        | 311286           |
| FARUQ, JANEI                | F      | 100244        | P-4   | G      |        | ECONOMIC A O   | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 280978 | PER        | 010689           |
| FLORENT, MARIE JOSEPH       | F      | 160152        | P-2   | G      | ASSUCT | PROG ANALYST   | GENEVA | GENEVA       | 260782 | FIX        | 140686           |
| FURAN, JOHN RICHARD         | M      | 210134        | ASG   | G      |        | ASG CONTRLLR   | AMOPS  | NEW YORK     | 010965 | FIX        | 310885           |
| GERRAIS, GABRIELLE          | F      | 200228        | P-3   | G      |        | LIAISON OFFR   | UNEP   | NEW YORK     | 110649 | PER        |                  |
| GNANASEKARAN, KOTTAI        | M      | 240236        | P-4   | G      |        | STATISTICIAN   | IESA   | NEW YORK     | 220778 | PER        | 010786           |
| GOMLZ DEL PRADO, JOSE       | M      | 300937        | P-4   | G      |        | SOCIAL AFF O   | GENEVA | GENEVA       | 150770 | PER        |                  |
| HALLETT, ROBERT M           | M      | 070641        | P-4   | G      |        | INDUST DEV O   | UNIDO  | VIENNA       | 040181 | FIX        | 310185           |
| HASNAIN, SYED ASIF          | M      | 130749        | P-3   | G      |        | INDUST DEV O   | UNIDO  | VIENNA       | 060180 | FIX        | 301186           |
| HUQUE, A F                  | M      | 300642        | P-4   | G      |        | ECONOMIC A O   | ESCAP  | BANGKOK      | 120883 | FIX        | 110885           |
| JOHAL, DARSHAN              | M      | 100433        | D-1   | G      |        | CHIEF OFFICE   | HABTAI | NAIROBI      | 050763 | PER        |                  |
| JOSEPH, NORMAN              | M      | 120938        | P-3   | G      | DEPUTY | CHIEF SECTION  | ECWA   | BAGHDAD      | 220184 | FIX        | 210186           |
| KELLY, JOHN JOSEPH          | M      | 151243        | P-4   | G      |        | STATISTICIAN   | ECE    | GENEVA       | 010381 | FIX        | 280285           |
| KENNERLEY, JOHN ATKINSON    | M      | 051033        | P-5   | G      | DEPUTY | CHIEF DIVISION | ECE    | GENEVA       | 310171 | PER        |                  |
| KHALIL, KHALED              | M      | 010837        | P-3   | G      |        | DIR INFO CTR   | DPI    | ISLAMABAD    | 011175 | PER        | 010684           |
| LANDIS, DAPHNE BROOKE       | F      | 280128        | P-4   | G      |        | CHIEF O UNIT   | DPI    | NEW YORK     | 160175 | PER        |                  |
| LASTUK, KEN                 | M      | 120649        | P-3   | G      |        | HUMAN RS PL O  | AMOPS  | NEW YORK     | 240684 | FIX        | 230686           |
| LAWLER, WILLIAM R           | M      | 030828        | P-5   | G      | SENIOR | POLITICAL A O  | DDA    | NEW YORK     | 240875 | PER        |                  |
| LEE, TERENCE RICHARD        | M      | 081238        | P-4   | G      |        | ECONOMIC A O   | ECLAC  | SANTIAGO     | 010972 | PER        |                  |
| LOUFI, MUHAMMED             | M      | 070131        | P-5   | G      |        | CHIEF O UNIT   | UNCTAD | GENEVA       | 230574 | PER        | 010688           |
| MARTIN, MARCEI              | M      | 121030        | D-2   | G      |        | DIRECTOR       | DPI    | NEW YORK     | 141072 | FIX        | 131085           |
| MARTINEAU, RAYMONDE N       | F      | 160142        | P-3   | G      |        | LIAISON OFFR   | GENEVA | GENEVA       | 130376 | PER        | 011287           |
| MEGELAS, ROGER              | M      | 300851        | P-2   | G      | ASSUCT | ECONOMIC A O   | TCD    | NEW YORK     | 150681 | FIX        | 140885           |

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| NAME                    | S<br>X | BIRTH<br>DATE | GRADE | A<br>S | PREFIX | FUNCTION       | OFFICE  | DUTY STATION | EDDUN  | CTR<br>TYP | EXPIRY<br>REVIEW |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|------------|------------------|
| NON GEOGRAPHIC          |        |               |       |        |        |                |         |              |        |            |                  |
| BRODIE, JEANNINE        | F      | 190135        | G-5   | 1      |        | PROFSNL ASST   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 300957 | PER        |                  |
| BROOKS, DELORES A       | F      | 051134        | G-6   | 1      |        | FINANCE CLK    | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 101077 | PER        | 310887           |
| DURKE, MILDRED          | F      | 191033        | G-4   | 1      |        | CONFERENCE CLK | UNCTAD  | GENEVA       | 190276 | PER        | 010887           |
| CAPLAN, FERN            | F      | 120531        | G-4   | 1      |        | CONFCE TYPST   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 100968 | PER        |                  |
| CARNEY, JOHN J          | M      | 260535        | P-5   | E      |        | CHIEF DIVISION | HABITAT | NATROBI      | 011080 | FIX        | 150985           |
| CHABOT, DANNY           | F      | 210246        | G-3   | 1      |        | CLERK-STENO    | CIC     | NEW YORK     | 200884 | FIX        | 191185           |
| CHAMBERLAND, MARGUERITE | F      | 010725        | G-3   | 1      |        | CONFCE TYP F   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 210682 | FIX        | 310785           |
| CHAN, KWONG WAH         | M      | 010149        | P-3   | L      |        | TRANSLATOR     | CS      | NEW YORK     | 100377 | PER        | 010384           |
| CHAREST, JEAN PAUL      | M      | 080357        | P-3   | 1      |        | RADIO OPERATR  | FS      | RAWALPINDI   | 150683 | FIX        | 310385           |
| CHONG, MAY              | F      | 010558        | G-3   | 1      |        | CLERK-TYPIST   | SG      | NEW YORK     | 250182 | FIX        | 300684           |
| COHEN, SYLVIE D         | F      | 020855        | G-4   | 1      | SENIOR | CLK-TYPT-EF    | DPI     | NEW YORK     | 140277 | PER        |                  |
| COOPER, MARY C          | F      | 070144        | G-4   | 1      | SENIOR | ADMINSTR CLK   | DDA     | NEW YORK     | 150874 | PER        |                  |
| COUSINEAU BROWN, ALINE  | F      | 041035        | G-5   | 1      |        | ADMINSTR ASST  | GENEVA  | NEW YORK     | 020359 | PER        |                  |
| COWAN, DORIS            | F      | 260945        | P-2   | L      |        | PROOF-COPYPR   | GENEVA  | GENEVA       | 040284 | FIX        | 030286           |
| DESCHENES, SYLVIE       | F      | 030253        | G-4   | 1      | SENIOR | CLK-TYPT-X     | CS      | NEW YORK     | 140175 | PER        |                  |
| DICK, SYLVIA            | F      | 060240        | G-4   | 1      |        | SECRETARY      | PSCA    | NEW YORK     | 260176 | PER        |                  |
| DIMITRI, MONA           | F      | 081048        | P-2   | L      | ASSOCI | TRANSLATOR     | GENEVA  | GENEVA       | 311082 | PBY        | 301084           |
| DOUVILLE, SUZANNE       | F      | 290653        | G-3   | 1      |        | CONFCE TYP F   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 140782 | PER        | 010789           |
| DURLACHER, ANGELA       | F      | 090158        | G-4   | 1      |        | CLERK-TYPIST   | GENEVA  | VIENNA       | 010879 | FIX        | 311284           |
| ELFAZAR, PHYLLIS        | F      | 190947        | G-5   | 1      |        | SECRETARY      | HABITAT | OTTAWA       | 010281 | FIX        | 311285           |
| ENTER, KURT             | M      | 280528        | G-5   | 1      |        | SECURITY OFF   | UNOV    | VIENNA       | 010180 | FIX        | 310588           |
| ESPIRITU, FLORA         | F      | 291241        | G-4   | 1      |        | SECRETARY      | AMUGS   | NEW YORK     | 170881 | PER        | 011288           |
| FASCHING, DONNA         | F      | 171147        | G-6   | 1      |        | ADMINSTR CLK   | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 011072 | PER        |                  |
| FAVRE, MICHEL JEAN      | M      | 131132        | P-4   | L      |        | EDITOR         | CS      | NEW YORK     | 100467 | PER        |                  |
| FLORES, SUSAN           | F      | 200950        | G-3   | 1      |        | CLK-TYPT-EFS   | AMUPS   | NEW YORK     | 130982 | PBY        | 010984           |
| GERKEN, MAUREEN         | F      | 231049        | G-5   | 1      |        | TYPIST         | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 190273 | PER        |                  |
| GUILLET, RENEE          | F      | 010142        | G-3   | 1      |        | CONFCE TYP F   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 300682 | PER        | 010689           |
| GUERTIN, ROBERT         | M      | 271133        | P-4   | L      |        | TRANSLATOR     | CS      | NEW YORK     | 120664 | PER        |                  |
| GUILBAULT, HUGUETTE     | F      | 280544        | G-5   | 1      |        | TYPIST-F       | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 180484 | FIX        | 300486           |
| HART, ENGELBERT         | M      | 091240        | G-6   | 1      |        | DOCUMENTS CLK  | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 150168 | PER        |                  |
| HENRY, JEAN             | F      | 200639        | G-4   | 1      |        | ADMINSTR CLK   | AMUGS   | NEW YORK     | 020578 | PER        | 010585           |
| HOCKIN, FRANCES ANNE    | F      | 110851        | G-5   | 1      |        | SECRETARY      | GENEVA  | GENEVA       | 130481 | FIX        | 311284           |
| HOFFMANN, JOHANN F      | M      | 080544        | G-4   | 1      |        | SECRETARY      | SG      | NEW YORK     | 080781 | PER        | 010688           |
| HOPKINS, EVELYN         | F      | 280854        | G-4   | 1      | SENIOR | CLK-TYPT-EF    | OLA     | NEW YORK     | 260977 | PER        | 010186           |
| HRABAC, DIANE           | F      | 220350        | G-6   | 1      |        | PROCURMI CLK   | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 270976 | PER        | 310185           |
| HUEBER, BRIGITTE        | F      | 130350        | G-5   | 1      |        | SECRETARY      | UNIDO   | VIENNA       | 111071 | PER        |                  |
| JOINSTONE, NEIL         | M      | 241046        | P-4   | L      |        | TRANSLATOR     | GENEVA  | GENEVA       | 070574 | PER        |                  |
| KATSUTA, MARTHA         | F      | 271139        | G-5   | 1      |        | PROFSNL ASST   | SG      | NEW YORK     | 011264 | PER        |                  |
| KHAN, RIYAZ             | M      | 030757        | G-3   | 1      |        | ACCOUNTG CLK   | AMUGS   | NEW YORK     | 010683 | FIX        | 280285           |
| KILFÖTL, R              | M      | 140738        | G-5   | 1      |        | ADMINSTR ASST  | AMUGS   | NEW YORK     | 041160 | PER        |                  |
| LACASSE, FRANCE         | F      | 230252        | G-3   | 1      |        | CONFCE TYP F   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 270682 | PER        | 010689           |
| LACROIX, DENISE         | F      | 120834        | G-3   | 1      |        | CONFCE TYP F   | CS      | NEW YORK     | 010782 | PER        | 010789           |
| LANDUYT, LOUISE         | F      | 150534        | G-3   | 1      |        | CLERK-STENO    | UNIDO   | NEW YORK     | 180382 | FIX        | 300485           |
| LARKIN, DIANA           | F      | 080942        | G-4   | 1      | SENIOR | CLERK-TYPIST   | AMUGS   | NEW YORK     | 191081 | FIX        | 310385           |

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| NAME | S<br>X | BIRTH<br>DATE | GRADE | A<br>S | PREFIX | FUNC1.TITLE | OFFICE | DUTY STATION | EODUN | CTR<br>TYP | EXPIRY<br>REVIEW |
|------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|-------|------------|------------------|
|------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|-------|------------|------------------|

NON-GEOGRAPHIC

168

168

ICSC  
NON-GEOGRAPHIC

|                        |   |        |     |   |        |              |      |          |        |     |        |
|------------------------|---|--------|-----|---|--------|--------------|------|----------|--------|-----|--------|
| HALBACK, DONALD GORDON | M | 140749 | P-3 | I |        | RESEARCH OFF | ICSC | NEW YORK | 020184 | FIX | 010186 |
| PRIN, ALAN R           | M | 091043 | P-4 | W |        | UNKNOWN      | ICSC | NEW YORK | 140478 | FIX | 110185 |
| WONG, EUGENE           | M | 120549 | G-4 | I | SENIOR | STATIST CLK  | ICSC | NEW YORK | 021072 | PER |        |

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IIC  
NON-GEOGRAPHIC

|                         |   |        |     |   |  |              |     |        |        |     |        |
|-------------------------|---|--------|-----|---|--|--------------|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| BARCLAY, BRIAN CRAWFORD | M | 220348 | P-3 | Y |  | TRADE PROM O | IIC | GENEVA | 030279 | FIX | 310386 |
| BERGGREN, HANS ERIK     | M | 070941 | P-4 | Y |  | CHIF SECTION | IIC | GENEVA | 260773 | FIX | 300487 |
| PENNESE, ALBERTO G      | M | 260244 | G-3 | Y |  | GUARD        | IIC | GENEVA | 290681 | FIX | 311285 |

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3

SLWOP  
GEOGRAPHIC

|               |   |        |     |   |  |              |       |          |        |     |        |
|---------------|---|--------|-----|---|--|--------------|-------|----------|--------|-----|--------|
| GLADU, NICOLE | F | 070845 | P-3 | G |  | INFORMATN OF | SLWOP | NEW YORK | 011079 | PER | 011087 |
|---------------|---|--------|-----|---|--|--------------|-------|----------|--------|-----|--------|

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NON-GEOGRAPHIC

|             |   |        |     |   |        |          |       |          |        |     |        |
|-------------|---|--------|-----|---|--------|----------|-------|----------|--------|-----|--------|
| MILL, LOUIS | M | 300548 | G-4 | I | SENIOR | CLERK EF | SLWOP | NEW YORK | 010382 | PER | 010689 |
|-------------|---|--------|-----|---|--------|----------|-------|----------|--------|-----|--------|

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 NAME S BIRTH GRADE A PREFIX FUNCT.TITLE OFFICE DUTY STATION EODUN CTR EXPIRY  
 X DATE S TYP REVIEW  
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UNDP  
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43

UNHCR  
NON GEOGRAPHIC

|                        |   |        |     |    |        |              |       |                 |        |     |        |
|------------------------|---|--------|-----|----|--------|--------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----|--------|
| ABRAHAM, MICHAEL L     | M | 300831 | P-5 | II |        | MANAGER      | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 210281 | FIX | 200285 |
| BERTRAND, PIERRE       | M | 180749 | P-3 | II |        | PROTECTION O | UNHCR | SALISBURY       | 230779 | IND |        |
| CHIPMAN, ERNEST        | M | 260350 | P-4 | II |        | JOINT REPRES | UNHCR | DAR-ES-SALAAM   | 180478 | IND |        |
| DUNKLEY, GLEN          | M | 050844 | P-4 | II | SENIOR | PROGRAMME OF | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 100979 | FIX | 310186 |
| ELIAS, MAGDI E         | M | 250843 | P-3 | II | EXPERT | OTHER FIELDS | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 011081 | FIX | 300984 |
| FAUBERT, CARROL        | M | 011247 | P-4 | H  |        | CHF SECTION  | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 081075 | IND |        |
| GORDON, LENNOX, GEORGE | M | 240934 | D-1 | H  |        | REPRESENTVE  | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 030172 | IND |        |
| KCHAYIOYLOU, KATERIN   | F | 170556 | G-5 | H  | SENIOR | SECRETARY    | UNHCR | ATHENS          | 010177 | IND |        |
| LIEBICH, IRENA FLORA   | F | 160851 | P-2 | H  | ASSOCT | LIAISON OFFR | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 080980 | FIX | 310185 |
| MCLEAN, BRUCE ALLAN    | M | 300655 | F-3 | II |        | OTHER FIELDS | UNHCR | TOKYO           | 180381 | FIX | 280285 |
| MITHA, PERVIZ          | F | 010443 | P-4 | II |        | REPRESENTVE  | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 010668 | IND |        |
| NGUYEN, MARIE I N      | F | 020345 | G-9 | II |        | ADMINST ASST | UNHCR | BANGKOK         | 010180 | IND |        |
| QUELLEI, GUY G         | M | 210947 | P-4 | II | DEPUTY | HICOM REP    | UNHCR | HO CHI MINH CTY | 020577 | IND |        |
| PERKINS, GARY          | M | 100644 | P-5 | II |        | HICOM REP    | UNHCR | ATHENS          | 200469 | IND | 140881 |
| POPE, ANNE MICHELE     | F | 081060 | G-3 | II |        | CLERK TYPIST | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 071183 | FIX | 310885 |
| SCHULMAN, VIVIAN A     | F | 130546 | P-3 | II | ADMIN  | PRODUCTN C O | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 030979 | FIX | 301180 |
| SMITH, GERALD W        | M | 250649 | L-3 | II |        | ADMIN OFFCER | UNHCR | ISLAMABAD       | 170978 | FIX | 301187 |
| STAINSBY, RICHARD A    | M | 290252 | P-2 | II |        | PROTECTION O | UNHCR | CANBERRA        | 081084 | FIX | 071086 |
| VANZYL, LINDA          | F | 130254 | G-6 | H  | SENIOR | SECRETARY    | UNHCR | OTTAWA          | 010976 | IND | 311280 |
| VERBOVEN, LEOPOLD M C  | M | 240845 | P-3 | H  |        | REPATRIATN O | UNHCR | GENEVA          | 230883 | FIX | 220885 |

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UNICEF  
NON-GEOGRAPHIC

|                      |   |        |     |   |       |               |        |          |        |     |        |
|----------------------|---|--------|-----|---|-------|---------------|--------|----------|--------|-----|--------|
| BAYER, PAUL          | M | 011031 | P-4 | A |       | PROCUREMENT O | UNICEF | GENEVA   | 270273 | PER | 310782 |
| BERLIN, JOANNE M     | F | 0252   | G-5 | C |       | ADMINST ASST  | UNICEF | NEW YORK | 200972 | PER |        |
| EVANS, PETER M       | M | 150943 | P-4 | A |       | PROCUREMENT O | UNICEF | NEW YORK | 010578 | PER | 301187 |
| FISHER, PETER NIGEL  | M | 150447 | P-4 | A |       | PROGRAMME OF  | UNICEF | MAPUTO   | 120677 | PER | 310186 |
| GOSSELIN, HELENE     | F | 281049 | P-4 | A |       | INFORMATN OF  | UNICEF | GENEVA   | 081079 | PER | 300489 |
| GOUDREAU, MONIQUE J  | F | 150955 | P-1 | C |       | JUNR PROF OF  | UNICEF | NIAMEY   | 011184 | FIX | 301185 |
| HOOKE, WAYNE PHILLIP | M | 151147 | P-4 | A | CHIEF | AREA OFFICER  | UNICEF | DIAKA    | 011177 | PER | 300487 |
| IGNATIEFF, PAUL V    | M | 1036   | D-1 | A |       | UNICEF REP    | UNICEF | SYDNEY   | 031073 | PER | 311282 |
| KENNEDY, ANTHONY     | M | 150439 | D-2 | A |       | UNICEF REP    | UNICEF | DIAKA    | 091169 | PER | 310784 |

CANADA  
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS  
AS OF 26 FEBRUARY 1985

| Name of Fund                                                                                                                                                   | 1984                       |                 | 1985                       |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                | Assessment<br>or<br>Pledge | Payment         | Assessment<br>or<br>Pledge | Payment        |
| A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment                                                                                                                 | 3.08%                      |                 | 3.08%                      |                |
| Regular Budget                                                                                                                                                 | US\$20,010,313             | US\$20,010,313  | US\$20,270,827             | US\$20,270,827 |
| United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)<br>up to 31/5/85                                                                                           | 1,064,448                  | 1,064,448       | 541,599                    | 541,599        |
| United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)<br>up to 18/4/85                                                                                              | 4,280,338                  | 4,280,338       | 2,138,294                  | 2,138,294      |
| Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination                                                                                                          | 5,354                      | 5,354           | -                          | -              |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                                                                                      | US\$25,360,453             | US\$25,360,453  | US\$22,950,720             | US\$22,950,720 |
| B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                     |                            |                 |                            |                |
| Trust Fund for the Financing of the Implementation of the<br>Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution                                              | US\$ 8,000                 | US\$ 8,000      | -                          | -              |
| Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund                                                                                                                                | 378,347                    | 378,347         | -                          | -              |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                                                                                      | US\$ 386,347               | US\$ 386,347    | -                          | -              |
| Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women                                                                                                         | Can\$ 20,000               | Can\$ 20,000    | Can\$ 20,000               | -              |
| United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture                                                                                                           | 10,000                     | 10,000          | 10,000                     | -              |
| Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign                                                                                                                  | -                          | -               | 100,000                    | -              |
| United Nations Educational and Training Programme<br>for Southern Africa                                                                                       | 350,000                    | 350,000         | -                          | -              |
| United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa                                                                                                                     | 25,000                     | 25,000          | -                          | -              |
| Trust Fund for the Institute for Namibia                                                                                                                       | 200,000                    | 200,000         | -                          | -              |
| United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control                                                                                                                     | 303,000                    | 303,000         | -                          | -              |
| Trust Fund for Social Defence                                                                                                                                  | 12,000                     | 12,000          | -                          | -              |
| United Nations Institute for Training and Research                                                                                                             | 90,000                     | 90,000          | -                          | -              |
| Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the<br>1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise<br>the Achievements of the United Nations Decade<br>for Women | 30,000                     | 30,000          | -                          | -              |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                                                                                      | Can\$ 1,040,000            | Can\$ 1,040,000 | Can\$ 130,000              | -              |
| TOTAL                                                                                                                                                          | US\$25,746,800             | US\$25,746,800  | US\$22,950,720             | US\$22,950,720 |
| and                                                                                                                                                            | Can\$ 1,040,000            | Can\$ 1,040,000 | Can\$ 130,000              |                |



CANADA  
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS  
AS OF 26 FEBRUARY 1985

| Name of Fund                                                                                                                                                   | 1984                       |                        | 1985                       |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                | Assessment<br>or<br>Pledge | Payment                | Assessment<br>or<br>Pledge | Payment                |
| A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment                                                                                                                 | 3.08%                      |                        | 3.08%                      |                        |
| Regular Budget                                                                                                                                                 | US\$ 20,010,313            | US\$ 20,010,313        | US\$ 20,270,827            | US\$ 20,270,827        |
| United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)<br>up to 31/5/85                                                                                           | 1,064,448                  | 1,064,448              | 541,599                    | 541,599                |
| United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)<br>up to 18/4/85                                                                                              | 4,280,338                  | 4,280,338              | 2,138,294                  | 2,138,294              |
| Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination                                                                                                          | 5,354                      | 5,354                  | -                          | -                      |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                                                                                      | <u>US\$ 25,360,453</u>     | <u>US\$ 25,360,453</u> | <u>US\$ 22,950,720</u>     | <u>US\$ 22,950,720</u> |
| B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS                                                                                                                                     |                            |                        |                            |                        |
| Trust Fund for the Financing of the Implementation of the<br>Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution                                              | US\$ 8,000                 | US\$ 8,000             | -                          | -                      |
| Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund                                                                                                                                | <u>378,347</u>             | <u>378,347</u>         | -                          | -                      |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                                                                                      | <u>US\$ 386,347</u>        | <u>US\$ 386,347</u>    | -                          | -                      |
| Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women                                                                                                         | Can\$ 20,000               | Can\$ 20,000           | Can\$ 20,000               | -                      |
| United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture                                                                                                           | 10,000                     | 10,000                 | 10,000                     | -                      |
| Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign                                                                                                                  | -                          | -                      | 100,000                    | -                      |
| United Nations Educational and Training Programme<br>for Southern Africa                                                                                       | 350,000                    | 350,000                | -                          | -                      |
| United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa                                                                                                                     | 25,000                     | 25,000                 | -                          | -                      |
| Trust Fund for the Institute for Namibia                                                                                                                       | 200,000                    | 200,000                | -                          | -                      |
| United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control                                                                                                                     | 303,000                    | 303,000                | -                          | -                      |
| Trust Fund for Social Defence                                                                                                                                  | 12,000                     | 12,000                 | -                          | -                      |
| United Nations Institute for Training and Research                                                                                                             | 90,000                     | 90,000                 | -                          | -                      |
| Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the<br>1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise<br>the Achievements of the United Nations Decade<br>for Women | <u>30,000</u>              | <u>30,000</u>          | -                          | -                      |
| SUB-TOTAL                                                                                                                                                      | <u>Can\$ 1,040,000</u>     | <u>Can\$ 1,040,000</u> | <u>Can\$ 130,000</u>       | -                      |
| TOTAL                                                                                                                                                          | US\$ 25,746,800            | US\$ 25,746,800        | US\$ 22,950,720            | <u>US\$ 22,950,720</u> |
| and                                                                                                                                                            | <u>Can\$ 1,040,000</u>     | <u>Can\$ 1,040,000</u> | <u>Can\$ 130,000</u>       |                        |

Participation of Canadian Contingents in United Nations Peace-Keeping  
and Observer Missions

The Canadian Government over the past 37 years has participated in a total of 12 Observer and Peace-Keeping Missions, seven of which have been phased out and five of which are extant. The current United Nations operations in which Canada participates or has participated are as follows:

1. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) from June 1948 to date. Current strength 20 Observers.
2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India/Pakistan (UNMOGIP) from January 1949 to January 1979.
3. United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) with an infantry battalion from March 1964 to date. Current strength 516.
4. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) with signals, supply and transport units from May 1974 to date. Current strength 226.
5. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) from March to October 1978 with signals and movement control detachments totalling 93 personnel.

Resulting from the precarious financial situation of the peace-keeping missions' Special Accounts, the following amounts are due to Canada in respect of certain of the above missions.

|             |                                                                                                                            |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| UNFICYP:    | US\$ 3.4 million in respect of "out of pocket expenses" of US\$ 119 approximately per man-month.                           |
| UNEF/UNDOF: | US\$ 3.2 million for basic pay, allowances for specialists, personal clothing gear and equipment and miscellaneous claims. |
| UNIFIL:     | US\$ 0.2 million in respect of basic pay, allowances for specialists, and personal clothing gear and equipment.            |

The Canadian Government also participated in the following peace-keeping and observer missions, which have been phased out.

1. United Nations Emergency Force I (UNEF I) from 1956 to 1967.
2. United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) in 1958.
3. United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC) from 1960 to 1964.
4. United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) in West Irian, from 1962 to 1963.
5. United Nations Yemen/Observation Mission (UNYOB) from 1963-1964.
6. United Nations India/Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) from 1965 to 1966.
7. United Nations Emergency Force II (UNEF II) from 1973 to 1979.

Again due to lack of available funds the amounts of US\$ 587,000 and US\$ 3.4 million are still due to Canada in respect of ONUC and UNEF I respectively.

Finally, total Canadian troop participation to date is approximately 48,500, involving 71 fatalities.

1 March 1985

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CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO UNBRO

Background:

In 1984 Canada pledged C\$1,000,000 to the Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund; to date, an amount of \$500,000 has been paid. Payment of the balance of \$500,000 is delayed pending the acceptance by the UN of certain reporting requirements advanced by Canada after payment of the initial installment (see attached). These reporting requirements, while reasonable in and of themselves, are in part at least contrary to the trust fund policy of the UN (viz, ST/SGB/188, paras. 42 and 43 and ST/AI/284, annex, paras. V and VI, both attached). The matter is currently being examined by the Office of the Controller.

The rationale for UN policy regarding the provision of financial information to individual donors is based on the fact that in a multi-donor trust fund it is not feasible to meet the individual reporting requirement of the various donors. What is more, it is impossible to identify the use made of individual contributions. While Canada is not specifically asking for an accounting of its individual contribution, it is asking for a degree of detail not provided to any donor. The US which, it should be noted, contributed more than thirteen times the amount of the Canadian pledge in 1984, accepts a substantive progress report provided within the scope of UN policy.

What to say:

Attempts have been made, both through the Mission here and by Mr. Kunugi on the occasion of his visit to Ottawa, to get Canada to accept the reporting that can be provided in accordance with UN policy, but hitherto to no avail. It may, however, be possible to persuade Canada to pay the balance of this pledge pending a resolution of this question in connection with future Canadian pledges. I believe there may be a measure of flexibility on the Canadian side as they are anxious to make their payment before 31 March 1985, at which time the funds allocated for this pledge lapse.

5 March 1985

X

Note  
on  
Cooperation Canada/UNITAR

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)

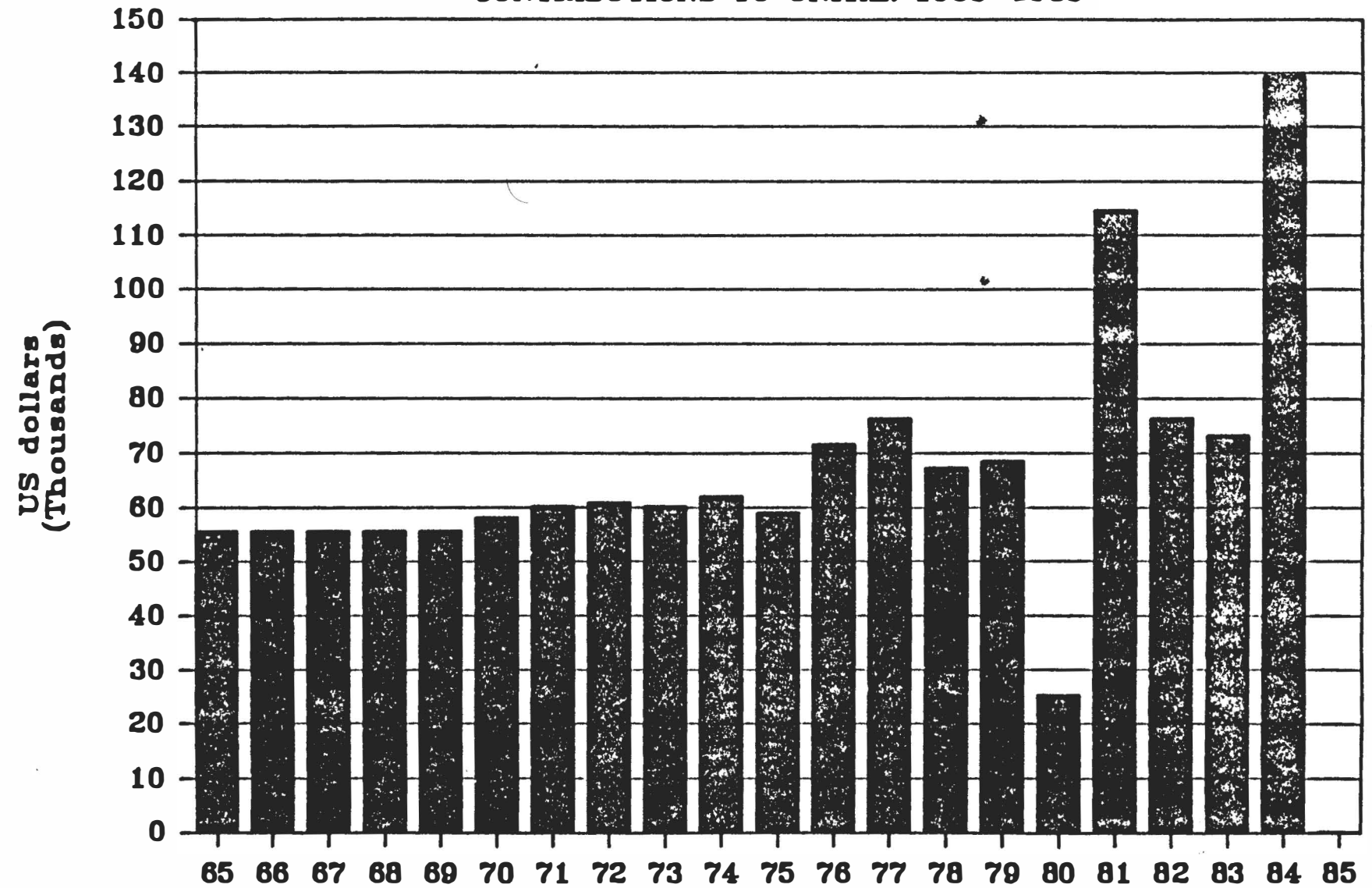
The 1985 contribution is not yet announced. The Secretary-General may wish to help UNITAR get more support from the Canadian Government for 1985 and 1986.

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

  
5 March 1985

# CANADA

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITAR 1965-1985





RIDEAU HALL  
OTTAWA  
K1A 0A1

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PK: Canada brief  
LIVED

FEB 21

Mr. Dayal  
D

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
RÉSIDENCE DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL

Voici le curriculum vitae du candidat  
canadien pour le poste de Commissaire aux  
Réfugiés et qui, je crois, obtiendrait  
l'appui des Affaires extérieures et du  
gouvernement.

Avec mon meilleur souvenir, j'anticipe  
le plaisir de vous recevoir bientôt à Ottawa.

Maurice Sauvé

Maurice Sauvé

Son Excellence M. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secrétaire général des Nations Unies  
New York, N.Y.

**BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES**

**ANDRE SAUMIER**

**Senior Vice President and Director  
Richardson Greenshields of Canada Ltd.**

Born in Montreal in 1933

#### EDUCATION

B.A., Collège de Saint-Laurent, Montreal (1951)  
L. Th., University Angelicum, Rome (Italy) (1956)  
M.A., University of Chicago (Sociology) (1958)  
M.B.A., Harvard University (1962)

#### WORK

Professor of Sociology and Philosophy, Collège de Saint-Laurent

Director of Research, Socio-economic Research Group,  
Batelle Memorial Institute, Columbus (Ohio)

Director of Research, Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research,  
Ottawa

Assistant to the President, General Investment Corporation, Montreal

Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Forestry and Rural Development,  
Ottawa

Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Regional Economic Expansion,  
Ottawa

Special Advisor to the President of the Republic, Niger (Africa)

Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs,  
Ottawa

Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet, Quebec

Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, Quebec

Senior Advisor, Richardson Securities of Canada

Partner, Richardson Securities of Canada

Senior Vice President and Director, Richardson Greenshields of Canada Limited  
(1982)



ACTIVITIES

1964 - 1966      President, Quebec Welfare Council

1967 - 1969      Chairman, Working Group on Regional Development  
O.E.C.D. (Paris)

1974 - 1978      Canadian Delegate to the Economic Commission for Europe  
(Geneva)

1979 - 1981      Director, Société de Développement de la Baie James (SDBJ)

1979 - 1981      Director, Institut de recherche et de développement de  
l'amiante (IRDA)

1979 -            Director, Société nationale de l'amiante

1982 -            Chairman of the Board, Société nationale de l'amiante

1981 - 1982      Chairman, Investment Dealers Association of Canada  
(Quebec section)

1981 -            Director and Chairman of Investment Committee,  
Fondation des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole Polytechnique de  
Montréal

1983 -            Member of Executive Committee and Chairman of Energy  
Committee, Investment Dealers Association of Canada

1983 -            Director, Péromont Inc.

1983 -            Vice-President, Fondation Wilfrid Pelletier

1983 -            Director, Fondation du Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde

1984 -            Director, Westmin Resources Inc.

ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Institute of Public Administration  
Association of Quebec M.B.A.'s (Member of the Board of Governors)  
Cercle Finance et Placement du Québec

PUBLICATIONS

Une Ville à Vivre  
Planning the Canadian Environment  
Environnement et Urbanisme

DECORATIONS

Officer of the National Order of Niger



REGIONAL OFFICE AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

DÉLÉGATION AU SIÈGE DES NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

27 February 1985

TO: Mr. V. Dayal, Chef de Cabinet, Executive Office of the Secretary-General

FROM: *A. Makonnen*  
Y. Makonnen, Regional Representative a.i.

SUBJECT: Brief for the Secretary-General for forthcoming trip to Canada

.....

1. Further to my telephone conversation with Mr. Kavanagh, I have the pleasure of transmitting attached short brief for the Secretary-General's forthcoming trip to Canada.

2. Mr. Itshaq Brown, UNHCR Representative in Canada, will be at the disposal of the Secretary-General for any assistance which may be required. The address and telephone number of the UNHCR office in Canada is as follows:

UNHCR  
280 Albert Street  
Suite 401  
Ottawa  
Ontario K1P 5G8  
Telephone: (613) 232.8691  
232.0909

Brief for the Secretary-General for forthcoming trip to Canada

1. The Secretary-General may wish express appreciation and praise to the Canadian Government in view of recent announcement of additional contribution of 15 million Canadian dollars to the Special 50 million Canadian dollars Fund for Africa and also to the unprecedented response and generosity of the Canadian people towards the African famine relief.
2. The Secretary-General may wish draw the attention of the Canadian Government to the present critical situation prevailing in Africa and to the drastic increase of number of refugees and displaced persons of concern to UNHCR. Since nearly half of the now 96.4 million U.S. dollars required to cover emergency needs in Africa until year end includes basic food, it is most important that Canada intensify and increase food shipment either through World Food Programme or other sources.
3. In view of the Secretary-General's recent visit to Southeast Asia, he may wish to commend the Canadian resettlement efforts for Indochinese refugees and he may also appeal to the Canadian Government to continue its efforts and, if possible, to augment resettlement opportunities.

27 February 1985/Rev.1\*

PRESS BRIEFING BY UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE

Doudou Diene, Director of the New York Liaison Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), briefed journalists this morning on what happened 10 days ago in Paris at a special UNESCO Executive Board meeting.

He said the extraordinary session, held from 12-16 February, had one single item on its agenda: the consequences of the United States withdrawal from UNESCO. Discussion was held on the basis of a report submitted by the UNESCO Director-General, Amadou Mahtar M'bow. The report simply stated the facts of the United States withdrawal, and the issues raised by that withdrawal. The Director-General took no personal position, and offered no advice to the Board.

Mr. Diene said the meeting was successful, because the Board took practical decisions. One decision related to a United States observer mission to UNESCO. The United States had informed UNESCO a month ago that it was going to establish an observer mission in Paris. The Director-General had said in his report that observer missions were a practice in international organizations, that there was no comprehensive status for any observer, but there were certain practices. The Board decided unanimously to grant facilities to the United States observer mission, based on a 1951 decision, when it had granted facilities to the Holy See observer mission.

Mr. Diene said another important decision involved what to do with the gap in the budget created by the United States decision to withdraw -- a gap amounting to about \$43 million. The Director-General informed the Board at the opening of the session that he had managed to make economies of \$13-\$15 million by delaying meetings, publications and so on, and that the gap to be filled was around \$28 million. It was up to the Board to fill the gap. The Director-General made no recommendations. He merely presented facts.

After a week, he went on, the Board adopted a resolution which called upon States that had not paid their contribution for 1981-1983 and/or for 1984, to pay their contribution. A second decision was to call upon member States to make voluntary contributions. A third decision was to call upon member States to forego the surpluses to which they were entitled, due to currency fluctuations. Still another decision was to ask the Director-General to explore all possibilities for getting contributions from institutions or individuals; for that purpose, he was asked to establish a special account.

He said France had announced it would make a voluntary contribution of 20 million francs, which was around \$2 million. The announcement by France was followed by announcements by several third world countries and the Soviet Union that they were either making voluntary contributions or that they were foregoing the reimbursement to which they were entitled. Thus, during the Board meeting, UNESCO received around \$6-\$7 million.

(more)

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\* This revision adds a reference to the Soviet Union in the second sentence of the last paragraph on page 1.

He said letters were being sent to all 160 UNESCO member States to make voluntary contributions. The Director-General would have to submit a report to the Board in May on the Organization's financial condition.

In terms of programmes, the Board approved by consensus a resolution submitted by the Scandinavian countries giving some criteria to the Director-General for drafting of the 1986-1987 programme and budget. Otherwise, the Board took no decision regarding the ongoing programmes of 1985.

Mr. Diene said there had been reports that the Director-General recommended taking the United States to the International Court of Justice to make it pay its 1985 contribution. That was not true. The Director-General's report presented two legal opinions, one of which said the United States should pay because it had voted for the budget, which was a biennial budget, and the other which said that the United States should not pay. The Director-General had not taken a position; he had merely presented both views in his report. The Director-General had not recommended taking the United States to court.

Mr. Diene said the Board had decided this issue was much too delicate to discuss publicly, and so it left the matter to a drafting group, which in turn decided not to take it up until it received a report in May on the financial situation of the Organization.

A correspondent asked what adjustments were envisaged for 1985. Would they meet the objections raised by the United States and other countries, or would they be concerned only with the financial situation? Mr. Diene said that there had been two opinions during discussion by the Board. One said there should be adjustments on programmes objected to by member States, while another said that since the programmes had been approved by consensus, there should be adjustments only in the area of management. No decision was taken on this matter by the Board.

The Director-General told the Board that it was the Board's responsibility to say what programmes should be cut or adjusted or kept. The programmes were highly political, and it was not up to the Director-General to decide which should be kept and which cut, especially since some States were already complaining that the Director-General had too much power. Thus, action on programmes was deferred until the next session of the Board.

Asked what was the status of an observer mission to UNESCO, Mr. Diene replied there was no status as such. The only permanent observers were the Holy See and three liberation movements -- the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). The Board thus decided to grant facilities to the United States observer mission in accordance with the 1951 decision to grant observer status to the Holy See.

Asked if the United States would be allowed to vote, he said that observers usually did not vote. Before a general meeting, the names of observers were submitted to the Board, and the Board decided whether to allow the observers to participate in the meeting. The name of the United States would be added to the list of observers.

(more)

Asked if there were any discussion of the impending withdrawal of the United Kingdom and Singapore, Mr. Diene replied that the only item on the agenda was the consequences of the United States withdrawal. He hoped the United Kingdom would not withdraw.

In response to another question, Mr. Diene said the United States would not pay anything for its observer status. The UNESCO considered the United States decision to establish an observer mission to be a valuable means of communication between the organization and the United States.

Asked about the intentions of Japan, Mr. Diene answered that the only information he had was that the Japanese delegate at the close of the meeting had said Japan would reconsider its decision to participate in UNESCO if reforms were not made. But he was not sure what that meant, since Japan had not indicated what reforms it was talking about. There had been a lot of talk about reforms in the last two years but there had been no specific proposals.

Asked if the reforms asked for were political or organizational, he replied that the Director-General had said the crisis was basically political, and he asked the intellectual communities in all countries to start reflecting on what this crisis meant in terms of North-South and East-West relationships.

A correspondent said Mr. Diene had accused several British newspapers of waging a campaign against UNESCO. Did he still believe that? He said there were some newspapers waging a "disinformation" campaign against UNESCO. The UNESCO was undertaking a study on the matter of disinformation regarding UNESCO.

\* \*\*\* \*

Briefing for the Secretary-General on  
Canada's position regarding UNESCO

1. Canada has not stated publicly any intention to withdraw from UNESCO.

2. While demonstrating a degree of moderation in respect of UNESCO, the Canadian representatives in the Governing Body have supported the position of the majority of OECD countries putting special emphasis on the need for depolitization of UNESCO. UNESCO officials attach significance to Canada's moderate tone and have concluded that Canada has no intention of withdrawing.

3. Discussion of UNESCO in the Canadian parliament has been marked by some strong criticism of the Organization.

4. At the 39th session of the General Assembly the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Right Hon. Joe Clark, stated the following in the general debate intervention on 25 September 1984:

"We must also resist the "over-politicization" that is increasingly infecting the technical parts of the United Nations system, which are neither mandated nor equipped to handle such issues. It is naive to expect that a certain number of heated political issues will not be raised. It becomes debilitating, however, when political issues begin to frustrate the normal give-and-take between groups in working out consensus on the essential activities of UN organizations. UNESCO, for example, has been a serious offender in recent years. We must step up the momentum to bring UNESCO back into balance".

Hugo Cubillos  
1 March 1985



VEREINTE NATIONEN  
Informationsdienst

For information - not an official document - Zur Information - kein offizielles Dokument - Pour information - document sans caractère officiel

BACKGROUND

UNIS/WOM/95

FINAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE DUE IN MARCH

In Count-Down to Nairobi

Vienna, 15 February 1985

With barely five months to go before the World Conference on the UN Decade for Women takes place in Nairobi (15-26 July 1985), the final preparatory meeting will be held from 4 to 13 March 1985 at Vienna when the Commission for the Status of Women Acting as the Preparatory Body for the Conference meets for its third session.

According to Resolution 31/60 all member states of the United Nations are invited to participate. The meeting will examine Nairobi Conference documentation and adopt rules of procedure to be followed at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women.

The Preparatory Body will examine one of the main Conference documents, the "forward-looking strategies", which will identify future action in order to further the advancement of women after 1985 to the year 2000. The strategies will be presented at national, regional and international levels on each of the conference themes: equality, development and peace. Also on the agenda will be the consideration of outstanding questions on organizational aspects and on other activities related to the Conference. The Commission is expected to adopt a report at the conclusion of the meeting.

Conference documentation to be presented as reports of the UN Secretary-General are the following: -

1. A draft report on "forward-looking strategies of implementation for the advancement of women, and concrete measures to overcome obstacles to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme: Employment, Health and Education, during the period up to the year 2000, at local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, including a study on perspectives on the status of women to the year 2000".

2. Review and appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered at the national level in attaining the goals and objectives of the Decade for Women.

3. Review and appraisal of progress achieved and obstacles encountered by the UN system.

/...



4. A world survey on the role of women in development.
5. The situation of women and children living in the racist minority regimes of southern Africa especially under the apartheid regime.
6. The situation of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories.
7. Selected statistics and indicators on the status of women.
8. A report containing information from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Preparatory Body will also have before it a report on the recommendations of the five regional inter-governmental preparatory meetings that took place in 1984 at Tokyo, Arusha, Vienna, Havana and Baghdad.

The Commission, first established in 1946, is composed of 32 members elected for four years at staggered intervals. Its mandate is to prepare recommendations and reports on women's issues in all areas, and to examine urgent matters on women's rights.

The 32 Members of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1985 are: Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia.

\* \* \* \* \*

Background Note on World Conference to Review and  
Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women,  
Nairobi, July 1985

1. Successive Canadian governments have made a notable contribution to the advancement of women at the national and international levels. There has also been active participation of non-governmental organizations.

2. Even before the United Nations Women's Decade (1976-1985) Canada was a pioneer in the establishment of government national machineries at the federal and provincial levels, designed to ensure the integration of women in national society on a basis of equality with men. Many legislative, administrative and other measures have been adopted in compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Canada, as a state party to the Convention, presented an excellent report on these measures to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women at its fourth session, held in Vienna last January.

3. Canada has played an active role in the preparatory body for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the United Nations Decade for Women. It has shown sensitivity to development issues and has demonstrated a positive approach to the issue of "peace".

4. It contributed 130,000 Canadian dollars to the United Nations special trust fund earmarked to help meet the travel and subsistence needs of representatives from the least developed countries attending the regional preparatory meeting held in Africa (October 1984) and the Nairobi Conference itself. In addition it has contributed 110,000 Canadian Dollars to help women from the least developed countries to attend these meetings.

L. Shahani  
February 1985

### Speaking Points on Women's Decade

1. Apprciation for the support given by Canada to the women's issue at the international level, in particular the activities of the United Nations, as well as far-reaching implementation at the domestic level of its international commitments. This is what makes Canada's record on women's issues a very creditable one.

2. An expression of hope that Canada will continue its role as a positive and moderating influence in the preparatory body and in the conference itself. The preparatory body will begin its third session on 4 March and will embark on what could be its most difficult session. The Canadian Minister responsible for women's affairs will attend. So far, decisions taken by the preparatory body have been reached on a basis of consensus. There will be political issues raised at the Nairobi Conference, for example the situation of women in the Middle East and in Central America and refugee women. Such issues, however, cannot be avoided. What is important is to keep such issues in their proper perspective so that the objectives of the Conference will be achieved. It is encouraging to note that there seems to be a desire on the part of many member states for a harmonious and successful conference in Nairobi. Success is indeed possible if there exists the political will to engage in real dialogue and to narrow differences before member states proceed to Nairobi. Canada could play a moderating and negotiating role in the Conference, in view of the many friends it has won in the developing countries - not least through its extensive Development Assistance Operations - its good relations with the ECLAC region and the flexible position on many difficult issues.

L. Shahani  
February 1985

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 D'AVANTAGE. § 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. (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 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 PRÉLUDE 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.

*Pause at 1.15*

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.

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 NUCLEAIRES. INVERSER LA TENDANCE AU SURARMEMENT NUCLEAIRE 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. À 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 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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TOAST EN L'HONNEUR DE JEANNE SAUVÉ,  
GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

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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.

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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. PEARSON, 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.

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 PAPAL MEDIATION 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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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<sup>E</sup> ET XIX<sup>E</sup> 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 INVIOABLES 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 ATTELÉE 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 ÉTATS 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 ÉTATS 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 ÉTATS 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'AIMERAI 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 XXe 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 FOSSÉ 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.  
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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