

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIPS — TRIP TO TORONTO / OTTAWA / QUEBEC 1 MAR 1985 — 12 SEPT 1986

[ 1 PHOTOGRAPH ]

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

CONFIDENTIAL ( 2 ITEMS / DECLASSIFIED )

EL/WG JULY 2006

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>S-1022</u>
BOX	<u>79</u>
FILE	<u>2</u>
ACC.	<u>      </u>

CONFIDENTIAL

JPK/bn Orig: SG

File: *Canada*

xRef: *Top Canada 85-*

b/f: VD/AS/ID/GP

cc: Mr. Ripert *follow up*

Mr. Ruedas

Mr. Wyzner

Mr. Yolah

Ms. Anstee

NOTES ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MEETING

WITH M. G. REMILLARD, MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, QUEBEC

held at United Nations Headquarters  
on 12 September 1986 at 11.15 hours

Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. de Soto  
Mr. Kavanagh

Mr. Gil Rémillard, Minister  
for International Relations, Québec  
H.E. Mr. Stephen Lewis  
Permanent Representative of Canada  
to the United Nations  
Mr. Paul Laberge, Deputy Perm. Rep.  
of Canada  
Ms. Rita Dionne Marsolais, Québec  
Representative in New York

The Minister recalled the Secretary-General's visit to Québec in March 1985 during which he had addressed the Third Laval Conference on Constitutional Law. He thanked the Secretary-General for honouring Québec and presented him with a copy of the Published Acts of the Conference.

The Minister then described to the Secretary-General the purpose of his visit to the United Nations which of course he had arranged through the office of Ambassador Lewis. The Québec government wished, while working through the office of the Permanent Representative, to develop its cooperation with the United Nations. Québec, he said, would welcome the holding of international conferences and seminars. He had heard a rumour that UNFPA might be considering the relocation of its headquarters away from New York. His government was very interested in this question. At the same time Québec businessmen would be seeking to develop fruitful contacts with those UN organs administering programmes of development assistance.



As an indication of Québec's new-found enthusiasm for active participation on the international stage, the Minister cited the fact that his city would host in the autumn of 1987 the Second Francophone Summit. The Minister hinted that the Secretary-General might receive an invitation to attend this conference which, he said, would be non-political in nature. In addition, his government was discussing actively with the Federal Canadian authorities the question of whether Québec might seek to entice the Washington D.C. UNESCO Information Office, which is scheduled to close before long, to relocate northward.

The Minister went on to mention press stories on the Secretary-General's annual report which had been published the previous day. There was a danger, the Secretary-General said, that some of these reports might have misrepresented the full import of what he had had to say.

The Secretary-General explained that his choice of Amb. Lewis as a close advisor on the implementation of the plan of action for Africa had been based principally on three considerations. Firstly, there was the Ambassador's widely recognized personal qualities and his strong commitment to the Organization. Secondly, he felt that the appointment went some way toward recognizing Canada's consistently strong support of the UN. Thirdly, Canada's bilingual status would help the Ambassador in this role.

Continuing, the Secretary-General said that he would be delighted to see international conferences taking place in Canada, indeed in Québec, and he would be happy to support the idea, within his competence. He had to point out, however, that the current financial crisis of the Organization might make it difficult, for the present, to realize this goal.

The Minister thanked the Secretary-General for these remarks and mentioned that the Rector of Laval University, Mr. Jean Guy Paquet would be greatly honoured if the Secretary-General would accept from the University a Doctor's degree honoris causa at any time convenient to the Secretary-General's busy schedule. The Secretary-General replied that he would be very honoured to accept such a degree and he asked the Minister to convey to the rector his sincere appreciation. He suggested that Amb. Lewis and he might be in touch in due course on this question.

J. P. Kavanagh  
12 September 1986

FP/pb

CC: SG

Mr. Buffum

File:

XRef:

D/R : VD.AS.ZHAO.ID.GP.PK.

*Trip Canada follow up*

Le 22 avril 1986

Monsieur le Directeur,

Le Secrétaire général a bien reçu le dernier volume des Cahiers de Droit que vous lui avez fait récemment parvenir et il m'a chargé de vous en remercier.

La question des droits de l'homme étant au centre de ses préoccupations, le Secrétaire général a été heureux d'offrir sa contribution à une publication aussi prestigieuse que la vôtre et il vous sait gré de lui avoir adressé des copies de sa préface.

Avec nos meilleurs vœux de succès, je vous prie de recevoir, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Alvaro de Soto  
Assistant spécial  
du Secrétaire général

Monsieur Henri Brun  
Directeur  
Les Cahiers de Droit  
Faculté de Droit Université Laval  
Québec  
Canada C1K 7P6

## Internationalisme et droits de l'homme

---

Javier PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR \*

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*.

Je souhaiterais 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 ici, 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

---

\* Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

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, 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 droit 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 Société des Nations. 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 confiée. La garantie offerte par le Conseil de la Société des Nations avait pour effet de rendre inviolables les dispositions concernant la protection des minorités, c'est-à-dire que ces dispositions ne pouvaient être modifiées dans un sens restrictif, sans l'approbation de la majorité du Conseil de la Société des Nations.

En outre, cette garantie signifiait que la Société des Nations 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 XX<sup>e</sup> 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'œuvre 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 œuvre 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. À cet égard, je tiens à rendre hommage à un autre canadien éminent, M. John Humphrey, qui, en tant que premier directeur de la



Division des droits de l'homme des Nations Unies, a participé à l'élaboration de la Déclaration universelle.

Aujourd'hui, il n'y a pratiquement aucun aspect des rapports entre l'individu et la société qui ne soit régi par le Code international des droits de l'homme promulgué par l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les institutions spécialisées. Partout dans le monde, il ne se passe pas de jour sans que des particuliers fassent valoir ces droits et libertés devant leur propre gouvernement, ou demandent que d'autres gouvernements les appliquent. Les dispositions du Code sont autant de mots d'ordre en faveur de la liberté, de la justice et de la paix dans le monde. J'aimerais maintenant vous expliquer en détail comment l'Organisation des Nations Unies traduit cette préoccupation en actes, car c'est là un aspect souvent méconnu.

Un certain nombre d'activités visant à promouvoir et à protéger les droits de l'homme se déroulent de façon régulière: les gouvernements soumettent à l'Organisation des Nations Unies et à ses différents organes des rapports sur les mesures qu'ils ont prises pour se conformer aux normes internationales concernant les droits de l'homme. Ces rapports sont examinés très attentivement avec le concours d'experts internationaux, qui s'appuient sur l'expérience acquise dans différents pays pour essayer d'aider à surmonter les difficultés rencontrées. Diverses formes d'aide, telles que conseils, services d'experts ou assistance technique, sont mises à la disposition des gouvernements qui pourraient en avoir besoin. Des programmes de formation et de bourses sont organisés de façon suivie. Chaque année, l'Organisation des Nations Unies reçoit et traite environ 50 000 plaintes. Quand mes collaborateurs ou moi-même estimons que nous pouvons faire quelque chose dans un cas ou dans une situation donnés, nous intervenons personnellement pour des raisons humanitaires. Certaines plaintes sont examinées par la Commission des droits de l'homme, qui s'efforce d'instaurer un dialogue avec les gouvernements visés, étudie les situations et formule des recommandations. Lorsque, comme c'est le cas pour le Canada, un pays a accepté les procédures de recours individuel prévues dans le Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, le Comité des droits de l'homme examine les communications reçues et émet un avis faisant autorité. Il est tout à l'honneur du Canada d'avoir instauré une étroite collaboration avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies dans ce domaine et de coopérer avec le Comité des droits de l'homme, non seulement au bénéfice des plaignants-canadiens, mais aussi dans l'intérêt de la poursuite du développement des droits de l'homme en général.

Dans les organes des Nations Unies tels que l'Assemblée générale, le Conseil économique et social et la Commission des droits de l'homme, les allégations de violations flagrantes des droits de l'homme sont évoquées et

débatte publiquement. De nombreuses résolutions 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 XX<sup>e</sup> 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'œuvrer 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.

J'espère que vous estimerez comme moi qu'à notre époque, l'Organisation des Nations Unies a œuvré 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 d'autre choix que de renouveler notre engagement à œuvrer sans cesse 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.

144  
JEB file Canada  
they did not contact us  
again for  
1/14/86 Trip Canada follow up

RECEIVED

DEC 23

GP  
to Canada  
1/15/86

REFORD-McCANDLESS  
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

→ \* 12 METCALFE STREET  
TORONTO CANADA M4X 1R6  
TELEPHONE (416) 967 5830

8630 FENTON STREET, SUITE 123  
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20910 USA  
TELEPHONE (301) 585 1544

20 December, 1985

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017 U.S.A.

BY MESSENGER

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

Your address here on March 6 to our United Nations Association (UNAC) gave us the honour of meeting you when my husband Robert W. Reford (now UNAC President) summarized the conference proceedings upon your arrival.

At that time our student leaders presented you with a kit of materials about our world affairs program, INTRODUCING: THE WORLD (I:TW). Your kindness on return to the Secretariat resulted in United Nations endorsement. I enclose for your reference my letter of 27 April, 1985 and materials on our recent I:TW/YY world affairs conference. Our Handbook is now published, including an International Youth Year quotation of yours.

The young people who are the leaders of INTRODUCING: THE WORLD feel the challenge of preparing bridges to link International Youth Year and International Peace Year. We all believe that our Handbook, whose subtitle is A Guide to Developing International and Global Awareness Programs, is one of these important bridges. It may be of interest that one of the book's sponsors is the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security whose Executive Director is Geoffrey Pearson.

I am writing on behalf of the team that wrote and produced the book to ask whether these young people could have the privilege of presenting you with a copy in the first week of 1986. They will be in New York at that time, arriving before New Year's day. When I heard of their plans, I telephoned the office of your Chef de Cabinet to inquire about the possibility of such an appointment with you. I was encouraged to write to you and to send the enclosed materials. We shall be in touch again.

We shall write to Canada's Permanent Representative Mr. Stephen Lewis, so that he may know of our hope for the young people to make this presentation. He has been a source of great encouragement to our program.

Robert joins me in sending you our best wishes and continuing support for all your efforts toward solving the problems that our young people are now addressing. We wish you a peaceful and joyous holiday season with a New Year to live up to its name: International Peace.

Yours very truly,

Stephanie McCandless Reford  
Stephanie McCandless Reford  
Founder, INTRODUCING: THE WORLD

Book in  
Library

0-1-1

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: ~~Canada trip~~

xref: *Articles received*

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

25 June 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Just before his departure for Japan last Friday, the Secretary-General asked me to convey to you his warm thanks for the exquisite album of photographs taken during his official visit to Canada last March, which you so kindly sent to him.

The photographs will certainly serve as a fitting memento to a most memorable visit which the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar greatly enjoyed.

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

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

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



JPK/bn cc: SG

File: Trip Canada following  
xref: Mex/Univ  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHRO/ID/GP/FR/IM

12 June 1985

Dear Mr. Beckel,

The Secretary-General has asked me to convey his warm thanks for the photographs taken during his visit to Carleton last March, which you were so kind to send him with your letter of 31 May.

The photographs will serve to remind both him and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar of a visit that they greatly enjoyed.

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. W.E. Beckel  
President  
Carleton University  
Ottawa  
Canada K1S 5B6



---

Carleton University  
Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6

---

1985 05 31

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York, New York 10017  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar

For your files, I am enclosing some of the photographs  
taken during your visit to Carleton University on the occasion  
of your Convocation.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely

W.E. Beckel  
President

31-5

JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: *Trip Canada follow up*  
xref: *ONAs in the world*  
b/f: *VO/BO/AS/ZHAO/ID/OP/PP/IM*

30 May 1985

Dear Firdaus,

The Secretary-General, prior to his departure on an official mission to a number of Caribbean countries, asked me to thank you for sending him the photo taken while he was in the company of children in Toronto last March.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. Paul Kavanagh  
Second Officer

Mr. Firdaus James Kharas  
Executive Director  
United Nations Association  
in Canada  
63 Sparks  
Ottawa  
Ontario K1P 5A6

RECEIVED

MAY 29

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION  
IN CANADA



ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE POUR  
LES NATIONS UNIES

63 SPARKS, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1P 5A6 TEL: (613) 232-5751

PX

May 14, 1985

H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
U.S.A.

Your Excellency:

I am pleased to be able to send to you the enclosed photograph of you with the school children in attendance at your visit to Toronto in March of this year.

I apologize for the delay, and hope that it has not caused you any great inconvenience.

Yours sincerely,

Firdaus James Kharas  
Executive Director

Encl.



JPK/bn

cc: SG

File: 144

xref: Trip Canada Follow up

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

30 May 1985

Dear Mrs. Reford,

On behalf and in the absence of the Secretary-General who is abroad at present on an official mission, I should like to thank you for your letter of 27 April.

I know that the Secretary-General would be very glad to learn of the cooperation which has been established between yourselves and the International Youth Year Secretariat. I am equally certain that my colleagues in the IYY Secretariat, to whom I have sent a copy of this correspondence, will continue to extend all appropriate assistance and advice.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Ms. Stephanie McCandless Reford  
Reford-McCandless  
International Institute  
12 Metcalfe Street  
Toronto



FP/bn

cc: SG  
Mme Shahani

File: 144  
xref: Audience granted  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

ref: Trip Canada follow up  
Canada  
Le 8 mai 1985

Monsieur le Ministre,

Je tiens à vous remercier de votre aimable lettre du 1er mai 1985 que m'a remise M. Guy Rousset lorsque j'ai eu le plaisir de l'accueillir au Siège des Nations Unies avec une délégation de jeunes québécois.

J'ai passé un moment fort agréable en la compagnie de ces jeunes et ai été content d'entendre parler de leurs projets qui, effectivement, touchent aux principaux problèmes que nous tentons de résoudre aux Nations Unies et sont de plus en plus préoccupants. Le dynamisme et la générosité de ces jeunes gens et jeunes filles m'ont beaucoup impressionné et je leur suis très reconnaissant de cette visite qui m'a laissé un souvenir chaleureux et réconfortant.

En vous remerciant encore de toutes les initiatives que vous prenez pour assurer le plein succès de l'Année internationale de la jeunesse, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Son Excellence  
M. Michel Clair  
Le Président du Conseil du Trésor  
et Ministre responsable de l'Année  
internationale de la jeunesse  
Québec  
Canada

15

File 144  
Tnp Canada follow up  
And line granted

NOTE A L'ATTENTION DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

Sujet: Votre rencontre à midi 45 avec un groupe de jeunes du Québec en compagnie de Madame Shahani (salle de conférence du Secrétaire général)

Vous vous rappelez peut-être qu'un changement de programme lors de votre visite au Québec vous avait empêché de rencontrer ce groupe de jeunes qui célèbrent de manière particulièrement active l'Année internationale de la Jeunesse.

La délégation est ainsi composée:

- M. Guy Rousset, Directeur général, Secrétariat à la Jeunesse, Gouvernement du Québec
- Mme Claude Vanasse, Coordinatrice de l'Année int. de la Jeunesse, Secrétariat à la Jeunesse
- ~~Mme Nicole Gladu, Conseiller en information et en relations publiques, Délégation générale du Québec à New York (ancien fonctionnaire de l'ONU) elle était chargée de votre revue de presse à DPI dans les tout premiers mois où vous avez assumé vos fonctions)~~ *Mr. Sylvain Vaupotic, AHO du Québec, Cabinet du Ministre de l'Environnement*
- les 6 jeunes:
  - \* Yves Blanchette, projet "ONET 85" (opération nettoyage de l'environnement territorial - berges du St Laurent)
  - \* Marie-Nicole Néron, projet "Village de la Paix" (rassemblement de jeunes du 7 juillet au 8 août sur la réserve amérindienne de Pointe-Bleue au Lac St. Jean)
  - \* Germain Thibault, projet "Cousin-Cousine" (13 émissions sur des questions d'actualité traitées par des jeunes)
  - \* Jean Vernier, projet "Coopération jeunesse 85" (tournée d'un spectacle thématique en avril et mai pour favoriser la prise de conscience des jeunes)
  - \* Joanne Vandal, projet "Festival québécois de créations jeunesse"
  - \* Dany Boulanger, projet "Téléforum 2000" (forum international "les clefs du futur" pour l'automne 85).

./.

Scénario:

M. Rousset vous présentera les jeunes et évoquera très brièvement les projets dont ils s'occupent.

Il vous présentera ensuite:

- la déclaration sur l'Année internationale de la Jeunesse qui devait vous être remise au Québec - agrandie et encadrée (cf. photo)
- une sculpture au nom de tous les jeunes du Québec

Il n'aura pas de discours.

Quelques photographies seront prises sous l'emblème des Nations Unies. VOUS VOUDREZ PEUT-ETRE REMETTRE A M. ROUSSET UNE MEDAILLE DE LA PAIX EN LUCITE QUI EST PREPAREE POUR VOUS.

La cérémonie ne devrait pas durer plus de 10 minutes.

Florence  
Le 6 mai 1985

N.D - Sculpture : dans le bureau  
du Secrétaire général (par le  
mouvement)  
- Déclaration encadrée : dans le  
bureau de FP (par le mouvement)

FP/sm

cc: SG

29-4  
File: Trip to Canada, follow up  
XRef: ~~Misc. Schools~~  
b/f: VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/JPK/IM

29 April 1985

Dear Mrs. Lynch,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I take pleasure in acknowledging your kind letter of 8 March 1985.

The Secretary-General was deeply touched by the messages the children of St. Mary's School sent to him in the wake of his visit to Toronto and he would be grateful if you could kindly convey to each and everyone of them his most sincere thanks and best wishes. Unfortunately, he has no time to send the children an individual response but he very much appreciated that they made the trip to Toronto to see him. Indeed, the Secretary-General retained the fondest memories of his meeting with them and he feels encouraged by their expression of support and their prayers.

Please, tell Greg, Darcy, Kimberly, Chris B., Joanne, Sheri, Anita, Lisa S., Chris G., Robert, Luke, Tawnja, Marsha, Gerard, David, Lisa B., Colleen, Kerri, Vikki, James, Todd, Brenda, Marianne, Troy and Mitchell, that it is for them that we, at the United Nations, are working hard to build a better world.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Florence Pomés  
First Officer

Mrs. Frances Lynch  
St. Mary's School  
16 St. Lawrence St.  
Lindsay, Ontario  
Canada

RECEIVED  
APR 10

49  
R. P. No. 4, Lindsay, Ont.,  
Canada K9V, 4R4.  
Mar. 8, 1985.

Dear Mr. Cuellar:-

I am enclosing letters from the children who met you in Toronto on Mar 6. They were thrilled as you can imagine! I appreciated your kindness to them very much.

Sometimes we underestimate their awareness of world concerns, but they are making a start.

These letters are their own-spelling errors and all! They wanted to enclose their pictures too.

Our prayers are with you. The U.N. has been a great success, and will be, I feel sure. Each day without nuclear war is a success in itself.

Thank you again,

Sincerely,  
Frances Lynch.

# IN chief urges easing of debts for Third World

By PAUL KNOX

The Western world should consider cancelling the foreign debt of some of the world's poorest nations, United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said last night.

He said many African countries currently hard hit by famine are so crippled by the debts they owe that their future development is in doubt.

"We must honestly face this problem," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a United Nations Association dinner in Toronto. "I believe that adequate rescheduling, moratoria or cancellation of external debts must be given full consideration, especially for the least developed countries."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar arrived in

Toronto yesterday on the first day of a three-day tour designed to thank Canada for 40 years of support of the UN and to urge Canadians to keep the good works coming.

The Secretary-General of the battered but unbeaten organization vowed to listen to Canadian ideas on improving it, and pleaded for millions more dollars in aid to starving Africans.

He told reporters that despite some accounts, aid is getting through even to rebel-held areas of famine-torn Ethiopia. He urged Canadians to add to the \$30-million they have already donated "not out of compassion, but out of human solidarity."

He also suggested that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney may be talking to the wrong man if he raises the question of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during their meeting this afternoon.

"UNESCO is an independent in-

Page 2



Globe and Mail, Staff Photographer

Javier Perez de Cuellar is surrounded by students from St. Mary's school of Lindsay, Ont.

## Your morning smile

Writing a will is just another way of putting on hairs.





# The Lindsay Daily Post

## WEEKEND EDITION



90th YEAR, NO. 49

ESTABLISHED 1895

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1985

28¢ Per Copy, \$1.00 Per Week Delivered

## Lindsay Students Meet UN Secretary-General

Grade six students from St. Mary's School in Lindsay gained some national notice yesterday when their faces appeared on the front page of *The Globe and Mail* along with Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The paper said that the Secretary-General, who is a formal, stolid type, "loosened up slightly when he was mobbed... by grade six pupils from St. Mary's School in Lindsay. The children shouldered one another aside for the chance to be photographed with him."

Teacher Frances Lynch said the students were excited when they saw their picture "but we haven't decided yet whether the description of us mobbing him is a compliment or an insult," she joked.

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Toronto on Wednesday for a three-day tour designed to thank Canada for 40 years of support of the United Nations and to urge Canadians to keep up the good work.

Enthusiastic is the only word to describe the reaction of five of the more than 30 students who made the trip to Toronto.

Bernadette Hatch said "we went to see him to find out about him and why he came. He was really interesting. It was fascinating to actually meet so-

meone that important."

Mitchell Hennekam said he had a "really good day. It was interesting to see him since this was his first trip to Canada."

Mitchell also said the day was a good learning experience "because we learned about how bad things are in Ethiopia and how he's going to go and get help from other nations."

Lisa Burns said that the United Nations chief "really appreciated Canada's involvement in the United Nations. He's glad that we're thinking about helping and he said that our co-operation was appreciated."

Chris Bowen said he thought the day was really exciting "because I never thought I would see him. We were all really surprised but we all enjoyed it."

Darcy Morasse said it was "a privilege to hear him speak and to shake his hand because he is so famous."

Darcy said that Perez de Cuellar stressed how important it was for youngsters to be concerned with things that the United Nations does, as well as adults.

The young people are even putting their experience to good use.

Yesterday afternoon they all began composing letters with various ideas and will be sending them to the United Nations to see if they can help.

These students from St. Mary's School were just five who were able to meet with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and they all agree it was a great experience. Pictured are (left to right) Bernadette Hatch, Lisa Burns, Darcy Morasse, Chris Bowen and Mitchell Hennekam.



St. Mary's School  
16 St. Lawrence St.  
Kingston, Ont., Can.  
Nov. 6, 1955

Dear Mr. Peng de Cullen:-  
St. Mary's school as well as the rest of Ontario  
thank you for coming to the Stratford Hotel to talk  
to us about the troubles in the third world.  
Our class would have been more than happy to  
stay for the longest but when we saw the news  
we decided to just stay for the conference. Your  
speaking to us was a tremendous privilege, and  
talking to you on even speaking your hand was  
an even more of a privilege. The students that got their  
pictures with you are in this issue of newspaper. It looks  
like the second one in the second row is still  
as if you are looking at me and if you still  
don't see me I have a stripe on my sweater.  
If you ever want to come to Canada again we  
will surely welcome you.  
Yours truly  
Kerry Randall

20 Jefferson Blvd.,  
Lindsay, Ontario,  
Canada  
March 7, 1985.

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar;

I'm very glad I got a chance to meet with you briefly. It was a real privilege for me to hear you speak.

I think the idea of you coming to Canada was wonderful. You should come for a holiday sometime and visit us in Lindsay. Lindsay is a small hardworking community located about ninety miles north east of Toronto.

I would just like to tell you that we are behind you one hundred percent on all your decisions.

I am very glad that the United Nations has lasted forty very successful years.

We, being Christians, have decided to pray for you that you have a safe journey home and to wherever you have to travel.

To conclude this letter I would like to tell you that I think you are a very warmhearted and sensitive human being.

Sincerely,  
DARCY MORASSE

St. Mary's School  
16 St Lawrence St  
Lindsay, Ont., Can.,  
March 8, 1983

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

Hello, I am one of the children from St. Mary's in Lindsay, Ontario. We were at your United Nations conference in Toronto. It was a privilege to be able to see you in person. The delight of anticipation, filled us as we all waited for you to enter the room.

We were studying about U.N. before Christmas, so we realize how great and important you are, and the outstanding work you do for peace in other countries.

Thank you for the beautiful comment about our country. I am so pleased Canada supports U.N.

You had a very interesting speech. I would like to ask you a question. Something that didn't seem to come up in the conference. Is U.N. doing anything about abortion? We do not have the right to kill babies no matter what excuse is given.

It's amazing how you do it. You work on and on trying to do good in the world with countries that don't co-operate with you. Yesterday you seemed to look tired and discouraged. I can see why.

I know you are busy, but if you ever get a chance, please come back to Canada. If you can, feel free to come to our school and talk to us. Lindsay is about 90 miles north of Toronto. We would love to see you again.

I am positive that our class is behind you one hundred and one percent in everything you do.

I will pray to God that He will keep peace in the world and He will help you fulfill your goals in life.

Have a safe and wonderful journey back to the United Nations building. You're a great man!

Yours truly,  
Kimberly Donohue



St. Mary's School  
16 St Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont., Can.,  
Mar. 8 1985

Dear Mr Perez De Cuellar:-  
It was a special privilege to see  
you, because, we were talking about the  
U.N. in school. The more our teacher  
told us about you, the more I wanted  
to see you. The chance has finally  
come. I saw you yesterday to the Sheraton  
Hotel in Toronto. I even shook your hand.

It was awfully nice to see you. &  
it was also nice of Mrs Lynch, our  
teacher, to plan the trip and to see you.  
I appreciate what you do and how you do  
it.

I am very glad you could see  
our beautiful country. When you were done  
your conversation, I even ran straight for  
you so I could shake your hand.

I like your determination, and your never  
giving up whether you're tired or not.  
Do you know what we did before  
I saw you? We went to the Planetarium  
and the Royal Ontario Museum and  
then saw you. Out of those three,  
seeing you was the best,

Yours truly,  
Chris Lowen

Miss Joanne Brasier  
R. R. #4 Lindsay ONT.  
K9V 4R4  
1985 03 07

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

Thank you for coming to Canada to see us. We really appreciated your visit to the Sheraton Hotel and we wish you would come back to Canada again.

How did you get the Secretary-General job of United Nations? When I get older I may want to become a Secretary-General.

I wish to go and see the United Nations building with some friends when we get older.

My mother and I are on your side and we are all praying for peace in this world. We are also praying for the starving Ethiopians and other starving people. We also enjoyed your speech and comments.

We are about 125km. from Toronto and my family and I go to Toronto often.

I would especially appreciate a letter from you.

I will always remember the time that I saw you in Toronto.

I didn't get close enough to you but I felt very important just being there and seeing you.

Everybody will love you from now on.

Your friend,  
Joanne Brasier

St. Mary's School  
16 St. Lawrence St.  
Brimley, Ontario  
March 7, 1985

Dear Mrs. Perez de Cuellar:-

Thank you very much for taking time to visit our wonderful country. I enjoyed listening to your speech at the Canadian Conference in Toronto. It was a great privilege for me to see and hear you. I can not describe the anticipation I felt as I sat waiting for you. You entered. I was astonished as you walked up towards your chair. I couldn't believe I had actually seen you, something some people might only dream of. I had a feeling of fascination as the Chairman introduced you. I awaited as you were told what had been discussed. You then gave a speech, every word ringing in my ears. I found it was soon over and you started to leave. I tried to hurry in case you spoke again. I was soon in the crowd and was shaking your hand. I was excited.

I really appreciate what you are doing to help the world and want you to know I'm on your side in every way. You're doing a job that must be hard and tiring but it's being very well done.

I have one idea which I hope can be fulfilled if it isn't yet. I hope United Nations is doing something about ABORTION. It's a crime. I got an impression that

you like children, and they're being  
killed. This is something I feel strongly about.  
I hope you're doing something to prevent  
this.

I, along with all of Canada, invite  
you back. You were a great influence on  
me and thank you,

Yours, sincerely,  
Aheru O'Neill



St. Mary's School,  
Grade 6,  
16 St. Lawrence Street,  
Lindsay, Ontario. Canada.  
March 7, 1985.

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

I would like to tell you, briefly, what my thoughts were as I was at the Conference in Toronto.

We have taken the United Nations in Social Studies, in school. You are a great man and I hope that you will continue to do these great deeds.

I really felt it a privilege to be there and I enjoyed your thanks to Canada. I know that some people and countries have refused to help the United Nations. I am sorry about that. I am on your side.

Are the Peruvian people making out all right? Are the poor parts of Peru all right? If not, I will help them, the Ethiopians and all the poor in every way I can.

Yours truly,

Anita O'Connell

87 st Patrick st,  
Lindsay, Ont., Can  
March 8, 1985

Dear Mr Perez de Cuellar

I am an student from St Mary's School  
Lindsay, Ont. My teacher was nice enough  
to take our grade 6 class to the Canadian  
Conference in Toronto, Ont. at the Sheraton  
Centre Hotel, on Wednesday, March 6, 1985.

I would like to welcome you to Can.  
I hope you had a good time in Canada. I think  
Can. is so beautiful, I hope you think so too.

As I<sup>st</sup> thinking about the conference and  
how lucky I was to see you, I could tell  
that you were a tired man, also a happy  
one when you walked in.

I was so privileged to see you, to hear  
you, to shake your hand and, especially, to  
get my picture taken with you. That night I  
saw myself on T.V. with you. I could not  
believe it.

I'm so glad that United Nations  
is really trying to help Ethiopia. I feel  
so sorry for them. Are you against  
abortion and capital punishment? I am one hundred  
per cent. I don't think it is fair to kill  
little innocent babies. I also don't think  
that they should kill bad people. I think  
they should be put in jail.

Thank you for coming to Canada to  
see us. I really enjoyed it. I know you are  
busy but I would love to have you come to  
our class or at least back to Can.

Yours Truly  
Lisa Scott

Chris Gaynor R.R. #2,  
c/o Mrs. E. Williams,  
Lindsay, Ont., Can.,  
March 8, 1985

Dear Perez de Cuellar

I enjoyed listening to your speech at the Sheraton Hotel in Toronto. I had so much anticipation in me while waiting for you to enter the room. I did a few things before going to see you. After the conference I went to the front to get a better look at you and shake your hand. It was a thrill to see and hear you. I loved every minute of it. I thought I would mention abortion, the killing of innocent little children. You looked a little discouraged at the conference. I would love to hear from you in the near future.

Your friend  
Chris Gaynor,

St.Mary's School,  
16 St.Lawrence Street,  
Lindsay,Ontario,Canada,  
March 7,1985

Dear Mr.Cuellar;

I really enjoyed the conference at which I met you.If I ever had a chance to go back and see you again,I would.My teacher said we had a real privilege to go and see you.I really agree with my teacher. Our class was talking about you today.I think,if you are ever in Canada again,if you have the time,you could maybe come to Lindsay and come to see us in St.Mary's School.We're the Gr.6 class.

I tried to get up close to you so I could meet you in person,but I couldn't get close enough to shake hands with you because of many reporters .My friend,Lisa Scott,the girl you met with the yellow coat,was on City Pulse News.If you could have seen her face when she saw herself on T.V.,she turned as red as a ripe apple.If you could ever come to Lindsay,I'd really enjoy meeting you.

I hope you've had a safe and enjoyable trip back to New York,back to the United Nations.I would appreciate if you were able to write back.My address is:138 Lindsay Str. South

324\_3485 Lindsay,Ontario,  
K9V-2M7

Sincerely and truly yours,  
Robert A.Robinson

March 7, 1985

St Mary's School  
16 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont. Can.

Dear Mrs. Perez, de Cuellar;

I would like to thank you very much for coming to ~~St~~ Toronto Ont. Canada. I really enjoyed the speech you gave.

I would like to know if you are doing anything about abortion; because the Lord said, "thou shall not kill" but, people don't care. I don't believe in abortion.

If you ever wish to visit Lindsay Ont. it is about 90 miles north-east of Toronto, 16 St. Lawrence st. The children would be more than happy to hear you speak.

Please write back and answer my question on abortion.

I hope you can fulfill your goals for the U.N.  
I'll be praying that you will,

Yours truly,  
Luke Gaston.

March, 7, 1985.

St. Mary's School  
16 St. Lawrence St.  
Lindsay, Ont., Canada  
March 7, 1985.

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

I don't know how to tell you how much I appreciate you coming to Canada. It was a very special privilege to see you and to hear you talk at the conference in Toronto. I know you are trying to have peace in the world and help the starving people in Africa and I think you are doing a very good job. It must take a great deal of your time and effort to be so successful in what you are trying to do. Maybe when I get older I might be the Secretary General of United Nations and right now Canada and I are behind you all the way. And I do wish you will come back to Canada again,

Yours truly,  
Tawnya Burns

St Mary's School,  
16 St Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ontario, Canada  
March 7, 1985.

Dear Mr. Perez De Cuellar:-

I really liked your speech and I would like to hear you speak again. We appreciated you coming. And we enjoyed your speech. We had a wonderful time. Our Class had lots of fun and lots of interest. Our Class has been studying about U.N. I wish you could come to our Class or Our School, St Mary's. We have a wonderful school. I hope you had a safe trip home. Some people who got their picture taken were Greg. Don-  
de, myself, Sara Woodworth, Sheri Mikala  
Sheri O'Neal, Troy Swanton, and Shannon.  
This is a picture with you. I enjoyed taking pictures of you. I think you're a wonderful person. I thought it was great to be in the same room as you were. I hope you liked our Class and our beautiful country Canada. Thank you for coming. God bless you.

Yours Truly,  
Marsha  
Anderson.



St. Mary's School  
16 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont., Can.,  
Mar. 7/85

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

Thank you very much for coming to the Sheraton Hotel in Toronto on Wednesday. It was a great experience for me, and I will never forget it. I thought your speech was very well prepared and seemed to focus on the trouble the United Nations are facing. I hope you succeed in your crusade to reform the United Nations into a solid organization. I hope that you also continue your good work with Unicef, Unesco, Figo and other organizations. I think these are vitally necessary to world peace and development. Please feel free to return to our beautiful country anytime, as a vacation, or an official visit.

Yours truly,

Gerard Lagnon



St. Mary's School,  
16 St Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont, Can.,  
Mar. 8, 1985

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:-

We thank you for coming to Canada to visit us. it was a great honour. We enjoyed every minute of it, and being on the news and T.V. with you was a great opportunity. We enjoyed seeing you and we hope you will come again.

We would even like you to come to our class but you're probably too busy and it is a long trip. How are the Ethiopians doing? I hope they're getting better. You did a great deal for us. I wish we could help you.

Yours Sincerely,  
David O'Loughlin.

St. Mary's School  
116 St. Lawrence St.  
Lindsay, Ont. Can,  
Mar 8, 1985

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:  
I heard you speak. I thought  
it simply beautiful. I saw you  
on T.V. and thought you were  
beautiful.

How do you do it - to work  
so hard whether you're tired  
or not? You are so nice to  
reporters when they're taking  
pictures and people are  
crowding around you, to get  
just a brief glimpse of you  
as you pass by.

A boy in our school  
Donny Anderson who didn't  
get the opportunity as I did  
to see you, saw you on T.V.  
He didn't realize before that  
you take on so many tasks  
in just one day.

If you ever feel as if  
nobody is behind you  
just think of me and you'll  
know that I am behind you.

Will you come back in  
the near future?

If you feel that you  
need some one to talk to who  
won't ask you about U.V. just

write me and I will listen  
in stead of talking.

Your Friend always  
Lisa Burns

1/6 St. Lawrence St.  
St. Mary's school  
Lindsay, Ont. Canada  
March, 7/85

Dear Mr. Perez de Cullar,

We are very grateful that you came to our beautiful country, Canada, and especially grateful that our class was so fortunate to see you. Our class must be the most privileged class in Canada. Our class is from St. Mary's in Lindsay, Ont. Lindsay is about 90 miles from Toronto. It's not a very big place, about 14,000 people.

I hope you enjoyed the conference and the banquet. The conference was very informative to me.

As I sat waiting for you to arrive, oh, I couldn't help but shake. Once you walked in down the aisle, everyone clapped, and their anticipation was relieved.

You must get tired going from place to place without rest. I hope you know God and I are with you throughout every journey you make. I hope you come back to Canada in the near future.

Sincerely,  
Colleen Robarge

March 7, 1985,  
13 Maryknoll Ave.,  
Canada, Lindsay, Ont.,  
K9V-1A7

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

I want you to know that I thank you for coming to our country Canada. I also really liked meeting you. Now I'm much gladder than I was when our teacher, Mrs. Lynch, made arrangements to go and meet you.

I was wondering how your country of Peru doing. Last year we had a sister, Sister Theresa came to see us from Peru. She was home in Peterborough for surgery. She told us about the poverty in Peru.

There is one thing I'm wondering about if you in the U. N. are doing anything about it? No, it's not war or starvation. It is abortion. I hate that word and I wish you do something about it because killing helpless little babies is worse than anything.

I really liked and enjoyed you even though I've only ment you once.

I want to add you gave Canada some very nice compliments.

Thank You!

Yours truly,  
Keri Shea

47 Russell St. E.

Mon. 8/80.

Dundas, Ont.

K9V 2A5

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

It was a tremendous privilege to be in the same room as you, to hear you speaking at the conference and to even shake my hand!!! At first I thought I would never again wash my right hand, but then I did before I ate, but it was a very fascinating opportunity to see you with my very own eyes! When I first saw you I felt a warm feeling inside my heart, a feeling of love for the world! In a way it told me to pray for peace, for food for everyone, and to stop abortion.

Why is there abortion in the world, if we can help it? Teenagers and young parents should talk to their parents before they do something such as abortion. We can help! Let's try!

I really enjoyed your visit to our country, Canada, to come and thank us for giving courage for rights of United Nations. I think Canada will continue doing so.

I really enjoyed your visit to Canada, and I hope you did too! United Nations is a great help to us and our world!

Your friend always,  
Vikki Robinson



St. Mary's School,  
16 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay Ont., Can.,  
Mar. 8, 1985

Dear Mr. Perez De Cuellar

Our class saw you at the Sheraton Hotel. It was a great pleasure to see you and hear you talk. I hope you come back to Canada before long. I am Jim Teffy and I live in Lindsay, Ont., Can. We learned about United Nations in September. I am glad to hear that Canada is supporting United Nations. I saw you on T.V. as well as in person. I think the United Nations is doing quite a bit in the Ethiopian famine. It was a great privilege to be the only class in Canada to see you.

Yours respectfully,  
James Teffy

St. Mary's School,  
6 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont., Canada,  
March 7, 1985.

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:-

"When you came to Toronto to the Sheraton Hotel, I thought you looked a bit sad, but I can understand why. I thought that you were a bit sad and I was too because of all the fighting going on in Argentina, Ecuador and Peru and all of the rest of South America. But I wrote this letter to tell you thank you and that we all are proud that you are the Secretary-General of United Nations.

If you are ever wondering about a good place to spend your holidays, come back to Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Your best friends in need and all the time.

Yours truly,  
Todd A. Jeffery



St. Mary's School,  
16 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont., Can.,  
Mar. 8, 1984.

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

I appreciated the fascinating privilege to go see you at the Sheraton Hotel.


I appreciated you trying to find how to help the Third World. I hope you had a very interesting trip to Canada and a safe trip home to New York.

What do you think about abortion?

I think there should be no abortion because if we don't want capital punishment then there should be no abortion. We stopped capital punishment but in the same week we started abortion. If we don't really want to kill people who were in jail why do they kill babies who haven't even done anything.

I hope that you can do more fascinating things to help the world.

Yours truly,  
Brenda Murray



56 St. Peter St.,  
Lindsay, Ont., Can.,  
March 8, 1985

Dear Perez de Cuellar,  
Thank you for coming to our beautiful country. It was great to see and meet you. I would love to see you in real life again. I am surely glad you could come to our beautiful city Toronto, Ontario.

I watched you on T.V. on Wednesday, March 6, 1985, at 11 o'clock and liked your speech.

Before we came to see you, we went to The Royal Ontario Museum, The Planetarium and Queen's Park (our Ontario Government Buildings.)

I hope you have a safe trip home. I am going to pray that you are able to continue your good work and that the U.N. will be a great success.

I hope some day you can come to Canada again and our class can go see you.

I hope some day you can come to our classroom in Lindsay, Ont.

It was great seeing you,

Yours sincerely,

Marianne Prior.

St. Mary's School,  
16 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay Ont, Can.,  
March 8, 1985

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:-

I think it was just fantastic to meet you. My friend, Lisa Scott, was there too and she's the one with freckles and she was on TV with you. Please write back.

I have been wondering if you are doing anything about abortion. Here is what I think about abortion. I think there should be no abortion, because it is against God's word.

I would like you to come back but not to Toronto. Come to Lindsay Ont. Lindsay, Ont. is about 90 <sup>miles</sup> north east of Toronto.

I really enjoyed your speech. I have plenty of pictures of you. I think I speak for all of Canada. We all enjoyed your coming to Canada.

Yours truly,  
Troy Swanton

St. Mary's School,  
16 St. Lawrence St.,  
Lindsay, Ont. Can.,  
March 8, 1985

Dear Perez de Cuellar

I was very happy to be able to see you. It was my first time I ever saw you in real life. I really enjoyed the speech you gave about the Ethiopian problem. I was very anxious to see you. I was very pleased to shake your hand. Do come to Canada again sometime,

Yours truly,

Mitchell Kennehan

AS RECEIVED  
APR 23

The Permanent Mission of Canada  
to the United Nations



La Mission Permanente du Canada  
aupres des Nations Unies

Trip file: Canada  
Canada

New York, 19 April 1985

SG  
on return

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Lest you think me a total ingrate, I am writing to say -- however belatedly -- that your photograph adorns my office in a signal place of prominence. Other than pictures of my late father, it is the only photograph on display. It gives me immense pleasure and pride.

Thank you.

Stephen Lewis  
Ambassador and  
Permanent Representative

His Excellency  
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York

MJS/bn

cc: SG

File:

XRef:

b/f:

VD/EO/AS/ZHAC/LD/GP/FP/IM

18 April 1985

Dear President Beckel,

I should like to thank you for your letter of 12 March 1985, enclosing a copy of the Citation for my honorary degree from Carleton University.

As you know, I deeply appreciated the honour bestowed on me by your University and the extremely kind remarks made in the Citation. I am indeed happy to be counted among the members of the Carleton University community and retain the warmest memories of my visit.

With best wishes and kind regard,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. W.E. Beckel  
President  
Carleton University  
Ottawa

SG kept original

175

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

OTTAWA, CANADA

March 12, 1985

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York, New York 10017  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar

For your files, I am enclosing a copy of  
the Citation for your honorary degree from Carleton.

May I say how pleased I was that you were  
able to accept the degree and how much we enjoyed  
having you with us at the ceremony and at the Convocation  
luncheon. It is good to think that we can claim you  
as a member of the Carleton University community.

Very best wishes.

Yours sincerely

*William Beckel*

W.E. Beckel  
President

Citation for His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

This year we celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, born in the ashes of war but embodying the highest aspirations for a post-war age of peace. Nineteen eighty-five is also the fortieth anniversary of the first and only use of nuclear weapons, the awesome power which now has the capacity to destroy the civilizations of the earth. The dramatic juxtaposition of these two events -- one so hopeful, one so foreboding -- symbolizes the most formidable challenge mankind has ever faced.

We honour today a man who understands this challenge and lives with it every working day. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is the paramount official in an enormous cluster of international organizations. These agencies influence virtually every sector of human activity. Yet the person who speaks for all their efforts, who serves the 159 states of the organization, holds a position ambiguously defined. To be effective, a Secretary-General must be active in espousing the concerns of the member-states while at the same time not pushing his mandate beyond what is acceptable to them and especially to the five permanent members who dominate the Security Council.

It follows then that the role of the Secretary-General calls for the exercise of diplomacy in the best sense of the term. In international disputes the Secretary-General must seek the common ground, summoning to this task all his personal resources of even-handed persuasion and conciliation. In this role, the man whom we honour today has shown himself to be a master.

In his 1,000 days as Secretary-General, he has employed his "good offices" to attempt mediation in a litany of crises: in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict; in the Iran/Iraq war; in Cyprus; in Afganistan; in south Lebanon; in Indochina. Close observers agree that his efforts in these troubled areas to probe grievances and find bases for agreement have been outstanding in skill and dedication.



page two...

As head of the United Nations our honoured guest has spoken out on human rights and on their flagrant denial under apartheid; he has made himself a voice of conscience for the developing world, not in shrill tones but with the realistic acknowledgement that interdependence is the global law of life today. He has grappled, with heartening success, with the frustrating problems of managing a bureaucracy of 15,000 persons drawn from every country. For all these accomplishments we owe a collective debt to the distinguished public servant we honour today.

Yet we cannot truly measure the stature of Pérez de Cuéllar unless we take notice of his courageous stand against the continuance of the nuclear arms race. To rely on nuclear deterrence to save the peace, he has warned, is to accept a "perpetual community of fear". By what right, he has challenged the nuclear-weapon powers, do you "decide the fate of all humanity"? It is the Secretary-General's constitutional responsibility to bring before the United Nations any matter which threatens international peace and security. As citizens of one world, we salute the present holder of that office for his passionate concern with the fearsome danger that has hung over the globe for forty years.

Mr. Chancellor:

To honour his life-long commitment to the vision of an interdependent world order grounded on the rule of law and to pay tribute to his distinguished service in pursuit of this objective, I request that you confer the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, upon His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Carleton University  
Special Convocation  
March 8, 1985

Carleton University Special Convocation  
Friday, March 8, 1985  
Address by Dr. William Beckel

On the occasion of this special convocation to honour the Secretary-General of the United Nations, may I first extend a special welcome from Carleton University to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, to his wife, friends, and associates.

In this brief address I would like to pay tribute to Carleton's international programs and international students. In his convocation address at Carleton in 1962, U Thant stated "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". He reminded us of the important role of teachers as the architects of minds, and of students as the true builders of peace, and it is our belief that our international programs with our mix of domestic and international students make a significant contribution toward that goal.

Carleton proudly boasts of having the only graduate School of International Affairs in Canada. The School emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach embracing economics, geography, history, law, political science, and sociology. Within the School, the Centre for International Research and Training provides specialized programs for both the third world and the domestic community. The Institute of Soviet and East European Studies also involves an interdisciplinary approach to a unique subset of international matters. The School of Public Administration has recently initiated a new development

administration stream which is as important today as was the Columbo Plan Program led by the late R.O. MacFarlane, the first Director of the School. The Institute of Canadian Studies is of particular interest to international students who wish to promote Canadian studies within their own countries. The School of Journalism has had many students involved in field work at the United Nations each year for the past ten years.

The Paterson Centre for International Programs was created to administer academic exchange agreements with the intention of enriching all academic programs. Carleton faculty and students have opportunities to participate in formal exchanges in Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Poland, Russia, Scotland, and the United States. Other formal links, sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency, give Carleton's academic and research programs an international reach far beyond what might be expected from a university of our size.

Carleton is especially proud that two men who had so much to do with the United Nations and its peacekeeping role spent their retirement years working at Carleton. I refer to the Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, who not only was Chancellor of this University, but a fellow in the Paterson School of International Affairs. And General E.L.M. Burns who commanded the United Nations' peacekeeping forces in the middle east and was also an active member of the School for many years.

On Monday, I attended the opening ceremonies of Carleton's international students' week. It was a happy, stimulating, and informative occasion which focussed my thoughts on the significant contribution to University life -- intellectually, culturally, and educationally -- made by the international students at Carleton who represent about 12 percent of our student population.

The international students with whom I celebrated are very much aware of the many special features the University has to offer, not the least of which is our location in the nation's capital, the seat of our federal government, and the remarkable range of talent and expertise to be found in the diplomatic corps in this location.

The students are more than satisfied with the academic situation in which they study and are pleased with the services we make available to them, even though they wish that things could be better. Successful as we have been in developing programs and special services for international students, I too wish that things could be better. It is with regret that I report that the large and differential fees we are required to charge international students has led to a decline in foreign student enrolment throughout Ontario over the last few years. And we are the poorer for it.

Mr. Chancellor, in 1954 when the then Carleton College decided to grant the first honorary degree, it chose to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations if he would accept. It was a great

honour to the University that Dag Hammarskjold did so and we are proud that his successors, U Thant and Kurt Waldheim, also accepted honorary degrees from Carleton in 1962 and 1972 respectively.

We continue that tradition today, and I cannot think of a more fitting way to conclude this international students' week at Carleton than by this special convocation to honour the world's most distinguished international student.

MJS/bn

cc: SG

File:

xRef:

b/f:

*File Canada follow up*  
*Articles sent*  
VD/EO/AS/ZHAO/ID/GP/EP/IM

18 April 1986

Dear Professor Schuetz,

I should like to thank you for your letter of 31 March 1985, enclosing some photographs you had taken during my recent visit to Carleton University.

It was most thoughtful of you to send me these mementoes of the occasion. I greatly enjoyed my stay at the University and warmly appreciated the expressions of support I received for the United Nations endeavours for peace and international understanding. Let me also thank you for your kind words in this regard and send you, in turn, my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Professor Charles F. Schuetz  
Department of Political Science  
Carleton University  
Ottawa



Carleton University  
Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6

HSS

SG kept photos

His Excellency Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary General  
United Nations,  
New York,  
USA

March 31, 1985

Your Excellency,

Being a Faculty member teaching International Relations and Comparative Federalism, I was very pleased that our University bestowed an honorary degree on you earlier this month. I did, of course, attend the convocation even though I did not have the opportunity to congratulate you.

To help you remember the occasion, I thought you might like to get some of the pictures taken during your visit. Sending them to you also gives me a chance to express congratulations.

I admire your efforts for world peace. And I pray for your success as I think that God is a major element in it.

With best regards and a Happy Easter,

Yours sincerely,

*C. F. Schuetz*

Prof. Charles F. Schuetz



IM/sm

cc: SG

File: GP "W"  
XRef: Trip Canada follow up  
B/F: . VD/EO/ZHAO/ID/GP/JPK/FP/IM

12 April 1985

Dear Mr. Woods,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21 March.

In accordance with your request for current information about Peru, I would suggest that you contact the Peruvian Embassy in Canada. I am most certain that they would be better equipped to provide you with all the data you need.

Yours sincerely,

Alvaro de Soto  
Special Assistant  
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Darrow Woods  
c/o 2117 37th St. West  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
Canada, S7I-4E6

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

March 4, 1985

## **DETAILED PROGRAMME**

**VISIT TO CANADA**

**OF**

**THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

**OF**

**THE UNITED NATIONS**

**AND**

**MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR**

**MARCH 1985**

VISIT TO CANADA  
OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND  
MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

MARCH 1985

Programme prepared by the Office of Protocol,  
Department of External Affairs

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

Official Party

Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

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

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

Mr. François Giuliani  
Spokesman of the Secretary-General

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

Ms. Angeles Vidal  
Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky  
Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levchenko  
Operations Officer

In attendance

Mr. Georges H. Blouin  
Chief of Protocol

Mrs. Denise Blouin

Mr. Stephen Lewis  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative  
of Canada to the United Nations

PROGRAMME

TORONTO

Wednesday, March 6

Local time

2:00 p.m. - Arrival in Toronto  
Lester B. Pearson International Airport  
Air Canada 747 Hangar

Welcoming Party:

The Honourable Barbara McDougall  
Minister of State for Finance

The Honourable Gordon Walker  
Minister of Consumer and Commercial  
Relations for Ontario

Mrs. Walker

Mr. Georges H. Blouin  
Chief of Protocol

Mrs. Denise Blouin

Mr. Walter Borosa  
Director of Protocol for Ontario

3:45 p.m. - Meeting with The Honourable Robert Welch,  
Deputy Premier of Ontario  
Governor General's Suite  
Royal York

4:30 p.m. - Seminar sponsored by the United Nations  
Association in Canada  
Civic Ballroom  
Sheraton Centre

7:00 p.m. - Dinner given by the United Nations  
for  
Association in Canada

7:45 p.m. Grand Ballroom  
Sheraton Centre  
Lounge Suite

TORONTO

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

9:00 a.m. - Departure from Toronto  
Lester B. Pearson International Airport  
Air Canada 747 Hangar

OTTAWA

10:00 a.m. - Arrival in Ottawa  
Canadian Forces Base Ottawa (Uplands)  
Hangar 11

Welcoming Party:

Her Excellency  
The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé  
Governor General of Canada

His Excellency  
The Honourable Maurice Sauvé

Mr. Esmond Bulter  
Secretary to the Governor General

Colonel W.J. Partington  
Base Commander

Mrs. Partington

- Military Honours

11:00 a.m. - Meeting with Her Excellency The Governor  
General of Canada  
Government House

11:30 a.m. - Meeting with The Right Honourable  
Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada  
Room 311-S  
Centre Block

12:00 noon - Luncheon given by the  
for Prime Minister of Canada  
12:30 p.m. 24 Sussex Drive

- 3:00 p.m. - Address to Parliament  
Chambers of the House of Commons  
Centre Block
- 4:00 p.m. - Meeting with The Right Honourable Joe Clark  
Secretary of State for External Affairs  
10th Floor  
Lester B. Pearson Building
- 5:30 p.m. - Press Conference  
National Press Building
- 7:30 p.m. - Dinner given by Their Excellencies the  
for Governor General of Canada and  
8:00 p.m. The Honourable Maurice Sauvé  
Government House  
Black Tie & Decorations

OTTAWA

Friday, March 8

Local Time

- 11:00 a.m. - Conferring of an Honorary Degree of Doctor of  
Laws  
Gymnasium  
Carleton University
- 12:00 noon - Luncheon given by The Honourable  
for Gordon Robertson, Chancellor  
12:30 p.m. of Carleton University  
Senate Room  
Carleton University
- 2:30 p.m. - Departure from Ottawa  
Canadian Forces Base Ottawa (Uplands)  
Hangar 11
- Military Honours

QUEBEC CITY

- 3:30 p.m. - Arrival in Quebec City  
Quebec Airport

Welcoming Party:

The Honourable Michel Côté  
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Honourable René Lévesque  
Premier of Quebec

Mrs. Lévesque

The Honourable Bernard Landry  
Minister of External Trade  
and International Relations of Quebec

Mr. Lucien Vallières  
Chief of Protocol of Quebec



QUEBEC CITY

Saturday, March 9

Local time

3:00 p.m. - Departure from Quebec City  
Quebec Airport

PROGRAMME

FOR

MRS. PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR

TORONTO

Wednesday, March 6

Local Time

3:30 p.m. - Visit to the Art Gallery of Ontario  
Dundas Street West

OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

12:00 noon - Luncheon given by Mrs. Mila Mulroney  
for National Arts Centre  
12:30 p.m.

4:00 p.m. - Visit to the National Museum of Man  
Rues Metcalfe and McLeod Streets

TORONTO

OTTAWA

QUEBEC

DETAILED PROGRAMME

TORONTO

Wednesday, March 6

Local Time

2:00 p.m. - Arrival in Toronto  
Lester B. Pearson International Airport  
Air Canada 747 Hangar

Scenario:

1:45 p.m. - Members of the Welcoming Party arrive at Gate 1A, Air Canada Hangar area, and are escorted to the Hangar Board Room by a Protocol Officer

2:00 p.m. - Arrival of the Secretary-General

- Members of the Welcoming Party are escorted to the foot of the aircraft ramp where they form the receiving line

- The Chief of Protocol boards the aircraft and is presented to the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

- The Chief of Protocol deplanes

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar deplane and the Chief of Protocol presents:

The Honourable Barbara McDougall  
Minister of State for Finance

The Honourable Gordon Walker  
Minister of Consumer and Commercial  
Relations

Mrs. Walker

Mr. Dennis Flynn  
Chairman, Municipality of Metropolitan  
Toronto

Mrs. Blouin

Mr. Walter Borosa  
Director of Protocol for Ontario

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Mrs. McDougall and Mr. and Mrs. Walker, proceed to their limousines

- Departure from the airport

2:40 p.m. - Arrival at Royal York Hotel

- The Chief of Protocol presents:

Mr. Hans Grubmayer  
General Manager

Mr. Douglas Roche  
President  
United Nations Association  
in Canada

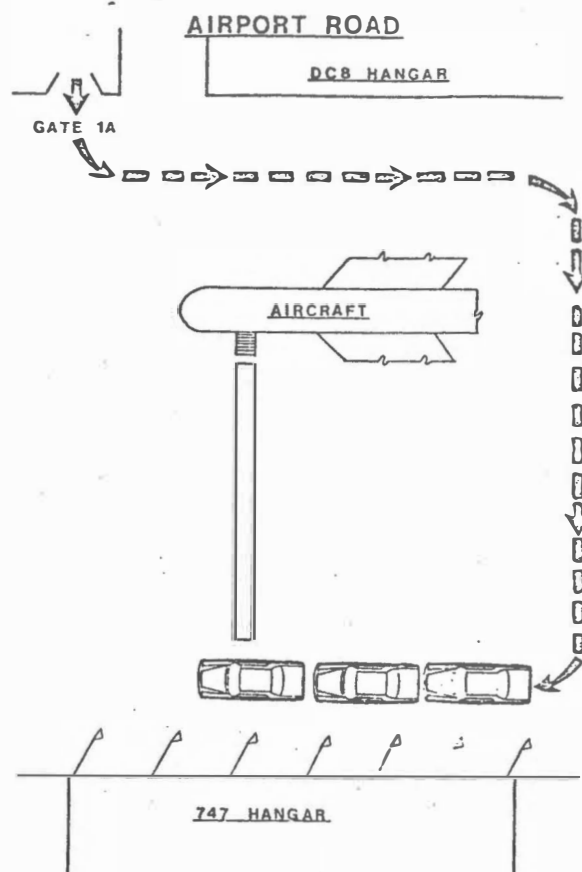
Mr. Firdaus Kharas  
Executive Director  
United Nations Association  
in Canada

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to their suite
- Mrs. McDougall and Mr. and Mrs. Walker take their leave on the 16th Floor

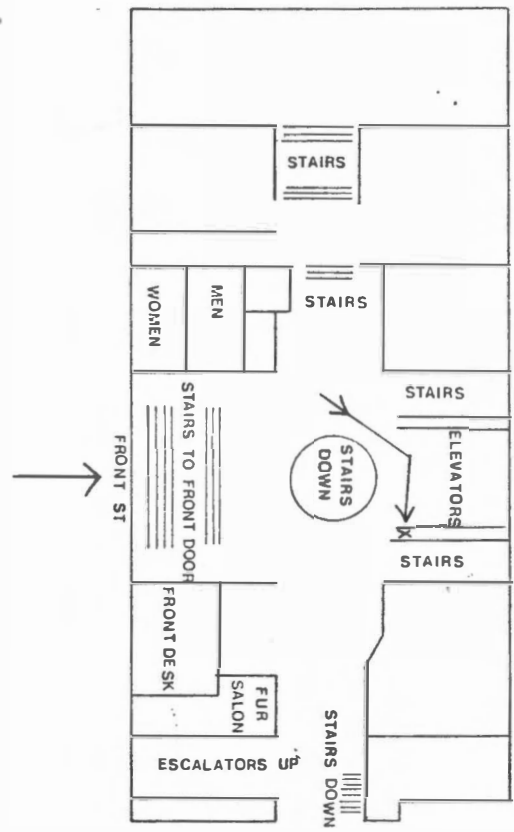
Note: Keys and rooming lists will be distributed to members of the U.N. and Canadian delegations on the 16th Floor

TORONTO

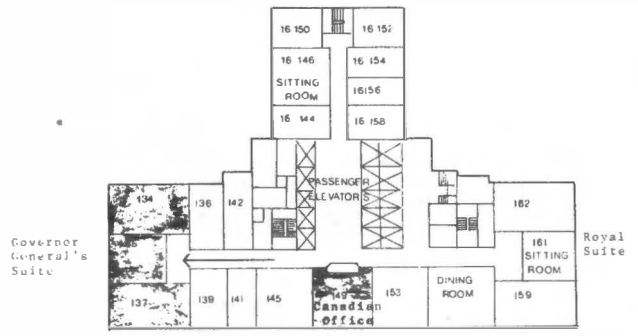
ARRIVALS/DEPARTURES



ROYAL YORK HOTEL  
MAIN FLOOR



16th BEDROOM FLOOR PLAN



16th BEDROOM FLOOR PLAN  
THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL  
TORONTO

TORONTO

Wednesday, March 6

Local Time

3:45 p.m. - Meeting with The Honourable Robert Welch,  
Deputy Premier of Ontario  
Governor General's Suite, 16th Floor  
Royal York Hotel

Scenario:

3:40 p.m. - The Secretary-General proceeds to the  
Governor General's Suite

3:45 p.m. - The Deputy Premier of Ontario arrives on  
the 16th Floor and is escorted to the  
Governor General's Suite by the Chief of  
Protocol

- The Chief of Protocol presents Mr. Welch  
to the Secretary-General

- Meeting with the Deputy Premier of  
Ontario

4:15 p.m. - Mr. Welch invites the Secretary-General  
to sign the Distinguished Visitor's Book  
and presents a gift.

- Mr. Welch takes his leave

- The Secretary-General returns to his  
suite



TORONTO

Wednesday, March 6

Local Time

- 4:30 p.m. - Seminar sponsored by the United Nations Association in Canada  
Civic Ballroom, 2nd Floor  
The Sheraton Centre

Scenario:

- 4:25 p.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol, departs the Royal York Hotel

- 4:30 p.m. - Arrival at The Sheraton Centre

Greeting by:

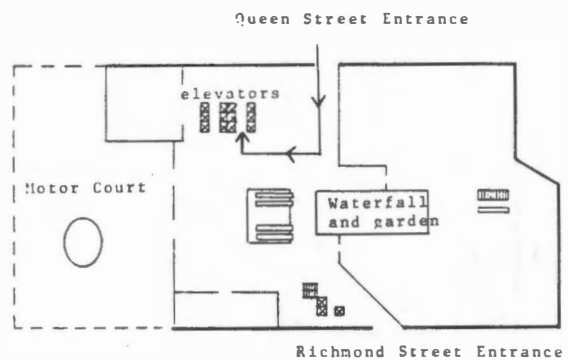
Mr. Douglas Roche  
President, United Nations Association  
in Canada

Mr. Firdaus Kharas  
Executive Director  
United Nations Association in Canada

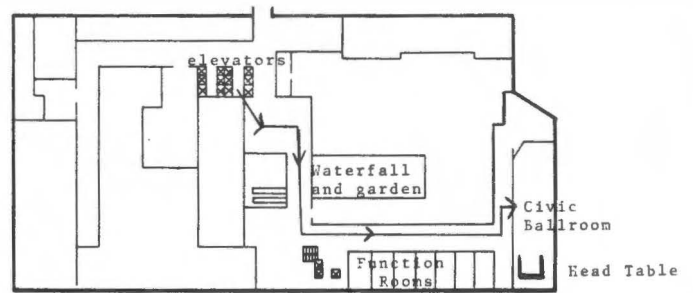
Mr. David Hamilton  
Resident Manager  
The Sheraton Centre

- The Secretary-General is escorted by Mr. Roche and Mr. Kharas to the elevators where they proceed to the Civic Ballroom, 2nd Floor
- The Secretary-General takes his place at the Head Table
- The Secretary-General is introduced by Mr. Kharas
- Remarks by Heads of Non-Governmental Organizations
- Round Table Discussion with the Secretary-General

THE SHERATON CENTRE  
GROUND FLOOR



THE SHERATON CENTRE  
2ND FLOOR



TORONTO

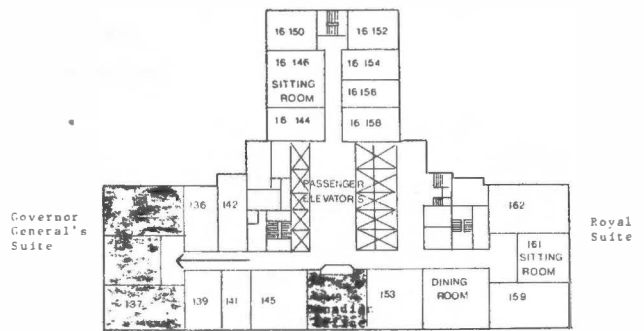
Wednesday, March 6, 1985

Local Time

6:00 p.m. - Meeting with selected media  
to  
6:45 p.m. Governor General's Suite  
Royal York Hotel

Scenario

TO BE CONFIRMED



16th BEDROOM FLOOR PLAN  
THE ROYAL YORK HOTEL  
TORONTO

TORONTO

Wednesday, March 6, 1985

Local Time

- 7:00 p.m. - Dinner given by the United Nations  
for Association in Canada
- 7:45 p.m. - Grand Ballroom, Lower Concourse  
Sheraton Centre  
Lounge Suite

Scenario

- 7:00 p.m. - Guests begin to arrive
- 7:25 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar, accompanied by the Chief of  
Protocol and Mrs. Blouin, depart the  
Royal York Hotel
- 7:30 p.m. - Arrival at the Sheraton Centre

Greeting by:

Mr. Douglas Roche  
President, United Nations Association  
in Canada

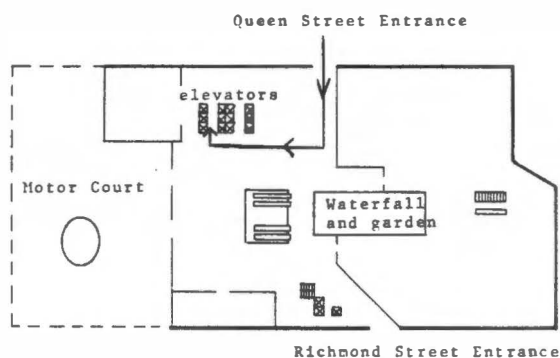
Mr. Firdaus Kharas  
Executive Director  
United Nations Association in Canada

Mr. David Hamilton  
Resident Manager  
The Sheraton Centre

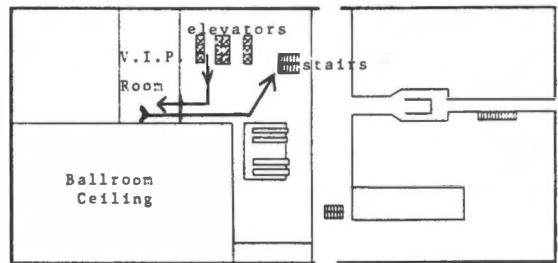
- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar are escorted via elevator to the  
V.I.P. Room on the Concourse level to  
greet the Head Table guests
- Guests begin to take their seats

- 7:40 p.m. - The Head Table guests are escorted via the stairs to the Grand Ballroom
- Grace by David MacDonald
  - Toast to the Queen and to the Secretary-General by Douglas Roche
- 7:45 p.m. - Dinner begins
- 9:15 p.m. (approx) - End of dinner
- Mr. Douglas Roche introduces the Head Table
  - Remarks by The Honourable Robert Welch, Deputy Premier of Ontario
  - Ambassador Lewis introduces the Secretary-General
  - Remarks by the Secretary-General
  - The Honourable Barbara McDougall, Minister of State for Finance, thanks the Secretary-General
- 10:15 p.m. (approx) - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin, return to the Royal York Hotel

# THE SHERATON CENTRE GROUND FLOOR

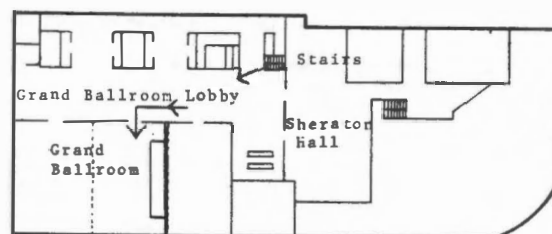


THE SHERATON CENTRE  
CONCOURSE





THE SHERATON CENTRE  
LOWER CONCOURSE



TORONTO

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

9:00 a.m. - Departure from Toronto  
Lester B. Pearson International Airport  
Air Canada 747 Hangar

Scenario

7:00 a.m. - Baggage collection

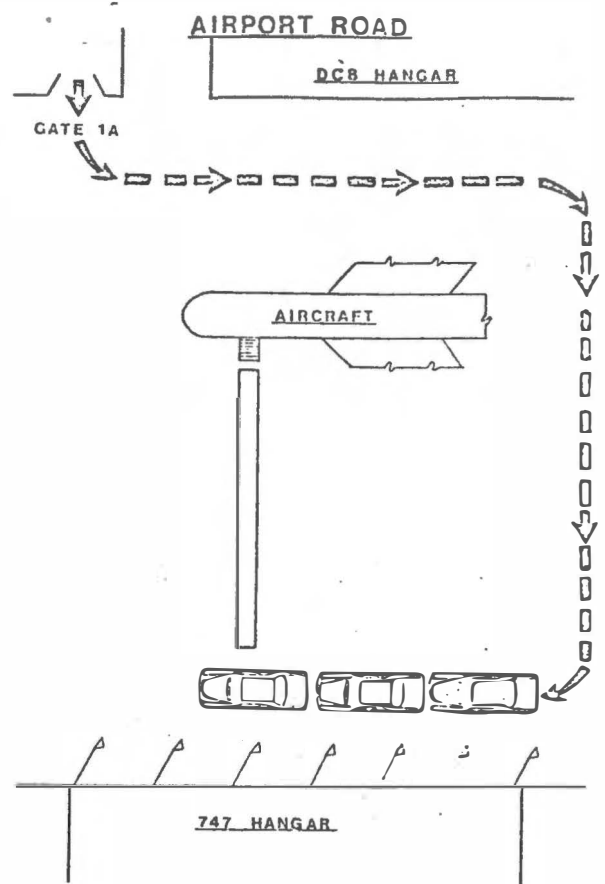
8:25 a.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar, accompanied by the Chief of  
Protocol and Mrs. Blouin, depart the  
Royal York Hotel

8:50 a.m. - Arrival at Lester B. Pearson  
International Airport

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar are bid farewell by Mr. Walter  
Borosa, Director of Protocol on behalf of  
the Government of Ontario

9:00 a.m. - Departure for Ottawa

TORONTO  
ARRIVALS/DEPARTURES



PASSENGER MANIFEST

	<u>NYC/TO</u>	<u>TO/OTT</u>	<u>OTT/QB</u>	<u>QB/NYC</u>
Secretary-General	X	X	X	X
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar	X	X	X	X
Mr. V. Dayal	X	X	X	X
Mr. J.R. Foran	X	X	X	X
Mr. E. de Olivares	X	X	X	X
Mr. F. Giuliani	X	X	X	X
Mr. P. Kavanagh	X	X	X	X
Ms. A. Vidal		X	X	X
Mr. J. Hrusovsky	X	X	X	X
Mr. G. Levchenko		X	X	X
<hr/>				
Mr. G.H. Blouin		X	X	
Mrs. D. Blouin		X	X	
Mr. S. Lewis	X	X	X	
Mr. G. Warren	X	X	X	X
Mr. J.R. Lemieux	X	X	X	X
Mrs. J.J. Thomas		X		X
Mr. E.S. Brown			X	
Mr. A.B. Klein		X	X	X
<hr/>				
Hon. M. Côté			X	

OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

10:00 a.m. - Arrival in Ottawa  
Canadian Forces Base Ottawa (Uplands)  
Hangar 11

Scenario:

9:45 a.m. - Their Excellencies The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé, Governor General of Canada, and The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, accompanied by the Secretary to the Governor General, arrive at Gate 3, Hangar Eleven, and are escorted into the hangar by the Base Commander

- Vice-Regal Salute

- Their Excellencies are escorted to the Billy Bishop Lounge

10:00 a.m. - Arrival of the Secretary-General

- Their Excellencies are escorted to the foot of the aircraft ramp

- The Chief of Protocol deplanes

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar deplane and the Chief of Protocol presents:

Her Excellency  
The Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé  
Governor General of Canada

His Excellency  
The Honourable Maurice Sauvé

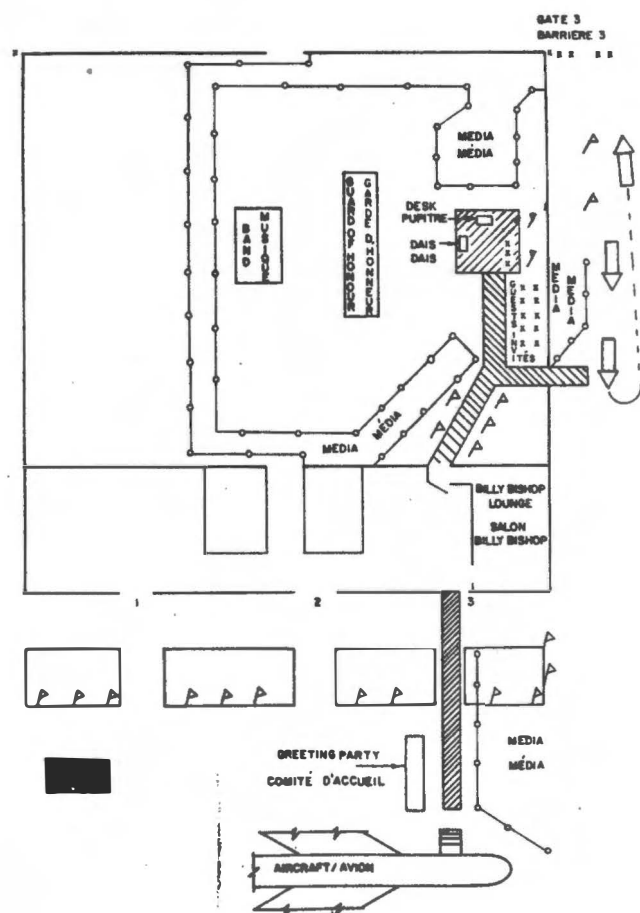
Mr. Esmond Butler  
Secretary to the Governor General

Colonel W.J. Partington  
Base Commander

Mrs. Partington

- Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and the Chief of Protocol are escorted to the Billy Bishop Lounge
- Ambassador Lewis and the members of the Official Party are escorted to their seats in the hangar
- Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, and the Chief of Protocol are escorted to the dais area by the Base Commander
- The Secretary-General steps onto the dais
- General Salute
- Twenty-one Gun Salute commences
- The Guard Commander moves forward and invites the Secretary-General to inspect the Guard of Honour
- (Their Excellencies and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar take their seats)
- The Secretary-General pays his compliments to the Band Commander
- The Secretary-General, accompanied by the Guard Commander, returns to the dais
- The Guard Commander returns to his position
- General Salute
- The Base Commander asks the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar to sign the Base Distinguished Visitors Book
- Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, proceed toward the limousines
- En route, the Secretary-General introduces members of his Official Party to Their Excellencies
- Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, are escorted to their limousines by Protocol Staff

- 10:20 a.m. - Departure from Canadian Forces Base Ottawa (South) for Government House and the Château Laurier
- 10:40 a.m. - Arrival at Government House
  - Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, are escorted to the Reception Room
  - Her Excellency presents members of the Household to the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar
- 10:45 a.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to their suite



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local time

11:00 a.m. - Meeting with Her Excellency The Governor  
General of Canada  
Government House

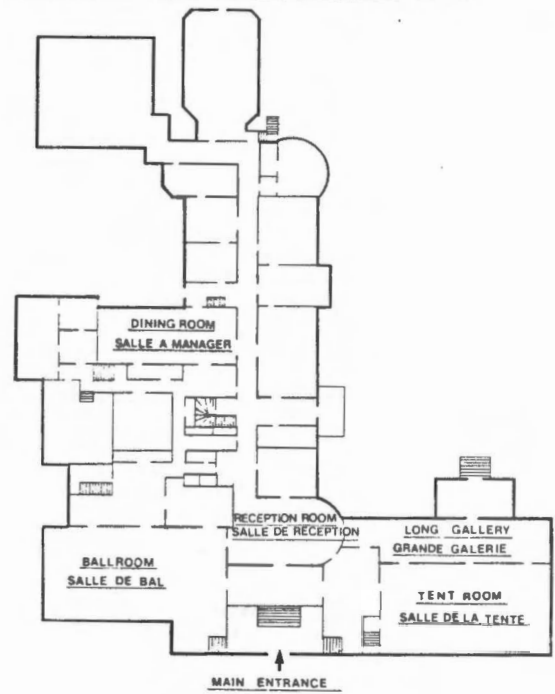
Scenario:

11:00 a.m. - The Secretary-General is escorted to the  
Governor General's study by the Secretary to  
the Governor General

11:15 a.m. - Meeting ends



GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
RÉSIDENCE DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

11:30 a.m. - Meeting with The Right Honourable  
Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada  
Centre Block

Scenario:

11:20 a.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the  
Chief of Protocol, departs Government House

11:25 a.m. - Arrival at the Peace Tower Entrance

- The Secretary-General is escorted to Room  
311-S by the Chief of Protocol

- The Chief of Protocol presents the Prime Minister  
to the Secretary-General and takes his leave

11:30 a.m. - Meeting with the Prime Minister of Canada

Participants

The Prime Minister  
Mr. Stephen Lewis  
Mr. Bernard Roy  
Mr. Geoffrey Norquay  
Mr. Robert Fowler

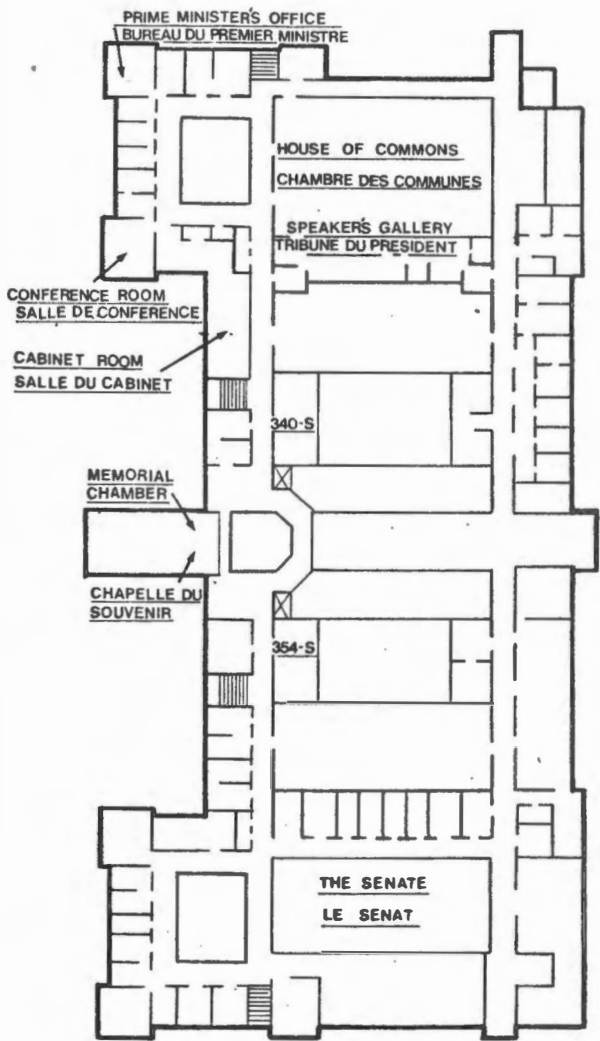
-----  
The Secretary-General  
Mr. Virendra Dayal

12:15 p.m. - Meeting concludes  
(approx)

- The Prime Minister and the Secretary-General  
depart the Centre Block

**CENTRE BLOCK - EDIFICE DU CENTRE**

**3rd FLOOR 3<sup>e</sup> ETAGE**



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

12:00 noon - Luncheon given by the Prime Minister  
for of Canada  
12:30 p.m. 24 Sussex Drive

Scenario:

12:00 noon - Guests arrive at 24 Sussex Drive  
12:25 p.m. - The Prime Minister and the Secretary-General  
arrive  
- The Prime Minister presents his guests to  
the Secretary-General  
12:30 p.m. - Luncheon given by the  
Prime Minister of Canada

Guest list:

Canada

The Prime Minister  
The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark  
Hon. Monique Vezina  
Mr. Bernard Roy  
Mr. Geoffrey Norquay  
Mr. Gordon Smith  
Mr. Douglas Roche  
Mrs. Margaret Catley-Carlson  
Mr. Stephen Lewis  
Mr. Robert Fowler

U.N.

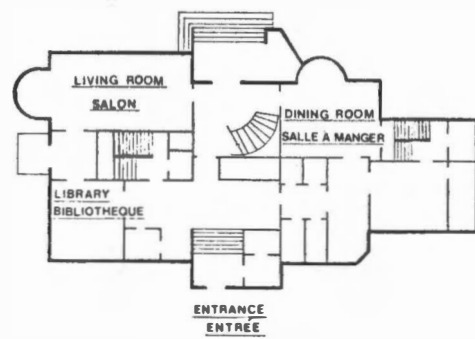
The Secretary-General  
Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Mr. Richard Foran  
Mr. Emilio de Olivares

2:00 p.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the  
(approx) Chief of Protocol, returns to Government  
House

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE-RESIDENCE DU PREMIER MINISTRE

24 SUSSEX DRIVE-24 PROMENADE SUSSEX

1st FLOOR - 1er ETAGE



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

- 3:00 p.m. - Address to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons  
Chamber of the House of Commons,  
Centre Block

Scenario:

- 2:40 p.m. - Members of the Welcoming Party arrive in the Rotunda
- Members of the Official Party arrive and are escorted to Salon Sixteen by Pages
- 2:45 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar depart Government House, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin
- The Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney arrive in the Rotunda
- 2:50 p.m. - Arrival of the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar at the Peace Tower Entrance
- The Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney greet the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar at the front door and escort them to the Rotunda
- The Prime Minister of Canada presents:
- The Honourable G. Charbonneau  
Speaker of the Senate
- The Honourable John Bosley  
Speaker of the House of Commons

Senator The Honourable C. William Doody  
Deputy Leader of the Government in the  
Senate

Senator The Honourable Royce Frith  
Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the  
Senate

The Honourable Ray Hnatyshyn  
President of the Privy Council  
Leader of the Government in the  
House of Commons

The Honourable Herb Gray  
Opposition House Leader,  
House of Commons

Attended by:

Mr. Charles Lussier  
Clerk of the Senate

Dr. C.B. Koester  
Clerk of the House of Commons

Mr. Claude Lajoie  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

Major General (Ret.) M.G. Cloutier  
Sergeant-at-Arms

- The Secretary-General is invited to sign the Distinguished Visitors Book in the Rotunda by the Speakers

- The following proceed to the Chambers of the Speaker of the House of Commons in order:

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and the  
Sergeant-at-Arms

The Secretary-General and the Prime Minister  
of Canada

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and Mrs. Mulroney

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin

The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of  
the House of Commons

- The following proceed to their seats in the House of Commons, escorted by Pages:

The Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons and the Opposition House Leader

- Members of the Official Party are escorted by Pages from Salon Sixteen to the floor of the Chamber of the House

- Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, Mrs. Mulroney, Mrs. Charbonneau and Mrs. Bosley, the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin are escorted to the Chamber of the House

- The following take their leave and enter the Chamber of the House in order:

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and/or  
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms

The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker  
of the House of Commons

The Clerk of the Senate and the Clerk of  
the House of Commons

- 3:00 p.m. - The following take their leave and enter the Chambers of the House in order:

Sergeant-at-Arms

The Secretary-General and the Prime Minister  
of Canada

- The Secretary-General shakes hands with the Speaker of the House and the Speaker of the Senate

- The Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of Canada are shown to their seats by the Sergeant-at-Arms

- The Speaker of the House of Commons requests the Prime Minister of Canada to address the meeting

- 3:05 p.m. - The Prime Minister welcomes the  
Secretary-General from the lectern  
(10 minutes)

3:15 p.m. - The Secretary-General addresses the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Commons from the lectern (20 minutes)

3:35 p.m. - The Speaker of the Senate, followed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, thanks the Secretary-General (4 minutes)

3:40 p.m. - The Speaker of the House of Commons adjourns the joint meeting

- The following exit the Chamber of the House to the East (right) of the Speaker's chair in order and proceed to the Chamber of the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

The Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of Canada

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and Mrs. Mulroney

Mrs. Charbonneau and Mrs. Bosley

The Speaker of the Senate and the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin

The Clerk of the Senate

- The following exit the Chamber of the House to the East (right) of the Speaker's Chair in order and proceed to the Chambers of the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Sergeant-at-Arms

The Speaker of the House of Commons

The Clerk of the House of Commons

- The remainder of the Official Party are escorted by Pages from the floor of the House to Salon Sixteen for a brief period
- Members of the Official Party take their leave

3:45 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney, the Speakers of the House and of the Senate are escorted to the Rotunda

- The Secretary of State for External Affairs arrives in the Rotunda

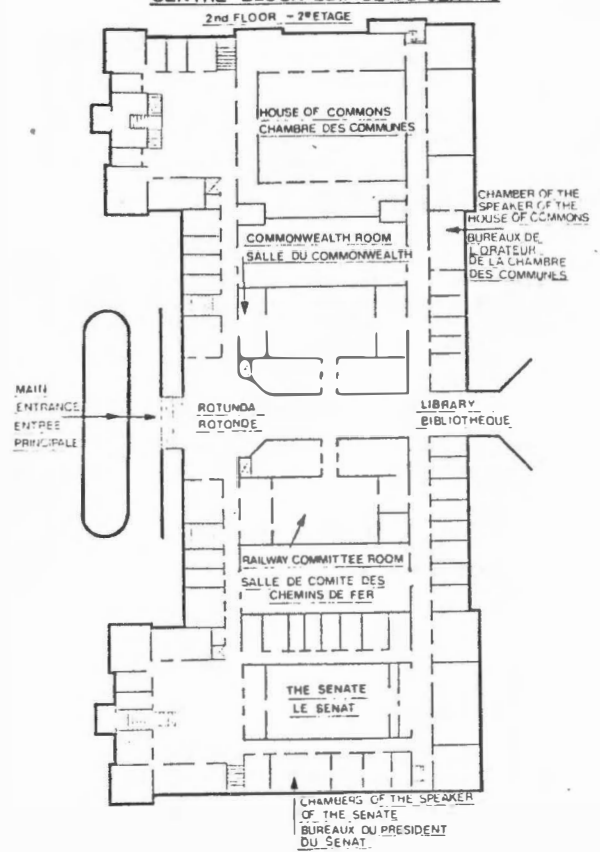
- The Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney and the Speakers bid farewell in the Rotunda

3:50 p.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, departs the Centre Block for the Lester B. Pearson Building

- Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Mrs. Blouin, departs for the National Museum of Man



CENTRE BLOCK-EDIFICE DU CENTRE



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

4:00 p.m. - Meeting with The Right Honourable  
Joe Clark, Secretary of State for  
External Affairs  
10th Floor  
Lester B. Pearson Building

Scenario:

3:55 p.m. - The Secretary-General and the Secretary  
of State for External Affairs arrive at  
the Lester B. Pearson Building and are  
escorted to the Minister's Office by the  
Chief of Protocol

4:00 p.m. - Tête-à-Tête in the Minister's Office

- Members of the Official Party proceed to  
the 10th Floor Conference Room

4:15 p.m. - The Secretary-General and the Secretary  
(approx) of State for External Affairs join their  
officials in the Conference Room

Participants:

Canada

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Hon. Monique Vezina

Hon. David MacDonald

Mr. Stephen Lewis

Mrs. Margaret Catley-Carlson

Mr. Gordon Smith

Mr. Michael Shenstone

Mr. Douglas Roche

Mr. Gaby Warren

Mr. Robert Middleton

Mr. Michael Berry

Mr. Sean Brady

Mr. Claude Laverdure

Miss Jodi White

Mr. Jim Puddington

Mr. Michael Chesson

Mr. M. Kergin

**EDIFICE LESTER B PEARSON BUILDING**

**10<sup>th</sup> FLOOR - 10<sup>e</sup> ETAGE**

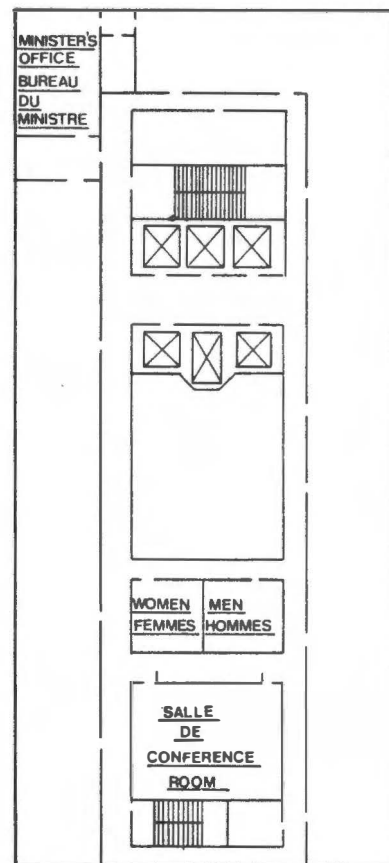
U.N.

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Mr. Richard Foran  
Mr. Emilio de Olivares  
Mr. François Giuliani  
Mr. Paul Kavanagh

5:15 p.m.

Meeting concludes

- The Secretary of State for External Affairs escorts the Secretary-General to the Main Entrance
- The Secretary-General, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol, departs for the National Press Building



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

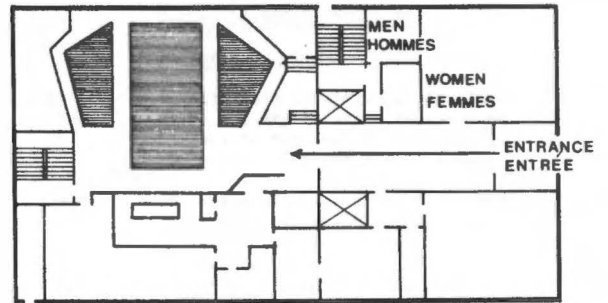
5:30 p.m. - Press Conference  
National Press Building  
150 Wellington Street

Scenario

- 5:25 p.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol, arrives at the National Press Building
- The Secretary-General is greeted by Mr. John Burke, President of the Parliamentary Press Gallery
  - The Secretary-General is escorted to his place in the theatre
- 5:30 p.m. - Press conference
- 6:00 p.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol, departs the National Press Building

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

CERCLE NATIONAL DES JOURNALISTES



OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

- 7:30 p.m. - Dinner given by Their Excellencies the  
for Governor General of Canada and The  
8:00 p.m. Honourable Maurice Sauvé  
Government House  
Black Tie and Decorations

Scenario

- 7:15 p.m. - Guests begin to arrive at Government House and are escorted to the Long Gallery by Members of the Household where seating plans are provided
- 7:35 p.m. - The Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney arrive at Government House (Ambassador's Entrance) and are escorted to the Study
- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to the Study
- 7:50 p.m. - Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney are escorted to the Reception Room
- Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, receive the guests
- Guests are directed to their seats in the Ballroom by Members of the Household in attendance
- 8:00 p.m. - Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney are escorted to their seats

After main course - The Governor General proposes a toast to:

"His Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations"

"Son Excellence le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies"

- The Secretary-General proposes a toast to:

"Her Majesty the Queen of Canada"

"Sa Majesté la Reine du Canada"

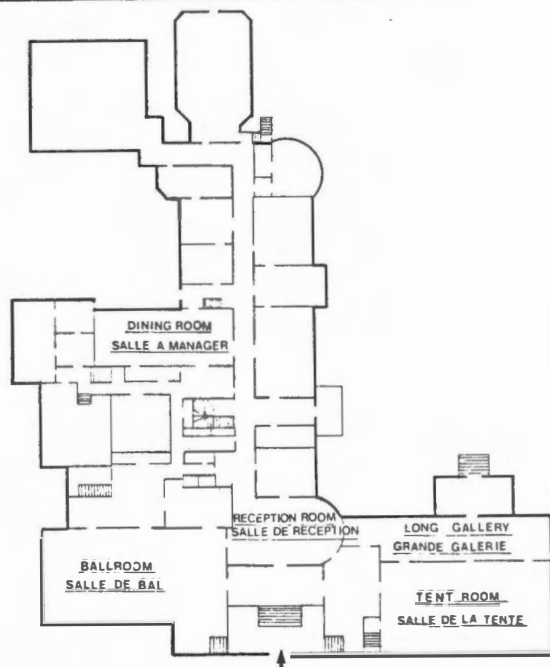
After coffee - The Governor General addresses her guests

- The Secretary-General replies

10:00 p.m. - After-dinner drinks are served in the Long Gallerys

10:30 p.m. (approx) - Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar take their leave

# GOVERNMENT HOUSE RÉSIDENCE DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL



OTTAWA

Friday, March 8

Local Time

- 11:00 a.m. - Conferring of an Honorary Degree of Law  
The Gymnasium  
Carleton University

Scenario:

- 9:15 a.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to the Drawing Room
- Exchange of gifts
  - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar returns to the suite
- 9:45 a.m. - 50  
10:00 a.m. - The Secretary-General accompanied by the Chief of Protocol, departs Government House
- 10:15 a.m. - Arrival at Carleton University (Plaza Steps, Library Road)
- Greeting by:  
Dr. William Beckel  
President of Carleton University
  - The party proceeds to Room 2A-46  
Patterson Hall
  - Dr. Beckel will introduce Dr. Maureen Molot, Acting Director of the School of International Affairs
  - Meeting with students
- 10:35 a.m. - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Mrs. Blouin, departs Government House
- 11:00 a.m. - The Secretary-General, accompanied by Dr. Beckel, arrives at the main entrance of the Gymnasium



- Greeting by:

The Honourable Gordon Robertson  
Chancellor of Carleton University

Mrs. Bea Robertson

Mrs. Dorothy Beckel

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to the waiting room (Room 157)

11:13 a.m. - Mrs. Beckel and Mrs. Robertson escort Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar to her seat

11:15 a.m. - The faculty procession enters the Gymnasium

- The Secretary-General, accompanied by the President, enters the Gymnasium and proceeds to the podium

- Canadian National Anthem

- Invocation

- Guests are seated

11:25 a.m. - The President's address

- The Secretary-General is escorted to the side of the podium by the Clerk of the Senate where he will be asked to sign the register

11:30 a.m. - Conferring of a degree

(While the President is reading his presentation statement, which is addressed to the Chancellor, the Secretary-General will stand at his place. At the end of the President's remarks, the Secretary-General will move to the front of the Chancellor and face him. While facing the Chancellor, the Clerk of the Senate will place the hood over his head)

11:35 a.m. - The Secretary-General addresses the assembly

- "God Save The Queen"

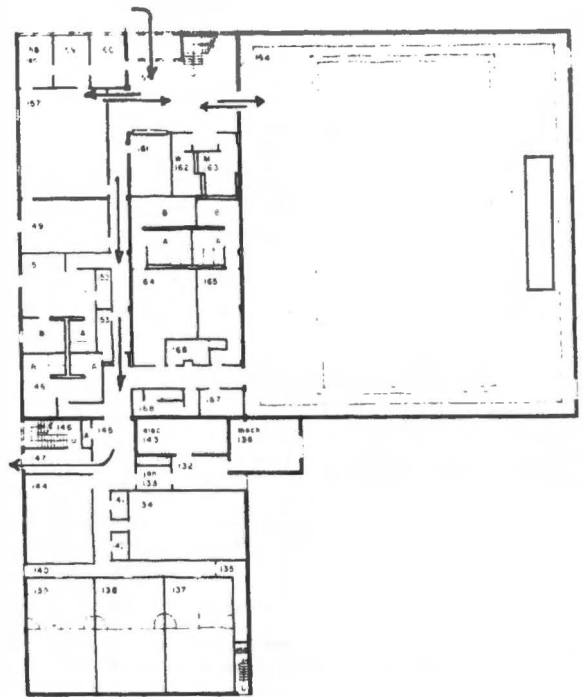
12:00 noon (approx) - The Secretary-General, accompanied by the President, leave the podium and return to the waiting room

- Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Beckel will escort Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and associated guests from their seats to the waiting room

- The faculty procession leaves the Gymnasium

12:10 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Chancellor and Mrs. Robertson, proceed to their limousines and depart for the Administration Building

GYMNASIUM BLG.



OTTAWA

Friday, March 8

Local Time

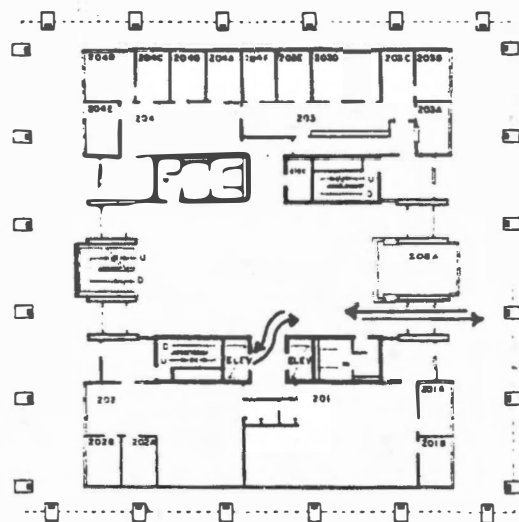
- 12:00 noon - Reception and luncheon given by The  
for Chancellor of Carleton University  
12:30 p.m.

The Senate Room  
Carleton University

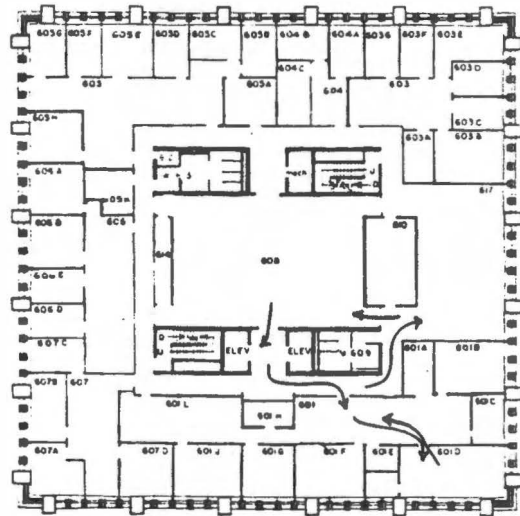
Scenario:

- 12:00 noon - Luncheon guests who have attended the  
conferment ceremony proceed directly from  
the Gymnasium to the reception
- 12:15 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar, accompanied by The Chancellor  
and Mrs. Robertson, arrive at the main  
entrance of the Administration Building
- The party enters the elevator on the left  
of the main foyer and ascends to the  
sixth floor
- The party will proceed to the President's  
office
- 12:20 p.m. - The party proceeds down the hall to the  
Senate Lounge to join the reception
- Mr. Robertson introduces the Secretary-  
General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar to his  
guests
- 12:25 p.m. - Guests are seated
- 12:28 p.m. - Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and the Head Table  
guests are escorted into The Senate Room
- 12:30 p.m. - Luncheon is served
- 2:00 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar are escorted to their limousines  
by The Chancellor and Mrs. Robertson
- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de  
Cuéllar, accompanied by the Chief of  
Protocol and Mrs. Blouin, depart from  
Carleton University for the airport

ADMINISTRATION BLDG  
LEVEL 2



ADMINISTRATION BLDG.  
LEVEL 6



OTTAWA

Friday, March 8

Local Time

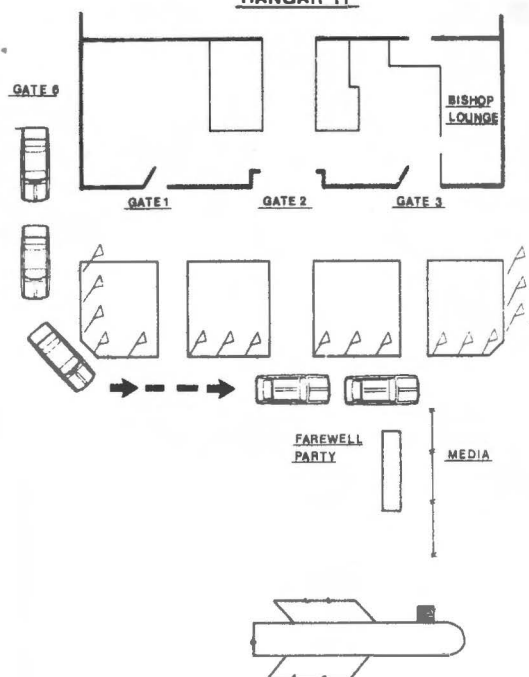
- 2:30 pm. - Departure for Quebec  
Canadian Forces Base Ottawa (South)  
Hangar 11

Scenario:

- 12:00 noon - Baggage collection
- 1:50 p.m. - Their Excellencies leave Government House for CFB Ottawa (Uplands)
- 2:05 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar leave Carleton University for CFB Ottawa (Uplands)
- 2:10 p.m. - Their Excellencies arrive at Hangar 11 and are escorted to the Billy Bishop Lounge
- Minister Côté arrives at Hangar 11 and is escorted to the Billy Bishop Lounge
- 2:15 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar arrive at Hangar 11 and are escorted to the Billy Bishop Lounge
- Members of the Official Party and Canadian Officials board the aircraft
- 2:20 p.m. - Their Excellencies, the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to the aircraft ramp by the Base Commander
- Farewells
- 2:30 p.m. - Departure for Quebec

CANADIAN FORCES BASE OTTAWA(South)

HANGAR II



PASSENGER MANIFEST

	<u>NYC/TO</u>	<u>TO/OTT</u>	<u>OTT/QB</u>	<u>QB/NYC</u>
Secretary-General	X	X	X	X
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar	X	X	X	X
Mr. V. Dayal	X	X	X	X
Mr. J.R. Foran	X	X	X	X
Mr. E. de Olivares	X	X	X	X
Mr. F. Giuliani	X	X	X	X
Mr. P. Kavanagh	X	X	X	X
Ms. A. Vidal		X	X	X
Mr. J. Hrusovsky	X	X	X	X
Mr. G. Levchenko		X	X	X
<hr/>				
Mr. G.H. Blouin		X	X	
Mrs. D. Blouin		X	X	
Mr. S. Lewis	X	X	X	
Mr. G. Warren	X	X	X	X
Mr. J.R. Lemieux	X	X	X	X
Mrs. J.J. Thomas		X		X
Mr. E.S. Brown			X	
Mr. A.B. Klein		X	X	X
<hr/>				
Hon. M. Côté			X	



TEL  
DIRECTORY

ACCOMMODA-  
TIONS

QUEBEC

QUEBEC

Friday, March 8

Local Time

3:30 p.m. - Arrival in Quebec City  
L'Ancienne Lorette Airport

Scenario:

- 3:15 p.m. - Members of the Welcoming Party arrive at the airport
- 3:30 p.m. - Arrival of the Secretary-General
  - Members of the Welcoming Party are escorted to the foot of the aircraft stairs where they form a receiving line
  - The Chief of Protocol deplanes
  - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar deplane and the Chief of Protocol presents:

The Honourable Michel Côté  
Minister of Corporate and  
Consumer Affairs

Premier René Lévesque  
Premier of Quebec

Mrs. Corrine Lévesque

The Honourable Bernard Landry  
Minister of External Trade and  
International Relations

Mr. Gilles Rémillard  
President of the Conference  
Secretariat

Mrs. Rémillard

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Minister and Mrs. Côté and Premier and Mrs. Lévesque proceed to their limousines

- Departure from the airport

4:00 p.m. - Arrival at the Château Frontenac

- The Chief of Protocol presents:

Mr. Gustave Bamatter  
General Manager

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to their suite
- Minister and Premier and Mrs. Lévesque take their leave

NOTE: Keys and rooming lists will be distributed to members of the U.N. and Canadian delegations on the 15th Floor

## QUEBEC

Friday, March 8

\*Local Time

- 5:15 p.m. - Meeting with the Premier of Quebec  
Suite 1502  
Château Frontenac

### Scenario:

- Premier Lévesque arrives on the 15th Floor and is met by the Chief of Protocol

- The Chief of Protocol escorts Premier Lévesque to the Secretary-General's Suite

- Meeting with the Secretary-General begins

- 5:45 p.m. - Meeting ends

- Premier Lévesque takes his leave

QUEBEC

Friday, March 8

Local Time

7:00 p.m. - Conference on the Rights of Minorities  
for Dinner

8:00 p.m. Ballroom  
Château Frontenac  
Black Tie

Scenario:

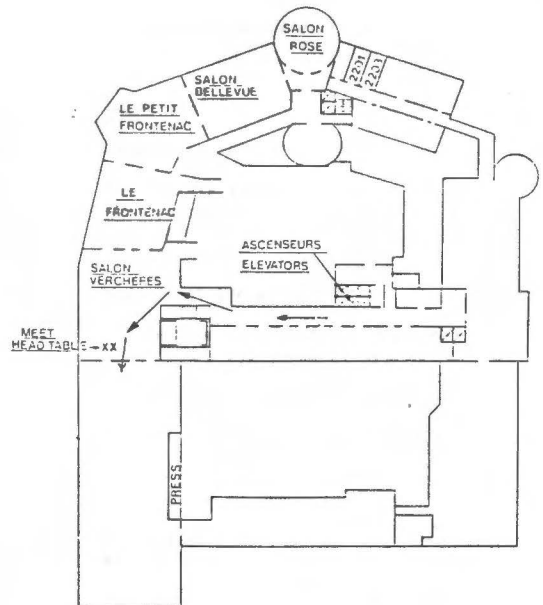
- 7:25 p.m. - The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin call on the Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar in their suite
- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are escorted to the Salon Rose and join the Head Table reception (in progress)
- 7:58 p.m. - The Head Table guests are escorted down to the Verchères Room and lined up for the procession into the Ballroom
- 8:00 p.m. - Head Table Guests are seated
- Mr. Gilles Rémillard introduces the Prime Minister of Canada
  - The Prime Minister's address
  - Mr. Rémillard introduces the Secretary-General
  - The Secretary-General's address
  - Mr. Rémillard introduces the Premier of Quebec
  - Premier Lévesque's address
  - Mr. Jean-Guy Paquet, President of Laval University, presents a book to the Secretary-General on behalf of the University
  - Dinner is served

- After dessert is served, Mr. Gilles Rémillard, President of the Conference Secretariat, presents a painting to the Secretary-General on behalf of the United Nations Association

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Blouin, return to their suite

CHATEAU FRONTENAC

SECOND FLOOR / DEUXIEME ÉTAGE



QUEBEC

Saturday, March 9

Local Time

3:00 p.m. - Departure from Quebec City  
L'Ancienne Lorette Airport

Scenario:

1:00 p.m. - Baggage collection

2:30 p.m. - The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Minister and Mrs. Côté and Premier and Mrs. Lévesque depart for the Airport

2:55 p.m. - Arrival at the airport

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar are bid farewell by:

- The Chief of Protocol of Quebec

- The Chief of Protocol of Canada and Mrs. Blouin

- The Premier of Quebec and Mrs. Lévesque

- The Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

- The Secretary-General and Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar board the aircraft

3:00 p.m. - Departure for New York

PASSENGER MANIFEST

	<u>NYC/TO</u>	<u>TO/OTT</u>	<u>OTT/QB</u>	<u>QB/NYC</u>
Secretary-General	X	X	X	X
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar	X	X	X	X
Mr. V. Dayal	X	X	X	X
Mr. J.R. Foran	X	X	X	X
Mr. E. de Olivares	X	X	X	X
Mr. F. Giuliani	X	X	X	X
Mr. P. Kavanagh	X	X	X	X
Ms. A. Vidal		X	X	X
Mr. J. Hrusovsky	X	X	X	X
Mr. G. Levchenko		X	X	X
<hr/>				
Mr. G.H. Blouin		X	X	
Mrs. D. Blouin		X	X	
Mr. S. Lewis	X	X	X	
Mr. G. Warren	X	X	X	X
Mr. J.R. Lemieux	X	X	X	X
Mrs. J.J. Thomas		X		X
Mr. E.S. Brown			X	
Mr. A.B. Klein		X	X	X
<hr/>				
Hon. M. Côté			X	

OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

- 12:00 noon - Luncheon given by Mrs. Mila Mulroney  
for  
12:30 p.m. Opera Balcony  
National Arts Centre

Scenario

- 12:10 p.m. - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar departs Government House
- 12:15 p.m. - Arrival at the National Arts Centre
- Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar is greeted by Mrs. Mulroney
  - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar and Mrs. Mulroney are escorted to the Opera Balcony
  - Mrs. Mulroney presents her guests
- 12:30 p.m. - Luncheon is served
- 1:30 p.m. - Luncheon ends
- Mrs. Mulroney accompanies Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar to the main door
  - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar returns to Government House

OTTAWA

Thursday, March 7

Local Time

- 4:00 p.m. - Visit to the National Museum of Man  
Metcalfe and McLeod Streets

Scenario

- 3:50 p.m. - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Mrs. Blouin, departs the Centre Block
- 4:00 p.m. - Arrival at the National Museum of Man
- Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar is greeted by:  
Mr. George MacDonald  
Director of the National Museum of Man
  - Mrs. Nancy Ruddell  
Head of Regional Programs and  
Visitors Services
- Visit to the National Museum of Man
- 5:00 p.m. (approx) - Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar, accompanied by Mrs. Blouin, returns to Government House



TEL  
DIRECTORY

ACCOMMODA-  
TIONS

CAR  
ASSIGNMENTS

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

TORONTO

- 1 The Secretary-General  
Mrs. McDougall  
Mr. Walker
- S 1 RCMP  
Mr. Lemieux  
Mr. Hrusovsky
- P 1 Mr. Blouin  
Mrs. Blouin  
Mr. Borosa
- 2 Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar  
Mrs. Walker
- 3 Mr. Dayal  
Mr. Foran  
Mr. de Olivares
- 4 Mr. Giuliani  
Mr. Kavanagh  
Ms. Vidal
- 5 Mr. Lewis  
Mr. Warren

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

OTTAWA

- 1 The Secretary-General  
The Governor General
- S 1 RCMP  
Mr. Lemieux  
Mr. Hrusovsky
- P 1 Mr. Blouin  
Mrs. Blouin
- 2 Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar  
Mr. Sauvé
- S 2 RCMP  
Mr. Levchenko
- GGH Mr. Butler  
ADC
- 3 Mr. Dayal  
Mr. de Olivares  
Ms. Vidal
- 4 Mr. Foran  
Mr. Giuliani  
Mr. Kavanagh
- 5 Mr. Lewis  
Mr. Warren

CAR ASSIGNMENTS

QUEBEC

- 1 The Secretary-General  
Mr. Côté  
Mr. Lévesque
- S 1 RCMP  
Mr. Lemieux  
Mr. Hrusovsky
- P 1 Mr. Blouin  
Mrs. Blouin  
Mr. Vallières
- 2 Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar  
Mrs. Lévesque
- 3 Mr. Dayal  
Mr. Foran  
Mr. de Olivares
- 4 Mr. Giuliani  
Mr. Kavanagh  
Ms. Vidal
- 5 Mr. Lewis  
Mr. Warren

TEL  
DIRECTORY

ACCOMMODA-  
TIONS

ACCOMMODATION

TORONTO

Royal York Hotel

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. . . .Royal Suite  
and Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Virendra Dayal . . . . .16.145

Mr. J. Richard Foran . . . . .16.142

Mr. Emilio de Olivares . . . . .16.136

Mr. François Giuliani . . . . .16.158

Mr. Paul Kavanagh . . . . .15.143

Ms. Angeles Vidal . . . . .16.144

Mr. John Hrusovsky . . . . .16.156

Mr. Gerard Levchenko . . . . .16.141

---

Mr. Georges H. Blouin . . . . .16.152-154  
and Mrs. Denise Blouin

Ambassador Stephen Lewis . . . . .16.146-150

Mr. Gabriel Warren . . . . .15.153

Mr. J. R. Lemieux . . . . .15.162

Mrs. Jennifer Thomas . . . . .17.135

Mrs. Réjane Dodd . . . . .16.139

Mr. Albert Klein . . . . .15.151

Protocol Office . . . . .16.149

RCMP Control Room . . . . .16-153

ACCOMMODATION

OTTAWA

Government House

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. . . .Royal Suite  
and Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar  
Mr. Virendra Dayal . . . . .Room 6  
Mr. Emelio de Olivares . . . . .Room 11  
Miss Angeles Vidal . . . . .Room 5  
Mr. John Hrusovsky . . . . .Room 9  
Mr. Gerard Levchenko . . . . .Room 4

Château Laurier

Mr. Richard Foran . . . . .  
Mr. François Giuliani . . . . .  
Mr. Paul Kavanagh . . . . .

---

Mr. Stephen Lewis . . . . .

ACCOMMODATION

QUEBEC CITY

Château Frontenac

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. . . .1501 - 1502  
and Mrs. Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar  
Mr. Virendra Dayal . . . . .1505  
Mr. J. Richard Foran . . . . .1506  
Mr. Emelio de Olivares . . . . .1507  
Mr. François Giuliani . . . . .1508  
Mr. Paul Kavanagh . . . . .1510  
Ms. Angeles Vidal . . . . .1512  
Mr. John Hrusovsky . . . . .1514  
Mr. Gerard Levchenko . . . . .1516

---

Mr. Georges H. Blouin . . . . .1517 - 1519  
and Mrs. Denise Blouin  
Ambassador Stephen Lewis . . . . .1518 - 1520  
Mr. Gabriel Warren . . . . .6101  
Mr. J. R. Lemieux . . . . .6104  
Mrs. Jennifer Thomas . . . . .1601  
Mrs. Réjane Dodd . . . . .6107  
Mr. Albert Klein . . . . .6105  
Protocol Office . . . . .1509  
RCMP Control Room . . . . .1504



## TELEPHONE NUMBERS

### Toronto

Province of Ontario Protocol . . . . . 965-1215  
Royal York Hotel . . . . . 368-2511  
Canadian Office . . . . . Room Ext. 16-149  
RCMP (VIP Security) . . . . . 369-3026  
Deer Park Livery . . . . . 485-6544  
The Sheraton Centre . . . . . 361-1000  
Toronto International Airport  
Airport Manager . . . . . 676-4516  
Art Gallery of Ontario . . . . . 977-0414

### Ottawa

Department of External Affairs  
Office of Protocol . . . . . 996-9875  
Press Office . . . . . 995-1874  
Government House . . . . . 749-5933  
Château Laurier . . . . . 232-6411  
Prime Minister's Office . . . . . 992-4211  
National Press Building . . . . . 996-2997  
Carleton University . . . . . 231-7177  
RCMP (VIP Security) . . . . . 593-7693  
C.F.B. Ottawa (South) Protocol . . . . . 998-3001  
VIP Limo . . . . . 232-5544

### Quebec City

Province of Quebec Protocol . . . . . 643-8483  
Château Frontenac . . . . . 692-3861  
RCMP . . . . . 694-3789  
Old Quebec Tours Ltd. . . . . 872-9226



JEB

Trip Canada

22-3

10/7  
29/3

Excellence

Un mot pour vous exprimer  
ainsi qu'à votre charmante épouse,  
tout le plaisir que nous avons eu  
Marie et moi à vous recevoir à  
Québec dans le cadre de cette conférence  
internationale sur les droits des  
minorités.

Nous gardons un vif souvenir  
de votre visite et nous espérons  
que nous aurons le plaisir de vous revoir  
et peut-être même de vous accueillir de  
nouveau à Québec.

Nous vous prions de communiquer  
nos cordiales salutations à Mme Perez de  
Cuellar et veuillez croire Excellence, à  
l'assurance de notre considération  
amicale et de notre grand estime.

Québec, ce 21 Mars 85'

Bil

LE  
**PROGRÈS**  
NOTRE  
FORCE!



Son Excellence Javier Perez De Cuellar  
Secrétaire général des Nations Unies  
New-York 10017  
U.S.A.

VD/RB  
cc: SGO VD Chron.  
b/f: EO/AS  
File: Canada  
Xref: Trip Canada

Dr. Michael Irwin, Medical Director  
Medical Service  
Office of Personnel Services

21 March 1985

Virendra Dayal  
Chef de Cabinet

Accident on way to Quebec airport

1. As you are aware, on 9 March 1985, while the Secretary-General and his party were travelling to the airport of Quebec City upon the completion of an official visit to Canada, the motorcade carrying members of his party was involved in an accident. The Canadian Federal authorities and the Quebec authorities have both instituted inquiries into the cause of the accident.
2. It might, nevertheless, be useful if I mention a few facts for the medical record. There were four cars involved in the crash -- each of which carried UN personnel. In sequence, the cars contained Mr. Richard Foran in the first, Miss Angeles Vidal in the second, Mr. Olivares and me in the third, and Mr. Giuliani and Mr. Kavanagh in the fourth.
3. As a result of the crash, Mr. Kavanagh was immediately admitted to Laval University Hospital in Quebec City. He was transported back by special 'plane to Teterboro airport in New Jersey on 14 March, and, from there, taken by ambulance straight to NYU Medical Center where he later underwent surgery. His medical papers will, in due course, be made available to the Insurance Unit. As for the rest of us, we were severely shaken, but there were no injuries that were apparent that day, and none of us required hospitalization.
4. I am grateful to you for having been in touch with Mrs. Kavanagh while her husband was still in Quebec, and for your assistance in contacting the authorities of NYU Medical Centre on behalf of Mr. Kavanagh.

cc: Mr. Augusto José  
Ms. Mary Bess Spurlock

LEB

CANADA TRIP  
Honors received  
Misc UNIV

ZCZC CCY1351  
SS USAUS  
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 18 1939Z  
/ZIP 00000  
MR. GORDON ROBERTSON, CHANCELLOR  
CARLETON UNIVERSITY  
OTTAWA, CANADA 00000  
.CCY1351-3

MR. CHANCELLOR,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE  
TO THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR THE WARM WELCOME AND KIND  
HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO ME WHEN I HAD THE HONOUR TO RECEIVE THE  
DOCTORATE HONORIS CAUSA WHICH YOUR RENOWNED UNIVERSITY BESTOWED ON  
ME.

I WAS DEEPLY MOVED BY THE CEREMONY WHICH MARKED THE OCCASION.  
IT WAS BOTH A PLEASURE AND A PRIVILEGE TO ADDRESS THE DISTINGUISHED  
AUDIENCE GATHERED THERE, INCLUDING THE MANY YOUNG CANADIANS WHO WILL  
ONE DAY BE CALLED UPON TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE AFFAIRS OF  
THEIR COUNTRY AND OF THE WORLD. MAY I ALSO SAY HOW MUCH MY WIFE AND  
I APPRECIATED THE LUNCHEON WHICH YOU SO KINDLY HOSTED FOR US.

WITH MY RENEUED THANKS, PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. CHANCELLOR, MY  
VERY BEST WISHES AND REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

FG/VD/CM 3800E NNNN

CANADA TRIP  
CANADA

ZCZC CCY1349

SS USAUS

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 18 1939Z

/ZIP 00000

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. MARTIN BRIAN MULRONEY M.P., P.C.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

OTTAWA, CANADA 00000

.CCY1349-3

DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY WARM AND SINCERE APPRECIATION FOR THE KIND RECEPTION AND GENEROUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND MYSELF, AS WELL AS TO THE MEMBERS OF MY DELEGATION, DURING MY RECENT VISIT TO CANADA. I PARTICULARLY WELCOMED THE OPPORTUNITY OF HOLDING DISCUSSIONS WITH YOU IN YOUR OFFICE AND AT THE LUNCHEON WHICH YOU SO KINDLY HOSTED IN MY HONOUR. THE UNITED NATIONS IS DEEPLY INDEBTED TO CANADA FOR ITS COMMITMENT TO MULTILATERALISM AND ITS UNDERSTANDING OF OUR EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES, AND I AM MOST GRATEFUL FOR YOUR ASSURANCES OF CONTINUED SUPPORT IN THE FUTURE. I AM CONVINCED THAT YOUR COUNTRY HAS A MAJOR ROLE TO PLAY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, MOST PARTICULARLY AT THE UNITED NATIONS, AND I AM SURE THAT IT WILL DO SO UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP AND THAT OF YOUR GOVERNMENT.

MAY I CONCLUDE WITH OUR RENEWED THANKS FOR THIS MOST REWARDING VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY.

PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. PRIME MINISTER, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION AND WARM PERSONAL REGARDS

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

F6/VD/CM 3800E NNNN

~~CANADA TRIP~~  
CANADA

ZCZC CCY1350

SS USAUS

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 18 1939Z

/ZIP 00000

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RT. HON. JOE CLARK, M.P., P.C.  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA,  
OTTAWA, CANADA 00000  
.CCY1350-3

DEAR MR. SECRETARY,

UPON MY RETURN TO UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, I SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU MOST SINCERELY FOR THE GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY EXTENDED TO MY WIFE AND ME, AS WELL AS TO MY DELEGATION, DURING OUR RECENT VISIT TO CANADA. WE WILL INDEED RETAIN THE WARMEST MEMORIES OF OUR STAY IN YOUR COUNTRY AND OF YOUR KIND WELCOME.

MAY I ALSO SAY HOW MUCH I APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS WITH YOU A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN. I LISTENED TO YOUR VIEWS WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND INTEREST. OUR ORGANIZATION IS GRATEFUL FOR THE CONSTANT SUPPORT WHICH CANADA HAS ALWAYS EXTENDED TO OUR ENDEAVOURS, AND I AM CONVINCED THAT THIS SUPPORT WILL CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE. AS I MENTIONED WHEN IN OTTAWA, IF THE UNITED NATIONS WERE A COUNTRY, CANADA WOULD BE ONE OF ITS CLOSEST ALLIES. OUR TALKS HAVE CONFIRMED ME IN THIS VIEW, AND MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY IS A SOURCE OF PROFOUND ENCOURAGEMENT TO ME.

PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. SECRETARY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION AND WARM PERSONAL REGARDS.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR

FG/VD/CM 3800E NNNN

cc:

SG

VD/Chron

b/f:

PO/AS/ID/ZHAO/GP/PP/IM

File:

Xref:

Trip Canada

16 March 1985

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Upon my return to United Nations headquarters, I should like to thank you once again for the excellent arrangements made for my official visit to Canada. I attach, for your information, copies of cables which I have sent to Their Excellencies, the Rt. Hon. Jeanne Sauvé, C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Governor General of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Martin Brian Mulroney, M.P., P.C., Prime Minister of Canada, The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, M.P., P.C., Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Hon. René Lévesque, Premier of Quebec, the Hon. Bernard Landry, Minister of External Trade and International Relations of Quebec, Professor Gil Remillard of Laval University, and Mr. Gordon Robertson, Chancellor of Carleton University.

I was indeed grateful for the warm reception and generous hospitality which your Government extended to my wife and to me, as well as to the members of my delegation. My wife and I greatly appreciated your company throughout our stay in your beautiful country and your eloquent words in support of the United Nations.

The enclosed photograph is a token of my thanks. Please accept also my best wishes and warm personal regards.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

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



McGill  
University

Faculty of Law  
Chancellor Day Hall

LEB

Canada trip

MAR 20

13 March 1985



His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary-General  
United Nations Secretariat  
United Nations  
New York  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I am writing first of all to thank you for your generous reference to me in your speech at the Conference on the Rights of Minorities in Quebec City last Friday. But I also want you to know that in my opinion (and I was for twenty years the director of the Division of Human Rights) no secretary-general of the United Nations has ever shown the same commitment to the promotion of respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms as you did in that speech. Please accept my congratulations.

Yours sincerely,

*John P. Humphrey*

John P. Humphrey, O.C.  
Professor of Law

JPH:st

Postal address: 3644 Peel Street, Montreal, PQ, Canada H3A 1W9



Mr. Dayal,

Please find enclosed draft cables concerning the Canada trip.

I added a draft for the Permanent Representative who will receive, according to the tradition, a signed photograph from the Secretary-General. Should I suggest for the wording

"To His Excellency Mr. Stephen Lewis, with my warmest regards" ?

Attached are previous correspondance with Mr. René Levesque (for the title) and with Mrs. Jeanne Sauvé which indicates that she chose to address the SG in English and I therefore think he should send his cable in English too.

*Florence*  
Florence Pomés  
13 March 1985

Trip Canada

FP/os

cc: SG

File: Canada

XRef: Article received

Trip Montréal August 82

b/f: VD/EO/AS/Chao/ID/GP/MJS/MIP

Le 13 octobre 1982

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Je vous remercie d'avoir bien voulu m'envoyer les photographies prises lors de notre rencontre à Montréal en août dernier.

Elles constituent un agréable souvenir de mon bref passage au Québec et de l'échange de vues très utile que j'ai pu avoir avec vous, et je vous suis reconnaissant de cette délicate attention.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Monsieur René <sup>(L)</sup>Levesque  
Premier Ministre du  
Québec  
Canada

Le 13 octobre 1982

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Le Secrétaire général vous serait reconnaissant de bien vouloir transmettre la lettre ci-jointe à Monsieur René Lévesque, Premier Ministre du Québec.

Une copie de cette lettre est jointe pour votre information.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Le Chef de Cabinet,

Virendra Dayal

Son Excellence  
Monsieur Gérard Pelletier  
Représentant permanent du  
Canada auprès de  
l'Organisation des  
Nations Unies  
New York

Honours/acc

Trip Canada follow up

SG kept original

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

OTTAWA, CANADA

March 12, 1985

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York, New York 10017  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar

For your files, I am enclosing a copy of  
the Citation for your honorary degree from Carleton.

May I say how pleased I was that you were  
able to accept the degree and how much we enjoyed  
having you with us at the ceremony and at the Convocation  
luncheon. It is good to think that we can claim you  
as a member of the Carleton University community.

Very best wishes.

Yours sincerely

*William T Beckel*

W.E. Beckel  
President

Citation for His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

This year we celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, born in the ashes of war but embodying the highest aspirations for a post-war age of peace. Nineteen eighty-five is also the fortieth anniversary of the first and only use of nuclear weapons, the awesome power which now has the capacity to destroy the civilizations of the earth. The dramatic juxtaposition of these two events -- one so hopeful, one so foreboding -- symbolizes the most formidable challenge mankind has ever faced.

We honour today a man who understands this challenge and lives with it every working day. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is the paramount official in an enormous cluster of international organizations. These agencies influence virtually every sector of human activity. Yet the person who speaks for all their efforts, who serves the 159 states of the organization, holds a position ambiguously defined. To be effective, a Secretary-General must be active in espousing the concerns of the member-states while at the same time not pushing his mandate beyond what is acceptable to them and especially to the five permanent members who dominate the Security Council.

It follows then that the role of the Secretary-General calls for the exercise of diplomacy in the best sense of the term. In international disputes the Secretary-General must seek the common ground, summoning to this task all his personal resources of even-handed persuasion and conciliation. In this role, the man whom we honour today has shown himself to be a master.

In his 1,000 days as Secretary-General, he has employed his "good offices" to attempt mediation in a litany of crises: in the Falklands/Malvinas conflict; in the Iran/Iraq war; in Cyprus; in Afganistan; in south Lebanon; in Indochina. Close observers agree that his efforts in these troubled areas to probe grievances and find bases for agreement have been outstanding in skill and dedication.

page two...

As head of the United Nations our honoured guest has spoken out on human rights and on their flagrant denial under apartheid; he has made himself a voice of conscience for the developing world, not in shrill tones but with the realistic acknowledgement that interdependence is the global law of life today. He has grappled, with heartening success, with the frustrating problems of managing a bureaucracy of 15,000 persons drawn from every country. For all these accomplishments we owe a collective debt to the distinguished public servant we honour today.

Yet we cannot truly measure the stature of Pérez de Cuéllar unless we take notice of his courageous stand against the continuance of the nuclear arms race. To rely on nuclear deterrence to save the peace, he has warned, is to accept a "perpetual community of fear". By what right, he has challenged the nuclear-weapon powers, do you "decide the fate of all humanity"? It is the Secretary-General's constitutional responsibility to bring before the United Nations any matter which threatens international peace and security. As citizens of one world, we salute the present holder of that office for his passionate concern with the fearsome danger that has hung over the globe for forty years.

Mr. Chancellor:

To honour his life-long commitment to the vision of an interdependent world order grounded on the rule of law and to pay tribute to his distinguished service in pursuit of this objective, I request that you confer the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, upon His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Carleton University  
Special Convocation  
March 8, 1985

Carleton University Special Convocation  
Friday, March 8, 1985  
Address by Dr. William Beckel

On the occasion of this special convocation to honour the Secretary-General of the United Nations, may I first extend a special welcome from Carleton University to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, to his wife, friends, and associates.

In this brief address I would like to pay tribute to Carleton's international programs and international students. In his convocation address at Carleton in 1962, U Thant stated "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". He reminded us of the important role of teachers as the architects of minds, and of students as the true builders of peace, and it is our belief that our international programs with our mix of domestic and international students make a significant contribution toward that goal.

Carleton proudly boasts of having the only graduate School of International Affairs in Canada. The School emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach embracing economics, geography, history, law, political science, and sociology. Within the School, the Centre for International Research and Training provides specialized programs for both the third world and the domestic community. The Institute of Soviet and East European Studies also involves an interdisciplinary approach to a unique subset of international matters. The School of Public Administration has recently initiated a new development

administration stream which is as important today as was the Columbo Plan Program led by the late R.O. MacFarlane, the first Director of the School. The Institute of Canadian Studies is of particular interest to international students who wish to promote Canadian studies within their own countries. The School of Journalism has had many students involved in field work at the United Nations each year for the past ten years.

The Paterson Centre for International Programs was created to administer academic exchange agreements with the intention of enriching all academic programs. Carleton faculty and students have opportunities to participate in formal exchanges in Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Poland, Russia, Scotland, and the United States. Other formal links, sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency, give Carleton's academic and research programs an international reach far beyond what might be expected from a university of our size.

Carleton is especially proud that two men who had so much to do with the United Nations and its peacekeeping role spent their retirement years working at Carleton. I refer to the Rt. Hon. Lester Pearson, who not only was Chancellor of this University, but a fellow in the Paterson School of International Affairs. And General E.L.M. Burns who commanded the United Nations' peacekeeping forces in the middle east and was also an active member of the School for many years.



On Monday, I attended the opening ceremonies of Carleton's international students' week. It was a happy, stimulating, and informative occasion which focussed my thoughts on the significant contribution to University life -- intellectually, culturally, and educationally -- made by the international students at Carleton who represent about 12 percent of our student population.

The international students with whom I celebrated are very much aware of the many special features the University has to offer, not the least of which is our location in the nation's capital, the seat of our federal government, and the remarkable range of talent and expertise to be found in the diplomatic corps in this location.

The students are more than satisfied with the academic situation in which they study and are pleased with the services we make available to them, even though they wish that things could be better. Successful as we have been in developing programs and special services for international students, I too wish that things could be better. It is with regret that I report that the large and differential fees we are required to charge international students has led to a decline in foreign student enrolment throughout Ontario over the last few years. And we are the poorer for it.

Mr. Chancellor, in 1954 when the then Carleton College decided to grant the first honorary degree, it chose to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations if he would accept. It was a great

honour to the University that Dag Hammarskjold did so and we are proud that his successors, U Thant and Kurt Waldheim, also accepted honorary degrees from Carleton in 1962 and 1972 respectively.

We continue that tradition today, and I cannot think of a more fitting way to conclude this international students' week at Carleton than by this special convocation to honour the world's most distinguished international student.

LEB



Trup Canada ED  
APR 8

PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

*[Handwritten signature]*

OTTAWA K1A 0A2  
le 11 mars 1985

Excellence,

Je vous remercie bien sincèrement des pièces d'argent frappées des Nations Unies que vous avez eu la gentillesse de laisser à mon intention lors de votre visite au Canada la semaine dernière.

Ces pièces ajouteront à l'excellent souvenir que je conserverai de notre rencontre.

Mila se joint à moi pour vous transmettre, ainsi qu'à madame Pérez de Cuéllar, l'expression de nos salutations distinguées.

*[Handwritten signature: Brian Mulroney]*

Son Excellence Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies  
1 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017

# United Nations

---

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1324  
11 March 1985

---

SECRETARY-GENERAL VISITS QUEBEC CITY ON LAST DAY  
OF OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

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

QUEBEC CITY, 9 March -- On the last day of his official visit to Canada, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar toured Quebec City in the company of Michel Côté, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs of Canada, and Henri Dorion, Deputy Minister for International Relations of Quebec.

The Secretary-General visited the Museum of Quebec and the Old City, and was guest at a luncheon given by Bernard Landry, Minister for International Relations and Foreign Trade of Quebec.

The Secretary-General was seen off at the airport by Minister Côté and Minister Landry, at the end of his official visit to Canada.

\* \* \* \* \*

Carade Trip

**LEISURE DYNAMICS**

**OF CAN.**

*Limited*

MARK 10

COPY TAKEN ✓ ED  
BY SG OFF.

1315 Lawrence Avenue East, Don Mills (Toronto), Ontario • (416) 446-1133  
Telex 06-966-529

DENNIS E. TIBERIIS  
PRESIDENT

March 8, 1985

*D*

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar,  
Secretary-General,  
United Nations,  
New York City,  
New York

Dear Mr. de Cuellar:

I had the pleasure of seeing your interview with our Barbara Frum on T.V. a couple of nights ago.

I have been reading and hearing about you and your activities as Secretary General of the United Nations organization for some time. I often wondered why they had picked a man with such a difficult-to-pronounce name to run the show.

The other night, in listening to the interview, I had the answer. You are a very charming man. To see you and listen to you is a pleasure and inspires confidence in the things you are doing. All your responses to Barbara Frum's questions were clear, not evasive, and showed a close knowledge of the problems confronting the U.N. and your dedication to their solution or at least some measure of mitigation.

I am sure that a great number of the people who watched your program would express the same sentiments. You have made many friends in Canada.

All best wishes.

Sincerely,

*DET*

DET/td



# **CARLETON UNIVERSITY**

---

81st Convocation, March 8, 1985

The Presiding Officer of Convocation is the Chancellor of the University,  
The Honourable Gordon Robertson, P.C., C.C., M.A., LL.D.,  
D. de l'Univ., F.R.S.C.

Accompanying the Chancellor and His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
on the stage are Jean Têton, B.A., Chairman of the Board of Governors,  
and William E. Beckel, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., President and Vice-Chancellor.

Assisting the Chancellor are:

Herbert H.J. Nesbitt, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.E.S.C., F.Z.S.,  
Professor Emeritus of Biology  
and Marshal of Convocation

Michel Gaulin, M.A., Ph.D.,  
Associate Professor of French, Clerk of Senate,  
and Assistant Marshal of Convocation

The Royal Canadian Artillery Band appears by kind permission of  
Lieutenant-General C.H. Belzile C.M.M., C.D., Commander,  
Mobile Command.

## Order of Proceedings

*(The audience is requested to stand when the Academic Procession enters, to remain standing until after the invocation has been pronounced, and at the conclusion of the ceremony to remain until the Academic Procession has left.)*

- ☐ **Introductory Music**  
Royal Canadian Artillery Band  
Captain J.J.B.O. LeBlanc C.D., Director of Music  
CWO J.L. Beaudry C.D., Conductor
- ☐ **Processional Music**
- ☐ **O Canada**
- ☐ **Invocation**  
Robert E. Osborne, B.A., B.D., S.T.M., Ph.D.  
Professor of Religion
- ☐ **Address of the President and Vice-Chancellor**  
William E. Beckel, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
- ☐ **Conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Laws,  
honoris causa, upon**  
His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar,  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
(Presented by Dr. William E. Beckel,  
President and Vice-Chancellor)
- ☐ **Address by His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar**
- ☐ **God Save the Queen**
- ☐ **Recessional Music**



# United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

SG Statement  
Trip Canada  
Human Rights  
Jin



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

SG/SM/3669  
8 March 1985

## SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS TO INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON RIGHTS OF MINORITIES, LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC

8 March 1985

Following is the text of an address to be made on Friday, 8 March, by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the International Colloquium on the Rights of Minorities, held at Laval University, Quebec, Canada. The address is entitled "Internationalism and Human Rights".

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

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

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

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

(more)

For information media — not an official record

norms of international law or, as known in technical parlance, as norms of jus cogens.

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

It is appropriate that I should recall this story here in Canada, for Canada's commitment and contribution to internationalism and to the United Nations have entered into the annals of contemporary history. The late Lester Pearson helped to mould and fashion the United Nations in its formative years. He was one of the fathers of peace-keeping operations. Of his contribution, one of my distinguished predecessors, the late Dag Hammarskjöld, wrote: "Your understanding of the numerous problems with which we had to deal from time to time was so perfect that the distinction between our separate status, you as Foreign Minister and head of the delegation, and we as members of the Secretariat, seemed always non-existent ... Canada was a key in the solution of many issues confronting the United Nations".

The Rt. Hon. Pierre Trudeau took his crusade for peace to various areas of the world and certainly played his part in the process leading to the renewal of arms control discussions among the super-Powers. Canada has recently completed a nine-year period of very distinguished membership of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, and Canadian experts have served or continue to serve on the Human Rights Committee, established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which is one of the principal subsidiary organs of the United Nations dealing with human rights and the protection of minorities.

One can say that the story of internationalism, and particularly its role in the promotion and protection of human rights, is also linked with the protection of minorities -- the topic that has assembled this distinguished gathering. Indeed, long before general human rights made their appearance, a series of treaties already regulated the protection of the rights of religious minorities.

The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) contained the principle that there should be equality of rights for Roman Catholics and Protestants. In the same century, many Governments made stipulations in treaties for the religious rights of the subjects of other princes. The Congress of Vienna (1815) provided for the free exercise of religion and for equality, irrespective of religion, in various situations. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, other treaties were concluded which guaranteed religious freedom and equality of rights of minority groups. What occurred during this period, in short, was the use of the treaty device for guaranteeing equality of treatment in law and, in fact, for members of religious minorities.

(more)

In the first part of the twentieth century, at the Paris Peace Conference (1919), several minorities treaties were signed which provided, among other things, for equality of all nationals before the law; equality of civil and political rights; and equality of treatment and security in law and, in fact, for members of minority groups.

While these treaties were negotiated independently of the League of Nations, their stipulations, so far as they affected persons belonging to national, linguistic or religious minorities, were placed under the guarantee of the League. In each case, after ratification, the stipulations concerning the protection of minorities were submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for it to decide whether it would accept the mission entrusted to it.

The guarantee provided by the Council of the League of Nations meant that the provisions for the protection of minorities were inviolable, that is to say, they could not be modified in the sense of taking away from the rights actually recognized without the approval of the majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Moreover, the guarantee meant that the League had to ascertain that the provisions for the protection of minorities were always observed. Specifically, the Council was called upon to take action in the event of any infraction or danger of infraction, of any of the obligations with regard to the minorities in question.

In accepting to so guarantee the protection of minorities, the League of Nations registered the first attempt by a comprehensive international organization to develop the international protection of human rights. Through the system that was thus established, the international law of human rights was given significant impetus in the course of its development during the twentieth century.

In a series of cases which were brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the details of the law concerning the protection of minorities were clarified. For example, in a famous pronouncement, on the meaning of equality, the Permanent Court declared that "there must be equality, in fact, as well as ostensible legal equality in the sense of the absence of discrimination in the words of the law". Moreover, "the prohibition against discrimination, in order to be effective, must ensure the absence of discrimination in fact as well as in law". These interpretations are now a confirmed part of international human rights law.

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

(more)

Minorities was also established whose mandate, as is implied in its title, requires it to engage in activities to safeguard the rights of persons belonging to minorities. The Sub-Commission, with the assistance of the United Nations Secretariat, engaged in pioneering work on the definition of minorities and a global study on the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities was prepared by a Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission.

Following the completion of that study, work was initiated in the Commission on Human Rights -- and is still continuing -- to prepare a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Canada is associated with the latest stage in this process inasmuch as a Canadian expert member of the Sub-Commission is currently assisting the Sub-Commission to develop an authoritative, normative definition of the concept of a minority.

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

A significant distinction, however, marks the period before 1945 from the period thereafter. Up to 1945, the method utilized for promoting and protecting human rights was that of treaties between interested States. The Covenant of the League of Nations contained no general provision recognizing the rights of the individual or establishing arrangements designed to promote and to protect those rights.

With the conclusion of the Charter of the United Nations, however, we find, for the first time in recorded history, a general commitment of the States making up the international community to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction.

Under Article 56 of the Charter, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. International concern for human rights was thereby enlarged and entrenched in modern international law. Today, it has become a commonplace reality and no State can avoid to be held internationally accountable for the way it treats human beings, whether they are its own citizens or nationals of a foreign State or, for that matter, stateless persons.

The State's performance is tested by reference to internationally proclaimed norms contained in instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this connection, I should like also to pay tribute to another distinguished Canadian, Professor John Humphrey, who was the first Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights and who had his share in the drafting of the Universal Declaration.

(more)

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

The following activities for the promotion and protection of human rights take place on a regular basis: Governments submit to the United Nations and its organs reports on the measures which they have adopted to comply with international standards on human rights. These reports are scrutinized, with the co-operation of international experts who draw upon the experience of different countries and try to help in resolving difficulties. Various forms of advice, expertise and technical assistance are made available to Governments which may be in need of such assistance. Training and fellowship programmes are implemented on an ongoing basis.

Each year, about 50,000 complaints received by the United Nations are processed. Where I or my staff feel that we can help in a case or situation, we intercede on a humanitarian basis; some complaints are handled by the Commission on Human Rights, which seeks to establish a dialogue with the Governments concerned and which examines situations and makes recommendations. Where, as is the case for Canada, a country has accepted procedures of individual petition provided for under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, individual complaints may be received, are then examined and an authoritative pronouncement is made.

It will always stand to the credit of this country that it has established a pattern of solid co-operation with the United Nations in these procedures and has co-operated with the Human Rights Committee, not only to the benefit of Canadian petitioners, but also to the benefit of the further development of human rights.

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

What all of this tells us is not that we have an unblemished world as far as human rights are concerned. One can hardly expect this when account is taken of the fact that this is as an adventure which started only in the present century and that the world of today is still characterized by heterogeneity and differences in stages of material development.

(more)



But what they do tell us are three important things which attest to the role of internationalism in this field: first, that we have comprehensive international standards to which Governments are held accountable; second, that we have set in place various procedures for promoting the implementation of those standards and for dealing with problems -- procedures which are in motion; and third, that armed with these standards and procedures we must do everything possible to ensure that the rights and freedoms of every individual on this planet are observed and respected.

In the field of human rights, internationalism has proven itself in a remarkable way. Would the gains to which I have referred have been possible without the processes of international co-operation or the instrumentalities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies? I respectfully submit not.

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

The basic international conventions in the field, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, must be universally ratified; and once a State has ratified these Covenants as, I am pleased to note Canada has, every means possible must be employed of assisting the State to implement the international obligations to which it has subscribed. In this regard, the advice and recommendations of supervisory organs, such as the Human Rights Committee, are of importance.

But we must also go beyond these. International co-operation must increasingly be geared to provide practical forms of assistance to States to enable them to comply with their international obligations. Advice on the implementation of international standards must be made available in the field, in the various regions and sub-regions of the world.

At the forty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights, which is meeting currently, I have submitted proposals for the development of technical assistance in the field of human rights to States which are in need of such assistance. I have drawn attention to the need to assist States in the preparation of legislation consistent with international standards of human rights, in the preparation, submission and follow-up of reports to international supervisory organs and for the development of national and local institutions designed to promote and to protect human rights.

We must seek to develop practical forms of assistance to Governments. In the future, therefore, the development of technical assistance in the field of human rights must become one of our priority objectives. I have requested the Centre for Human Rights to pay increasing attention to this role and to seek in the future to act as a clearing house, a channel for technical assistance in the field of human rights.

(more)

Gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms must always receive priority attention. I am distressed and saddened by the continuing scale of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which are reported to the United Nations from different parts of the world. I try to do whatever I can, personally, to alleviate such situations, and the Commission on Human Rights is endeavouring valiantly to deal with problems. We must, however, persist in our efforts to increase the effectiveness of our methods in this area. We must seek to ensure that every situation of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms which takes place in the world is addressed by the international community and that the collective wisdom, advice and assistance of the international community is made available to a Government in difficulty.

In an address which I made at Boston earlier this year, I emphasized the importance of early-warning and urgent forms of response in the peace-making and peace-keeping activities of the United Nations. In the area of human rights, as much as in any other, it is imperative that our responses to problem situations should come at the earliest possible time so as to avoid human suffering and so as to protect individuals who are threatened. This question of reacting urgently to situations of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms deserves to be given attention.

As we continue to work for this, the noblest of causes, the efforts of all will be indispensable -- Governments, international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the ordinary individual. There must be beneficial complementarity of activities.

On two things, though, we must always insist -- namely, that the international standards of conduct which are contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights are applicable to and binding upon all societies without exception, and secondly, that while regional efforts can provide for higher levels of protection than those contained in universal instruments, they can never diminish the level of protection provided for at the universal level by the United Nations in the Universal Declaration, the International Covenants and other similar instruments.

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

We share a disappointment that the vision that inspired the Universal Declaration has yet to be given full substance in all societies. Ours is a world in which nuclear weapons can put an end to human life on the entire planet. It is a world where almost a billion people lead lives of economic and social deprivation which seriously impair their rights as human beings. Ours is a world where, through imprisonment without due process of law,

(more)

torture, arbitrary and summary executions, enforced and involuntary disappearances and through armed conflict, atrocities are being committed on human beings. Ours is a world in which, to our deep regret, racial discrimination and apartheid continue to exist.

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

\* \* \* \* \*



*Trip Canada*  
*L. Mulroney*  
ALLOCUTION DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL AU COLLOQUE  
INTERNATIONAL SUR LES DROITS DES MINORITÉS *SG Address*

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'AIMERAIS MAINTENANT VOUS EXPLIQUER EN DÉTAIL COMMENT L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES TRADUIT CETTE PRÉOCCUPATION EN ACTES, CAR C'EST LÀ UN ASPECT SOUVENT MÉCONNU.

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

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

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

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

PERMETTEZ-MOI MAINTENANT DE FORMULER QUELQUES OBSERVATIONS SUR LA TÂCHE QUI RESTE À ACCOMPLIR. LE GRAND DÉFI QUI EST LANCÉ À LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE, ALORS QUE LE 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. A 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.

\* \* \*

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

Internationalism and Human Rights

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

<sup>1/</sup> German Settlers in Poland (1923), Series B/6, 24.

<sup>2/</sup> Treatment of Polish Nationals in Danzig (1932), Series AB/44, 29.

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

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

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

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

Under

---

<sup>1/</sup> Art. 1(3) of the Charter.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ladies and gentlemen,

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

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

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

Thank you.

\* \* \*

file

Note for the Secretary-General

Carleton University, Ottawa

This morning you will be conferred a Doctor of Laws, honoris causa. Prior to the conferring ceremony you will meet informally with some of the faculty and students. Afterwards you will attend luncheon in your honour hosted by the Chancellor of the University at which you may be required to speak very briefly, off-the-cuff.

Carleton University is a young institution, founded in 1942. It has established an excellent international reputation, however, in each of its five faculties, arts, social sciences, engineering, science and graduate studies/research. It has over 10,000 full-time students and enjoys particularly active collaboration with the new industrial base in the Ottawa region.

Lester Pearson, when he retired as Prime Minister, took up a professorship at the University's Norman Patterson School of International Studies. The University offers courses in Soviet and Eastern European Studies.

Each year groups of students from the Schools of International Studies and Journalism visit United Nations Headquarters and discuss the work of the Organization with senior staff members. They have consistently made a good impression in New York.

English is the principal language medium of the University, the Department of French is prominent in its faculty.

President  
Chancellor

Dr. William Beckel and Mrs.  
Mr. Gordon Robertson and Mrs.

J. P. Kavanagh  
8 March 1985



# United Nations Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

*Trip Canada*  
*sg statement*  
*Henrich/acc*



SG/SM/3667  
8 March 1985

## SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT AT CARLETON UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA

8 March 1985

Following is the text of a statement by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at Carleton University, Ottawa, on 8 March:

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 regarding my work. 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 40 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 continues of unprecedented proportions, involving nuclear weapons with the capacity utterly to destroy

(more)



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 skyscraper. A building of many storeys cannot be held erect by the clouds nor by the flights of birds that pass its summit. The stability of the skyscraper depends on a strong and deep underpinning of steel and concrete. There must be a framework of skilfully 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. The dove is a glorious symbol of the universal aspiration for peace, but flights of doves will not hold peace intact. There must be 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 common 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 engendered 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

(more)

understanding." Mr. Pearson's statement is certainly as valid today as when it was spoken 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 interrelated.

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 some cases one or both sides may wish to come out ahead and will not take the initiative in seeking objective mediation. 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, an emergency international United Nations force for this purpose. Secretary-General Hammarskjöld, working in consultation with Mr. Pearson, did so and with the approval of his plan, the first true United Nations peace-keeping force was born.

Ever since then, Canada has given strong, consistent support to United Nations peace-keeping, providing soldiers, logistic support or technical assistance to every peace-keeping operation that has been undertaken.

Peace-keeping, of course, does not make peace, it is, as I said, a tool of peace-making. The blue-helmeted UN soldiers have been deployed -- always with the consent of the parties -- to stand between hostile forces once a

(more)

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.

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, dispatch 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

(more)

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 co-operate 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 towards 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 now lasted in various forms more than 10 years, a reasonable solution, which offers a promising future to all

(more)

Cypriots, is, I believe, within reach. 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 that beautiful island is a part.

In Cyprus as in the Middle East, Canada has made a major contribution to the United Nations peace-keeping operations which are so important for the success of the peace-making process.

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 South-East Asia and in conversations in Hanoi was able to obtain clarification 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

(more)



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.

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.

\* \* \* \* \*

# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York

*Trip Canada*



SG/T/1323  
8 March 1985

---

### SECRETARY-GENERAL VISITS QUEBEC CITY

(Received from the Spokesman for the Secretary-General)

QUEBEC CITY, 8 March -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Quebec City this afternoon from Ottawa, where he was seen off by the Governor General of Canada, Jeanne Sauvé, and Maurice Sauvé. The Secretary-General was accompanied on his flight to Quebec by Michel Côté, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, and Stephen Lewis, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

The Secretary-General was welcomed on his arrival at l'Ancienne Lorette airport by René Levesque, Premier of Quebec, and representatives of the provincial government, as well as by Gil Rémillard, President of the International Conference on the Rights of Minorities, organized by Laval University, which the Secretary-General is scheduled to address later this evening.

The Secretary-General is also scheduled to meet later this afternoon with Premier Levesque. The Secretary-General will also meet with the Dean of Laval University, Jean Guy Paquet.

In the evening, the Secretary-General will address the Conference on the Rights of Minorities, which will also be addressed by the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney; Premier Levesque; and Dean Paquet.

\* \* \* \* \*

# United Nations Press Release

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



SG/T/1322  
8 March 1985

---

SECRETARY-GENERAL VISITS OTTAWA TOWN HALL, RECEIVES DEGREE  
OF HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS FROM CARLETON UNIVERSITY

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

OTTAWA, 8 March -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the third day of his official visit to Canada, drove today to the Ottawa Town Hall, where he received the keys of the City from Mayor Marion Dewar, who greeted him on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa.

The Secretary-General made an impromptu address to a seminar organized by the Mayor on "Women and Peace", on the occasion of International Women's Day.

The Secretary-General then proceeded to Carleton University, where he was received by the University's President, Dr. William Beckel. The Secretary-General addressed informally some 20 students from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, established in 1965, which has strong ties with the United Nations, where it sends students for training.

The Secretary-General then received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from President Beckel and from the Chancellor of the University, Gordon Robertson. He then addressed the University on the theme of peace-keeping. (Press Release SG/SM/3667).

The Secretary-General will have lunch at Carleton University, before leaving this afternoon aboard a Canadian Government air plane for Quebec.

This afternoon in Quebec, the Secretary-General will meet with the Premier of Quebec, René Levesque, and will then address a concluding session of a Colloquy on Minority Rights, organized by Laval University, which will also be attended by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Premier Levesque.

The Secretary-General is scheduled to fly back to New York tomorrow, on his way to Geneva, where he will attend the opening of the African Donors' Conference on Monday, 11 March.

\* \* \* \* \*



# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1321  
8 March 1985

### SECRETARY-GENERAL MEETS WITH CANADIAN LEADERS, ADDRESSES JOINT PARLIAMENT SESSION

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

OTTAWA, 7 March -- On the second day of his official visit to Canada, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met today with Canadian leaders, and addressed a Joint Session of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa.

The Secretary-General met in the morning, shortly after his arrival, with Jeanne Sauvé, Governor-General of Canada, with whom he had a general review of international problems of concern to the United Nations.

The Secretary-General then met with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at his Parliament office. The meeting lasted one hour, and was a general review of Canada's role in the United Nations, and its active participation in United Nations activities.

The Secretary-General expressed to the Prime Minister the United Nations' gratitude for Canada's contribution, particularly in the field of peace-keeping, where Canadian forces participate in almost all of the United Nations operations.

The functioning of the United Nations specialized agencies was also discussed, and in that context the present situation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Secretary-General reaffirmed his belief in the universality of international organizations. The situation in southern Africa was also discussed at length.

Prime Minister Mulroney then gave a luncheon in honour of the Secretary-General. Also attending this luncheon were Joseph Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Monique Vezina, Minister of State for External Relations, who will be heading Canada's delegation to the African donor Conference in Geneva next week.

In the afternoon, the Secretary-General addressed members of the Senate and of the House of Commons in the Chamber of the House of Commons. (The text of this address was issued as Press Release SG/SM/3670). The Secretary-General was greeted upon arrival by Prime Minister Mulroney, Speaker of the

(more)

Senate Guy Charbonneau, Speaker of the House of Commons John Bosley, and Leader of the Opposition John Turner.

Following his address to Parliament, the Secretary-General met for one and-a-half hours with Secretary of State Clark. The Secretary-General first had a half-hour tête-à-tête meeting with Mr. Clark, which was followed by an expanded meeting lasting one hour.

The situation in Central America and the role of the Contadora Group in that situation was the first item on the agenda, and the Secretary-General reaffirmed his belief that the Central American problem should be solved without any interference from outside, and with the help of the Contadora Group.

The United Nations' efforts to assist African countries affected by drought and famine were also discussed in the light of the forthcoming donors Conference in Geneva. Mrs. Vezina participated in discussion of this item, in view of the role she will play at the Conference.

There was an extensive discussion of East-West relations in light of the forthcoming talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva, and in that context the usefulness of the various disarmament fora was discussed, as well as the role of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and the forthcoming review of the non-proliferation Treaty.

The Secretary-General informed the Secretary of State of his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan and the latest developments concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict, and his personal efforts on the question of prisoners of war.

The role and the image of the United Nations was also subject for discussion, as well as the role of the Security Council and the functioning of the United Nations agencies, including UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others.

The Secretary-General then held a press conference at the National Press Building, and in the evening he and Mrs. Perez de Cuellar were guests at a dinner given by Governor General Sauvé and Maurice Sauvé, which was also attended by Prime Minister Mulroney and Mrs. Mulroney.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Buffum (extract)

Mr. Ruedas (extract)

Mr. Mullen (extract)

b/f: EO/AS/ID/GP

File: Canada

Xref: Trip Canada

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA ON 7 MARCH 1985 AT 11.30 A.M.

Present:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Dayal

The Rt. Hon. Martin Brian Mulroney,  
Prime Minister of Canada  
H.E. Mr. Stephen Lewis, Permanent  
Representative of Canada to the  
United Nations  
Mr. Bernard Roy, Chef de Cabinet to the  
Prime Minister  
Mr. Geoffrey Norquay  
Mr. Robert Fowler

In welcoming the Secretary-General, the Prime Minister stated that Canada had a "great feeling for the United Nations" and its importance in world affairs. Soon after taking office, he had appointed Mr. Lewis to the post of Permanent Representative in New York, a decision that was widely acclaimed in Canada. As a new Prime Minister he, on his side, had been grappling with administrative problems and he therefore sympathized with and supported the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring greater order and efficiency to the United Nations. Canada was gratified at recent efforts "to rid the United Nations of hysteria" and to prevent the use of the Organization for propagandist or racist views. Canada had sometimes felt that the interests of its allies were being hurt. Continuing, the Prime Minister stated that Canada would not say or do anything in public to criticize the United Nations: if it had problems, it would convey its views privately to the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General thanked the Prime Minister for his welcome and expressed his appreciation of the support which successive Canadian governments had given to the Organization over the past 40 years. The Secretary-General stated that, if the United Nations were a country, Canada would be one of its best allies. The Secretary-General then referred to the creative role of Canada in such matters as peace-keeping. He stressed that, in his view, the functions of peace-keeping and peace-making should, to the greatest extent possible, proceed hand in hand. While stating that he was

well aware of the deficiencies of the Organization, the Secretary-General emphasized that Governments must do all that they can to make the United Nations more effective. Continuing, the Secretary-General underlined that the founding fathers had conceived of the General Assembly as being a democratic body. While this was so, its resolutions were only recommendatory. The Security Council, on the other hand, which was not a democratic body, was to take decisions that were to be considered binding. In the event, both the Assembly and the Security Council were now being subjected to criticism, but for differing reasons. All of this pointed to the need for Governments to make a serious re-commitment to the Charter. In this context, the Secretary-General added, a medium sized country like Canada, with its double heritage, its location in the western hemisphere and its history that was free of colonial entanglements, had a special role to play.

The Prime Minister agreed, but then referred to the problems of UNESCO.

The Secretary-General replied that the universality of the organizations of the United Nations system was a fundamental requirement for their effective performance. He had been disturbed by the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO and had conveyed his views to President Reagan and Secretary Shultz. When Governments had difficulties with an international organization it was important, to his mind, that they fought from within, rather than withdrew. As far as UNESCO was concerned, he very much hoped that the Governments that were wavering would wait to see the results of the efforts of the Temporary Committee and of the forthcoming assembly in Sofia.

The Prime Minister indicated that Canada would be prepared to do so, but that he could not hide his concern over certain developments that had occurred in UNESCO. He mentioned, in this connection, certain anti-Israeli positions that had been adopted and suggested that the views of the West had sometimes not been listened to as attentively as they should have been. He wondered whether the Secretary-General could assist in this regard. The Secretary-General replied that, when it came to the heads of the Specialized Agencies, his role was that of a primus inter pares, but that each of the Agencies were autonomous. The Secretary-General added that the issue at stake was multilateralism: it would be extremely dangerous if a country like Canada, known for its sobriety and its support of the United Nations system, were to contemplate pulling out.

The Prime Minister agreed, stating that he would talk further about this matter with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark. He added that Canada would await the proceedings of UNESCO in the forthcoming months and that he would be grateful if the Secretary-General, at an appropriate time, could informally let the Director-General of UNESCO know of Canada's concerns.

The Secretary-General once again stressed the importance of universality, mentioning, in this connection, his own efforts to ensure that Israel would not face expulsion from the United Nations. The United States' withdrawal from UNESCO had weakened his own position when it came to stressing that the credentials of Israel should not be challenged.

The Prime Minister then asked "How could Canada get elected to the Security Council?" He added that it would be the intention of Canada to seek a term in the Council for the years 1989-1990.

The Secretary-General replied that, on his side, the re-entry of Canada into the Security Council would, of course, be most welcome. However, as he was sure that the Prime Minister was aware, the electoral process involved Governments, and not the Secretary-General. Commenting then on the Security Council, the Secretary-General stated that, in his Annual Report of 1982, he had undertaken what could be described as a "examination of conscience". The Council had, subsequently, held informal meetings to examine how best it could improve its procedures. For his part, the Secretary-General stated that, wherever he felt that there was a void, he sought to fill it, by acting in a manner that would be in harmony with the Charter. His frequent initiatives in the past months should be seen in this light, as also his efforts at "preventive diplomacy".

The Prime Minister congratulated the Secretary-General on his efforts, stating that Canada had been most appreciative in the manner in which he had been acting.

The Prime Minister then raised the question of Canadian representation in the UN Secretariat. He stated that while, numerically, the number was satisfactory, there were not enough Canadians in "top positions". He stated that this was a cause of embarrassment to Canada: for instance, during the controversy over UNESCO, the United States had mentioned that Canada had been unable to affect UNESCO's policies because there had not been sufficient Canadians in upper echelon positions. While "not looking to the United Nations for employment", the Prime Minister expressed the view that Canada would be better able to fulfil its responsibilities to the Organization if it were better represented at senior levels. In this connection, he expressed his gratification at the appointment of Mr. Maurice Strong, saying that Canadians needed to identify with the Organization through the presence of eminent nationals working in it.

The Secretary-General replied that he too was delighted with the willingness of Mr. Strong to serve at the United Nations. He added that Mr. Foran was the Controller of the Organization, indeed, the Finance Minister of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister quipped that "it was not always wise to have a Canadian in charge of finance".

The Secretary-General stated that it might be useful if Canada, on its side, identified positions for which it had nationals of exceptional ability. He would see no problem in such names being conveyed to him, or to the Under-Secretary-General for Administration.

The Prime Minister, in replying, stated that he would be happy to do so, adding that he would be grateful if the Secretary-General could inform the United Nations Administration of the conversation on this point.

The Prime Minister then stated that while there were many areas of Canada's life and policy that needed improvement, he felt he could in honesty say that Canadians were a fair and tolerant people. This was evident in their reaction to the humanitarian activities of the United Nations, notably in relation to food needs in Africa and in the openness of Canada to receive refugees. The Prime Minister then stated that he was worried about Canada's relations with South Africa and asked "What should be the right course for us?" He added that he had listened attentively to the views of the Commonwealth on this matter and that Bishop Tutu had recently told him that, if there were no clear steps to dismantle apartheid in the next two years, Canada should spearhead an economic boycott of South Africa. The Prime Minister stated that Canada had tried to secure early independence for Namibia and was disappointed that this had not yet taken place. Canada was "progressively appalled to do business with a country whose policies were immoral".

The Secretary-General replied that, on his side, he had tried to adopt as balanced a position as possible towards South Africa and had even travelled to Pretoria. In his conversations with the South African authorities, he had contrasted their position to that of Israel saying, that unlike the latter, South Africa was rich and powerful and therefore had a special responsibility to try to create confidence in its region. To do this, he had urged South Africa to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations resolution on Namibia, to cease from destabilizing its neighbours, and to move towards ending apartheid. Mr. Botha, who was then Prime Minister, had replied that he understood the Secretary-General's point of view but, for his part, he hoped that the Secretary-General would appreciate his difficulties: there were reactionary groups in South Africa that were even resisting the reforms that he was endeavouring to bring about. Despite their differences in view, the Secretary-General stated that Mr. Botha had nevertheless conceded that the United Nations could no longer be accused of "partiality" on the Namibian question and South Africa had even agreed to the composition of UNTAG, including the presence of a Finnish contingent. The Secretary-General had therefore hoped that progress



would follow in regard to Namibia. Unfortunately, however, the issue of the Cubans in Angola had subsequently become a major new impediment. The arguments of South Africa on this point were juridically unacceptable; "linkage" was also not in accord with Security Council resolution 435.

Continuing, the Secretary-General stated that Canada could play an important role in matters relating to southern Africa. It was his view that the Contact Group, as a group, now had a lesser role, given the bilateral involvement of the United States in the Cuban issue. Rather, the Secretary-General suggested that Canada should act separately (but in coordination with others) in seeking to move matters forward. The Secretary-General expressed the view that if the Namibian question was resolved, it would create a strong and favourable impression in Africa and change the atmosphere in the southern region as a whole. That in itself would help to ease the situation in South Africa and enable all concerned to move towards peaceful change there.

\* \* \*

Subsequently, over a luncheon hosted by the Prime Minister (and attended by those whose names are annexed) a more general conversation followed. In the course of that conversation, the Secretary-General invited the Prime Minister to attend the observance of the 40th Anniversary at United Nations headquarters. The Prime Minister replied that Canadians could be counted on not to miss a celebration, and he looked forward to being in New York in the fall.



Virendra Dayal  
18 March 1985

LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ON 7 MARCH 1985

Guest List:

Canada:

The Prime Minister  
The Rt. Hon. Joe Clark  
Hon. Monique Vezina  
Mr. Bernard Roy  
Mr. Geoffrey Norquay  
Mr. Gordon Smith  
Mr. Douglas Roche  
Mrs. Margaret Catley-Carlson  
Mr. Stephen Lewis  
Mr. Robert Fowler

United Nations:

The Secretary-General  
Mr. Virendra Dayal  
Mr. Richard Foran  
Mr. Emilio de Olivares



# United Nations

---

## Press Release

Department of Public Information  
Press Section  
United Nations, New York



SG/T/1320  
7 March 1985

---

SECRETARY-GENERAL ARRIVES IN OTTAWA ON SECOND DAY  
OF OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

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

OTTAWA, 7 March -- Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Ottawa today, on the second day of his official visit to Canada. Upon landing at the Canadian Forces Ottawa base (Uplands) the Secretary-General was welcomed to the national capital by Jeanne Sauvé, Governor-General of Canada, and other representatives of the Canadian Government. He was accompanied by Stephen Lewis, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, who is escorting the Secretary-General during the whole visit. The Secretary-General was greeted by a 21 gun salute, and he inspected a guard of honour before driving to Government House where he will reside during his stay in Ottawa.

The Secretary-General met shortly after arrival with Governor-General Sauvé for a 15-minute courtesy call. He is scheduled to meet later in the morning with Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, who will be giving a luncheon in his honour. In the afternoon, the Secretary-General will address a Joint Session of Parliament before giving a press conference. During the afternoon, the Secretary-General will also meet with Joseph Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs. In the evening, the Secretary-General will be guest at a dinner given by Governor-General Sauvé.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Secretary-General met for half an hour with Robert Welch, Deputy Premier of Ontario, who paid a courtesy call on him shortly after his arrival in Toronto. The Secretary-General then participated in the closing session of a seminar sponsored by the United Nations Association of Canada, and attended by representatives of a large number of non-governmental organizations, including those active in the field of relief and assistance to Africa. The meeting was chaired by William Parton, former Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, and the Secretary-General was welcomed on behalf of the United Nations Association of Canada by Douglas Roche, its President.

In the evening, the Secretary-General addressed a dinner given by the United Nations Association of Canada, and spoke on the theme "The United Nations at 40: Responding to Crisis"; the speech was devoted to the crisis situation in Africa arising from drought and famine. (The text of the statement issued as Press Release SG/SM/3668.)

\* \* \* \*

---

2487P

For information media — not an official record

---

# THE UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY: RESPONDING TO CRISES

A Roundtable Discussion on the  
United Nations Development System

*file*  
*Canada*  
*Trip*



STEVE PURDEY

held in Toronto, Canada  
on March 6, 1985

United Nations Association in Canada, 808-63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, K1P 5A6

---

# THE UNITED NATIONS AT FORTY: RESPONDING TO CRISES

## Rapporteur's Report to the Secretary-General

by

Robert Reford

*The following is the report from the Rapporteur, Robert Reford, on the roundtable discussion "The United Nations at Forty: Responding to Crises" delivered to the Secretary-General in Toronto on March 6, 1985. The discussion, held by leaders of Canadian non-governmental organizations, was the second in a series organized by the United Nations Association in Canada to suggest ways of strengthening the UN system.*

The following twenty-eight Canadian citizens took part in the discussion:

**Pat Adams**

Researcher, Energy Probe

**William Barton**

Chairman, Board of Directors of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security; former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and member of the Board of Directors of the UNAC

**Harry S. Black**

Executive Director of the Canadian UNICEF Committee

**Tim Brodhead**

Project Officer — Asia, Inter Pares

**Rev. Charles Catto**

Executive Director of the Frontiers Foundation Operation Beaver

**René De Grâce**

Director of International Affairs of the Canadian Red Cross Society

**Marion Dewar**

Mayor of Ottawa

**Mamie Girvan**

Director of the Canadian Bureau for International Education

**Glenna Graham**

Secretary, Division of World Outreach of the United Church of Canada

**Richard Hamston**

Executive Director of the South Asia Partnership

**Dieter Heinrich**

Executive Director of the World Federalists of Canada

**Firdaus James Kharas**

Executive Director of the United Nations Association in Canada

**Nazeer Aziz Ladhani**

Chief Executive Officer of the Aga Khan Foundation

**John Laidlaw**

Executive Director of the Canadian Hunger Foundation

**Stephen Lewis**

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

**David MacDonald**

Canada's Coordinator for African Relief, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

**William McNeill**

Executive Director of the World University Service of Canada

**Nigel Martin**

Executive Director of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation

**Paul Martin**

Former Secretary of State for External Affairs

**A. Roy Megarry**

Publisher, *The Globe and Mail*

**Gordon Ramsay**

National Director of the Canadian Save the Children Fund

**Robert Reford**

President of Reford-McCandless International Consultants Corporation

**Douglas Roche**

Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament and President of the United Nations Association in Canada

**Michael Schelew**

President of Amnesty International Canadian Section (English Speaking)

**Murray Thomson**

International Council for Adult Education, Liaison/UN World Disarmament Campaign

**Raymond van der Buhs**

Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee

**Garry Vernon**

President, International Centre for Ocean Development

**Ruth Vikse**

Executive Director of Camrose One World Institute

The discussions were structured in three phases, as follows:

First, a retrospective look, led by the Honourable Paul Martin, former Secretary of State for External Affairs;

Second, an evaluation of current programs and problems, led by the Honourable David MacDonald, Co-ordinator for Canada's African Relief Programme; and

Third, a programme towards a better future, led by John Laidlaw, Executive Director of the Canadian Hunger Foundation.

While the exchange of ideas took place initially between invited members of the roundtable, plenty of opportunity was given for questions and observations from UNAC members and others who had come to listen.

As a general statement, those present agreed that the United Nations acts as the under-pinning of global order. It was an accepted truth that if the organization did not exist, something like it would have to be created. The problem was to make it better. One speaker compared it to the Canadian Post Office, an organization that has been plagued with strikes but which, he said, no one wanted to abolish. Their objective was to improve it.

This was not to say that the UN did not do good work. It has considerable accomplishments, especially when it operates on a human level, when it involves and affects people. One participant said he was afraid the UN is dying, but he said it in sorrow rather than as a fate which the organization deserved. The main discussion centred around priorities and options, and three themes emerged from the day.

#### PRIME OBJECTIVES: SECURITY OR DEVELOPMENT?

It was stated that the UN could be considered inordinately successful because there had been no world war and no nuclear war since it was established. Or it could be regarded as inordinately unsuccessful because the world has suffered an unending series of local or regional conventional wars, as well as civil wars and insurrections.

There has been virtually no progress in disarmament. The roundtable heard a passionate appeal against peace protests on the grounds that the protesters were applying pressure in the wrong direction. Their concern seemed to be with nuclear weapons and they were trying to persuade governments to get rid of them. Where they should concentrate their efforts was to



*His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar meeting with the media.*

pressure the major nations of the world to support the UN. Only the UN can bring peace, and this was the route that must be followed.

But the more fundamental question which was raised was whether the organisation should be concerned with security issues at all. The argument was put forward that the UN should not be thinking about arms as such but about how to achieve change, how to enable mankind to prepare for and adapt to new circumstances and conditions. The prime requirement, after all, is to improve the lot of mankind. If that is accomplished, security will follow.

#### NATIONAL SELF-INTEREST OR INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES?

There seemed to be a substantial consensus that Member States are unwilling to make the sacrifices that would be required to make the United Nations system truly effective. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was cited as an example. Its objectives are admirable, but the industrialized nations are not prepared to make adjustments to their commercial policies. As a result, UNCTAD has been a failure.

An example in the Canadian context was also cited. In 1975, Prime Minister Trudeau made a remarkable speech at Mansion House after being given the Freedom of the City of London. He called for an international effort to establish what he called "the negative freedoms", freedom from hunger, disease, nuclear holocaust and environmental degradation. To achieve this, there would have to be "an acceptable distribution of the world's wealth." At a meeting of senior civil servants in Ottawa, there was widespread support for steps to implement these ideas. As the meeting ended, an assistant deputy minister of finance was heard to mutter: "We've got to stop you guys from giving away the country." And the record shows that he succeeded.

What sacrifices are governments prepared to make? Are they a step or two behind public opinion? One participant remarked that he was astonished to find that the Canadian government was constantly surprised to find that Canadians are very generous in supporting their less fortunate brethren.

During the discussion, some participants described themselves as altruists while others stressed self-interest. Both sides argued that their approach was the strongest in motivating people.



*Participants at the roundtable.*



STEVE PURDEY

From left to right, Mr. Firdaus James Kharas, Mr. Douglas Roche and H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

#### TRANSCENDING OR RESPECTING THE NATION STATE?

It was recognized that the UN is an organization based on the sovereignty of the nation state. On the other hand, the problems which the world is facing transcend the nation state such as famine, disease, poverty, and environmental degradation. Thus such issues must be tackled on a basis that is wider than the purely national. In this connection, it was pointed out that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are usually concerned with issues rather than with individual nations.

A sense of mistrust for some governments was evident during the discussion. How many governments give priority to issues involving their people? How can one reach the people of other countries? How can one be sure that famine relief or assistance to refugees is reaching the people who need it most? Must it always be channelled through governments? These questions were raised but not answered. It was recognized that sometimes they were compounded by the presence of separatist elements or by armed revolt against the central authority.

This in turn raised the question of selectivity, of helping only governments or nation states that met certain standards — of human rights, perhaps, or of equity of distribution for relief supplies. In raising it, however, the problems posed for the UN were recognized as being almost insuperable.

The UN might sometimes be able to serve as a third party in difficult situations, and there was undoubtedly a role for the organization in time of crisis. One suggestion, for the long term, was that the UN should try to serve as an enabling environment in which nation states could build their own internal institutions. A cautionary word was also voiced: the UN bureaucracy could at times develop a vested interest and become a stumbling block to creative initiatives.

What, then, is the reality? Do we live in a world of nation states that must continue forever? Or do we live in a global village in which issues and problems transcend national boundaries and must be tackled on a larger-than-national basis? One alternative suggested would involve closer co-operation between municipalities. The twinning of cities is an accepted international practice, and perhaps this could serve as a very practical way of managing problems by sharing experiences.

Is this a world in which the UN is — and will become — increasingly irrelevant? How can public interest in its work be revived? The lack of good media coverage of the UN was recognized. On the other hand, there is always the problem of

finding out what is really happening there. A General Assembly session can often be almost meaningless to people in the public galleries. And when a journalist has mastered the intricacies of debate and resolutions, he must make it intelligible to the reader in a distant city.

#### CANADA'S ROLE

There was general agreement that Canada can be proud of its contribution to the UN since its creation. We have contributed in terms of ideas, of participation, of money and of people. The names of Hugh Keenleyside, first director of the technical assistance programme; of Adelaide Sinclair, for many years deputy director of UNICEF; and of Maurice Strong, who organized the first environment conference and is still involved today, were mentioned. Perhaps there should be more Canadians serving, and not only at senior levels. Might there be opportunities for young Canadians to take on field assignments?

In terms of programmes for aid and development, Canada had not reached the accepted international target but over the years, it had steadily increased its contributions. This was a good record, but it was not to say that Canada could not, perhaps should do more.

The suggestion was put forward that Canada should constantly seek to work closely with nations of similar size and influence, especially those of different ideologies and social systems. This might be a method of putting pressure on the major powers.

#### FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

It was suggested that the United Nations should be regarded as a dynamic experiment. It has created specialized agencies and programmes to respond to international issues, and they have been remarkably successful. The High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Development Programme and the World Food Programme, for example, have done marvellous things.

But the UN has also provided an opportunity for breaking out of the institutional framework. In tackling crises, it has been able to organize a unique mix of international agencies and NGOs. It has managed, though imperfectly, to reach beyond politicians and bureaucrats to the people, and to bridge the gap between domestic and international concerns.

Above all, in this fortieth anniversary year, the emphasis should be put on its achievements. An appropriate motto for the occasion would be: **Accentuate The Positive.**



STEVE PURDEY

H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar surrounded by students from St. Mary's School, Lindsay, Ontario.



# REMARKS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

6 March 1985

*Following is the text of remarks by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar in Toronto at a dinner hosted by the United Nations Association in Canada.*

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

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

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

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

Should this situation continue and the next rains fail, more human beings may die in sub-Saharan Africa than during the entire Second World War. Even those who survive may be impaired for the rest of their lives, either physically or mentally. This is a potential catastrophe of unprecedented dimensions in modern history.

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

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

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

**W**hat is to be done?

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

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

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

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

The Office, with the full concurrence of Governments and organizations concerned, identifies emergency needs and facilitates the mobilization and delivery of resources to meet them. I might mention that the Office is headed by Bradford Morse, who is certainly well-known to you as Administrator of UNDP (the United Nations Development Programme). I am deeply pleased that your distinguished compatriot, Maurice Strong, has also joined the Office as Executive Co-ordinator.

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

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

**I** am aware that many donors have already provided substantial assistance. But there are still unmet needs. They have been realistically calculated and commonly agreed. They must be met. Any shortfall must be measured in terms of human lives lost. I therefore hope that Governments,



*H.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar speaking on the topic of the situation in Africa.*

including your own, will fully support our endeavours and will step up their emergency assistance to concerned countries.

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

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

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

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

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

Priority should also be given to the maintenance and repair of production, transport and communications infrastructures. In

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, I have impressed upon the African Governments — and they recognize the need — that, on their side, the most appropriate policies must be devised and implemented in order to ensure the success of their own efforts and those of the international community.

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

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

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

---

# LES NATIONS-UNIES, QUARANTE ANS APRÈS: CRISES ET SOLUTIONS

Table ronde portant sur le système des  
Nations-Unies pour le développement



s'étant tenue à Toronto (Canada)  
le 6 mars 1985

Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies, 808-63 rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1P 5A6

---



# LES NATIONS-UNIES, QUARANTE ANS APRÈS: CRISES ET SOLUTIONS

## Compte rendu présenté au Secrétaire général

par

Robert Reford

Voici le texte du compte rendu rédigé par le Rapporteur, M. Robert Reford, sur la table ronde qui avait pour thème *Les Nations-Unies, quarante ans après: Crises et solutions*; le compte rendu a été présenté au Secrétaire général à Toronto le 6 mars 1985. L'assemblée, qui réunissait les dirigeants d'organismes non gouvernementaux canadiens, était la deuxième qu'organisait l'Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies afin de découvrir des moyens de renforcer le système des Nations-Unies.

Les vingt-huit citoyens canadiens dont les noms suivent ont participé à la discussion:

**Pat Adams**

Chercheur, Energy Probe

**William Barton**

Président du conseil d'administration de l'Institut canadien pour la paix et la sécurité internationales, ancien ambassadeur et représentant permanent du Canada aux Nations-Unies, et membre du conseil d'administration de l'ACNU

**Harry S. Black**

Directeur exécutif du Comité canadien du FISE

**Tim Brodhead**

Administrateur de projets — Asie, Inter Pares

**Rév. Charles Catto**

Directeur exécutif de la Fondation Frontiers, Opération Beaver

**René De Grâce**

Directeur des Affaires internationales, Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge

**Marion Dewar**

Maire d'Ottawa

**Mamie Girvan**

Directrice du Bureau canadien pour l'éducation internationale

**Glenna Graham**

Secrétaire, Division de World Outreach, Église Unie du Canada

**Richard Harmston**

Directeur exécutif du mouvement South Asia Partnership

**Dieter Heinrich**

Directeur exécutif des Fédéralistes mondiaux du Canada

**Firdaus James Kharas**

Directeur exécutif de l'Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies

**Nazeer Aziz Ladhani**

Président-directeur général de la Fondation Aga Khan

**John Laidlaw**

Directeur exécutif de la Fondation canadienne contre la faim

**Stephen Lewis**

Ambassadeur et représentant permanent du Canada aux Nations-Unies

**David MacDonald**

Coordonnateur du Programme canadien d'aide à l'Afrique, Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)

**William McNeill**

Directeur exécutif, Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada

**Nigel Martin**

Directeur exécutif du Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale

**Paul Martin**

Ancien Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

**A. Roy Megarry**

Éditeur du journal *The Globe and Mail*

**Gordon Ramsay**

Directeur national du Fonds canadien d'aide à l'enfance

**Robert Reford**

Président de la maison Reford-McCandless International Consultants Corporation

**Douglas Roche**

Ambassadeur du Canada pour le désarmement et Président de l'Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies

**Michael Schelew**

Président d'Amnistie Internationale — Section canadienne anglophone

**Murray Thomson**

Conseil international d'éducation des adultes — Liaison avec les dirigeants de la Campagne mondiale pour le désarmement (ONU)

**Raymond van der Buhs**

Directeur exécutif du Unitarian Service Committee

**Garry Vernon**

Président, Centre international d'exploitation des océans

**Ruth Vikse**

Directrice exécutive du Camrose One World Institute

**L**es débats ont comporté trois étapes distinctes:  
L'honorable Paul Martin, ancien Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, a présenté une rétrospective.  
Puis, l'honorable David MacDonald, coordonnateur du Programme canadien d'aide à l'Afrique, a évalué les programmes et les problèmes actuels.

Enfin, M. John Laidlaw, Directeur exécutif de la Fondation canadienne contre la faim, a amorcé une discussion sur le programme à mettre en oeuvre pour garantir un meilleur avenir aux populations éprouvées.

Un échange d'idées a d'abord eu lieu entre les participants à la table ronde, puis les membres de l'ACNU et les autres personnes qui assistaient aux débats ont ensuite eu l'occasion de poser des questions et de formuler des observations.

**L**es personnes présentes ont d'abord convenu ensemble que l'ONU est la pierre angulaire de l'ordre mondial et que si elle n'existait pas, il faudrait créer un organisme lui ressemblant. La question est de savoir comment l'améliorer. Un conférencier l'a comparée au ministère canadien des Postes: un organisme constamment paralysé par des grèves, mais que personne ne voulait abolir. L'objectif, c'était de l'améliorer.

On n'a pas voulu dire pas là que l'ONU ne fait pas du bon travail. Elle a des réalisations importantes à son actif, notamment sur le plan humain, car elle s'intéresse au sort et aux conditions de vie des peuples. Un participant a déclaré craindre que l'ONU soit sur son déclin, mais il a exprimé cet avis avec regret et non pour définir par là un sort que l'Organisation méritait. La principale discussion a porté sur l'ordre des priorités et sur les options; trois grands thèmes s'en sont dégagés.

#### L'OBJECTIF PREMIER: SÉCURITÉ OU DÉVELOPPEMENT?

**Q**uelqu'un a déclaré que l'ONU pourrait à bon droit prétendre que ses efforts ont été couronnés de succès, car il n'y a eu ni guerre mondiale, ni conflit nucléaire depuis sa création. Mais d'autres pourraient soutenir avec autant d'à-propos qu'elle a échoué lamentablement, car le monde a connu une série interminable de conflits classiques locaux ou régionaux, de guerres civiles et d'insurrections.

Les négociations sur le désarmement n'ont à toutes fins pratiques pas progressé. Un paneliste a fait un plaidoyer passionné contre les manifestations en faveur de la paix et il a allégué que les protestataires exerçaient de la pression du mauvais côté. Ils semblent dénoncer les armes nucléaires et ils s'acharnent à persuader les gouvernements de s'en débarrasser.



STEVE PURDEY

S.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar s'entretient avec les médias.

Or, ils devraient plutôt s'efforcer de convaincre les grandes puissances mondiales d'appuyer l'ONU. Seule l'ONU peut instaurer la paix, et c'est en elle qu'il faut chercher la solution.

Cependant, la question plus fondamentale qui a été soulevée était de savoir si l'Organisation doit effectivement s'intéresser à la sécurité des peuples. D'aucuns ont soutenu qu'au lieu de se soucier des armes, l'ONU devrait se demander comment elle peut changer les choses, comment elle peut aider l'humanité à se préparer et à s'adapter à de nouvelles circonstances et conditions de vie. Après tout, le grand objectif n'est-il pas d'améliorer le sort de toute l'humanité? C'est de la réalisation de cet objectif que dépend la sécurité mondiale.

#### LES INTÉRÊTS NATIONAUX OU LES RESPONSABILITÉS INTERNATIONALES?

**L**es participants ont semblé d'accord dans l'ensemble pour dire que les États membres ne sont pas disposés à faire les sacrifices nécessaires pour rendre le système des Nations-Unies vraiment efficace. Le cas de la CNUCED a été cité à titre d'exemple. Ses objectifs sont admirables, mais les pays industrialisés ne sont pas prêts à modifier leurs politiques commerciales pour en favoriser la réalisation. C'est pourquoi la CNUCED a échoué.

Quelqu'un a également rappelé un fait de l'histoire canadienne. En 1975, le Premier ministre Trudeau a prononcé un remarquable discours à Mansion House, après avoir reçu les clefs de la Ville de Londres. Il a exhorté la collectivité internationale à lutter pour que disparaissent de la face de la terre la faim, la maladie, le spectre de l'holocauste nucléaire et la dégradation écologique. Mais la réalisation d'un tel objectif ne sera possible que si "les richesses de la planète sont réparties équitablement". Lors d'une réunion de hauts fonctionnaires à Ottawa, beaucoup étaient disposés à prendre des mesures pour donner une suite concrète à ce vœu. Mais à la fin de la séance, on entendit un sous-ministre adjoint des Finances marmonner ces mots: "Il faut que nous fassions quelque chose pour vous empêcher, les gars, de donner le pays en cadeau." D'après ce qui est arrivé par la suite, il semble bien qu'on l'ait écouté.

À quels sacrifices les gouvernements sont-ils prêts à consentir? Sont-ils toujours déphasés par rapport à l'opinion publique? Selon un participant étonné, le gouvernement canadien est toujours surpris de voir que les Canadiens sont très généreux et sans cesse disposés à appuyer les moins fortunés qu'eux.



STEVE PURDEY

Les participants à la table ronde.

## TRANSCENDER OU RESPECTER LE CONCEPT D'ÉTAT-NATION?

**L**es panelistes ont reconnu que la souveraineté de l'État-nation est le principe constituant le fondement de l'ONU. Cependant, les difficultés que le monde éprouve actuellement, notamment la famine, la maladie, la pauvreté et la dégradation écologique, transcendent le concept d'État-nation. Il faut donc dépasser le cadre purement national pour les résoudre. À cet égard, les participants ont signalé que les organismes non gouvernementaux (ONG) s'intéressent habituellement à des questions ou à des thèmes plutôt qu'à une situation particulière existant dans tel ou tel pays.

Un sentiment de méfiance à l'égard de certains gouvernements a transpiré pendant la discussion. Combien de gouvernements accordent la priorité aux problèmes concernant les citoyens de leur pays? Comment peut-on communiquer avec la population d'autres pays? Comment être sûr que l'aide alimentaire ou les secours aux réfugiés parviendront effectivement à ceux qui en ont le plus besoin? Cette aide doit-elle toujours passer par les gouvernements intéressés? Voilà autant de questions qui ont été posées, mais qui sont restées sans réponse! Les participants ont par ailleurs reconnu que la présence d'éléments séparatistes ou l'existence d'une rébellion armée contre l'autorité centrale dans les pays bénéficiaires viennent parfois compliquer les choses encore davantage.

En s'interrogeant ainsi, les participants ont également posé la question de la sélectivité: pourquoi n'aidait-on pas que les gouvernements ou les États-nations qui satisfont à certaines normes relativement aux droits de la personne ou encore à la distribution équitable des approvisionnements d'urgence. Mais une telle attitude poserait à l'ONU des problèmes quasi insurmontables.

L'ONU pourrait parfois servir d'intermédiaire dans des situations difficiles, et elle a effectivement joué ce rôle en période de crise. Quelqu'un a proposé une solution à long terme: que l'ONU serve de cadre où les États-nations pourraient édifier leurs propres institutions internes. Mais on a aussi formulé un avertissement: la bureaucratie de l'ONU risquerait parfois de s'intéresser de trop près aux efforts nationaux ainsi déployés, et de gêner la réalisation d'initiatives créatrices.

Quelle est donc la réalité? Vivons-nous dans un monde d'États-nations qui doivent exister à jamais? Ou vivons-nous dans un village universel où les questions et les problèmes

dépassent les frontières nationales et où les seules vraies solutions ne peuvent être qu'internationales? Des participants ont proposé une autre formule axée sur une coopération plus étroite entre les municipalités. Le jumelage de villes est une pratique internationale acceptée; c'est peut-être là un excellent moyen de résoudre les problèmes, car il favorise le partage de l'expérience.

Vivons-nous dans un monde où l'ONU a de moins en moins son mot à dire? Comment ranimer l'intérêt du public à l'égard de son travail? Les médias ne couvrent pas suffisamment l'actualité onusienne; d'un autre côté, il est toujours difficile de savoir ce qui se passe dans cette enceinte. Souvent, les personnes présentes dans les tribunes publiques ont beaucoup de mal à comprendre les débats de l'Assemblée générale. Et quand un journaliste réussit à percer les mystères des débats et des résolutions, il doit s'efforcer d'en expliquer l'essence à des lecteurs vivant à des milliers de kilomètres de là!

## LE RÔLE DU CANADA

**T**ous se sont entendus pour dire que le Canada peut être fier du travail qu'il a accompli pour l'ONU depuis les débuts. Notre pays a fourni des idées, des fonds et du personnel à l'Organisation et il a participé à son oeuvre. Quelques grands noms ont été mentionnés: Hugh Keenleyside, qui a été le premier Directeur du Programme d'assistance technique, Adelaide Sinclair, qui fut pendant longtemps Directeur adjoint du FISE, et Maurice Strong, qui a organisé la première conférence sur l'environnement et qui, aujourd'hui encore, joue un rôle au sein de l'ONU. Peut-être devrait-il y avoir de plus nombreux Canadiens à l'ONU, et pas seulement aux niveaux supérieurs. Des jeunes Canadiens et Canadiennes pourraient peut-être y servir en tant qu'agents hors Siège.

Le Canada n'a pas atteint son objectif à l'échelle internationale en ce qui concerne les programmes d'aide et de développement, mais sa contribution a augmenté constamment au cours des années. Malgré ce succès, notre pays doit se demander s'il ne pourrait pas faire davantage.

Des participants ont proposé que le Canada cherche constamment à collaborer étroitement avec des pays de son calibre exerçant une influence semblable à la sienne, et plus particulièrement avec ceux où l'idéologie et le système social sont différents. Ce pourrait être là une façon d'exercer des pressions sur les grandes puissances.

## LE QUARANTIÈME ANNIVERSAIRE

**D**es panelistes ont déclaré qu'il faut considérer l'ONU comme un milieu dynamique toujours à la recherche de solutions. Afin de faire face à des problèmes internationaux, les Nations-Unies ont créé des institutions spécialisées et des programmes qui ont fait des merveilles pour des millions d'êtres humains. Songeons, par exemple, au Programme des Nations-Unies pour le développement, au Haut Commissariat pour les réfugiés et au Programme alimentaire mondial.

Les Nations-Unies ont également su sortir des cadres institutionnels. Dans leurs luttes pour résoudre les crises, elles ont mis sur pied un réseau unique de services internationaux et d'ONG. Elles ont réussi, quoique imparfaitement, à contourner les politiciens et les bureaucrates pour rejoindre les populations mêmes et pour s'attaquer avec la même vigueur aux problèmes ayant des ramifications nationales et internationales.

Par-dessus tout, en cette année du quarantième anniversaire de l'ONU, il convient de mettre l'accent sur ses réalisations. Et pourquoi ne pas adopter pour slogan les mots **Soulignons davantage les bons côtés de l'ONU!**



STEVE PURDEY

S.E. Jaurer-Pérez de Cuéllar entouré d'élèves de l'école St. Mary's de Lindsay (Ontario).

# ALLOCUTION PRONONCÉE PAR LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DES NATIONS-UNIES DEVANT L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE POUR LES NATIONS-UNIES

le 6 mars 1985

*On lira ci-après des extraits de l'allocution que le Secrétaire général, M. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, a prononcée à Toronto à un banquet offert par l'Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies.*

**Q**u'il me soit d'abord permis de faire l'éloge de votre grand pays et de le remercier de l'appui précieux qu'il a toujours accordé aux Nations-Unies. Je tiens aussi à m'incliner devant l'Association canadienne pour les Nations-Unies qui n'a jamais ménagé les efforts pour sensibiliser le public au caractère essentiel de cette attitude et pour la lui faire comprendre en profondeur.

Le présent colloque, tout comme la table ronde que vous avez organisée l'automne dernier à Ottawa pour marquer le quarantième anniversaire des Nations-Unies, revêt beaucoup d'importance, car il sert à susciter des idées dont pourront s'inspirer le gouvernement canadien, les membres du Secrétariat des Nations-Unies et bien d'autres organismes et personnes encore. Il est en effet bien difficile d'exagérer la valeur du rôle que jouent les organismes non gouvernementaux tels que le vôtre pour stimuler les administrations nationales et autres et pour les inciter à agir.

Le thème de votre colloque, **Les Nations-Unies, quarante ans après: Crises et solutions**, m'a inspiré bien des sujets présentant tous de l'intérêt et ayant tous la même importance. Cependant, j'ai choisi ce soir de traiter une seule question qui inquiète énormément le Canada et les Nations-Unies, à savoir la crise économique et sociale qui sévit en Afrique.

**L'**Afrique a besoin de toute notre attention et de tout notre appui, maintenant et à moyen terme. Elle vit une situation dramatique qui appelle une réponse extraordinaire de la collectivité internationale.

Si la situation perdure et que les prochaines pluies ne viennent pas, il mourra en Afrique sub-saharienne plus d'êtres humains qu'il n'y a eu de victimes sur tous les théâtres de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Quant à ceux qui survivront, ils seront handicapés physiquement ou mentalement pour le reste de leur vie. Cette catastrophe sans précédent dans l'histoire moderne est aujourd'hui plus probable que jamais.

De nombreux pays, dont le Canada, beaucoup d'organismes bénévoles et les institutions intéressées de l'ONU ont fourni une aide accrue à ces pays dans l'espoir d'atténuer leurs souffrances et de combattre les effets de la sécheresse.

Mais il est clair que les efforts déployés jusqu'ici ne sont pas suffisants. En 1985, des multitudes seront torturées par la malnutrition et la famine.

**Q**uelle est la tâche à accomplir?  
Il faut en priorité prendre des mesures immédiates pour sauver des vies humaines, c'est-à-dire apporter aux populations touchées plus de nourriture, d'eau et de médicaments.

Seulement, cela est plus vite dit que fait. L'organisation d'opérations de secours à l'intention de millions de personnes disséminées dans de vastes territoires représente une tâche colossale qui exige beaucoup de l'infrastructure économique et administrative des pays touchés; en raison de cela, les projets de développement passent souvent au second plan, et le processus absorbe une forte proportion des ressources nationales et de l'aide officielle au développement. En 1985, environ 20 pays de l'Afrique sub-saharienne auront besoin d'une aide alimentaire évaluée à elle seule à plus d'un milliard de dollars. Et l'on devra mobiliser des milliers de personnes pour distribuer cette nourriture.

Les Nations-Unies ont un rôle spécial à jouer dans tout ce processus. C'est à la fin de 1983 que j'ai attiré pour la première fois l'attention du monde sur la crise d'Afrique et j'ai alors pris une série de mesures pour faire face à la situation. Plus récemment, conscient des besoins extraordinaires auxquels les opérations de secours devront répondre en 1985, j'ai créé le Bureau des Nations-Unies pour les opérations d'urgence en Afrique; cet organe relève de moi directement et il est chargé d'évaluer les situations d'urgence existant en Afrique et de coordonner les secours.

Avec l'accord des gouvernements et des organismes intéressés, le Bureau définit les besoins et facilite le rassemblement et la livraison des ressources nécessaires pour y satisfaire. Je mentionnerai ici que le Bureau a à sa tête M. Bradford Morse qui, comme vous le savez déjà, est l'Administrateur du PNUD (Programme des Nations-Unies pour le développement). Je suis par ailleurs très heureux d'apprendre que M. Maurice Strong, éminent Canadien dont la réputation n'est plus à faire, ait accepté de remplir les fonctions de coordonnateur général du Bureau.

Le Bureau des opérations d'urgence vient de terminer une analyse de la nature et de l'ampleur des secours qu'il faudra prodiguer en 1985 aux pays les plus éprouvés. Grâce à l'effort combiné déployé sur place par les pays touchés, les pays et groupes donateurs et diverses institutions internationales, il a aussi évalué les besoins auxquels on n'a pas encore répondu. Cette étude a révélé qu'il faudra acheminer vers les populations atteintes de la nourriture, des machines et des produits agricoles, du matériel médical et logistique et des fournitures d'urgence dont la valeur dépassera 1,5 milliard de dollars en 1985.

**J**e sais bien que de nombreux donateurs ont déjà fait preuve d'une grande générosité, mais il y a encore tant à faire. Les besoins auxquels on n'a pas encore satisfait ont été chiffrés avec réalisme, et tous s'entendent sur les résultats de cette évaluation.

S'il faut se soucier en priorité de sauver des vies humaines, il est également important de chercher en même temps à éliminer les causes de la situation actuelle et de favoriser le





S.E. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar parle de la crise sévissant en Afrique.

rétablissement des conditions fondamentales nécessaires au développement.

Il y a toujours eu un équilibre écologique précaire en Afrique entre la terre, les populations et les ressources, mais la sécheresse persistante et la désertification qu'elle a causée sont venues menacer encore davantage cet équilibre. Il faut agir sans tarder pour rendre sa fertilité au sol des régions desséchées. Ce ne sera qu'au moment où les Africains seront de nouveau capables de produire assez de nourriture pour eux-mêmes et leur bétail, dans leur milieu de vie normal, que la solution au problème africain commencera à prendre forme. Nous devrions pouvoir exploiter à fond les dernières techniques d'irrigation et d'amélioration des sols et appliquer les récentes découvertes de la génétique. À tous ces égards, le Canada a un rôle important à jouer.

La sécheresse n'est cependant pas la seule cause du malheur qui frappe actuellement l'Afrique. La Banque Mondiale et d'autres institutions ont montré que la crise résulte aussi de la piètre conjoncture économique internationale existant depuis 1980 et de la faiblesse des structures économiques nationales. Naturellement, les opinions diffèrent quant à la façon de régler ces problèmes et sur quels aspects faire porter les efforts en priorité. Comme les conditions varient d'un pays à l'autre, je suis convaincu que c'est au niveau national qu'il fut intervenir.

Il existe néanmoins certains éléments communs. Le service de la dette pose un énorme problème à bien des pays africains, problème qui gêne beaucoup tous les efforts de développement. Nous devons aborder ce problème franchement. À mon avis, il faut étudier de près la possibilité de rééchelonner la dette extérieure des pays, notamment celle des pays du quart-monde, d'annuler carrément cette dette ou de leur accorder un moratoire.

Il faut par ailleurs établir un ordre de priorité quant à l'aide technique et financière à fournir aux divers pays en développement. La collectivité internationale doit continuer de financer des projets à moyen et à long terme, mais il conviendrait qu'elle favorise, ce faisant, l'établissement chez les bénéficiaires de bases qui garantiront un développement solide et soutenu. C'est pourquoi elle aura avantage à mettre l'accent sur le perfectionnement des ressources humaines, notamment

dans les domaines de la gestion et de l'administration tant dans le secteur privé que public. Il importera aussi de protéger davantage les groupes défavorisés.

Il convient aussi d'accorder une certaine priorité à l'entretien et à la réparation de l'infrastructure de production et des réseaux de transport et de communications. J'ai été heureux d'apprendre à cet égard qu'à sa dernière réunion à Paris, la Banque Mondiale a pu rassembler plus d'un milliard de dollars pour lancer son programme d'action en Afrique subsaharienne. Ce dernier est particulièrement important, vu que, dans les circonstances actuelles, les opérations d'urgence accapareront une large part de l'aide officielle au développement.

**M**on exposé aura certes été très général, car j'aurai traité en quelques minutes des besoins immédiats mais aussi des perspectives de développement à long terme en Afrique. Ce qu'il importe par-dessus tout de retenir, c'est que nous devons tous nous donner la main pour soulager efficacement et sans tarder nos frères et soeurs d'Afrique. Ce ne sera pas chose facile. Le consensus général qu'ont exprimé les pays, notamment dans la Déclaration sur la situation critique en Afrique qui a été adoptée à l'unanimité par l'Assemblée générale en décembre 1984, est cependant pour moi source de réconfort.

Un point mérite d'être souligné dans ce contexte: il incombe aux gouvernements des pays africains de diriger le développement national; ni les Nations-Unies, ni les pays donateurs ne peuvent leur retirer cette responsabilité. Bien des citoyens du monde ne reconnaissent pas cette réalité, et ils croient que l'ONU, en sa qualité d'institution internationale, peut entrer dans n'importe quel pays, imposer ses vues et se charger d'y diriger les opérations de secours.

Si les politiques ou les mesures adoptées vont à l'encontre des principes et des objectifs énoncés dans la Charte, l'ONU n'hésitera pas à faire valoir son point de vue aux gouvernements intéressés. Mais il ne faut pas attendre d'elle qu'elle fasse ce qu'aucun pays donateur n'accepterait pour lui-même, à savoir s'ingérer dans les affaires internes relevant essentiellement d'un État souverain. L'ONU atteste clairement que, dans des situations d'urgence telles que celles existant aujourd'hui en Afrique, elle s'efforcera d'apporter une aide humanitaire à tous ceux qui sont dans le besoin, sans faire aucune distinction.

Par ailleurs, j'ai fait comprendre aux gouvernements africains — et ils se sont dits d'accord avec moi à ce sujet — qu'ils doivent de leur côté chercher à concevoir et à mettre en oeuvre les politiques qui garantiront le mieux le succès de leurs propres efforts et de ceux de la collectivité internationale.

Les Nations-Unies, je le sais, font parfois l'objet de critiques, mais je crois que l'oeuvre d'organisations telles que le FISE (Fonds des Nations-Unies pour l'enfance), le Programme alimentaire mondial et le Haut Commissariat pour les réfugiés a permis à de nombreux êtres humains dans divers pays du monde d'échapper à la mort. Mais nous ne sommes pas encore autorisés à faire notre propre éloge ni à verser dans la suffisance ou le laissez-aller. Nous devons faire mieux et poursuivre inlassablement nos efforts.

Le Canada a toujours donné l'exemple pour ce qui est de promouvoir le développement dans le monde. Il a déjà répondu généreusement, par divers moyens officiels, à l'appel des populations éprouvées d'Afrique. Quant à eux, les organismes non gouvernementaux et la population de votre merveilleux pays ont toujours su faire leur part et plus encore. Je suis donc convaincu que le Canada continuera d'accorder un appui solide aux gouvernements des pays africains affligés, dans la très lourde tâche qui les attend maintenant.

TO:

A:

FROM:

DE:

Room No. — No de bureau	Extension — Poste	Date
FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

BN  
pls copy  
→ MEM  
✓  
4/1 in

JH/lc  
4 March 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours</u> <u>From</u> <u>GMT</u>	<u>Airline</u> <u>+Flgt</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Wed 6 March	LV: New York	1230	-5	Marine Terminal/LAG		
	ARR: Toronto	1400	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	Royal York Hotel			Flying time 1 hr. 30 mins.		
Thur 7 March	LV: Toronto	0900	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Ottawa	1000	-5	Flying time 1 hr.		
	Ridau Hall					
Fri 8 March	LV: Ottawa	1430	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Quebec City	1530	-5	Flying time 1 hr.		
	Le Château Frontenac					
Sat 9 March	LV: Quebec City	1500	-5	Canadian Government Aircraft		
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1630	-5	Flying time 1 hr. 30 mins.		
Sat 9 March	LV: New York (JFK)	1800	-5	SR111	747	0
Sun 10 March	ARR: Geneva	0720	+1			
	Hotel Intercontinental					
Mon 11 March	Geneva					
Tues 12 March	LV: Geneva	0815	+1	SR722	DC-9	0
	ARR: Paris (CDG)	0920	+1			
Tues 12 March	LV: Paris (CDG)	1100	+1	AF001	SSC	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	0845	-5			

Délégation du Secrétaire général  
l'accompagnant lors de la visite officielle au Canada  
6 - 9 mars 1985

Le Secrétaire général

Madame Marcela Pérez de Cuéllar

M. Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

M. J. Richard Foran, Sous-Secrétaire général aux services  
financiers, contrôleur

M. Emilio de Olivares, Directeur du Cabinet

M. Francois Giuliani, Porte-parole

M. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second administrateur

Mlle Angeles Vidal, Secrétaire du Secrétaire général

M. John Hrusovsky, Assistant personnel du Secrétaire général

M. Gerard Levtchenko, Assistant administratif



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

6 - 9 March 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Virendra Dayal, Chef de Cabinet

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

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

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman of the  
Secretary-General

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

Ms. Angeles Vidal, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levtchenko, Operations Officer

Trip Canada

To the Secretary who opens This letter,

Please see to it that Mr. Perez de Cuellar,  
gets to read this before he leaves for Quebec City!

Thanks

G.M. Ray

Lennoxville, Quebec,

March 1 , 1985.

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

Dear Sir:

Welcome to Quebec - the hate capitol of the world! The fact that an international conference dealing with the rights of minorities is being held in racist Quebec must be causing roars of laughter around the world. Quebec is the home of a French speaking people not noted for their racial tolerance but very well known for their intense dislike of the English language and those who use it. Try speaking English in one of the restaurants and watch the reaction it brings. My husband and I did just that while in Quebec city last summer and we were rewarded by having the menu thrown at us. Be sure to look for English words on signs etc, if you see any I am sure you will be able to count the number on the fingers of one hand. You will be introduced to the rather weird prime minister of Quebec province Mr. Rene Levesque who will tell you that his government is doing more for the minorities of Quebec than any other government in the world. Be sure to ask him immediately for a copy of his governments bill 101 . For it is this law that has so effectively destroyed the English language in Quebec making its use unlawful. I understand the new prime minister of Canada Mr. Mulroney will address the conference. He will I am sure expound at length on the virtues of bilingualism and he will tell everyone in the French language of course how Canada has made bilingualism work. Nothing could be farther from the truth! When you finally get to speak to him ask him why three hundred thousand English speaking Quebecers have left Quebec and why more are leaving every day.

Also ask him why there has been so little publicity of this mass exodus of humans and the trauma that goes with it. ( one large American newspaper has called it Canada's national disgrace!)

If Canada's former prime minister Mr. Trudeau should arrive you might ask him why he while prime minister of Canada was constantly harassing the prime minister of the province of Ontario to make that province bilingual while ignoring the fact that the province of Quebec was out-lawing the English language there.

I hope I have been able to enlighten you on the sincerity of the Canadian politicians you will be forced to listen to . I suppose in a country as cold as Canada it is a good idea to have more than one face.

Thank you for your time. I remain,

Yours truly,

*Gertrude M. Roy .*

*An English speaking Quebecer!*