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SSEA's Speech on Parliament and Foreign Affairs

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

CCB

P. Heinbecker

... Attached is a copy of a draft of the SSEA's speech on Parliament and Foreign Affairs, which he is to deliver on Monday evening (April 30). In the normal course of events, we would have routed it through you to the Minister, but we were asked on short notice yesterday afternoon to offer up a draft to send to him for perusal before the weekend.

2. We have had problems with this text, and are still unsatisfied with it. After a couple of false starts with contract writers (caused by conflicts of interest), we commissioned a writer to do a first draft -- which turned out to be quite inadequate. We then wrote another one ourselves over the Easter weekend, drawing on some ideas extracted from the Minister himself. Sean Riley has since continued to work on the text.

3. At this time, it looks as if work will continue on the text almost until the point of delivery.

P.H.C.

P.H. Chapin
Vice-Chairman (Political)
Policy Development Secretariat

April 25, 1984

PARLIAMENT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I am grateful to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Canadian Study of Parliament Group for having invited me to deliver the keynote address to the Conference on Parliament and Foreign Affairs.

I have long admired the Institute's imaginative work in stimulating informed public debate on foreign policy questions and, as a Parliamentarian myself, commend the study of Parliament Group for its efforts to improve public understanding of parliamentary practices. I assure you that I shall follow your deliberations this week with interest.

This evening, I propose to examine two questions.

- Is Parliament interested in foreign affairs, and
- Can Parliament do more?

I tell you now that my answer to the first questions is a qualified "no" and to the second question a definite "yes".

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Let us consider first the role which public opinion generally plays in the foreign policy process. E.B. White once described democracy as a "recurrent suspicion that more than half of the people are right more than half of the time". Of necessity, then, in a democracy the people must and do play a role in the formulation of foreign policy. Unless their values, aspirations and concerns are reflected in the policy Government pursues on their behalf, that policy will not, in the final analysis, endure.

Yet gauging public opinion can be a hazardous undertaking for any Government. More than a hundred years ago, Sir Robert Peel characterized public opinion as "a compound of folly, weakness, prejudice, wrong feeling, right feeling, obstinacy, and newspaper paragraphs". That is a harsh judgement, and not entirely accurate for this country in this century. But it rightly suggests public opinion may not, from one day to the next, serve as an accurate guide for the formulation of policy -- especially foreign policy, whose effectiveness very often is a function of sustained interest and skillful delivery.

Certainly, the record of the Canadian public's interest in foreign affairs has been mixed. Most Canadians share similar concerns about relations with the United States, about peace and security, and about the high priority to be attached to exports. But there has been little consistency over the years in how they would wish their concerns and anxieties to be reflected in Government policy. The recent public debate on peace and security provides an example: much agreement on the need to ease East/West tensions and reduce the dangers of nuclear war, rather less on how to achieve these goals.

Few Canadians, in fact, have had foreign affairs consistently at the top of their list of concerns. A departmentally-commissioned poll in 1979 suggested that only 39% of the population considered itself to be "very interested" in foreign affairs. Yet over the last few years there has been a greater degree of public interest in foreign policy -- as distinctions between foreign and domestic policy have lessened and as more Canadians have become aware of how their most fundamental policy concerns are affected by the international environment. I am also pleased to note that the past decade has seen a steady increase in the number of public groups concerned about the humanitarian aspects of foreign affairs.

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Certainly my Department will continue to enhance public awareness of international developments affecting Canada. As many of you know, the Department fields several hundred speakers a year and spends in excess of \$2 million on domestic information programs.

Parliament presents a microcosm of opinion at large, as it should, with MP's reflecting their constituents' preoccupations, notably their domestic preoccupations. But as I had occasion to note in the Standing Committee almost ten years ago (March 11, 1975) there has been a gradual but impressive buildup in the competence of Members of Parliament in the field of foreign affairs. And today a great many are very respectably versed in events beyond our borders. But there is no question that most MP's priorities have normally been domestic. Two examples readily come to mind.

When Henry Kissinger visited Ottawa in October 1975, he was without doubt the world's premier newsmaker. And the media doted on him. Yet in Parliament, I was barely asked about his visit. (There was one question on the clean-up of the Great Lakes, one on television programming, and two about the inadvertent recording of

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his private comments). More recently, the subject of Lebanon has been raised in the House only once since last December (on February 10) though that piteous country remains in the grip of a brutalizing civil war.

Nor do political parties generally accord much attention to foreign affairs. In the current parliament, only five opposition days out of 75 focussed on foreign policy issues, and none in the current session. (March 9/81 El Salvador, June 16/81 Latin America, April 29/82 disarmament, June 1/82 External Affairs policy, and June 14/83 cruise missile testing). There have been only two emergency debates under Standing Order 30 (October 4/83 on KAL 007 and October 26/83 on Grenada); and only six debates in all on foreign policy questions, most recently on the Prime Minister's peace initiative.

This is not to suggest that Parliament generally ignores foreign affairs, only that it accords foreign affairs a relatively meagre share of its discretionary time, preferring to devote time to domestic issues. And, compared with other policy fields there is comparatively little in the way of legislation to put before Parliament.

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During your discussions, I am sure that some will argue that the Government should do more in providing for foreign policy debate in Parliament. I have a certain sympathy for this argument, since I believe more attention deserves to be paid to the growing number of international issues bearing on Canadian concerns.

But let us not overlook realities. We are not alone on the world stage. Others hear what we say and make their calculations as a consequence, calculations which may not always serve Canada's interests. That is why I am very much an advocate of bipartisanship on fundamentals, such as the management of our relations with the United States, our membership in NATO, our devotion to the Commonwealth and La Francophonie, our commitment to relieving the plight of the poor throughout the world, and our advocacy of respect for human rights. And I am reassured that, over the years, a high degree of consensus has endured on these matters.

But partisan debate is fundamental to democracy and the political process. We would all be the worse off if it did not normally prevail in the House, and for the most part it does -- including on foreign policy. I do

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not believe the public interest is served by seeking a consensus on all matters. Nor do I believe it possible. In his seminal study The Government of Canada, MacGregor Dawson pointed out how naive it would be to suppose that the Government would be eager to accept useful suggestions from Opposition members. Let this become frequent, Dawson noted, and "the electorate will naturally conclude the simpler solution would be to place in power the party which is so fertile in valuable ideas". Let it be said that, in the past, we have, nonetheless, accepted suggestions.

There is a further reality. Both in law and in fact, the making of foreign policy is the peculiar concern and undivided responsibility of the Executive. Clearly the Executive is required to retain the confidence of the Legislature in all that it does and, where legislation is required, to seek the Legislature's advice and consent. But foreign affairs does not generally require legislation. Not by right or custom is Parliament a regular participant in the foreign policy making process, even in those matters which are most crucial and which, at first sight, seem appropriate subjects for legislative checks -- such as the making of war and peace, or the

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ratification of treaties. In British constitutional law and by tradition, these are acts of state, the undoubted and exclusive prerogatives of the Crown.

There have been occasions when the Government has sought Parliamentary approval for sending troops abroad. But as Mitchell Sharp noted in 1973 in respect of our playing a peacekeeping role in Vietnam, it is not a question of Parliamentary approval being required for a government decision to be taken, only for it to be continued.

Nor do I think Canadians would want it any other way. The American model, of the Executive and Congress sharing responsibility for foreign affairs, is usually cited as the alternative. But whatever the merits of a system of checks and balances, one thing it does not deliver is coherent and responsible action by Congress in foreign affairs, as American presidents have complained since at least the time of Woodrow Wilson. Asked to describe the American form of government in a single phrase, he called it "government by the Chairmen of the Standing Committees of Congress". There has been some

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evolution in the American system of government since then, but government by standing committee is still not an ideal to which Canadians aspire.

In the final analysis then, the role of parliament in foreign affairs is not to make foreign policy. Rather, it is to advise, to approve, or to reject. But let us not dismiss these powers as inconsequential. And let us not overlook the opportunities available to parliamentarians and to parliamentary committees, particularly the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, to exercise these powers.

Perhaps the institution which offers the most direct access for MP's to influence foreign policy making is Question Period. And in fact MP's have been quite active recently on a host of international issues. For instance, during one sample period (October 1981 to August 1982), 581 foreign policy questions were asked in the House. Not quite a quarter of these were of the traditional variety, soliciting the Government's view on events abroad. A further quarter related to Canadian/American themes. And fully half reflected the

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interdependence themes noted earlier -- international economic and environmental questions. And if MP's have been active asking questions, the Prime Minister and the three ministers of the portfolio have been no less diligent replying. It is a responsibility we take seriously.

But despite the activity of Question Period, I have not formed the impression that Members have always prepared themselves well on foreign policy subjects. Perhaps it is predictable that news carried in the morning newspapers should be the object of scrutiny in the House in the afternoon. But too few of the Members' questions display the exploratory and analytical skills they are able to bring to bear on domestic themes.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence has a central role to play. And its recent inquiries into a broad range of foreign policy themes has enhanced its role. Both Ministers and officials have appeared before it, myself four times since I re-assumed the External Affairs portfolio two years ago.

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But I believe SCEAND can do more. Since 1945 it has been empowered to review the External Affairs estimates, and since 1983 to review departmental annual reports. Through these means, SCEAND now has the opportunity to consider virtually any issue it wants to. Incidentally, it is the Government's intention that the new Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security be accountable to Parliament, and its annual report on its activities and finances be referred to SCEAND for examination.

I believe SCEAND has been an especially helpful and creative role to play on subjects of longer-term importance. For instance, SCEAND has recently issued reports on the Caribbean and Latin America, on security and disarmament, on CSCE, on NORAD, and on the armed forces reserves. These are issues of topical interest, referred to SCEAND by the House. But SCEAND has not addressed such pressing issues as East/West relations, developments in the Soviet Union, Canadian/American relations, the trade/aid/debt conundrum, or such troubled areas as the Middle East and Southern Africa. I do not believe SCEAND need rely any longer on a resolution of the House to initiate a study. In my view, consideration of

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the Department's annual report provides the Committee with an omnibus order of reference to consider any issue carried in the report.

Nor should anyone doubt that if SCEAND were to be more active, the effect on government policy would be negligible. This is a self-defeating argument -- as I have had occasion to note before (on March 30, 1977). SCEAND reports do make a difference. Not just because they raise the consciousness of parliamentarians, the public and officials, but because parliamentary and public attention to a subject can be ignored by Government only at its peril. I cannot, in fact, recall an occasion when a SCEAND report has been ignored by any Cabinet of which I have been a member, in the course of that Cabinet's deliberation on a related subject. It is a separate question, of course, whether Cabinet has always agreed with a SCEAND report.

But let me cite a concrete example of SCEAND's influence. As you know, I recently completed the first visit ever made to Central America by a Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs. I undertook the visit so that I could advise my Cabinet colleagues, on the basis of

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personal experience, as to the merits of the policy proposals being aired in parliament and the media. Many of these proposals owe a great deal to SCEAND's having held more than a hundred meetings on the subject of Central America and issued three separate reports on the subject.

I want also to mention the very useful work done by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs -- work usually of the highest quality. I am pleased that the Senate Committee is now hard at work reviewing Middle Eastern questions, a subject which has been of particular concern to me recently.

A third area of activity is that of parliamentarians' contacts with foreign legislators, through the many inter-parliamentary associations and groups with which Canadian Members of Parliament and Senators are affiliated. These contacts serve a variety of purposes, two of which I do not believe have been sufficiently recognized.

The first is that inter-parliamentary visits can provide parliamentarians with brief but intensive courses on international issues. This enhances their capacity for

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informed participation in House and Committee debates. The Department is under instruction to provide briefings and to help open doors for parliamentarians. Officials would also welcome an opportunity to debrief returning MP's and Senators, to gain an appreciation of their perceptions and concerns. In this way, a more constructive dialogue could take place about international issues of concern to Canadians.

Secondly, inter-parliamentary contacts can lend valuable and visible support to the Government in the promotion of Canadian interests abroad, particularly on issues where a broad national consensus exists. The work of the Canadian members of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group has been invaluable as a means of influencing American decisions on an issue such as acid rain. They have both access to key American legislators and the political bona fides and professional knowledge to influence them. They are an irreplaceable complement to our Embassy in Washington.

By taking advantage of the many opportunities for participating in Canadian delegations, to international conferences, Members of Parliament assist in the delivery

of Canadian policy. They also develop a sound feel for the realities of world affairs and their meaning for their constituents.

While Parliament's interest in foreign affairs has necessarily been secondary to domestic affairs, there is every reason for encouraging both the House and Senate to devote more time to foreign affairs. Events beyond our borders are having a greater impact on Canadian society than ever before.

Parliament can and should play a larger role in advising and the Government and informing the public at large. Parliament is an irreplaceable link between the Government and the public. I wish your conference well, in developing new insights on this important subject.

SM-9- MacEACHEN
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[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

MacEACHEN

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

the Governments

are not fighting the battle alone. The Canadian Government is fighting the battle with the ~~the~~ Provinces and with the industry. Just recently, on the occasion of our meeting with Mr. Shultz in Halifax, the Minister of State for International Trade made a very spirited intervention in the consultations to indicate the ~~the~~ Canadian view.

The Hon. Member suggested that we put together a task force. I know that ongoing consultations are taking place between the ~~the~~ industry and the Government. I will look at the structure in place, and, if it requires strengthening, I would be pleased to consider that because I think we have a very good case and we ought to ensure that it is put together in the strongest possible way.

UNQUOTE

External Affairs
Canada

File
Affaires extérieures
Canada

TO/A  IMD
FROM/DE CPD

57-7-Mac 44	Security/Sécurité -RESTRICTED
	Accession/Référence
	File/Dossier
Date February 15, 1984	
Number/Numéro CPD-0048	

REFERENCE • Your memo 0034 9 February 1984
 RÉFÉRENCE

SUBJECT • Draft outline for DPM/SSEA's March 22
 SUJET Speech on "The United Nations: A Canadian perspective"

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

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We like your speech as far as it goes, but it raises expectations at the beginning which it does not meet.

2. In paragraph 2, for instance, you note that Canadians are entitled to ask searching questions about our participation in the UN system; but with very little substantiation you conclude in para 3 that "it is obvious that certain Canadian interests remain easier to achieve in the multilateral forum of the UN". Is there not more to say about what Canadians get out of the UN system?

3. In paragraph 5, the examples cited of the "significant contributions" made by the UN to the maintenance of peace and security do not strike us as very significant. Conversely, in paragraph 6 you slide over the vast accomplishments of the UN in the past forty years, accomplishments which are surely the main reason we wish to stay in the organization.

4. Finally, in paragraph 8 you cite but do not explain the USA's withdrawal from UNESCO. Surely the issue is of sufficient importance that an audience such as the Empire Club would expect the Minister to comment at rather greater length on it. We would suggest the addition of at least a brief explanation of the American reasons for withdrawal and an analysis of why you think the Americans were wrong.

5. You might also wish to show the text to the USA Bureau.

P.H.C.
 P.H. Chapin
 Vice-Chairman (Political)
 Policy Development Secretariat



MESSAGE

FILE/DOSSIER

57-7-MacEACHEN

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September 30, 1983	
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TO/À MINA
FROM/DE CPD

REFERENCE •
RÉFÉRENCE

SUBJECT •
SUJET SSEA's Convocation Address at St. F.X.,,
October 2, 1983

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

... Attached are speaking notes for the SSEA for the Special Fall Convocation at St. F.X., as well as a card listing the names of the four recipients of honorary degrees.

2. Sean Riley has suggested that paragraph 2 on page 1 of the speaking text be bracketed so as to be left optional, and that it not be included on page 1 of the distribution text. We have done this.

3. Ten copies of the distribution text are included as well.

Paul
Paul Heinbecker
Chairman
Policy Development Secretariat

FILE

NOTES FOR THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ST FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY
FALL CONVOCATION

BISHOP POWER, MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, MEMBERS
OF THE UNIVERSITY:

IT IS ALWAYS A GREAT HONOUR FOR A GRADUATE TO
RETURN TO HIS UNIVERSITY AS CONVOCATION SPEAKER. FORTY-TWO
YEARS AGO, I BEGAN MY OWN STUDIES HERE AT ST. F.X. I AM
ALWAYS GLAD TO RETURN TO FAMILIAR GROUND--TO BE BACK IN THE
ST. F.X. FAMILY; TO BE A PART ONCE AGAIN OF THIS LIVELY,
CHANGING UNIVERSITY; AND TO JOIN IN CELEBRATING THE
ACHIEVEMENTS OF ITS MEMBERS AND FACULTY.

I CONFESS I NEVER IMAGINED, WHEN I SAT HERE IN
IMMACULATA HALL AS A MEMBER OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1944,
HOW FAR A PERSON COULD GO WITH A DEGREE FROM ST. F.X.
INDEED, THAT DEGREE HAS TAKEN ONE OF MY NEWEST PARLIAMENTARY
COLLEAGUES TO THE LOFTY POSITION OF LEADER OF THE
OPPOSITION. YOU WILL FORGIVE ME FOR EXPRESSING THE HOPE
THAT IT TAKES HIM NO FURTHER.

I SPENT TEN OF THE MOST STIMULATING AND REWARDING
YEARS OF MY LIFE HERE. SOMETIMES I WISH I'D STAYED. BUT MY

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PATH TOOK ANOTHER DIRECTION. HERE AT ST. F.X. I DISCOVERED THE POWER OF HUMAN INSTITUTIONS TO PROMOTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. I WANTED TO APPLY THOSE LESSONS IN THE LARGER SETTING OF FEDERAL POLITICS. TODAY, I FIND THEM NO LESS INSTRUCTIVE IN FACING PROBLEMS OF A GLOBAL DIMENSION, INCLUDING THOSE AT THE UNITED NATIONS, FROM WHERE I HAVE JUST RETURNED. INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS ARE ALSO OF DIRECT RELEVANCE TO ALL OF US HERE TODAY.

THIS CONVOCATION MARKS TWO EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR UNIVERSITY THAT HAVE A GREAT DEAL TO DO WITH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WITH INSTITUTION-BUILDING: THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD COLLEGE, AND THE INAUGURATION, HERE AT ST. F.X., OF THE FIRST ENDOWED CHAIR OF GAELIC STUDIES AT A CANADIAN UNIVERSITY.

IT IS IN THE BEST TRADITIONS OF OUR UNIVERSITY THAT WE SHOULD CELEBRATE THESE EVENTS BY REACHING BEYOND OUR IMMEDIATE COMMUNITY TO HONOUR THESE FOUR DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES TODAY. ALL HAVE EXPRESSED, IN THEIR LIVES AND WORK, THE DEDICATION TO INSTITUTIONS, TO CULTURE AND TO COMMUNITY THAT HAS BEEN A FUNDAMENTAL VOCATION OF THIS UNIVERSITY. I JOIN WITH YOU IN OFFERING THEM MY CONGRATULATIONS.

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ANTIGONISH HAS ALWAYS BEEN OPEN TO THE WORLD. WE HAVE NEVER ACCEPTED THAT BORDERS SHOULD LIMIT HUMAN CONTACT, OR IMPEDE THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS. AND WE HAVE SEEN GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE AS A POSITIVE CHALLENGE TO OUR CAPACITIES, RATHER THAN A THREAT TO OUR IDENTITY. IN CHERISHING OUR LOCAL INSTITUTIONS, WE APPRECIATE ALL THE MORE THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY FIND A PLACE.

TODAY WE ARE PRIVILEGED TO RECOGNIZE THE REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME TO THIS UNIVERSITY, TO THE DIOCESE OF ANTIGONISH, AND TO EDUCATION IN CANADA OVER A PERIOD OF 300 YEARS.

EDUCATION AIMS FIRST AT THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY - IN KNOWLEDGE, IN COMPASSION, IN A COMMITMENT TO RIGHT ACTION. ITS OBJECTIVE IS THE FORMATION, IN EACH PERSON, NOT ONLY OF INTELLECTUAL, BUT ALSO MORAL VIRTUES.

IT WAS WITH THIS MISSION THAT MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS, THE FOUNDER OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, CAME TO THIS COUNTRY THREE CENTURIES AGO. SHE CAME TO FOUND A RELIGIOUS ORDER THAT WAS IN THE COMMUNITY, NOT OUTSIDE IT. SHE CAME TO EDUCATE ALL CHILDREN, NOT

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SIMPLY THOSE WHO COULD PAY, SHE CAME IN THE WORDS OF A BIOGRAPHER,

"TO CARRY OUT... THE ACTIVE LIFE OF A WOMAN OF FAITH WORKING FOR AND IN THE WORLD"

THAT WAS THE SPIRIT THAT BROUGHT THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME TO ANTIGONISH 100 YEARS AGO TODAY. THEY FOUNDED A COLLEGE WHICH HAS BEEN AT THE VERY HEART OF THIS UNIVERSITY FOR ALMOST A CENTURY. BUT THEIR MISSION EXTENDED TO SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON. THEY MADE THEIR MARK ON MANY OF US AT AN EARLY AND MORE FORMATIVE AGE. I HAD TWO YEARS OF THEIR TEACHING AS A BOY AT SCHOOL IN INVERNESS, AND WAS MUCH THE BETTER FOR IT. I'M SURE THERE ARE OTHERS IN THIS ROOM TODAY WHO WERE BENEFICIARIES OF THE SAME COMPASSIONATE INSTRUCTION THAT I STILL RECALL SO CLEARLY.

MARGUERITE BOURGEOYS KNEW THAT EDUCATION COULD NOT BE DIRECTED SOLELY TO THE PERFECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL. SHE KNEW THAT IT WAS THROUGH ACTION, THROUGH GOOD WORKS IN A HUMAN COMMUNITY, THAT THE KNOWLEDGE IMPARTED BY EDUCATION FINDS ITS ULTIMATE PURPOSE. EDUCATION, IN THE WORDS OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT, "RELEASES, CULTIVATES, MAGNIFIES CONCERN FOR OTHERS IN HUMAN AFFAIRS".

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CULTURE IS THE LINK BETWEEN EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY. INDEED CULTURE -- CRYSTALIZED IN LANGUAGE -- IS THE VERY ESSENCE OF COMMUNITY. WHERE CULTURE AND LANGUAGE FLOURISH, SO DOES THE COMMUNITY; WHERE CULTURE AND LANGUAGE ARE DENIED, SO TOO IS THE HUMAN SPIRIT.

TODAY WE JOIN IN CELEBRATING OUR GAELIC HERITAGE, THE "FRAGILE TRUST" THAT UNITES US AS INDIVIDUALS AND BINDS US TO GENERATIONS PAST. IT IS FITTING THAT THIS UNIVERSITY, WHERE GAELIC HAS BEEN TAUGHT SINCE 1891, SHOULD BE THE HOME OF CANADA'S FIRST CHAIR OF GAELIC STUDIES.

IT IS FITTING THAT THIS CHAIR SHOULD BE NAMED IN MEMORY OF SISTER SAINT VERONICA, HERSELF A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WHO DID SO MUCH TO NOURISH THE GAELIC LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ENDOWMENT OF THIS CHAIR EXPRESSES THE DEDICATION OF THIS UNIVERSITY AND ITS COMMUNITY TO THE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THAT HERITAGE. IT EXPRESSES AS WELL THE LONG-STANDING COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY WITH A RICH AND VARIED SENSE OF TRADITION.

IN THIS PROVINCE WE'VE TENDED TO TAKE OUR TRADITIONS A BIT FOR GRANTED. THIS IS UNDERSTANDABLE. LIKE THE SEA AND THE SALT AIR, THE SCOTTISH HERITAGE OF NOVA SCOTIA

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IS NEVER FAR FROM OUR SENSES. BUT CULTURE IS NOT SIMPLY ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE PROVINCIAL LANDSCAPE. IT IS A LIVING THING, AND LIKE ALL LIVING THINGS IT MUST BE NOURISHED OR EVENTUALLY IT WILL DIE.

HAVE WE DONE JUSTICE TO THE LANGUAGE AND TRADITIONS THAT ARE THE LIVING LEGACY OF OUR FOREFATHERS? HAVE WE MADE THE EFFORT, WHETHER AS INDIVIDUALS OR AT THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, TO FOSTER AN ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH OUR CULTURE CAN FLOURISH? HAVE WE MOVED FROM THE IDEA OF PRESERVING CULTURE TO THAT OF ENHANCING IT?

THIS IS WHERE I SEE THE LASTING VALUE OF THE CHAIR WE INAUGURATE TODAY. THIS CHAIR, AND THE PROGRAM OF TEACHING AND SCHOLARSHIP IT WILL INSPIRE, IS A CRUCIAL INSTRUMENT IN THE ENHANCEMENT AND ENRICHMENT OF THE GAELIC CULTURE THAT IS ONE OF THIS COUNTRY'S MOST DISTINCTIVE HUMAN RESOURCES.

DR. COADY ONCE SAID THAT EDUCATION SHOULD BE CO-TERMINOUS WITH HUMAN LIFE. SURELY THAT IS THE UNDERLYING VOCATION OF THE CHAIR THE INAUGURATION OF WHICH WE CELEBRATE TODAY - TO LINK THE SCHOLAR TO THE WIDER CULTURAL COMMUNITY, TO ENSURE THAT CULTURE REMAINS A LIVING THING, AND NOT SIMPLY A SCHOLARLY PURSUIT.

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FORTY YEARS AGO, A GREAT THEOLOGIAN WROTE THAT "THE PROBLEM OF EXTENDING . . . THE PRINCIPLE OF COMMUNITY TO WORLDWIDE TERMS HAS BECOME THE MOST URGENT OF ALL ISSUES." HE WROTE AT A TIME OF GLOBAL CONFLICT, WHEN ONLY HIS FAITH IN GOD AND IN MAN COULD SUSTAIN THE HOPE HIS WORDS EXPRESS.

THIS PAST WEEK I ATTENDED THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS THE UNITED NATIONS HAS BEEN AT THE VERY CENTRE OF THE GLOBAL QUEST FOR COMMUNITY. ITS FOUNDING WAS AN AFFIRMATION OF MANKIND'S COLLECTIVE DESIRE FOR INSTITUTIONS AIMED AT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ON A GLOBAL SCALE.

TODAY AT THE UNITED NATIONS WE FACE A QUESTIONING OF THE FUTURE OF THAT INSTITUTION. AND WE ALSO FACE A BROADER QUESTION OF WHETHER NATIONS HAVE THE DETERMINATION TO WORK TOGETHER FOR GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

IT IS THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBAL COMMUNITY THAT HAS INSPIRED US TO TRY TO IMPOSE THE RULE OF LAW ON THE AFFAIRS OF NATIONS - SOMETIMES WITH SUCCESS. LAST YEAR, CANADIANS TOOK GREAT SATISFACTION IN THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.

WE HAVE SOUGHT TO GUIDE THE EVOLUTION OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE. NEVER HAS THERE BEEN A GREATER URGENCY THAN TODAY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE, PRACTICAL

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MEASURES TO HALT THE DANGEROUS NUCLEAR COMPETITION BETWEEN THE SUPER-POWERS.

WE REALIZE THE NECESSITY OF PROTECTING OUR COMMON HERITAGE FOR THE COMMON GOOD OF MANKIND. WE KNOW THAT THE RIGHTS OF HUMAN BEINGS CANNOT BE DIVIDED BY NATIONAL BORDERS, OR MUTILATED BY THE OBSESSIVE ASSERTION OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY.

THE KOREAN AIR LINES INCIDENT IS A TRAGEDY OF 269 INNOCENT LIVES LOST. AND IT IS MUCH MORE THAN THAT. IT IS A BITTER CONSEQUENCE OF AN ATMOSPHERE OF DISTRUST AND SUSPICION.

IT IS A LESSON THAT INSTITUTIONS CANNOT WORK FOR PEACE BY VISION ALONE - THEY DEMAND THE SHARED RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL NATIONS.

WHERE IS THIS RESPONSIBILITY, WHEN NATIONAL INTEREST IS RECKLESSLY INVOKED TO DENY OBLIGATIONS TO HUMANITY? NO NATIONAL INTEREST WAS SERVED BY THE LOSS OF 269 INNOCENT LIVES. AND WE SHALL ALL HAVE TO LIVE WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF YET ANOTHER TEAR IN THE FRAGILE FABRIC OF RELATIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

THOSE RELATIONS HAVE BEEN MARKED BY AN EROSION OF CONFIDENCE ON BOTH SIDES, A CRISIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

- 9 -

SPIRIT REFLECTED IN A DIMINISHED FAITH IN THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK WE HAVE BUILT OVER THE YEARS.

TODAY IT IS UP TO US TO REVITALIZE THAT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, WITH IMAGINATION AND A PRACTICAL SPIRIT OF COOPERATION. WE MUST WORK TO IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE SECRETARIAT. IF WE DO NOT, THE PROSPECTS FOR GLOBAL SECURITY, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, ARE NOT BRIGHT.

BUT I AM NOT DISCOURAGED. THERE ARE MANY CASES IN WHICH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE DEVELOPED FAR BEYOND OUR FIRST EXPECTATIONS. TODAY, INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE COMMONWEALTH, THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, AND THE UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, SERVE THE COLLECTIVE INTERESTS OF MANKIND IN THIS INTERDEPENDENT WORLD. THESE INSTITUTIONS WORK, BECAUSE THEY ARE INSPIRED BY COMMON VALUES, AND SUSTAINED BY SHARED RESPONSIBILITY.

WE CAN MAKE OUR INSTITUTIONS WORK IF WE KEEP THE NOTION OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AS THE GUIDEPST OF OUR EFFORTS. IT IS THE HUMAN DIMENSION, AND THE HUMAN SCALE OF THINGS, TO WHICH WE CONSTANTLY RETURN IN OUR THINKING. SO IT SHOULD BE - FOR DEVELOPMENT MUST IN THE END RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS COMMUNITY.

- 10 -

BECAUSE IN THE END, IT IS OUR FEELING OF COMMUNITY
THAT INSPIRES US, AND SCOTTISH OR NOT, WE UNDERSTAND
MALCOLM GILLIS WHEN HE SAYS,

"CHAN EIL AITE 'N DIUGH FO'N GHREIN
'S AM B' FHEARR LEAM FHEIN BHITH TAMHACHD
NA BRAIGH' NA H-AIBHNE MEASG NAN SONN
O'M FAIGHTE FUINN NA GAIDHLIG."

"THERE'S NO PLACE UNDER THE SUN TODAY WHERE I
WOULD RATHER STAY THAN ON THE SLOPES OF THE RIVER
AMONG THE WORTHIES WHERE THE MELODIES OF GAELIC
CAN BE HEARD."

Suite 100, 25 McArthur Road,
Ottawa, Ontario K1L 6R3
(613) 746-1261

57-7-MacEachen

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY
CABINET DU SOUS-SECRETARI

JULY 28 1983

RECEIVED - REÇU

AUG 5 1983



The Conference Board of Canada

July 21, 1983

The Hon. Allan J. MacEachen
Secretary of State for External Affairs
External Affairs Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, K1A 0G2

Action
Mesure

MIP

- Reply for signature of _____ USS DMT DMF
Réponse pour la signature de _____
- Reply on behalf of _____
Réponse rédigée au nom du _____
- Reply or comments to _____ USS DMT DMF
Réponse ou commentaires adressés _____
- for information and file
Pour information et classement
- into copies / copie à titre a d'information

O/DMT

comments / observations

Dear Allan:

On Wednesday, January 25, 1984, the International Business Research Centre, a division of The Conference Board of Canada, will be holding its first annual conference on the World Business Outlook. The conference will take place at the Westin Hotel in Toronto. I would be very pleased if you would act as the keynote speaker at the luncheon session. Your presentation would be about 30 minutes in length, on a topic of your choice. There would be no questions following your presentation.

The objective of this Conference is to establish this event as an important and recognized annual forum for the discussion of key trends in the world economy and their implications for Canadian-based organizations with international operations.

We anticipate a highly successful conference. Our expectation for attendance is about 150 persons, predominantly executives from Canadian organizations with international operations or engaged in international trade, Federal and Provincial Government officials and other groups, including industry and trade associations.

I very much hope that you will be able to accept our invitation and hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience. I or another member of the staff will contact you by phone shortly. At that time we can provide you with any additional information which you may require.

Sincerely,

James R. Nininger
President

JRN:ca

b.c.c. Mr. M. Massé
Under-Secretary of State

GEA/L.Thomsen/2-6225/cb

circ diary file
October 15, 1982

TALKING POINTS ON POLAND

57-7-McEachern

FOR INCLUSION IN SSEA'S SPEECH TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LONDON, ONTARIO

- Recent events in Poland have once more brought the situation in that tragic country to the fore of the world's attention. The Polish Government's statutory elimination of Solidarity, a union which continues to embody the aspirations of the majority of the Polish people, shocked and grieved all Canadians. The Canadian Government deplores this cruel and unnecessary blow to the Polish people, whose long history has seen so much suffering. The abolition of Solidarity is clearly opposed to the expressed desire of the Polish people to join together in an organization which is of their own creation and which is truly representative of them.

- This outlawing of Solidarity by the Polish authorities is in complete contradiction of the commitments they frequently expressed to seek national reconciliation through a process of dialogue and compromise among all groups in Poland. The Canadian Government has called, and continues to call, the Polish authorities to lay down their weapons and seek a peaceful resolution of Poland's problems.

- We also view the abolition of Solidarity as contrary to the spirit and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, particular

... /2

- 2 -

Principle VII. This important principle explicitly states that the thirty-five signatory States to the Helsinki Final Act will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, and that they will promote and encourage the effective exercise of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and freedoms, all of which derive from the inherent dignity of the human person and are essential for his free and full development.

- The Canadian Government has clearly indicated to the Polish authorities that measures which hinder the peaceful solution of Poland's problems are obstacles to the improvement of relations between Canada and Poland. We cannot pursue the development of a normal political and economic relationship with Poland in the face of the continuing repression of the Polish people by the martial law authorities.

- As a result of recent developments, Canada will be seeking increased opportunities in international forums, particularly the International Labour Organization and the Madrid Meeting of the Conference on Security and

... /3

- 3 -

Cooperation in Europe, to call attention to and to ease the plight of the Polish people. We cannot and will not permit the sad situation in Poland to be passed over in silence.

See Distribution List
Voir liste de distribution

SANS COTE
UNCLASSIFIED

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Extérieures,
OTTAWA

June 16, 1981
le 16 juin 1981

FIA- (m)- 3019

Canada's Nuclear Industry
L'industrie nucléaire du Canada

57-7-MacEACHEN
19

ESE

... Attached is a speech made
by the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen
to the Canadian Nuclear Association
on June 9, 1981.

Veillez trouver ci-
joint une allocution de
l'honorable Allan J. MacEachen
devant l'Association Nucléaire
du Canada le 9 juin 1981.

Sous-secrétaire d'Etat
aux Affaires extérieures

L. K. Storsater

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Belgrade	Mexico
Bonn	Paris
Brussels (EEC)	Seoul
Bucharest	Tokyo
Buenos Aires	Vienna (EA)
Canberra	Washington
London	

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

BY HAND
PAR PORTEUR

MINISTRE
SECRETÉNAIRE D'ÉTAT

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AUX
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A: Under-Secretary

Date Nov. 24/77

FROM/DE: MIN/Burney/dc

REFERENCE/RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT/SUJET: Minister's decision/Décision du Ministre

SSEA read this and did not react specifically. I think we can interpret silence as acquiescence. In any event question will arise again when notes come forward.

File

UNCLASSIFIED

November 22, 1977.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

57-7-MAC EACHEN	
24	

Proposed speech by Mr. MacEachen
at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mr. MacEachen's office has asked this Department to provide some notes for a speech he proposes to give at M.I.T. on December 2, on Canada-U.S. relations and national unity as a factor in our bilateral relations. If you agree, we will prepare some notes for your approval and comments.

A E G

A.E.G.

23/11/15/JS

3-11-77

Canadian Superior Oil Ltd.

57-7-MacEachen	
29	27

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2

July 20, 1976

Dear Sir,

Further to our telephone conversation of July 20, I enclose copies of the Secretary of State for External Affairs latest speeches on the Middle Eastern conflict; a list of our Embassy representatives in Cairo; and a transcript of the press conference with Mr. MacEachen on the question of Taiwan's participation in the Olympics. I hope this information proves helpful, and that you have a very pleasant trip to Egypt.

Yours sincerely,

Lucie Edwards,
Middle East Division,
Department of External Affairs.

Encl. 4

Mr. E. J. Bethell,
Canadian Superior Oil Ltd.,
Three Calgary Place,
355 4th Avenue S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta,
T2P 0J3.

MIN(2)
MIN(Shortliffe)
PDM
PARL SEC
FPR
FAI
PAG

GWU/D.R. MACPHEE/J.A. WHITTLETON/2-7560/abp/jb

FILE
CIRC
DIV
DIARY

UNCLASSIFIED

June 3, 1976

PLEASE RETURN TO

D.S.	
57-7-72	
10	—

MacLacken

Mr. Shortliffe

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

--

Attached for your comments are draft speaking notes on Canada and the United States: A Dynamic Relationship, for your address to the Royal Society of Canada and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on June 8, 1976, at Laval University. I understand that you are prepared to deliver approximately fifteen per cent of the speech in French and translation of an appropriate section is now underway.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL
P. M. TOWE

SGD P. TOWE

H.B.R.

This as you doubtless know has been revised several times. I'm not at all sure the reference to cable deletion should be highlighted -- it's an area where the justification for Canadian action is less likely to be understood than in other areas where problems remain outstanding. But I don't wish to hold this up again.

P. Towe

MESSAGE

FM/DI	PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
	LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N ^O D'ORIG.		57-7-MACEACHEO	SÉCURITÉ
	OTT	EXT	GWU-259	JUNE 2/76	10	UNCLASSIFIED

TO/A	WSHDC	PRECEDENCE
INFO	ATNTA, BOSTN, BFALO, CHCGO, CLVND, DALAS, DTROT, INGLS, MNPLS, NRINS, NY, PHILA, SFRAN, SEATL, SJUAN	

JUN 2 21:04 '76
 CENTRAL AFFAIRS

DISTR. *GWP FAI*

REF
 SUB/SUJ SSEA SPEECH, JUNE 8, QUEBEC CITY

SSEA WILL BE MAKING SPEECH ON CANADA/USA RELATIONS AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA BEING HELD IN QUEBEC CITY, JUNE 8. ANNUAL DINNER WILL MARK CONCLUSION OF JOINT SYMPOSIUM OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA AND AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. THE THEME OF THE JOINT SYMPOSIUM IS THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION IN CANADIAN AND AMERICAN SOCIETY. COPIES OF THE SPEECH WILL BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS AVAILABLE.

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
<i>P. Somerville</i> SG... P. SOMERVILLE/ac	GWU	6-6620	<i>J.A. Whittleton</i> SG... J.A. WHITTLETON

3

*File
JW*

57-7-*MacLachlan*
10 20

ACTION

C O N F I D E N T I A L

London
FM LDN XNGR0964 MAY28/76

TO EXTOTT GWP DELIVER BY 281500

DISTR MIN PDM PDT

DE SHORTLIFFE

REF YOURTEL GWPO034

---SSEA SPEECH ON CDN/USA RELATIONS

SSEA AGREES WITH GENERAL OUTLINE OF SPEECH CONTAINED

YOUR REFTEL. IN PARA 5 OF REFTEL SUGGEST THAT WE DISCUSS

REQUIREMENT FOR INTERNAL COHESION WITHIN CDN GOVT AND

METHODS BY WHICH COHESION CAN BE ACHIEVED--IE NECESSITY FOR

DEALING WITH USA WITHIN BROAD POLICY FRAMEWORK.

2. RE PARA 6 REFTEL DISCUSSION OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD

FOCUS PARTICULARLY ON CRTC DELETION. THIS IS GOOD OPPORTUNITY

TO GET OUR PERSPECTIVE ON RECORD.

END/030 281640Z 00100

MESSAGE

FILE
COMCENTRE
DIARY

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	Nº D'ORIG.		57-7- <i>Macdonald</i>	
FM/	EXTOTT	GWP-0034	MAY26/76		CONF

TO/A VIENN(SHORTLIFFE DE GWP)

DELIVER 0900 MAY 27

In Beliver
By

INFO

DISTR. MIN PDM PDT

REF

SUB/SUJ SSEA SPEECH ON CDA/USA RELATIONS

FOLLOWING IS OUTLINE FOR SSEA SPEECH AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY ON JUN08.
 OUTLINE HAS BEEN SEEN BY PDM. PRELIMINARY DRAFT IS NOW IN COURSE OF
 PREPARATION AND WILL BE COMPLETED BY FRI PM WITH INTENTION OF HAVING
 FINAL DRAFT AVAILABLE FOR SSEA TO TAKE WITH HIM TO VANCOUVER ON MAY30.
 TEXT BEGINS (COMCENTRE: PLEASE TRANSMIT ATTACHED) TEXT ENDS.

MAY 26 22:40 '76

COMCENTRE
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

DIVISION/DIRECTION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

SIG..... J.S.NUTT/jf

GWP

2-7175

SIG..... *J.S. Nutt*
J.S.NUTT

2 INTRODUCTION: THE STATEMENT WOULD OPEN WITH APPROPRIATE REFERENCES TO THE U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL AND BRIEFLY PAY TRIBUTE TO U.S.A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PAST TWO CENTURIES. MENTION OF GROWTH OF U.S.A. AS NATION WOULD LEAD INTO BRIEF EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENT CANADIAN EXPERIENCE IN NATION BUILDING AND OF INFLUENCE U.S.A. HAS HAD ON THIS PROCESS. THIS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY REFERENCE TO THE NATURAL DESIRE OF CDNS (AND AMERICANS) TO CHART AND CONTROL THEIR OWN COURSE TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND THE GROWING INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES. INTRODUCTION WOULD CONCLUDE WITH BRIEF POSITIVE STATEMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF CANADA/U.S.A. AMITY.

3 SOME PERSPECTIVES OF THE EVOLVING RELATIONSHIP: PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION WOULD BE TO DEAL WITH THE ASSUMPTION HELD BY SOME, THAT CANADA/U.S.A. RELATIONS ARE DETERIORATING. METHOD WOULD BE TO ³ACKNOWLEDGE PROBLEMS FRANKLY, WHILE NOTING THAT THEY ARE NOT DISRUPTIVE IN THEIR MAGNITUDE. AT SAME TIME DANGER WOULD BE STRESSED THAT IF ENOUGH PEOPLE SAY TO THEMSELVES THAT THE RELATIONSHIP HAS DETERIORATED, THIS DESCRIPTION WILL GAIN LIFE OF ITS OWN. SECTION WOULD GIVE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE BY POINTING OUT THAT PROBLEMS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN A PART OF OUR CLOSE RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.A. —THE RESULT OF TWO DISSIMILAR AND DYNAMIC NATIONS INTERACTING ON A COMPLEX OF WIDE-RANGING ISSUES. THIS SECTION WOULD EXAMINE THE QUICKENED PACE OF CHANGE WITHIN BOTH COUNTRIES AND GLOBALLY, THE GROWTH IN VARIETY AND NUMBER OF BILATERAL ISSUES, AND CLOSER PUBLIC SCRUTINY OF THE RELATIONSHIP, AND WOULD DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE EXISTENCE OF THESE FACTORS AND THE CONCLUSION THAT THEY ARE ~~NECESSARILY~~ INDICATIONS OF A DETERIORATION IN RELATIONS. IT WOULD ALSO BUTTRESS THE VALIDITY OF PUBLIC GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS IN BOTH THE U.S. ^A AND CANADA THAT THE RELATIONSHIP IS FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND.

4 CHANGES INFLUENCING THE RELATIONSHIP: THIS SECTION WOULD DEAL WITH THE NATURE OF CHANGES AFFECTING CANADA/U.S.A. RELATIONS, INCLUDING REFERENCE TO HOW CHANGES WITHIN BOTH COUNTRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT HAVE RESULTED IN CHANGED PERCEPTIONS OF THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP IN GENERAL AND ON INDIVIDUAL ISSUES. ENERGY WOULD BE USED AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES CAN BECOME A MATTER OF BILATERAL SIGNIFICANCE. POINT WOULD BE MADE THAT CANADIAN DECISION

MAKERS MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ARE SOMETIMES SIMILAR BUT OFTEN DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF U.S.A. POLICY MAKERS. SECTION WOULD ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT CHANGES WHICH INFLUENCE THE RELATIONSHIP IN ITS BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DIMENSIONS WILL LIKELY CONTINUE, THUS INCREASING THE NEED FOR CONTINUED CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS TOWARD PROBLEM-SOLVING BY CANADA^A AND U.S.A.

5 CONDUCT OF THE RELATIONSHIP: THIS SECTION WOULD ANSWER THE QUESTION OF HOW WE DEAL WITH THE CHANGING ELEMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE. IT WOULD FOCUS ON ESSENTIAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP. PRIOR CONSULTATION WOULD BE DESCRIBED AS A KEY ELEMENT AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH BOTH SIDES HAVE ACCEPTED THIS PRINCIPLE WOULD BE STRESSED. ONE OR TWO EXAMPLES WOULD BE GIVEN. THIS SECTION WOULD ALSO DISCUSS INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MULTILATERAL FORA SERVING AS ADDITIONAL CHANNELS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES IN WHICH CANADA AND ~~UNITED STATES~~^{U.S.A.} BOTH HAVE AN INTEREST. POINT WOULD BE MADE THAT CANADA WOULD CONTINUE TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO APPROACH ISSUES IN CONSTRUCTIVE MANNER AND THAT BOTH SIDES COULD LEGITIMATELY EXPECT THEIR CONCERNS TO BE GIVEN A FAIR HEARING. IN THIS CONNECTION IT WOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT MUTUAL ACCOMMODATIONS ARE NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE AND THAT IN LIMITED NUMBER OF CASES BOTH GOVERNMENTS WOULD HAVE TO BE PREPARED TO LIVE WITH SOME DIFFERENCES WITHOUT CALLING INTO QUESTION THE STATE OF THE OVERALL RELATIONSHIP.

6 CURRENT ISSUES: THIS SECTION WOULD DEAL WITH A SELECTION OF ISSUES THAT ARE CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN CANADA/U.S.^A RELATIONS AND WOULD PROVIDE THE CANADIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THEM. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES WOULD BE CITED AS EXAMPLES OF AREAS IN WHICH THERE IS MUCH INTEREST ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER, BUT CONCERNING WHICH THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE REMAINED IN CLOSE CONTACT, TO THEIR MUTUAL BENEFIT. THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN CANADA WOULD BE ADDRESSED. ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF THE SEA DELIBERATIONS WOULD ALSO BE EXAMINED IN LIGHT OF THEIR RELEVANCE TO CANADA/U.S.A. RELATIONS. CANADIAN INITIATIVES IN THE AREA OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE SET IN PROPER CONTEXT.

7 EXAMINING SOME FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES: THIS SECTION WOULD CONCLUDE THE SPEECH BY LOOKING REALISTICALLY AT THE RESPONSIBILITY WHICH MUST BE BORNE BY COUNTRIES

LIKE CANADA AND THE U.S.A. IN CONTRIBUTING TO SOLUTIONS OF THE GROWING LIST OF PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL SCOPE AND COMPLEXITY. THIS WOULD ALLOW THE SPEECH TO END ON A CONSTRUCTIVE NOTE, TO TAKE A BROADER VIEW OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL CANADA/U.S.A. RELATIONS IN THEIR ~~MULTI~~ MULTILATERAL DIMENSION, AND TO EMPHASIZE THE OVERRIDING PROBLEMS OF WORLD SHORTAGES, POVERTY AND SECURITY WHICH MUST BE ADDRESSED BY THOSE COUNTRIES IN THE BEST POSITION TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION. MENTION WOULD BE MADE OF THE WORK BEING DONE BY CANADA AND THE U.S.A. IN INTERNATIONAL FORA. INCLUDED WOULD BE POINT THAT IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS CANADA MIGHT HAVE DIFFERENT CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE FROM THAT OF THE U.S.A., BUT OUR RESPECTIVE RESPONSES TO THESE CHALLENGES MAY WELL CREATE NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND GIVE GREATER DIMENSION TO OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS.

—



McGILL UNIVERSITY

(1)

57-7-MacEachen	
29	30

Department of Russian
and Slavic Studies

PERSONAL

8th April, 1976.

The Hon. Allan J. MacEachen,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. MacEachen,

This is to let you know that I listened with great interest and pleasure to your forceful talk in Montreal last night on the "Helsinki Agreement".

After many visits to the Soviet Union (and to Georgy Arbatov's Moscow Institute for the United States and Canada) I share your conviction that any form of blackmail is counter-productive with the Russians. I believe their reaction to Senator Jackson's amendment to the U.S. Trade Bill illustrated this adequately.

I regretted that many of the questions asked last night only reflected the minority preoccupations of some refugee groups whose personal wounds are very deep, and of some media people who broadcast to the USSR.

Your stance, forceful yet moderate in pursuit of Canada's best interests, seems far more realistic to me. It also reflects the reactions of the average Canadian better in my opinion.

Yours sincerely,

John Greer Nicholson

Dr. John Greer Nicholson
Programme Chairman
C.I.I.A. Montreal Branch

JGN/vh

2584

REGISTRY

APR 22 1976

O/SSEA
APR 2 1 1976

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M. N.



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OR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CABINET
DU
SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT
AUX
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO/A: Mr. Adrakant

Date

FROM/DE: J. S. ROY

REFERENCE/RÉFÉRENCE:

SUBJECT/SUJET: Minister's decision/Décision du Ministre

Roy

Reçu by
K GEA -
must be filed

File
O. H. Christoff / GEA
April 29/76

Seen by the
Minister

004817

MESSAGE

FM/DE	PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
	LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.		57-7-MACEACHEA	SÉCURITÉ
	OTT	EXT	GPO-900	DEC16/75	30	UNCLAS
TO/A	CCIEDELPARIS - FOR J. ROY - DELIVER BY DEC16 ¹⁸⁰⁰ IMMEDIATE					PRECEDENCE
INFO						

DISTR.	MIN
<u>REF</u>	YOURTEL WFGR4536 DEC16/75
<u>SUB/SUJ</u>	MIN'S SPEECH TO JAPANESE PRESS CLUB JUNE 25/75
(COMM CENTRE - PLS TYPE ATTACHED)	
DEC 16 16 09 '75 CENTRE DE COMMUNICATIONS INTERNATIONALES	

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SG..... D.H. Burney/ern	GPO	5-6962	SIG..... <i>D.H. Burney</i> D.H. BURNEY

PDQ (Mr. Andrew only)

CONFIDENTIAL

December 3, 1975.

GPO

Speech by the Minister in Calgary on
Japan-Canada Relations

57-7-MACEACHEN	
30	-

By checking into the background concerning the speech delivered by the Minister in Calgary, we have determined the following:

- (a) On Friday, Mr. Lemelin came to ECL to check with one of the desk officers (Mr. Parent) on the draft of a speech he was preparing entitled "The International Context of the Anti-inflation Campaign". This speech contained only one reference to Japan but made references to a number of initiatives in terms of economic policy overseas. At the time, Mr. Parent gave Mr. Lemelin copies of two telegrams just in from Tokyo reporting on the Economic Cooperation negotiations. (Copies are attached.) One telegram (UIGM470 November 28, 1975) provided a press summary which was to be used in Tokyo. The second gave an in-depth report on the results of the discussions. In providing these copies, we understand Parent emphasized that any references to the Tokyo meetings should confine themselves to the press summary.
- (b) As far as we are able to determine, no further checks were made with divisions of the Department. However, it seems that what happened was that Lemelin then proceeded to produce a second speech specifically on "The progress of Canada-Japan relations" on the basis of the Tokyo report. (Attached are texts which we received from FFR December 2 of the two speeches prepared for the Minister for delivery in Edmonton on November 29 and Calgary on November 30.) Texts of what he actually said are not yet available but transcriptions are now being prepared by a Liberal Senator's office in Calgary.

.../2

- (c) We have checked the substance of the speech on Japan against the press summary sent from Tokyo and conclude that there are no distortions or references to confidential material. While we would have suggested some changes of emphasis in the speech, e.g. playing up the manufacturing element as opposed to the resources element, we have no complaint about the substance per se.
- (d) Although we were naturally pleased in principle to have Japan receive some coverage, there is, however, a potential problem of sensitivity regarding ITC which may see this as an attempt by us to steal a march on their Minister. After all, the delegation to Tokyo was led by the senior ADM of ITC, Mr. Burns, and throughout this exercise ITC have been extremely sensitive on the question of public, particularly press relations.
- (e) Finally, we do not know what clearance procedures are in place for speeches prepared for the Minister but can confirm that the speech on Japan was not cleared with any action division (GPO or ECL). In that sense alone we believe the current procedure leaves something to be desired. We first learned of the speech when we received from FPR on December 2 a photostat of the story carried by the "Albertan".

D. H. BURNEY

D. H. Burney
Director
Pacific Division

DOSSIER JOURNAL DIRECTION

GAF/G. CHARPENTIER 2-9588/RF

FAR (Gingras)

CONFIDENTIEL

Le 22 octobre 1975

GAF

Discours du Ministre à Halifax

57-7-m ^{ac} Eachen	
23	-

Vous m'avez demandé quelques idées que vous pourriez développer dans le discours que vous préparez pour le Ministre lors de l'ouverture du Centre des Etudes africaines à l'Université de Dalhousie.

Je crois qu'il serait bon que le Ministre aborde les items suivants:

1) Le Canada a d'étroites relations avec l'Afrique par son appartenance au Commonwealth et à la Francophonie;

2) L'aide massive que le Canada fournit à l'Afrique se justifie par le fait que parmi les 25 pays les plus démunis du globe, 16 se trouvent en Afrique.

3) La politique contre l'Apartheid retient l'attention des Canadiens et de l'Université Dalhousie où il y a des spécialistes en la matière.

4) C'est la politique officielle du Ministère de soutenir les études africaines pour une meilleure connaissance des pays d'Afrique. Dalhousie a pris les devants en créant ce Centre et nous espérons que Laval fera de même pour l'Afrique francophone. Par l'Association des Universités africaines et par l'Association des Etudes africaines, notre Ministère et l'ACDI ont déjà encouragé et promu les études africaines. Nous souhaitons le plus vif succès à ce nouveau Centre qui rayonnera non seulement dans cette région mais dans tout le pays, et nous croyons que le Centre devrait fournir un système de bourses et de recherche, ce qui serait très utile pour une meilleure connaissance des pays africains.

Direction d'Afrique II

MESSAGE COMCENTRE.

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.		57-7-MACEACHEN	SECURITE
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SUB/SUB

SEPTIEME SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

DES NATIONS UNIES

DE NOTES POUR

SUIT TEXTE DE LA DECLARATION DU SEAE A NY LE 3SEP/75

2. CIT (CORRECTIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE IN FRENCH TEXT. ENGLISH TEXT IS AUTHORITATIVE, BUT CHANGES DO NOT AFFECT SUBSTANCE.)

(CENTRECOM: PRIERE DE COPIER LE TEXTE EN ANNEXE)

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CIT

Monsieur le Président,

La Sixième Session extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale ici réunie a lancé un défi de taille à la communauté internationale. En effet, les propositions touchant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international impliquent une transformation profonde des relations économiques à l'échelle mondiale. Il ne fait pas de doute qu'un défi de cette envergure exige de nous tous, à brève échéance, une réponse réfléchie.

Il y a trente ans, sur les décombres de la guerre, en pleine misère et face à l'effondrement économique, un groupe remarquable d'hommes d'État prévoyants et ouverts sur le monde a été appelé à forger un nouvel ordre économique et politique. Les Nations Unies sont le fruit de leur créativité et de leur audace. Nous leur devons également des institutions dont l'existence et les activités ont contribué dans une si large mesure à la croissance économique et au bien-être de l'humanité, savoir le Fonds monétaire international, la Banque mondiale et l'Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce.

Pourtant, il est maintenant assez facile d'oublier la grandeur de leurs réalisations. Les organismes qu'ils ont créés nous sont devenus si familiers que nous avons surtout été portés à relever leurs lacunes au cours des dernières années. Cependant, n'oublions pas que ces hommes d'État ont pratiquement créé de toutes pièces des institutions et des arrangements qui ont pavé la voie à la coopération et à la croissance économique sur le plan international. Maintenant, le nouvel ordre économique international nous oblige à faire preuve d'un esprit tout aussi novateur adapté à la conjoncture actuelle.

À mon avis, deux constatations militent en faveur de l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique:

- les pays en voie de développement ne tirent pas suffisamment d'avantages du système international actuel de commerce, d'investissement et de financement; et
- l'instabilité monétaire, la récession économique, l'inflation et l'incidence des majorations des prix du pétrole et d'autres importations essentielles ont montré les carences du système économique mondial et le besoin d'apporter des changements qui profiteront aux pays en voie de développement.

Le Canada reconnaît l'exactitude de ces deux affirmations et la nécessité de modifier en conséquence les relations économiques internationales pour réduire l'écart intolérable qui subsiste entre nations riches et nations pauvres.

Aide internationale au développement

L'aide au développement est l'un des moyens, en fait le plus fréquemment utilisé, de réduire l'écart entre nations riches et pauvres, entre pays industrialisés et pays en voie de développement. Nous sommes redevables de cette formule à la première génération de dirigeants mondiaux d'après-guerre. Inédite en 1945, elle est devenue un instrument de coopération internationale raffermie par la création de l'Association internationale pour le développement (IDA), du PNUD, des banques régionales de développement et d'un vaste ensemble de programmes bilatéraux d'aide au développement.

Toutefois, les propositions visant à instaurer un nouvel ordre économique nous forcent à modifier notre attitude face à l'aide au développement, dont les objectifs, la portée et la nature doivent correspondre à la nouvelle conjoncture des années 70.

À cet égard, la réponse du Canada se trouve dans un document intitulé *Stratégie pour la coopération en matière de développement international 1975-1989*, que le Gouvernement du Canada a rendu public hier à Ottawa. Cette Stratégie, dont je vous exposerai maintenant les grandes lignes, a été élaborée en fonction des nouveaux besoins:

- Nous nous engageons à poursuivre et à accroître nos programmes d'aide au développement. Cette année, nos débours à ce titre dépasseront 900 millions de dollars et ils seront sensiblement accrus dans les années à venir;
- nous réaffirmons notre détermination d'atteindre l'objectif officiel de 0.7 p. 100 du produit national brut, fixé par les Nations Unies, en augmentant tous les ans, et proportionnellement à notre PNB nos dépenses au titre de l'aide publique au développement;
- nous attacherons une grande importance à la stimulation de la croissance économique et à l'évolution des systèmes sociaux pour que les avantages qui en découlent rejaillissent sur le plus grand nombre possible de gens dans les pays en voie de développement;
- nous continuerons de concentrer le gros de notre aide bilatérale dans les pays les plus démunis et les secteurs les plus mal en point de leur économie;

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- nous mettrons au point de nouvelles formes de coopération pour répondre aux besoins des pays en voie de développement à revenu moyen en vue de renforcer leurs possibilités de développement autonome;
- nous maintiendrons à au moins 90 p. 100 le degré de libéralité de nos programmes bilatéraux. L'élément don de notre aide au développement s'élève à l'heure actuelle à 95 p. 100;
- dans le cadre de l'aide bilatérale, nous assortirons nos prêts de conditions permettant aux pays en voie de développement de faire des appels d'offres;
- nous réitérons notre engagement à fournir au minimum un million de tonnes de céréales par année au titre de l'aide alimentaire, pour la présente année financière et les deux prochaines années;
- nous avons l'intention d'axer nos efforts sur les programmes de développement agricole et d'aménagement rural dans les pays en voie de développement.

L'aide seule ne suffit pas. Dans les domaines du commerce, de l'investissement et du financement, elle doit s'accompagner de mesures qui permettent aux pays en voie de développement d'en tirer le maximum d'avantages. Les pays les plus démunis reçoivent la plus grande partie de cette aide. L'adoption de mesures de coopération économique plus globales à l'échelle internationale favorisera davantage les pays qui se sont rapprochés d'un état de croissance autonome. Nous devons être disposés à étudier des idées et des formules nouvelles dans ce domaine.

L'essentiel de la réponse du Canada

Le Gouvernement du Canada a tiré certaines conclusions générales sur la façon dont il envisagera la coopération avec les pays en voie de développement:

- Nous convenons qu'il y a lieu d'apporter des modifications au système économique international en vue de réduire plus rapidement l'écart entre pays industrialisés et pays en voie de développement;
- nous considérons que le transfert de ressources que cette réorganisation entraînerait se réalisera plus facilement dans le cadre d'une économie mondiale en pleine expansion;

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- nous estimons que la réforme des institutions actuelles est préférable, si possible, à la création de nouveaux mécanismes;
- nous misons sur une coopération constructive plutôt que sur la confrontation pour résoudre les difficultés dans le domaine des produits de base et d'autres matières premières, y compris les ressources énergétiques.

Les discussions et les négociations en cours serviront à établir les règles qui présideront aux échanges commerciaux et aux modalités de financement à l'échelle mondiale dans les années 80. L'enjeu est grand, tant pour les pays industrialisés que pour les pays en voie de développement. J'aimerais maintenant traiter de trois domaines qui revêtent une importance particulière pour les pays en voie de développement: les produits de base, la libéralisation des échanges et la coopération industrielle.

Les produits de base

L'intérêt s'est surtout porté sur les produits de base et cette attitude est certes justifiée. À titre d'importateur et d'exportateur, le Canada considère l'instabilité du marché international des produits de base comme l'une des principales faiblesses du système international des échanges.

Quelle est la meilleure attitude à adopter devant le phénomène de "prospérité à tout prix" qui caractérise l'échange des produits de base?

- Nous croyons que des ententes sur les produits de base, auxquelles participeraient pays producteurs et pays consommateurs, constituent la façon la plus pratique d'envisager le problème;
- le Canada a, dès le début, appuyé les ententes sur les produits de base, y compris la signature d'accords formels sur chaque produit en particulier;
- nous sommes l'un des rares pays à avoir adhéré à toutes les principales ententes sur les produits de base;
- nous sommes prêts à étudier dans un esprit positif l'idée de négocier des ententes touchant une vaste gamme de produits, y compris ceux qui sont énumérés dans l'optique intégrée de la CNUCED;

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- nous reconnaissons que le recours à des stocks tampons et à d'autres formules de stockage peut constituer un mécanisme de stabilisation approprié pour un certain nombre de produits de base;
- l'idée de la création d'un fonds commun servant au financement de tels stocks mérite certes qu'on s'y arrête. Nous sommes prêts à y accorder toute l'attention voulue, de concert avec d'autres pays donateurs éventuels, y compris des producteurs et des consommateurs;
- nous reconnaissons que les prix des produits de base doivent être fonction des tendances du marché. D'autre part, nous sommes fort conscients que des prix trop bas décourageraient la production et ne serviraient les intérêts de personne;
- nous croyons qu'il faudrait songer à inclure dans les ententes sur les produits de base des dispositions nouvelles qui tiendraient compte des tendances inflationnistes et des fluctuations des taux de change à l'échelle internationale;
- nous souhaitons traiter ces questions plus à fond dans le cadre de l'optique intégrée de la CNUCED.

✓
Libéralisation des échanges

À cet égard, nous croyons que les pays en voie de développement pourraient retirer des avantages importants d'une plus grande ouverture des marchés.

- À l'heure actuelle, 75 p. 100 des produits exportés au Canada par les pays en voie de développement sont admis en franchise. Lors des négociations commerciales, nous avons proposé que les pays industrialisés suppriment tous les droits applicables aux produits tropicaux;
- nous sommes prêts à étudier la possibilité d'accorder des réductions tarifaires plus importantes et d'assurer l'application anticipée, en vertu du régime de la nation la plus favorisée, d'autres réductions tarifaires qui favorisent les pays en voie de développement;

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- nous revoyons également notre tarif de préférence généralisé pour les pays en voie de développement en tenant compte des améliorations qu'ils nous ont proposées;
- nous reconnaissons l'importance que les pays en voie de développement accordent à la transformation plus poussée de leurs produits de base avant leur exportation. Nous faisons nôtre l'intérêt que revêt pour les pays en voie de développement la suppression de la montée des tarifs et des barrières non tarifaires qui nuisent à l'établissement d'installations efficaces de transformation dans les pays exportateurs de matières premières. À notre avis, l'étude sectorielle est un moyen clé d'atteindre cet objectif dans le cadre des négociations commerciales multilatérales.

Coopération industrielle

Toute mesure concertée en vue de réduire l'écart entre pays pauvres et pays riches doit nécessairement encourager l'industrialisation des pays en voie de développement. Nous devons veiller à ce que, dans les années 80, ces pays connaissent une croissance industrielle plus rapide et plus équilibrée et nous reconnaissons que les pays industrialisés se doivent de participer à ce processus.

- Deux des éléments essentiels à une croissance industrielle plus rapide, soit les investissements et la technologie, se retrouvent en grande partie dans le secteur privé des pays industrialisés;
- nous croyons que les intérêts légitimes des pays en voie de développement -- besoin de capital, droit à la souveraineté permanente sur leurs ressources naturelles et contrôle de leur propre destinée économique -- doivent être conciliés de toute urgence avec le rôle du secteur privé en ce qui a trait à l'apport du capital et de la technologie;
- la coopération industrielle au niveau bilatéral pourrait contribuer efficacement à rapprocher ces intérêts par la voie de divers instruments comme les investissements, l'assistance technique, la formation et l'orientation en matière de gestion, tout en fournissant un cadre juridique qui permettrait au secteur privé d'agir dans l'intérêt des deux partenaires;

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- nous croyons qu'il y aurait lieu d'établir à l'échelle internationale un accord type de coopération industrielle qui pourrait orienter l'action des gouvernements et du secteur privé;
- nous sommes favorables à l'idée de fournir aux pays en voie de développement l'information et la compétence qui leur permettraient d'identifier et de formuler leur priorités nationales à l'égard des sociétés transnationales;
- nous sommes prêts à partager avec eux notre expérience en ce qui concerne l'établissement de mécanismes de filtration, de méthodes statistiques et de modalités d'imposition. Nous appuyons les efforts déployés à l'échelle internationale en vue de permettre aux pays en voie de développement d'évaluer de façon plus précise leurs propres intérêts et de négocier les conditions d'admission des sociétés transnationales d'une manière qui soit conforme à leurs objectifs nationaux.

Rapport du Groupe d'experts du Commonwealth

Monsieur le Président, le Canada a insisté sur la nécessité d'adopter des mesures concrètes pour aider les pays en voie de développement à jouer un rôle beaucoup plus important dans le partage des richesses et des ressources de notre planète. Au cours des quatre derniers mois, nous avons participé avec nos partenaires du Commonwealth à des discussions fructueuses sur l'adoption de mesures pratiques qui permettraient de réduire l'écart entre pays industrialisés et pays en voie de développement.

Les membres de l'Assemblée ici réunie peuvent maintenant prendre connaissance du rapport intitulé *Vers un nouvel ordre économique international*, qui a été préparé par un Groupe d'experts du Commonwealth à la demande des chefs de gouvernements du Commonwealth. Lors de la Réunion des ministres des Finances du Commonwealth tenue à Georgetown la semaine dernière, les pays membres -- et je cite le communiqué -- "ont approuvé le rapport dans son ensemble et ont convenu que l'application des propositions dans les plus brefs délais constituerait un premier pas vers la suppression progressive de l'écart profond qui existe entre les richesses des divers couches de l'humanité".* Le rapport ne renferme pas la solution à tous nos problèmes. Certaines de ses recommandations posent même un défi à la politique actuelle du Canada. Sa valeur réside toutefois

*Traduction non officielle

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dans son caractère pratique et dans l'acceptation générale de ses dispositions par les pays des six continents. Nous croyons que le rapport peut être très précieux pour la conduite des négociations et la formulation de la politique nationale, qui ont pour objectif ultime de rétrécir l'écart de niveau de vie entre pays industrialisés et pays en voie de développement. Je tiens à souligner à l'Assemblée ici réunie l'optique réaliste de ce document, et son insistance sur des mesures concrètes.

Conclusion

Monsieur le Président, je viens de tracer les grandes lignes de la position du Gouvernement du Canada sur les principales questions dont la présente Session sera saisie. Je voudrais insister de nouveau sur la nécessité d'accomplir des progrès réels et non illusoire, de formuler des plans et d'entreprendre des négociations plutôt que de se perdre en débats stériles. Nous avons la ferme intention de jouer un rôle positif, de mettre à profit nos ressources et notre influence dans le cadre des efforts visant à apporter des améliorations au système économique international et à réduire, ce faisant, l'écart entre nations riches et nations pauvres. Nous espérons que la présente Session constituera une étape importante vers la réalisation de cet objectif.

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FINCIT.

MESSAGE

FM/DE	PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
	LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.		57-7-MALÉACIEN 18	
	OTT	EXTER	PST - 21	Sept. 3/75		UNCLAS

TO/A	LDN PARIS OECDPARIS BRU CANNISEUR CANDELNATO BONN MOSCO GENEV	PRECEDENCE
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	BAG BGRAD BPEST HAVAN PEKIN PRGUE WSAW DE OTT	SEP 4 12 16 '75
	AIRMAIL ALL OTHER POSTS DE OTT	EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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REF

SUB/SUJ SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF UNGA

NOTES FOR

THE FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SSEA'S SPEECH AT THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF UNGA, N.Y., SEPT 3:

QUOTE

COMCENTRE PLS QUOTE ATTACHED TEXT

UNQUOTE

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SG. <i>B.L. Barnett</i> B.L. BARNETT/PC	PRESS OFFICE-FPR	6-8885 Ext. 294	SG. <i>B.L. Barnett</i> B.L. BARNETT/PC

MESSAGE

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.			
FM/DE OTT	EXTER	PST - 21	Sept. 3/75		UNCLAS

TO/A	LDN PARIS OECDPARIS BRU CANMISEUR CANDELNATO BONN MOSCO GENEV	PRECEDENCE
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	<u>BAC</u> <u>EGAD</u> <u>BPEST</u> <u>HAVAN</u> <u>PEKIN</u> <u>PRGUE</u> <u>WSAW</u> <u>DE OTT</u>	
	<u>AIRMAIL</u> ALL OTHER POSTS <u>DE OTT</u>	

DISTR. GENERAL

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SUB/SUJ

SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF UNGA

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DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

DIVISION/DIRECTION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

SIG.....
 B. L. BARNETT/PC

PRESS OFFICE-FPR

6-8885
 Ext. 294

SIG.....
 B. L. BARNETT/PC

QUOTE:

Mr. President,

The Sixth Special Session of this General Assembly posed a grave challenge to the international community. The proposals for a New International Economic Order involve a far-reaching transformation of the world's economic relations. Let there be no doubt that a challenge of this magnitude demands from all of us a considered and forthcoming reply.

Thirty years ago, against a background of war, misery and economic collapse, a remarkable group of internationally-minded, and far-sighted statesmen also faced the challenge of creating a new economic - and political - order. We owe the United Nations to their creativity and daring. We also owe to them those economic institutions whose existence and operations have done so much to increase economic growth and human well-being such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

It is easy now to lose sight of the ^{MAGNITUDE} greatness of their ^{perhaps} these achievements. We have grown too familiar with the institutions ^{men} they created and we have become increasingly conscious of their shortcomings ^{in recent years}. But let us not forget that, acting with ^{little} precedent ^{to guide them, these remarkable statesmen} they created institutions and arrangements which provided a ^{sound} basis for international cooperation and economic growth. ^{Now, for us} the challenge of the New International Economic Order is ^{to} apply a similarly innovative spirit to the changed circumstances of the present, ~~day~~.

As I understand it, the new economic order is based upon two propositions:

- that developing countries do not derive sufficient benefits from the existing system of international trade, investment and finance; and
- that monetary instability, lagging economic growth, inflation and the impact of price increases of petroleum and of other essential imports have demonstrated the shortcomings of the world economic system and the need for changes which will benefit developing countries.

Canada accepts the validity of these ^{propositions} ~~assertions~~ and recognizes the need for changes in international economic relations ~~in order~~ to reduce the ~~intolerable~~ ^{intolerable} disparities ^{that we consider} between rich and poor nations.

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International Development Assistance

^{closing} One - indeed the most established - of the ways of ~~reducing this disparity~~ ^{this gap} between rich and poor, between developed and developing is ~~through~~ ^{the} development assistance. This concept is one that we owe to ~~that~~ first generation of post-war leaders. Novel in 1945, it has since become firmly established as an instrument of international cooperation through the creation of the International Development Association (IDA), U.N.D.P., the regional development banks, and the extensive network of bilateral development assistance programmes.

But the proposals for a new economic order call for a fresh approach to development assistance. Its purpose, scope and character must be altered to fit the new circumstances of the 70's.

Canada's response is contained in a new Strategy for International Development Cooperation for 1975-80, which ^{made public} was ~~published~~ by the Canadian Government yesterday in Ottawa. *ALLOW ME TO MENTION* ~~Let me touch on~~ the main features of our new Strategy which *is designed* ~~has been shaped~~ to meet these new demands:

- We pledge ~~ourselves~~ to continue and to increase our programmes of development assistance. This year our disbursements will exceed \$900 million and they will grow significantly in the years ahead;

- We ^{ARE DETERMINED} ~~reaffirm our determination~~ to achieve ^{FOR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE} the official U.N. target of .7% of our GNP and to move toward it by annual increases in ~~our official development assistance in~~ proportion to GNP;

- We ^{INTEND TO} ~~will~~ place major emphasis on fostering economic growth and the evolution of social systems in such a way that they will produce the widest distribution of benefits among the population of developing countries;

- We ^{PLAN TO} ~~shall~~ concentrate the bulk of our bilateral assistance on the poorest countries and on the poorest sectors of their economies;

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PLAN TO

- We ~~will~~ develop new forms of cooperation to meet the needs of middle-income developing countries in order to strengthen their potential for more self-reliant development;

PLEDGE TO

- We ~~will~~ maintain a degree of concessionality in our bilateral programmes of not less than 90%. The grant component of Canada's development assistance is at present 95%;

INTEND TO UNTIE

- We ~~will~~ ~~arrange~~ bilateral development loans so that developing countries will be eligible to compete for contracts;

MADE AT THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE

- We reiterate our pledge to provide a minimum of one million tons of grain per year as food aid for each of the current and the next two fiscal years; and
- We plan greater emphasis on programmes of agricultural and rural development in developing countries.

But aid alone is not the answer. It must be supplemented by measures in the areas of trade, investment and finance from which developing countries can derive greater benefit. Development assistance ^{TENDS TO BE} ~~is~~ concentrated on the poorest countries. Broader measures of international economic cooperation will bring greater benefit to those countries which have advanced further towards self-reliant growth. ^{RESPECT} ~~We~~ ^{IN THIS REGARD} ~~in this~~ ^{WE} must be ready to consider new ideas and new approaches ~~in this area.~~

Basic Canadian Response

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

~~My Government~~ has reached certain broad conclusions on its approach to cooperation with developing countries:

- We agree that there must be adjustments in the international economic system which will lead to a more rapid reduction in the disparities between developed and developing countries;
- We consider that the transfer of resources which these adjustments would entail can best be achieved in the context of a growing world economy;

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- We believe the reform of existing institutions, where possible, is preferable to the establishment of new ones; and
- We believe positive cooperation ^{RATHER THAN} ~~not~~ confrontation is required to solve difficulties particularly in the area of commodities and other raw materials, including energy resources.

The discussions and negotiations now under way will ~~establish~~ establish the framework of world trade and finance in the nineteen eighties. There is much at stake for both developed and developing countries. I wish now to turn to three areas of particular concern to developing countries - commodities, trade liberalization and industrial cooperation.

Commodities

The area that has been accorded the greatest attention ^{OF LATE} is commodities. This attention is undoubtedly justified. As both an importer and an exporter Canada regards the instability of the international commodities market as a major weakness of the international trading system.

How can we best deal with the "boom or bust" phenomenon in commodity trade?

- We believe commodity arrangements involving both producers and consumers constitute the most practical approach to the problem. Canada was an early supporter of commodity arrangements, including formal agreements on a commodity-by-commodity basis. We are one of the few countries which has adhered to all the major commodity agreements;
- We are prepared to examine positively the idea of negotiating arrangements for a wide range of products including, but not limited to, those listed in UNCTAD's Integrated Approach;
- We recognize that the use of buffer stocks and alternative stock mechanisms may be an appropriate stabilizing technique for a number of commodities;

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- The concept of a common fund for financing such stocks is certainly worth examination. We are prepared to consider ~~the~~ ^{THIS} concept sympathetically along with other potential donors, including both producers and consumers;
CANNOT BE DETERMINED WITHOUT
- *REFERENCE TO* We recognize that commodity prices ~~have to~~ ^A reflect market forces. At the same time, we are well aware that no one's interest is served by commodity prices which are so low as to discourage production;
- We believe new features in commodity agreements to take account of international inflation and exchange rate changes should be explored; *AND*
- We ~~shall~~ wish to pursue these issues in the context of UNCTAD's Integrated Approach.

Trade Liberalization

On trade liberalization we believe that improved access to markets can yield significant benefits to developing countries.

- At present 75% of Canada's imports from developing countries enter duty free and we have proposed in the trade negotiations the removal of all duties on tropical products by industrialized countries;
- We are prepared to consider deeper tariff cuts and advance implementation on an MFN basis of other tariff cuts of ~~interest to~~ ^{PARTICULAR INTEREST TO} developing countries ^{IN THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS NOW TAKING PLACE IN GENEVA.}
- We are also reviewing our generalized system of tariff preferences for developing countries in light of their suggestions for improvements;
- We recognize the importance that developing countries attach to the further processing of their commodities prior to export. ^{INDEED} We share ~~with developing countries~~ ^{WITH THEM} a common interest in the removal of tariff escalation and non-tariff

...6

- 6 -

barriers which impede the establishment of efficient processing facilities in the resource exporting countries. In our view the sector approach ~~provides an important~~ ^{IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE} technique for achieving this goal in the multilateral trade negotiations.

Industrial Cooperation

The further industrialization of developing countries is an essential ^{BETWEEN} element in any concerted attack on the disparities ~~which divide~~ rich and poor. In shaping the world of the 1980's we must aim to bring about faster and more balanced industrialized growth in the developing countries. We recognize that developed countries must contribute to this process.

- Two of the elements essential to more rapid industrial growth - investment and technology - are primarily available from the private sector in industrialized countries; ^{ACCORDINGLY}
- We believe there is an urgent need to reconcile the legitimate interests of developing countries - their need for capital, their right to sovereignty over their natural resources, their control over their own economic destinies - with the role of the private sector in providing capital and technology;
- Industrial cooperation on a bilateral basis may be an effective means of reconciling these interests. It might incorporate a variety of instruments, including investment, technical assistance, management training and ~~advice~~ ^{COUNSELLING} and at the same time provide a legal framework within which the private sector can operate to the benefit of both participating partners;
- We believe that a model ^{drawn up} industrial cooperation agreement might be ~~developed~~ internationally as a guide to governments and the private sector;

...7

- We favour the provision of information and expertise to developing countries on the means whereby host countries can identify and articulate their national priorities concerning transnational corporations;
- We are prepared to ~~make available~~ ^{PUT} our own experience in the establishment of screening mechanisms, statistical methods, and techniques of taxation. ^{AT THE DISPOSAL OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES} We support international efforts to enable developing countries to assess their own interests more clearly and to negotiate effectively the terms of the entry of transnational corporations in a manner consistent with their national goals.

The Commonwealth Expert Group's Report

WE HAVE
 Mr. President, ~~Canada has~~ stressed the need for concrete measures to assist developing countries to ~~play a~~ ^{MORE EQUITABLY IN} ~~much greater role~~ in sharing the world's wealth and resources. In the past four months we have been involved in productive discussion with our partners in the Commonwealth on practical measures that contribute to closing the gap between developed and developing countries.

IS BEING MADE
 I UNDERSTAND
 The Report entitled "Towards New International Economic Order" prepared by a Commonwealth Group of Experts on the instructions of the Commonwealth Heads of Government ~~is now~~ available to members of this Assembly. Last week at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting in Georgetown, Commonwealth countries, and I quote from the communiqué "gave general endorsement to the Report and agreed that the early implementation of these proposals would constitute a first step towards achieving the progressive removal of the wide disparities of wealth now existing between different sections of mankind". The Report does not represent the full answer to our problems. Certain of its recommendations present a challenge to existing Canadian policy. ~~Its value is,~~ However, ~~we~~ WE CONSIDER THIS REPORT A MOST VALUABLE DOCUMENT BECAUSE OF
 A ~~its~~ its practical nature and the high degree of consensus which exists on its provisions, a consensus which extends to countries from all six continents. We believe the Report can provide an aid to the conduct of negotiations and to the national formulation of policy with the ultimate aim of closing the gap in living standards ~~between developed and developing countries~~. I commend its practical approach and its emphasis on concrete measures to this Assembly.

OVER THE COURSE OF THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS AS WELL AS IN THE DEBATE HERE, WE HAVE HEARD SOME IMPORTANT AND IMAGINATIVE PROPOSALS BOTH FROM DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THEY ALL ... 8 DESERVE CAREFUL STUDY. THE ATMOSPHERE AS I SEE IT, IS CONDUCTIVE TO PROGRESS AND CHANGE. WE MUST SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY. DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS WE MUST WORK THROUGH THE AD HOC COMMITTEE AND THROUGH INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS, TO ACHIEVE A RESULT IN THIS SESSION WHICH WILL LAUNCH US IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION FOR DEALING WITH THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE. 004839

GEP/E. P. Black/2-6149/re

✓ File
Diary

57-7-MacEachen	
29	

UNP

UNCLASSIFIED

GEP

August 20, 1975

**Themes and Subjects for SSEA's Speech at
UNGA, September 22 - CSCE**

UNO
GEA

You asked for a brief note on how CSCE might be dealt with in the SSEA's speech. As I indicated at our meeting, I do not think this is the occasion to comment on the results of the CSCE itself, this having already been done in the Prime Minister's speech at Helsinki. I indicated that, if the CSCE should be mentioned, it should be in an illustrative way as an example of the effectiveness of an evolutionary approach to international relations, employing the useful technique of consensus, an approach which could have lessons for the UN at this stage in its development. The CSCE itself will only be as useful as its conclusions are implemented by the countries concerned. In other words, it is just a step in the long process of détente.

E. P. BLACK

E. P. Black,
 Director General,
 Bureau of European Affairs

FPR/Glen Buick/MG
6-8885 ext.292

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



CANADA

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

cc: ~~File~~ Diary Div. Diary

57-7-MACEACHEN
18

FOR INFORMATION -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Sent to:

Mr. A. MacKenzie, Canadian Press,
140 Wellington St.

Mr. Ian Glenday, CBC,
Room 808, 150 Wellington

Mr. Peter Desbarats, Global News, Room 102, 150 Wellington

Mr. Craig Oliver, CTV News, Room 502A, 150 Wellington

Southam News Services, Ste. 512, 151 Sparks St.

UPI, Room 350-N, Centre Block, House of Commons.

OTTAWA K1A 0G2,
August 12, 1975.

On August 16 (next Saturday) a farewell ceremony will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the schooner Norma and Gladys as she begins a round-the-world voyage that will bring her to the International Oceans Exposition in Okinawa, Japan, next year.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs will be present for the ceremony, together with representatives of the Government of Newfoundland. Mr. MacEachen will deliver an important statement on the occasion, on the subject of the law of the sea and Canadian fisheries. The tentative programme includes inspection of the vessel by visiting dignitaries at 11:00, followed by a press conference at the Newfoundland Museum (11:45), and the farewell ceremony at 2:30 p.m., on the quay. The press and dignitaries could then proceed to Signal Hill to watch the Norma and Gladys' departure.

Further information, designed for publication, will be released in a day or two, but I thought you should have this as notice in case you would like to arrange to cover the story. Unfortunately we cannot offer any special transportation arrangements for the visit to Newfoundland. Would you let me know if you plan to go, or to send a reporter -- 996-8885, ext. 292?

Yours sincerely,

Glen Buick,
Director,
Press Office.

MESSAGE

PLACE LIEU	DEPARTMENT MINISTÈRE	ORIG. NO. N° D'ORIG.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
OTT	EXTER	PST -18	21.7.75	57-7-MCEACHEN 18	UNCLAS

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TO/A

GENEV CANDELNATO
LDN PARIS OECDPARIS BRU CANMISEUR BONN MOSCO
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JUL 21 21:33
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SUB/SUJ

FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
BY THE HONOURABLE ALLAN J. MACEACHEN, SSEA, RE THE
FIFTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION
GIVEN ON JULY 21, 1975.

QUOTE:

COMCENTRE PLS QUOTE ATTACHED TEXT.

UNQUOTE

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

DIVISION/DIRECTION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/APPROUVE

SG. *B.L. Barnett*
B.L. BARNETT/FPR

FPR-PRESS OFFICE

6-8885
Ext.293

SG. *B.L. Barnett*
B.L. BARNETT/FPR

QUOTE:

I have advised the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Canada does not wish to proceed with the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders this year. I have sought the Secretary-General's cooperation in obtaining a postponement of the Congress and he has undertaken to study the situation in order to clarify his position. In the Government's view, this Congress cannot be held successfully anywhere this year.

Honourable Members will recall that at the Fourth Congress held in Kyoto, in 1970, the Government of Canada, in consultation with the Province of Ontario, proposed that the venue of the next congress be Toronto, in September of 1975. This proposal was accepted by delegations and subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly. Since that time, however, there has been a steady deterioration of the atmosphere in which international conferences are held. I need hardly mention the discord which marred the Sixth Special Session and the last regular Session of the General Assembly, the recent conferences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and of the International Labour Organization (ILO) as well as the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico, a few weeks ago.

Whereas a minimum of cooperation is essential to any progress in the international field, we have witnessed lately excessive confrontation on issues that were not related to the subject matter of conferences. The ingredients are well-known: racialism in Southern Africa, the Middle East conflict, producer-consumer relations and the full range of economic development problems subsumed under calls for a "New World Economic Order". Canada believes that these are very real and difficult problems which must be dealt with urgently, in the appropriate international institutions, before they poison the body politic of the United Nations family; and let there be no doubt that we consider it necessary and desirable that political factors take their proper place even in the most technical of conferences. But they must meet some test of relevance, and in recent U.N. conferences this has clearly not been the case.

Honourable Members are well aware that in respect of the Toronto Congress on Crime Prevention, which was to take place next September, one of these issues had already become paramount. It arose from the resolution adopted in November 1974 by the General Assembly, with Canada dissenting, inviting the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to attend its sessions as a permanent observer and, in a similar capacity, conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly or other organs of the U.N. Accordingly, the Government of Canada was informed by the United Nations Secretariat

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some time ago that observers from the PLO had been invited to attend the Fifth Congress on Crime Prevention and that the Canadian authorities were expected to allow entry, sojourn and exit to these participants.

Needless to say, it is with reluctance that the Government has decided to seek postponement of the Congress, but we concluded that it would not be possible, in present circumstances, to hold a successful congress on crime prevention in Canada or anywhere else.

We are all aware of the public outcry for or against the admission to Canada, for this congress, of observers from the Palestinian Liberation Organization. We have all been worried by its divisive effect upon Canadian public opinion. We could not ignore the risk of public disorders. These factors would have led any government to reconsider a decision to host an international conference. But in the final analysis, two factors dominated in our discussions. The first was the inevitable intrusion of unrelated political considerations into the proceedings of the Congress. The second was the re-escalation of violence in the Middle East and the consequent spread of its bitterness into Canada and subsequently into the Congress itself.

It is obvious that such intrusion of the Middle East conflict, by adding to the already hopeless confusion between civil crimes and acts of war, would distort and

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subvert the purposes of what has essentially been up to now, and should remain, a technical meeting of experts from all countries, striving to develop international cooperation in a field of vital importance to the rule of law and to public order everywhere. As host country, we felt that Canada had assumed a major responsibility for the success of this Congress; and in such an unfavourable political climate, we did not see how we would possibly carry out our responsibility. I should add that we were also concerned about the coincidence of the Congress with the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly on Development and International Economic Cooperation, since the contentious atmosphere of one would in all likelihood seep into the other.

However, after an extensive review of the Government's domestic and international obligations, we decided to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that we did not want to be relieved of the responsibility for holding this Congress, but rather wished to postpone it. We did not want to withdraw our invitation to the United Nations; and we tried to avoid any steps which might have called into question our long-standing commitment to the principles of the United Nations. I emphasize that Canada's willingness to participate in and contribute to the operations of United Nations agencies remains undiminished.

The respite obtained by postponement must be effectively used by all to bring about sufficient improvement

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in attendant political conditions so that we may have reasonable assurances that technical conferences such as the Fifth U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention will be useful and productive. We hope that current negotiations for the reduction of tensions between some of the parties to the Middle East conflict will prove successful in coming months; and we will actively support the continuing efforts of the parties directly involved and of the United States Government toward that goal.

Furthermore, the next General Assembly of the United Nations will provide an opportunity to affirm the principle of universality, as a fulfilment of what ought to be a basic aim of the United Nations. More specifically, we will resist any attempt to exclude Israel or any other country from the proceedings of the General Assembly. Acceptance of this principle would guarantee the status of Israel within the community of nations, and thus remove one cause of instability in the area.

So that in requesting the postponement of the Congress, Canada is not shirking its responsibilities but actually taking on new ones. Through new initiatives, both bilateral and multilateral, the Government will try to improve the political situation in the Middle East and in the U.N., notably through our participation in the next session of the General Assembly, which may be crucial for the future of the organization, given the fundamental character of the issues on which debates are expected to focus. Canada will consult

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with other interested countries on the ground rules governing technical discussions in U.N. arenas. Either independently or in cooperation with others, we will attempt to formulate and seek support for an effective resolution in the General Assembly on this question.

I also intend to accept during the autumn outstanding invitations to visit a number of countries in the Middle East. These visits, which the Government already considered most useful for strengthening our relations with this region of the world, have taken a new urgency following the difficulties we encountered in holding the U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention. The House can be assured that I will take this opportunity to solicit the views of my hosts on these difficulties and seek their support for the United Nations as a universal forum and an effective international instrument.

Honourable Members should note that our decision to seek the postponement of the Congress, for the reasons stated, is consistent with the policy of the Government on the Middle East. We will continue to cultivate, as we have done in the past, friendly and cooperative relations with all states in the region and to attach great importance to the development of these relations. Likewise, Canada has tried in the past to maintain a balanced and objective approach to the Middle East conflict and will continue to do so. We have always supported and defended the right of the State of Israel to exist in peace with its neighbours,

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behind secure and recognized borders. We have stated our conviction that no peaceful and stable solution to this regional conflict can be found without the participation of the Palestinians and the just settlement of their claims. We have condemned the use of violence as a political instrument or as a means of retribution. We have participated in all U.N. peacekeeping and ceasefire supervision missions in the Middle East and contributed to the United Nations' relief operations for Palestinian refugees. We have advocated and continue to advocate the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 242. All of this therefore continues to be Government policy.

We are confident that the initiatives to be taken by Canada and other countries on the future of the United Nations and the Middle East will lead to a different atmosphere, in which the postponed Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders can be held in Canada, at a time to be decided upon, with sufficient assurances of success. It was agreed with the Secretary-General of the United Nations that we should consult further on this question and I expect to be in touch with him later this week.

UNQUOTE

DOSSIER JOURNAL DOSSIER (FPR)
CENTRECOM. JOURNAL CIRCULAIRE
DOSSIER DES TELS.

MESSAGE

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.		57-7-McEACHEN	SÉCURITÉ
FM/DE	OTT	TEP-17	LE21JUIL /75	18	SANSCOTE

TO/A PARIS OECDPARIS BRU ^{CANMISEUR} ~~WANTS~~ CANDELNATO PRMNY BONN , ROUTINE

~~FROM~~

BAG BGRAD RPEST HAVAN MOSCO PEKIN PRGUE WSAW DE OTT

AIRMAIL ALL OTHER POSTS DE OTT

DISTR. GENERAL

REF

SUB/SUJ DECLARATION DU SEAE A LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
LE 21 JUIL SUR LE CINQUIEME CONGRES DE LONU SUR LA
SUR LA PREVENTION DU CRIME.

SUIT TEXTE DE LA DECLARATION FAITE A LA CHAMBRE
AUJOURDHUI

CIT

(CENTRECOM: PRIERE DE CITER LE TEXTE EN ANNEXE)

FINCIT

JUL 21 1975
 EXT. 294
 CENTRECOM
 FPR

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROUVEU/APPROUVÉ
<i>B.L. Barnett</i> B. L. BARNETT/MG	FPR	6-8885 ext.294	<i>Glen Bulck</i> GLEN BULCK

TEP 17

IT

J'ai avisé le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies que le Canada n'entendait pas procéder cette année à la tenue du cinquième Congrès des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime et le traitement des délinquants. J'ai également sollicité la coopération du Secrétaire général pour obtenir le report à plus tard de ce congrès; et celui-ci s'est engagé à étudier la situation afin de clarifier sa position. De l'avis du Gouvernement, ce congrès ne saurait avoir lieu cette année avec quelque chance de succès et cela où que ce soit.

Les députés se rappelleront que lors du quatrième congrès, tenu à Kyoto en 1970, le Gouvernement du Canada a proposé, après consultation avec la province de l'Ontario, que le prochain congrès ait lieu à Toronto en septembre 1975. Cette proposition a été agréée par les délégations présentes, décision qui fut subséquentement confirmée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Toutefois, nous avons constaté depuis lors une dégradation constante du climat dans lequel se déroulent les conférences internationales. Qu'il me soit permis de rappeler à cet égard les dissensions qui ont marqué la sixième session spéciale ainsi que la dernière session régulière de l'Assemblée générale, les récentes conférences de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI) de l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT) ainsi que la conférence sur l'Année internationale de la femme qui a eu lieu à Mexico il y a quelques semaines.

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Malgré qu'un minimum de coopération soit le préalable essentiel à tout progrès dans l'arène internationale, nous avons été témoin d'affrontements outranciers sur des questions qui n'étaient pas liées à l'objet de ces conférences. J'ai à peine besoin d'évoquer ce qui met le feu aux poudres: le racisme en Afrique australe, le conflit du Moyen-Orient, les relations entre producteurs et consommateurs et l'éventail des problèmes de développement économique qui motivent la revendication d'un "Nouvel ordre économique international". Le Canada n'a pas à être convaincu que ce soient là de vrais et d'épineux problèmes auxquels il faut s'attaquer de toute urgence, au sein des instances appropriées, avant qu'ils n'empoisonnent tout le corps des Nations Unies; et on ne doutera pas que nous jugeons souhaitable et même nécessaire que l'on accorde l'importance qui revient aux facteurs d'ordre politique, même dans le cadre des discussions les plus techniques. Mais ces facteurs politiques doivent tout de même passer la rampe de la pertinence; et en ce qui a trait aux récentes conférences des Nations Unies, il est clair que ces facteurs ne l'ont point passée.

Les députés savent fort bien que dans le cas du Congrès de Toronto sur la prévention du crime, qui devait avoir lieu en septembre, un des problèmes que je viens d'évoquer avait déjà pris un relief inquiétant. La résurgence de ce problème découle de la résolution adoptée

-3-

en novembre 1974 par l'Assemblée générale, malgré la dissidence du Canada, invitant l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine (OLP) à assister, à titre d'observateur permanent, à ses sessions, aux conférences tenues sous ses auspices ou à celles parrainées par d'autres organismes des Nations Unies. En conséquence, le Gouvernement du Canada a été avisé il y a quelque temps par le Secrétariat des Nations Unies que des observateurs de l'OLP avaient été invités à assister au cinquième Congrès sur la prévention du crime et qu'on s'attendait à ce que les autorités canadiennes autorisent ces participants à séjourner au pays à cette fin.

Il va sans dire que c'est après bien des hésitations que le Gouvernement s'est résolu à obtenir le report du Congrès; mais nous en sommes venus à la conclusion qu'il ne serait pas possible, dans les circonstances actuelles, de tenir un congrès utile sur la prévention du crime, soit au Canada, soit ailleurs.

Nous avons tous pris conscience des mouvements d'opinion qui se sont manifestés, ces derniers temps, pour ou contre l'admission au Canada des observateurs de l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine qui doivent assister à ce Congrès. Nous nous sommes tous inquiétés de la division que cette controverse risquait d'engendrer au sein de la collectivité canadienne. Nous ne pouvions faire abstraction du danger de désordres publics qui pouvait en

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résulter. Ces facteurs auraient amené n'importe quel gouvernement à reconsidérer sa décision d'être hôte d'une conférence internationale. Mais en dernière analyse, deux facteurs se sont avérés déterminants lors de nos discussions: d'abord, l'inévitable débordement, dans les travaux du Congrès, de considérations politiques étrangères à son objet; ensuite la recrudescence de la violence au Moyen-Orient, l'amertume qu'elle a propagée au Canada et, par voie de conséquence, l'hostilité qui aurait vraisemblablement contaminée le Congrès lui-même.

De toute évidence, l'ingérence du conflit du Moyen-Orient dans les travaux du Congrès, ajoutant à la confusion à peu près totale entre les crimes de droit commun et les actes de guerre, aurait faussé et dénaturé les objectifs de ce qui a été jusqu'ici et de ce qui doit demeurer une réunion à caractère essentiellement technique, regroupant des experts de tous les pays afin de promouvoir la coopération internationale dans un domaine d'importance capitale pour le maintien de l'ordre et la primauté du droit partout dans le monde.

En sa qualité de pays hôte, le Canada avait assumé une responsabilité particulière pour le succès de ce Congrès; et nous ne pouvions concevoir de quelle façon nous aurions pu nous acquitter de cette responsabilité dans un climat aussi défavorable. J'ajouterai que le déroulement simultané du Congrès et de la septième session spéciale de l'Assemblée

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générale sur le développement et la coopération économique internationale nous inquiétait, puisqu'alors le climat contentieux qui pourrait apparaître dans un enceinte se propagerait vraisemblablement dans l'autre.

Néanmoins, après une étude approfondie des obligations nationales et internationales du Gouvernement, nous avons décidé d'informer le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, non pas que le Canada voulait être délesté de la responsabilité de tenir ce Congrès, mais plutôt qu'il souhaitait reporter l'événement à plus tard. Nous ne voulions pas retirer notre invitation; et nous cherchions à éviter toute démarche qui aurait pu mettre en cause notre adhésion de longue date aux principes fondamentaux de l'ONU. A cet égard, je tiens à souligner que le Canada reste toujours aussi disposé à participer et à contribuer aux activités des organismes des Nations Unies.

Le répit obtenu grâce à ce report doit être utilisé le plus efficacement possible par tous pour améliorer le climat politique ambiant afin que l'on puisse bientôt raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que les conférences à caractère technique, comme le cinquième Congrès des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime, soient utiles et productives. Nous espérons que les négociations actuelles en vue de réduire les tensions entre certaines parties au conflit du Moyen-Orient aboutiront au cours des prochains mois; et nous appuierons activement les efforts que poursuivent en ce sens les parties en cause et le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

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En outre, la prochaine Assemblée générale des Nations Unies fournira l'occasion d'affirmer le principe de l'universalité, dont la réalisation devrait s'imposer comme un des objectifs fondamentaux des Nations Unies. Nous nous opposerons notamment à toute tentative de retirer à l'Etat d'Israël ou à tout autre Etat le droit de participer aux travaux de l'Assemblée générale. La reconnaissance de ce principe garantirait le statut d'Israël au sein de la communauté des nations et éliminerait par conséquent l'une des causes de l'instabilité au Moyen-Orient.

Ainsi, en demandant que le Congrès soit reporté, le Canada ne se décharge pas de ses responsabilités, il en assume plutôt de nouvelles. Le Gouvernement s'efforcera, par voie diplomatique bilatérale et multilatérale, d'améliorer la situation politique au Moyen-Orient et au sein de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, notamment par sa participation à la prochaine session de l'Assemblée générale. Etant donné le caractère fondamental des questions sur lesquelles doit porter le débat, l'avenir de l'ONU se jouera peut-être pendant cette session. C'est pourquoi le Canada engagera des consultations avec d'autres pays intéressés sur les règles qui devraient présider aux discussions techniques au sein des forums onusiens. Seuls ou avec d'autres, nous chercherons à formuler une résolution efficace en la matière, qui pourrait être soumise à l'Assemblée

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-7-

générale, et à obtenir des appuis pour cette résolution. J'ai aussi l'intention d'accepter au cours de l'automne des invitations qui m'ont été faites depuis déjà quelque temps à visiter certains pays du Moyen-Orient. Ces visites officielles, que le Gouvernement jugeait déjà fort utiles pour le renforcement de nos relations avec les pays de cette région, ont acquis une certaine urgence par suite des difficultés que suscite la tenue du Congrès des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime. Les députés peuvent être assurés que je profiterai de cette occasion pour obtenir l'avis de mes hôtes là-dessus et pour solliciter leur appui pour une Organisation des Nations Unies qui soit vraiment une assemblée universelle ainsi qu'un instrument efficace de coopération internationale.

Je souligne que notre décision de proposer le report du congrès, pour les motifs je viens d'invoquer, est conforme à la politique du Gouvernement au Moyen-Orient. Nous continuerons, comme nous l'avons fait par le passé, d'entretenir des relations empreintes de cordialité et marquées par la coopération avec tous les Etats de cette région; nous continuerons aussi à attacher beaucoup d'importance au développement de ces relations. De même, le Canada a essayé jusqu'ici de maintenir une position équilibrée et objective sur le conflit du Moyen-Orient et continuera de le faire à l'avenir. Nous avons toujours appuyé et défendu le droit de l'Etat d'Israël à exister en paix avec ses voisins, à l'abri

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de frontières sûres et reconnues. Nous avons affirmé notre conviction qu'aucune solution pacifique ni stable ne pouvait être trouvée à ce conflit sans la participation des Palestiniens et le règlement équitable de leurs revendications. Nous avons condamné le recours à la violence comme instrument politique ou moyen de représailles. Nous avons participé à toutes les missions de maintien de la paix et de surveillance des cessez-le-feu des Nations Unies au Moyen-Orient. Nous avons contribué sans défaillance aux secours que dispensent les Nations Unies aux réfugiés palestiniens. Nous avons préconisé et continuons de préconiser l'exécution intégrale de la Résolution 242 du Conseil de sécurité. Ces diverses positions définissent toujours la politique du Gouvernement.

Nous avons bon espoir que les initiatives que prendront le Canada et d'autres pays susciteront bientôt un climat différent et tel que le cinquième Congrès des Nations Unies sur la prévention du crime et le traitement des délinquants pourra alors avoir lieu au Canada, à des dates qu'il reste à fixer, avec des garanties raisonnables de succès.

Il a été convenu avec le Secrétaire général de l'ONU que nous nous concerterions davantage sur cette question. En conséquence, je prévois être de nouveau en rapport avec lui avant la fin de la semaine.

- 30 -

FINCIT.

FPR/B. L. Barnett/MG 6-8885 ext.294

cc: File Diary Div. Diary Circ.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



CANADA

57-7-MACEachen	
18	

OTTAWA K1A 0G2,
July 8, 1975.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am returning your tape of Mr. MacEachen's speech at the "Hunger Banquet". This has been very useful and we appreciate your efforts in making it available to us.

Yours sincerely,

GLEN BUICK

Glen Buick,
Director,
Press Office.

Mr. Ken Johnson,
Executive Producer,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
"This Day",
P. O. Box 3220, Station C,
Ottawa, Ontario.

57-7. MacCafer
30 27
Ma. B...

G. P. O.	
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ACTION

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file

R E S T R I C T E D

RESTRICTED

FM/TOKYO/2038 JUN20/75

TO EXTOTT GPP

DISTR GPO ECL

REF OURTELS 2023, 2024 JUN19

---SSEAS SPEECH TO JPN PRESS CLUB

REFTELS SHOULD ALSO HAVE SUGGESTED INSERTION FIRST LINE PAGE

TEN YOURTEL GPP78 AFTER QUOTE TRUE UNQUOTE ADDITION OF QUOTE

AND USA HAS ACKNOWLEDGED IT UNQUOTE. WILL DRAW TO GPP ATTN

ON ARRIVAL.

END/016 200743Z 00040

Return to
Gene

ACTION

57-7-MacCauley	
30	52

file
EMR

RESTRICTED

TOKYO

(circle)

FM TOKYO R 2029 JUN 19/75

TO EXTOTT/GPP DELIVER BY 190900

DISTR GPO ECL

REF YOURTELS GPP0078 JUN17 GPP0079 JUN18

---MINISTERS SPEECH TO PRESS CLUB

PLEASED AND IMPRESSED BY TEXTS TRANSMITTED REFTELS. TONE, CONTENT AND STRUCTURE ON WHOLE ARE JUST RIGHT. INDEED IT COULD PROBABLY GO ALMOST UNCHANGED. FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE HOWEVER OFFERED FOR IMPROVEMENT AT CERTAIN POINTS AND ALSO BASED ON OUR PERCEPTION OF LIKELY JPNSE REACTIONS AND SENSITIVITIES. GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT WOULD BE TO SUGGEST YOU ELIMINATE REFS TO QUOTE INDUSTRIAL COOP UNQUOTE WHERE CONTEXT MIGHT SUGGEST SOMETHING AKIN TO DEV ASSISTANCE.

2. PARA REFS ARE TO NUMBERS WE HAVE ASSIGNED TO TEXT ITSELF.

3. ALTHOUGH APPRECIATE EFFORT IN PARAS ONE AND TWO TO SET LIGHT OPENING TONE FOR SSEAS PRESENTATION, WOULD ADVISE VERY STRONGLY AGAINST ANY EFFORT TO BE HUMOROUS. JPNSE SENSE OF HUMOUR IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM CDN AND EFFORTS ON PART OF FOREIGNERS TO BE HUMOROUS ALMOST INVARIABLY LEAD TO INCOMPREHENSION AND INDEED SOMETIMES GIVE UNINTENDED OFFENCE. THUS PARA TWO OF TEXT RE INCIDENTS IS VIRTUALLY UNTRANSLATABLE. IN ADDITION, FOR PARA ONE WE HAVE HESITATIONS ABOUT USE OF INTRODUCTORY PHRASE BY FOREIGN VISITOR WHOSE KNOWLEDGE OF JPNSE IS KNOWN TO BE NON EXISTENT. IT COULD CONCEIVABLY BE TAKEN AS CONDESCENDING. IN ADDITION, AS CDA HAS HAD DIPLO REPRESENTATION IN JPN FOR APROXLY 46 YEARS AND THIS IS SEVENTH MIN MTG JPNSE MIGHT FIND IT

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PAGE TWO 2023 RESTR

STRANGE THAT SSEA WOULD NEED TO COME TO JPN TO EXPLAIN CDA. THUS
RECOMMEND DROPPING FIRST TWO PARAS ALTHOUGH NO/NO DOUBT DRAFTER WOULD
WISH SOMEHOW TO PRESERVE REF TO DEVELOPMENT OF CDA/JPN RELATIONS
WHICH TWO PMS AGREED TO PURSUE DURING MTG IN OTT LAST SEP.

4. SUBSTANTIVE PART OF SPEECH COULD BEGIN AT THIRD PARA ON PAGE TWO
DEALING WITH MISCONCEPTIONS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS. AS TO PARA 4, SUGGEST
FACT THAT IT IS AN EXAGGERATION BE EMPHASIZED RIGHT AT BEGINNING (TO
ENSURE LITERAL MINDED JPNSE LISTENERS ARE NOT/NOT MISLED). SUGGEST
ALSO A GENERAL SOFTENING SO AS TO AVOID SUCH EXTREME CARICATURE. IN
DOING SO, YOU MIGHT WISH TO GENERALIZE SOMEWHAT EXISTENCE OF
MISUNDERSTANDINGS: IT IS NOT/NOT ONLY JPNSE BUT MANY FOREIGNERS WHO
HAVE STEREOTYPED IMAGE OF CDA. INDEED, IT MIGHT WELL BE DESIRABLE TO
INSERT REF TO FACT SOME OF OUR CLOSEST NEIGHBOURS HAVE SIMILAR
DIFFICULTY AND HAVE SOME PRETTY FUNDAMENTAL MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CDA.

5. TOWARD END PARA 6 ON PAGE FOUR REFTL, ALTHOUGH CDN TECHNOLOGICAL
EXPERTISE HAS BEEN SKILLFULLY WORKED INTO TEXT, SUGGEST A FEW MORE
ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES AVOIDING WHERE POSSIBLE IMPLICATION IT IS ONLY
IN FIELDS OF NUCLEAR GENERATION, AEROSPACE AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES
THAT CDA HAS EXPERTISE. THERE WOULD ALSO BE ADVANTAGE IN ILLUSTRATING
WITHIN THOSE CATEGORIES, MENTIONING FOR EXAMPLE THAT CDA WAS WORLD'S
SECOND COUNTRY TO BUILD ITS OWN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE (ALLOUETTE)
AND TOTAL NUMBER NOW IN ORBIT.

6. TOWARD END OF PARA 7 PAGE FIVE, POSSIBLE OFFENSE TO JPNSE COULD BE

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PAGE THREE 2023 RESTR

AVOIDED BY REWORDING LAST FOUR SENTENCES QUOTE; AND WE ARE NOW DEVISING A COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY TO COPE WITH PROBLEMS WHICH, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE LESS ACUTE, ARE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS THOSE YOUR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS MUST RESOLVE UNQUOTE.

7. IN PARAS ON PAGE FIVE, SUGGEST QUOTE IN THE LAST DECADES UNQUOTE BE REPLACED BY QUOTE THIS CENTURY UNQUOTE. PARTICULARLY JPN AND TO SOME EXTENT CDA DATE THEIR INDUSTRIALIZATION FROM PRE-WAR PERIOD.

8. IN PARA 10 ON PAGE SIX, SUGGEST GREATER IMPACT COULD BE MADE IN JPN THROUGH REWORDING LINE 6 TO READ QUOTE GOVTS OF THE FOUR FOUNDING FORMER BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA JOINED TO ESTABLISH A NEW NATION UNDER A FEDERAL ETC UNQUOTE. IN ADDITION 1868 IS NORMALLY THE DATE WHICH JPNSE USE FOR MEIJI RESTORATION ALTHOUGH NO/NO DOUBT SOME HISTORICAL LICENSE WOULD BE PERMISSIBLE AS PROCESS WAS LENGTHY ONE TAKING PLACE (LIKE CDN CONFEDERATION) OVER PERIOD OF YEARS.

9. IN PARA 12 ON PAGE EIGHT, SOME IMPROVEMENT MIGHT BE BROUGHT TO TEXT AND GREATER UNDERSTANDING ACHIEVED BY JPNSE AUDIENCE BY DELETION OF QUOTE WHEN THEY COME TO CDA UNQUOTE AND COMPLETING SENTENCE FOLLOWING SEMI COLON QUOTE AS MUCH AS CDNS TEND TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AS QUEBECOIS OR WESTERNERS, NOVA SCOTIANS OR BRITISH COLUMBIANS UNQUOTE. ON GRONDS SUGGESTED EARLIER (OUR PARA 4 ABOVE) QUOTE WHICH BEFUDDLES SO MANY JPNSE UNQUOTE AND SUBSTITUTING QUOTE SO BAFFLING TO FOREIGNERS UNQUOTE.

10. IN PARA 12 TOP PAGE NINE, SUGGEST ADDITION OF WORD QUOTE ECONOMIC

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PAGE FOUR 2023 RESTR

UNQUOTE SO THAT FIRST LINE WOULD READ QUOTE SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC AUTONOMY UNQUOTE.

11. IN PARA 13, SENSE OF QUOTE SECOND OPTION UNQUOTE MIGHT BETTER BE RENDERED QUOTE DELIBERATELY TO SEEK ECONOMIC INTEGRATION WITH USA UNQUOTE. FARTHER DOWN IN SAME PARA, BELIEVE IT DESIRABLE TO AVOID REF TO QUOTE NATIONALIST PROTESTS UNQUOTE WHICH COULD HAVE PRE-WAR AND POSSIBLY VIOLENT CONNOTATIONS IN JPNSE MINDS. SUGGEST LAST THREE LINES BE REWORDED AS FOLLOWS QUOTE FACED WITH STRONG RESISTANCE FROM THE CDN PUBLIC WHICH WOULD HAVE PLACED MUCH GREATER STRAINS UPON OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE USA THAN THE THIRD OPTION UNQUOTE.

12. IN PARA 16 ON PAGE TEN, SUGGEST THAT IT IS OVERALL POLICY, NOT/NOT STRATEGY, WHICH HAS BEEN WORKED OUT, AND MANNER OF EXECUTION WHICH REMAINS TO BE FORMULATED IN ALL ITS DETAILS. ALTERATION ALONG THESE LINES WOULD SEEM IN ORDER.

13. IN PARA 18 ON PAGE ELEVEN, SOME MISUNDERSTANDING COULD BE ENGENDERED AS QUOTE EQUAL EMPHASIS UNQUOTE COULD BE TAKEN TO REFER RESPECTIVELY TO DEEPENING AND STRENGTHENING RATHER THAN AS WAS INTENDED TO RELATIONS WITH JPN AND EUROPE. THIS COULD BE AVOIDED THROUGH SUBSTITUTING QUOTE DEEPENING AND STRENGTHENING UNQUOTE BY ONE WORD QUOTE INTENSIFICATION UNQUOTE.

14. LAST SENTENCE OF PARA 18 TOGETHER WITH PARA 19 RAISE CERTAIN FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS. IT COULD BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE AT THIS STAGE TO PROPOSE AGREEING UPON A DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE FOR NEW RELATIONSHIP.

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PAGE FIVE 2023 RESTR

JPNSE MIGHT WELL FEEL THROUGH WIDE CURRENCY GIVEN EXPRESSION QUOTE BROADENING AND DEEPENING UNQUOTE AND QUOTE NEW ERA UNQUOTE THERE HAD BEEN QUITE ENOUGH RHETORIC IN RELATIONSHIP POSSIBLY AT EXPENSE OF OR AS SUBSTITUTE FOR SUBSTANCE. PROPOSAL OF THIS KIND BY SSEA COULD WELL RE-ENFORCE THEIR VIEW. RHETORIC HAS BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE USEFUL BUT IT SHOULD NOT/NOT BE OVERDONE. SPEECH IS ADMIRABLY SUBSTANTIVE NOT/NOT TO NEED RHETORICAL DEVICES. IN ADDITION, IN THIS CASE THROUGH DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION DESIRED EFFECT IS UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED. FOR EXAMPLE, ANY ALLITERATION IN PPP (PEACEFUL PARTNERSHIP IN PACIFIC) WOULD BE LOST IN JPNSE; IT WOULD ALSO COMPLICATE PROBLEM OF CORRECT TRANSLATION DUE TO COMPLEXITIES AND DIVERSITY OF WORDS IN JPNSE LANGUAGE FOR PARTNERSHIP. THESE COMPLEXITIES COULD BETTER BE HANDLED OUTSIDE FRAMEWORK OF CATCH PHRASE. FURTHERMORE NO/NO QUOTE CONTRACTUAL LINK UNQUOTE WITH JPN IS NEEDED (WE ALREADY HAVE TRADE AGREEMENT AND TRUDEAU/TANAKA COMMUNIQUE). INDEED CDAS EUROPEAN INITIATIVE ITSELF GOES BEYOND CONTRACTUAL LINK WITH COMMUNITY TO EMBRACE INTENSIFIED ECON CO-OP WITH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER STATES. THUS PROPOSE DELETION OF PARA 19 AND SUBSTITUTING FOR LAST SENTENCE OF PARA 18 BEGINNING QUOTE BUT I THINK UNQUOTE NEW SENTENCE QUOTE IN SHORT, WHAT WE ARE SEEKING TO BUILD WITH JPN IS A PARTNERSHIP WHICH WOULD BE MORE OR LESS THE COUNTERPART OF THE RELATIONSHIP WE ARE BUILDING WITH EUROPE UNQUOTE.

15. IN PARA 20 AT THE TOP OF PAGE TWELVE, SUGGEST THAT CDA/JPN

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PAGE SIX 2023 RESTR

RELATIONSHIP QUOTE WOULD UNQUOTE BE FOCUSSED MAINLY ON PACIFIC REGION RATHER THAN QUOTE MUST UNQUOTE. FURTHERMORE, WE WOULD EXPECT THAT OUR COOPERATION WOULD EXTEND TO OTHER REGIONS OF WORLD AND BE BENEFICIAL TO MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. THUS SUGGEST SUBSTITUTE QUOTE EXPECT UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE HOPE UNQUOTE, QUOTE COOPERATION UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE PARTNERSHIP UNQUOTE AND DELETE QUOTE EVENTUALLY UNQUOTE.

16. WITH RESPECT TO PARA 20 REF TO PACIFIC REGION AND FORTHCOMING SECTION (C), NOTE WITH APPROVAL AVOIDANCE OF REFS TO QUOTE PACIFIC RIM UNQUOTE OR QUOTE PACIFIC BASIN UNQUOTE CONCEPTS IN LINE WITH SSEA REMARKS TO CDN SECTION PBEC EARLIER THIS YEAR.

17. AGREE IT BE NICE GESTURE TO REFER TO MIKI CONCEPT ALTHOUGH, CONSISTENT WITH FOREGOING, SUGGEST SUBSTITUTION OF WORD QUOTE COOPERATION UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE INTEGRATION UNQUOTE. AS YOU WILL BE AWARE FROM OUR REPORTING, JPNSE ARE BY NO/NO MEANS UNITED ON DESIRABILITY OF INITIATIVES ALONG LINES OF MIKI CONCEPT AND INDEED MIKI HIMSELF HAS MADE SURPRISINGLY FEW IF ANY PUBLIC REFS TO IT SINCE ASSUMING POWER. WE SHOULD BE CAREFUL TO AVOID GIVING IMPRESSION IN JPN THAT CDA WAS TRYING TO PUSH.

18. FURTHER COMMENTS FOLLOW IN SEPARATE TEL

CAMPBELL

END/283 191050Z 01450

ACTION

57-7- MacEachern	
30	52

File
EHR

R E S T R I C T E D

FM/TOKYO/2024 JUN19/75

TO EXTOTT GPP DELIVER BY 190900

DISTR GPO ECL

REF YOURTELS GPP78 JUN17, GPP79 JUN18, OURTEL 2023 JUN19

---MINISTERS SPEECH TO PRESS CLUB; COMMENTS CONTINUED

SENTENCE IN PARA21 FIRST PAGE YOURTEL GPP79 BEGINNING QUOTE I KNOW THAT JPNS ARE PROUD UNQUOTE MIGHT POSSIBLY STRIKE AUDIENCE AS GRATUITOUS AND POSSIBLY CONDESCENDING. SUGGEST DELETION. IN SAME PARA, JPN IS SURELY TRADING ENTITY, NOT/NOT BLOC. RE LAST SENTENCE, SUGGEST SUBSTITUTION OF QUOTE ATTRACTIVE UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE OUTSTANDING UNQUOTE IN EFFORT TO REDUCE IMPLICATION CERTAIN QUALITIES SUCH AS BEING OUTSTANDING WERE ESSENTIAL FOR CDA TO CONSIDER A PARTNER WORTHY.

2. FOR PARA22, LAST SENTENCE, DROP REF TO SIXTH LARGEST SUPPLIER WHICH INDEED REPRESENTS SLIPPAGE (WE WERE IN RECENT YEARS THIRD) INDUCED BY RECENT ASSUMPTION OF SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER ROLE BY COUNTRIES SUCH AS IRAN WHICH DISPLACED CDA THROUGH HUGE DIRECT EXPORTS TO JPN OF SINGLE COMMODITY, VIZ OIL. OUR OWN EXPORTS OF COURSE REPRESENT MUCH WIDER BASE AND IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES REF TO SIXTH PLACE ADDS NOTHING.

3. FOR PARA23 SUGGEST REF TO POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS BE WIDENED TO DELETE ASIA PER SE. THIS WOULD SERVE TO BROADEN BASE ON WHICH WE SEEK TO CONSULT JPN AND WOULD ALSO AVOID IMPRESSION SSEA ANTICIPATED CONTINUING RAPID CHANGES IN ASIA WHEN WE HOPE IN FACT THEY HAVE COME TO HALT.

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PAGE TWO 2024 RESTR

4.VERY MUCH LIKE THEME OF EXPORTING SPACE ALTHOUGH FOLLOWING COMMENTS MAY AVOID SOME PITFALLS IN PRESENTATION AND MAY SUPPLEMENT THEME DEVELOPMENT.SUGGEST CARE BE TAKEN TO AVOID IMPRESSION WE WERE SEEKING TO BRING JPNSE TO SPACE RATHER THAN PERMITTING BETTER USE OF SPACE IN JPNSE ISLANDS AND IN ADDITION PROVIDING LOCATIONS FOR JPNSE ENTERPRISES.SUGGEST THEREFORE DROPPING OF LAST PART PARA 24 BEGINNING QUOTE SPACE TO BREATHE ETC UNQUOTE.IN NEXT PARA,ORDER OF SENTENCES COULD BE REVERSED TO BETTER EFFECT.THUS,WITH SENTENCE ONE STANDING INTACT,PARA WOULD THEN READ QUOTE JPNSE PEOPLE COULD GRADUALLY RECLAIM THE SCARCE TERRITORY IN THEIR ISLANDS WHICH HAS BEEN ABSORBED BY RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RECENT DECADES BY ARRANGING FOR GRADUAL TRANSFER OF THOSE INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE MOST SPACE INTENSIVE.IN MY VIEW, LONG TERM ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES TO THAT EFFECT COULD BE THE FOUNDATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP WHICH WE CDNS WISH TO DEVELOP WITH YOUR COUNTRY UNQUOTE.AS POLLUTION ARGUMENT MAY BE SENSITIVE ISSUE IN CDA,AND UNLESS SSEA WISHES SECTION TO REMAIN INTACT-IN WHICH CASE SUGGEST REF TO HIGH LEVEL OF ANTI-POLLUTION TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE TO US--PROPOSE DELETION OF SECTION FROM QUOTE BECAUSE UNQUOTE DOWN TO QUOTE REQUIRE UNQUOTE.IN ADDITION,BECAUSE ACCESS TO WATER AND ENERGY ARE ALSO IMPORTANT CALCULATION IN JPNSE DECISION TO MOVE INDUSTRY OFFSHORE,AFTER QUOTE CDA UNQUOTE IN THIRD LINE FROM BOTTOM PAGE FOUR SUGGEST YOU ADD QUOTE AND WHERE IN ADDITION THERE IS AVAILABLE ...3

PAGE THREE 20 24 RESTR

ABUNDANCE OF WATER AND ENERGY UNQUOTE. ALSO, AS JPNSE EXPANSION OFFSHORE WOULD BE INCREMENTAL RATHER THAN INVOLVING EXISTING FACILITIES (FOR DOMESTIC POLITICAL REASONS AS MUCH AS ANYTHING), SUGGEST WHILE ALSO EMPHASIZING DEVELOPED NATURE OF CDA, LAST SENTENCE PARA 26 PAGE FIVE BE REWORKED AS FOLLOWS QUOTE WE ALREADY HAVE LONG EXPERIENCE OF MOST PRIMARY PROCESSING ACTIVITY AND WOULD BE PREPARED TO WELCOME ADDITIONAL ENTERPRISES OF THIS SORT IN CDA AS JOINT VENTURES BETWEEN JPNSE AND CDN INTERESTS UNQUOTE. OTHER COMMENTS SAME PARA: SUGGEST ADDITION OF PULP AND PAPER TO LIST OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES, SUBSTITUTION OF EXPRESSION QUOTE EXPANSION UNQUOTE FOR MIGRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES INTO/INTO CDA AND REPLACEMENT OF SECURE ACCESS BY STANDARD EXPRESSION QUOTE ASSURED ACCESS UNQUOTE. SUGGEST ALSO YOU INCORPORATE IN THIS SECTION REF TO CDN LONG RECORD OF POLITICAL STABILITY AND STEADY ECONOMIC GROWTH AS ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS OF CDA AS PARTNER.

5. PARA 27: JPN HAS SUCCESSFULLY EXPLOITED BOTH ITS OWN LARGE DOMESTIC MARKET AND OPPORTUNITIES OF INNATL TRADE. SUGGEST QUOTE SO SUCCESSFULLY UNQUOTE BE SUBSTITUTED FOR QUOTE REMARKABLY UNQUOTE AND BE PLACED AFTER WORD QUOTE EXPLOITING UNQUOTE. ALSO EXPRESSION QUOTE IN LAST DECADES UNQUOTE COULD APPEAR LIMITATIVE TO JPNSE AUDIENCE.

6. PARA 29, PAGE SIX: CAUTION MIGHT DICTATE SUBSTITUTION OF QUOTE NECESSARILY GOING UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE LIKELY UNQUOTE.

7. PARA 30, PAGE SEVEN: TIME WILL TELL BUT WE HOPE (PENULTIMATE LINE)

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PAGE FOUR 2024 RESTR

OUR PROPOSALS QUOTE ARE BEING UNQUOTE RATHER THAN QUOTE WILL BE UNQUOTE EQUALLY WELL RECEIVED BY JPNSE. INDICATIONS ARE THEY ARE.

8. PARA 31; DURING PREP MTG THERE WAS CONFUSION IN MFA OVER OUR MEANING IN USE OF WORD CONSULTATIONS. SUGGEST LINE TWO BE AMENDED TO READ QUOTE A MULTI-PHASED EXPLORATION OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, RELYING ETC UNQUOTE.

9. PARA 33, PAGE EIGHT: IN LINE TWO, WARNING MAY NOT/NOT BE ESSENTIAL AND SUGGEST QUOTE OF COURSE UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE I MUST WARN YOU THAT UNQUOTE.

10. PARA 34, PAGE NINE: SUGGEST JPNSE DESERVE MODICUM OF CREDIT FOR STEPS TOWARD LIBERALIZATION. THUS, PROPOSE YOU BEGIN SECOND SENTENCE WITH QUOTE IN THE PAST UNQUOTE, ADJUST TENSES AND DELETE QUOTE GRADUAL UNQUOTE.

11. PRESENT WORDING OF PARAS 35 AND 36 SUGGESTS AN ESCALATION OF CDN CONTROLS RATHER THAN COMPLETELY NEW DEPARTURE FROM TRADITIONAL ABSOLUTELY OPEN ECONOMY. THUS, MODIFIER QUOTE MUCH TIGHTER UNQUOTE IS MISLEADING. SIMILARLY, PROPOSE QUOTE SCREEN UNQUOTE FOR QUOTE CONTROL MORE EFFECTIVELY PROCESS OF UNQUOTE.

12. PARA 37, PAGE TEN: DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN BUSINESS LEADERS COULD BE TAKEN AS ENDORSEMENT OF BUSINESSMENS LEAGUE PROPOSED BY AMB NARA AND CDA/JPN TRADE COUNCIL (JPNSE MFA SPONSORED) AND WHICH IS IN EFFECT PREEMPTIVE OF CDN APPROACH THROUGH GOVT AND GOVT/INDUSTRY CHANNELS ON SECTOR BASIS. SUGGEST QUOTE BETWEEN OUR BUSINESS LEADERS UNQUOTE

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PAGE FIVE 2024 RESTR

BE DROPPED AS IT DOES NOT/NOT ADD TO MEANING OF SENTENCE. YOU MIGHT WISH TO CONSIDER, AFTER WORD QUOTE GOAL UNQUOTE, INSERTING LIST OF CDN OBJECTIVES SPELLED OUT AT PREP MTG (OURTEL 1869 JUN12), NAMELY: INTEREST IN FURTHER RESOURCE PROCESSING IN CDA, ACHIEVING EXPERTISE IN CERTAIN HIGHER TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY, IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE AND DEALING WITH PROBLEM OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES, NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND MAINTENANCE OF INNATLY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY.

13. PARA38: HAVING ESTABLISHED PROPOSITION OF STEREOTYPED PICUTURE OF QUOTE JPN INCORPORATED/INCORPORATED UNQUOTE TEXT AS STANDS FAILS TO MODIFY THIS EXAGGERATED IMAGE. SUGGEST PARA END WITH NEW SENTENCE SUCH AS QUOTE YET, THE EXISTENCE FOR EXAMPLE OF NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CDN/JPNSE JOINT VENTURES IN JPN IS PROOF THAT THIS PICTURE IS DISTORTED UNQUOTE.

14. PARA39, BOTTOM PAGE TEN STRIKES US AS RATHER TOO FRANK A CHARACTERIZATION FOR SSEA TO MAKE OF CDN FEDERAL SYSTEM AND BUSINESS/GOVT RELATIONS BEFORE FOREIGN AUDIENCE, PARTICULARLY JPNSE ONE WHICH IS TEMPERAMENTALLY VERY PRONE TO REACT TO STRONG LANGUAGE, LEST MIS-UNDERSTANDINGS ARISE, SUGGEST FIRST SENTENCE INSTEAD READ QUOTE AT SAME TIME, JPNSE BUSINESSMEN ARE OFTEN MYSTIFIED BY CDAS FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVT WHICH MUST SOMETIMES APPEAR TO THEM AS ANARCHIC. SUGGEST LAST SENTENCE ALSO BE DROPPED FOR SAME REASONS.

15. PARA40, PAGE ELEVEN; JPNSE AUDIENCE MIGHT FIND UNINTENTIONALLY

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PAGE SIX 2024 RESTR

AMUSING REF TO THEIR CONSENSUS APPROACH AS QUOTE SMOOTH AND
QUIET UNQUOTE. DELIBERATIONS IN REACHING A CONSENSUS HERE CAN BE
BITTER AND RUTHLESS AND FREQUENT RESORT IS MADE TO PRESS LEAKS TO
ADVANCE A CAUSE, ESPECIALLY AMONGST RIVAL MINISTRIES. ESSENTIAL
FEATURE IS ONCE CONSENSUS IS ACHIEVED IT ALMOST INVARIABLY STICKS.
PARA IS FINE WITH DELETION OF QUOTE SMOOTH AND QUIET UNQUOTE.

16. PARA41: PECULIARITY OF CDN SYSTEM OF GOVT IS NOT/NOT IN ITS HAVING
MORE THAN ONE JURISDICTION BUT THAT IN CERTAIN FIELDS PROVS ARE
VIRTUALLY SOVEREIGN AND IN OTHERS THERE IS DIVIDED JURISDICTION
EITHER BY STATUTE OR BY CUSTOM. THUS IN CERTAIN AREAS PROVS ARE
COMPLETELY FREE TO DEFINE POLICIES (PROBABLY A BETTER WORD THAN
CONSENSUS) BUT IN OTHERS FEDERAL AUTHORITY IS PARAMOUNT AND INDEED
EXERCISES NATL COORDINATION FUNCTION. SOME REWORKING OF THIS SECTION
WOULD SEEM WARRANTED ALTHOUGH SECTION FOLLOWING WORD QUOTE
ACCORDINGLY UNQUOTE IS RIGHT ON.

17. PARA42, PAGE TWELVE: PERHAPS QUOTE AMIDST ALL THOSE ROCKS AND LOGS
AND WHEAT UNQUOTE IS GRATUITOUS. DELETE. SUGGEST ALSO QUOTE JPNSE
PARTNER UNQUOTE TO REPLACE QUOTE NEW PACIFIC UNQUOTE IN ORDER TO
AVOID JPNSE SENSITIVITY ROUGHLY SIMILAR TO CDN ONE OVER QUOTE NORTH
AMERICA UNQUOTE. SIMILARLY IN NEXT PARA DROP QUOTE PEACEFUL PACIFIC
UNQUOTE.

18. PARA43: FOLLOWING REF TO PROPOSED CULTURAL AGREEMENT, SUGGEST REF
TO MATCHING ONE MILLION DLR GRANTS TO PROMOTE CDN STUDIES IN JPN

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PAGE SEVEN 2024 RESTR

AND JPNSE STUDIES IN CDA. IN ADDITION, SENTENCE LIKE FOLLOWING MIGHT BE ADDED QUOTE EVEN AT THIS MOMENT, A JPNSE PARLIAMENTARY DEL IS IN CDA CREATING THE GROUND WORK FOR REGULAR PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGES UNQUOTE. FINALLY, GIVEN FREQUENCY OF VISITS BY JPNSE JOURNALISTS TO CDA ADMITTEDLY ON IRREGULAR BASIS COVERING VARIETY OF STORIES OF INTEREST PRIMARILY TO THEM, PITCH IN LAST SENTENCE COULD BE TURNED MORE TO OUR ADVANTAGE THROUGH FOLLOWING REPLACEMENT SENTENCE QUOTE WE CORDIALLY INVITE JPNSE MEDIA TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT OFFICES IN CDA TO REPORT ON A MORE REGULAR BASIS WHAT KIND OF SOCIETY WE ARE AND WHAT OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR GREATER COOPERATION IN ALL FIELDS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. UNQUOTE.

19. I AM ALL TOO CONSCIOUS OF PLENITUDE OF NIT-PICKING IN THIS AND PRECEDING TEL. INDEED IT WAS EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY OF FIRST DRAFT AND ADMIRABLE STRUCTURE OF SPEECH THAT PROMPTED ME TO CONFINE SUGGESTIONS TO MINOR CHANGES AND REASONS FOR THEM. I HOPE DRAFTER WILL ACCEPT COMMENTS ALONG WITH OUR CONGRATULATIONS

CAMPBELL

END/283 191205Z 01650

MESSAGE

ACTO **FILE** DIARY CIRC GPP

FM/DE	PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
	LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N° D'ORIG.		57-7-MACERCHEN	SÉCURITÉ
	OTT	EXT	GPP-79	JUN 18/75	30 -	UNCLASS
TO/A	TOKYO (DELIVER BY 190900)					PRECEDENCE
INFO						JUN 19 22:00:15 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CENTRAL AFFAIRS TORONTO

DISTR. GPO ECL

REF OURTEL GPP-78 JUN 17

SUB/SUJ MINISTER'S SPEECH TO PRESS CLUB

UNDERSTAND YOU CONSIDER THAT SPEECH MAY BE TOO LONG.
 DRAFTER'S INTENTION IS THAT IT SHOULD BE FULL FOR
 PUBLICATION BUT THAT MINISTER MIGHT BE SELECTIVE IN PARTS
 OF IT THAT HE READS. THIS IS POINT WORTH BEARING IN MIND
 WHEN SPEECH IS EXAMINED. TEXT MAY ALSO UNDERGO SOME
 ALTERATION ON PLANE EN ROUTE.

2. FOLLOWING IS SECOND HALF: TEXT BEGINS. QUOTE
 (Comcentre, please copy marked portion.) UNQUOTE

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SG..... R. L. ROGERS/lkj	GPP	2-3372	SIG..... <i>R. L. Rogers</i> R. L. ROGERS

MESSAGE

ACTC FILE DIARY CIRC GPP

PLACE LIEU	DEPARTMENT MINISTÈRE	ORIG. NO. N° D'ORIG.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
	OTT	EXT	GPP-78	JUN 17/75	57-7-MACEACHEV 30
FM/DE					UNCLASS
TO/A	TOKYO (deliver by 180900)				PRECEDENCE
INFO					JUN 17 22:20 '75 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMCENTRE FOR/TOD
DISTR.	GPO	ECL			

REF

SUB/SUJ

MINISTER'S SPEECH TO PRESS CLUB

FOLLOWING IS FIRST DRAFT OF NEW SPEECH TO PRESS CLUB PREPARED BY SPECIAL ASST TO SSEA. IT HAS NOT/NOT BEEN GONE OVER BY ANYBODY ELSE AND IS NOT/NOT YET COMPLETE. OUTLINE OF BALANCE OF SPEECH APPEARS AT END AND TEXT WILL BE TRANSMITTED WHEN AVAILABLE. TIME CONSTRAINTS PROBABLY REQUIRE THAT THIS SPEECH BE EXAMINED WITH YOU IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARRIVAL IN TOKYO SAT IN LIGHT OF COMMENTS YOU WILL HAVE AND OTHERS FROM OTT WILL HAVE.

2. TEXT BEGINS: QUOTE (Comcentre please copy from attached notes.) UNQUOTE

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SIG..... R.L. ROGERS/lkj	GPP	2-3372	SIG..... R.L. ROGERS

GEC/A.N.Robinson/6-2056/sg/mr

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
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SECURITY
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DATE

June 9, 1975

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet

Minister's First Major Policy Speech

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-7-MacEachen	
MISSION	
29	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

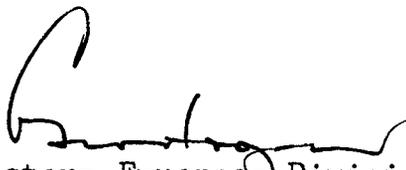
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FPR
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We noticed from the notes prepared for the Minister's speech to the Ottawa Branch of the CIIA on May 20 that the Minister's speech in Winnipeg on January 23, 1975 is described as "my first major speech on foreign policy, which dealt with the important issue of U.S./Canada relations."

This is what was meant. cut shall

2. We trust that this is intended to mean that the Minister's first major speech on the subject of U.S./Canada relations was delivered in Winnipeg, but not to mean that any of his speeches before then were not "major". For the record, we should point out our understanding that the speech dealing with the CSCE which the Minister delivered at the International Conference of Slavists in Banff on September 6, 1974 was the Minister's first major policy speech as Secretary of State for External Affairs.


Eastern European Division

57-7-MACEACHEN

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REF YOURTEL GPO0321 MAY28

---PROPOSED SSEA SPEECH TO JPN PRESS CLUB

IN WELCOMING YOUR PROPOSAL(YOURTEL GPO0196 APR17 AND OURTEL 1113 APR21)FOR SPEECH BY SSEA TO QUOTE PRESTIGE AUDIENCE UNQUOTE AT TIME OF HIS VISIT HERE FOR MIN MTG,WE HAD IN MIND IMPORTANCE AND DESIRABILITY OF GETTING CDN MESSAGE ACROSS TO WIDE NUMBERS OF JPNSE IN CLEAR AND CDN TERMS.THERE IS OF COURSE NO/NO VALUE IN MAKING SPEECH FOR ITS OWN SAKE.WITHOUT CLEAR AND ATTRACTIVE MESSAGE IT WOULD NOT/NOT GET ANY ATTENTION AND COULD WELL BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE IF IT DID.THUS CONTENT IS KEY.

2.IN THIS REGARD WE AGREE WITH APPROACH IN MEMO TO MIN OF MAY9 (JUST RECEIVED BY BAG)DEALING WITH MINS SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS,AND IN PARTICULAR WITH REF IN PARA1 TO QUOTE MAJOR ADDRESS IN TOKYO UNQUOTE AND REFS IN PARA3 TO QUOTE JPN DIMENSION OF THIRD OPTIONS POLICY UNQUOTE AND QUOTE CAREFUL EXPLANATION OF IT AND OUR BROAD OBJECTIVES TO JPNSE OPINION-FORMERS UNQUOTE.SPEECH SHOULD THUS BE--AND BE SEEN TO BE--IMPORTANT ONE,AMOUNTING TO STATEMENT OF CDA/JPN RELATIONS AS WE VIEW THEM NOW AND WANT THEM TO DEVELOP.FOCUS SHOULD ACCORDINGLY BE ON CDA AND JPN(IN THIS REGARD CDN TENDENCY TO REFER TO JPN IN CONTEXT OF OUR QUOTE PACIFIC POLICY UNQUOTE IS APT TO DRAW REACTIONS

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PAGE TWO 1711 CONF

HERE SOMEWHAT ANALOGOUS TO THOSE OF CDNS WHEN LUMPED INTO NORTH AMERICA UNQUOTE). THERE SHOULD BE UNIFYING THEME TO SPEECH. MOREOVER EMPHASIS SHOULD BE POSITIVE, NOT/NOT DEFENSIVE OR POOR--MOUTHED. APOLOGIES TO USA FOR OUR THIRD OPTION POLICY AND EXCESSIVELY HUMBLE REFS TO RESPECTIVE ROLES OF CDA AND JPN IN WORLD HAVE NO/NO PLACE IN THIS SPEECH. CLEARLY, REF SHOULD BE MADE TO IMPORTANT MILESTONES IN RECENT HISTORY OF CDA/JPN RELATIONSHIP INCLUDING THEN JUST-COMPLETED MIN MTG AND TO FUTURE EVENTS EG VISIT OF PM TRUDEAU, WITH VIEW TO FOSTERING SENSE OF DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS. TONE SHOULD BE WARM, TO REFLECT TYPE OF ENHANCED RELATIONSHIP WE HAVE BEEN TELLING JPNS WE WANT TO CREATE. AND BECAUSE ECONOMIC ASPECT IS STILL SO IMPORTANT TO THIS RELATIONSHIP, SSEA SHOULD NOT/NOT SHY AWAY FROM DISCUSSING IT, ALTHOUGH OF COURSE WITHOUT TAKING AWAY FROM POLITICAL DIMENSION TO WHICH REFTEL REFERS.

3. HAVE NOTED TEXT IN REFTEL IS DESCRIBED AS FIRST DRAFT AND IS DUE FOR WORKING OVER IN MINS OFFICE. ASSUME THEREFORE THAT SUBSTANTIAL TEXTUAL CHANGES COULD BE EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN OTT. HOWEVER, EVEN SO, TEXT FACES US WITH QUANDRY. ON ONE HAND, SHAPE AND SUBSTANCE OF PRESENT DRAFT, INTER ALIA BEARING IN MIND POINTS PARA2 ABOVE, RENDER IT QUITE UNSUITABLE, APART FROM QUESTIONS OF DRAFTING, FOR DELIVERY BY SSEA TO JPN PRESS CLUB IMMEDIATELY AFTER MIN MTG THIS MONTH FROM WHICH WE HOPE MAJOR NEW DIRECTIONS FOR INTENSIFICATION OF BILATERAL RELS WILL EMERGE. WE HAVE GONE OVER TEXT IN DETAIL BUT FIND IT IS NOT/NOT SUSCEPTIBLE TO TINKERING. THERE IS THUS LITTLE TO BE GAINED BY

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PAGE THREE 1711 CONF

REVISING TEXT HERE PARA BY PARA.

Nowher
4. ON OTHER HAND, ALTHOUGH IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES WE WOULD NORMALLY WISH TO OFFER TO PREPARE NEW DRAFT, MUST CONFESS WE ARE UNFORTUNATELY NOT/NOT IN POSITION TO DO SO SINCE WE ARE NOT/NOT AWARE OF WHERE MATTERS STAND ON MANY IMPORTANT POLICY ASPECTS OF CDA/JPN RELATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MTGS LATER THIS MONTH AND WHICH WILL BE OF RELEVANCE TO SPEECH AND OF INTEREST TO ITS LISTENERS AND READERS IN JPN.

5. IN BRIEF, THEREFORE, IF SPEECH IS TO BE MADE (AND WE STILL BELIEVE THAT TO BE DESIRABLE, THOUGH IT IS NOT/NOT QUITE TOO LATE TO BEG OFF), WHAT AND HOW MUCH SSEA IS TO SAY AND HOW IT IS TO BE SAID WILL NEED CAREFUL AND SUBSTANTIVE REVIEW.

6. ALTHOUGH NOT/NOT ABLE TO INITIATE POSSIBLE REDRAFT, I WOULD OFFER FOLLOWING POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED DURING REVIEW (IE ADDITIONAL TO THOSE IN PARA 2 ABOVE).

(A) IN TAKING CDA/JPN RELATIONS AS BASIC AND UNIFYING THEME FOR SPEECH, AND DRAWING ON RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN THIS REGARD, MIN SHOULD SET OUR OUR OBJECTIVES AND HOW WE WANT TO WORK TOWARDS THEM. JPNSE (AT LEAST AT OFFICIAL LEVEL) ARE WELL AWARE OF EUROPEAN VOLET OF THIRD OPTION POLICY. THEY ARE ALSO AWARE JPN IS OTHER MAIN VOLET IN THIS POLICY. WHEN PM VISITED EUROPE LAST FALL AND WINTER HE SET OUT IN SEVERAL MAJOR SPEECHES PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF OUR APPROACH TO EC. WITHOUT IN ANY WAY WEAKENING OUR BARGAINING POSITION WITH JPN--OUR SOUNDING LIKE DEMANDEUR--WE NEED TO MAKE SIMILAR STATEMENT HERE AS FOLLOW-UP TO LAST FALLS TANAKA/TRUDEAU COMMUNIQUE AND OTHER INDICATIONS BY CDN SIDE OF OUR DESIRE TO DO SERIOUS BUSINESS WITH JPN

PAGE FOUR 1711 CONFD

IN ALL AREAS OF ACTIVITY. IF CDA NOW SOUNDS TEPID OR COOL, AS THOUGH LOSING INTEREST, IT WILL HAVE EFFECT OF THROWING COLD WATER ON JPNSE, WHO COULD NOT/NOT BE EXPECTED TO REACT QUICKLY TO OVERTURES OF KIND WE WERE MAKING THEN BUT WHO MUST CONSIDER THAT WE WERE, AND REMAIN, SERIOUS. THERE ARE INDEED SIGNS THAT SLOW MOVING JPNSE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING CONSENSUS AND ADOPTING NEW DIRECTIONS, IS MOVING TOWARD INCREASED INTEREST IN CDA. THIS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED NOT/NOT TURNED OFF.

(B) I AM STRENGTHENED IN THIS VIEW BY REFLECTION ON CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN CDA/EC RELATIONS WHICH SUGGEST TO ME THAT SUBSTANTIAL, RAPID PROGRESS SEEMS UNLIKELY AT PRESENT; I HAVE IN MIND FOR EXAMPLE PARIS TEL 1901 OF MAY 28 WHICH I SUGGEST MAKES CLEAR ONCE AGAIN THAT FRENCH WILL NOT/NOT EASILY BE BROUGHT TO ACCEPT KIND OF ARRANGEMENTS WE WISH TO SEE WITH EC. IF NOT/NOT, WE WILL BE THROWN BACK ON DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP WITH KEY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES-- BUT, MORE ESPECIALLY I SUBMIT, WITH JPN-- IF WE WISH TO DILUTE IN FUTURE EXCESSIVE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENTAL EMBRACE INFO WHICH WE HAVE SLIPPED.

(C) SPEECH SHOULD BE NEITHER HARD HITTING NOR EXCESSIVELY RESERVED. THERE IS HOWEVER GOOD REASON TO SAY THAT AT JUST CONCLUDED MIN MTG, CDN SIDE TOOK OPPORTUNITY TO SET OUT CDN POLICIES AND PRIORITIES, DESCRIBE THEM IN SOME DETAIL AND GO ON TO SAY HOW WE ENVISAGE FUTURE CO-OP DEVELOPING WITH JPN TO SERVE INTERESTS AND POLICY AIMS OF BOTH COUNTRIES. IT SHOULD BE SPELLED OUT THAT WE ARE READY AND WILLING TO

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PAGE FIVE 1711 CONF

WORK OUT WITH JPN CONCRETE WAYS OF PURSUING PROJECTS IN SPECIFIC SECTORS, AT PRIVATE LEVEL OR ON MIXED GOVT/INDUSTRY BASIS, DEPENDING ON CASES, AND WELCOME BENEFICIAL INVESTMENT AND JOINT VENTURES AS VEHICLES.

7. IN SUMMARY, SPEECH BY SSEA AT THIS TIME TO THIS AUDIENCE SHOULD BE NOT/NOT UNLIKE MSG PM HAS BEEN CARRYING TO EUROPEANS BUT TAKING DUE ACCOUNT OF FACT THAT WITH JPN WE DO NOT/NOT HAVE TO SURMOUNT PRELIMINARY OBSTACLES POSED BY AN INTERLOCUTOR WITH AUTHORITY IN ONLY CERTAIN AREAS (THE COMMISSION) OR OF CREATING A CONTRACTUAL LINK WITH RELATED CONSULTATIVE BODY—AS WE ALREADY HAVE BOTH IN PLACE IN JPN. SPEECH SHOULD BE OF TYPE WHAT WILL BE REQUIRED READING FOR JPNS IN GOVT AND PRIVATE SECTORS WITH PRESENT OR FUTURE CONNECTIONS WITH CDA. PM SPOKE LAST SEP TO TANAKA OF NEED FOR ACT OF POLITICAL WILL; SPEECH SHOULD MAKE CLEAR FOR OUR PART WE ARE READY TO MOVE, READY TO TAKE ACCOUNT IN PROCESS OF JPNS NEEDS AND INTERESTS, WHILE EQUALLY LEAVING NO/NO DOUBTS THAT WE HAVE FIRM IDEAS ON CONTENT AND MEANS

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



INSTITUT CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES INTERNATIONALES

Box 1343, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R4

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To/A	<i>FPR</i>
From/De:	ACRA
MAY 28 1975	
Att'n:	<i>Mr. Birch</i>

<i>57-7-McEACHEN</i>	
<i>49</i>	

Department of History
Carleton University
26 May, 1975

Press Secretary,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0G2.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for sending me five copies of the speech delivered by the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen to the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs on 20 May.

I was very glad to have the text of the speech and have sent a copy to the National Office of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Toronto and have placed a copy in the Resource Centre of the School of International Affairs at Carleton University.

Thank you for obliging me in this manner.

Sincerely yours,

D.M.L. Farr

D.M.L. Farr
Chairman, Ottawa branch

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top right of the page, including a large circled '1' and the name 'Barnett'.

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---SSEA VISIT TO WESTAFRICA

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT MADE APR15 BY SSEA AT DINNER FOR
MIN GIVEN BY DR OKOI ARIKPO, NIGERIAN COMMISSIONER FOR EXTER. QUOTE
YOUR EXCELLENCY, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS,

I AM VERY GRATEFUL TO THE GOVT OF NIGERIA FOR AN INVITATION
WHICH GAVE ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MY FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT
TO AFRICA IN LAGOS, THE CAPITOL OF YOUR COUNTRY. THE MOST STIMULATING
DISCUSSIONS WE HAD THIS MORNING, DR ARIKPO, AS WELL AS AT MY MTG
LATER IN THE AFTERNOON WITH YOUR COLLEAGUE, THE COMMISSIONER FOR
MINES AND POWER, SHETTIMA ALI MONGUNO, HAVE VERY MUCH MET THE GOALS
WE HAD SET FOR OURSELVES BEFORE COMING HERE.

I BELIEVE WE HAVE LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR MUCH CLOSER COOPERATION
BETWEEN NIGERIA AND CDA IN THE UN AND OTHER INNATL ARENAS, WHERE
OUR GOVTS PURSUE VERY SIMILAR OBJECTIVES. YOU ALSO CONFIRMED THAT
THE GOVT OF NIGERIA IS AS CONVINCED AS WE ARE THAT WE MUST EXPAND
AND INTENSIFY BILATERAL RELATIONS IN ALL FIELDS BETWEEN OUR TWO
COUNTRIES; TRADE, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, OF COURSE,
BUT ALSO HUMAN CONTACTS AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES, FOR OUR TWO PEOPLES
HAVE MUCH TO LEARN FROM EACH OTHER. I WAS GRATIFIED TO LEARN THAT

PAGE TWO LAG3531 UNCLAS

YOU SHARE OUR FEELING THAT POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO
GOVTS MUST BECOME MORE REGULAR AND COVER A WIDER RANGE OF INNATL
ISSUES AND MUTUAL INTERESTS.

I HOPE THAT OUR DISCUSSIONS HAVE OPENED A FURTHER PHASE IN THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NIGERIA AND CDA. THIS RELATIONSHIP STARTED
VERY SOON AFTER YOUR COUNTRYS ACCESSION TO INDEPENDENCE. IT HAS
BEEN A WARM AND A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP, BOTH EXEMPLIFIED AND
STRENGTHENED BY THE PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN YOUR DISTINGUISHED
HEAD OF STATE, GEN YAKUBU GOWON AND PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU. DURING
THOSE YEARS WE HAVE DISCOVERED THAT, ALTHOUGH SEPARATED BY
CLIMATE, CULTURE AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, NIGERIA AND CDA HAVE MUCH
MORE IN COMMON THAN APPEARS AT FIRST GLANCE. A FEW DAYS BEFORE I
LEFT OTT, A SPRING STORM BROUGHT DOWN 10 INCHES OF SNOW TO PROLONG
OUR INTERMINABLE WINTER; SO THAT INDEED THE BALMY CLIME AND LUXURIANT
VEGETATION THAT WE FOUND IN LAGOS IS A WELCOME CHANGE. BUT UNDERNEATH
THIS EXOTIC ENVIRONMENT, WE HAVE FOUND IN NIGERIA A REMARKABLE
SOCIAL EXPERIENCE TO WHICH CDNS CAN READILY RELATE BECAUSE IT IS
VERY CLOSE TO THEIR OWN.

YOU ARE A VERY OLD PEOPLE WITH A GLORIOUS PAST AND TIMELESS
TRADITIONS; BUT YOU ARE ALSO A YOUNG COUNTRY, STRIVING TO BUILD A
SOLID NATL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BETTERMENT OF ALL
NIGERIANS. THE PEOPLE OF CDA ARE MUCH YOUNGER AND ALTHOUGH THEIR
NATL STATE HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR SOMEWHAT LONGER THAN YOURS,

PAGE THREE LAG0531 UNCLAS

THEY ARE STILL ADAPTING THEIR POLITICAL SYSTEM TO THEIR VARIED NEEDS. CDNS HAVE FORGED, OVER THE YEARS, A MOTTO TO DESCRIBE THEIR OWN SOCIAL EXPERIENCE: UNITY IN DIVERSITY. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE NIGERIAN MOTTO IS VERY SIMILAR: ONE NATION.

AS YOU KNOW, MR COMMISSIONER, CDA, LIKE NIGERIA, IS A BILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL COUNTRY, WITH A VERY LARGE TERRITORY AND THEREFORE MANY DISTINCT PROVINCES AND REGIONS. THE GOVT OF CDA IS FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT ALL THESE LANGUAGE GROUPS, PROVINCES OR REGIONS, MUST CONTINUE TO ENHANCE THEIR OWN IDENTITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CDN FEDERAL SYSTEM. THERE AGAIN, OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE MUCH IN COMMON, FOR YOUR GOVT IS ALSO DEDICATED, MR COMMISSIONER, TO UNITY AND FAITH WITHIN THE NIGERIAN NATL FRAMEWORK.

THROUGH THE YEARS, CDNS HAVE ALSO FOUND MUCH TO AGREE WITH AND SUPPORT IN THE FOREIGN POLICY FOR WHICH YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE, BE IT AT THE UN, IN THE COMWEL OR WITHIN THE SEVERAL AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS WHERE NIGERIA PLAYS A LEADING ROLE. YOU HAVE STATED YOUR GOALS AND PRINCIPLES FIRMLY, BUT YOU HAVE STRIVED TO ACHIEVE OR IMPLEMENT THEM IN A FLEXIBLE AND PRAGMATIC FASHION, MINDFUL OF THE CONSTRAINTS OF ACTION AND RESPECTFUL OF INNATL LAW AND THE RIGHTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. OUR TWO LEADERS WILL HAVE ONCE AGAIN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACT IN CONCERT AT THE COMWEL HEADS OF GOVT MTG IN KNGTN, AT THE END OF THE MONTH. IN YOUR OWN WESTAFRICA YOU HAVE PATIENTLY BUILT BRIDGES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPEAKING COUNTRIES ESTABLISHED

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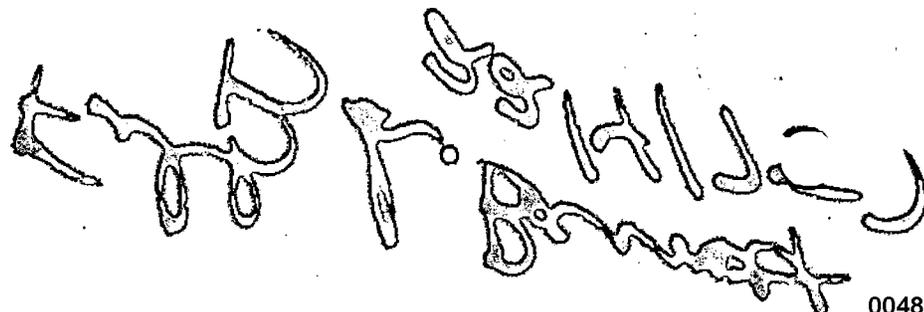
AFTER THE COLONIAL PERIOD AND ATTEMPTED TO REINSTATE IN A CONTEMPORARY MOLD THE COOPERATION THAT WAS TRADITIONAL BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE AREA. IN THIS RESPECT, I WAS PLEASED TO LEARN THAT YOUR LONG-STANDING EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A WESTAFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ARE NOW VERY CLOSE TO FRUITION.

AS YOU KNOW, MR COMMISSIONER, THE GOVT OF CDA HAS BEGUN SOME TIME AGO TO ADAPT ITS FOREIGN POLICY TO A NEW SET OF REALITIES AND CONDITIONS. SOME OF THESE REALITIES ARE INTERANL TO OUR OWN SOCIETY; CDNS HAVE BECOME MORE CONSCIOUS, IN RECENT YEARS, OF THEIR OWN NATL IDENTITY AND OF THE NEED TO PROJECT IT MORE FORCEFULLY ON THE WORLD SCENE. BUT WE ALSO HAVE BECOME VERY MUCH AWARE OF THE CHANGES WHICH ARE UNDER WAY IN THE INNATL ENVIRONMENT. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THESE CHANGES PERHAPS, IS THE RAPID EMERGENCY OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE CONCERT OF NATIONS.

THE DRAMATIC POLITICAL INITIATIVES TAKEN RECENTLY BY THE THIRD WORLD AT THE UN AND ITS AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY THEIR CALL FOR A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER, MAY HAVE TAKEN SOME BY SURPRISE; BUT IN FACT, THEY ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE HISTORICAL MOVEMENT TRIGGERED BY DECOLONIZATION AND THE ACCESSION TO INDEPENDENCE OF AFRICAN AND ASIAN PEOPLES.

ALTHOUGH WE SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES TO ACCELERATE THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND BRING ABOUT A MORE EQUITABLE DISTR OF WEALTH IN THE WORLD, WE HAVE BEEN SOMEWHAT CONCERNED BY THE STRAINS WHICH SOME OF THESE INITIATIVES HAVE PLACED UPON

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Notes for Speech by SSEA at
Lunch for Ambassador von Keller

57-7-MacEachen

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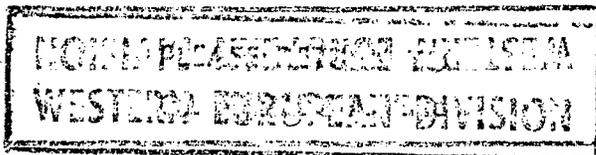
The period, Mr. Ambassador, which you have spent with us in Canada has unfortunately not been long but it has been remarkable for the rapid development of relations between your country and ours. These two-and-a-half years have coincided with a special effort by Canada to diversify its foreign relations and build a closer relationship with Europe.

We are grateful Mr. Ambassador for the support which your government gave us at the time of the 1972 Paris communiqué and re-affirmed through the statements of your country's leaders during Prime Minister Trudeau's recent visit to Bonn.

As Canada has sought closer relations with the Community it has also been building its relations with each Community member. It is most gratifying to note that in this respect Canada and the Federal Republic have much to show for the past few years. I would hesitate to give a recital of all areas where cooperation between our two countries has grown. Suffice it to mention some of the outstanding ones: -

- During the Prime Minister's visit to Bonn an agreement on cultural cooperation was signed. We hope that this will lead to increased cooperation in this area.
- In 1973 we were able to welcome your Foreign Minister, now President Scheel, on an official visit to Canada.

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- Throughout the period of your ambassadorship a growing number of my ministerial colleagues as well as high-ranking Canadian officials have visited your country and had consultations with their German counterparts. We are preparing to receive two of your ministers in the course of this year.
- In spite of difficult economic conditions our total trade in 1974 was more than one and a quarter billion dollars higher than ever before.
- In the summer of 1974 troops of the Federal Republic began using training facilities at Shilo, Manitoba.

Finally, as I have mentioned, Prime Minister Trudeau visited the Federal Republic and was ably assisted by you, Mr. Ambassador, during his visit.

All of this activity has no doubt placed heavy burdens upon you but you certainly appear to have borne them with aplomb. I am sure that you must derive as much satisfaction as we from the very considerable development of Canadian/German relations during your stay in Ottawa.

While it is with regret that we bid "au revoir" to a dynamic representative of his country and a congenial member of the Ottawa community may I express the wish that you will retain your interest in Canada and that you and Mrs. von Keller will enjoy a happy retirement in Bavaria.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

To/A: FAI
 From/De: ACPA
 APR 8 1975
File
 Attn: UNCLASSIFIED

All U.S. Consular Posts

SECURITY
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Canadian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

DATE March 31, 1975

Speeches by Minister of Department of External Affairs, New York (March 19) and Boston (March 20).

NUMBER
Numéro 105

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ENCLOSURES
Annexes

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- SEATL

You will have received copies of subject speeches from the Consulate General in New York, which we understand were sent March 18. In addition to routine distribution to the local press, you may wish to consider special distribution for "background information" to local Councils on Foreign Relations, Councils on World Affairs, and academic personalities amongst others.

K. A. B. Pen

fg. The Embassy

GWU

FAI

MESSAGE

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 OFFICE OF THE
 FEDERAL ATTORNEY

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SG. <i>Jeanette P. Lortie</i> J.P.LORTIE/itb	FAI	6-1745	SG. <i>T.E. Farley</i> T.E.FARLEY

Mr Potemane 25/3/75 LP
Mme Pigeon

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MESSAGE

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REF
 SUB/SUJ SSEA STATEMENT TO EXTER AFF CTTEE

TEXT IN PST-12 MAR12.

2. A. BREWIN (NDP) ADMITTED THE FRUSTRATIONS PRESENT IN DEALING WITH UN BUT NOTED BREADTH OF CONCERN AND NUMBER VITAL SUBJS ON WHICH UN HAS HELD CONFS IN PAST YEAR (RAW MATERIALS, POPULATION, FOOD, ETC.). HE NOTED DANGER OF PRODUCING DISILLUSIONMENT IF WE STRESSED THE FRUSTRATIONS AND SUGGESTED WE, RATHER THAN LDC MAJORITY, MIGHT TURN OUT TO BE THE ONES WHO UNDERMINE THE UN.

3. IN REPLY SSEA NOTED IT WAS WITH EXACTLY THESE CONCERNS IN MIND THAT CDA HAD RESERVED JUDGEMENT DURING UNGA AND REFRAINED FROM ENTERING DEBATE ON ROLE OF MAJORITY. SINCE THEN, HE SAID, CDA HAS BEEN FOLLOWING COURSE OF ACTION AIMED AT HELPING SITUATION.

4. R. STANBURY (LIB) RAISED QUESTIONS UNESCO GEN CONF ACTIONS RE ISRAEL.

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DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
SG..... GLEN BUICK/MG	FPR	6-8885 EXT.292	SIG..... GLEN BUICK <i>[Signature]</i>

Q. WHAT WAS CDAS RESPONSE TO CALL TO BOYCOTT UNESCO?

A. CDA TOOK DIM VIEW OF POLITIZATION OF UNESCO AND HAD OPPOSED BOTH RESLNS AFFECTING ISRAEL. DID NOT PROPOSE TO CUT OFF CDN CONTRIBUTION. SSEA BELIEVED NEW DIR GEN ON SAME WAVELENGTH AND PROPOSED TO UNDERLINE CDN CONCERN TO HIM WHEN M'BOW VISITS OTT SOON.

Q. WILL CDA MAKE ITS CONCERNS KNOWN BILATERALLY?

A. OUR VIEWS ARE WELL KNOWN, AND CDN REPS AT UNGA MADE EFFORTS (INCLUDING BILATERAL) TO PUT ACROSS THESE VIEWS.

File

Draft Notes for Speech by Secretary of State for External Affairs
to Italian-Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Association,
Windsor, Ontario, March 27, 1975.

57-7-MacEachen

In speaking to a gathering such as the one assembled here tonight, it would seem most appropriate, and for me it would be a great pleasure, to say a few words about the invaluable contribution by Canadians of Italian background to the diversity and richness of Canadian society. This is not a recent and short-lived thing. From the time of John Cabot, that hardy Genoese adventurer who was among the first to probe boldly about the rocky shores of Cape Breton, an area of the country with which I have some passing familiarity, right down to the present day when we have been honoured and delighted by the achievements of artists such as Luccio Agostini and Bruno Gerussi, Italian Canadians have made a precious and irreplaceable contribution to our Canadian heritage. It is not only in the arts and fields of learning that Canadians of Italian extraction have contributed to the common benefit. In the building of our railways, in the construction of our homes, our office buildings and our factories, literally hundreds of thousands of Canadians of Italian background have helped to make ours an industrious and economically thriving nation, a better and more beautiful place to live in. Canadians with an Italian heritage are playing an increasingly prominent part in our public

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life - a glance at the names of those holding elected office at all levels of government readily confirms this. And while being fully participant in Canadian society, you have retained a justly proud awareness of your own unique heritage.

This is what is meant, in my view, by the policy of encouraging cultural diversity within a framework of a shared sense of Canadianness. I can speak to this subject with some feeling since, although some of you here may not be aware of it, I regard myself as a member of one of those so-called ethnic groups which has preserved a sense of their distinctive cultural heritage from Europe, while playing a full and active part in Canadian life. In my case, of course, I refer to the Celtic tradition which expressed itself through the Gaelic language. If you will permit me I should like to say a few words of greeting to you in my mother tongue [a few words in Gaelic].

The presence in Canada of such a sizeable and active Italo-Canadian community also contributes to a broader Canadian awareness of Italy and its role in the world. I presume that the same applies in reverse, that many citizens of Italy also come to know more about our country and our achievements. This, I think, is to the advantage of both our countries. It provides a solid practical basis for the excellent relations which exist between the governments of our two countries. To illustrate what I mean,

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I should perhaps touch briefly on some of the ways in which the Governments of Canada and Italy cooperate to our mutual advantage.

Reflecting the fact that Canada and Italy both have common interests in the defence and security field, our two countries are active members of NATO, a forum which provides for continuous consultation and cooperation on quite a wide range of matters. The United Nations provides a framework for useful exchanges of view between Canadian and Italian officials on an even more diverse range of subjects. In the context of East-West relations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, popularly known as the CSCE, has been in recent years an especially significant locus for tangible cooperation between Canada and Italy, since both our countries have made a strong commitment to participating in collective efforts to lower the tension-producing barriers between East and West. In November of last year, I and my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Eugene Whelan, had the opportunity to visit Rome to participate in the World Food Conference and we were most gratified by the excellent arrangements made by Rome and the Italian Government as hosts for this important conference. These are just some examples of the constructive way in which the Canadian and Italian Governments cooperate in various multilateral forums, including the OECD, the IMF, the International Atomic Energy Agency and many others.

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In the bilateral field also, Canada/Italy relations are substantial and increasing steadily. In 1974, two-way trade between Canada and Italy was valued at more than three-quarters of a billion dollars. This represented an increase of 46% over the previous year and an increase of more than 90% over the past two years. The Canadian Government fully expects our trade cooperation to continue to grow. We also hope that it can be supplemented and reinforced by more extensive industrial cooperation. The nuclear energy field is one which could provide much potential for increased cooperation between Canada and Italy.

Italy, of course, also remains a significant source country for immigration to Canada. In the past three years, approximately 5,000 Italian citizens have annually chosen Canada as their new home. This longstanding immigration pattern has been a major reason for discussions between Canadian and Italian officials in recent years on immigration and social security subjects. These are subjects of great technical and jurisdictional complexity in which quick progress is difficult. The publication of the Government's Green Paper on Immigration Policy provides occasion for national debate on immigration questions and I am sure that many Italian-Canadians will wish to express their views.

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Cultural exchanges are also an important element in our bilateral relations. In 1969, Canada set up in Rome a Canadian Cultural Institute which assists eminent Canadian artists and scholars in pursuing their studies in Italy. In 1973, Canada's National Arts Centre Orchestra made a highly successful tour in Italy. In September 1974, Canada was the featured country at the famous Sorrento Film Festival, thus enabling the Italian public to become more aware of Canadian accomplishments in the field of cinema. In the same year, a film co-production agreement was ratified by the two governments. Next month my colleague, Daniel MacDonald, the Minister of Veterans Affairs, will lead a delegation of almost 400 Canadians, including many veterans of the Italian campaign in World War II, to Italy for the purpose of paying tribute to the many Canadian soldiers buried in Italy. The Italian Government has extended its full cooperation on this matter and there will also be joint ceremonies with Italian units to commemorate the liberation of Italy. This, I think, is a fitting public affirmation of the friendship and mutual respect between our two countries which remain close allies.

Finally, as I am sure you are all aware, Prime Minister Trudeau has recently visited a number of European countries, including Italy. It should come as a surprise to no one that the visit to

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Rome was a great success and our Prime Minister was received with the warm and enthusiastic hospitality for which Italians are so justly renowned. The importance of this visit arises not only from the substantial and constructive bilateral relations which exist between Canada and Italy but also from the fact that Italy is one of the major members of the European Community with which it is the policy of the Canadian Government to develop closer and more extensive relations. I am pleased to say that Prime Minister Trudeau received a sympathetic and positive response from Italian leaders toward Canadian aspirations both in the bilateral field and in regard to relations between Canada and the Nine.

FILE DIARY CIRC CHRON

GEC/ M.K. WARREN/6-4136/fs

57-7-MacEachen	
29	

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG2

March 17, 1975

Dear Rolf:

I enclose for your information two copies of each of two speeches delivered by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen; one speech is entitled 'Canada and Africa' and the other 'Law of the Sea'.

I regret that my recent illness necessitated the postponement of our luncheon together, but I shall be in touch with you shortly to arrange another appointment.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL K. WARREN

Michael K. Warren
Northwestern European Division

Mr. Rolf T. Andersen
Second Secretary
Embassy of Norway
Suite 700
140 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5A2

FPR/B. L. Barnett/MG
6-8885 ext.294

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

cc: File Diary Div. Diary MIN
air

57-7-MacEACHEN
49 32

① University Trent
② Gunther, M.

2

Ottawa K1A 0G2,
March 4, 1975.

Dear Mr. Gunther,

On behalf of the Secretary of State for External
Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, we enclose
a copy of his speech to the Canadian Institute of
International Affairs on Canadian-U.S.A. relations.

Yours sincerely,

B. L. BARNETT

B. L. Barnett,
Press Office.

Mr. M. Gunther,

Associate Professor,
Department of Politics,
Trent University,
Peterborough, Ontario.

FILE COMCENTRE DIARY

MESSAGE

TELBOOK DIV. DIARY CIRC.

	PLACE LIEU	DEPARTMENT MINISTÈRE	ORIG. NO. N° D'ORIG.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY SÉCURITÉ
FM/DE	OTT	EXT	PST-11	MAR5/75	57-7-MAC EAGEN 49	UNCLAS

WSHDC LDN PARIS OECDPARIS BRU CANMISEUR CANDELNATO
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SUB/SUJ

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF ADDRESS AS DELIVERED BY SSEA TO THE
 COMWEL MINISTERIAL MTG ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL
 DEVELOPMENT, L.DN., ENGLAND MAR4/75.

QUOTE

(COMCENTRE: PLEASE QUOTE ATTACHED TEXT.)

UNQUOTE.

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

DIVISION/DIRECTION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

SG..... B. L. BARNETT/MG
B. L. Barnett

FPR

6-8885
 ext. 293

SIG *B. L. Barnett*
 GLEN. BUICK.....

QUOTE

I would like first to thank our hosts -- and particularly you, Mrs. Hart -- for providing us with the welcome opportunity represented by this Commonwealth Meeting on Food Production and Rural Development. It is fitting that Commonwealth members committed as they are to the social and economic betterment of their peoples should confront the interlinked problem of food production and rural development -- and determine how the Commonwealth can assist.

It is essential that any proposals for practical collaboration should benefit member countries directly and reinforce the spirit of Commonwealth collaboration which Heads of Government defined at the meeting in Ottawa in 1973.

With the increasing attention being paid to food production and rural development throughout the world -- especially in the wake of the World Food Conference -- this meeting must ensure that any activity undertaken through our Commonwealth supplements and reinforces -- and does not duplicate -- activities being undertaken elsewhere. Within the framework of existing bilateral programmes between Commonwealth countries the meeting may well recommend new and potentially fruitful areas of cooperation which could influence policy decisions.

One step which could help in this cooperation is the possibility of creating a Food and Rural Development Division within the Secretariat. Ministers will doubtless wish to examine this suggestion. Should productive areas of operation for such a division emerge from discussion, Ministers could recommend to governments a particular role for the division. In my view it could provide an information clearing house for member governments and an advisory service to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. As well, there should be involvement, as appropriate, of the existing Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux in whatever recommendations are made -- a practice which would ensure maximum involvement by pertinent Commonwealth organizations.

Let me turn now, briefly, to the World Food Conference and review the follow-up action that is being taken internationally and by Canada.

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It was understandable that many delegates to that conference from developing countries were preoccupied with the urgent short-term problems arising from a rapidly deteriorating world food situation. This made it difficult to place proper emphasis on the resolution of longer-term food problems and of increased agricultural production -- especially in developing countries -- which represented a major objective of that conference.

Nevertheless the conference did achieve agreement on a number of important institutional issues.

1. The establishment of a World Food Council.
2. The establishment of the FAO Committee on world food security.
3. The setting up of a committee on food aid policies and programmes.
4. The creation of a global information and early warning system.
5. The establishment of a consultative group on food production and investment of the IBRD, FAO, and UNDP, and
6. The creation of the framework for an international fund for agricultural development.

Discussions are presently taking place or are scheduled in the very near future to advance each of these matters. In keeping with Canada's role at the conference, we intend to take part in these discussions in the spirit that was developed at the Rome conference. In the three months or more since the conference, we, in Canada, have been occupied translating our pledges into realities.

We did pledge one million metric tons of food grain annually for each of the next three years to help overcome the short-term food shortages. Plans are nearly completed for the allocation of this grain to bilateral recipients and multilateral organizations. In keeping with our pledge to channel at least twenty percent of our food aid through multilateral agencies a significant portion of the one million tons will be made available to the World Food Programme.

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We also pledged to make available immediately \$50 million dollars of aid funds to assist some of the most seriously distressed countries. This total sum has been fully committed to the provision of fertilizers and food aid shipments are now being made. We are deeply aware that measures of this kind are but the first steps on a long road. This conference is a further step down that road to improving the economic well-being of the developing world. I think this conference must concentrate on the basic long-term priorities, the increase in food production, the improvement of nutrition, and the advance of rural development. This conference is concerned with efforts to improve the lives of the rural poor who represent some 40 percent of the total population of developing countries -- about 750 million persons. Canadian efforts will concentrate on increasing the productivity of rural people by enhancing the means of production at their disposal.

To help meet demands of this magnitude we have been engaged in Canada in developing a new broad strategy for Canadian development assistance which is now in its final stages. It is intended to provide among other things new guidelines which should result in a greater capacity to respond to the changing priorities of developing countries.

In addition, other policies of government which affect Canada's relations with developing countries are also being re-examined with a view to ensuring a consistent approach to the development of a stable and equitable world economic environment.

Within the broad dimensions of this strategy, we have been re-assessing our development assistance programmes in order to enlarge them and make them more effective in the renewable resources sector. Through our bilateral and multi-lateral aid programmes we have been involved in a wide range of activities in this sector -- for example, the provision of fertilizer, research in dryland farming, water resource evaluation, the development of wheat farming and beef and dairy projects, and the development of storage and bulk handling facilities. We can extend also our activities in fisheries and forestry.

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In agriculture, Canada is strong in the production of cereals such as wheat, oats, rye, barley and maize and in oil seed crops such as rapeseed, sunflower seeds and soybeans as well as starch crops like potatoes. We have a strong technology in dryland agriculture. Most of our cereal crops are grown in areas with under 20 inches of annual rainfall. In other agricultural technologies, we are good in the soil sciences, animal breeding, animal nutrition, and crop storage and processing. We are using these strengths as a back-up for our international development work. There are many projects and programmes drawing upon our expertise in these areas. Here are just a few examples.

In India, there are Canadian scientists working with their Indian colleagues adapting Canadian dryland technology to a variety of Indian soil and climatic conditions. They are also working on scaling down large-sized Canadian minimum tillage implements to small mechanical or ox-power systems. In Tanzania, Canadian scientists and practical farmers are opening new lands to wheat farming. In Lesotho, we are helping to sort out areas suitable for a variety of oil crops, and if successful, we will help with the technology for growing, harvesting and processing.

But we have our limits. We manufacture relatively few agricultural implements and practically no tractors. One of our biggest constraints is the fact that we do not have many professional agricultural personnel available for development work, even though we are placing more emphasis on training and recruiting for work abroad. Specialized manpower is a great lack, though perhaps we may yet find a way to tap the extensive knowledge that exists among our farmers. Finally although we are the largest per capita donors of food aid in the world there are clear limits to the amount of agricultural land in Canada located in a climate suitable for crop or animal production.

In fisheries, Canada has a highly developed capability in biological research, exploratory fishing, resource management and quality control. Fisheries development planning and resource management are two particular areas in which Canada has been involved in projects in several Commonwealth countries in Asia, the Caribbean, and Africa.

- 5 -

We know there are limitations not only to our food production capability but to the extent to which Canadian experience is immediately relevant to the problems of rural development in developing countries. From Canadian experience, we have learned that rural development is damnably difficult. As I have indicated, we are re-examing our international assistance operations in an effort to make them meet more effectively the needs of our partners in development. What we hope to hear at this conference from our developing country partners is some plain talk about their priorities. We want to match our response more closely to their needs. Thank you.

UNQUOTE

MESSAGE

FILE COMCENTRE DIARY TELBOOK
DIV. DIARY CIRC.

PLACE	DEPARTMENT	ORIG. NO.	DATE	FILE/DOSSIER	SECURITY
LIEU	MINISTÈRE	N ^o D'ORIG.			SÉCURITÉ
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DISTR: GENERAL					

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SUB/SUJ

SUIT TEXTE DE L'ALLOUCTION PRONONCEE PAR LE SEAE A LA
REUNION MINISTERIELLE DU COMWEL SUR LA PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE
ET L'AMENAGEMENT RURAL, LONDRES LE 4 MARS/75.

CIT

(COMCENTRE: PRIERE DE CITER LE
TEXTE EN ANNEXE)

FINCIT.

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR	DIVISION/DIRECTION	TELEPHONE	APPROVED/APPROUVÉ
sc. <i>B. L. Barnett</i> B. L. BARNETT/MG	FPR	996-8885 ext. 293	sc. <i>B. L. Barnett</i> JOLEN BUICK

CIT

Je veux d'abord remercier nos hôtes, particulièrement M^{me} Hart, de nous avoir fourni cette occasion de nous rencontrer dans le cadre d'une réunion ministérielle du Commonwealth sur la production alimentaire et l'aménagement rural. Il sied particulièrement aux pays membres du Commonwealth, si profondément engagés dans l'amélioration des conditions de vie de leurs populations, de s'attaquer au double problème de la production alimentaire et de l'aménagement rural et de déterminer dans quelle mesure l'association peut appuyer leurs efforts.

Il est essentiel que toute proposition concrète de collaboration profite directement aux pays membres et renforce l'esprit communautaire défini par les chefs de gouvernement du Commonwealth lors de leur réunion d'Ottawa en 1973.

Vu l'importance croissante accordée à la production alimentaire et à l'aménagement rural, notamment à la suite de la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation, il faudra veiller à ce que toute action entreprise au sein du Commonwealth vienne renforcer et non pas répéter les initiatives amorcées ailleurs. La réunion pourrait fort bien proposer, dans le cadre des programmes bilatéraux actuels entre les pays membres du Commonwealth, de nouveaux secteurs de coopération prometteurs et susceptibles d'influer sur l'orientation des politiques.

Il serait utile, dans ce contexte, de songer à la création d'une direction de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation au sein du Secrétariat. Les ministres ici présents voudront sans doute examiner cette proposition et, s'il ressort de la discussion qu'un tel service pourrait jouer un rôle productif, il leur sera loisible d'en faire part à leurs gouvernements respectifs. A mon avis, un service de ce genre pourrait assurer la diffusion des renseignements entre les Etats membres et jouer un rôle consultatif auprès du Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique. En outre, les bureaux agricoles actuels du Commonwealth devraient contribuer de façon appropriée à toute recommandation qui pourra être formulée, afin d'assurer la participation optimum des organismes intéressés de l'association.

Si vous me le permettez, je passerai maintenant brièvement en revue la Conférence mondiale de l'alimentation et la suite que lui donnent à l'heure actuelle la communauté internationale et le Canada.

Il est compréhensible qu'à la Conférence, bon nombre de délégations des pays en voie de développement aient été d'abord préoccupées par l'urgence des problèmes immédiats engendrés par une situation alimentaire mondiale qui se détériorait rapidement. Ainsi, il a été difficile d'accorder l'importance voulue à la recherche de solutions à plus long terme aux problèmes alimentaires ainsi qu'à un des objectifs principaux de la Conférence, l'accroissement de la production agricole, particulièrement dans les pays en voie de développement.

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Les pays participants sont néanmoins parvenus à se mettre d'accord sur la création d'un certain nombre de mécanismes importants, à savoir

- 1) un conseil mondial de l'alimentation;
- 2) un comité FAO de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale;
- 3) un comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire;
- 4) un système mondial d'information et d'alerte rapide;
- 5) un groupe consultatif de la production alimentaire et de l'investissement (BIRD, FAO, PNUD); et
- 6) le cadre d'un fonds international de développement agricole.

Des discussions se tiennent à l'heure actuelle ou se tiendront très prochainement sur chacun de ces points. En accord avec le rôle qu'il s'est fixé à la Conférence, le Canada compte participer à ces travaux dans le même esprit qu'a façonné la réunion de Rome.

Depuis la clôture de cette Conférence en novembre, le Canada s'est employé à traduire ses engagements en des actions concrètes.

Nous avons annoncé une contribution annuelle d'un million de tonnes métriques de céréales vivrières pour les trois prochaines années afin d'aider à combler les pénuries alimentaires immédiates. Des discussions s'amorcent maintenant sur la répartition de ces céréales entre les pays bénéficiaires de notre aide bilatérale et les organisations multilatérales. Conformément à notre promesse d'acheminer au moins 20 p. 100 de notre aide alimentaire par l'entremise d'organismes multilatéraux, nous verserons une grande partie des dites céréales au Programme alimentaire mondial.

Nous nous étions également engagés à fournir immédiatement des crédits, jusqu'à concurrence de cinquante millions de dollars, pour venir en aide à certains des pays les plus durement touchés. Cette somme a été entièrement consacrée à la fourniture d'engrais et de denrées alimentaires dont l'expédition est en cours.

Nous sommes fort conscients que de telles mesures ne constituent que l'amorce d'une solution. La présente Conférence marque une autre étape du relèvement du niveau de vie dans les pays en voie de développement. Elle doit donc, à mon avis,

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concentrer son attention sur les priorités fondamentales à long terme, à savoir une hausse de la production alimentaire, une meilleure alimentation et l'aménagement rural. Tous ici s'intéressent aux efforts visant à améliorer le sort des populations rurales démunies, qui représentent environ 40 p. 100 de la population totale des pays en voie de développement -- soit quelque 750 millions de personnes. Le Canada cherchera surtout à accroître la productivité des habitants ruraux en les dotant de meilleurs outils de production.

Pour aider à combler ces immenses besoins, le Canada a entrepris et termine l'élaboration d'une nouvelle stratégie générale de l'aide au développement qui vise notamment à établir de nouvelles lignes directrices nous permettant de mieux répondre aux nouvelles priorités des bénéficiaires. Nous procédons en outre à la révision des autres politiques influant sur les relations du Canada avec les pays en voie de développement afin d'envisager dans une perspective raisonnée l'établissement, sur le plan mondial, de rapports économiques stables et justes.

Nous avons réévalué nos programmes d'aide au développement dans le cadre général de cette stratégie afin de leur donner plus d'ampleur et de les rendre plus efficaces dans le secteur des ressources renouvelables. Par nos programmes d'aide bilatérale et multilatérale, nous avons contribué à une vaste gamme d'activités dans ce secteur; entre autres la fourniture d'engrais, la recherche dans le domaine de la culture en sol aride, l'évaluation des ressources hydrauliques, l'élaboration de projets de culture du blé, d'élevage du boeuf et de production laitière, ainsi que la mise sur pied d'installations de stockage et de manutention en vrac. Nous pouvons également élargir nos activités dans les domaines des pêches et de la foresterie.

Dans le domaine de l'agriculture, le Canada est un grand producteur de céréales comme le blé, l'avoine, le seigle, l'orge et le maïs, ainsi que de graines oléagineuses comme le colza, le tournesol et le soja, et de féculents comme la pomme de terre. Nous maîtrisons les techniques de la culture en sol aride, la plupart de nos emblavures étant situées dans des régions où la précipitation annuelle est inférieure à 20 pouces. Quant aux autres techniques agricoles, nous nous signalons dans les sciences des sols, l'élevage, la production des grains de provende, ainsi que dans le stockage et la transformation des récoltes. Toutes ces connaissances nous permettent de mieux contribuer au développement international. De nombreux projets et programmes font d'ailleurs appel à notre expérience dans ces secteurs, comme en témoignent les quelques exemples suivants.

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- 4 -

En Inde, des scientifiques canadiens collaborent avec leurs homologues indiens en vue d'adapter les techniques canadiennes de culture en sol aride à diverses conditions géographiques et climatiques. Ils tentent également d'adapter l'outillage agricole canadien à la petite exploitation mécanique ou effectuée avec des bêtes de trait. En Tanzanie, des scientifiques canadiens et des agriculteurs étendent la culture du blé à de nouvelles terres. Au Lesotho, nous participons à une étude des sols afin de déterminer lesquels peuvent le mieux se prêter à la culture de diverses graines oléagineuses. Le cas échéant, nous mettrons à la disposition de ce pays nos techniques d'exploitation, de récolte et de transformation.

Nos possibilités ne sont quand même pas illimitées. Nous fabriquons relativement peu d'instruments aratoires et pratiquement pas de tracteurs. Nous nous heurtons aussi à la difficulté de recruter des professionnels de l'agriculture pour nos programmes d'aide au développement, malgré l'intensification de nos programmes de formation et de recrutement pour le travail à l'étranger. La main-d'oeuvre spécialisée est extrêmement rare, mais nous trouverons peut-être moyen de tirer profit de la vaste expérience de nos agriculteurs. Enfin, bien que notre contribution à l'aide alimentaire soit proportionnellement la plus importante au monde, il est évident que la superficie totale de nos terres agricoles situées sous un climat propre à la culture ou à l'élevage est limitée.

Dans le domaine de la pêche, le Canada se signale plus particulièrement dans la recherche biologique, la pêche expérimentale, la gestion des ressources et le contrôle de la qualité des espèces. L'aménagement des pêches ainsi que la gestion des ressources halieutiques sont deux secteurs où le Canada participe à des projets mis en oeuvre dans plusieurs pays du Commonwealth en Asie, aux Antilles et en Afrique.

Nous sommes conscients, non seulement des limites de notre capacité de production alimentaire, mais aussi de l'utilité relative de notre expérience dans la recherche de solutions aux problèmes d'aménagement rural dans les pays en voie de développement. Nous savons pertinemment que ce secteur est diablement difficile. Comme je viens de vous le dire, nous cherchons donc, par la révision de notre stratégie d'aide internationale, à répondre plus adéquatement aux besoins de nos partenaires en matière de développement. Nous espérons que ces derniers profiteront de l'occasion que leur offre cette Conférence pour nous faire connaître clairement leurs priorités, car nous voulons marier plus étroitement notre réponse et leurs besoins.

Merci.

FINCIT

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Winnipeg Branch



RUTH LOUIT SECRETARY
18-66 EDMONTON STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
R3C 1P7

DR. BERNARD HOFFMAN,
CHAIRMAN

Jch

February 19, 1975.

Department of External Affairs,
Lester B. Pearson Bldg.,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0G2.

57-7-MacEachen

To: A *F210*
ACPA
FEB 24 1975
Att n.

Gentlemen:

Please forward to us, at your convenience, 200 copies of the speech

by The Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, to the Winnipeg C.I.I.A., entitled

"Canada-USA Relations".

Thank you.

Yours truly,

B. B. Hoffman
B. B. Hoffman, Ph.D.,
Chairman.

BBH:sc

DSSP
Please send
Slc 75/11

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57-7-MACLEACHEN
49 38

TRENT UNIVERSITY PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO CANADA

Department of Politics

① University Trent
② Gunther, M.

①

File B.L. Barnett
4/3/75

February 18, 1975

The Honorable A. MacEachen
Secretary of State for External Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. MacEachen,

Could you please send me a copy of the speech
you made last month to the Canadian Institute of
International Affairs?

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

M. Gunther

M. Gunther,
Associate Professor.

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1975
POLITICS DEPARTMENT



1511

O/SSEA

FEB. 25 1975

REGISTRY

FICHE DE SERVICE
ACTION EST

CABINET DU SEAE - OFFICE OF THE SSEA

Date

57-7-MACFACHEN

To

De: MIN / TENAMA

From: M. GUNTHER

Lettre en date du: FEB 18/75

de

Letter dated:

Sujet: MINISTER'S SPEECH to the CIA.

Subject:

Action requise: - Action required:

Réponse pour la signature du Premier Ministre
Reply for Prime Minister's signature

Pour avis et retourner
For advice and return

Réponse pour la signature du Ministre
Reply for Minister's signature

Noter et retourner
Note and return

Réponse au nom du P.M./ou Ministre
Reply on behalf of PM/or SSEA

Traduction
For translation

Réponse pour la signature de
Reply for signature of:

Réponse provisoire immédiate pour
la signature de _____

For immediate interim reply for
signature of _____

Commentaires:
Comments:

For APPROPRIATE ACTION
Done 4/3/75

Porter à l'attention des archives du SEAE le
B.F. to Minister's registry on _____

Commentaires par D.S.:
D.S.'s Comments:

[Handwritten signature]
REF. 1511

INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) Si une réponse substantielle ne peut être soumise dans les 10 jours qui suivent la réception de la fiche de service, on doit rédiger une réponse provisoire.
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FILE/DIARY/CIRC/CHRON

FAI/L. BURNS/2-6170/h1

CANADIAN Industries Ltd

RETURN TO D. S. - FAI

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2

February 13, 1975

57-7-MacEachen	
P.	37

Dear Mr. Allgood,

With reference to your letter of February 3, I am pleased

to enclose a copy of the speech given by Mr. MacEachen to the
Winnipeg Chapter of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

I have also arranged to have your name added to the mailing
lists of the Department of External Affairs.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
B. D. BRUCE

Brian Bruce
Executive Assistant

Mr. R.W. Allgood
Manager, Government Relations
Canadian Industries Limited
CIL House
Box 10
Montreal, Quebec

FAI

475

FEB 2 004915

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO
À

MIN (Small)

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

FROM
De

GAA

DATE

February 12, 1975

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet

SSEA Speech to CAAS -- Toronto, February 19, 1975

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-7-McEACHEN	
MISSION	
49	52

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

FPR (Buick)

GAP

We spoke this morning to Professor Lumsden of York University, who is organizing this meeting. We asked him how many academics and delegates were expected to attend and he said about 500. his estimate was that about one quarter of these would be Francophone. In addition to providing copies of the speech to delegates we will of course need a supply for the press in Toronto as well as for the press and diplomatic corps in Ottawa, ~~So~~ I would propose that arrangements be made to run off an initial number of 600 copies of the speech in English and 200 in French. Obviously this should be done as soon as possible after the speech has been finalized.

*Manceau's
Please see number of
copies required. Why?
Darcy Smith*

MC
H. H. Carter
Director
African Affairs I Division

*Full
9/11
Buick
12/21/75*

File Burns
20/2/75

To/A	FAI
From/De:	ACD
FEB 11 1975	
Att'n:	

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
À The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs, OTTAWA (FAI)

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

FROM
De Cleveland Consulate
Cleveland, Ohio

DATE February 6, 1975

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER 12
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet "Canada-USA Relations"

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
	57-7-MacEACHEN
MISSION	
41	20-1-2-USA 28

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

This office would appreciate receiving fifty (50) additional copies of the speech given by The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, to the Winnipeg C. I. I. A., January 23, 1975.

S. Hedderley
Consulate

GWU/GSShortliffe/lab

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM:

TO FILE
À

SECURITY UNCLASSIFIED
Sécurité

FROM G.S. Shortliffe
De

DATE February 13, 1975

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT Minister's Winnipeg Speech on Canada-U.S.
Sujet Relations

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-7-MacSackler	
MISSION	
10	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

PDQ
GWP
ECL
Mr. Johnston
Mr. Hill

Mr. Rankin in a phone call on other matters yesterday reported that the Foreign Trade Council in New York has photo-stated and distributed 345 copies of the Minister's speech to the CIIA in Winnipeg. The copies have been sent to members of the Foreign Trade Council who have expressed an interest in Canada and Mr. Rankin has been told that the speech through this distribution will be reaching corporate leaders in all 50 states in the United States. Covering the speech and also distributed to the membership is a brief note from Mr. Rankin in which he drew the speech to the attention of the Foreign Trade Council in the first place.

G.S.S.



Canadian Industries Limited

CIL House
Box 10, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
H3C 2R3
(514) 874-3000

February 3, 1975

Mr. Brian Bruce
Executive Assistant
Secretary of State for
External Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0A6

57-7-MacEachern	
H	32

Dear Mr. Bruce:

Would you be good enough to send me a copy of the notes which I assume were prepared for the speech which your Minister gave recently to the Winnipeg Chapter of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs? It would also be appreciated if my name could be placed on the information mailing list of the Department of External Affairs.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely

R. W. Allgood
Manager, Government Relations

FPR

Please add to Minister's Press Releases & Statements

FEB - 6 1975

O/SSEA

FEB 5 1975

1043

REGISTRY

FICHE DE SERVICE
ACTION REQUEST

CABINET DU SEAE - OFFICE OF THE SSEA

Date 10/ Feb 75

A: FAI
To: Miss Burns

De: MIN - Y. Jucotte
From:

Lettre en date du: 3 Feb 75 de R.W. Allgood -
Letter dated: from (C.I.L.)

Sujet:
Subject: Min.'s Speech in Winnipeg -

Action requise: - Action required:

Réponse pour la signature du Premier Ministre
Reply for Prime Minister's signature

Pour avis et retourner
For advice and return

Réponse pour la signature du Ministre
Reply for Minister's signature

Noter et retourner
Note and return

Réponse au nom du P.M./ou Ministre
Reply on behalf of PM/or SSEA

Traduction
For translation

Réponse pour la signature de
Reply for signature of: R. B. ...

Réponse provisoire immédiate pour
la signature de _____

For immediate interim reply for
signature of _____

Commentaires:
Comments:

appropriate action

Porter à l'attention des archives du SEAE le _____
B.F. to Minister's registry on

Commentaires par D.S.: Copy for reply attached - rw.
D.S.'s Comments:

1043

INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) Si une réponse substantielle ne peut être soumise dans les 10 jours qui suivent la réception de la fiche de service, on doit rédiger une réponse provisoire.
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004921

GEC/M.K. Warren/6-4136/fs

FILE DIARY CIRC CHRON

57-7-MacEachen	
29	

OTTAWA, K1A OG2

January 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Andersen,

In reference to your request, we are pleased to send you herewith for your information two copies of a speech delivered by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Winnipeg Branch, on January 23, 1975 on Canada-U.S.A. relations.

Yours sincerely,

Michael K. Warren
Northwestern European Division

Mr. Rolf T. Andersen
Second Secretary
Embassy of Norway
Suite 700
140 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 5A2

GWU/E.R. Johnston/2-7560/dj

file
diary
circ

OTTAWA K1A 0G2

January 24th, 1975

→ 257-7-7760 Lachen
20-4-C11A
10
20-1-2-USA

Dear Mac,

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the
Minister's speech on Canada-U.S. Relations delivered last night
in Winnipeg to the Canadian Institute for International Affairs.

Sincerely yours

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
G. S. SHORTLIFFE
G.S. Shortliffe
Director
USA Division

Mr. William M. Johnson Jr.,
Minister
Embassy of the United States of America,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

SEEN BY THE MINISTER

File [Signature]
26/1/75

57-7-MACEACHEN
49

UNCLASSIFIED

January 17, 1975.

NOTE FOR THE MINISTER

MACEACHEN

Press Arrangements for your Speech
at the CIIA on January 23, 1975

You will recall that your speech at the Empire Club on "Commonwealth Affairs" last fall did not receive a coverage in the news media as widespread as could have been hoped. To ensure that your speech to the CIIA on Canada/USA relations is more adequately dealt with, we propose the following:

OK (a) Either Mr. Buick or Mr. Barnett would proceed to Winnipeg in advance of your arrival to contact CIIA officials and local press representatives with a view to finalizing arrangements.

OK (b) We would arrange for a short press conference for radio and television immediately after your speech. As the CIIA officials have agreed to allow journalists to take part in the question period after your speech, this press conference would mostly ensure that the T.V. and radio people have the event covered on tape so that they can use the story.

OK (c) We would invite interested Ottawa-based journalists to accompany you to Winnipeg on the DOT aircraft.

OK (d) On an embargoed basis, your speech would be released Thursday afternoon to ensure coverage on that evening's national news programmes.

(e) We recommend that you accept the telephone interview with the CBC Winnipeg bureau. We understand the interview would be used Thursday at noon time to publicize your speech later that evening. (Please see Alain Dudoit's memorandum to you on this matter.)

have not seen

...2

apm 19.1.75

UNCLASSIFIED

2. Because of the very active public interest in Canada/USA relations at the present time and because this would be the first major overview of the question to be given by you since you assumed your present position, you probably would want to encourage as wide-spread coverage of your speech as possible. To that end we would like your reactions to the above plan of action which we would implement without delay once we have your green light on the specific points raised above.


Jacques Asselin,
Press Office.

P.S. You will recall that Ambassador Porter's speech on the same topic, in the same context and in the same city some months ago reached a very wide audience.



Government
of Canada

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

**ACTION
REQUEST**

**FICHE DE
SERVICE**

TO - À

FPR

FILE NO. -- DOSSIER N°

DATE

Jan. 20

FROM - DE

am
MIN/A. Malone/lc

<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CALL PRIÈRE D'APPELER	TEL. NO. -- N° DE TEL.	EXT. -- POSTE
<input type="checkbox"/> WANTS TO SEE YOU DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR	DATE	TIME -- HEURE
<input type="checkbox"/> WILL CALL AGAIN DOIT RAPPELER		
CALL RECEIVED BY MESSAGE REÇU PAR ▶		

<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION DONNER SUITE	<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL APPROBATION	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & RETURN NOTER ET RETOURNER
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENTS COMMENTAIRES	<input type="checkbox"/> DRAFT REPLY PROJET DE RÉPONSE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & FORWARD NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE
<input type="checkbox"/> MAKE FAIRE _____ COPIES	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & FILE NOTER ET CLASSER

SSEA agrees with first four

 suggestions, however is not familiar

 with CBC Winnipeg telephone interview

004926

FICHE DE SERVICE
ACTION REQUEST

CABINET DU SEAE - OFFICE OF THE SSEA

Date 28.10.74

Handwritten initials and date: 7/11/74

A: FAI
To _____

De: MIN/D. SMALL/mr
From: _____

Lettre en date du: Oct. 21, 1974 to B. Bruce de F.A. Vbla, Executive Assistant
Letter dated: _____ from Minister of Labour, Ottawa

Sujet: Mr. Hans Sudar - Mailing List for Min's speeches, press releases
Subject: _____

Action requise: - Action required:

FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION

57-7-MACEACHAN
6 ✓

_____ Réponse pour la signature du Premier Ministre
Reply for Prime Minister's signature

_____ Pour avis et retourner
For advice and return

_____ Réponse pour la signature du Ministre
Reply for Minister's signature

_____ Noter et retourner
Note and return

_____ Réponse au nom du P.M./ou Ministre
Reply on behalf of PM/or SSEA

_____ Traduction
For translation

_____ Réponse pour la signature de
Reply for signature of:

_____ Réponse provisoire immédiate pour
la signature de _____

_____ For immediate interim reply for
signature of _____

Commentaires: _____
Comments: _____

OUR REF: 1184

Porter à l'attention des archives du SEAE le _____
B.F. to Minister's registry on _____

Commentaires par D.S.: Added to mailing lists 7/11/74 L.B.
D.S.'s Comments: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

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004927

GPO/P.H. Chapin, 2-0959/ss

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Julie Jacques Asselin

TO
À FPR
FROM
De GPP
REFERENCE
Référence

SECURITY
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

October 8, 1974

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet Minister's Interview with Colin King of CBC-TV,
September 19, 1974

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-7-MAC EACHE N	
MISSION	
17	

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

MIN
PDQ
PDE
PDH
POP

Extracts of the above interview were screened October 3 in the course of the CBC public affairs programme "Adrienne at Large" which focussed a critical eye on Canada's nuclear export programme. As the Operations Centre has the programme on tape, we believe the Minister might be interested in seeing it and we would ask you to bring its existence to his attention.

R.L. Rogan.
Bureau of Asian
and Pacific Affairs

I informed the Min on the morning of Oct 4 that the tape was available for him to see if he so wished. He has also been provided with a transcript of the programme, as have bureau and divisions concerned.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



*file rd
any*

MEMORANDUM

TO
À

PDQ

SECURITY
Sécurité

RESTRICTED

FROM
De

GWU

DATE

September 18, 1974

REFERENCE
Référence

NUMBER
Numéro

SUBJECT
Sujet

Bullock Forum

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
MISSION	

57-7-McEACHEN
no file of.

*GWU
of. [unclear]
to see
of file
by*

ENCLOSURES
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

GWP(o/r)

UNO

I spoke to Mr. Rankin in New York yesterday and informed him that the SSEA would be unable to accept the invitation to speak to the Bullock Forum next week. Mr. Rankin indicated that he would contact Calvin Bullock immediately and explain to him that the pressures on the Minister's schedule with respect to UNGA were such that Mr. MacEachen would not be able to take advantage of the invitation at this time.

2. Mr. Rankin has suggested that arrangements can be made for the SSEA to speak to the Bullock Forum on reasonably short notice whenever the Minister happens to be in New York possibly for a public speaking engagement. He will not suggest, therefore, at this stage a specific time later in the year for organizing this event. Should arrangements be made for the Minister to speak to a public forum in the New York area later in the year, Mr. Rankin recommends that the Bullock Forum also be scheduled.

[Signature]
G. S. Shortliffe,
Director,
U.S.A. Division.

19.9.3(us)

PDQ/A.J. Andrew/jhb

CONFIDENTIAL

September 16, 1974.

MEMORANDUM FOR: PDM

57-7-MAC EACHEN

8	—
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Statement by Mr. MacEachen
on Assuming Duties as SSEA

On some suitable occasion after the opening of Parliament, presumably the House, or at any rate the general public, would be interested in having a statement from Mr. MacEachen on how he sees his new job. It would, of course, be preferable if the statement could be made in Parliament but if Parliamentary routine does not offer an early opportunity, perhaps he might find another occasion. (The statement might be used in the context of the "Meet the Minister film" proposed by APR but would be aimed at a wider audience, possibly as a T.V. broadcast.)

2. I can see some advantage in keeping the statement broad, general and largely philosophical rather than attempting to discuss the merits of any specific issues at this early stage. I attach an outline of a possible statement along these lines.

A. J. ANDREW

A. J. A.

Outline of a Ministerial Statement
on His Approach to His Job

The duty of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the department he directs and the missions it maintains in foreign countries, can be stated very simply; it is to protect and advance those concerns of the Canadian people which extend outside Canada itself. The overriding interest of the Canadian people obviously lies in a peaceful and well-ordered world in which changes are accommodated on their merits, not stifled on principle. The very nature of our national life precludes a passive role for Canada in that we have a great many and a wide variety of concerns in the foreign environment that could be adversely affected if we failed to be actively involved in the world around us.

The government's policies should be seen both in terms of subject matter and in terms of areas of the globe where they are applied. The subjects of interest to Canada embrace the world economic climate, its monetary arrangements, and the generally accepted rules governing world trade. They also include the state of the relations among the world powers, the areas of tension among them and their efforts to relax tension. In the international community at large we see it as a Canadian concern to widen the area in which nations can accept a rule of law, particularly where it applies to the preservation of the environment of the seas and the air since these are essential to life itself. Equally we must

- 2 -

look after our own particular national concerns to ensure the preservation of our identity and the ability to use our talents and resources so as to ensure an acceptable future for ourselves and those who follow us.

In approaching questions of direct concern to Canadians we shall look in whatever direction is necessary to serve our interests, carefully recognizing the legitimate concerns of others if only to avoid incurring long-term losses to obtain only short-term gains. For these and other reasons, we shall consult widely within the international community and take the broadest possible view of world viewpoints in determining where our own true interests lie.

Realizing that smaller countries in particular cannot live unto themselves alone, we must be constantly aware that the major issues--the elimination of war and starvation--require cooperative international action. Accordingly, we will play an active part in the U.N. and in other places where these problems are dealt with.

We intend to pursue these general interests of ours whenever it is appropriate to do so. But we are aware that different aspects will predominate in different parts of the world and that different methods will be required in different situations.

Canada's relationship with the United States is in a class by itself in that it includes elements of virtually every Canadian interest. Most Canadians, consciously or

- 3 -

otherwise, are aware of the importance and ramifications of our relations with the United States. It is perhaps less widely recognized that this important and complex relationship can only increase in importance and complexity as time goes on. The government will therefore wish to see that this vital relationship is given its proper high place in any assessment of foreign policy. This, like some other aspects of our foreign relations, might well require a greater degree of coordination than exists now among all agencies of the federal government and increasing cooperation among all levels of government as well as with private institutions and persons.

Important as it is, our relationship with the United States should not dominate our relations with other countries. Our relationship with Europe, as exemplified by our membership in NATO and our involvement in CSCE, will continue to be regarded as a highly important part of our foreign policy. Our objective in Europe will be to intensify existing bilateral and multilateral relationships in the economic, cultural and political spheres. Similarly, we are seeking broader and more profound relationships with Japan in all these areas. Significant progress was made in that direction during the recent visit by Prime Minister Tanaka.

For a country with interests as varied as Canada's, the expansion of existing contacts and the establishment of new ones is the only logical course to follow. There is much

.../4

004933

- 4 -

to be done in the improvement of our relations with the countries of Latin America and we should see what further steps we should take to realize the opportunities we think lie there for us.

With those other great powers, the Soviet Union and China, we intend to make every effort to improve and extend opportunities for mutual cooperation to the extent that such cooperation is acceptable to all concerned. We have already developed this approach to have learned that there is a large area of potential mutual benefit ready for further cultivation.

To the developing countries of Asia and Africa we shall seek new ways of offering the material support they require not only as a reflection of the concern of the Canadian people that their government should behave in an enlightened and humanitarian way, but also because we believe that world peace and stability could depend upon our doing so.

To our partners in the Commonwealth, both developed and developing, Canada remains a fully involved member of this unique institution for national as well as international reasons.

The same considerations apply to Francophonie in which we will continue to play our full part both in cooperation with interested provinces and on our own behalf, as a French-speaking government with an active interest in the health of

.../5

004934

- 5 -

Canada's French language and culture.

Our old friends and allies as well as those countries with which we have fewer common interests should know that we have a single simple policy. It is that Canada should play its full part as a member of the international community, offering cooperation and friendship to all countries in the expectation that they will deal with us in the same way.