



CANADA

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT - CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

The following excerpts are from an address by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the International Day luncheon of the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto on August 26:

...Among the objectives underlying Canadian foreign policy are world peace, the rule of law, the dignity of man, economic growth and the preservation of national unity. Canadians are generally agreed on this. Today I should like to discuss some policies we are pursuing in order to achieve these underlying objectives. The list is long (foreign aid, NATO, peace-keeping, arms-control, China, Vietnam), but it reflects an important point about Canadian involvement in and attitude toward the world. Increasingly, we are becoming concerned about problems in all parts of the globe through the United Nations, through our participation in alliances, or through bilateral relations with many countries. We are concerned about the whole gamut of relations among countries, whether they be political, economic or cultural. And we are particularly concerned with the opportunities for a positive contribution to the solution of international problems in all these areas.

UNDER-DEVELOPMENT AND AID

The first major area of foreign policy that I should like to mention is under-development and foreign aid. Some have argued that, even if development is a problem in the poor countries, it is not Canada's problem and we need not become involved. To my way of thinking, no point of view could be more short-sighted; the needs are so great and the alternatives to rapid growth so unacceptable that more, not fewer resources must be channelled to the less-

developed countries. Canadians have acknowledged the need and have responded positively to the idea that Canada has a significant part to play in the development of the "third world". Over the past two decades, our country has built up an aid programme which this year will exceed \$300 million in equipment round the world in Asia, Africa and the West Indies. You may be aware of the fact that some other aid-giving countries have been levelling-off their contributions or actually allowing them to decline. In the face of this movement, we have even greater responsibility to set an example by maintaining, out of an expanding economy, the upward trend of our foreign aid.

We are doing just that. It is the Government's firm intention to increase our aid budget significantly in the next five years. We are committed to raising our contribution to one per cent of our gross national product by the early 1970s. In dollar terms, we can look to annual expenditures of over half a billion dollars within five years....

NATO INDISPENSABLE

Another major concern of Canada is the preservation of peace and security in the nuclear age. Some people have argued that world conditions are such that Canada could reduce radically or even dispense with its military contributions towards collective and co-operative defence arrangements.

As to NATO, no one would deny that significant changes have taken place in the years since the alliance was founded. Europe has recovered economically and is better able to provide for its own defence. In addition, tension in central Europe has declined, bringing some improvement in East-West

relations. Yet we should do well to remember:

- (1) that there is no peace settlement in Europe and no immediate prospect of one;
- (2) that a prime source of tension – the division of Europe, and more particularly of Germany – continues;
- (3) that the U.S.S.R. is militarily stronger than it has ever been in the past and retains massive forces in Eastern Europe; and
- (4) that, despite its progress, Europe alone could not withstand a revival of Soviet political pressure, let alone the pressure of Soviet military power.

In other words, while there has been undoubted progress in Europe, we have not reached the point where the West can safely dispense with NATO's military strength for defence against aggression.

This does not mean that NATO countries will not be prepared to join the countries of the Warsaw Pact in measures calculated to reduce tension further, in any way that could bring about a mutual reduction of forces. In this and in other ways, NATO can make an important contribution to the growth of confidence necessary to reach a mutually-agreeable settlement in Europe. This will help in "building bridges to the East".

CANADA'S NATO ROLE

How do we see Canada's role?

First – Canada will continue to work through NATO and through every other possible channel, bilateral or multilateral, for progress towards *détente* in Europe.

Second – Canada will contribute its fair share to NATO's collective defence needs, given that the security of Europe contributes to the security of Canada. If in this way we can help to maintain stability in the Atlantic region, it is surely to our advantage to do so.

Third – Canada has persistently advocated that the members of NATO examine the future purpose and structure of the Organization. We are in the midst of that examination now.

Fourth – The precise nature of our military commitment is not fixed. It will vary according to changing military requirements, to the contributions of our partners, to what we can best and most economically contribute. The level of forces contributed to NATO has traditionally been a matter for collective rather than unilateral decision. We continue to believe that individual contributions to the military strength of NATO should be the subject of consultation among the members of the alliance.

But whatever the shorter-term requirements and patterns, the long-term goal in NATO remains to reach a settlement between East and West such that NATO, in its military aspect, may no longer be essential to our security.

NORTH AMERICAN DEFENCE

Another security issue is the question of renewing the NORAD (or North American Air Defence Agreement) in 1968. The Government is now studying the future of NORAD. There is one point which should be emphasized now because it is apparently not widely understood – that is, that NORAD is an

air-defence arrangement, which does not now – nor would its renewal – in any way entail or imply a commitment by Canada to accept or participate in any American anti-ballistic missile system which might be deployed for space defence at some future date. We hope, of course, that the United States will succeed in convincing the U.S.S.R. to accept a moratorium on ABM deployment so that the question of North American arrangements will not arise.

CANADA AND PEACE-KEEPING

Recently, there has been some confused criticism of the conception of peace-keeping and Canada's role in United Nations activities in this field. The position of the Canadian Government on this question is clear – we recognize that peace-keeping and efforts at "peace-making" should be pursued simultaneously. Peacekeeping forces contribute to the restoration or creation of conditions within which political settlements may become possible and meanwhile help prevent a deterioration in the situation. Our objective in supporting United Nations peacekeeping activities has been to buttress the ability of the organization to hold the ring while the parties to a dispute attempt to settle their differences. We have, however, always taken the position that the parties should meanwhile make every effort to reach a settlement. Instead of belittling peace-keeping because of the problems which United Nations forces have encountered (for example, in the Middle East), critics should devote their energies to suggesting ways to strengthen the UN's ability to discharge its primary responsibility for peace and security and to ensure that future UN forces will have better terms of reference for carrying out their mandate.

Canada has not simply been playing a passive role in the peacekeeping field. From the creation of the first force, Canada has made a concrete contribution by participating in most peacekeeping operations. We have also sought, whenever possible, to promote movement by the parties towards a settlement.

I am convinced that Canadians want us to go on making a contribution to UN peace-keeping in spite of the undoubted difficulties – and certainly in spite of the claim of one observer recently that peace-keeping is a "vestigial" Canadian interest. To my mind, far from being "vestigial", peace-keeping is a forward-looking idea, which has proved its usefulness. This is certainly not the time to turn away from the United Nations and back to international conditions as they existed earlier in this century....

DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION

Recently, one observer of our external relations thought that Canada should, as a new direction, assign a high priority to disarmament and non-proliferation. I was amazed, not at the goals themselves, but at the idea that anyone could suggest that Canada has not attached fundamental importance to these goals. Canada is dedicated to the goal of general and complete disarmament and we have participated actively in every international disarmament forum and in every disarmament effort since the Second World War in attempting to achieve that end. Despite political impediments, some pro-

MONSTER MINE FOR THE YUKON

Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has welcomed the announcement by the Anvil Mining Corporation of the opening of a large lead-zinc mine in the central region of the Yukon Territory.

The mine's initial rate of production will be 370,000 tons of concentrates a year, for which a long-term sales contract has been negotiated with Japan. The company expects to invest over \$60 million in the project, which will be the largest single mining venture in the history of the Yukon.

"The extent to which the Government has been able to support the project has played a significant part in Anvil's final decision to go ahead," said Mr. Laing. A formal agreement between Anvil Mining Corporation and the Federal Government, signed on August 21, provides for an area-development road, costing \$7.5 million, from Ross River to Carmacks on the Pelly River, which will be completed by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Department will also pay two-thirds of the cost of a permanent access road and bridge from the area-development road to a new townsite, and then on to the minepit and concentrator.

The Department will improve existing routes or build new routes to tidewater at either Haines or Skagway in the Alaska Panhandle, some 375 miles to the south, to facilitate shipment of the concentrates. The exact route has not yet been decided.

NEW TOWNSITE

Electric power for the mine and townsite will be supplied by the Northern Canada Power Commission at Whitehorse. Plans to develop a new townsite to provide living accommodation to Anvil Mining employees and those who will provide services and municipal government have already been drawn up.

The company has agreed to employ a specified number of residents provided they are qualified and vacancies exist. Plans are under way to provide training facilities by territorial trade-training schools and through programmes sponsored by the Department of Manpower. An opportunity exists not only for Yukon residents as a whole but especially for the Indian and Métis population to find well-paid and permanent employment.

NATO AIR DIVISION MOVES

Operation of the air-base at Lahr, Germany, will be taken over from France by Canada's Air Division on September 7. Official ceremonies to mark the handover of the airfield and nearby headquarters of Menard Barracks are scheduled for October 6, when the Royal Canadian Air Force begins operating the Lahr complex as a Canadian NATO base. Accommodation at Lahr will be taken over from Germany, the host country.

Headquarters and units formerly stationed at Metz and Marville in France have been working at Lahr with the French Air Force since March 31, when

it became necessary for NATO units to leave France. During this time families of the Air Division have been moving into the Lahr area as permanent married quarters were made available.

With an eventual RCAF strength of about 1,800 at Lahr, an estimated 1,450 families, totalling 4,500 dependents, will require accommodation. Almost 1,100 families will occupy married quarters vacated by the French, with the remainder renting homes from the Germans. The proportion of married personnel occupying government-supplied quarters at Lahr will eventually be the highest at any major base.

Stationed at Lahr is the headquarters of the Air Division, No. 1 Fighter Wing and air movements and communications units. Completing the Division is 3 Fighter Wing at Zweibrücken, Germany, 70 miles away, and 4 Fighter Wing at Baden-Solingen, Germany, 35 miles away.

DOMESTIC AID PROGRAMME

National Health and Welfare Minister MacEachen reported recently that agreements with all ten provinces had been signed to enable the Federal Government to increase substantially its contributions to provincial welfare programmes under the Canada Assistance Plan. These agreements are retroactive to April 1, 1966.

The Canada Assistance Plan, which was developed in co-operation with the provinces, provides additional money for the integration, expansion and improvement of provincial public-assistance programmes in a framework within which the Federal Government, provincial governments, municipalities and voluntary agencies can co-operate more effectively.

Mr. MacEachen pointed out that, under the Plan, the Federal Government could not only increase the help it had been providing to the provinces for the needy aged, blind, disabled and unemployed but also help with the costs of assistance to needy mothers and their families, and children in the care of child welfare authorities. The Minister noted that the CAP had enabled most provinces to make substantial progress towards replacing separate programmes for needy people by a single, comprehensive scheme designed to meet need more adequately.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Plan also provides new federal assistance for the costs of health care to needy persons and for expanding and improving welfare services and administration. Health care may include, at the option of the province, any or all of medical, surgical, obstetrical, optical, dental and nursing services, drugs, dressings, prosthetic appliances, dentures and eyeglasses. In each case, half the cost is borne by the Federal Government. Provinces that have substantially improved the benefits or administration of their health care programmes for needy persons since April 1, 1966, include Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

WELFARE SERVICES

Shareable welfare services include case-work, counselling, adoption, homemaker, day-care and similar services, provided not only by provincial and municipal governments but also by voluntary agencies approved by the province. Federal assistance is available to improve the quality of welfare services through consultation, research and staff training.

Mr. MacEachen stressed the preventive and rehabilitative aspects of the Plan. "It is no longer enough," he said, "to provide simply financial assistance to needy persons, important as this may be. Help must also be offered to enable persons to overcome the problems or disabilities that may have prevented them from achieving their full potential."

"The Canada Assistance Plan," the Minister concluded, "recognizes the primary role and responsibility of the provinces in the field of public assistance, and the concern and responsibility of the Government of Canada to ensure that assistance and welfare services are available to all who require them."

CANADA'S LABOUR FORCE

During June and July, employment rose by 274,000 to 7,841,000, an unusually large increase for this time of year. A similarly large increase, 266,000, brought the labour force to 8,125,000. At 284,000, unemployment was about the same as in June. The June-July increase in the labour force and in the number of employed is attributed to students entering the labour market at the end of the school term. An estimated 296,000 teenagers entered the labour force during the month; a slightly larger number of persons in this age-group found jobs. In July, the labour force was 338,000, or 4.3 percent higher than in July 1966. Employment was 298,000, or 4.0 percent higher than last year's figure; unemployment was up 40,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture accounted for 76,000, or about a quarter of the June-July employment gain, a normal advance for the season. Non-farm employment increased by 198,000, a substantially larger increase than is usual at this time of year. In non-farm industries, employment gains during June and July were general. The largest increases took place in trade, manufacturing and construction. Total employment was up over last year's figure by 298,000, or 4.0 per cent. Gains in employment were largest in community, business and personal service (136,000), trade (69,000) and transportation, communication and other utilities (46,000). Construction employment was 48,000 down from last year's figure. The increase in employment from July 1966 was shared by all regions; gains ranged from 1.3 per cent in the Prairie region up to 5.1 per cent in British Columbia.

UNEMPLOYMENT

As usual, unemployment showed little change from June to July. The estimate of 284,000 was 40,000 higher than that of a year ago. Of the total unemployed, 221,000, or about four-fifths, had been out of work for less than four months. Of the remainder, 30,000 had been unemployed four to six months and 33,000 for seven months or more. Total unemployment in July represented 3.5 per cent of the labour force compared to 3.1 per cent in July 1966 and 3.3 per cent in July 1965. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July 1967 was 4.3 per cent.

CHILDREN'S ART AT EXPO '67

Children's drawings from 30 countries are currently being exhibited at the World Exhibition in Montreal. About 450 works by children between the ages of seven and 12 have been brought from national museums and children's creative centres and will remain on display until the close of Expo '67 on October 29.

The theme of the exhibit is "The Creative Spirit of the Child".

An exhibition of student drawings is also on display, for the duration of Expo, at Africa Place. These drawings, the work of Africans from 15 countries, were created by winners of competitions organized every year in African schools by the African Institute for Education and Humanity.

INTERNATIONAL DESIGN CONFERENCE

Some of the world's foremost industrial designers will meet in Ottawa on September 11 for the fifth general assembly of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design. This will be the first time this group has met in North America.

The 26 countries that will be represented are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, United States, Yugoslavia, and Canada.

The assembly will be a closed-business session for over 100 official delegates, followed by a three-day congress for more than 400 people at Expo '67 in Montreal.

An ICSID general assembly and congress is held every two years. This year, the host is the National Design Council, the Department of Industry, the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers and the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition.

CANADIAN EXECUTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS

In a recent address to teachers about to leave Canada to serve abroad under Canada's external aid programme, Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced the formation of the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), a volunteer, non-profit organization composed of senior executives and professional men who would give advice and assistance to developing countries.

Mr. Martin's reference to CESO follows:

...I should like to tell you something about the newest organization to join the ranks of these internationally-minded voluntary organizations. It is called Canadian Executive Service Overseas, and its purpose is to make available to developing nations the invaluable services of top-flight Canadian business and professional men. Its president is Claude Hebert, a prominent Montreal businessman, who has undertaken to launch this new venture. He is supported by a board of directors drawn from the highest levels of Canadian companies and professions.

CESO will undertake to provide senior company executives and professional men on relatively short-term assignment to give entrepreneurial advice and assistance in tackling some of the tough and complex development problems faced by industries and governments in the developing countries. Most of them will be senior executives with a lifetime of experience men who have been looking for the opportunity to play active roles in the challenging work of international development assistance. CESO is a non-profit corporation formed with the co-operation of Canadian University Service Overseas and the encouragement of the External Aid Office and will have a working relation with both organizations. Its first volunteers are to go abroad this autumn. Initially, their assignments will be in French- and English-speaking Africa, but we can anticipate the growth of an organization that eventually will participate in the progress of many other nations with which Canada is in development partnership.

This, then, is the blueprint for the future of our development assistance programmes. As Canadians, I think we are well-suited to carry out the high purposes which underlie these efforts. Our history and cultural diversity equip us, both as individuals and as a nation, to make a significant contribution to the economic advancement of the developing world....

CARGO OF CARIBOU

Southampton Island, which has been devoid of caribou for some 15 years probably because of over-harvesting, has been stocked with 51 caribou flown from Coats Island by the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Coats and Southampton Islands are situated in northern Hudson Bay and have a similar climate, landscape and vegetation.

The Eskimos on Southampton Island, who are enthusiastically supporting the project, have made a contribution from their Community Development Fund to help defray costs. Many Eskimos and Indians still depend on caribou for food and clothing.

CAPTURE AND CARE

Mr. T.H. Manning, a well-known arctic biologist, was in charge of capturing the animals, which were shot from a helicopter with a projectile syringe containing an immobilizing drug, and then transported to a base camp on Coats Island. The caribou were kept in a corral and fed lichens and some rolled oats until they could be transported by fixed-wing aircraft to Southampton Island.

Because of the importance of the caribou to the economy of the North, both federal and territorial governments have undertaken various conservation measures in recent years, in the hope that re-establishment of a herd on Southampton Island will be part of a general "come-back" of these animals.

SOVIET VISITORS

Eight specialists in construction and engineering from the Soviet Union began an 18-day tour of Canada recently, which will take them as far north as Inuvik in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. I.A. Ganichev, Deputy Chairman of U.S.S.R. State Committee for Construction (Gosstroy), heads the delegation, which was welcomed in Ottawa by Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, Dr. S. Haidasz, and Mr. T. Hyslop, Assistant Director of the Northern Administration Branch, accompany the delegation, which includes Dr. N.B. Hutcheon, Assistant Director, Division of Building Research, National Research Council.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has planned the itinerary to show the Soviet visitors a variety of Canadian construction and engineering projects in a number of cities including, Montreal, Toronto, Pine Point, Yellowknife, Whitehorse, Vancouver, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

In Ottawa, the delegation discussed northern housing and perma-frost, and visited construction sites in Montreal and Toronto, as well as the Ford Motor Company plant in Oakville, Ontario.

One feature of the trip to the Northwest Territories is a visit to Pine Point, Canada's newest northern mining town. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories they will go underground to watch gold-mining operations at Yellowknife, and will visit Fort Smith, Hay River, and Inuvik, the town built on stilts.

The delegation will also visit the Portage Mountain Dam Site, the Powell River 1965 Expansion Programme of the MacMillan Bloedel and Company, and the Gardner Dam in Saskatoon.

The tour ends on September 14 in Ottawa, where a farewell reception will be held.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT
CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

(Continued from P. 2)

gress has been made in the initial steps of limiting armaments - for example, through the Partial Test-Ban Treaty and the Outer Space Treaty. Canada played an active part in the achievement of both these international accords and was among the first signatories. On the proliferation of nuclear weapons, we have not only refused to develop these weapons ourselves but have contributed to the discussions that have, just two days ago resulted in the tabling of a non-proliferation treaty in the Geneva disarmament talks. In the future, as in the past, we shall pursue every possible avenue to reach agreement on the reduction and eventual abolition of armaments.

STAND ON CHINA UNCHANGED

In China today, we see anarchy and xenophobia, the source of which seems to be more the product of purely Chinese facts than of pressures or attitudes outside China's borders. Whatever the cause of current conditions, however, the task of learning to live with the Chinese has become more difficult. It is not easy, at the present time, to establish diplomatic relations with Peking when every Chinese action is a negation of those principles and customs which, over the years, have allowed continued meaningful contact between governments.

Last year, in the United Nations General Assembly, I outlined what the Government considered to be a reasonable basis for seating Communist China, but there was insufficient support for this idea to warrant submission of a resolution that could be brought to a vote. Although there is obvious difficulty in resuming any initiative at this moment, in the light of the present situation on the mainland and in Hong Kong, there has been no change in our views

as to the need for a reasonable and just solution of this problem. The proposals made by Canada at the last Assembly for representation of both Peking and Taiwan in the General Assembly, and for the participation of Peking in the Security Council as a permanent member, remain valid as the most practicable solution to the problem.

VIEWS ON VIETNAM

Concerning the war in Vietnam, Canadians have - and have had from the beginning - one basic aim: to see the end of hostilities. As a result, the Canadian Government has worked unceasingly to find ways in which this aim might be realized. It must be realized, not only because of the tragic cost to the Vietnamese people but also because of the danger which continued fighting holds for world peace.

A basic guide-line in our approach has been that, to be helpful, any suggestion or initiative must have some prospect of acceptance by the parties themselves. It has been with this point in mind that we have explored the possibilities with both sides and tried to put forward some points that could provide the basis for the creation of an atmosphere in which a dialogue might be undertaken. Particularly we have sought a means of easing hostilities, including both the end of the bombing and the end of infiltration into the South, as a prelude to wider agreement. In addition, Canada has tried to keep open the possibility of the International Control Commission playing a role in paving the way for a peaceful settlement or in helping to implement the settlement. We have also indicated that we would be prepared to give sympathetic consideration to proposals for an international presence in Vietnam as part of the settlement process.

So far, neither Canada nor any other country or person of goodwill has hit upon a formula which both sides could accept. But the tragic consequences of the war demand that we persist in doing what we can to find a solution. I can assure you - we shall persist....

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