



CANADA

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CANADA AND THE SPECIAL REPORT FROM VIETNAM

The following statement was made in the House of Commons on March 8 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, after he had tabled the text of a special message, dated February 13, 1965, from the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam "reporting on the recent air strikes against North Vietnam and on the directly related problem of North Vietnam's long-standing aggressive interference in South Vietnam, which gave rise to the air strikes in question":

...This message comprises a majority report by India and Poland, which deals only with the air strikes in early February, a minority statement by Canada, which outlines some essential background to these air strikes, and, finally, separate Indian and Polish statements commenting on the position taken by Canada.

CANADA'S MINORITY REPORT

While not denying the facts on which the majority report is based, the Canadian Government believes it presents an oversimplified and misleading impression of the root causes of the dangerous instability in Vietnam. To correct such an impression, the Canadian delegation has appended a statement to the majority report in the hope that the special message as a whole might reflect more accurately the full scope of the problem in Vietnam. As both the Prime Minister and I have made clear on several occasions, the factor which underlies the grave situation in that country is the determined and long-standing attempt of the Hanoi regime to bring

South Vietnam under its control through the pursuit of aggressive policies.

This factor has, of course, been evident to the International Commission in Vietnam for some time. The Commission's special report of June 2, 1962, presented a balanced account of the situation by drawing attention to Northern violations of the Geneva agreement and also the military assistance the United States was giving South Vietnam at the latter's request to combat Northern interference....

AN EARLIER COMMISSION REPORT

That report's conclusion that North Vietnam had violated the Geneva agreement by aggressive policies toward South Vietnam was based on the work of the Commission's legal committee, which had examined a vast amount of material relating to allegations of armed and unarmcd intervention in South Vietnam over a number of years. In the special report, the Commission undertook to take action on the basis of a fuller report to be prepared by its legal committee. Faced since then with the unwillingness of our Commission colleagues to act on these promises, we have decided that it was necessary to go ahead on our own to fulfil these obligations.

The most significant conclusions of this legal study have, therefore, been quoted in Paragraph 3 of the Canadian statement of February 13. These indicate quite clearly that the so-called South Vietnam Liberation Front, of which the Viet Cong are, in effect, the armed forces, is a creature of the ruling party of North Vietnam, that it is their common aim to bring about the violent overthrow of the South

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Vietnamese administration, and that the ruling party in North Vietnam has assisted its agents in South Vietnam in attempting to attain this objective. I think I hardly need underline what these conclusions mean for the theory one often hears developed that the war in the South Vietnam is essentially an internal revolt.

DEFENCE OF CANADIAN STATEMENT

Both the Indian and Polish representatives on the Commission have questioned the status of the extracts of the legal committee's report quoted in the Canadian statement. I cannot agree that a document which has been carefully prepared by a properly-constituted committee of the Commission, acting on a majority basis, in pursuance of Commission instructions and on the basis of material referred to it by the Commission, has no status.

The Polish representative has also questioned our right to quote from and append some recent South Vietnamese allegations, which were directed in the normal manner to the Commission for consideration. The allegations concerned do not, of course, pretend to be Commission conclusions. According to these complaints, however, large quantities of arms, munitions and supplies of Communist origin, and large numbers of military personnel, have been steadily infiltrated into South Vietnam from the north by land and sea, and secret bases and related installations have been established by the Viet Cong with the support of North Vietnam. To omit reference to them in current Commission reports would imply that the Commission had not been apprised of them or that it was totally ignoring the major complaints of one of the two parties to the Geneva agreement. The Commission's silence since 1962 on the problem of subversion does not mean there has been any change for the better. On the contrary, judging by the evidence presented to the Commission (and there is a large quantity of material of more recent origin now being reviewed by the Commission's legal experts), it seems obvious that the hostile activities of the Hanoi regime have been steadily increasing.

INSIDIOUS AGGRESSION

Our independent observer position in Vietnam has brought us face to face with an insidious form of aggression, with which the free world has yet to devise adequate means of dealing. We have seen a new political entity emerge from colonial status only to be forced into a cruel struggle for survival against hostile pressures beyond its control. In whatever form aggression manifests itself, it must be recognized as such and it must be stopped, not least because we cannot afford to let the practitioners of this technique come to the conclusion that it pays dividends.

This is surely the basic issue at stake in Vietnam today, and it is of vital interest to all members of the international community. This is what we, by virtue of our membership on the International Commission, have established as the lesson of the past ten years. I think it is important for all of us to have this fact clear in our minds before we go on to the next and most vital task, which is to attempt to

restore peace to that troubled area. And here I must stress that I do not believe that the answer which all concerned could accept lies either in escalation and all-out war, or, on the other hand, surrender to Communist pressures.

CANADA'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

We are all deeply concerned with the implications for world peace, no less than for the future of the Vietnamese people, of the continuation of the present situation. It contains the seeds of escalation and the dangers - all too evident to us today - of an open conflict of stark and terrifying proportions. As I have indicated on many occasions, we seek a peaceful and equitable solution, and our efforts are certainly being directed to that end. This is our immediate objective, to avoid the inevitable consequences of escalation. Clearly and firmly, but without panic or alarm, we must make our concern known to all - I repeat all - the direct participants in this conflict, always remembering that conditions on the ground, the actual deployment of power, will have an important influence on the willingness of the parties concerned to modify their policies. Only if all concerned are prepared to face up to their responsibilities and obligations, and only if all concerned are prepared to exercise the restraint for which we and other nations have appealed, can we take the next step toward the peaceful settlement which is our ultimate objective.

Finally, a satisfactory solution would be one which adequately protects and guarantees the independence of people who wish to remain independent. The 1954 Geneva agreements were designed to end war but failed to create a durable settlement and lasting peace. Canada has become acutely aware of the painful shortcomings of the 1954 settlement through more than ten years of experience in Indochina, where we have been forced to observe the slow erosion of the terms of a cease-fire agreement.

IDEA OF GUARANTEED NEUTRALITY

Perhaps a new and better arrangement could be achieved by some form of guaranteed neutrality, or through a stronger supervisory and policing mechanism, capable of preventing aggressive interference from outside. As the Prime Minister has pointed out, this is surely an international responsibility. To discharge it, the lessons of the past indicate that there will be required an international presence involving more authority and more freedom of action than have obtained in the past, and this must be balanced by a mutual acceptance of this machinery and a readiness to co-operate in using it. It is clear that to be charged with supervision yet to be powerless to check the slow erosion of a settlement is not enough.

CHOOSING A FRAMEWORK

It is not easy, under present circumstances, to define the framework within which new and stronger mechanisms could be brought into being. While the United Nations might be considered as providing an obvious basis on which a new approach might be build up, attitudes thus far have tended to lessen the acceptability of this framework and the chances of its being successfully used. It cannot, however, be

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NEW DEAL FOR FISHERMEN

A federal-provincial programme to encourage the relocation of from 4,000 to 5,000 households from certain Newfoundland fishing settlements to more suitable communities within the province was announced recently by the federal Fisheries Minister, Mr. H.J. Robichaud, and Mr. C.M. Lane, Minister of Fisheries for Newfoundland.

This long-term plan for the centralization of fishermen in Newfoundland will affect only those isolated communities in which at least 90 per cent of the households agree to move. It will provide for the payment of a grant of \$1,000 to each household and \$200 to each member, as well as actual travel and removal expenses for the household and its effects to a designated "growth-point" within the province. The major share of the cost will be borne by the Federal Government. The offer of assistance is to be in effect for five years dating from next April 1.

GRADUAL CHANGE

The programme is to be carried out gradually. The assistance to the households involved is expected to average about \$2,400. The total cost will be several million dollars. A large number of isolated settlements are expected to be abandoned through the resettlement plan during the next five years.

While the programme is concerned mainly with fishermen, its terms will apply to all households in a settlement, regardless of occupation. Payment of removal expenses and grants to non-fishing households, and fishing households not wanting to continue fishing, will be for relocation in approved places in the province. Persons wishing to continue fishing will be eligible only when moving to approved fishing settlements where employment opportunities are offered either afloat or ashore.

EARLIER PROVINCIAL SCHEME

For some years past, the Government of Newfoundland has provided financial assistance of up to \$600 a household to encourage fishermen to move to more suitable locations within the province, where agreement to move has been reached by all members of the community. Under this programme, some 90 settlements have been abandoned, while gradual unassisted abandonment of some 60 additional settlements has also taken place.

After abandonment of a settlement, the land is to revert to the Crown to prevent year-round resettlement, though seasonal fishing or other operations may continue, but with no additional public facilities.

The plan stemmed from the realization by both federal and provincial governments that opportunities for improvement of income and living standards of fishermen would continue to be limited so long as fishermen remained dispersed in several hundred small fishing settlements. Many of these have as few as 10 or 15 households; the fishermen use small boats and are dependent on fish coming close to shore, and are further handicapped by short fishing seasons, local curing of fish under salt, and restricted market opportunities.

EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES

A five-day combined study group and conference on the role of the federal-provincial emergency health services in peacetime and wartime disaster ended recently at the Civil Defence College in Arnprior, Ontario. Attending were regional medical directors, nurses, environmental-health officers, health-supplies officers and provincial representatives in the same professions.

This was the first time all key federal and provincial emergency health-services planners had gathered to study how health workers and resources could be mobilized and employed in time of emergency.

As a result of the study, all delegates agreed that successful emergency health planning should be standard and flexible. Agreement was reached on the responsibilities of federal officials and their provincial counterparts. It was emphasized that in time of emergency both the federal and provincial health directors and their staffs would work as a unit.

NEW ENVOY TO IRAQ

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently the concurrent accreditation of Mr. Thomas Paul Malone, Canadian Ambassador to Iran, as Ambassador to Iraq. Canadian diplomatic relations with Iraq were previously maintained through the concurrent accreditation of the Canadian Ambassador to Lebanon, who is now to be concurrently accredited to Jordan.

Mr. Malone was born in Edmonton, Alberta, in February 1915, and was educated at the University of Alberta. From 1936 to 1942, Mr. Malone was employed as a journalist and Commonwealth Press Fellow on newspapers in Canada, Britain and Australia. In 1942, he joined the Wartime Information Board, serving in Canberra as Press Attaché at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada. In 1946, Mr. Malone joined the Department of External Affairs; he has served in Canberra, Washington, and The Hague, where, in 1958, he was named Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy. In 1962, Mr. Malone was appointed Ambassador to Tehran.

NEW STAMP FOR ICY

A stamp honouring International Co-operation Year was issued by the Post Office Department on March 3. Postmaster-General René Tremblay said that the stamp was part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations' sponsorship of 1965 as a Year of International Co-operation. Its aim would be to foster greater interest in United Nations efforts in the field of international goodwill, in order to achieve a deeper and wider understanding of the aims, purposes and achievements of the United Nations family of organizations. Canada, as a member of the United Nations Committee for ICY, heartily endorsed this aim, Mr. Tremblay declared, and the Year's theme "Peace and Progress through Co-operation".

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APPEARANCE

Three diagonally-interlocked links, with the maple leaf in the centre, are featured, and symbolize Canada's role as a link in the world-wide chain of nations. The upper right corner shows the ICY symbol - the United Nations wreath encircling two firmly-clasped hands. The words "International Co-operation Year 1965" and "L'Année de la Coopération Internationale 1965" appear at the top and bottom corners.

The stamp printed by the Canadian Banknote Company by the intaglio process, a method designed to delineate detail and value with utmost precision, is of large size and dark green.

COMMITTEE ON DENTAL HEALTH

An Advisory Committee on Dental Health, to advise and assist the Minister of National Health and Welfare in connection with dental health in Canada, has been established by the Governor General in Council, it was announced recently by Miss Judy LaMarsh, Minister of National Health and Welfare. "The creation of this Advisory Committee reflects the increasing concern for the maintenance and further development of high standards of dental health in Canada", Miss LaMarsh said. "The Committee will facilitate and improve the co-operation which already exists with all provincial authorities, and will provide a full exchange of information for those concerned with the dental health of Canadians."

BROAD REPRESENTATION

The 18-member Committee, to be appointed by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, will include representatives from each of the provincial health departments, health professions and associations, as well as members of the federal Health Department. Appointments will be for three-year terms.

The primary responsibility of the Committee will be to assist, advise and make recommendations on matters relating to dental and oral health in Canada. It will work closely with professional organizations and other associations interested in the betterment of dental and oral health.

Appointments to the Committee will be announced at a later date. This will be followed by the first meeting of the Committee in Ottawa.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on December 31, 1964, numbered 478,200, approximately 54,000 below the total of 532,300 recorded on the same date of 1963. These totals comprise regular and seasonal benefit claimants numbering 407,100 and 71,100 respectively at December 31, 1964, and 451,400 and 80,900 a year earlier. On November 30, 1964, the claimant count was 274,500, of whom 3,000 were identified as seasonal benefit.

A total of 316,400 initial and renewal claims was filed during December, some 29,000 below December 1963. The November-to-December increase of 147,400 was slightly lower than last year, when the increase was 155,900. About 90 per cent of the claims filed

in December were by persons who became unemployed during the month.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 236,900 for December in comparison to 150,500 for November and 294,800 for December 1963. The sum of \$24.5 million was paid out during December, compared to \$14.6 million for November and \$29.4 million for December 1963. The average weekly payment was \$24.62 for December, compared to \$24.33 for November and \$24.99 for December 1963.

ART CONSERVATION COURSE

The first extensive course given in Canada on the conservation of works of art ended February 12 at the National Gallery of Canada. Under the direction of Dr. Nathan Stolow, chief of the National Conservation Research Laboratory, five museum curators and four members of the Gallery staff undertook an intensive two-week study of the principles of preservation of cultural objects.

The course was the first of its kind to be given by the Laboratory. Others are planned, possibly on a yearly basis. They should prove of great value to Canada's museums, since the Laboratory is the only one of its kind, and no similar facilities are available elsewhere in Canada.

The continued preservation and restoration of works of art is the work of the Laboratory, which was opened on April 1 last year. Service to other museums and to government departments is just one of its many functions. Present facilities permit the handling of the most complex restoration problems and investigations by means of the modern tools of chemistry and physics.

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entirely excluded as one possibility. Another might well be the sort of grouping of more directly involved nations which were represented at Geneva in 1954 and 1962. At this juncture, I do not believe it is as important to determine the eventual framework within which a settlement might be arranged as it is to try to ascertain whether there is any willingness and real basis for new negotiations.

The Canadian Government, for one, intends to continue using all means at its disposal to see if the prerequisites for negotiation exist and, where possible, to help create those conditions. If negotiations can be arranged (let me repeat, it is our hope that conditions conducive to such negotiations will be encouraged by all possible means), our extended experience in the field in Indochina will help us to be of assistance in making concrete and practical proposals as to how the Geneva or any alternative machinery could be developed to achieve a lasting and peaceful settlement.

I may say in conclusion...that I have noted the comments made in the majority report by the representatives from India and Poland.