



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION · DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS · OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 22 No. 12

March 22, 1967

CONTENTS

Canada and NATO.....	1	Expo Furniture Show	4
Caribbean Aid Programme	3	Remembrance of Vimy Ridge	5
Centenary Salute from OAS	3	Canada-Israel Extradition	5
Postage Rates Going Up	3	More New Jets for Air Canada	5
The Totem Pole.....	4	Commodity Exports	5
Greek to Score Shakespeare.....	4		

CANADA AND NATO

In a statement to the External Affairs Committee of the Senate on March 15, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, said the impression was widespread that, in 1969, the NATO alliance would come to an end or "that member states must formally recommit themselves to NATO or that the Treaty must be revised". Mr. Martin denied this assertion, and rejected the notion that the "only significance of 1969 is that the North Atlantic Treaty provides in that year (the twentieth anniversary of its ratification) it becomes legal for members to withdraw on giving one year's notice of intention".

Part of Mr. Martin's address follows:

...There are some critics who consider that NATO, as an organization founded to resist possible Soviet aggression, is handicapped by its past and not equipped to promote a peace settlement. Others say that NATO is obsolete and no longer needed. Some even go so far as to argue that NATO's mere existence obstructs the movement towards a peace settlement.

NATO BENEFITS

It seems to me that before reaching any conclusions one has to consider the benefits which NATO provides.

First, NATO's combined military strength has deterred possible Soviet military or political penetration of Western Europe. At a time when relations with the U.S.S.R. may be slowly improving, the maintenance of effective deterrent forces is a form of insurance against the danger of an unexpected recurrence of Soviet hostility. Nor can we afford to overlook the fact that Soviet military power in Eastern Europe, far from being diminished, has over the years been augmented and perfected. This is a

fact to be set on the scales in assessing how we should respond to the more forthcoming Soviet political posture. The Soviet Union's own actions suggest that they find no incongruity in combining military preparedness and political negotiations. Should we be any less flexible? Sure of our strength, can we not more confidently work to improve East-West relations? And has past experience not demonstrated that allied solidarity and strength have caused the development of Soviet interest in a European peace settlement?

It is true that the strength of the countries of Western Europe has grown enormously since the alliance was formed. Nevertheless, these countries together - let alone separately - could not match Soviet military power. I believe it significant that France, while withdrawing from NATO's integrated military structure, has indicated its intention of remaining in the alliance even beyond 1969. Moreover, France, while it has required the withdrawal of United States and Canadian Forces from French territory, has not advocated their withdrawal from Europe.

Secondly, I wonder if the Soviet and Eastern European leaders have not come increasingly to regard NATO as a stabilizing force in Europe. They may well look to NATO - and the Warsaw Pact for that matter - to prevent the emergence of nationalist elements in Europe. Perhaps the clearest evidence of this approach appeared in some Yugoslav and Polish journals last year, when there was speculation that French action in NATO might lead to its break-up. These journals wrote apprehensively of such a development, showing concern that the countries of Western Europe would, in such a circumstance, develop their own national forces, which would not be subject to the constraints of international command.

This would indicate in spite of some continuing Soviet propaganda against NATO, that the Soviet and East European leaders increasingly regard NATO as a force for stability in a divided Europe. Nothing which the Soviet or Polish leaders said - or did not say - during my recent visit to Eastern Europe would contradict this impression. While emphasizing our interest in *détente*, I deliberately made clear to them our view that NATO had an essential role to play and that Canada would continue to contribute forces to it.

Thirdly, NATO has helped to restore the confidence of the peoples and governments of Western Europe which had been shattered by the experience of the Second World War. This has been achieved in spite of continuing dependence on the United States deterrent force which is fully admitted - even by France. The extent of this revived self-confidence was well demonstrated by the remarkable speed and effectiveness of the adjustment within the alliance to the French decision last year to withdraw from the integrated military structure.

SITUATION IN GERMANY

But the situation in Germany, in particular because of its geographic location and the division of its territory, remains difficult. It is increasingly accepted and acknowledged within Germany that the Government must eventually reach understandings with its Eastern Communist neighbours. This will involve the German Government now and in the future in taking some difficult decisions. Obviously the German Government cannot be forced into agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe. They must take the necessary decisions themselves. But is it not important, particularly at a time when there is a German Government which is prepared to act, that that Government should not be inhibited or restrained by concern for its future security? And will such action not be better understood and appreciated in Western Europe if Germany is acting within the framework of an alliance?

Finally, NATO has provided an effective framework for consultation and, if necessary, common action. This of course does not prevent bilateral activity by the members of the alliance. It does ensure that such action is understood and taken into account by one's allies. Thus my trip to Eastern Europe last autumn was undertaken for Canadian reasons. But I was conscious at the same time of playing a Canadian part in a larger effort to improve East-West relations.

We should not forget that NATO is an organization in which over the years 15 countries, spanning the Atlantic Ocean, have increasingly learned to consult together. This, in itself, is a significant achievement. The alliance is proving to be a flexible instrument capable of adjusting to the requirements of the times. Its *raison d'être* may change and broaden, as the political tasks assume priority. But the organization has shown itself capable of making the necessary adjustment. Does this not merit consideration in our assessment of the continuing value of this alliance?

POLITICAL STAKE IN EUROPE

There is another consideration which is often overlooked. NATO has, over the years, served in a tangible way to strengthen our connections with the countries of Western Europe. As a North American nation in a world moving toward continentalism, is it not in our national interest to develop every reasonable link - political, economic, military, social and cultural - with the countries beyond the Atlantic?

We had hopes when NATO was established that the alliance would become the nucleus of a political community linking Canada with the United States and with Europe. Had this happened, NATO might have served as the instrument for balancing our major international relationships. But this has not so far happened; and there is no evidence that any member of the alliance is ready to submerge national sovereignty in any supra-national political authority which would represent a true Atlantic community. In this circumstance, where our national interest calls for the greatest possible links with the countries of Western Europe, are we not furthering this policy through active participation in NATO?...

REASON FOR FORCES IN EUROPE

Another line of argument which has recently gained some support in Canada is that Canadian military forces in Western Europe no longer have military significance and should, therefore, be withdrawn. It is certainly true that the European nations have built up their armed forces to the level where our contribution is relatively less important militarily than it was ten years ago. But does it follow that we could withdraw forces without provoking unintended consequences?

The North Atlantic Treaty and associated agreements provide that member states will not significantly reduce their assigned forces without the agreement of their allies. The allies recognize that members of the alliance may, at some time or other, have no alternative to reducing their commitments. But in Canada's case the normal arguments for a withdrawal of forces would not be persuasive. It is a major requirement for our forces. Our total defence budget as a percentage of gross national product is, in fact, one of the lowest in NATO countries. The number of men in our armed forces as a percentage of population is likewise one of the lowest among NATO countries.

It would, of course, remain open to Canada to act unilaterally. But a unilateral decision to withdraw forces could have significant political consequences. It could start a chain reaction by exerting pressure for similar action on the governments of the other members of the alliance, which are just as concerned with the cost of providing defence forces. It could do harm to Canada's good name with its allies. It could cause our allies to ask themselves whether we were making a respectable contribution to maintaining security in the world.

I do not say that these considerations are necessarily of lasting validity. The Government is not insensitive to the argument that Canada's contribution be made from bases in Canada. Indeed

CARIBBEAN AID PROGRAMME

Canada's five-year plan of economic assistance to Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Honduras was announced on March 9 by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Beginning next year, aid will be at a minimum annual level of \$5 million, reflecting the increase pledged by Canada at the time of the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference in July 1966. The Canadian programme will consist largely of capital projects and technical assistance in aviation, water development, education and agriculture. It is based, in part, on the report of the recent tripartite survey of the Eastern Caribbean, conducted under aid programmes by economists from Canada, Britain and the United States. They emphasized the need for a regional approach to development.

NATURE OF ASSISTANCE

Air Transport: Studies to identify the areas of highest priority for airport improvement within a regional context are now being carried out. Most of the urgent requirements are expected to be met within the next few years and a minimum of \$1 million a year will be made available for this purpose.

Water: External assistance of about \$1 million a year will be earmarked to assist in providing a more adequate water supply in the smaller islands. In co-operation with the Pan-American Health Organization, Canadian advisers will study a number of islands on the basis of which a variety of water-development projects will be initiated. Since 1962, Canada has contributed \$1,200,000 to this area of development.

Education: The construction of three schools in the area is now under discussion. Canada has already provided four schools in the Eastern Caribbean at a total cost of \$1.5 million.

Agriculture: An allocation of \$200,000 a year is planned, largely for the provision of Canadian experts and the training of students in Canada. Consideration will be given to the supply of agricultural equipment, fertilizer needs or livestock.

Mr. Martin also announced the commitments of \$3 million under the 1966-67 programme to Barbados, the dependent territories of the Eastern Caribbean and British Honduras. Of this sum, 1,375,000 will be devoted to technical assistance and \$1,275,000 will be set aside for the investigation and development of suitable regional projects and the implementation of smaller projects in the individual islands. An allocation of \$350,000 has been made to the construction of the Belize Bridge in British Honduras.

CENTENARY SALUTE FROM OAS

The Third Special Inter-American Conference of the Organization of American States has paid a tribute to Canada on its centenary.

The Conference, which met recently in Buenos Aires, unanimously approved the following resolution:

"Whereas Canada will celebrate this year the first centennial of the signing of the Act which established the Canadian Confederation; and

Canada occupies an outstanding position among the nations of the Western Hemisphere because of its high cultural level, its accelerated agricultural and industrial development, the stability of its democratic institutions, and the cordiality of its relationships with the other American states,

The Third Inter-American Special Conference resolves:

- (1) To salute the noble Canadian nation, and extend, through the Government thereof, congratulations on the occasion of the first centennial of the Act of Confederation which that country will celebrate in the course of the present year.
- (2) To pay a special tribute of admiration to the people of Canada for their valuable contribution to the peace and progress of the Hemisphere and of the world."

Canada was represented at the Conference by an observer delegation, headed by its Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr. Jean Bruchési.

MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, sent a message of appreciation to the foreign ministers of the countries of the Organization of American States on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, in which he expressed thanks for the "generous and friendly tribute" paid to Canada on its centenary by the Third Special Inter-American Conference of the OAS.

POSTAGE RATES GOING UP

Interim adjustments to a number of postage rates, effective June 1 and October 1, 1967, were announced on March 13 by Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté. He pointed out that the changes would not affect first-class mail but added that, as the study of postage rates continued, other adjustments would be necessary to steady the whole structure.

Mr. Côté explained that the interim increases were the result of the rising labour and operating costs and the expansion of the postal service required to meet today's needs. Though it was estimated that these adjustments would yield an additional \$13 million in revenue in the fiscal year 1967-68, the Postmaster General added that this would be insufficient to meet current costs, and that further adjustments would be required.

PARCEL POST

For domestic parcel post there will be a minimum fee of 15 cents for parcels up to 8 ounces in weight and 30 cents for parcels weighing from 8 ounces to 1 pound. Postage rates for parcels weighing more than 1 pound will be charged according to the zone destination. Other refinements in the parcel post rate structure will be a reduction from the present 9 rate zones to 5. The fee changes and zone modifications will go into effect on October 1.

Free insurance for parcel post, which has been available for indemnity up to \$50 will be discontinued on October 1. The new insurance rates will be 10 cents for \$10 coverage, 20 cents for coverage from \$10 to \$50 and 30 cents for coverage from \$50 to \$100.

COD CHARGES

Also on October 1, a new single COD service charge will cover all aspects of a COD transaction (collection, remittance and insurance). Fees will be 50 cents when the amount to be collected is less than \$10, and \$1 when the amount to be collected is between \$10 and \$100. Adjustments also will be made in registration fees, domestic special delivery rates and third class mail.

The adjustments in the domestic rate structure will be reflected in the rates and fees of some categories of international services.

THE TOTEM POLE

The February issue of The Indian News printed the following information regarding totem poles:

It is a tall cedar pole used by primitive people, who had no written language of their own, to tell future generations of their tribe's history. The story is told through the carvings and painted symbols on the poles.

Nature appealed to man and it was believed that animals protected the people. That is why animals appeared so frequently in the carvings on poles. Although the poles were never treated as idols they did, however, serve to honour former chiefs or to express their beliefs in a Supreme Being. It was for these reasons that the totem poles were treated with respect by the Indian people.

VARIOUS TYPES

A house pole indicated a family's standing in the community and was a means of displaying their achievements. It was placed at the front of the house, and an arch cut into the base served as the main entrance.

Memorial poles, as the name implies, marked the passing of a chief and also informed the people who his successor was. Similarly, the mortuary pole was a marker, not unlike a tombstone, erected as a memorial to a deceased chieftain. At the top of the mortuary pole was a hollow spot where either the body or the ashes of the dead chieftain were placed.

Another type, called the legendary pole, served to tell a happy event which had been cherished down through the years by the community.

Family crests frequently appear in the carvings on totem poles. They were generally marks of outstanding achievements, perhaps gained in battle. As might be expected, these crests were jealously guarded by each owner since they placed him in a position of respect among his people.

The figures carved on totem poles were intended to convey a thought or give an impression rather than pass on a message in the form of writing.

Totem poles standing along the Pacific coastline generally faced out to sea. However, they have been found several hundred miles inland on the banks of both the Noss and Skeena Rivers. Their life span is relatively short, generally not longer than 60 years, because of the damp weather conditions that exist on the West Coast.

GREEK TO SCORE SHAKESPEARE

Michael Langham, artistic director of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, has announced that the Greek composer Manos Hadjidakis will compose the music for Mr. Langham's production of *Antony and Cleopatra*, starring Christopher Plummer and Zoe Caldwell, during the 1967 Festival.

Mr. Hadjidakis, who was recently at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto with the musical *Illya Darling*, starring Melina Mercouri, is best known on this continent for his popular film *Never On Sunday*. He has, however, worked with the National Theatre of Greece on several Shakespearean productions, including *King Lear* and *Hamlet*. He expressed delight at being able to work with Mr. Langham. "Only with an English-speaking director can one break any new ground in the production of Shakespeare," he said; "non-English-speaking directors treat him as sacrosanct and therefore he can tend to become dull."

EXPO FURNITURE SHOW

Habitat '67, the 1967 World Exhibition's residential housing project, will be furnished in 26 different ways.

A detailed display of Habitat interiors, created to show visitors to Expo '67 a cross-section of modern Canadian furnishings, from advanced conceptions by some of Canada's top designers to popular furniture now on sale, was partially unveiled recently in Montreal.

The 26-home Habitat furnishing exhibit, coordinated by *Chatelaine Magazine*, gives tenants preparing to move into the homes of the future innumerable ideas on furnishing their modular 1, 2, 3 or 4 bedroom houses. Those who feel that their post-tensioned "garden-in-the-sky" house is innovative enough will relax at the sight of familiar oiled walnut tables, gold upholstered ottomans, mahogany mirrors or sheer off-white draperies. Others, who believe that modern architecture requires something different in furniture, will enjoy such design ideas as built-in fiberglass-base chairs with clip-on upholstery, vinyl sofas and collapsible hardwood tables. There is even a house designed for the traditionalist who wants to offset his home's *avant garde* exterior with antique furniture from the early days of French Canada.

REMEMBRANCE OF VIMY RIDGE

Representing the Queen at the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, Prince Philip will be the guest of honour at a special ceremony on April 9 at the Vimy Memorial, near Arras, France.

A ceremony is held at the Memorial every November to commemorate Canada's war dead, but this special ceremony will honour those who participated in this epic battle of the First World War. The representative of the Canadian Government will be Mr. Leo Cadieux, Associate Minister of National Defence. A military contingent, including a band, will be provided from Canada's NATO Brigade in Germany.

For the attack on Vimy Ridge, which was regarded as almost impregnable at that time, Canada's four divisions were assembled for the first time as the Canadian Corps. The nearly 100,000 Canadian troops who took part in the battle successfully gained most of their objectives during the first half day.

The following reference is taken from the official history of the Canadian Army in the First World War:

"For Canada, the battle had great national significance. It demonstrated how powerful and efficient a weapon the Canadian Corps had become. For the first time, the four Canadian Divisions had attacked together. Their battalions were manned by soldiers from every part of Canada, fighting shoulder to shoulder. No other operation of the First World War was to be remembered by Canadians with such pride — the pride of achievement through united and dedicated effort. Canada's most impressive tribute to her sons is the Ridge itself. There, on Hill 145, in ground presented in 1922 by France to the people of Canada, is the greatest of Canada's European war memorials."

CANADA-ISRAEL EXTRADITION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Paul Martin, has announced that a treaty on extradition between Canada and Israel was signed on March 10. Its purpose is to provide for the reciprocal extradition between the two countries, under the terms and conditions set out in the agreement, of persons accused or convicted of offences in Canada or Israel.

The treaty has been signed subject to ratification. It is expected that, in due course, when the two countries have completed the necessary formalities, instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Israel.

MORE NEW JETS FOR AIR CANADA

Air Canada announced recently that it had ordered 23 new jet aircraft from the Douglas Aircraft Company for delivery in 1968 and 1969 to meet the

increasing requirements of rapidly-expanding passenger and air-freight services, which extend over 62,000 miles.

Forty-one jet aircraft are now on order from Douglas by Air Canada.

The newest orders are for 17 extended versions of the DC-9 twin jet (designated DC-9-32), three standard versions of the four-engine DC-8, one extended 196-passenger DC-8-61 jetliner and two long-range, 196-passenger DC-8-63s. A large portion of each of the DC-9-32s is being manufactured in Canada at Malton, Ontario.

These aircraft are in addition to 12 extended DC-9-32s and six DC-8-61s which were announced ordered some time ago. The first of these 94-passenger DC-9-32s is expected to be delivered to the airline this month. They will be introduced on Air Canada's short-to-medium length North American routes in June, and all 12 will be delivered by the end of the year. Four of the previously announced DC-8-61s will be delivered in 1967 and two in 1968.

The 17 newly-ordered DC-9-32s will be delivered to Air Canada during 1968, as will the three standard 137-passenger DC-8s and the one larger DC-8-61. The two long-range DC-8-63s are scheduled to be delivered in 1969.

Looking further to the future, Air Canada announced late last year that it had reserved delivery positions for 10 supersonic jet transports — four 1,450-mile-an-hour *Anglo-French Concorde*s to be delivered in 1973-74, and six 1,800-mile-an-hour *Boeing* supersonic transports, for delivery in 1977.

Air Canada's aircraft fleet at present consists of 18 DC-8 jets, six twin jet DC-9s, 23 turbo-prop *Vanguards* and 39 turbo-prop *Viscounts*.

COMMODITY EXPORTS

Canadian commodity exports rose 6.2 per cent during November, to \$954,125,000 from \$898,034,000 in the corresponding period of 1965, and climbed 18.1 per cent to \$9,130,391,000 from \$7,728,423,000 during the 11-month period. The corresponding totals for 1964 were \$706,473,000 during the month and \$7,380,184,000 during the cumulative period.

Sales to the United States amounted to \$588,450,000, a 24.3 percent rise over the November 1965 value of \$473,618,000, while those to Britain dropped to \$89,854,000 from \$106,987,000. Among other leading buyers of Canadian merchandise, Japan, China, Netherlands, Australia and Norway bought increased quantities of goods, while the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Belgium and Luxembourg bought less.

The goods in greatest demand included wheat, iron ore and concentrates, crude petroleum, softwood lumber, wood pulp and similar pulp newsprint papers, aluminum including alloys, copper and alloys, passenger automobiles and chassis and motor vehicle parts, except engines.

CANADA AND NATO

(Continued from P. 2)

Canada provides a battalion, which is stationed in Canada, to what is known as the ACE Mobile Force for use on NATO's northern flank. The day may come, with changes in technology or strategy, when it would be feasible and satisfactory to ourselves and to our allies to make our entire contribution from Canada. But in the meantime, Canada, as a responsible member of the international community, cannot fail to take into account the political consequences of unilateral action to withdraw forces from Europe.

If one agrees that Canada should continue to make an appropriate contribution to NATO forces in Europe, it does not of course mean that the character or level of our present contribution should remain static. Obviously our contribution must relate to changing requirements. If, for instance, it should prove possible to reach agreement on mutual reductions of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, this could affect the level of Canadian and U.S. forces in

Europe. This is not, of course, the only arms-control measure which we seek in Europe. Indeed, as I have already indicated, the Government will support efforts to improve East-West relations and to achieve disarmament agreements, thereby increasing our security in Europe and in the world.

SUMMATION

...It seems to me that these support the argument that the continuation of the alliance will actually facilitate progress toward an eventual European peace settlement and can, in the meantime, assist in the improvement of East-West relations. A recent European visitor to Ottawa with a profound understanding of European problems put the issue to me very clearly. "NATO is essential to us," he said. "What other organization links Europe and North America, brings Germany into an alliance relationship with the other nations of Western Europe, prevents France and the other larger Western European states from dominating their neighbours, and makes it possible for the Western European nations to treat on a basis of equality with the Russians?"...

COMMODITY EXPORTS

Canadian commodity exports rose 2.2 per cent during the first 10 months of 1966 to \$2,941,125,000 from \$2,874,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1965. The corresponding totals for 1964 were \$2,004,473,000 during the same period and \$2,360,184,000 during the cumulative period. Exports to the United States accounted for 55.8 per cent of the total, or \$1,630,000,000, valued at \$1,630,000,000, while those to Britain were valued at \$423,512,000, or 14.4 per cent. Other major markets were Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, West Germany, Australia, and Norway. Exports of goods and services to the United States and Britain were valued at \$1,630,000,000 and \$423,512,000 respectively. Exports of goods and services to other countries were valued at \$887,613,000, or 30.2 per cent of the total. Exports of goods and services to the United States and Britain were valued at \$1,630,000,000 and \$423,512,000 respectively. Exports of goods and services to other countries were valued at \$887,613,000, or 30.2 per cent of the total.

...The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Paul Martin, has announced that a treaty on extradition between Canada and Israel was signed on March 10. The purpose is to provide for the extradition of persons accused or convicted of offences in Canada. The treaty has been signed subject to ratification. It is expected that in due course when the two countries have completed the necessary formal arrangements of ratification will be exchanged. The treaty has been signed subject to ratification. It is expected that in due course when the two countries have completed the necessary formal arrangements of ratification will be exchanged.