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ENLARGING THE AREA OF PEACE AND GOODWILL AMONG MEN

The following is the text of a year-end review by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin:

...For much of the post-war period, it has been natural to embark on any such review by taking the pulse of relations between the Soviet world and the West. And, indeed, these are still of the utmost importance in determining the possibilities that exist for constructive progress on a wide range of issues. I am glad to acknowledge that, over the past several years, there has been a welcome lessening of world tensions, culminating in the partial nuclear-test ban agreement which was signed in August 1963. There have been no developments of this same magnitude in 1964. Nevertheless, I am encouraged to believe that, with the requisite patience and determination, we shall be able to widen the area within which our interests may be found to coincide. I am also encouraged by the assurances we have received from the new leadership which assumed power in the Soviet Union in October that there would be no change in Soviet foreign policy either in its pursuit of peace or its policy of peaceful co-existence or its support for the United Nations. I look forward to these assurances being reflected in a positive Soviet attitude towards some of the crucial issues in dispute between us that are still awaiting a solution.

ASPIRATIONS FOR WORLD PEACE

There is no doubt in my mind that our aspirations for a more peaceful and more securely ordered world have been set back by the nuclear test which

was conducted by Communist China in October. I say this because Canada is one of the countries which has for many years had the technical and economic capacity of manufacturing nuclear weapons but which has deliberately refrained from turning that capacity to other than the peaceful uses of the atom. There are other countries, such as India, which have seen their contribution to world peace lying in the same direction. The Chinese nuclear test seems to me to point up the urgent need for an international agreement or agreements to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. In bringing about such an agreement, I can see a special role and responsibility for countries which, like Canada, have followed a conscious policy of nuclear self-restraint.

VITAL FUNCTIONS OF THE UN

Meanwhile the peace-keeping capacity of the United Nations is at issue. We in Canada have welcomed the evolution of the concept of peace keeping as a constructive response to the great and often unsettling changes that have come about in the world. We regard peace keeping as one of the most vital functions of the United Nations and as one reflecting the interests of the world community at large. We have, I think, given ample evidence of the importance we attach to this concept by placing Canadian forces at the disposal of the United Nations for each and every peace-keeping assignment it has undertaken since 1948. In the year which is now drawing to a close Canadian soldiers have again served under the United Nations flag in Cyprus and I would like

(Over)

to take this opportunity of expressing to them, and to the members of Canadian contingents serving elsewhere, the warm appreciation of the Canadian Government and people for the distinguished service they have rendered.

Peace keeping has served to insulate situations of disorder and conflict and to pave the way for long-term solutions. This capacity of the United Nations to intervene in the cause of peace has now been called into question by the action of some important member states in refusing to share equitably in the financing of peace-keeping operations. As a result of this action the organization is now facing a crisis which, in the Canadian view, touches upon the whole conception of the United Nations as the custodian of international peace and security. We earnestly hope that, in the year upon which we are now embarking, the crisis over peace keeping will be solved. We firmly believe, however, that it can be solved only on the basis of all member states acknowledging the responsibility they share for equipping the United Nations with an assured and effective capacity to keep the peace.

MAJOR CHALLENGE

As members of the United Nations we have all pledged our determination "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security". But we have equally pledged our determination "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom". There can be no doubt that this is the major challenge facing us over the next several decades. It is a challenge which calls for the mobilization of all the resources at our command. I am confident that, with the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development earlier this year, we have created the degree of understanding that must lie at the basis of any effective international action to meet this challenge to our conscience and to the enlightened self-interest of the world community as a whole.

On this note, I should like to join with men of goodwill every where in welcoming the New Year. Let us pledge ourselves in 1965 to meet the great challenges that lie before us and to contribute, each within the measure of his capacity, to the consolidation of world peace and world prosperity. Let us make 1965, in spirit as in name, a Year of International Co-operation.

NATIONAL FARM LABOUR CONFERENCE

The recent federal-provincial conference on agricultural manpower agreed that a shortage of skilled farm labour had been developing in several parts of Canada. The problem, it was felt, was complicated by the great variety of changing patterns of demand in agriculture. Twice as many hired workers were needed on farms in the summer as in the winter. Because of this seasonal pattern, there was a need for advanced planning and a better organization of the agricultural labour market in Canada. This required steps to upgrade existing manpower and, where necessary, to transfer workers from areas of surplus to areas of tight labour supply.

WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

There was thorough discussion of working and living conditions in agriculture, during which consideration was given to hours of work, wages, duration of employment and living conditions, because of the importance of these factors in attracting and retaining qualified workers in agriculture.

There was an absence, the delegates found, of satisfactory data on the working and living conditions of workers on Canadian farms, which constituted an impediment to the developing of adequate agricultural manpower programmes. It was agreed that a critical review should be undertaken of existing surveys to determine the gaps that existed and the means by which more comprehensive information on farm manpower and employment conditions in agriculture could be obtained, analysed and presented.

The meeting discussed the extension of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation to the farm labour force. It was recognized that the seasonal nature of agriculture made coverage more difficult.

In considering the need to raise the level of manpower skills in agriculture, there was general agreement on the need to expand existing training and to set up new training programmes where they were needed.

A new federal-provincial Agricultural Manpower Agreement for federal-provincial co-operation in this field was discussed and there was agreement in principle with respect to this agreement.

* * * *

MORE M113 CARRIERS FOR ARMY

It was recently announced that an additional 500 M113 armoured carriers were being ordered, at a total cost of about \$28 million, as part of the Canadian Army's re-equipment programme, which was given top priority in the White Paper on Defence. The expenditure includes provision of armament and communications equipment for the carriers. This brings to 961 the number of M113s ordered by the Department of National Defence, 461 having been ordered earlier this year.

USE OF CARRIERS

Four carriers have already been received and are being used to train maintenance and repair personnel of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany and at the RCEME School at Barriefield, Ontario. The rest of the original order will be received between January and August 1965. Of these, about 300 will go to the brigade in Germany, to give it greatly increased cross-country mobility, with the rest going to Canadian-based units and training schools.

From the new order of 500 armoured personnel carriers, 100 will go to the Germany-based brigade, the remainder being held in Canada for the 1st and 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Groups.

The M113 is a 12-ton tracked, amphibious, cross-country vehicle capable of transporting 12 fully-equipped soldiers and a driver. It has a cruising range of 300 miles, with a maximum speed of 40 m.p.h.

A HUMANE APPEAL FROM CANADA TO THE U.S.S.R.

The following statement was issued recently by Prime Minister L.B. Pearson:

For several years, the Canadian Embassy in Moscow has been making representations to the Soviet authorities on behalf of many individual persons in the U.S.S.R. who wish to be allowed to come to Canada to join their families in this country and whose applications for exit continue to be refused by the Soviet authorities. In June 1962, our then Ambassador made further representations to the Acting Foreign Minister on behalf of a considerable number of active applications, which were collated in a list submitted on that occasion; and in November of that year he made representations to Mr. Khrushchov personally about the problem. On August 8 of this year, our present Ambassador delivered a personal letter of July 3 from me to Mr. Khrushchov on this subject. To this Mr. Khrushchov has replied in a letter of September 21. I acknowledged Mr. Khrushchov's letter in a letter of 3 November, which was delivered to Mr. Kosygin on December 2.

It will be noted that I appealed to Mr. Khrushchov on humanitarian grounds to end the sufferings of these families, some of whom have been deprived of family life for up to two decades. Since Mr. Khrushchov responded promptly to this appeal, and in a positive way, and since we have received formal assurances from the Soviet Government that it intends to make no change in its policies following the resignation of Mr. Khrushchov, we hope that an increasing number of persons will be allowed in coming months to leave the U.S.S.R. and to join their families in Canada.

The correspondence with Mr. Khrushchov and Mr. Kosygin follows:

(1)

Ottawa, July 3, 1964

Dear Chairman Khrushchov:

I am certain that we can both take some satisfaction from the development and improvement that has taken place in relations between our two countries in recent years. The extension of cultural and scientific exchanges and the expansion of commercial relations have, I believe, been mutually advantageous in breaking down the barriers of mistrust and misunderstanding which too long have served to divide us. Unfortunately, certain problems remain; but I am confident that you will agree that these problems should not be insurmountable, given a genuine spirit of co-operation and understanding between our two countries.

You will recall that our former Ambassador, Mr. Arnold Smith, spoke with you personally in late 1962 about the problem of divided families, I have been glad to see that in recent months an increasing number of Soviet citizens have been allowed to join their relatives in Canada. We Canadians, living in a country which, over the years, has been privileged to receive many thousands of people, welcome those from various cultural backgrounds who are making a many-sided contribution to our national life.

Unfortunately there remain a very large number of families which are still divided despite an express

wish on the part of many to join their relatives in Canada; and I would remind you, Mr. Chairman, that some of these unfortunate people, largely as the result of a long and cruel war, have suffered from separation for periods of up to 20 years. Whatever the reasons and the difficulties, I am sure you will agree that separation over so many years is a tragedy. You and I, who know what family life means, must surely do everything we can to see that such suffering should not be prolonged. Knowing your readiness to give due weight to humanitarian factors, I hope that, against the background of the general improvement in the relations between our two countries, the problem of divided families will soon become a thing of the past.

A decision by your Government to expedite a solution of this human problem, about which the Canadian public is becoming increasingly concerned, cannot fail to increase goodwill between Canada and the Soviet Union.

Yours sincerely,
L.B. Pearson.

(2)

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your message, which was forwarded to me by Mr. Ford, the Canadian Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

I share your satisfaction at the development and improvement of the relations between our two countries in recent years. It is gratifying to note the expansion of cultural as well as of scientific and trade links and exchanges between the U.S.S.R. and Canada. We consider that there is every possibility to develop these contacts still further in the interests of both countries, and to achieve greater mutual understanding and the improvement of the international situation as a whole.

I think you will agree with me, Mr. Prime Minister, that we must all spare no effort to prevent the unleashing of a new world war, which, given modern means of mass extermination, would inflict innumerable sacrifices and suffering on all the peoples on earth. I am sure that, in circumstances of goodwill and of a genuine desire for strengthening the peace, the point can be reached at which controversial international questions will be solved by negotiations, and at which states with different social systems will base their relations on the principles of peaceful co-existence, and will prevent the development of situations which can give rise to military conflicts. This, in accordance with the highest humanitarian principles, is the main and basic requirement of our day.

Your message, Mr. Prime Minister, touches upon the question of the so-called separated families. To a considerable extent this question arose as a direct result of the Second World War, which brought much sorrow and unhappiness to the peoples. The Soviet people, who had to bear the main blow of the Hitlerite hordes, were compelled to suffer especially great losses. To this day, millions of Soviet families are suffering from the loss of their nearest relatives, who perished in battles for the liberation of their Motherland from the Hitlerite invaders, and

for the liberation of humanity from the fascist peril.

In connection with your appeal to me, I should like to note that we have no ban on the departure from the U.S.S.R. of Soviet citizens who wish to visit their relatives abroad or to go to live with them permanently. Applications by Soviet citizens to leave the U.S.S.R. are considered by the appropriate Soviet organizations, all circumstances being taken into consideration. At the same time, of course, full account is also taken of humanitarian considerations. You probably know that many positive decisions have already been taken with respect to applications by Soviet citizens to leave for Canada. In future too, the Soviet organizations will, in accordance with the laws of the U.S.S.R., give careful and thorough attention to those applications which they receive.

Moscow, Kremlin

September 21, 1964

With respect,
N. Khrushchov.

(3)
Ottawa, November 3, 1964

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you know, our Embassy in Moscow has, over a period of several years, been making representations on behalf of the many persons in the U.S.S.R. who wish to come to Canada to be reunited with their families in this country.

In June 1962, Mr. Arnold Smith, who was then our Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., made representations to Mr. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Foreign Minister and at the time Acting Foreign Minister, on behalf of a large number of these families, and in November 1962 he made similar representations to Mr. Khrushchov, then Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. On July 3 of this year, I wrote to Mr. Khrushchov, in his capacity then as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., appealing to him to expedite the reunification of these families, some of whom have been separated for up to two decades.

In a letter of September 21, Mr. Khrushchov outlined the consideration given to cases of this kind by the Soviet authorities and indicated that the Soviet authorities would continue to give careful and thorough consideration to applications of Soviet citizens wishing to leave for Canada. I was grateful for this constructive response to my appeal.

I now trust that we may, with your help and direction, look forward to a final solution of this long-standing problem in the near future.

Yours sincerely,
L.B. Pearson.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently announced that Canada's gross national product had risen to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$46.7 billion in the third quarter of 1964, compared with \$46.1 billion in the preceding period. With prices higher by about one-half of 1 per cent, the greater part of this 1.4 percent advance in the value

of national production represents a gain in the volume of output. The latest GNP estimate brings it above the cyclical low in the early part of 1961 by nearly 30 per cent in value and 22 per cent in volume.

There has been considerable comment in both Canada and the United States on the duration of the current expansion, which has lasted longer than any expansion in the post-war period. The broadness of its base has also been noted, with all the components of final demand over the longer run contributing to the rise in the aggregate and stock-building playing a minor role.

STIMULI TO EXPANSION

The most important expansionary stimulus in the third quarter came from the consumer sector. Following little change in the second quarter, consumer spending rose at a rate roughly comparable with those of the closing quarter of 1963 and the opening quarter of 1964; expenditure on durables was particularly strong. Spending in the personal sector paralleled the rise in income available for spending. An accelerated rate of stock-building contributed to raising the demand for output. Support also came from the external sector; a further expansion in exports and a falling-off in imports brought receipts and payments on international account virtually into balance. On the other hand, the investment sector acted as a restraining influence; outlays for the two construction components were virtually unchanged and, on the basis of available information, machinery and equipment, appeared appreciably lower. Government operations were essentially neutral, in that the combined government account moved from a small deficit in the second quarter to a small surplus in the third, reflecting continued buoyancy in revenue and some easing in expenditure.

The salient developments on the income side in the third quarter are a distinct pick-up in the rate of increase in labour income and a further slight easing in the high level of corporate profits. Unemployment in the final month of the quarter stood at 4.5 per cent of the labour force after allowance for seasonal factors, a decline from just over 5 per cent at the end of the second quarter.

NEW DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Malta, the Republic of Korea and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Mr. Gordon Gale Crean, who is Canadian Ambassador to Italy, will be concurrently accredited as first Canadian High Commissioner to Malta. Mr. Richard Plant Bower, who is Canadian Ambassador to Japan, has been concurrently accredited as first Canadian Ambassador to the Republic of Korea. Mr. John Ryerson Maybee, who is now Canadian Ambassador to Lebanon, will be concurrently accredited as first Canadian Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mr. Martin also announced that Mr. John Harrison Cleveland, who is at present Canadian High Commissioner to Nigeria, has been concurrently accredited as High Commissioner to Sierra Leone and as Ambassador to Dahomey, Niger and Senegal.

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