



CANADA

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ASPECTS OF CANADIAN AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES

The following is part of a recent address by Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the Inter-Collegiate Conference on Canadian-American Relations, Michigan State University:

...In many fields of human activity, Canadians and Americans have become accustomed to ignoring the border which divides our two countries. On the whole, our lives have been greatly enriched by the ease with which we have been able to co-operate and share experiences. But the task of maintaining close and friendly relations between our two countries will not be furthered by glossing over the fact that Canada and the United States are independent national entities, each with its own distinctive ways of translating national interests into policy.

Respect and understanding for the other's point of view is the only basis for a continuation of the harmonious relations our countries have evolved over the years, and which we can rightly be proud to hold up as an example to the world.

DIVERSE INFLUENCES ON POLICY

Among the factors which shape our foreign policies, three areas of contrast between the United States and Canada can be distinguished:

- (1) The super-power status of the United States, which arises from great wealth and large population, as opposed to the smaller size and more limited power of Canada;
- (2) the bilingual and multicultural nature of Canada, as opposed to the more homogeneous make-up of the United States;

- (3) the revolutionary origins of the United States, as opposed to the evolutionary development of Canada.

There is abundant evidence of the influence which these factors have on the formation of foreign policy in our respective countries....

The history of the world in this century has been characterized by attempts to arrive at forms of international organization which will ensure lasting peace and security for all countries and peoples, while at the same time permitting the greatest possible degree of national freedom and independence. We have finally arrived at a point where resort to war in this modern age can have catastrophic consequences.

...In the circumstances in which we find ourselves, we should be thankful that the United States, the most powerful country the world has ever known, has been so willing to recognize the need for effective international organization, through the United Nations and other bodies. Much that has been accomplished could not have been achieved if it had not been for the "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" which is referred to in the Declaration of Independence and continues to inspire American policy-makers.

DETERMINANTS OF CANADIAN POLICY

Canada, like the United States, is deeply concerned with the preservation of its national identity and independence. Not possessing the enormous strength of the United States, Canada has perhaps felt even more compelled to seek guarantees for peace and

security through international organization. In contributing to the development of effective international machinery, we have served our own interests, as well as those of the world community of which we are a part.

Canada's pursuit of this policy goes on at many levels, and in many ways. At the immediate practical level, it is manifested by the presence of Canadian personnel in peace-keeping forces and truce-supervisory groups around the world: in the Middle East, in Cyprus, in Kashmir, in Indochina. In the wider context, it can be seen in Canada's unremitting efforts to encourage progress towards arms control and ultimately, we hope, towards effective disarmament, and in the creation of more effective procedures for international peace-keeping operations.

Complete success has often proved extremely elusive. We have learned that quiet, patient work, often in difficult circumstances, is required, and will continue to be needed for many years to come.

Nowhere is the effort more urgent than in the continent of Asia. Canada, no less than the United States, recognizes that what is happening in Asia today is of great importance for the shaping of an orderly and peaceful world.

There can be no question that a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Vietnam is almost universally desired – and not least by the United States. There must be no let-up in the search for an agreement as to how this can be brought about, and on what conditions a new and lasting settlement can be based.

CANADA IN VIETNAM

Canada has a direct involvement in Vietnam, although it is of an entirely different nature from that of the United States, and came about for entirely different reasons. Under the agreement on Vietnam, which was signed at Geneva in July of 1954, Canada undertook a quasi-judicial role as a member of an International Commission consisting of Poland and India along with ourselves, to supervise the implementation of the cease-fire arrangements agreed to at that time.

Unfortunately, the Geneva arrangements failed to bring to Vietnam the peace and stability which their authors envisaged. Gradually, over the intervening years, the situation has evolved into a new military crisis and the world community is again confronted by a serious threat to peace which is tearing that unhappy country apart.

As far as Canada is concerned, our policy toward the conflict can be summarized broadly as follows:

- (1) A solution by military means alone to the kind of problems underlying the present crisis is not possible.
- (2) An equitable and lasting settlement can only be achieved by peaceful means – that is, through a mutual accommodation of interests through negotiations.
- (3) It is imperative that such negotiations be entered into as soon as possible, and to this end responsible members of the international com-

munity must do everything within their power to see whether they can help create conditions in which such negotiations can become a reality.

- (4) As the only international body with established links with both sides, the International Commission collectively, or its members individually, may be able to play a constructive role in facilitating the beginning of a continuing political dialogue between the parties, and, it is to be hoped, of negotiations.

In the final analysis, of course, the settlement of any conflict or any dispute depends on the terms which the parties to it are able to agree on between themselves. But before they can agree peaceably, they must begin to discuss peaceably. If, through its membership in the International Commission and through its close relations with the United States, Canada is able to make some contribution to the process of translating military exchanges into arguments across a negotiating table, I think we shall have adequately served – and, indeed, furthered – some of the deepest interests and ideals our two countries share....

CHINESE REPRESENTATION

We recognize that the absence of mainland China from the United Nations is due, at least in part, to the attitude of the Chinese themselves, who have seemed to relish their self-imposed isolation. But we do not believe that the international community could afford, in the long run, to encourage that isolation. Without in any way losing sight of the very real difficulties which lie in the way of bringing Peking's representatives into the United Nations, we believe that it is wrong to continue the essentially negative policy which has marked United Nations discussions of this fundamental problem for many years.

It was for this reason that I proposed to the General Assembly last November what I should call an interim solution to the Chinese representation issue. I told the Assembly that I thought we must take into account the realities of the political situation in the Far East, and that, until such time as the Taiwan Government and the Peking Government could come to some settlement of their jurisdictional claims, both governments should be represented at the United Nations. I also suggested that we might further face up to the realities by offering Peking the permanent seat on the Security Council....

PROBLEMS REMAINING IN EUROPE

Although it is in Asia that the most immediate threats to world peace are to be found at the present time, we must not lose sight of the continuing need to find a more lasting basis for peace in Europe. Both the United States and Canada, which owe their origins and so much of their civilization to Europe, must be intimately concerned with the evolution of the situation there.

Canada, even more than the United States, has maintained its ties with Europe, particularly through our two founding countries, Britain and France. Canada was involved from the beginning in the two

TRADE OFFICE IN KENYA

Trade and Commerce Minister Winters has announced the opening of a new Canadian trade office in Nairobi, Kenya, the sixty-eighth to be established by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Its purpose is to promote Canadian export interests in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia.

Canadian trade with these countries has been relatively small, but proposed development programmes in the area could provide wide market opportunities for Canada over the next five years. Canadian imports from these countries consist mainly of coffee, tea and cotton, worth about \$20 million a year. Canada's annual exports to this group of countries, primarily aircraft and wheat, amount at present to some \$10 million.

FIVE-YEAR RADIO LICENCES

The Department of Transport announced recently that five-year licences for radio stations would replace the annual licences previously issued to amateur stations and most categories of commercial radio station.

The change does not affect radio and television stations broadcasting to the public, which already are licensed for up to five years, nor does it affect low-power stations in the general radio-service classification, which are licensed for three-year periods.

Commercial radio licences, which cover both land and mobile stations, are granted on the basis of applications accepted by the licensing authority. The radio apparatus may be replaced if the new apparatus is of a type approved by the Department of Transport for use in the service performed by the licensed station, provided that no change is made in the transmitting power, type of emission, radio frequency or antenna characteristics stated in the application or licence.

CANADIAN PLANES TO CARIBBEAN

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport, said recently that it had been generally agreed, during the Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference held in Ottawa last summer, that a closer relation should be developed between Canada and the Commonwealth Caribbean countries and territories in matters concerning civil aviation.

Within this framework, the Department of Transport has purchased two Canadian de Havilland *Twin Otter* aircraft, which are being leased on a normal commercial basis to Leeward Island Air Transport. LIAT, based in Antigua, operates an inter-island air service. This co-operative arrangement between the DOT and LIAT will result in the service without the need for an immediate and substantial enlargement of working capital.

GRANT TO CUSO

The Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Paul Martin, has announced that the Government will make a contribution of up to \$1,841,000 to Canadian University Service Overseas to enable that organization to enroll 960 volunteers in 1967.

Mr. Martin said that in recognition of the fact that CUSO volunteers are making a valuable contribution to Canada's programmes of international development assistance, the grant would be made from external aid funds. CUSO had 567 volunteers overseas last year. Most volunteers are teachers, but a wide range of skills and professions is represented among men and women anywhere from 20 to 78 years old.

CUSO was inaugurated in 1961 by Canadian universities and several national organizations as an agency to develop schemes to send Canadian graduates to serve in developing countries. The organization was initiated and is supported each year by private contributions of some \$200,000 and is given the leadership, administrative and recruiting support of voluntary workers in cities and universities throughout Canada. Mr. Martin said that, despite substantial Government support, CUSO would retain its voluntary character.

The Canadian Government first came to CUSO's assistance in 1964, when it provided transportation for volunteers going abroad. In 1965-66, CUSO was given a grant of \$500,000, which was raised to \$750,000 in 1966-67. These sums were in addition to transport provided by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The 1967-68 grant will include the costs of this transportation.

TOTEM POLES FOR FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Two tall Canadian totem poles, carved by West Coast craftsmen of the Squamish Indian Band, are towering above the squares in Longuyon and Virton to remind French and Belgian villagers of Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons who had lived among them while on NATO duty. No. 1 RCAF Fighter Wing, stationed at Marville, is due to leave shortly for West Germany.

Totem poles are to the Indian people what coats-of-arms and emblems of heraldry are to Europeans. Commissioned as a parting gift, these are from the men on the station who for the past six years, some with families, some without, have been living in and around Marville. When their numbers outran Marville's capacity to absorb them they overflowed into nearby Longuyon and across the Belgian border into Virton.

At two separate ceremonies on March 11 the totem poles, already in place, were dedicated and presented to the mayor of each community by Group Captain R.G. Christie, the station's Commanding Officer. With him to represent the Indian people was Simon Baker, head of the Squamish Band, a group composed of 26 Indian reserves in British Columbia, a chief, and 14 councillors.

A sociable man who enjoys meeting people and is said to be an excellent speaker Mr. Baker is no stranger to representing his people at ceremonies and in overseas travel. In 1965, he made a two-week tour to major German cities and in this role revealed his friendly, colourful personality and wide knowledge of Indian folklore and dances.

A-ENERGY INFORMATION CENTRE

Residents of the Toronto area can now visit a year-round exhibit on atomic energy. The latest information centre on nuclear energy to be put into operation in Canada is Ontario Hydro's centre at the Pickering Generating Station, 20 miles east of downtown Toronto.

The new centre is the largest in Canada, its 6,500 square feet containing a 4,000-square-foot display area and a 150-seat theatre. The exhibits tell the story of the development of nuclear energy from Becquerel's discoveries to the present day. A film produced by Ontario Hydro also forms part of the programme at the centre, which is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. seven days a week.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Cigarettes entered for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, numbered 4,017,074,970 in January, an 11.4 percent rise over the January 1966 total of 3,606,787,495, while the number of cigars entered for consumption dropped 13.2 per cent to 33,012,940 in January 1967 from 38,009,080 in the preceding year. Cut tobacco entered for consumption declined during the month to 1,407,678 pounds from 1,464,864; plug tobacco to 74,353 pounds from 82,538; and raw leaf tobacco to 44,550 pounds from 45,800. Snuff increased to 61,804 pounds from 53,494. Cigarettes released for export during January totalled 19,917,200 and for ships' stores 11,129,600.

REANEY DRAMA FOR STRATFORD

A dramatic work entitled *Colours in the Dark* has been commissioned by the Stratford Festival from James Reaney of London, Ontario, one of Canada's best-known authors, it is announced by the Festival's artistic director, Michael Langham.

Mr. Reaney described the work as "an attempt to show an imaginative Canadian's life, an unconventional centennial show". More than a play, it might, he added, be called "a trip through the life and thoughts and imagination of a Canadian poet", which would "take the audience through all the places and people, incidents, dreams and experiences that represent life in Canada through his eyes".

OTHER WRITINGS

James Reaney, a native of Stratford, won the first of three Governor-General's Awards in 1949 with a collection of poems entitled *The Red Heart*. He won for the second time in 1959 with a sequence of pastoral eclogues, *A Suit of Nettles*.

Reaney's full-length play *The Killdeer* had its première at the Coach House Theatre, Toronto, in 1960 and was successfully presented by the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre during the Commonwealth Arts Festival in 1965. In 1960, Mr. Reaney himself acted his *One-Man Masque*, and his libretto *Night-Blooming Cereus* was performed at Hart House with music by John Beckwith. Early in 1962, he published his third award-winning book of poetry, *Twelve Letters to a Small Town*. In 1963, he published *The Dance of Death* at London, Ontario, with drawings by Jack Chambers.

FOREST-FIRE FIGHTING CHANGES

The lookout tower, for years an essential means of forest-fire detection in Canada, may soon become obsolete, according to trends reported by the National Research Council's associate committee on forest-fire protection at its annual meeting in Ottawa. Studies have shown that equivalent fire-detection results can be obtained with the use of light aircraft, at about half the cost of building, maintaining and manning fire-towers. Planes have been used for several years in conjunction with towers, but a number of forest-fire control agencies are now converting to the exclusive use of aircraft.

INFRA-RED DETECTORS

The committee revealed that the testing of an airborne infra-red fire detector had produced encouraging results during the 1966 fire season, and announced that further tests would be conducted this year. It was also reported that a manually-operated infra-red detector, developed over the past few years as a result of proposals by the committee, was on the market. This device is a useful tool for detecting hidden "hot spots" during forest-fire mop-up operations.

Represented on the committee are the National Research Council, the federal Departments of Forestry and Rural Development and Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and provincial and industrial forest-protection organizations.

EXPO HOSTS 1,200 FIRMS

There has been a tremendous increase in recent months of business participation at Expo '67, according to Robert F. Shaw, the deputy Commissioner General. Mr. Shaw told a recent dinner gathering that more than 1,200 companies and associations were involved in the Exhibition in 266 private participations, of which 23 were in

pavilions and 243 in sponsorship. "I am sure," he said, "you are all aware that the business community was slow in giving support to the Exhibition, but all this has certainly changed and we must now congratulate the business community for its support."

Under a plan recently announced, Canadian communities were offered the opportunity to sponsor the 48 cars of the Expo-Express, the free transit system on the Exhibition site. Each car sponsored will bear the name of the sponsoring city. The Town of Mount Royal, Quebec, and Cornwall, Ontario, were the first communities to subscribe to the plan.

NEW MARINE LABORATORY

A site has been acquired in British Columbia for the development of a major new marine research centre.

The Minister of Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud, stated recently that the Government of Canada had purchased a waterfront property on Marine Drive in West Vancouver. Representatives of the federal Department of Public Works, of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and of the previous owners, reached agreement following meetings with the Municipal Council of West Vancouver.

Mr. Robichaud described the plans of the Fisheries Research Board for the new area as "long-range", with an orderly development in the next decade of one of the finest water laboratories in all Canada. Facilities will be made available for research on live fish in fresh and salt water. "It is hoped," the Minister said, "that these facilities will enable the Fisheries Research Board to continue to attract top aquatic scientists to maintain our world leadership in the field."

CREDIT STATISTICS

Balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small-loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture, appliance and radio stores and chartered-bank home-improvement loans were higher at the end of October than at the same time in 1965. Fully-secured personal loans from chartered banks were down.

Balances outstanding at the end of October were: sales-finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,222 million (\$1,123 million in October 1965); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$675 million (\$671 million); small-loan companies, cash loans, \$1,061 million (\$943 million); small-loan companies instalment credit, \$73 million (\$66 million); department stores, \$532 million (\$490 million); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$209 million (\$201 million); chartered-banks fully-secured personal loans, \$522 million (\$532 million); chartered-bank home-improvement loans, \$74 million (\$72 million).

ASPECTS OF CANADIAN AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES

(Continued from P. 2)

great wars in Europe, and it was only natural that Canada should also be involved from the beginning in NATO, the first collective defence effort in Europe in peacetime.

There have, of course, been great changes in Europe since the North Atlantic Treaty came into being 18 years ago. In part, owing to the generosity and imagination of the United States, the countries of Western Europe have restored their war-torn economies and have achieved a new prosperity, stability and self-confidence. With increasing prosperity, they have been able to assume an increasing share of the responsibility for their own defence. We welcome this trend, and hope it will continue. Meanwhile, largely owing to the success of NATO itself, the threat of military aggression in Europe has receded and the chances of restoring more normal relations between Eastern and Western Europe have much improved.

REASSESSMENT OF NATO ROLE

There were reasons enough for NATO to undertake a thorough reassessment of its future role when the decision by France to withdraw from NATO's integrated defence arrangements made it urgent that the Organization adjust itself to the changing circumstances. Convinced that France has an important and enduring role to play in the alliance, Canada was particularly anxious to find ways of ensuring that France would continue to be as closely associated as possible with NATO. We are, therefore, gratified that suitable arrangements are being worked out to this end...

It is our earnest hope that the day will come when NATO, as a defensive alliance, will no longer be needed. In the meantime, Canada cannot, any more than the United States, fail to be involved in arrangements for European security. Canada, along with the United States, will have to participate in the general conference on European security which we believe should be held when the time is ripe. Careful preparation will of course be required if such a conference is to be successful.

EAST AND WEST

The trend towards closer relations between Western Europe and the Communist states of Eastern Europe is, we think, a hopeful development. Canada is itself seeking to strengthen its contacts with the countries in Eastern Europe. Last November, I visited Poland and the Soviet Union, where I had useful discussions with the leaders of those countries. My visit was only one of those made by foreign ministers of NATO countries in recent months. Through such visits, and in other ways, we hope that East-West relations will continue to improve.

We also hope that Germany, which lies at the heart of the problem of an eventual European settlement, will share fully in these efforts. We therefore welcome the recent initiatives of the Federal

