



# Bulletin

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## CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

*The following excerpts are from an address by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the United Nations General Assembly on October 9:*

...My country...has made special efforts since 1945 to implement the principles of the Charter and to nurture the growth of this organization. Speaking in this Assembly for the first time as the representative of a new Canadian Government, I wish to re-affirm Canada's determination to do all it can to support these principles. It is our aim to help to achieve a better world by strengthening the United Nations and its agencies as indispensable instruments for international co-operation.

Canada's contribution will be pragmatic and realistic. It will be based on our assessment of what the situation requires the United Nations to do and what Canada can best do in the fulfilment of its responsibilities as a faithful member of the United Nations. In matters of peace and war there are limits on the kinds of agreement likely to be reached. Member states, however, must work towards strengthening the authority of the organization. Success will come slowly. Some would use this forum for the ends of propaganda alone. Others sincerely expect the Assembly to act as a quasi-government or legislature. Our yardstick ought to be the capacity of the United Nations to perform the functions which are its proper responsibility and on which there can be at any time a reasonable measure of agreement.

Canada's experience has led us to value our independence while recognizing the interdependence of all states in the modern world; to prize political diversity and cultural freedom; to cherish pride of country but to mistrust chauvinistic dogmas; to adapt but not to overthrow the traditions we have inherited

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from others; to govern by consent. We believe it is possible, indeed essential, to reconcile the affinities of geography and history and the close associations they imply with the universal conceptions set out in the Charter of equal rights, territorial integrity and political independence.

It follows that we cannot accept that a community of interest, real or alleged, political, cultural or economic, entitles one country to take upon itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another. In the Commonwealth of Nations to which we belong the right of national self-determination is so taken for granted that member countries are free to develop ties with any other countries, including socialist countries.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Above all, no international order can be founded or can exist on the self-appointed right of any government or group of governments to impose their policies on other sovereign states by force. The invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and some of its allies was nothing less than the assertion of a proprietary right of a great power to exercise domination over Eastern Europe under the guise of a "fraternal" ideological relation. It was naked power politics without regard to the Charter of the United



Nations. Have the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and its allies forgotten that less than two years ago this Assembly, by a vote of 109 to none, declared:

"No state has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other states. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the state or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are condemned."

Although we are bound to take note of the wishes of the Government of Czechoslovakia that the Security Council refrain from further action at this time, the Council quite rightly remains seized of this question, which has profound implications for the independence and sovereignty of all member states. The concern of members of the United Nations for Czechoslovakia, its leaders and its people will inevitably continue until the soil of that country is once again free of foreign troops.

We must also be aware of the danger to peace in Europe arising from recent charges levelled by the Soviet Union against the Federal German Republic and the evocation of an alleged unilateral right of intervention in yet another country. In the view of Canada, no such right exists.

While condemning the Soviet Union and its allies for what they have done, we must be ready to seize every opportunity for serious and constructive discussion of the issues that divide East and West. So long as Soviet troops remain on Czechoslovakian territory the progress of such discussions will of necessity be slow and cautious. But there is one area in which we must press on: negotiations to end the arms race should be pursued vigorously. Progress on this front will benefit all nations, including Czechoslovakia....

#### NIGERIA

...The Canadian delegation acknowledges and fully understands the request of the Organization of African Unity that governments abstain from any action which might impair the unity, territorial integrity and peace of Nigeria. We are also aware and appreciative of the efforts made by the Government of Nigeria and many other governments to deal with the humanitarian issues. We trust that such efforts will expand in keeping with the requirements of the situation. In the face of the human tragedy which has unfolded before our eyes, it is only natural that people everywhere should feel deep sympathy for the Nigerian people and be anxious that no international effort be spared to come to the help of those in need.

Because of our sympathy and concern for the Nigerian people, the Canadian Government is providing *Hercules* aircraft with crews and has allocated over \$1 million for relief supplies for Nigeria through the International Red Cross, whose invaluable service on this occasion, despite the difficulties arising from civil war, has given us grounds for admiration. In addition, Canadian voluntary agencies have made substantial contributions. My Government also agreed, at the request of the Government of Nigeria, to

participate in the international team which has been observing the situation in the territories of the Eastern Region where Federal Government authority has been restored and whose continuing reports will give an impartial account of what is happening. The reports should be as full and detailed as possible in order to serve their intended purpose.

We do not yet know the full dimensions of the problems of immediate relief which may be required, still less the extent of reconstruction which will face the people of Nigeria when peace, we hope, is mercifully and quickly restored. We do know that these problems will call for international co-operation and assistance on a substantial scale. Canada stands ready to play a full part....

#### VIETNAM

It is deeply discouraging that no tangible progress has been made towards a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. The high hopes universally aroused by the initiation of the talks in Paris reflected the overwhelming desire of mankind to see this agonizing and destructive conflict brought to an end.

While it is appropriate that this body should be concerned with the situation in Vietnam, responsibility rests in the final analysis with the two sides to the conflict. Canada has already expressed the view that the bombing of North Vietnam should stop. This is an essential first step. But a political settlement requires a general military de-escalation, and North Vietnam must demonstrate its willingness to contribute to this process.

#### RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

We are often reminded that the United Nations is a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. One of the main threats to such harmony is racial discrimination and the effects it has on international stability. The divisions amongst the membership which these questions provoke must not be allowed to lead to a breakdown in communication between us. The object is clear: it is to ensure that the majority of the peoples of the countries of Southern Africa will no longer be deprived of their rightful place in the political, economic and social development of their countries.

The main issues are the future of South West Africa and Rhodesia, the question of *apartheid* in South Africa, and the refusal of the Government of Portugal to accept the overwhelming opinion of this Assembly in favour of self-determination for the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. In all four situations, minority groups have decided that they alone have the right to determine for an indefinite period the rate of progress and the capacity to govern of the unenfranchised majority. These inequities must be ended. The process of peaceful change must be accelerated.

But how? We are all looking for some way out of the present impasse over South West Africa. At the twenty-second session of the Assembly, the Canadian representative suggested that the Assembly explore the offer made by the Foreign Minister of South Africa



## ESKIMO ART ON XMAS STAMP

Postmaster General Eric Kierans has announced that an Eskimo carving has been chosen for illustration on a five-cent Canada Post Office Christmas stamp that is to be released in November. The new stamp reproduces "Family Group", a work by an unknown Eskimo artist, which was acquired by the Winnipeg Art Gallery in 1960.

The vertical stamp, 24mm. x 30mm., has been produced by the photogravure process, Laurentian blue being used as a background for the carving which is printed in black. A white denominative "5" appears in the upper-left segment immediately under the left side of the words "Christmas-Noël", which are also in white. "Canada" is printed in a lower white panel beneath the predominant blue. The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, of Ottawa, which produced the design, will print 218,600,000 of the new stamps.

Considerable success in fostering Eskimo art during the past few decades has been achieved by Government agencies and other interested bodies. The original preference of the native craftsman for ivory has been replaced by a wide use of soapstone, which is accepted today as synonymous with Eskimo carvings. A polish for the soapstone pieces is achieved by rubbing with stone dust and the end product is frequently carefully wrapped and immersed in seal oil to impart a desirable lustre. A rare prehistoric soapstone, unearthed near the northern settlement of Igloolik, dates between 500 and 1300 A.D.

In early days, the carved objects were generally miniatures, a choice believed to have been influenced by the migratory habits of Eskimos and their avoidance of unnecessarily large burdens. It is also known that miniatures were placed in the last resting-place of a tribe member in the belief he would have no difficulty in enlarging them for future use. In some instances, the Eskimo attempts to create likenesses of animals he has never seen; this has been associated with the primitive idea that to make a likeness of an object will serve to materialize it. The Eskimo hunter may also be trying to influence the return of creatures that have left his immediate area.

## FRENCH HOUSING EXPERTS VISIT

Eleven major French house-builders and developers arrived in Canada recently on a three-week visit, to examine "off-site" manufacturing of timber-frame construction elements, the basis of a building technique that combines rapid "on-site" erection with quality control and economy.

An expanding need for housing in France has generated an interest in Canada's fast construction methods. This mission, which is sponsored by the federal Department of Trade and Commerce to develop greater acceptance of these techniques, could lead to increased use of Canadian lumber, plywood and allied building products abroad.

The group is visiting Quebec City, Fredericton, Montreal, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver, ex-

amining housing sites, construction operations and lumber production.

The visitors will also spend several days in Ottawa attending technical lectures on various aspects of house construction, touring research establishments and observing construction methods at building projects.

## ELECTRONICS TO JAPAN

Over \$7 million in sales to Japan over the next two years has been forecast by the seven Canadian firms that exhibited last month in the Japan Electronics Show.

The Canadian exhibit, which was sponsored by the federal Department of Trade and Commerce, received over 35,000 trade visitors during the seven-day show, and so many inquiries were received by the participating companies that all representatives had to extend their stay in Japan to make follow-up calls. Sales in excess of \$40,000 were concluded on the fair-site which, says the Department, is unusual for a technical trade show of this nature.

## EUROPEAN BALLET TOUR

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that the Canadian Government would give a grant to les Grands Ballets canadiens of Montreal for an eight-week tour organized under the programme of cultural exchanges with foreign countries. Over 30 performances are being arranged for the tour, with stopovers in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Britain, Italy and Germany.

## D'ARCY MCGEE MEMORIAL RESTORED

A memorial to Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a Father of Confederation assassinated in Ottawa in April 1868, will be restored to its original condition in the Côte-des-Neiges Cemetery in Montreal.

Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced recently that his Department would pay \$12,000 for the cost of restoration and that the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal would continue to look after the gravesite.

The restoration, scheduled to be completed by September 1969, is in keeping with Government policy, tabled in the House of Commons this year, to mark and preserve the gravesites of the Fathers of Confederation.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was a delegate to the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences on Confederation and a frequent speaker in favour of Canadian union. He served as the Minister of Agriculture from 1864 to 1867 in the coalition ministry formed to work towards the union of the British North American colonies. From Confederation until his assassination he was the Member of Parliament for Montreal West.

He was assassinated by James Patrick Whelan outside his Ottawa boarding house as he was returning from a late sitting of the House of Commons. His efforts to discredit the Fenians, an Irish movement



aiming to establish a republic in Canada, had created a great deal of resentment.

The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal erected the memorial at the time of D'Arcy McGee's death and has maintained it since that time.

### TB TEST-STANDARD SERVICE

Mr. Rosaire Gendron, Parliamentary Secretary to National Health and Welfare Minister John Munro, opened the National Tuberculosis Reference Centre in Ottawa on October 8.

The Centre, which was established on the recommendation of the third National Tuberculosis Conference in 1966, is staffed by scientists from the Department of National Health and Welfare's Laboratory of Hygiene and is responsible for establishing and maintaining uniform standards in testing for resistance to the primary drugs. The tests are currently conducted in provincial laboratories, but centralization of services assures a uniform standard of investigation.

Another important object of the new service is to investigate resistance to the "second-line" anti-tuberculosis drugs for the whole of Canada. This type of research is essential for the treatment of patients infected with bacilli resistant to the main anti-tuberculosis drugs.

Though the tuberculosis-rate has declined in Canada in recent years, some 5,000 new active cases are diagnosed annually and about 200,000 individuals require follow-up care and attention.

### CHANGES IN GRAIN PAYMENTS ACT

Mr. Otto Lang, Minister without Portfolio associated with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, has submitted to Parliament amendments to the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, which, if approved, will provide grain-producers with increased cash during periods of elevator congestion when delays occur in delivering crops to country elevators.

The Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, which was proclaimed on November 25, 1957, makes available to grain-producers in Western Canada ready cash advanced against the security of grain stored on farms.

Mr. Lang stated that since the inception of the Act, some 21 per cent (or about 47,000) of those who hold permits have availed themselves annually of its provisions. Total advances now approach \$450 million, averaging some \$40 million annually. A peak was reached in the 1960-61 crop-year, when \$64 million was advanced to some 76,000 producers. During the 11 years of the Act's existence, the recovery-rate of these advances is more than 99.5 per cent.

Mr. Lang said that interest charges, which have been borne by the Government, have amounted to \$7.5 million; the Government's share of defaults has come to \$43,101.

In one year only (1967-68) has the average advance for all producers exceeded \$1,000, a clear in-

dication that, in general, it is the smaller producers who avail themselves of and benefit from the Act.

### NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

The main features of the new Act are:

(1) The maximum advance available to producers is doubled from \$3,000 to \$6,000.

(2) The rate of advance for each bushel is increased from 50 cents to \$1.00 for wheat; 20 cents to 40 cents for oats; and 35 cents to 70 cents for barley.

(3) Exceptions relating to the "unit" quota have been removed from the Act. (The unit quota allows each producer to deliver the same volume of grain — e.g. 400 bushels of wheat, irrespective of acreage.) The unit quota may now be used in applying for an advance payment or for the repayment of outstanding advances.

(4) Allowance is made for producers who may already have applied for an advance payment before the new Act comes into force. Such producers will be eligible to apply for further advances, which will make their total advance equal to the amount to which they would be entitled had they applied under the new Act.

### FIRST FLOUR-MILL COMMEMORATED

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, unveiled a plaque recently to commemorate the Poutrincoourt Mill, a national historic site at Lequille, about two miles from Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. The unveiling was part of a pageant sponsored by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company for the opening of a hydroelectric plant housed in a reproduction of a typical seventeenth century French mill.

In the spring of 1607, Poutrincoourt and his French settlers invited Chief Membertou and his Micmac Indians to inspect a 100-horsepower flour-mill that he had built on the Lequille River, near Port Royal, the habitation he founded in 1605. After the natives examined the mill, they exchanged gifts with the settlers.

The Poutrincoourt Mill was declared a national historic site in 1947.

### LOGGING INDUSTRY CHANGES

Many changes have taken place in Ontario's logging operations since 1900. Power saws, for example, have replaced the axe and various hand-saws for felling and limbing. With the advent of more sophisticated equipment, today's logger must have some formal education and mechanical aptitude besides the physical strength that was a primary requisite for employment 50, or even 30, years ago.

At that time, the lumberjack retired at night to a log hut in which a number of beds with straw mattresses were placed together and wet clothes were hung to dry by a wood-stove, the shelter's only source of heat. Today he lives in a large dormitory-style bunkhouse that has separate rooms for laundry, central heating from oil-fired furnaces, hot and cold



running water, indoor plumbing, television and pool tables.

The most recent changes in the logging industry, have been even more spectacular than those that occurred during the last few decades. For example, during the last few years, "wheeled-skidders" have replaced horses in transporting wood from the stump to the landing, and, in some instances, mechanical slashers have replaced the power-saw in felling and bucking operations.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests expects future changes to occur at an even quicker pace and mechanization of logging equipment will be much more sophisticated than is known today.

Fairly recent forecasts made by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association point out that the world demand for pulpwood will almost double by 1975 and, by the year 2,000, the demand will be at least five times greater than it is today.

## LOAN TO TUNISIA

The Canadian Government has signed a \$2.6-million loan agreement with the Government of the Tunisian Republic. The loan, made under the Canadian international development programme, will be interest-free and repayable over 50 years with ten years' grace.

The money will be used to buy about 20,000 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer (the first shipment of which will leave Canada at the end of October) asbestos, water-pipes and meters.

Canada will also send two agricultural experts to Tunisia next month. They will be attached to the Tunisian Department of Agriculture as advisers on a programme comprising soil analysis and the education of farmers and co-operators in increasing farm output through the judicious use of fertilizers.

At present, 97 Canadian teachers and advisers are under assignment in Tunisia.

## MUSEUM INDIAN GALLERY

The National Museums Corporation has awarded a contract to a Toronto firm to produce a new gallery in the Victoria Museum Building in Ottawa for the National Museum of Man.

Depicting the Indians of Canada's eastern sub-arctic region, the new hall, which is expected to open this month, will include the prehistoric, traditional and modern life of these northern Indians.

Life-sized and miniature dioramas portraying Indian life throughout the four seasons, will feature summer and winter shelters, clothing, artifacts used in trapping and hunting and the uses made of disseminated animals. Simulated trading posts and ceremonial functions will portray customs. Eel-fishing by torchlight, the excitement of the caribou hunt and flights of environmental birds will be shown in their natural surroundings. Graphics will begin from prehistoric pictographs (rock paintings) to the art of Indian children of today.

Research by museum scientists, designers, and staff to authenticate Indian surroundings and atmosphere will be enhanced by special lighting and sound effects.

The new gallery is the second in the Museum's programme of updating its displays by the use of new techniques.

## STRATFORD THEATRE 1969

Jean Gascon, executive artistic director of the Stratford Festival, has announced that the 1969 Festival drama season will include productions of *Hamlet* and *Measure for Measure* and Ben Johnson's *The Alchemist* and a revival of last season's triumph, Molière's *Tartuffe*.

It was also announced that the Stratford National Theatre of Canada would make its second annual tour this spring with *Hamlet* and *The Alchemist*, which will be mounted as proscenium presentations and later restaged for the Festival Theatre.

The Company opens on March 3 in Chicago for a three-week engagement sponsored by the Illinois Arts Council and Mayor Daley's Committee for the Arts. This will be followed by two weeks in Ann Arbor, Michigan, sponsored by the University of Michigan. The tour closes with a week in Montreal.

The Company will return to Stratford in April to begin rehearsals for the summer season.

On December 20, the Stratford Company will reassemble for the first rehearsal of the CBC television production of *The Three Musketeers*. "This date," Mr. Gascon said in making the announcements, "marks a great turning-point in the history of the Stratford Company. The television show, followed immediately by the tour and the 1969 summer Festival season, are the first steps towards establishing a permanent company operating on a year-round basis, a truly national English theatre company of Canada."

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

The number of Canadian births recorded in August was 33,540, up from the August 1967 total of 32,713. This brought the total number registered for the first eight months of 1968 to 244,358, down 3.8 per cent from the corresponding 1967 total of 254,011. August marriages numbered 20,557, compared to 19,845 in the same month of 1967. During the cumulative period, marriages rose 2.7 per cent to 102,719 in 1968 from 100,027 in 1967. The number of deaths registered during August totalled 13,479 compared to 12,654 in August 1967. In the first eight months, six provinces recorded increases over the corresponding period in 1967.

More than 10 million copies of Bell Canada's directory will be printed during the coming year on some 12,000 tons of paper. By comparison, the autumn and winter catalogue published for Canada's largest mail-order house requires only about 3,500 tons of paper.



## CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

(Continued from P. 2)

to receive a personal representative of the Secretary-General, without prejudice to any position which may have been taken by members of this organization. We still hope that this approach can be followed up. We are prepared to consider other approaches if they command a wide measure of agreement and if they are realistic.

We have agreed on the principles of United Nations action against Rhodesia. We must do everything possible to see that these decisions are carried out by all states and especially by South Africa and Portugal. We must continue also to confront these two states with our unanimous judgment that policies of racial repression and political subjugation are incompatible with United Nations principles. Canada respects and intends to abide by the decisions of the Security Council....

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This organization is dedicated to the elimination of poverty, ignorance and disease. At the end of the First Development Decade, this goal is still far off. We can look back with satisfaction to some achievements — I think of the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme for example — and we have learned some lessons. We have learned that economic development is a long-term process and that co-ordination of international programmes involves more than setting targets and adjusting priorities. We know better now that the terms and conditions under which aid is offered are of fundamental importance, as is the relation of trade to aid. We realize that the improvement of agricultural techniques is critical to the whole development process.

Nevertheless, there is no hiding the fact that the level of international assistance to developing countries is inadequate. The needs grow faster than the resources are made available, partly because population increases so rapidly. So far as Canada is concerned, our aid programme will continue to grow year by year to reach the goal of one per cent of the gross national product as quickly as possible. We are pursuing a set of economic policies which will free resources for high priority purposes, and notwithstanding the imposition of strict limitations on expenditures in general, our aid effort will increase substantially next year. This includes an increase of 25 per cent in our contribution to the United Nations Development Programme in the coming year, as well as significant increases in our contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund and for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. At the same time we have always recognized the importance of the terms of aid, and have, therefore, through extensive use of grants and long-term low interest loans, sought to meet the needs of recipient countries.

On the eve of the Second Development Decade, we in Canada look forward to the conclusions of two major evaluations of development assistance and

related policies of trade — one commissioned by the UNDP and one by the World Bank. The latter is to be headed by a former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable L.B. Pearson. There has been some scepticism whether resources made available for development purposes have been used with maximum efficiency. These assessments should identify the lessons to be learned from past experience and provide useful indications as to the policies to be pursued in the future. In this context, there may be greater confidence in development operations and, we hope, greater willingness on the part of developed countries to increase their contributions.

It seems apparent that to a significant degree the gap between the more developed and less-developed societies reflects the differences in the extent to which they have learned to apply the techniques and the fruits of science and technology to their fundamental development problems. No mere transfer of the experience of the more developed nations can bridge this gap. The developing nations require their own capabilities in the field of science and technology. For this purpose, they must have ready access to the reservoir of knowledge and experience which exists elsewhere and their efforts to adapt these to their own special needs and aspirations should be welcomed.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Recognizing this, the Canadian Government intends to establish in Canada an institution devoted to the practical application of science and technology to the fundamental social and economic problems of development. This institution will have a directing board and staff drawn from many countries and the results of its studies will be freely available to the international community. It will be designed to add a new dimension to the search for solutions to those social and economic ills which are the root cause of so many of the difficulties brought to this Assembly....

### UNIVERSALITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We shall not be able to improve very much the capacity of the United Nations to realize its full potential in promoting peace and security unless the institution itself reflects the world as it is. The question of universality of membership remains pressing. We regret the absence from this Assembly of states that play an important part in world affairs.

The question of the representation of China is the most important of these issues, even though it is not strictly a question of membership. My Government has made public its decision to explore the possibilities of entering into diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China. It is not in the long-term interests of world peace and security that the government in Peking should remain isolated. For this reason, we think that this government should be represented at the United Nations. We should welcome any equitable proposal which would facilitate the representation of the People's Republic of China in this organization — having regard, however, to the rights of existing members....