



CANADA

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## YOUTH AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The following excerpts are from an address by Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the opening of the International Seminar of "Rendez-vous '67" (the centennial project of the Canadian Red Cross Society), in Ottawa on August 14:

...This morning I should like to pay tribute to the Canadian Red Cross for conceiving the idea of Rendez-vous '67, and, in particular, to Red Cross Youth, which has been instrumental in bringing it to fruition. The success of this experiment, which is evident even now, might well lead to its being repeated in different form, or on a different scale, as Rendez-vous '68. Let's hope so....

The search for peace involves not only the prevention of violent conflict but also the attainment by people of all countries of adequate standards of living. I fear that, if the gap between rich and poor is not closed, or at least prevented from widening, meaningful relations between the world's people may become virtually impossible. The problem of economic development, therefore, is one of vital concern to Canadians as well as to citizens of less-developed countries.

### UNLIMITED SCOPE FOR INITIATIVE

The scope for initiative in this rapidly-changing and interdependent world is as unlimited as it is necessary. As an example, Canada has for many years had an expanding programme of external aid, which amounts this year to about \$300 million. But, in the face of the growing need, the Government has taken the decision to increase its contribution to international development to an amount approximately equal to 1 per cent of its gross national product by

the early 1970s. Alongside governments, young people and voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross also have a vital role to play. To succeed, a combination of international understanding and practical projects will be required....

As important as the practical programmes which you will discuss in the seminar will be the opportunities for exchanging ideas, for getting to know Canadians from all parts of the country and young people from round the world, and for coming to grips with the inevitable differences that divide individuals, regions and countries from each other.

As Secretary of State for External Affairs in Canada, I am particularly concerned about the last problem — how to deal with the international differences that divide. In this regard several points might be noted.

### INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

First of all, it is important to realize that, when countries differ, in many vital cases the disagreement cannot be wished away or ignored. In private life, if you have a falling-out with somebody, you can often choose not to meet that person again. You can find a new job or join another club to avoid him. In international relations, countries with differences must continue to take each other into account whether or not they like each other.

Secondly, it would be naive to believe that we have much prospect of creating a world without differences; that is a goal for the millenium. What we must do is learn to deal with inevitable differences in a mature fashion — to handle our problems short of war, and preferably in a productive and positive way.



Thirdly, in all probability the solution of international differences is unlikely without international understanding. Even if the great problem of development is beaten, even if nuclear weapons are controlled or eliminated, the world will still not be secure and prosperous while nation states remain at loggerheads over issues of territory, power or prestige.

It is a theme of your study sessions that increased knowledge will bring the increased understanding so necessary for international harmony, progress and prosperity. I should agree to a point, but it is sobering to consider how often in the past war has erupted between countries which were all too well known to each other. Knowledge did not prevent conflict and may well have caused it. So I should prefer to turn the proposition around and say that *without* knowledge there is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for international understanding.

Also necessary are goodwill, a sense of perspective and the ability to compromise. I am not asking you to forsake or compromise or betray ideals, particularly if they are ideals of compassion and service. It must be remembered, however, that many social and political values are not the same from society to society. What is an ideal of great importance in one community may be of much less significance in another. Above all, don't mistake a policy in the interest of your group, your country or yourself for an immutable principle. To do so is to make the accumulation of knowledge irrelevant and conflict inevitable.

Participating in this conference, you have already taken hurdles that many individuals and nations never seem to have been able to get over. Although representing more than 40 countries, you have demonstrated that you share a common purpose in advancing education, world health, and assistance to others. In addition, you have a common and very valuable vehicle in the Red Cross which you can use to overcome other obstacles. I hope that these basic advantages of common purpose and forum will provide the basis in your discussions for you to gain knowledge and achieve an understanding of different viewpoints. You will need every bit of understanding to counter the preconceptions and prejudices which exist in all of us and which weaken our ability to serve and solve international problems. Ultimately, your knowledge and understanding will impose on you even greater responsibilities at home in moulding attitudes among your own people, whether in Czechoslovakia or Chile, Canada or the Congo....

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## ELECTRIC POWER

The total net generating capability in 1966 for firms producing over 10 million kilowatt hours a year increased 1,097,000 kilowatts, or 3.94 per cent, to 28,933,000. The forecast years 1967-71 indicate an anticipated growth of 14,817,000 kilowatts, or a compound growth-rate of 8.62 per cent, compared to the 1956-66 growth-rate of 6.80 per cent. Thermal capability is expected to grow at an annual rate of 15.18

per cent in the forecast period, compared to an actual rate of 13.31 per cent in the previous ten-year period, while hydroelectric capability is expected to increase at 5.91 per cent, compared to 5.27 per cent in the previous ten years. Hydro forecast figures do not include the Churchill Falls in Labrador, which are not expected to be developed in the forecast period. Fossil-fuelled steam-plants will comprise 80 per cent of the thermal-capability growth, nuclear-fuelled steam-plants 16 per cent and gas-turbine plants 4 per cent.

The first nuclear capability is forecast for 1967. This does not include the 20,000-kilowatt plant at Rolphton, Ontario, which is experimental. It is expected that, by 1971, the nuclear capability will reach 1,200,000 kilowatts, or 2.7 per cent of the total Canadian generating capability.

In 1965 it was forecast that net generating capability in 1966 would be 29,694,000 (revised) kilowatts. Actual net generating capability fell short of this estimate by 761,000 kilowatts. The cause was the postponement of the installation of some units until 1967 and the putting into service of some others too late in the year to be considered part of the generating capability at the time of the firm power-peak load.

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## YUKON ECONOMIC STUDY

An economic study, costing \$140,000, in the Yukon was announced recently by Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing. Both the Federal Government and the territorial government have commissioned the project to obtain better information for the planning of economic, social and administrative policies and programmes.

Covering four broad aspects, the study will include a basic assessment of the historical development of the Yukon economy, a full appraisal of the progress and trends of its current economic development, a comprehensive analysis of its growth potential, and specific recommendations of measures to stimulate maximum economic growth.

Costs will be shared equally by the Yukon Government and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The study is to be completed by late 1968.

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## FIRST GUIDE-DOG SCHOOL

Canada's first training-school for guide-dogs will open this year in St. John's, Quebec. The Canadian Guide Dog Foundation, a non-profit organization supported by voluntary contributions, plans to train 50 blind persons and guide-dogs during four-week courses, at a nominal cost of \$1 a person. In the past, blind people living in Canada had to be trained with their dogs in the United States, and, though there are some 25,000 sightless persons in Canada, only about 75 use "seeing-eye" dogs.



## CLOSER CANADA-SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS

The Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai S. Patolichev, and Trade Minister Robert H. Winters recently concluded an exchange of visits which has publicized a policy of strengthening trade relations between Canada and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Patolichev, who left Canada last week after a stay of ten days, was invited last year by Mr. Winters when he was in the U.S.S.R. to conclude negotiations for a new three-year Canada-Soviet trade pact. This is the first time that Canadian and Soviet trade ministers have exchanged visits.

### WHEAT AGREEMENT

The highlight of Mr. Patolichev's visit was the announcement of a contract between the Canadian Wheat Board and the Soviet Cereals Agency involving the purchase of a minimum of two million long-tons of Canadian wheat and flour for shipment during the next 12 months. The contract, amounting to about \$150 million, represents the second instalment of a long-term wheat agreement providing for the purchase by the U.S.S.R. of nine million long-tons of wheat over a three-year period. The agreement was concluded last June in Moscow at the time of the renewal of the Canada-U.S.S.R. trade agreement signed by Mr. Winters for Canada and Mr. Patolichev for the Soviet Union.

At the conclusion of Mr. Patolichev's visit, Mr. Winters stressed the need for the expansion of trade between Canada and the Soviet Union. "If wheat is excepted," he said, "we sell in the Soviet

Union less than half the value of goods the Soviet Union sells in Canada. Here is clearly an opportunity for an improvement in Canada's export performance."

"On my visit to the Soviet Union," Mr. Winters added, "I noted many areas in which dynamic Canadian industries could help supply the Soviet market. And on his visit to Canada, I am sure Mr. Patolichev has been interested to observe the Canadian economy in action producing goods which could increasingly help fill the Soviet Union's need".

### SOVIET VISIT

Mr. Patolichev began his visit with two days in Montreal touring Expo '67 as the guest of Mr. Winters who is the minister responsible for federal participation in the Exhibition. The U.S.S.R. has the largest national pavilion at the world's fair.

From Montreal, Mr. Patolichev's party went to Ontario for an official provincial luncheon in Toronto, a visit to a transformer plant in Hamilton and to the Adam Beck Hydro-Electric Generating Station at Queenston. Mr. Patolichev also visited a consulting engineering firm and a Toronto shopping-centre.

He then visited Vancouver and later, in Winnipeg, met with the Canadian Wheat Board and visited the research station of the federal Department of Agriculture.

During the last two days of the visit an official luncheon was given by Mr. Winters in honour of Mr. Patolichev. The Soviet Trade Minister called on the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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## DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the appointment of George P. Kidd as Deputy Director-General of Canada's External Aid Office and Peter M. Towe as Minister at the Canadian Embassy, Washington.

Mr. Towe, the present EAO Deputy Director-General, will go to Washington on September 1, and Mr. Kidd, the present Minister in Washington, will join the EAO on October 1.

Mr. Kidd joined the Department of External Affairs in 1946 and has served in Ottawa, Warsaw, Paris and Tel Aviv. In 1961, he was appointed Ambassador to Cuba and concurrently Ambassador to Haiti. Since 1964, he has been Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Towe, who joined the Department in 1947, has served in Washington, Bonn, Beirut, Paris and Ottawa. Before coming to the External Aid Office in 1962, he was in Paris as Canadian representative to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and before that with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) - better known as the Common Market.

## DIEPPE RAID COMMEMORATED

The Associate Minister of National Defence, Mr. Léo Cadieux, will lead the Canadian delegation at ceremonies, organized by the French authorities, to be held in Dieppe on August 18 and 19 to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Canadian raid on Dieppe during the Second World War.

The ceremonies begin with the customary "watch-night" service in the Canadian War Cemetery. Subsequent events include a commemorative ceremony at the Cemetery, a religious service for the public, visits to the beaches where the landings took place, a march-past of Canadian, French and British troops and fly-pasts by Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Air Force fighter aircraft. The RCAF will drop poppies along the beach where Canadian soldiers died.

### SURVIVORS PARTICIPATE

A contingent of Dieppe survivors still serving in the Canadian forces will take part in the ceremonies. Included in the official party representing Canada are two holders of the Victoria Cross awarded for service at Dieppe - Lieutenant-Colonel (retired) C.C. Merritt and Major (retired) J.W. Foote.



### NORTHERN ROAD AGREEMENT

An agreement between the Canadian and United States Governments to maintain the Haines Road on a permanent basis was recently announced by Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing.

The 159-mile Haines Road stretches from the seaport of Haines in the Alaska Panhandle through the northern tip of British Columbia to Haines Junction in the Yukon, where it connects with the Alaska Highway leading to Fairbanks, Alaska. Forty-two miles of the road lie in the Panhandle, 52 in British Columbia and 65 in the Yukon.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Canadian Government, which is responsible for summer maintenance, will assume full responsibility for the winter maintenance of that part of the Haines Road lying in Canada. The State of Alaska, through the U.S. Government, has given assurance that it will continue to assume responsibility for the part of the Haines Road lying in Alaska.

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### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Births registered in Canada in June dropped 9.9 per cent to 31,030 from 34,481 in June 1966, the greatest decline being reported in Quebec, where registrations were down to 8,005 from 10,837. Other provinces showing decreases were Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia recorded higher birth registrations in June 1967 than in the same month last year.

Birth registrations from January to June were down 4.7 per cent to 189,615 from 198,866, with Quebec again leading the decline with a drop of 10.4 per cent to 52,095 in 1967 from 58,120 in the same period of 1966. Only Alberta and British Columbia showed increased birth registrations in the six months.

The 14,225 marriages recorded in provincial registries during the month (14,152 in June 1966) brought the total number registered during the six-month period to 59,744, an 8.6 percent rise over last year's total of 54,997. Deaths numbered 12,436 in June, slightly higher than last year's 12,320. During

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the six-month period they were down 2.9 per cent to 75,184 from 75,431, seven provinces reporting decreases.

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### NEW HOMES

The number of starts on dwelling units in centres of 10,000 population and over totalled 16,096 in May, 56.9 percent higher than the May 1966 total of 10,224. Substantial increases were reported in most provinces, the Manitoba figure being 714 in May - almost four times the 184 of May 1966 - and starts in Alberta rising to 1,380, more than double last May's 503. Other increases were: British Columbia, 1,682 this year (956 in 1966); Saskatchewan, 516 (274); Ontario, 8,213 (5,762); Quebec, 3,155 (2,126); New Brunswick, 145 (105); and Prince Edward Island 3 (nil). Starts in Newfoundland, 153 (169), and Nova Scotia, 135 (145), were down during the month.

During the period as a whole, starts rose to 38,841 from 36,580, increases being reported in Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. May completions numbered 11,533. January-May completions, at 45,878, were below the corresponding 1966 five-month total of 59,330.

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### FLYERS FÊTE WARTIME HELPERS

The Canadian branch of the Royal Air Force Escaping Society recently invited to Canada seven former members of European underground organizations who had helped Royal Canadian Air Force flyers escape from prison camps during the Second World War. Considering the centennial year an appropriate time to show their gratitude, RCAF members of the Escaping Society invited two former underground agents from France and one each from Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway and Greece to spend two and a half weeks in Canada.

Shortly after their arrival in Ottawa on September 13, the visitors will be taken on a tour of Niagara Falls. On September 21 they will be greeted in Ottawa by Prime Minister Pearson and other Government officials, after which they will spend five days at Expo '67.