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THE UNITED NATIONS AFTER TWENTY YEARS

The following statement was issued by Prime Minister Pearson on United Nations Day, October 24:

It is now 20 years since the leaders of the world created the United Nations. From the rubble and ashes of the most destructive war in history the new organization emerged as the hope for coming generations, with the aim of harmonizing the co-operative endeavours of all nations in the service of peace. Twenty years of action, with triumph and failure in the pursuit of the goals laid down in the Charter, have gone by since that October day in 1945 when the United Nations was born. The struggle to banish hunger, ignorance and war continues.

To remind us that peoples and nations can progress only when they co-operate to attain common ends, the General Assembly designated 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year. Member states were asked to initiate projects and programmes which stress constructive co-operation as the prerequisite for peace and progress.

CANADA AND THE ICY

Canada has responded to this encouragement. With the help of the Canadian International Co-operation Year Committee, over 100 non-governmental projects sponsored by business, labour, university, church and other organizations in Canada have been initiated under the theme of international co-operation.

Canada, from the very beginning, has given strong support to the work of the United Nations. It is only natural that, in spite of its belief in the basic conception of world organization, the Canadian public, after 20 years, should sometimes ask whether

the results so far achieved justify the efforts expended. There is no doubt in my mind that in absolute terms, major advances have been achieved by the United Nations family of organizations - in such fields as public health and education, social welfare, fair labour standards, respect for human rights, technical assistance and aid for economic development.

GOALS NOT REACHED

But what about progress towards the primary goal of the United Nations, the maintenance of international peace and security? The dilemma is that, while most governments and peoples accept the need for the United Nations to play a central role as keeper of peace, states are not yet prepared to seek solutions to all their international disputes through peaceful means. All too often, procedures for peaceful settlement are neglected or by-passed. Nor have we reached the stage where the necessary political, material and financial support is forthcoming on the scale required to enable the organization to take effective measures whenever a crisis occurs. As Secretary-General U Thant has said: "There must be a sound and gradual development of thought and action at the national and international level, if, on this matter of peace keeping, we are to profit from the lessons of the past for a more stable and happier future."

There is no quick or easy short cut to this objective but, on the whole, the peace-keeping record of the United Nations has justified the hope which we in Canada put in this important function. In the peace-keeping field, Canada has been able to make

a significant contribution to the central purpose of the Charter. Canadian participation has been requested again and again as the need for peace-keeping action arose and we have consistently been ready to contribute at least our share in men and money.

CANADIAN CONFIDENCE CONFIRMED

We should now look ahead to the next 20 years. With time and patience, I believe the United Nations can be made a truly effective instrument for international collaboration, better able to serve its members and the peace of the world at large. I am confident that the Canadian people share this view.

For these reasons the Canadian Government will continue to give active support to the United Nations, both in positive and constructive peace-building activities to remove the sources of international tension, and in peace keeping or other preventive action intended to maintain peace and contain conflict.

EMBASSY IN ALGERIA

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the appointment of Mr. Ross Campbell as first Canadian Ambassador to Algeria. Mr. Campbell will remain concurrently accredited to Yugoslavia and will continue to reside in Belgrade, making regular visits to Algeria. The appointment, which will help strengthen Canada's relations with this important North African country, will complete the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Algeria. The first Algerian Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Cherif Guellal, presented his credentials on May 29, 1964.

Mr. Campbell has served abroad in Canadian diplomatic missions in Oslo, Copenhagen and Ankara. In 1959 he was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and, in 1962, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

INCREASED AID TO UNCHR

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that, subject to approval by Parliament, Canada would make a contribution of \$350,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) for 1966. This represents an increase of \$60,000 above the Canadian contribution for 1965 of \$290,000, and will make Canada the second highest contributor to UNCHR.

The increase of \$60,000 in Canada's contribution will assist UNCHR in meeting its current financial needs. In the last few years, the nature of the world "refugee problem" has undergone a basic and profound change. The major problem has shifted from Europe to Africa. The fact that the new countries of asylum are not as prosperous as the old ones means that the financial burden has increasingly become an international one.

Canada's contribution to UNCHR is another concrete manifestation of the continuing strong support the Government and people of Canada have given the United Nations for its social, economic and humanitarian activities.

FISHERIES MISSION

A five-man fisheries mission left Canada recently for a 20-day tour of Italy, Spain and Portugal. The mission, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, will assess the long-term export possibilities for Canadian fisheries products in these countries. The programme includes examination of fisheries developments in Italy, Spain and Portugal and the study of respective methods of production and marketing.

COD SALES

The three countries are important customers for Canadian salt cod. During 1964, over 50 per cent of Canada's exports of heavy-salted cod went to Portugal and only the United States bought more boneless cod. Italy was among Canada's chief export markets for light-salted cod and also bought some heavy-salted cod and Canadian canned salmon. Spain was Canada's second best customer for light-salted cod and a large importer of Canadian boneless cod.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

According to a report issued by the Mineral Resources Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Canadian iron and steel industry registered its fourth consecutive annual production record in 1964, at 9.13 million tons, compared to 8.19 million and 7.17 million tons in 1963 and 1962. Output in 1965 is expected to increase to about 9.8 million tons. Further increases to between 12.0 and 12.5 million tons by 1970 and 15.5 and 16.0 million tons by 1975 are expected.

Since the early 1950s, the industry has invested large amounts of capital in modernizing equipment and, more important, to diversify its range of products. Whereas the industry could only produce about 65 per cent of the various primary steel products consumed in Canada in the early 1950s it can now bid for about 90 per cent. Increased national self-sufficiency and growing steel consumption in Canada have both contributed to higher output.

EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures by the steel industry increased from \$112 million in 1962 and in 1963 to \$188.7 million in 1964, an all-time high. According to a survey by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, expenditures in 1965 for projects under way in 1964, or planned as of December 1964, are expected to total \$167 million. Subsequent announcements in the early months of 1965 indicate that investments will be higher than originally forecast and that this high rate will carry on into 1966.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The following statement was made in the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by the Canadian Representative, Miss Margaret Meagher, on October 21:

It is now two years since the Second Committee last reviewed world economic and social developments. But it is not just this hiatus that makes this year's meeting important. More significantly, we meet now with a deeper awareness of the complexity of the problems of development. We are, perhaps, more aware now that aid alone will not suffice to ensure economic progress, that aid must be buttressed with an expansion of international trade, particularly that of the developing nations, reinforced by the dissemination and application of science and technology, and based on sound development planning.

Despite the considerable efforts made since the Second World War, the gap in living standards between the rich and poor has widened. In many countries economic growth has barely been sufficient to keep pace with population increases, and debt-servicing problems threaten to undermine development programmes. Above all, at a time when the need is mounting, the flow of development assistance has been levelling off and, in some cases, the terms on which aid is made available have become less favourable. A point has thus been reached in the struggle for development where it is all too easy to give up hope and effort in the face of the magnitude of the problem. In fact, the present juncture in world economic development demands resolute action by all of us, collectively and individually.

CANADA'S RESPONSE IN AID

Canada recognizes the gravity of this situation. After more than doubling our bilateral-aid programme last year, we are increasing it again this year. As our Prime Minister said recently, the Canadian Government intends to increase its foreign-aid allocation substantially in the years ahead. In the general debate in plenary session on September 24, the Secretary of State for External Affairs said: "I want to affirm our strong support for the amalgamation of the Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on satisfactory terms in a co-ordinated United Nations Development Programme, and for the continuance of the World Food Programme. Canada wants to see the projected new targets for these programmes adopted. I would expect that our own contribution will be in keeping with these United Nations objectives."

We intend to support sound innovations and will join with others in imaginative projects to accelerate economic progress. In Asia, where it is imperative that constructive activity should not be displaced by violence and disruption, we expect to join the Asian Development Bank to make a contribution of up to \$25 million to its subscription capital, providing a satisfactory charter can be worked out and subject to Parliamentary approval. From the beginning, Canada has played an active role in the programme of developing and controlling the great Mekong River

system, which affects a large part of Southeast Asia, and we expect to participate in specific projects now being undertaken under this programme.

In the Western Hemisphere we have increased the funds available under our special arrangements with the Inter-American Development Bank. Earlier this year we made available for lending in Latin America a total of \$25 million; the Secretary of State (for External Affairs) announced in the general debate that an additional \$10 million will be put at the disposal of the Bank for lending at terms which may extend to 50 years at no interest charge.

EXPANSION OF TRADE VITAL

Of course, economic assistance alone is not enough. Canada recognizes that the expansion of trade is also a crucial factor in economic development. We have supported, and will continue to support, efforts in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the GATT, in the context of the "Kennedy round" of tariff and trade negotiations in commodity conferences and elsewhere, to provide increased opportunities for the trade of developing countries. We attach particular importance to the establishment of the new UNCTAD machinery. We believe it can and must be made into an effective instrument for considering the manifold aspects of trade and development problems and promoting practical solutions. We appreciate the impatience of developing countries about the slow progress in UNCTAD towards concrete achievements. In part, this is attributable to the inevitable organizational problems that must be overcome in establishing new machinery of this kind. But beyond this, we must recognize that there are basic differences of views and interests regarding the role of UNCTAD and the solutions to the complex problems of trade and development. If UNCTAD is to be a success, there is an urgent need to focus attention on substantive rather than procedural questions and to concentrate efforts on areas in which UNCTAD appears capable of making a positive contribution.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN DEVELOPING REGIONS

An important ingredient in expanding trade will be a broadened industrial base in developing regions. The establishment of UNCTAD has thus lent new importance to the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development. Since this Committee last met, the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, has adopted a series of resolutions aimed at intensifying and improving the overall United Nations effort in the field of industrialization. UNCTAD has also made certain recommendations, which stress the urgent need for accelerating the establishment in developing countries of industries with an export potential. The net effort has been twofold. First, the Centre for Industrial Development has been asked to expand its activities greatly. Secondly, there has been clear and unanimous recognition of the need for adequate financial resources

to be made available to the Centre. Among other things, this should permit a rapid expansion to 200 professional staff over the next three years, a goal which seems essential if the full range of activities in the industrial field is to be carried out. It is for this reason that Canada strongly supports the draft resolutions recommended by ECOSOC calling for a substantial expansion in the resources of the Centre. Over and above this, we will shortly receive a report from the Secretary-General on how additional voluntary financing for industrial development might be utilized within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme. This would ensure a further substantial increase in the funds available for industrial development to be used up as projects are approved and new staff are recruited. Given these additional resources, both assessed and voluntary, the Centre for Industrial Development will, for the first time, be able to organize its future work systematically and plan programmes on a long-term basis. Differences of opinion as to the most desirable form of organization should be set aside in the interests of advancing this work. My Delegation is not persuaded that a specialized agency is required or that it could accomplish anything that a greatly expanded Centre would not be able to do.

CONCERTED UNIVERSAL ACTION

...I have touched on only a few of the 19 items on

CANADIAN LABOUR UNIONS

The Department of Labour's annual survey of labour organizations has indicated that union membership in Canada at the beginning of 1965 was at a record high of 1,589,000. Membership was higher by almost 96,000 than in January of the previous year, a net gain of 6.4 per cent and the highest percentage increase in any year since 1956.

The survey shows that almost three-quarters of all union members were in organizations affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. In most cases these unions were also affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Another 9.4 per cent of the total union membership in 1965 was in organizations affiliated with the Confederation of National Trade Unions. Unaffiliated international and national unions accounted for 12 per cent, while 3 per cent was in independent local organizations.

Union members constituted 29.7 per cent of the 5,343,000 non-agricultural paid workers in Canada as of January 1965, and 23.2 per cent of the total labour force. The 1965 figures show a membership increase of 75,000, or 6.8 per cent, for the CLC, and an increase of 28,500, or 23.5 per cent, for the CNTU. Affiliates of the CLC with a total membership of 1,181,100 included 110 national and international unions and 162 directly-chartered locals. International unions comprised 84 per cent of total CLC membership; national unions, including directly chartered locals, accounted for the balance.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

There were 13 federations, with 640 locals, in the CNTU at the beginning of 1965, with 54 non-federated

our agenda - the largest that has ever confronted the Second Committee. Diverse though these items are, they have one common objective: to accelerate economic development by concerted international action. No small share of this action is initiated through the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations, which have multiplied in number and diversity as international needs have been identified and international capacities extended....

...The need for clarity and order, albeit important, is not our major objective. What is more important is the need to make more rapid progress in combatting the obstacles to self-sustained economic growth. The development process will not be hastened by setting up more institutions or establishing more programmes if the net effect of these decisions is to impose still more procedures, still more documents and still more meetings on government already labouring under a plethora of all three. On the other hand, the development process may well be hastened if we consolidate and streamline what we have already established, if we concentrate on those areas which seem susceptible of international action, and if we mobilize far greater resources for their support. I come back to the point from which I started: the present juncture in world economic development demands resolute actions by us all, collectively and individually.

locals. Total CNTU membership was 150,053. International unions had 1,131,600 members, or 71 per cent of the national total. Of the 111 international unions active in Canada, 89 were affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the CLC, eight were affiliates of the AFL-CIO only, and three were affiliated with the CLC only. There were two unaffiliated railway unions, and nine other unaffiliated unions.

United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC) was the largest union, with 110,000 members. Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC) had 84,800 members, and the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC) was third largest with 77,500 members.

FOREST-FIRE FIGURES

Department of Forestry estimates show that forest fires damaged about 235,000 acres of Canadian timber during August, compared to 71,000 acres in the same month last year. In spite of this, the seasonal total to August 31 this year was only 484,000 acres, as against 1,982,000 acres, affected during the same period in 1964.

The August tally of 1,025 fires was nearly double the 578 recorded in August 1964. On the other hand, the fire count for the 1965 season to August 31, was 6,426, slightly higher than the 6,397 blazes damaging more than four times the area up to August 31, 1964.

This year's fire losses for the month included 59 fires affecting 19,270 acres in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In August 1964 there were 34 fires in the Territories involving 70,000 acres.

In July 1965, 1,582 fires swept 112,660 acres.

CANADA-CHINA WHEAT DEAL

The Canadian Wheat Board recently announced the conclusion of a long-term agreement with the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation. This agreement is similar to the existing one that is, under its terms, the Chinese agency has declared its intention of purchasing from Canada 3 to 5 million long tons (112.0 to 186.7 million bushels) of wheat over a three-year period, from August 1, 1966, to July 31, 1969. The Canadian Wheat Board has undertaken to make such supplies available with specific quantities, prices and shipping periods to be negotiated periodically.

The Chinese corporation and the Canadian Wheat Board further agreed that, before May 1, 1966, consideration will be given to increasing the quantities involved in the new three-year agreement to a minimum of 4.5 and a maximum of 7.5 million tons (168 to 280 million bushels) or, alternatively, extending the three-year agreement to five years, involving a maximum quantity of 7.5 million and a maximum of 12.5 million tons (280 to 466 million bushels)....

STATEMENT BY MR. SHARP

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made the following statement in Winnipeg on October 28:

"...I am delighted about this massive wheat agreement and would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Canadian Wheat Board. The Board deserve the highest praise for the successful effort they have made to develop the Chinese market. The total value of wheat shipments under this agreement will range from \$200 million over a period of three years to a possible upper limit of \$900 million over a period of five years. Based on past experience, I am confident that the quantities purchased will be closer to the maximum figure. On this basis, this would be the largest single wheat agreement ever concluded by the Canadian Wheat Board. Not only prairie wheat producers but all Canadians will benefit from the income received from these sales.

"The agreement provides for credit terms of 25 percent cash and 75 percent in 18 months, which are identical to those in the previous agreement. A revolving credit level of over \$200 million was required to facilitate this agreement and the Government was pleased to provide the necessary credit guarantee that makes this business possible.

"The Chinese Corporation discussed with me their efforts to maintain and develop their market in Canada for various items. It is, of course, in our mutual interest to provide them with an opportunity to do so, subject to appropriate safeguards to avoid market disruption and damage to Canadian producers. In this connection, the Chinese State Trading Corporation have agreed to continue to limit their annual exports to Canada of sensitive items. The overall limitation in the new agreement has been increased from \$7 million in each year to \$10 million a year. Canadian producers of sensitive items are protected by individual quota limitations; these are to be determined later by agreement between the two parties."

CO-OPERATION IN EDUCATION

The following statement was made recently by Prime Minister Pearson in reply to proposals on the subject of higher education that had been submitted by representatives of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada:

The Federal Government welcomes the views of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, based on the inquiry into financing higher education in Canada conducted for the Association by the Bladen Commission.

My colleagues and I accept the view that the number of students in Canadian universities is likely to rise at the rapid rate projected in the Bladen report. In the 1964-65 academic year the total enrolment was 178,000. The projection would put it at 340,000 in 1970-71 and 461,000 in 1975-76.

That is to say, in six years the universities would nearly double the number of their students, and there would be a continuing large increase afterwards. Without this growth, we shall not have the kind of Canada we all want, a progressive and prosperous nation providing ample opportunities for a good life for all its citizens.

INCREASE IN SUBSIDIES TO UNIVERSITIES

These goals require a very large increase in the resources available to the universities for staff and for facilities. The Bladen report estimates that the total government expenditures required, for universities and student aid, will rise from \$355 million in 1964-65 to \$1,112 million in 1970-71 and \$1,704 million in 1975-76.

The Federal Government recognizes these as realistic estimates. The expenditures are large but the Federal Government agrees with the Bladen Commission that an expanding country can afford them and, indeed, that they are an investment that will yield good returns in the progress of our economy.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada recognizes that, under our constitution, the responsibility for providing higher education is that of the provinces.

But, as the needs increase, it is more and more difficult for all provinces to meet them in ways that are within their financial capacity. In order that the opportunities for higher education should be adequately improved for all Canadians, in all parts of the country, federal financing must be brought to the assistance of the provinces.

My Government has already accepted this federal responsibility.

The recommendations of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada are, therefore, made to the Federal Government as well as to the provinces. The response required must be a joint response of the provincial and federal governments.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

I shall, therefore, propose to the provinces that, in the very near future, we hold a special federal-provincial conference to consider the universities' proposals. Our response to the proposals directed

specifically to the Federal Government will be given at that conference.

However, while details can be decided only after discussion with the provinces on this matter within their jurisdiction, there are three general points which I wish to make clear now.

First, the Federal Government is fully prepared to contribute to university financing in a way which, in combination with appropriate provincial action, will enable all parts of the country to meet university needs. Whether the specific proposals put to us by the Association are the best way to do this, or whether they can be modified or improved, has to be discussed with provinces.

Secondly, the large-scale use of federal tax money for university financing is sound only if it serves the national purposes which are the concern of the Federal Government. The way this can best be assured is a matter that must be discussed with the provinces. It will require planning, specialization and co-ordination, by agreement between the provinces and universities, so that the university structure will develop in a way that most strengthens the nation. In this, as in other uses of public funds, the Federal Government must discharge its responsibility to use federal resources in ways that will promote economic growth, full employment and equality of opportunity for all Canadians.

STUDENT AID

The third basic point relates to student aid. My colleagues and I would not feel justified in making large federal expenditures on the universities if some able young Canadians were shut off from the benefits of university education because of financial considerations. Adequate measures of student aid are an indispensable part of our approach to university assistance.

The Government therefore welcomes the suggestions about student aid made by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. They are of the same general nature as the programme for scholarship-bursaries which I have put forward. I hope that at the federal-provincial conference in the near future we can work out this programme in detail with the provinces and universities, so that it will be operative for students entering university next year.

* * * * *

HOUSING PROGRAMME FOR ESKIMOS

Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, recently announced a major new housing programme for Canada's Eskimos, based on a detailed survey of housing in Arctic communities and an examination of solutions over the last two years, which, Mr. Laing said, revealed serious inadequacies, overcrowding and substandard conditions.

During the next four years, 1,600 houses will be built at a cost of \$12 million. There will be a choice of one, two and three bedroom designs to accommodate families of various sizes, and the houses will be available at rentals that will include basic furnishings, fuel for heating, electricity, water, sewage and garbage services.

"No Eskimo family" Mr. Laing said, "will be denied adequate shelter because of lack of income. The actual rent to be paid by each family will be determined by its ability to pay, with the difference being absorbed by the Government".

"The Eskimo birth rate" Mr. Laing said, "is rising rapidly and the increase in the size of families has greatly augmented the need for larger houses. The Eskimo population is expected to double within 20 years, if the present rate of increase continues".

LOCAL PARTICIPATION

The new construction programme, which will begin in all communities on Baffin Island next summer, will be extended through the Arctic during the next three years. To ensure the maximum participation of the people concerned, management will, whenever possible, be co-ordinated through local community organizations. "We anticipate that some modifications and changes in these plans will be needed when the programme reaches the Mackenzie", Mr. Laing said. "These will be worked out in collaboration with the territorial government and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to suit subarctic conditions and to ensure that the programme will accommodate the needs of the Indians and the Métis living in the Mackenzie area.

The Minister expressed the conviction that the provision of adequate housing was essential if the Eskimos, Indians, Métis and others were to participate fully in Canadian life. The new programme is intended to provide the shelter and the services needed for health, human dignity and progress particularly for those people of the Arctic who, at this stage of their development, cannot afford to pay the full costs.