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THE REALITIES OF INTERDEPENDENCE IN THE MODERN WORLD

"There is no way in which we can insulate our communities - whatever their size or structure - from what is happening on the outside", the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, told the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities at Windsor, Ontario, on May 18. "These are the realities of interdependence....It used to be possible ...to think of peace and war as options.... War can no longer be regarded as an instrument of policy.... The only option we have is peace...." The speaker went on to say that "the existence of tension and conflict" in the world could not be ignored and that the rapid contemporary changes that had brought with them "new ferment and new friction" must be "directed along peaceful channels", a task to which the United Nations had been dedicated.

Mr. Martin next turned his attention as follows to two major areas of unrest. Of Cyprus, he said:

...This particular operation has had to be conducted against very great odds. The mandate of the operation runs for only three months at a time. The funds to finance it have to come from voluntary contributions. I need hardly say that these continuing uncertainties surrounding the operation have created serious problems of planning and execution. It is, in my view, far from being an ideal pattern for future operations of this kind and I should hope that, out of the discussions now in progress in a special committee of the General Assembly, will come some formula that will give the United Nations a more assured capacity to respond to future situations of emergency.

KEY ROLE OF CANADIANS

I am glad to say that Canada was able to play a crucial part in the establishment of the peace-keeping operation in Cyprus. If we had not acted as and when we did and pledged our support for the operation, there was a real possibility of armed conflict being resumed on the island with all the attendant risks of a military confrontation between Greece and Turkey. In the intervening 14 months, Canada has maintained what is now the largest contingent in Cyprus. And we have shouldered the full financial burden of keeping our forces there.

The end of the operation is not yet in sight, and I hope that more countries will see their way clear to assuming some share of responsibility for its continuance. As far as Canada is concerned, we intend, for the present, to maintain our commitment in Cyprus. At the same time, we look to a long-term settlement of the present crisis which will make the continued presence of a United Nations force on the island unnecessary....

...The situation on the island is complex. Two communities - Greek and Turkish - have long been established there. Both represent cultures and civilizations which have made an immense contribution to the Eastern Mediterranean area and beyond. There has been a breakdown of mutual confidence between these communities and there is very deep bitterness and suspicion between them. The Greek community represents a majority on the island and I think we can all appreciate, in such a situation, the problems encountered in the search

(Over)

for a framework that will give assurance to all the inhabitants and harness their energies and their loyalties in the best interests of the new state.

GREECE AND TURKEY INVOLVED

Inevitably, the interests of Greece and Turkey are engaged in the course of events in Cyprus. Both are our partners in NATO, and the strain in their relations arising from their differences over Cyprus has been a matter of grave concern to the Alliance. On the basis of my conversations with the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers at the NATO meetings last week, I can say that both countries are aware of their responsibilities in this situation and that they are prepared to play their part in facilitating a long-term solution of the problem in Cyprus....

VIETNAM SITUATION

If I am moderately encouraged by the recent trend of developments in Cyprus, I can see no prospect of early improvement in the situation in Vietnam.

In that part of the world, too, there has been an international presence. In this case, it took the form of a commission of which Canada, India and Poland are members. The task assigned to that commission was to supervise the implementation of a cease-fire agreement. It was hoped, at the time the agreement was concluded in 1954, that peace would be restored to the area. In the event, that has not proved to be the case. On the contrary, the situation in Vietnam today is probably more serious than it has been at any time in the past 11 years.

...When all is said and done, there is one central fact that stands out in this situation and it is this: what we are faced with in Vietnam is a case of covert aggression being conducted by the North against the South. And the ultimate aim of that aggression is nothing less than the overthrow of the government and administration of South Vietnam.

The justification being given to that aggression by the authorities in Hanoi and Peking is that it represents a "war of national liberation". This is a claim which we cannot and do not accept.

CHANGE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Of course, there are many situations all over the world where people are looking for change—political, economic and social change. No doubt, elements of such a desire for change are present in the situation in South Vietnam. This is part of the process of transformation of a traditional into a modern society which it is in our interest to encourage and support.

We cannot expect that process to be accomplished without some measure of unrest and instability. And when we see one government succeeding another in the South, we should not throw up our hands in despair. We should recognize that, after centuries of mandarin authority, after 100 years of colonial administration, and after ten years of attempts at self-rule, a new political pattern is in the process of working itself out in Saigon. And that is happening in the most difficult circumstances of aggression abetted and directed from without....

FIGHTING COVERT AGGRESSION

If this covert aggression is not met — if it is not shown to be unprofitable — in Vietnam, then there is no doubt in my mind that it will have to be met elsewhere. At the same time I am aware of the very serious risk of escalation and wider involvement if the conflict in Vietnam were to be prolonged. To minimize that risk we have repeatedly appealed to all concerned for the exercise of restraint. The fact remains that the situation carries a real threat to world peace and that it must be brought under early and effective control.

We do not believe there is any alternative to a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict that is being waged in Vietnam. That is why we have welcomed the readiness of the United States, as expressed by President Johnson on April 7 and reiterated on a number of occasions since then, to enter into negotiations without preconditions. I deeply regret that there has been no positive response to that declaration from the other side so far.

The first priority now is to bring the two sides to the negotiating table. We and others have made suggestions with the object of facilitating progress towards a negotiation. I am bound to say, however, that all these suggestions are predicated on a willingness on both sides to contemplate the possibility of a negotiated solution. And of that there is as yet no evidence on the part of the authorities in either Hanoi or Peking.

NEED FOR A NEW SOLUTION

I speak of a negotiation because it now seems obvious that a new solution will have to be found in that area. While one may return to the principles of the original cease-fire agreement of 1954, there will have to be some form of negotiation to work out a formulation of those principles which can be applied in present circumstances. And there will certainly have to be some credible arrangements to guarantee the right of all peoples in the area to live at peace under governments of their own choice and free from outside interference or fear of aggression. That is why we have expressed the view that it would probably be desirable, when the time comes, to build some form of international mechanism into the terms of any ultimate settlement.

The element of free choice seems to me an indispensable part of any such settlement. It is inherent in "the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples" to which we have subscribed in the United Nations Charter. A negotiation cannot simply be used to cover up the take-over of one part of Vietnam by the other. That would not be a negotiation. It would be a capitulation. And it is wholly unrealistic to think that either side would accept such a conclusion to the present conflict....

NEED FOR THE UN INTERVENTION

It has been a matter of regret to us, in this situation, the United Nations has not been able to exert its influence for peace. We have established the United Nations as an instrument of peace and good order

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NEW STAMP PROGRAMME FOR 1966

Canada will issue 11 commemorative postage stamps in 1966, it was announced recently by Mr. René Tremblay, the Postmaster General.

The series featuring the official flowers and armorial bearings of the provinces and territories will be concluded next year. Alberta and Saskatchewan will be honoured on January 19 and Newfoundland on February 23. Florals for the Yukon and Northwest Territories will be issued on March 23. This sequence, said Mr. Tremblay, was one of the ways in which the Post Office Department was marking the centennial. The series began on May 14, 1964, when the Maple Leaf-Unity stamp appeared. Ontario and Quebec were featured on June 30, 1964, followed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on February 3, 1965. Prince Edward Island will be similarly honoured on July 21.

The three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of La Salle in Canada will provide the subject for another 1966 issue, which will go on sale April 20.

STAMPS WITH A MESSAGE

May 18 has been chosen as the date of issue for a "highway-safety" stamp. The Postmaster General expressed the hope that this issue would make Canadians more aware of the needless toll of death on their roads.

The peaceful uses of atomic energy will be the theme of a stamp to appear on July 20. This date was chosen to coincide as closely as possible with the opening of the CANDU reactor at Douglas Point, Ontario, which has been scheduled for the summer of 1966.

The third stamp in a series commemorating the major steps leading up to Confederation will go on sale September 7. Its subject will be the London Conference. The Charlottetown Conference was featured on a stamp that went on sale July 29, 1964. The Quebec Conference issue was released on September 9 last year.

In 1966, for the third consecutive year, Canada will have Christmas stamps. Mr. Tremblay explained that these would be of the three-cent and five-cent denominations, those most commonly used for Christmas cards and letters.

All these stamps, except the three-cent Christmas issue, will be five cents in value.

MOTOR-VEHICLE SALES

The volume of sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles eased off 0.3 per cent in February to 54,630 units from 54,821 a year earlier, and 2.0 per cent in January-February, to 105,875 units from 108,082 a year ago. The retail value of these sales was up 1.0 per cent in the month, at \$178,737,000 versus \$177,034,000, but was little changed in the two months at \$350,015,000 versus \$349,995,000. Sales of new passenger cars rose 1.0 per cent in February, to 47,203 units (valued at \$151,116,000) from 46,713 (\$147,843,000) a year

earlier, but fell 0.3 per cent in the January-February period, to 91,166 units (\$294,067,000) from 91,434 (\$290,545,000).

February sales of Canadian and United States models fell 1.7 per cent, to 49,605 units (valued at \$168,254,000) from 50,481 (\$167,804,000) a year earlier, while January-February sales dropped 3.5 per cent, to 96,774 units (\$330,844,000) from 100,326 (\$333,589,000) a year ago. New passenger cars accounted for 42,312 units of total sales (\$140,993,000) in the month versus 42,548 (\$139,076,000) and for 82,311 units (\$275,550,000) in the two months versus 84,057 (\$275,110,000).

FORAGE-SEED MISSION TO EUROPE

A four-man trade mission left Canada May 9 on a three-week tour of Denmark, West Germany and France to study the prerequisites for increased forage-seed exports from Canada to Western Europe. The mission, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is investigating the technical requirements that must be met to obtain official acceptance for a greater number of Canadian seeds, particularly forage-crop varieties. During the past year, total seed exports were valued at \$12.5 million, but the potential is considered to be far greater, since the number of varieties now permitted entry to certain markets is limited compared with the number available.

In each country, the mission members will meet officials of the seed industry and of relevant government departments. They will also attend a council meeting of the Federation internationale du Commerce des Semences (FIS) in Denmark.

EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY EARNINGS

Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949 = 100) was 129.3 in February, virtually unchanged from January. Typically, employment declined moderately between January and February, owing to seasonal reductions in forestry, construction and trade; in 1965, however, employment declined much less than seasonally in forestry and construction, and showed little change in trade. Other industrial divisions recorded movements that did not differ substantially from the familiar seasonal patterns.

Canada's industrial composite, seasonally adjusted, advanced by 0.7 per cent from 135.0 in January to 135.9 in February. The large advance reflected increases in the seasonally-adjusted indexes for all major industrial divisions except manufacturing, which showed a small decline. About three-quarters of the increase originated in forestry, construction and trade, where the adjusted indexes rose by 9.3 per cent, 1.5 per cent, and 1.6 per cent respectively. Industrial disputes in the transportation-equipment group effected a decline of 0.3 per cent in the adjusted index for manufacturing.

PEKING'S SECOND NUCLEAR BLAST

On May 14, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, made the following statement on the explosion of a second nuclear device by Communist China:

This new atmospheric explosion has unfortunately been expected for some time as part of the Chinese nuclear programme, and thus does not come as a surprise. I must, however, stress the regret and concern with which this news is received by the Canadian Government. We in Canada deplore this further contamination of the world's atmosphere, which has taken place in the face of opposition from public opinion and governments in all parts of the world.

URGENCY OF A UNIVERSAL TREATY

This second explosion adds even greater urgency to the need for universal adherence to the treaty banning nuclear-weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water and for substantial and early progress in the direction of general disarmament. As a treaty of general and complete disarmament must in the end embrace all nations, or at least all major military nations, it is our continuing hope that Peking will eventually support the important efforts being made to work towards such a treaty.

If the authorities in Peking expect, through nuclear testing, to increase their influence on other countries of Asia, I hope they will soon realize that such efforts are subject to the law of diminishing returns and will move to bring their testing policy into line with that favoured by China's great Asian neighbours. Countries like India and Japan will, I know, continue to believe that nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes are of greater value to the economic well-being of their people and of the world as a whole than nuclear programmes directed towards military purposes.

FARM CASH RECEIPTS

Total cash receipts from farming operations, excluding supplementary payments, are now estimated at \$3,455.6 million for Canada, excluding Newfoundland. This estimate is a record high and exceeds by 8.5 per cent the previous high of \$3,184.5 million established in 1963. In comparing these estimates with those for earlier years, it should be remembered that the totals for 1962, 1963 and 1964 have been revised to include substantial revisions to receipts from dairy production. Complete revisions for all products will be published some time in 1965.

The increase in farm cash receipts in 1964 over 1963 can be attributed for the most part to a substantial increase in farmers' marketings of wheat and to much larger participation payments made by the Canadian Wheat Board. Somewhat less important contributions were made by oilseed crops, potatoes, barley, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs and dairy products. Partly offsetting these gains were lower total receipts from poultry products, tobacco and oats, and a substantial repayment of cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE PROGRAMME

At the close of the fourth plenary session of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers held recently in Victoria, British Columbia, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, made public the outline of a National Wildlife Programme for Canada.

The Programme, which was discussed during the Council session, reflects the need for a more concerted effort to develop Canada's migratory-bird resource, as well as the requirement for greater investment in research activities based on other forms of wildlife. It has three parts: the enactment of a Canada Wildlife Act; an expansion of activity in support of migratory birds, and an expansion, through agreement, of research needed for the better management of wildlife in Canada generally.

Mr. Laing pointed out that the introduction and enactment of a Canada Wildlife Act would stimulate interest in wildlife in all parts of Canada on the part of all Canadians and bring about further public understanding of the problems of wildlife management.

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in the world. We cannot, of course, expect it to be an effective instrument in circumstances where governments are not prepared to settle their disputes by peaceful means. But if there is such a thing as a collective will to peace in the world, then the United Nations is the best framework we have been able to devise to bring it into focus and to channel it into situations of conflict. Above all, we must continue to make sure that the instrument itself does not become blunt through inaction or indifference.

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