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A CRITICAL MEETING FOR NATO

The following is part of the opening statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, at the NATO ministerial meeting recently held in Brussels:

...We meet at a critical moment in the history of our alliance. NATO has faced crises before and surmounted them. But our present crisis is of a different order; our problem this time is more internal than external. It arises out of the decision taken by one of the respected members of our alliance to withdraw from the integrated military structure. The other members of the alliance, known colloquially as The Fourteen, wish to continue to contribute to and participate in a collective defence programme. Particularly because of the central geographic position occupied by France in Western Europe, the process of adjustment is complex. However, this task is in hand, although it will take some time to execute.

In the process of carrying out the withdrawals required by France, The Fourteen have decided to make certain changes in the NATO military structure which should add to its efficiency. We need have no fears, therefore, as to the continuing defence and deterrent strength of NATO. NATO will continue to be a stout shield.

A TWOFOLD TASK

In the course of our meeting, it will be necessary to give approval to these changes which are consequent on the French action. But our task at this meeting of the foreign ministers is larger and more important. The task is really twofold, though the two aspects are interdependent. We have first to take counsel with one another about our evolving relations with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe against the background

of serious and pressing developments elsewhere in the world. Secondly, we must address ourselves to the state of our alliance, particularly in the light of the actions of the French Government.

Before setting about our task, we must see our problems in perspective. NATO has been so successful that it is now being taken for granted. Europe now enjoys a sense of security greater than at any time since the last war. The remarkable fact is that this sense of security exists even though the military strength of Soviet and Eastern Europe forces located in Eastern Europe is greater than ever. The answer to this paradox is that NATO has contained the Soviet threat and is still doing so.

CHANGE IN SOVIET ATTITUDE

As this situation persists, there has been a welcome, even if only gradual, evolution in the Soviet attitude toward the West. There has been increasing recognition by the Soviet leaders that nuclear conflict must be avoided. This is a trend which all members of the alliance welcome and wish to encourage. We are all expanding our relations and increasing our contacts with the countries of Eastern Europe. The process has developed so far that what until a few years ago was unusual is now commonplace.

This is all movement in the right direction. For NATO is not only an instrument created for our mutual defence. The North Atlantic Council is an institution through which we collectively work and plan for a peace settlement in Europe. In a period of evolution, unity of purpose is the more necessary if we are to make progress towards that settlement, which is the major objective we all seek.

The North Atlantic Treaty is the manifestation of a transatlantic partnership linking the peoples of Europe and North America in their common search for peace. Now that the danger of attack has been contained and Soviet policy has begun gradually to evolve, we must concentrate increasingly on the search of the solution of problems in Europe. France's welcome decision to remain a party to the Treaty is evidence that they continue to share with the other members the same basic objectives and continue to regard the North Atlantic Council and its subordinate institutions as the appropriate forum for ensuring that Western policy on East-West relations remains in harmony.

ALLIANCE VITALITY CONFIRMED

Let it be clear, therefore, that we are not gathered here merely to patch up our differences. Indeed, it may be no bad thing that we should have been shaken out of whatever complacency we may have felt as a result of the very success of NATO. Our responses have reconfirmed the vitality of the alliance and the importance we attach to the concept of a collective approach. We are faced as never before with an opportunity as well as a challenge. Our task is to develop and define a new relationship within the alliance which will reflect both the vitality of the concept and the special concerns of France. In short, we want an alliance in more than name only.

The great strength of our way of life — and the advantage we hold over our adversaries — is our capacity to maintain unity in diversity. Seen in this perspective, the present crisis in our alliance is more than a problem to be overcome. It is a test of the very foundations of the political system we all share. Let us set to work with imagination, moderation and goodwill. Let us determine to succeed.

AMATEUR HOCKEY STUDY

A wide-ranging study of hockey in Canada was announced recently by National Health and Welfare Minister MacEachen. The review would, he said, embrace all phases of amateur hockey in Canada, and would be conducted by the hockey committee of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport. The committee will explore, among other things the relation between professionals and amateurs, conflicts between hockey and education, playing rules, player drafts, Canadian participation in international competition and the role of Canada's national hockey team.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

In general terms, the committee has been asked to examine the purposes, structure and functions of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, and other groups, as sports-governing bodies for amateur hockey, to identify the problems confronting amateur hockey, to recommend ways of improving the organization and

status of amateur hockey, and to aid in the solution of problems revealed by the study.

The first phase of the study, which will begin immediately, will involve an examination of the organization of amateur hockey in Canada at all levels of competition and skill. It will include the gathering of information from various organizations concerned with hockey, such as the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, and other interested groups. It may also include interviews with, and the acceptance of, briefs from interested people and organizations.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The hockey committee that recommended the study is headed by Professor Bill L'Heureux, a former senior hockey player who is now director of the physical education department of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario; the Reverend David Bauer, of Vancouver, former coach and manager of Canada's national hockey team; middle-distance runner Bill Crothers; Frank Dunlap of Ottawa and Bob Pépin of Montreal, both well-known figures in hockey circles as well as former players; Dr. John Meagher, head of the physical education department at the University of New Brunswick, in Fredericton; and Western Canadian businessman and sportsman, Max Bell. All are members of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

The study has been approved by the executive committee of the CAHA.

CRIME STATISTICS, 1965

Preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that police forces in Canada reported 988,001 offences during 1965, excluding traffic offences. Police reported 238 capital and non-capital murders in 1965 compared to 218 during 1964. Rape offences decreased from the 1964 figure, though still more numerous than in 1963. The rate of assaults, excluding indecent assaults, increased from 252.1 in 1964 to 271.4 for 100,000 of the population in 1965 aged 7 years and over. Assaults include such offences as common assault and assault causing bodily harm. The rates for offences involving theft, robbery, breaking and entering and having stolen goods were all smaller in 1965 than in 1964. Similarly, the rate for fraud offences decreased from 207.2 in 100,000 population aged 7 years and over in 1964 to 192.9 in 1965. However, armed offences showed a slight increase in rate, from 18.3 in 1964 to 19.9 in 1965. The rates for offences breaching the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act were both greater in 1965 than in 1964, though the rate for violation of other Federal Statutes declined between the same two years. Offences against provincial statutes and municipal by-laws showed a substantial increase in rate in 1965 compared to 1964.

SEAL FISHERY MEETING

The recent meeting in Ottawa on Atlantic coast sealing was attended by the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud, in addition to representatives from the federal Department of Fisheries at Ottawa, Halifax (Nova Scotia) and St. John's (Newfoundland), delegates attended representing the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the St. John's SPCA, the New Brunswick SPCA, the Ontario Humane Society, the Canadian Audubon Society, the Canadian Wildlife Federation, sealing ship and aircraft operators, the Newfoundland Federation of Fishermen representing sealers, and the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Robichaud opened the meeting with the following remarks:

I find it most commendable that so many of you have accepted the invitation to attend this meeting. I have had many manifestations of your interest in Atlantic sealing operations and your attendance here today is a further indication of the importance that this subject holds for you.

May I suggest that you, on the other hand, regard this occasion as evidence of the continuing grave concern that the officials of my Department and I attach to the conservation of the harp and hood seal stocks of the Northwest Atlantic and to the development of the most suitable, humane methods for harvesting them. I say *continuing* because, as you are aware, beginning with the 1965 season and again in 1966, we have introduced regulations designed to achieve both of these goals.

HUMANE SOCIETY OBSERVERS WELCOMED

From the outset, in studying and formulating more effective and practical control measures for the seal fishery, we have acted in consultation with representatives of the industry and of human and conservation groups. We have not only co-operated but, indeed, have taken the initiative in inviting qualified representatives to observe sealing operations at the ice-fields and have provided the facilities to make this possible. While in some cases the arrangements may not have been completely up to your expectations, yet I think you will agree that, under the prevailing circumstances, no effort was spared to assist you, in the way of material and personnel, in carrying out your observations. We have also provided you with all the information at our disposal to assist you in your own assessment of the operations.

We have done these things not only to ensure your being completely cognizant of all facets of the sealing operations but also to benefit from your knowledge and views. Your representations and advice receive very careful consideration and, in fact, are a valuable supplement to the information compiled by our scientists from their studies of the Atlantic seal herds in the past 20 years as well as the knowledge and experience of our fisheries protection officers and administrators.

Earlier this year, in the House of Commons, I stated that, to assure those who have expressed

concern about the sealing operations, additional steps were to be taken to improve the enforcement procedures and even more fishery officers would be at the scene of operations during next season to ensure that regulations were obeyed. I added that it was my intention to arrange further visits to the ice in 1967 of representatives of humane societies and associated agencies, and to have more consultation with them in a continuing effort to see that the most humane methods possible were used.

This meeting is the fulfilment of that statement, and I can assure you that your views will again be taken into account along with those of our own departmental officers in formulating new measures to make sealing operations as humane as they can possibly be.

SEAL HUNT TO CONTINUE

Another statement which I made a short while ago in the House was to the effect that at no time would I consider cancelling seal hunting altogether because it is necessary and has to be carried on. I mention this statement now so that you may be fully aware of the course we shall pursue. I would ask you to bear this in mind in making your representations so that the meeting can give adequate consideration to improving control measures on operations to ensure the most effective conservation and human practices. This is our aim; it is our objective.

At today's meeting we have invited representatives not only of humane societies and associated agencies, but we have here also representatives of the industry, including operators and fishermen. If we are to proceed with the implementation of adequate regulations in order to assure full protection and control of sealing operations, we need the full co-operation of all concerned.

GRATITUDE MIXED WITH REGRET

I am personally deeply grateful for the expressions of good understanding and the attitude taken so far by most of the representatives of the SPCA and other humane societies who have acted as responsible citizens fully aware of the problems we have to meet in dealing with a situation so complicated and involving such personal emotion. It is with regret that I must deplore the position taken by a few who, by their lack of understanding of the situation and of the problems involved, are using their position of their connection with certain societies to create unwarranted objections to an operation which must be allowed to proceed in the best interest of the area affected.

Certain statements made in relation to this operation have been most irresponsible and have been damaging to the image of Canada here and abroad. I shall not mention names, but certain articles have been unfair, untrue and do not represent the facts.

I admit that there have been abuses. There has been evidence of undue cruelty in some cases, and it is our duty and responsibility to put a stop at once to such abuses and to enforce methods of killing that will prevent any attempt of cruelty in the sealing operation.

NEW CONTROL MEASURES

One further item of importance I should like to mention is that our efforts to promote conservation of the Northwest Atlantic seal stocks, particularly those exploited by other countries along with Canada, are bearing fruit. I am referring to the advice we recently received that our proposal to have these herds brought within the sphere of responsibility of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries has been finally ratified by all 13 member countries. This means that, in conjunction with other ICNAF countries, and particularly with those having a direct interest in the seal fishery, we shall now be able to attack the problems of developing and managing the seal herds on a broader basis and with more effectiveness, I confidently expect, than in the past....

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AIR-CARGO BASE IN WINNIPEG

Plans to build a multi-million dollar air-cargo complex in Winnipeg were disclosed recently in a joint announcement by Premier Duff Roblin and the president of Air Canada, G.R. McGregor.

The new facility, which will accommodate the requirements of all the airlines operating out of Winnipeg, will be designed, built and financed by Air Canada. Construction will begin this summer and the new buildings will be operational by mid-1967.

ULTRA-MODERN CONSTRUCTION

The building, which will be located near the Winnipeg airport, will incorporate the latest designs and the most modern materials-handling equipment, utilizing specialized methods and techniques peculiar to the handling of present-day modern jet airliners.

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HOSPITALITY, CANADIAN STYLE

During the centennial year, visitors will be afforded the opportunity to meet Canadians "at home".

Inspired by the Canadian Tourist Association, a project called "Meet-the-Canadians-at-Home" has been endorsed by the Canadian Interfaith Conference. The 31-member CIC was established by means of a grant from the Centennial Commission to promote and co-ordinate religious activities during the 1967 centenary.

The "Meet-the-Canadians-at-Home" programme is designed to create and strengthen friendship between Canadian families and the crowds of visitors expected for Canada's centennial, says Dr. Earl T. Treusch, chairman of a hospitality committee set up to co-operate with the Tourist Association on the project. Visitors don't necessarily have to be from outside Canada's borders. The tourist people and the Interfaith Conference are hoping for a great deal

of province-to-province travel during the centennial year.

NO COST TO HOST

"The world was made round so that friends could surround it" - this is the philosophy behind the hospitality programme as the wheels of friendship and goodwill swing into motion. The "Meet-the-Canadians" programme is non-commercial and voluntary. Its planners note that there is no financial obligation on the part of host or guest.

In most cases, visitors will be invited for an evening at home - after dinner - and no meals or accommodations need be provided by the host.

To ensure that the visitor receives a good welcome to Canada's centennial, more than 100 training centres - aimed at tourist employees - have been established across the country by the tourist association. The tourist group's programme complements a separate one the Interfaith Conference earlier had planned to initiate on its own.

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GRANTS FOR STUDENT SEMINARS

Canadian university students are this summer joining foreign students studying in Canada in a series of Canadian travel and education seminars. Seventy foreign students and 41 Canadians from all the provinces are involved in three tours. Western, Central, and Eastern Canada will play host to separate groups.

The Centennial Commission is granting \$11,800 to the World University Service of Canada to cover the costs of the Canadian participants, while the External Aid Office will assume the costs of participation by foreign students.

Part of the tour includes specific days devoted to academic work. Seminars, the presentation of reports, and discussions with authorities on aspects of the region visited are an important part of the programme. Through these activities, the students will not only see Canada but gain some knowledge of the economic, social and geographical features of their regions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme has varied aims: It will assist students from Canada in gaining experience in a part of their country they have not seen before; it will encourage broad interchange of ideas and experiences between Canadian and foreign students; and foreign students will have the opportunity of getting to know Canada better.

The foreign students who participate were chosen and financed by the External Aid Office.

The World University Service of Canada operates on most university campuses in a programme intended to stimulate greater contact between Canadians and students from other countries, as well as assisting foreign students in settling into Canadian university life.

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