



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION · DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS · OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 21 No. 45

November 9, 1966

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## CANADA AND THE NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE

*The following is part of an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, at a meeting sponsored by the World Affairs Council in Boston, Massachusetts, on October 26:*

...There are certain fundamental points about the present world situation, as we have seen it in Canada, which can serve as an introduction to my remarks:

(1) In spite of the Vietnam situation, there appear to be possibilities for better relations with the Soviet Union and the European Communist nations which are worth exploring.

(2) The policies of individual Western nations in this field may not always be the same, but this situation is not necessarily a weakness from the standpoint of general Western interest.

(3) Although settlement of many of the greatest problems depends finally on relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, there can be significant discussion and action by lesser powers.

(4) The search for better relations in Europe must almost inevitably at present be directed towards bilateral questions; but progress in this field is very likely to have an important bearing on the eventual solution of the underlying and general problems.

(5) The European Communist nations seem likely to maintain a fairly vigorous and increasingly sophisticated campaign to achieve their objectives in relations with the West. Whether they fully intend this or not, they are likely to experience significant internal changes. The Western nations cannot simply abandon the initiative to the other side or ignore the possibilities of accelerating or modifying such changes as are relevant to Western interests....

### RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST EUROPE

Although Canada recognized the Soviet Union in 1924 and had a Soviet trade mission established in Montreal for three years after that, relations were scarcely developed in any very definite sense in the period between the wars. Trade was intermittent and erratic, subject to political problems and the considerable difficulties arising from differences in the trading systems.

The establishment of resident diplomatic missions in 1942 did open a new era in relations between the two countries, but friendship generated by wartime co-operation was affected by some of the severe political problems of the years immediately following the war. These missions were not headed by ambassadors between 1946 and 1954.

In the nine years intervening between that time and the noticeable East-West "thaw" of the summer of 1963, our experience was very much the same as that of most Western nations. The major world crises imposed definite limits on the development of friendlier relations, but there were some moves towards a more normal situation.

In 1955, for example, Mr. Pearson, who was then Secretary of State for External Affairs, visited the Soviet Union. In 1956 a trade agreement was signed, which has been extended at intervals since that time. Certain contacts and exchanges did develop, of which the arrangement between the Canadian National Research Council and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1959 is a good example.

Elsewhere in Eastern Europe, where we had established missions in Prague, Warsaw and Belgrade soon after the war, our experience followed similar

patterns, except, of course, in the special case of Yugoslavia.

Since the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and related agreements, the possibilities of a move towards friendlier and more normal relations in all fields have certainly appeared greater. I give you the impressions derived from personal involvement.

You will be interested in the significant trends in our relations with the European Communist countries, particularly with reference to formal diplomatic contacts, trade, scientific and cultural exchanges and political discussions.

We have started to expand the diplomatic representation in Eastern Europe first established during and shortly after the Second World War. Under an agreement in 1964 with Hungary concerning diplomatic relations and other matters, a Hungarian mission was opened in Ottawa and our Ambassador in Prague was accredited in Budapest. We hope to establish a resident mission there before too long.

Negotiations with Roumania and Bulgaria are under way, which will likely lead in due course to the exchange of diplomatic missions. This morning I had talks at the United Nations with the Roumanian Foreign Minister.

#### COMMERCIAL TIES

In the field of trade, more favourable political conditions in 1963 coincided with a period of agricultural failure in the Soviet Union. Wheat sales have always been an important part of Canadian commercial relations with Eastern Europe, but the years since 1963 have marked the first really big rise in our exports, chiefly because of Soviet purchases.

Since 1963, the Soviet Union has purchased wheat valued to approximately \$1 billion. A new three-year contract worth approximately \$800 million was signed this summer, the largest three-year commercial contract for a fixed quantity of Canadian wheat and flour ever concluded.

This contract, and the general trade agreement renewed this summer, mark important steps in Canadian-Soviet relations. There are indications of continuing markets for wheat even in normal years and sales of industrial products and technology might be possible.

In the field of communications, closely related to trade and general contacts, it is important to note that the first air-transport agreement between Canada and the Soviet Union, establishing service between Montreal and Moscow, was signed this summer. The first direct passenger-liner service has just been established between the ports of Leningrad and Montreal.

Both these services have been established shortly before the opening of Expo '67 in Montreal, in which the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will be represented. One can appreciate, therefore, the cumulative effect of these developments in increasing contacts. Exchanges with East European countries in scientific, technological, cultural and informational fields have generally been increasing.

It is important to bear in mind that, because of geography and climate, Canada and the Soviet Union have a common interest in certain technological problems.

Finally, in this enumeration of the facts of our relations with the Eastern European nations, I would point to the exchanges of parliamentary delegations which have taken place in the past few years between Canada on the one hand and the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on the other. In addition to the normal diplomatic contacts in various capitals and in international gatherings, these exchanges have a genuine political value....

#### POLITICAL DIALOGUE

I do not suggest, of course, that contacts, exchanges and visits by themselves necessarily indicate that significant political discussion of the main international problems has increased. Progress in this latter area is inevitably much slower.

I do feel, however, that progress is being made. One of the reasons for this may be that Soviet representatives are trying to clarify certain difficult questions about relations between Communist and other nations.

I recall, for example, what the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Shpedko, said at a conference in Toronto two years ago: "The principle of peaceful coexistence does not at all require from any state the renunciation of its established system and ideology. One should not identify the problem of ideological struggle with the question of relations between states. The main tenet of peaceful coexistence is to confine the struggle to the ideological level and not to resort to force to prove your point."

There are still many aspects of "peaceful coexistence" as proclaimed and practised which I find it hard to understand or which concern me. Canadians have had experience in recent years in the United Nations in consulting with Czechs and Yugoslavs over attempts to relate the principles of coexistence to the codification and progressive development of international law. It is not easy to reach agreement on some of these long-term ideological, legal or philosophical questions.

Nevertheless, I welcome the emphasis on specific questions arising between states. I think that the conditions for business-like discussions of international affairs are improving. I value the impressions derived from contacts with individual leaders of foreign countries. I have found no hostility towards Canada in any of my recent conversations with Soviet or other East European representatives but, on the contrary, a real desire to develop new areas of agreement.

Perhaps the immediate prospects, for us as for other Western countries, are for agreements on marginal matters only. We are not likely to approach the central questions, however, except by successful solution of marginal matters, nor are we likely to solve the central questions eventually if we do not continually probe the current positions of the powers concerned....

## UNITED NATIONS COMES OF AGE

*The Prime Minister recently issued the following statement on the twenty-first birthday of the United Nations, October 24, 1966:*

Today is the twenty-first anniversary of the United Nations. This is but a brief span in the life of a world organization of sovereign states. The United Nations still has far to go before it achieves the maturity and authority it should have. That will only come when the member states give tangible proof of their adherence to all the goals enumerated in the Preamble of the Charter — in short: to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours; to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security; to ensure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest; and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

These are not dusty phrases; they remain as valid today as when they were first adopted at San Francisco. And to Canadians they have a familiar ring — tolerance, peace, good neighbourliness, economic and social progress. This is what, as individuals and nations, all of us should strive to achieve.

The twenty-first anniversary of the United Nations falls on the eve of the centennial of Canada. It is an appropriate occasion for the Government of Canada and all Canadians to reiterate our belief in the principles for which the United Nations was created and to pledge our continued support for the work of the organization.

### PRIMARY AIM OF UN

Improvements can, of course, be made in the machinery of the United Nations; indeed, they are being made all the time. A host of related organizations now exists to promote international co-operation in almost every conceivable field of human endeavour. But, over and beyond mere machinery or the sheer proliferation of meetings and conferences, there is a greater need. That is the desire and determination to make the existing institutional structure function better. We in Canada have been trying for many years to put United Nations peace keeping on a firmer basis — to strengthen the ability of the organization to respond to the most urgent needs of its members, notwithstanding the financial and political difficulties which lie in the way. The primary purpose of the United Nations must be to help maintain international peace and security, to find new and better means of inducing states to settle their disputes peacefully, and to continue the search for ways to halt and control the arms race.

There are other serious problems, especially in the field of development assistance. The United Nations family is now passing through a period when aid to the developing nations appears to have levelled off and there is an evident disenchantment and weariness with international assistance. It seems obvious that to reverse this unhappy trend a concerted endeavour must be mounted by the rich and poor nations alike, in which each will pay its part in a mutual effort to increase the rate of growth of the

developing countries. Canada, which has crossed the threshold of plenty, acknowledges its moral obligation to help those who lag behind. We do not intend to withdraw our interest and support as the going gets rough. The Government is resolved to maintain the upward thrust in the flow of Canadian development assistance and to enable Canada to play its full share, as a loyal member of the organization, in the most exciting and important challenge ever to face the United Nations....

United Nations Day 1966 is specially devoted to the problems of refugees. It is a human problem and one with which many Canadians are only too familiar from personal experience. Canadians appreciate the work of the many United Nations agencies which have concerned themselves with the relief, shelter and rehabilitation of refugees and have striven to bring about long-term humanitarian solutions to these problems through international action.

### SALUTE TO U THANT

I think it only fitting on this day to acknowledge with gratitude the leadership, example and devotion to duty of Secretary-General U Thant during the past five years. His departure from the office of Secretary-General would be viewed by all Canadians as a severe loss to the world organization. While we must respect whatever decision U Thant reaches regarding his own future, I hope that it may yet be possible to retain the service of this uncommon man, who, through his own personal commitment, has done so much for the cause of peace.

The United Nations exists to serve mankind. Its ability to fulfil the tasks placed upon it rests ultimately and inevitably on the support given by the governments and people of the 121 member states. Here, individuals and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play. I am sure that I speak for all Canadians, and particularly those who have seen active service with the United Nations in many different roles, in pledging Canada's renewed support to the world organization on this, its twenty-first birthday.

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### CANADIAN CHEMIST HONOURED

Dr. J.A. Campbell, Director of Research Laboratories in the Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, has been presented by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists with the 1966 Harvey W. Wiley Award, which he accepted in Washington, D.C.

The award, which carries with it \$750, is given each year to a scientist, or group of scientists, for outstanding contributions to the development of analytical methods affecting food, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and general analytical chemistry.

When the award was announced, the president of the AOAC, Dr. S.B. Randle of New Jersey, emphasized: "Dr. Campbell's distinguished contributions to analytical chemistry are in the areas of protein and

vitamin evaluation. Dr. Campbell also deserves special recognition for outstanding pioneering research on the physiological availability of oral forms of pharmaceuticals, for his service...in national and international organizations concerned with advancements in health and nutrition, and for the numerous papers he has authored and co-authored."

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## COYOTES INCREASE IN ONTARIO

Reports from farmers, hunters and trappers, and from records of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, indicate that coyotes are currently on the increase in the province, especially in the eastern and central regions. Commonly known as brush wolves in some localities, coyotes are often confused with their larger cousin the timber wolf. Though both species are members of the dog family, they are quite different in size, as well as in behaviour and requirements for survival.

Adult coyotes weigh between 25 and 40 pounds, whereas timber wolves vary between 60 and 80 pounds and occasionally reach 100 pounds. The largest timber wolf officially weighed in Ontario came from the Hudson Bay coast area and tipped the scales at 118 pounds.

### HABITAT

Coyotes prefer brushy or semi-open types of habitat and in Ontario their distribution is closely associated with agricultural areas. In contrast to the timber wolf, which prefers the deep forest and shuns civilization, coyotes are not averse to living near human settlements and an occasional stray has been found in the northern limits of Toronto.

The diet of both species is highly variable and is largely dependent upon availability rather than preference. The main prey of timber wolves is large mammals, whereas coyotes subsist mainly on small mammals, chiefly rodents and mice. Although coyotes exert little effect on desirable game species, selective control is occasionally required to remove specific individuals preying on livestock.

### TEN-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS

Records show that coyotes undergo periods of scarcity and abundance at approximately ten-year intervals. Population highs occurred in 1927-28, 1936-37 and 1947-49 but not in 1957-58, when a low occurred rather than the expected ten-year high. The current high simply represents a return to the normal sequence of population fluctuations that have been occurring with surprising regularity since records first became available. The actual causes of these fluctuations are not well understood, but this phenomenon is characteristic of several mammal and bird species inhabiting the coniferous forest zones of north temperate climates. In canids, these periodic fluctuations occur in coyote and fox populations only, as records indicate that timber wolf populations in the province have remained essentially stable for at least the last 40 years, although periodic increases have been reported for local areas.

## CANADIANS AT UNESCO CONFERENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, has announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to the fourteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which opened at the Organization's headquarters in Paris on October 25 and will end on November 30.

The chairman of the delegation is Dr. Henry D. Hicks, President of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and President of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. The Vice-Chairman is Mr. Graham McInnes, Canadian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Paris. The other members of the delegation are: Mr. L.H. Bergstrom, Deputy Minister of Education, Saskatchewan; Dr. W.A.C.H. Dobson, Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto; Miss Madeleine Joubert, Secretary-General, Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, Montreal; Mr. Joseph L. Pagé, Associate Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; Dr. Marc-Adélaïde Tremblay, Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University, Quebec City; Dr. George Volkoff, Head of the Department of Physics, University of British Columbia; Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Head of the Institute of Earth Science, University of Toronto.

Advisers to the delegation are Mr. D.W. Bartlett, Secretary-General of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and officers of the Department of External Affairs.

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## CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Canadian consumer price indexes edged up in eight of the ten regional cities and declined slightly in two during August and September. Movements ranged from increases of 0.4 per cent in Vancouver and Edmonton-Calgary to a decrease of 0.5 per cent in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Component indexes showed mixed movements throughout the regional cities, with upward trends predominating. Food indexes declined in seven cities, rose slightly in two and remained constant in one. Housing indexes increased in all but one city, where there was no change. Clothing indexes advanced in all cities, with upward movements ranging from a low of 0.3 per cent in St. John's to a high of 2.2 per cent in Ottawa. Transportation indexes had an upward trend, with all cities sharing in the increase. Health-and-personal-care indexes showed mixed movements, with increases in four cities, decreases in three and no movement in three. Recreation-and-reading indexes decreased in nine of the ten regional cities and showed a marked increase in one. Tobacco and alcohol indexes advanced in all cities.

### St. John's -

The all-items index decreased 0.5 per cent, to 126.5 in September from 127.1 in August 1966. Substantial decreases in food and recreation and reading along with a fractional decrease in health and personal

care, outweighed increases in clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol. The housing component remained unchanged.

**Halifax -**

The all-items index moved downward fractionally, to 138.9 in September from 139.0 in August. A sharp decrease in food and a lesser decrease in recreation and reading offset increases in housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care and tobacco and alcohol.

**Saint John -**

Higher prices in housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol offset lower prices in food and recreation and reading, moving the all-items index upward fractionally to 141.9 from 141.8

**Montreal -**

The all-items index rose slightly, 0.2 per cent, to 142.9 in September from 142.6 in August. Increases in housing, clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol outweighed decreases in food, health and personal care, and recreation and reading.

**Ottawa -**

The all-items index edged upward to 145.3 from 145.2. Movements were of a mixed nature, with price increases recorded in housing, clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol that outweighed decreases in food and recreation and reading. The health-and-personal-care index remained unchanged.

**Toronto -**

An increase of 0.2 per cent in the all-items index, to 148.2 in September from 147.9 in August, reflected increases in housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol. Decreases in indexes for food and recreation and reading tempered the upward trend of the other components.

**Winnipeg -**

The all-items index rose 0.3 per cent, to 140.5 from 140.1, as a result of increases in all components except food, which alone showed a decrease.

**Saskatoon-Regina -**

A slight advance of 0.2 per cent in the all-items index, to 137.0 in September from 136.7 in August, resulted from increases in housing, clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol outweighing a decrease in recreation and reading. Food and health-and personal-care indexes remained constant.

**Edmonton-Calgary -**

Increases in food, housing, clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol moved the all-items index 0.4 per cent, to 135.9 from 135.4. Recreation and reading decreased and health and personal care remained at the August level.

**Vancouver -**

The all-items index advanced 0.4 per cent, to 139.6 in September from 139.0 in August. Price increases in food, housing, clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol outweighed decreases in health and personal care and recreation and reading.

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**VISIT OF ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT**

Prime Minister Pearson announced recently that, following his visit to the United Nations, the President of Zambia, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, would make an informal visit to Ottawa from November 17 to 19. He will discuss international subjects, particularly concerning the Commonwealth, with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin. After his visit, which is his first to Canada, President Kaunda will be returning to Zambia.

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**HEALTH PAVILION AT EXPO '67**

The president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Canada, Dr. William W. Wigle, announced recently that the drug industry would contribute a quarter of a million dollars to the sponsorship of the pavilion with the theme "Man and his Health" at the 1967 World Exhibition in Montreal. The other sponsor is the Canadian Life Insurance Association.

"It is a matter of being good corporate citizens of Canada," Dr. Wigle said on behalf of the 56 drug companies that are supporting Expo through PMAC. "We are glad to help Canada mark 100 years of Confederation and we are confident that this will be a truly international exposition, where our country can celebrate the achievements of mankind."

The "Man and his Health" pavilion, which will accommodate 5,000 people, will feature a "meditheatre" and a variety of exhibits illustrating how man has worked through the centuries to overcome a hostile environment, conquer disease and extend life expectancy.

In addition to its financial contribution, PMAC is providing equipment, display material, films, demonstrators and technical assistance to make "Man and his Health" one of the most interesting pavilions at Expo '67.

One of the main sections will be devoted to life-saving antibiotics. Hailed only 20 years ago as "miracle drugs", but today taken for granted, antibiotics are still used to combat 25 per cent of disease. The exhibit traces the development of a typical antibiotic, beginning where soil samples are tested to find new bacteria-killing substances. Other graphic sections follow the complex processes of isolation, separation, purification, and the rigorous testing needed at all stages of preparation to ensure a safe, high-quality, potent product.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Canadian provincial offices recorded 31,354 births in September, a 17.0 percent decrease from the September 1965 total of 37,779, bringing the nine-month total for 1966 to 297,611, a drop of 7.8 per cent from 322,904 last year. Marriage registrations increased from 18,536 in September 1965 to 20,058 during the same period this year, and, during the nine-month period, they rose from 106,437 in 1965 to 114,654 this year. The number of deaths recorded dropped from 12,623 in September of last year to 12,090 in September 1966, bringing the cumulative total to 113,730 during 1966, a rise from the 1965 figure of 110,859.

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### CANADA AND THE NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE

(Continued from P. 2)

#### ASIAN PROBLEMS

...The necessity of encouraging the political dialogue between Western and Communist powers is clear when we consider some of the major Asian and European problems.

Since the beginning of the present United Nations General Assembly a few weeks ago, there has been a renewal of diplomatic activity concerning the war in Vietnam. The leaders of many nations have interested themselves anew in the possibilities for reaching a settlement.

I have discussed with Mr. Rusk and Mr. Goldberg our appreciations of the situation in Asia and the world as it affects the outlook for a settlement. I have discussed the possibility of constructive action by Canada as a member of the International Control Commission or in any other capacity. I have spoken to Mr. Gromyko on this same subject and I look forward to resuming conversations with him in Moscow....

So far as the situation on the spot in Vietnam is concerned, it is very difficult to predict the course of events or the nature of the military situation which would lead to a cease-fire and negotiated settlement. Canada has had civilian and military personnel in Vietnam for 12 years and has tried to make its contribution through the International Control Commission to the achievement of stability. Under present con-

ditions, it is very difficult for the Commission to impose limits on the scale of the conflict.

We do think, however, that the Commission may have a part to play if the two sides were agreed on using it as an instrument for disengaging their forces on the ground. The Commission could also, no doubt, make a new contribution in the context of any eventual settlement of the Vietnam problem.

We cannot consider the Vietnam situation in isolation. We must consider it in the wider perspectives of the foreign policies of those nations chiefly concerned, of East-West relations, and of the world situation generally....

I cannot believe that the war in Vietnam must proceed inevitably towards a complete military victory for one side or the other. I cannot believe that the political discussions at world level are unreal or that diplomacy is irrelevant.

#### CHINA

I have spoken of relations with Communist nations almost entirely in terms of the Soviet Union and Europe. It is essential to recognize the special problems of Communist China and Asia.

Canada does not have diplomatic relations with the Communist nations in Asia. Outer Mongolia does not pose any problem of recognition but each of the others poses the intractable problems of a divided state and all are involved in the very great tensions which characterize the Far East today.

I cannot speak, therefore, of experience in normal relations. However, while we recognize the unique and difficult aspects of the Asian situation, Canadian policy has long been characterized by a desire to work towards normal relations and by a conviction that the problem of relations with Communist China was not inherently different from that of relations with the Soviet Union.

We have, therefore, engaged in substantial trade with mainland China on a basis of mutual advantage and entered into the direct commercial contacts necessary for major transactions. We have also encouraged contacts and exchanges in the scientific, educational and informational fields. Private citizens can visit China without difficulty, so far as the Canadian Government is concerned.

We have long hoped that an arrangement could be made which would permit the entry of mainland China into the United Nations, as one vital step towards a normalization of relations of the type which has been under way in Europe....

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