



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 22 No. 32

August 9, 1967

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CANADA'S IDENTITY IN CENTENNIAL YEAR

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, addressing a Ukrainian Youth Day Assembly on Parliament Hill recently, said that Canada's centennial year might prove to be the most important discovery date in the country's history. "We Canadians are discovering ourselves," he said, "what we are, what we can do, how rich and varied are our human resources."

Extracts from Mr. Pearson's address follow:

...There were, of course, two founding races and languages and cultures in Canada — the British and the French — and with that foundation our country can only survive, let alone develop, on the full acceptance by the English-speaking majority of the French-speaking minority as a special linguistic, racial and cultural element in this state, Canada — where the "French fact" has full scope for its development and expansion but where it does not need any separate political entity to enshrine its cultural and linguistic identity. We should not let contemporary excitements obscure that fact.

RACIAL AND CULTURAL VARIETY

Let us also never forget that to this duality of our origin there has been added a great variety of other racial and cultural strains that have contributed so much to our development. They are proud and valuable parts of our national structure. In the front ranks of these are the Canadians of Ukrainian race. We often call them Ukrainian-Canadians, but I don't like that hyphenated word very much because it could be interpreted as implying a division of loyalty which doesn't exist. All Canadians, of whatever origin, are proud of the magnificent contribution of those of Ukrainian race to the building of our country since they first came to Canada so many years ago. They

have added strength and colour and distinction to the national pattern. They've made great contributions to every phase of our national life. The whole country should recognize and be grateful for this. And I am very proud to acknowledge it here today as the Prime Minister of the country.

As we enter our second century, Canadians of all races must work together, as we have worked together in the past, to build a united and a free country, Canada, which is greater and bigger than any of its parts and which gives full freedom to all of its people to develop in their own way, but as Canadians.

The Ukrainian-Canadian Committee said in a paper on language and culture which was published in 1962 (and I quote):

"To argue that cultural plurality has an adverse effect on the healthy growth and development of the Canadian culture is detrimental to the best interest of Canada, since such arguments can only be based on the old, outmoded and unrealistic theory of Balkanization of Canadian culture and on hysterical fear, pride and prejudice."

NO REVOLUTION FOR CANADA

We don't want that in this country. In our country we have required neither revolution nor civil war nor outside intervention to settle our differences as Canadians — to ensure that we remain at liberty, as Canadians, to conduct our own affairs according to our own designs, to work out our own Canadian destiny of freedom and independence, whatever our cultural origins, a destiny which will reflect our strength and our unity.

At the same time, we are building this political unity, inside Confederation, on a diversity of language and culture. We are learning to appreciate the heritage of our separate cultures and traditions and racial backgrounds as a positive and valuable asset in our national development. We are appreciating more and more not only the importance of our bilingual and bicultural foundation but also the multiracial, multicultural nature of the Canadian society of today and tomorrow.

We have been given in this country the opportunity of developing a new and wider dimension of democracy than any nation has achieved before — a nation in which no racial group is in a minority because every group enjoys an equal privilege to preserve those cultural things which it cherishes. That is the only true pattern of the future, not only for the development of Canada but for peace in the world....

MIDDLE EAST AID

A Canadian aircraft left Trenton (Ontario) airbase on July 24 with emergency relief equipment for the Middle East. The plane was a *Yukon* of the Royal Canadian Air Force, made available by the Department of National Defence. It carried 200 bell-tents and 4,000 blankets to Beirut, Lebanon, for onward transmission and distribution to refugees in Jordan by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The materials were purchased from an \$80,000 bell-tents grant made to the Canadian Red Cross under the Canadian Government's programme of external aid.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN CONGRESS

The general assembly and world congress of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers will be held for the first time in North America this autumn.

The assembly for official delegates will be held in Ottawa on September 11 and 12. The congress for delegates and members will hold its meeting in Montreal from September 13 to 15, in the Du Pont of Canada auditorium on the site of Expo '67. The theme of the congress will be "Man to Man", chosen to complement the Expo '67 theme "Man and his World". Sponsors are the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers, the National Design Council, the Federal Department of Industry and the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition.

ICSID was established in 1957 to improve worldwide standards of design and professional practice. Recognized and given consultative status by UNESCO in 1962, it is composed of 41 constituent societies from 29 countries, representing more than 25,000 members. The Association of Canadian Industrial Designers and the National Design Council are the two Canadian member bodies.

This will be the fifth general assembly and congress of ICSID. The previous meetings were in Stockholm, Venice, Paris and Vienna.

VANIER COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

A stamp honouring the late Governor-General Georges P. Vanier, bearing a photographic reproduction of his head by Yousuf Karsh, will be issued in September. The signature (a unique feature in Canadian stamps) of the Governor General will also appear on the issue.

The new stamp, which is large in size and horizontal in shape, has been produced by a combination of steel-engraving and offset-printing. General Vanier's portrait, engraved and printed in black, appears on the left. The signature is just below the centre to the right; above, in three lines, is the inscription "Governor-General", "1959-1967" and "Gouverneur Général". "Canada" appears under the signature flanked in the lower-right corner by the denominative value "5".

The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, which designed the stamp, will print the full issue, totalling 24 million. Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa, whose photograph is the basis of the portrait portion of the design, has gained an international reputation in photography.

AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS

An unmanned automatic weather station, designed and built by the Department of Transport and installed at Expo '67, reports to the Montreal weather office to help predict weather conditions at the fair.

The station at Expo is a prototype of five such stations installed in the area of Toronto International Airport, at a cost of some \$250,000, to explore the potential use of automatic weather stations in the age of supersonic air travel.

When, early in the 1970s, supersonic aircraft fly between continents, they may require approach clearance more than 1,000 miles from their destination. Increased attention is therefore being given to mesometeorology (weather changes within distances of miles and tens of miles and within a short space of time) because clearance before take-off might eventually become regular procedure and precise knowledge of weather conditions within fractions of an hour will be necessary.

The automatic weather station was designed and built by electronic specialists in DOT's Meteorological Branch, and records cloud-cover, visibility, temperature, dew-point, wind-speed and direction, pressure, and precipitation in hundredths of an inch. The Canadian Weather Service is currently considering a number of proposals for the use of automatic stations in various regions of Canada.

CENTENNIAL YEAR EXPORT GOAL IN SIGHT

Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently indicated that the strong export gains achieved in the first half of 1967 meant that the centennial year export target of \$11.25 billion was well on the way to realization.

Mr. Winters complimented the export community on their awareness of the importance of exporting and on outstanding first-half performance in response to the nation's need to achieve a high level of exports. At the same time, he directed attention to the rapid growth in imports and warned that further progress toward a mature economy depended on a stronger underlying growth in exports than in imports.

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that Canada's exports reached \$5,625 million in the first six months of 1967, compared to \$4,815 million in the same period of 1966 — an increase of \$810 million, or nearly 17 per cent. This means that more than four-fifths of the near \$1-billion increase projected for the full year has been achieved by mid-year. Even allowing for a diminution in strength in some of the external market forces contributing to this early-year expansion, it seems clear that the \$11.25-billion export target for 1967 will be realized and exceeded.

RISE IN SALES TO U.S.

This strong first-half advance had been achieved, Mr. Winters said, despite a slowing-down of growth in some major markets and in world trade as a whole. The sharp rise in sales to the United States was particularly noteworthy, he declared, notwithstanding the hesitant trend of industrial activity in that

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WHEAT SALE TO U.S.S.R.

Trade Minister Robert Winters has announced the purchase by the Soviet Union of a minimum of 75 million bushels of Canadian wheat and flour, which will be shipped between August 1, 1967, and July 1, 1968. The contract, which has a value of about \$150 million, was concluded by the Canadian Wheat Board and Exportkhleb, the Soviet wheat agency. It is part of a three-year agreement involving 9 million tons of wheat, concluded last June in Moscow, at the time of the renewal of the Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement signed by Mr. Winters and Mr. N.S. Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade.

The long-term wheat agreement provides for negotiation of specific contracts totalling 9 million tons over a three-year period beginning August 1, 1966. The sale brings total U.S.S.R. purchases under the Agreement to 5 million long tons.

In making the announcement, Mr. Winters commented on the valuable market for Canadian wheat represented by Soviet grain purchases. He looked forward, he added, to a continuing Soviet market for Canadian wheat. Both ministers pledged their efforts to the expansion of mutually-advantageous trade.

The two ministers who concluded this important arrangement between their two countries toured

country in recent months. Canada's exports to this market in the first six months of 1967 were up 19 per cent from the same period of 1966, and were half as high again as two years previously. Among Canada's overseas markets, Mr. Winters noted, the sharpest gains were being made in Japan and some Commonwealth countries. On the other hand, slower growth trends in the European Economic Community and the continuation of policies of demand restraint in Britain had had a dampening effect on sales expansion in these countries.

Details so far available in 1967 indicate that sales of automobiles and parts account for a major portion of the growth in 1967 exports. These gains reflect the sharp upsurge in two-way trade in automotive products which has accompanied the progressive rationalization of North American production operations made possible by the Automotive Agreement between Canada and the United States. Significant advances are also being achieved in other manufactured goods, particularly aircraft, machinery and equipment, and a number of consumer products. Among Canada's resource exports, figures so far available show good gains this year over last in copper, petroleum and fertilizer products.

In view of the recent slowing of demand for some commodities and in some countries, the maintenance of strong export growth in the period ahead presents a stiff challenge to the export community. Yet it is imperative that strong growth be sustained. The Department of Trade and Commerce, for its part, has been conducting a comprehensive programme designed to keep businessmen abreast of the developing opportunities in foreign markets.

Expo '67 together on August 1. Mr. Patolichev was visiting Canada as the guest of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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MINING RESEARCH GRANTS

Research grants totalling \$100,000 in mining and mineral processing were announced recently by Mr. Jean-Luc Pépin, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. The grants, awarded by the Mines Branch, are shared by 12 universities.

The mining research grants cover the following subjects: rock mechanics (the behaviour of rock under stress); problems of gas outbursts in coal seams; design of underground workings; underground environmental control; new rock-drilling methods; systems-approach methods in management; computer application to mine ventilation; blasting problems; the use of statistical theory in the replacement and maintenance of equipment; evaluation of underground haulage methods.

The grants for research in mineral processing will finance the following projects; use of hydrocyclones in mineral beneficiation; improved ef-

iciency in crushing and grinding; flotation (various studies of parameters affecting grades and recoveries of the concentration of ore minerals); chemistry changes in concentration of iron ores; electrostatic methods used in separation of minerals; pelletizing process used in production of iron oxide concentrates for blast-furnace feed.

The universities sharing the grants are: the University of Alberta, the University of British Columbia, Carleton University, Laval University, McGill University, McMaster University, the University of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia Technical College, Queen's University, the University of Saskatchewan, Ecole Polytechnique, and the University of Waterloo.

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TRIBUTE TO BUSH PILOTS

Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has announced the unveiling of a plaque at Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories, on August 20 in honour of Canada's bush pilots.

The plaque, which calls attention to the national significance of Canada's wilderness fliers, is to be placed on a tapered pillar topped by a stainless steel aircraft pointing north. The monument will be situated on the Old Town Rock, or Dome, a high stony outcrop in the centre of the old townsite, commanding a view of an area well known to many bush pilots.

OPENING THE LAST FRONTIER

The Minister noted that, by penetrating unmapped wildernesses, the bush pilots had opened the frontier of the North as recently as the 1920s. He pointed out that, with the advent of northern aviation, in the late Twenties, points that could formerly be reached only after several weeks of paddling, portaging and foot-slogging become accessible in a matter of hours.

By the Thirties, relatively accurate maps had been made and plane trips in sub-zero conditions had become part of a way of life. Since 1919, flying pioneers have been essential to the livelihood of those living outside the populated areas of the North. Bush pilots have made aerial surveys and photographed wilderness areas, flown air-mail and passengers, detected forest fires, spotted animal herds, and assisted prospectors.

The most dramatic aspect of their work has been the saving of lives by aerial search and rescue operations and the flying of the sick to hospital.

A fly-past of Canadian Forces T33s during the unveiling ceremony will salute the achievement of the bush pilots.

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SOVIET TRADE PACT RATIFIED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, has announced that authorization by order-in-council for the ratification of the trade protocol signed in Moscow (on June 20, 1966) by Canada and the U.S.S.R. was recently obtained, and that the Canadian instrument has been issued. The exchange of instruments of ratification between Mr. Martin and the Soviet Ambassador His Excellency Ivan F. Shpedko, the effect of which will be to bring the agreement into force, took place in Ottawa on July 28.

The primary purpose of this agreement, which was tabled in Parliament on June 27 last year and which has been provisionally in force since its signature, is to extend for a further three years the Canada-Soviet Trade Agreement concluded in February 1956 and extended in 1960 and 1963.

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DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently announced the following appointments:

Mr. Roy W. Blake, former Consul General in Hamburg, to be Consul General in Milan, replacing Mr. A.B. Brodie, who has been transferred to Glasgow to be the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Mr. John A. Dougan, Canadian Chargé d'Affaires in Uruguay, to be High Commissioner in Guyana, succeeding Mr. Milton F. Gregg.

Mr. Christopher C. Eberts, at present head of the Protocol Division of the Department of External Affairs, to be the new Canadian Ambassador to Iran. He will replace Mr. T.P. Malone, who was recently appointed High Commissioner to Nigeria.

Mr. Christian Hardy, head of the Personnel Operations Division in Ottawa, to be Ambassador to Lebanon, replacing Mr. J.R. Maybee, who is returning to Ottawa.

Mr. John A. Irwin, head of the Administrative Services Division in Ottawa, to be High Commissioner for Canada in Tanzania, replacing the present High Commissioner, Mr. A.S. McGill, who will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Bruce M. Williams, Assistant Under-Secretary, to be Ambassador to Yugoslavia, replacing Mr. Ross Campbell, at present Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the North Atlantic Council in Paris.

Mr. Martin also announced the appointment of Mr. Allan E. Gotlieb as Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser, replacing Mr. Max H. Wershof, who was recently appointed Ambassador to Denmark.