



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION · DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS · OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 21 No. 52

December 28, 1966

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CHINA - THE DOOR HAS BEEN OPENED

A week after his address to the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Chinese representation at the UN, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, spoke on the same subject to members of the Toronto Junior Board of Trade in Toronto.

The Minister said, in part:

...What has rightly been called the "Canadian initiative" of last week at the United Nations started out several months ago with a series of diplomatic consultations with many friendly countries. These discussions were pursued in Rome on the eve of my trip to New York. There arose no specific consensus as a result of these talks but a broad understanding that there should be an attempt to move away from the past inertia.

What I did basically last week in my New York speech was to reject the traditional framework in which that issue has presented itself at the United Nations and to put forward new ideas on how the problem could be solved. We refused to go along with the position which denies that mainland China exists. We also refused to agree with the idea that the existence of Formosa should in future be ignored by the international community. We indicated our support for a new proposal designed to set up a special committee of United Nations members to explore the situation and to report to the next United Nations General Assembly. Although we played an active part in initiating consultations which led to that proposal, we unfortunately had to make it clear that it did not go far enough in meeting our objectives.

While affirming the right - indeed, the duty - of the two governments directly concerned to resolve the dispute which divides them, I put forward a proposal which we think reflects the fundamental

realities of the situation. We suggested the following guide-lines as a basis for a reasonable interim solution: participation of both the Republic of China and of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as members representing the territories over which they exercise effective jurisdiction, and the participation of the People's Republic of China in the Security Council as a permanent member.

IMPETUS FOR NEW THOUGHT

We did not expect a majority in the United Nations or even a large number of countries to rally immediately around these proposals. Audacious suggestions are seldom accepted overnight; they may take a long time to succeed. Although we think our proposal is a perfectly realistic and sound one, it may be that, in the course of time, its main virtue will prove to have been the impetus it gave to fresh thinking on the issue. It is quite clear that such ideas must be given time to germinate. I am satisfied, on the basis of conversations I have had with representatives of several countries since we have put our suggestion on record, that they recognize the merit of our proposal and consider that it has already had its effect in starting a new train of thought.

I firmly believe the United Nations will not return to its previous immobility on this problem. The door has been opened. A consensus may be developing. This is what we had in mind. You cannot resolve a question like this merely by votes in the General Assembly of the United Nations. What has taken place in New York during the last few days - and we have been in the forefront of those developments - has given an impetus towards the essential efforts which must be made outside the United Nations by

the parties primarily involved. These parties, together with other countries like the United States and Japan, must eventually achieve an agreement or an arrangement which would then be followed by formal action in the United Nations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.1 per cent to 145.5 at the beginning of November 1966 from 145.3 in October. The November index was 3.8 percent higher than the November 1965 index of 140.2. In the current period the housing, clothing, health and personal care, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol indexes all recorded increases ranging from 1.3 per cent for recreation and reading to 0.1 per cent for tobacco and alcohol. The food index decreased 0.6 per cent and the transportation index remained unchanged.

FOOD

The food index moved down 0.6 per cent to 144.7 in November from 145.6 in October. Lower prices were reported for chicken, all beef, all pork except smoked ham, and all other meat and fish items except veal chops and sausages. Other important price decreases included seasonal reductions for root vegetables, cabbage, fresh fruits except oranges, and sugar. Minor price decreases were recorded for eggs, butter, dairy products infants' food, tea, instant coffee, shortening and frozen orange juice. Higher prices were reported for turkeys, smoked ham, veal chops, margarine, corn flakes, regular coffee, tomatoes, celery and lettuce.

HOUSING

The housing index moved up 0.3 per cent to 146.6 from 146.1 as a result of increases in both the shelter and household operations components. Higher rental rates and increased costs for repairs by both tenants and home-owners, and property taxes accounted for the increase in the shelter component, while increased prices for furniture, textiles, some utensils and most supplies and services raised the household operation component slightly. The clothing index advanced 0.5 per cent to 129.8 from 129.2. Prices were generally higher for men's wear, children's wear and footwear. The index for women's wear was slightly higher, while the index for piece-goods remained unchanged. The transportation index remained unchanged at 151.1. Higher prices for gasoline and oil offset seasonally lower prices for train fares.

HEALTH

The health and personal care index rose 1.0 per cent to 184.5 from 182.7. While increased prices for prescriptions and other pharmaceutical items raised the health care component only slightly, higher prices for most personal care supplies, men's haircuts and women's hairdressing resulted in an appreciable increase in the personal care component. The recreation and reading index advanced 1.3 per cent to

161.3 from 159.2, with higher prices reported for motion-picture admissions and sporting equipment. The tobacco and alcohol index edged up 0.1 per cent to 126.5 from 126.4. Scattered price increases for cartons of cigarettes moved the tobacco component, while the alcoholic beverages component remained unchanged.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS QUIT

A survey released recently by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, indicates that more than 1 million Canadians who once smoked cigarettes every day have successfully overcome the habit. The study, carried out for the Health Department by Canadian Facts Limited from November 1965 to January 1966, also shows that of the country's estimated 5.5 million persons who are still regular cigarette smokers, 2.5 million or 45 per cent, have seriously tried to quit.

"Results of the survey are significant when it is realized that at least 300 young Canadians acquire the habit every day", said Mr. MacEachen. "The figures not only show that a large number of Canadians are personally concerned about cigarette smoking, but that many have been able to break the habit. There is no doubt that many thousands more are ready to stop if circumstances permit and family, friends and society encourage and allow them to do so. I believe this information will help young Canadians who have not started to smoke and give encouragement to smokers who are anxious to quit."

Conducted among persons 15 years of age and over, the survey shows that, among present non-smokers of cigarettes, 32 per cent of the men and 9 per cent of the women were at one time regular users. This amounts to 850,000 men and 380,000 women on the basis of the estimated number of non-smokers in Canada. There is also evidence that some people can "ease off". Among those who smoke cigarettes only occasionally, 46 per cent of the men and 23 per cent of the women, or a total of nearly 150,000 persons, formerly smoked cigarettes every day.

PROVINCES

Regionally, British Columbia shows the highest proportion of former regular smokers (49 per cent of male and 17 per cent of female non-smokers and occasional smokers were at one time regular cigarette smokers), and Quebec the smallest (30 percent male and 8 percent female). British Columbia also shows the highest proportion (53 per cent of regular cigarette smokers who have tried to stop smoking and Quebec the lowest (37 per cent).

Attempts to quit smoking tend to be more common among those under 40. Women who have succeeded are most commonly found in the 20-to-39 age bracket. Men who have stopped smoking are more frequently found among those 40 and over. Overall, however, the findings indicate that dissatisfaction with their cigarette smoking habits is common among all age groups.

BARBADOS WELCOMED TO UN

The following statement was made recently by Mr. George Ignatieff, the Canadian Permanent Representative in the United Nations General Assembly, regarding the question of admission of Barbados in the United Nations:

On behalf of Canada it is a very special pleasure for me to welcome the representative of Barbados to this Assembly. Canadian relations with Barbados are marked by a genuine spirit of affection, arising from close ties which Canada has had with Barbados for many years; the Atlantic provinces of Canada in particular, have traditionally had a wide range of contacts with Barbados and other West Indian Islands in commercial and other fields. In recent years, the increased availability of air transport has enabled many thousands of Canadians to enjoy the opportunity of visiting Barbados and getting to know it at first hand.

Now that Barbados is an independent nation, sharing with Canada membership in the Commonwealth and location in the Western Hemisphere, we are confident that the traditional bonds between us will be strengthened. An important step in achieving this goal was the holding in Ottawa last July of a Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference at which Canadian and Barbadian Prime Ministers, and their colleagues from other Commonwealth Caribbean countries, discussed ways of increasing and enhancing practical co-operation in matters of mutual interest.

Canada is confident that Barbados, with its long tradition of parliamentary institutions and its experience with peaceful evolution to full independence, will be able to make a useful and effective contribution to the deliberations of this Assembly. We look forward with pleasure to collaborating with the representative of Barbados in our work at the United Nations.

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WHEAT TO CHINA

Mr. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has announced that, under provisions of the Third Long-Term Agreement with China, the Canadian Wheat Board has signed a sales contract to export some 900,000 long tons of wheat, to be shipped from the Pacific coast from January 1967 to July 1967. This sale consists of Two and Three Northern Wheat, Alberta Red Winters and Garnet wheat. Assuming that full tolerance is taken, this amounts to 35.3 million bushels.

Including the sales contract covered by this announcement, total sales under the Third Long-Term Agreement amount to 2.5 million tons, or approximately 93.3 million bushels. As in previous contracts, the terms of payment for sales under long-term agreements are 25 per cent cash when each vessel is loaded, and the balance of 75 per cent, with interest, in 18 months. A provision for deferred payment is made possible by a guarantee to the Canadian Wheat Board by the Government of Canada.

TASK FORCE NAMED

In a recent statement to the House of Commons, Prime Minister Pearson named members of the Labour Relations Task Force.

Mr. Pearson's statement follows:

I would like to take this opportunity to report to the House on the Labour Relations Task Force. We have now retained the services of four Task-Force members and have selected the full-time Executive Officer.

Dean Woods, of McGill University, is the Chairman. Abbé Dion of Laval University, Professor John Crispo of the University of Toronto, and Dean Carrothers of the University of Western Ontario, are the members of the Task Force. George Saunders, who is at present the Director of the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, has been loaned to the Task Force as its full-time Executive Officer. In addition, as work progresses, a number of other public servants and outside consultants will be associated with the work of the Task Force.

We are also making appropriate arrangements to establish a method of ensuring that interested parties in Canada have an opportunity to be consulted as the work of the Task Force progresses. This will ensure that the views of management and organized labour, and of the public at large, are made known to the Task Force. I will report to the House later on the precise arrangements we envisage.

The task-force approach was selected over a number of other methods open to the Government because of the nature of the problems to be considered.

We think that by this method there will be the maximum of flexibility. The problems can be more quickly identified, and the necessary studies and recommendations completed in the quickest possible time.

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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK POST

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that, at the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank held in Tokyo in November, Mr. W.K. Wardroper of the Department of External Affairs was elected a director of the Bank for a two-year term. Mr. Wardroper, as one of the three directors elected from non-regional charter members of the Bank, will represent Canada, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Seven directors were elected from among the regional members of the Bank.

The Canadian Governor and Alternate Governor for the Bank are Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance and Mr. Maurice F. Strong, Director-General of the External Aid Office. In his statement to the Governors, Mr. Strong, representing Canada, said that Canada welcomed the opportunity to join with Asian countries in a major new endeavour to promote economic development in Asia, and hoped to increase the effectiveness of the financial resources being made

available by Canada for development assistance by channelling part of them through the Asian Development Bank. Canada had given special aid to Asia and, since joining the Colombo Plan as a founding member, had provided more than \$800 million in assistance to the region. The Canadian Government, which has already made a capital subscription of \$25 million to the Bank, hopes to work out arrangements soon regarding the administration by the Bank of Canadian aid funds to be provided within the framework of Canada's aid programme. These funds would supplement the financial resources available to the Bank from capital contributions.

AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently that Canada would provide Greece and Turkey with about \$3-million worth of economic aid under the NATO Defence Support Assistance Programme.

Discussions are to begin shortly between Canada and the Greek and Turkish Governments to select suitable projects. The Canadian Government will propose that its contribution be used to assist the

Greek and Turkish Governments in financing communications or similar projects related to defence.

The NATO Defence Support Assistance Programme was established in 1962 to assist Greece and Turkey in meeting their special defence problems.

ENLARGED "MAISON CANADIENNE"

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently in Paris that, to encourage cultural exchanges between Canada and France, the Canadian Government would grant up to \$500,000 to the "Maison des Étudiants canadiens" in Paris to construct a new wing to the present building. This will increase its capacity from 73 to 126 students.

Established 40 years ago, the "Maison" is one of the residences at the "Cit  universitaire de Paris" where several countries administer student residences. It welcomes student residents from all the provinces of Canada and, in accordance with the custom of the "Cit  universitaire", a number from foreign countries. Its role in encouraging exchanges and cultural activities generally is unique and benefits, as well as in Paris, all Canadian students in France.

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