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PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The following are excerpts from a recent address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, at the "Sam Lax Negev Dinner" in Hamilton:

...Canada provides the largest number of observers to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and has, in the past years, maintained close to 900 soldiers and officers with the United Nations Emergency Force stationed in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. The long duration of these peace-keeping operations has obviously led to a significant commitment of Canadian funds and manpower and has involved us in a self-denying role. Canada considers itself precluded by reason of the impartiality called for by its UN role, from becoming a provider of significant arms or military equipment to the countries of the area. I am sure that you would understand how any action we might take towards supplying arms in that area could immediately prejudice our ability to work effectively towards peace and stability there.

CANADA'S ROLE IN PALESTINE

This arduous and self-denying role Canada has, nonetheless, been willing to play since we have thereby made, we think, a substantial contribution to the containment of a dangerous situation and the prevention of escalation. We are prepared to continue to help in peace keeping as long as it is deemed essential for the maintenance of stability and the deterrence of conflict. Canada believes that by assisting in the maintenance of stability, both in the areas I have indicated and in the nearby island

of Cyprus, it is making a major contribution to the creation of conditions which enable the countries of the area to pursue their own development. They will also contribute indirectly to the betterment of less endowed areas. Amongst other examples, I am thinking here of Israel's assistance to certain African countries.

Canada has, I think, developed a sympathetic approach to and interest in Middle Eastern problems because of its experience there in recent years and its 18 years of service as a participant in Middle East peace-keeping operations. You can understand, therefore, why I should feel the regret which I know you share that the basic difficulties of the Middle East have not been resolved. They still show little sign of being resolved. I am particularly aware of the tragic fact that conditions have not improved to an extent which would enable a greater proportion of the resources of the area to be supplied to peaceful pursuits, more especially economic development. I am thinking for example, as you are, of the pressing problems of placing people in economically secure activities in newly reclaimed land.

I do not, of course, expect suspicion and hostility of such long standing as exist in the Middle East to be wiped out at one stroke. The countries of the area owe it to themselves, if not to the rest of the world to which the Middle East has given so much in the past, to reach over a period of time a mutual understanding, tacit if need be, that solutions lie not in the recourse to force or in the use of threats. They lie rather in the deliberate avoidance of words or actions incompatible with UN Charter obligations and with peaceful intentions and stability — in the

willingness, when necessary, to have recourse to the international machinery established to maintain peace.

Although the reasons for particular situations are well known, we would all agree, I think, that it is regrettable that many countries at critical stages in their economic development should continue to find it necessary for their national security to devote large amounts to what is, in fact the maintenance of a military deterrent. We all have reason to be concerned that the continuing extensive purchase of arms and the references which are often made to nuclear-weapons development could create an arms race leading towards a highly dangerous situation involving nuclear arms. Our own efforts in the field of disarmament testify to our worry at the upset in the international balance which would result from the increase in the number of states possessing independent nuclear capabilities.

PROPOSED NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

We have been happy, therefore, to note the commitment expressed by Israel that it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East, and the support which states of the area have given to proposals for the creation of Middle East and African nuclear-free zones. In the present Middle East climate of continuing mutual suspicion, a regional agreement on the non-acquisition of nuclear weapons accompanied with guarantees for the security of such non-nuclear states strikes me as the one step to which all interested nations should give their encouragement. Whether it is achieved in a regional or wider context is irrelevant, as long as pledges are acknowledged which could initiate an improvement in the whole climate of the area....

...Canada's participation in United Nations peace keeping requires an attempt to develop relations with individual nations in the area on a basis of justice and goodwill. We make every effort to do just this. Our links with the Middle East have become many and varied. Our trade with the area is far from negligible, considering that we had almost no contact with the region a relatively short time ago. We want to continue to develop friendly and co-operative relations with all the countries of the Middle East.

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CANADA AT GUYANA INDEPENDENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently that the Canadian Government would be represented, at the ceremonies in Georgetown on May 26 marking the independence of British Guiana, by the Minister of Transport, Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, and Mrs. Pickersgill. The ceremonies will last from May 23 to May 28. After acquiring independence, British Guiana will be known as Guyana. Canada has had close ties with British Guiana for many years and welcomes its accession to independence and membership in the Commonwealth.

Canada's ties with British Guiana were recognized by the appointment of Mr. Milton Gregg, V.C., as the first Canadian Commissioner in British Guiana in March 1964. Following independence Mr. Gregg will become High Commissioner for Canada in Guyana.

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INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Canada received 146,758 immigrants during 1965, an increase of 30 per cent over the 1964 total of 112,606. The upsurge can be attributed primarily to an intensification of promotion and recruitment and expansion of immigration examination facilities. Nearly all countries are represented in the increase, which reflects the global conception of Canada's immigration policies and regulations.

Immigrants from Britain and Ireland during 1965 numbered 40,718, and represented 27.7 per cent of the total immigration to Canada in 1965. Other large groups came from Italy, 26,398 representing 17.9 per cent of the total; United States, 15,143 representing 10.3 per cent, Germany, 8,927 representing 6 per cent, Portugal, 5,734 representing 3.9 per cent, Greece, 5,642 representing 3.8 per cent and France, 5,225 representing 3.5 per cent. Of the immigrant arrivals in 1965, approximately 35 per cent were born in Commonwealth countries or in the Republic of Ireland; 23.2 per cent were born in Italy or Greece; 8.1 per cent in the United States; 8.6 per cent in Germany, France or the Netherlands; 5.3 per cent in Spain or Portugal, and 3.9 per cent in Poland or Yugoslavia.

OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

Approximately 50.5 per cent of the immigrants admitted in 1965 declared that they would enter the labour force. The other 49.5 per cent were wives, children and other dependents or were retired persons. Of the workers, 24.7 per cent were classed as professional and managerial, 3.1 per cent were in agricultural occupations, 10.2 per cent in service occupations, 32.5 per cent in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, and 9.5 per cent were general labourers. As in previous years, Ontario absorbed by far the highest proportion of arrivals, 54 per cent; Quebec was second with 21 per cent, followed by British Columbia 13 per cent, Prairie Provinces 9 per cent and the Maritime Provinces 3 per cent.

For the first time since 1957, male immigrants outnumbered female immigrants. In 1965, the excess of males was 2,656. In the single category, males exceeded females in all age groups up to 40 years. Females exceeded males in the married category by 2,409, in the widowed category by 2,794 and in the divorced or separated category by 534. Of all persons arriving in 1965 who were 15 years of age or over, 54.5 per cent were married, 40.2 per cent were single and 5.3 per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.

As in recent years, the tendency of immigrants to travel by air continued throughout 1965 when 88,266 or 60.1 per cent elected this mode of travel.

NEW A-POWER STATION

Mr. Jean-Luc Pépin announced recently that the Atomic Energy Control Board had approved a site at Pointe aux Roches, Quebec, as suitable for a 250-megawatt (electrical) boiling-light-water nuclear-power station.

The Minister recalled that Premier Jean Lesage of Quebec and Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry, had announced on May 11 of last year that AECL and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Quebec were considering the construction and operation in Quebec of a 250-megawatt (electrical) natural-uranium-fuelled, heavy-water-moderated, boiling-light-water cooled power reactor known as CANDU-BLW. Though this is not yet a formal project, the two organizations have submitted considerable information regarding their proposal so that the AECB may assess the suitability of the Pointe Aux Roches site from the point of view of health and safety.

This assessment has been carried out by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee, whose permanent members were joined by technical representatives of the Quebec Ministries of Health and Labour. As a result of the committee consideration, the Board advised AECL and Hydro Quebec that it was satisfied that a reactor of the general type indicated could be operated safely at the proposed site. More detailed information on the proposed design will be required, before any application for authorization to proceed with actual construction of the plan can be considered.

GIANT HELICOPTER DELIVERED

Transport Minister Pickersgill recently accepted delivery of a \$1,350,000 Sikorsky S-61N helicopter, the largest helicopter in civil use in Canada.

The amphibious, twin-turbine craft, which will be based at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, will serve the West Coast from Alaska to Port Hardy, on the northern tip of Vancouver Island. Its routine duties will include the delivery of supplies to 13 lighthouses and the maintenance of hundreds of unmanned lights and other navigational aids. It also will be available for search and rescue operations.

The new aircraft will replace a single-engined helicopter that has been in service in the area for four years. A twin-engined craft was considered necessary in the interest of safety, since, in the performance of their normal duties, pilots must fly more than 150 miles over the Pacific in an area of particularly bad weather.

The Sikorsky S-61N has a range of some 500 miles without refuelling and a top speed of 150 miles an hour. It can seat 26 passengers, and has a gross weight of 19,000 pounds. A sling for heavy equipment will carry up to 5,000 pounds. A rescue hoist with a capacity of 600 pounds will also be installed.

The DOT now has 21 helicopters serving in marine agencies and aboard Canadian coast-guard icebreakers. Four are based on the East Coast, three

on the West Coast, and the remainder serve the Quebec marine agency and the Eastern Arctic. Two helicopters operated by the Department of Transport are used for hydrographic work by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

TOTEMS TO MARK FERRY ROUTE

British Columbia totem carvers are preparing markers along the land and water route from Vancouver Island to the northern parts of British Columbia. The carvers are well-known Indian artists of Vancouver Island and the mainland. The project is being carried out by native Indians, and totem poles will be erected in various communities from Victoria to Prince Rupert, and at British Columbia Ferry Authority terminals.

The poles being carved are approximately 12 feet high and 3½ feet in diameter at the base and, though the techniques of the native craftsmen vary, they are all working on the same basic design.

GRIZZLY BEAR DESIGN

The dominant figure on each pole will be a large upright grizzly bear. Smaller figures above, below, or held in front of the grizzly will be appropriate to the area where the pole is to be located. All totems will be completed and painted in appropriate colours for delivery to the erection site before June 1, 1966.

Dedication ceremonies will be arranged by the provincial centennial committee and local committees, and each carver will be present at the official unveiling of the completed pole. Twelve artisans and helpers are now applying their skill and knowledge, based on legends of the past, to mark the terminals of the northern extension of the British Columbia Ferry Authority system.

CANADA-U.S. POVERTY TALKS

Seven senior officials of the Canadian Government visited Washington recently at the invitation of the Office of the Economic Opportunity of the United States Government to discuss common approaches to planning and programming in the "war on poverty". The Canadian group was headed by R.A.J. Phillips, director of the Special Planning Secretariat, the agency responsible for co-ordinating anti-poverty programmes.

After talks with Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and senior officials in Washington, the group made a field study of anti-poverty projects. There was a visit to the University of Maryland to observe the training of volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and to Camp Catoctin, a conservation job centre 65 miles from Washington, concerned primarily with training in forestry work and enlarging basic education. They also went to

Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, an urban-corps centre, where trade skills are taught and the trainees' education continued. The group concluded their tour with a visit to the Office of Economic Opportunity centre at New Haven, Connecticut.

POPULATION FIGURES

Canada's population at April 1 this year was estimated at 19,859,000, an increase of 1,621,000 or 8.9 per cent since the last census in June 1961. The relative importance of the various components in the growth of the total population since June 1, 1961, is as follows: 2,190,000 births, 500,000 immigrants, 700,000 deaths and 370,000 emigrants.

A census of Canada, to be taken in June of this year, will serve as a benchmark for the revision or the population estimates covering the period 1961-1966.

PROVINCIAL INCREASES

The largest increase among the provinces was in Ontario where the population in 1961 was 6,236,000, rising by 632,000 or 10.1 per cent, to an estimated 6,868,000 at April 1 this year. Other large increases since 1961 occurred in Quebec, 474,000 or 9.0 per cent; in British Columbia, 221,000 or 13.6 per cent; and in Alberta, 127,000 or 9.5 per cent.

JAPANESE WHALING METHODS

A Japanese whaling vessel, the No. 17 Kyo Maru, which arrived recently in St. John's, Newfoundland, will operate under charter to the federal Department of Fisheries for the next six months. Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud said that the Kyo Maru would carry out exploratory work and

demonstrate modern whale-catching techniques and methods to the Canadian fishing industry. The charter covers the period May 15 to November 15, during which time the ship's operations will be directed by the Industrial Development Service of the Department.

Under the terms of the charter, the whales caught will be processed at the whaling plant at Dildo, Newfoundland.

The Kyo Maru is a 750-ton, 187-foot steel whale-catcher armed with a 90 mm. harpoon gun.

Scientific and technical personnel of the federal Department and of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada will be assigned to the whale-catcher for the next six months to collect and assess biological, oceanographic and other scientific and technological data.

OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

(Continued from P. 2)

There has been a steady increase in the proportion of immigrants travelling by air since 1958 when 31.6 per cent of the immigrants were admitted at airports.

TOTAL ARRIVALS

In addition to the 146,758 immigrants examined by immigration officers, the staff at Canadian ports of entry examined 68,208,284 persons, among whom 33,861,333 were Canadian residents re-entering this country after visits out of Canada, and 34,346,951 non-immigrants most of whom were tourists arriving at ocean ports or across the International Boundary for visits of varying lengths in this country. These traffic figures include, of course, those who cross and re-cross the boundary frequently. Persons refused admission after examination totalled 518.