



CANADA

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## CANADA AND LATIN AMERICA IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

*Addressing members of the Canadian Inter-American Association in Ottawa on May 31, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, said he had "no doubt whatsoever that membership in the OAS is part of the ultimate destiny of Canada as a country of the Western Hemisphere".*

*A partial text of Mr. Martin's speech follows:*

...Everyone here is, I am sure, well aware of how Canada's relations with Latin America and the Caribbean have so far developed, and what activities are now more or less commonplace. A brief summary of these relations would include the following items:

- (1) Diplomatic relations with all countries in the Hemisphere;
- (2) a significant trade with many of them, and substantial and growing investments;
- (3) development assistance, in the form of loans made through the Inter-American Development Bank, programmes of aid for the Commonwealth Caribbean countries, and export credit financing;
- (4) a common concern with international affairs, in which there is evidence of a fundamental similarity of outlook on most of the basic issues which face the world community;
- (5) increasingly frequent participation in meetings of regional intergovernmental organizations such as the Economic Commission for Latin America, and in conferences of professional, scientific and other learned societies organized on a Hemisphere basis....

I know that interest in the countries of the Americas is quietly growing in Canada - for example, in institutes such as the host organization this

evening, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and several universities, both French- and English-speaking. With the help of those of us, both Canadians and Latin Americans, who are in a position to increase knowledge and understanding of Latin America in Canada, interest in that part of the world should grow from coast to coast in the years ahead and, I should expect, will significantly increase in the immediate future....

### CANADA AND THE OAS

First, a word about the question of Canada joining the OAS. The fact that the Canadian Government has not yet decided to apply for membership in the OAS may be puzzling to some interested observers in Latin America. I should, nevertheless, hope that our attitude may meet with a large measure of understanding on the part of our Latin American friends, and that they will pay attention to what we are doing and seek to do, even if it falls short of applying for membership in the OAS at present.

It goes without saying that we in Canada are impressed by the constructive manner in which the OAS and its agencies are addressing themselves to the basic issues which confront Latin American countries at this time. I should like to suggest to you that, just as we in Canada respect the OAS, so the Canadian attitude toward the OAS is deserving of respect. It is by no means a negative attitude, for we are, in fact, co-operating with OAS agencies in a number of ways.

#### CANADA'S DESTINY WITH OAS

The fundamental reason for our not yet having decided to apply for membership in the OAS is our desire to be sure that, in taking on new commitments, we are in a position to meet them fully and effectively. We do not easily assume new obligations and, once we have assumed them, we take them seriously. For my part, I have no doubt whatsoever that membership in the OAS is part of the ultimate destiny of Canada as a country of the Western Hemisphere.

In the meantime, we are adopting a pragmatic approach to the OAS and to our relations generally with the American countries. That our interest in the OAS and its work is growing is undeniable. Canada has, for many years, been a full member of three agencies linked with the OAS. Since 1961, we have sent observers to meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; during the past two years, Canada has been represented at three high-level meetings of leaders of OAS countries; and, as I have already indicated, we are supporting the work of the Inter-American Development Bank.

We are not content with this. We are constantly searching for additional ways in which we can cooperate in a practical manner with other countries in the Hemisphere, not only through multilateral channels, such as the OAS and its agencies, but also on a bilateral basis.

#### CARIBBEAN TIES

In discussing Canada's external relations in a Hemispheric context, I must, of course, make particular reference to the Commonwealth Caribbean, where we have special ties arising from historical and other factors. One of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries has now taken the step of joining the OAS, and others have expressed an interest in doing so. It is, I believe, fitting recognition of the developing contacts between the Commonwealth Caribbean and Latin America that the high commissioners of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries in Canada have been included in this gathering tonight.

There is nothing in Canada's special relation with the Commonwealth Caribbean which is in any way exclusive. While we are anxious to do everything we can to strengthen the ties between the Commonwealth Caribbean and Canada, we fully recognize that these ties represent an integral part of our own Hemispheric relations, and we welcome the increasing contacts between the independent Commonwealth Caribbean countries and other countries of the Hemisphere.

#### PUNTE DEL ESTE MEETING

Returning to the subject of the OAS, I should like to say a word about the recent meeting of heads of state at Punte del Este. We took a great interest in this meeting, at the open sessions of which there was a Canadian representative, and we were greatly impressed by its deliberations and by the possibilities of co-operative progress which it seems to open up. The main objective established by the meeting, the creation by 1985 of a Latin American Common Market, holds out great promise for the economic advancement of the Hemisphere.

We welcome Latin American efforts to further economic development and to increase the capacity of Latin American countries to participate in the growth of world trade through measures of regional co-operation and integration. While the precise implications for Canada of the proposed Common Market will become clear only as the project evolves, at this stage we take a positive attitude toward this emergent economic grouping, which is of great potential importance both for world trade in general and for the future development of our own commercial relations with the participating countries.

A more immediate plan for improving the trading position of developing countries, including the countries of Latin America, received support from President Johnson at Punta del Este. This is the plan, which has long been under discussion, to establish a globalized system of temporary preferences for the products of developing countries in the markets of all developed countries. We recognize the importance of President Johnson's decision to seek a consensus in favour of such a system, and we shall be studying the proposal carefully in the context of our continuing examination of various approaches to the problem of improving the trading opportunities of developing countries....

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#### ELECTRONICS AID EXPO DRIVERS

Visitors driving to Expo '67 enter, about 20 miles from Montreal, a traffic-control network governed by electronic detectors and patrolled by police on motorcycles, in squad-cars and in helicopters. From this system a stream of information is fed into a computer at the Montreal headquarters of the Quebec Provincial Police, permitting the organization of a smooth flow of traffic into the parking areas provided for Expo visitors.

Standard highway signs have been augmented by hundreds of large blue signs guiding drivers to three special parking-lots near the Expo site. Detectors on approach roads measure the volume and average speed of traffic; others indicate the accumulation of cars on the lots. When a parking area is nearly full (95 per cent of capacity) a controller activates signals at strategic points to alter the directional arrows and divert traffic to other available parking places.

This operation was planned by the Expo '67 Regional Committee on Road Transportation, which consists of experts from the provincial departments of roads, tourism, industry and commerce and municipal affairs, as well as Expo executives, city hall officials and directors of the city and provincial police forces.

The job of guiding U.S. visitors to Expo begins at the border, where booklets are handed out containing maps of the route and brief explanations of the traffic signs throughout Montreal to the parking areas. As soon as they arrive at one of the Expo parking-lots, visitors are whisked by attendants into waiting buses that transport them free of charge to the Expo ground.

## TARIFF CUTS ANNOUNCEMENT ON CANADA'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in Halifax recently that a detailed analysis of the benefits Canada had gained in the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations would be made public on the day the final bargaining results were announced.

That day would probably be July 1, Canada's hundredth birthday, Mr. Winters added.

"I am as anxious as you are to ensure that the new trade concessions resulting from the 'Kennedy round' are made known in detail to Canadian exporters as quickly as possible," the Minister told an 'Operation Export 1967' lunch meeting. "If Canada is to reap the full benefit of these successful negotiations," Mr. Winters said, "it is essential that Canadian industry should, as soon as possible, be in a position to develop their production and marketing programmes so as to exploit these new opportunities.

"Also, it is important that the price to be paid through reduced Canadian tariffs to gain these concessions should become public knowledge as early as possible", he went on. "But the tariff cuts that have now been negotiated can not be made public by any of the governments involved until a date to be agreed, probably around July 1."

### FIVE-YEAR PROGRESSION

"Of crucial importance", the speaker continued "is the date on which these tariff cuts will take effect in Canada, and in our export markets. The timing of this is still under consideration in Geneva, but it would appear these tariff changes will become progressively available over a period of five years starting, at the earliest, on January 1, 1968."

"The period between now and June 30 will be fully taken up, both in Geneva and in government departments at home, in the complex and time-consuming task of translating the results achieved, covering many thousands of tariff items, into precise legal and final texts," Mr. Winters said. "It is only after this essential procedure has been accomplished that the formal 'Kennedy round' agreements can be signed by governments and the detailed results announced."

### BENEFITS FOR ALL

When it could be revealed, the outcome of these negotiations would be seen to be highly favourable for Canada's exporters, Mr. Winters said.

"All sectors of the Canadian economy will benefit, including all our major traditional exports of forest products, metals, fisheries and agriculture," he said.

"New wide-ranging export opportunities," continued the Minister, "will be made available for our secondary manufacturing industries, paving the way to economies of scale, increased specialization and improved efficiencies so important to our industrial performance."

Mr. Winters said that the results and their impact on Canada would be spelt out for the Canadian business community and the Canadian public.

The Trade and Commerce Minister has instructed officials of his Department to prepare a detailed analysis of all the concessions obtained by Canada in foreign markets which are of interest to Canada's present or potential export trade.

"This detailed analysis will be made public on the same date as the formal announcement of the 'Kennedy round' results," he said.

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## CENTENNIAL MEDICAL FILM

The history of the medical profession in Canada is the subject of a centennial film entitled *A Century of Canadian Medicine*, produced by the Canadian Medical Association to show Canadians the commitment of the profession to the improving of the nation's health and the work done to that end, and to encourage young people to share this commitment.

From the opening scene which shows a doctor attending a pneumonia patient in 1867, the film moves through the development of medicine and research in cardiac surgery, poison control, care of premature babies, psychiatry, neuro-surgery, cancer and the cobalt bomb and polio vaccine. The final scene shows the same patient with a modern doctor receiving modern pneumonia treatment.

### TRIBUTES

Included in the film are tributes to such Canadian medical men as Sir William Osler, Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles Best, Dr. Norman Bethune, Dr. Wilder Penfield and Dr. William Franks. Other sequences show the stages of medical development during the past century.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUREAU

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, recently said that a permanent advisory staff of experts in telecommunications, to be called the Government Telecommunications Policy and Administration Bureau, is being established within the Department of Transport. The Bureau would fill a need for more formal recognition and reinforcement of the Department's telecommunications capabilities because of, among other factors, very rapid technological advances, including satellite communications, global telephone networks and various television and data link relay requirements, Mr. Pickersgill said.

Recommended by the GLASSCO Commission, the Bureau will develop, co-ordinate and recommend, for appropriate ministerial or government consideration, broad telecommunications plans and policies, both national and international, which take cognizance of the public interest and enhance the orderly development of telecommunications in Canada. In addition, it will incorporate, on a continuing basis, administration of telecommunications legislation such as the Radio Act.

## VICTORIA CROSS HOLDERS HONOURED

Mr. Roger Teillet, Minister of Veterans Affairs, announced recently that Canadian holders of the Victoria Cross, the highest military decoration in the Commonwealth, and holders of the George Cross, which ranks second, would be invited to a dinner in their honour at Government House on June 16, during National Veterans Week.

Mr. Teillet added that the medal holders and their wives would also be special guests at the Governor-General's annual garden-party the following afternoon.

Of the 94 Canadians who have been awarded the Victoria Cross since it was instituted in 1856, only 22 are still alive. Only three of the eight Canadians survive who have been awarded the George Cross. Thomas Dinesen, one of the VCs, lives in Denmark, and John Patton, one of the George Cross winners, lives in Bermuda. Handley B. Geary, V.C., won his decoration for service in the British Army but is now a Canadian citizen.

### FIRST MEETING IN OTTAWA

This will be the first time the Government of Canada has brought together in Ottawa all Victoria Cross and George Cross winners, though in 1956 most of Canadian VCs were sent to Britain to attend the Victoria Cross centennial ceremonies.

While in Ottawa, this group of veterans will also take part in other events forming part of the National Veterans Week programme for the Ottawa-Hull area.

National Veterans Week, a part of Canada's centennial programme, begins with Memorial Sunday, June 11, when the dead of all wars since Confederation will be commemorated throughout the country. It will be formally ended by Mr. Teillet with a brief speech on Parliament Hill in the late evening on June 17.

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## TRADING POST UNEARTHED

Excavations carried out for the Canadian Historic Sites Division on the north shore of the Saskatchewan River have unearthed the foundations of four buildings and the remains of palisades and bastions near the village of Rocky Mountain House. The site is the second to bear the name of Rocky Mountain House. The first post by that name, half a mile upstream, was built in 1799 by the Northwest Company and became the property of the Hudson's Bay Company when the two merged in 1821.

Archaeologists were able to verify the accuracy of a sketch of the buildings made in 1873 by the artist Jean L'Heureux. The excavated site included a barracks 40 feet wide by 100 feet long, the factor's house, a dwelling known simply as the smithy's house, workshops and storehouses. A garbage dump

discovered near the northeast corner yielded pottery shards, bottles, animal bones, wood and nails.

One artifact of unusual interest discovered in the main house was a medal bearing the inscription *Maria protège la France - Spes nostra salus*. And on the reverse side *Archiconfrérie de Notre-Dame d'Espérance - A.B. Boiguy, Bretagne*. The medal, which shows the Virgin and Child bending over an anchor, may have belonged originally to a Breton sailor and somehow found its way west.

Trading at the new post began about 1866; in 1875 the place was abandoned in favour of Calgary; and in 1882 a forest fire razed it to the ground. A photograph taken four years later shows only two bastions and a few chimneys left standing.

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## STUDY OF CANADIAN HOUSING

On June 5, 34 housing experts from Britain and Ireland assembled in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to begin an 18-day study of building methods and materials in use in Canada. This mission, which is sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is part of a programme launched in 1963 to show British housing authorities the merits of Canadian timber-frame construction. The programme is to be extended to Ireland, where building requirements are similar to those of Britain.

British housing missions in 1963 and 1965 produced marked increases in Canadian lumber and plywood exports to the British market, which suggested a growing acceptance of timber-frame construction.

Britain now requires 500,000 new dwellings a year, a number which requires a system of rapid construction. Following the 1963 mission, Canada constructed demonstration homes in Britain to show the merits and speed of timber-frame construction. This led to the Harlow Development Project, a British-sponsored programme now under way, involving the construction of 173 Canadian-designed housing units.

The visiting housing experts, who include representatives of government and industry, will hear lectures, meet housing officials and study Canadian building systems, particularly the speed of erection, flexibility of design and durability of the timber-frame house. They will be shown logging operations, sawmills, plywood plants, plants manufacturing laminated beams and industrialized housing operations, as well as "on-site" construction in new housing areas.

The group will visit Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, Vancouver, Vancouver Island, Calgary and Ottawa. In the capital, the mission will hold talks with officials of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the National Research Council, and the Department of Trade and Commerce.

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