



Bulletin

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FOREIGN POLICY UNDER REVIEW

The following is part of the introductory remarks by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp at the opening of a seminar on relations with Europe, in Hull, Quebec on January 3:

...When the Government decided, shortly after the last election, to undertake a review of foreign policy, we did so because of the conviction that profound changes have been taking place in Canada and in the world around us in recent years. We want to be sure that our foreign policy is appropriate to the situation in which we find ourselves today and that it serves effectively Canada's current interests, objectives and priorities.

Having taken a decision to review our foreign policy, we had to settle on a method of approach. Foreign policy is, in fact, not a single entity but a collection of policies designed to deal with various aspects of our relations with the rest of the world. We lump these together under the convenient title of "foreign policy", although there is not likely to be any single set of policy decisions which will cover all the situations we encounter in this increasingly complex world. When we set out to review our foreign policy, therefore, we had to break the subject down by some means. We might have started by looking at our own country to determine what kind of people we are, what are our interests and needs, what are our strengths and weaknesses and, consequently, what role we are best suited to play in world affairs. Alternatively, we could begin by looking at the world around us to determine what kind of situation we are living in, what changes are taking place or ought to take place, and what kind of world we should like to see. One cannot separate these two approaches. They are both essential components of any foreign policy. We have chosen to concentrate first on the world in which we find ourselves, rather than begin by an

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attempt at national self-examination which could prove to be an artificial exercise if it were not related to the actual state of the world.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE ON EUROPE

One of the first steps we took in breaking down the broad subject of foreign policy into areas for intensive study was to set up a special task force on Canada's relations with Europe. Obviously, there are few areas where Canada's existing relations are so diverse and extensive; there are few areas where Canadian foreign policy has been so much a subject for debate.

We have the additional reason for assigning first priority to Europe that, at the same time, the Government is undertaking a review of defence policy. A very large and important part of Canada's defence efforts is directed towards Europe in pursuance of the commitments we have made as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It was, therefore, important that, at the same time as we were reviewing our defence policy, we should review our relations with Europe in the political, economic and other fields, which are inevitably intermingled with our defence commitments.

The special task force on Europe is made up of senior officials representing those government departments with special interests in our relations with Europe. It is under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Robert Ford, our Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., and

Mr. Paul Tremblay, our Ambassador to Belgium. External Affairs supplies the secretariat and the task force will report through me to the Prime Minister and the Government. The officials here today are members of the task force and senior officers of External Affairs directly concerned with our relations with Europe.

The task force began its work last summer and since then has compiled, probably for the first time, a comprehensive inventory of our past and present relations with the countries of Eastern and Western Europe (including Britain) and with European organizations. In the process of collating this material, certain major issues have emerged, and it is with a view to having these issues discussed that this seminar has been organized. The task force and the Government will then have the benefit of your views when they proceed to draw conclusions from the review of European policy....

CANADA AND EUROPE

In this spirit, it may be helpful if I say a word about our objectives and interests in Europe, which are closely related to the topics figuring on your agenda. To begin with, there are two basic Canadian problems which are interrelated and which have important external aspects: the problem of national unity and the problem of national identity. The first involves the reflection in our foreign policy of the bilingual nature of Canada and has particular reference to our relations with France. The second involves the difficulty a country in Canada's position encounters in creating and projecting a distinctive way of life. This difficulty has been aggravated by the considerable increase in our relations with the United States since the last World War and by the relative increase in the power and influence in world affairs of that country during this period. It is a question whether Canada should seek to develop its interests in other parts of the world, and particularly in Europe, as a counterweight to the increasing influence of the United States.

We have a security interest in Europe, and here our objective is to do our share to maintain peace or contain conflicts which could lead to a global war. This objective has implications for the role we play in East-West relations and for our relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. It also has implications for our defence relations with Western Europe and our future role in NATO. What these implications are is, of course, a matter for discussion at this seminar.

We also have economic objectives which might be described as seeking to obtain the most favourable impact of activities in Europe on the Canadian economy. One-fifth of Canada's export trade is carried on with European countries, including Britain. Europe is, therefore, after the United States, our most important export market.

Finally, there is an interest in Europe which relates to the international role which Canada plays in the maintenance of a free and stable society based on the rule of law. In the pursuit of this objective, Canada participates in international organizations, aid programmes and peacekeeping operations. We

also engage in cultural and information programmes for the purpose of encouraging human relations between countries. These give an external dimension to our culture and provide a basis of mutual understanding which tends to support our foreign policy initiatives....

In the near future, we hope to convene a meeting similar to this one to discuss Canadian relations with Latin America. Mr. George Ignatieff, who has been Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York is returning to Ottawa shortly to start the process of examining Canada's role in the United Nations. After the preparatory work has advanced sufficiently far under his direction, we will seek to consult knowledgeable persons outside the Government on that aspect of our foreign policy.

The development of closer relations on a permanent basis between those who teach and do research about international affairs and those who advise and carry out the decisions of Government in this same field is something to which I attribute considerable importance. Foreign policy must, in a very real sense, be constantly under review. We cannot regulate the world by our own decisions. One review of policy cannot provide all the solutions in advance to problems of the Canadian response to unpredictable situations.

Several of you from universities will be aware of the informal consultations which officers of the Department of External Affairs have carried out with individual faculty members in the past year about the means of developing closer relations. These are parallel, of course, to initiatives which I know other agencies of the Government represented here today have taken to develop contacts with the academic community.

ACADEMIC EXCHANGES

From those consultations engaged in by my own Department, and from examination within the Department of the reasons which, from our own standpoint, make closer relations desirable, we have drawn some conclusions. We should like to continue the type of exchange which this present seminar represents. There is an increasingly varied range of discussion about international affairs sponsored by universities, learned societies and organizations such as the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The Department of External Affairs derives benefit now from having officers attend a number of such meetings at the invitation of the sponsors. If sponsors of such meetings wish, from time to time, to arrange discussions, more or less under the conditions characterizing this present seminar, involving officials and those with similar interests from the universities and elsewhere, we shall be glad to consider co-operative arrangements within the limits of our own resources.

I have examined other means of developing exchanges in what I hope could be a mutually-profitable manner. I should like to have some officers from the Department of External Affairs freed from normal operational responsibilities at home or abroad to spend a year examining, in a more reflective way, the

NON-PROLIFERATION PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that the Canadian Ambassadors in Washington and Moscow and the Canadian High Commissioner in London deposited on January 8 in these three capitals, instruments of ratification effecting Canadian accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was endorsed last May by the majority of United Nations member states at a special session of the General Assembly, was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow on July 1. Canada signed in Washington and London on July 23 and in Moscow on July 27. More than 80 nations have now signed the treaty. Before it comes into effect, 43 states, including the three nuclear powers which have signed must deposit ratifications.

Mr. Sharp, who had announced to the House of Commons last month, Canada's intention to ratify the treaty, expressed the hope that all nations would "recognize the importance of the treaty and accede to it".

As a member of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, Canadian representatives played an important role in the negotiations that culminated in agreement on the ratification of the treaty. The Canadian Government has supported the treaty prin-

ciples as essential to progress in reducing international tensions and in curtailing the nuclear arms race. Canada's decision to ratify the NPT was based in part on the belief that there was little prospect of progress toward controlling the dissemination of nuclear weapons or towards general disarmament unless this treaty came into force.

The treaty prohibits nuclear parties from transferring nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, or control over them, to non-nuclear parties and binds non-nuclear parties not to produce or otherwise acquire control of such weapons and devices. It will result in the application of international safeguards to the peaceful nuclear activities of non-nuclear parties to ensure that source or special fissionable materials intended for peaceful purposes are not diverted clandestinely to military purposes. The right of non-nuclear powers to exploit nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is reaffirmed and the principle that the benefits of peaceful nuclear explosions should be made available to non-nuclear parties is acknowledged.

Canada is satisfied that these are the optimum provisions available at present and that on this basis the Non-Proliferation Treaty should be brought into force at the earliest possible date.

WAR ON FOOD-POISONING

Two Canadian scientists are leading an international campaign to prevent the spread of diseases through bacteriologically-contaminated foodstuffs.

Dr. F.S. Thatcher, Chief, Division of Microbiology, Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, and Dr. D.S. Clark of the Food Technology Section of the National Research Council's Division of Biology are the chairman and secretary of the International Committee on Microbiological Specifications for Foods, a standing committee of the International Association of Microbiological Societies.

The committee - composed of 20 leading microbiologists from government, university and industrial laboratories in 11 countries - has spent four years compiling data on microbiological methods for determining food-poisoning and indicator organisms in factory-processed foods. Meetings have been held in Montreal, Cambridge, Moscow and London.

The University of Toronto Press is publishing the results of their deliberations under the title *Microorganisms in Foods: Their Significance and Methods of Enumeration*.

Dr. Clark said that the purpose of the book, which will prove invaluable to all concerned with the microbiological content of foods, whether in government-control agencies, industry, teaching or research institutions, is to describe in detail test methods judged effective for the various categories of food-poisoning micro-organisms - together with an appraisal of the significance of these organisms in foods. He commented as follows:

"A major part of our work to date has been to select the best methods available for the determination and enumeration of bacteria such as salmonellae and shigellae, which multiply in the intestinal tract causing disease through infection of the host, others such as staphylococci and *Clostridium botulinum*, whose toxins, present in food at the time of consumption, are direct causes of illnesses, and of certain bacteria, although themselves harmless, which indicate the possible presence of pathogens in foods.

"Later, we hope our programme of international interlaboratory-testing will enable us to go one step further and eventually recommend one method for each category of bacteria. It is our hope that these 'tried and proven' methods will be accepted internationally, particularly for food moving in international commerce. This is a prerequisite to the formulation of standards of acceptability for foods both nationally and internationally. A common basis of judgment would avoid many contemporary problems in the safe movement of foods."

TESTING PROGRAMME

A first step towards this goal has already been taken. Dr. Thatcher has organized a comparative testing programme involving 39 government and university laboratories from many countries. The first test relates to salmonellae but all important categories of food-borne bacteria will eventually be involved. Samples are sent out from the Food and Drug Directorate to these laboratories for testing under specified procedures. Results are to be returned to Ottawa for analysis.

Dr. Clark said that the rapid increase in international trade in foodstuffs, the rapidly-growing diversity of microbiological methods for examining foods, the hazards created each time new techniques of mass production are developed, and introduction into trade of foods from areas where certain diseases are residual, has made surveillance very necessary. Salmonellosis, for one, is now considered a serious health problem. Dr. Clark stated:

"We are convinced that the work of the committee, particularly this testing exercise, will not only be extremely useful to those countries with a well-developed food control system, but will be invaluable to many technologically developing countries and to interested agencies such as the World Health Organization who are helping continuously in such technical development. To promote more bacteriological testing and to extend the influence of the committee — which is essentially a 'working party' — sub-committees are being formed in various parts of the world. One such sub-committee is already active in Latin America and another is being organized in the Balkan countries."

Dr. Clark said that an additional problem in food control is the matter of sampling procedures. Control agencies and industry alike are clamouring for authoritative guidance in this area. The committee has already initiated plans for the necessary study; a group of internationally known biometricians will be collaborating with the committee at a joint meeting to be held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia next May.

STAMP DESIGN STUDY

Postmaster General Eric W. Kierans has announced the creation of a task force which includes some of Canada's best-known artists and designers, to examine all aspects of the design and production of both definitive and commemorative stamps issued by the Canada Post Office. The chairman of the task force will be Gordon Cunningham, Director of Information and Public Relations, Canada Post Office. Its other members will be: Alex Colville (painter), Sackville, New Brunswick, Allan Fleming (designer), Toronto; Yves Gaucher (painter), Montreal; Julien Hebert (designer), Montreal, and David Silcox, Visual Arts Officer, Canada Council, Ottawa.

Mr. Kierans noted that proposals for such a study, or for similar measures, had been made for many years. The decision to go ahead now was made in the context of the complete re-examination of all phases of postal operations that is already under way.

A further consideration is that new equipment recently installed by the security printing companies under contract to the Canada Post Office has greatly expanded the available reproduction options. The security companies are now able to print by photogravure and lithography as well as by the well-established intaglio process, and in colour combinations of up to four.

The purpose of the task force, Mr. Kierans said, was to ensure that Canadian stamps would meet the highest international standards of philatelic and

artistic merit. It would, he added, examine all aspects of the design and printing of Canada Post Office stamps, including the choice of artists and their fees, selection of designs, and production techniques.

The Canada Post Office issues ten to 15 new commemorative stamps each year. The printing run for each issue is 26 million, a quantity sufficient to meet the needs of philatelists and for a ten-day sale to the general public. At intervals of four to seven years, the Canada Post Office also prints a new definitive issue of stamps in denominations from one cent to one dollar. The sale of commemorative and definitive stamps is an important source of revenue for the Canada Post Office, whose Postage Stamp Division in Ottawa records annual philatelic sales of over \$1 million. Additional sales are made at post offices. It is expected that by improved design, marketing and promotion, to raise the annual sales of Canada postage stamps to over \$2 million.

LOAN TO THAILAND

A Canadian development loan of \$550,000 will assist Thailand in the preparation of an airport master plan to delineate the long-term civil aviation requirements of Bangkok and its environs. The proposed plan will cover international and domestic civil aviation needs, including expansion of the existing airport and construction of a new civil airport.

Thailand's Second Development Plan stresses the priority that country attaches to its transportation and communication sector because of its effective stimulation of private economic growth. During the current decade, Thailand's growth-rate of over 7 per cent a year reflects one of the most vigorous economies of the developing world. One of the factors of this growth has been Bangkok's position as an international air centre.

In 1966, almost twice as many passengers enplaned at Bangkok as were handled by Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver airports combined. At present, 26 international airlines serve the capital city area. With the rapid advancement in aircraft technology and the continuing growth in passenger volume it is vital that passenger, cargo and aircraft facilities keep pace with demands made upon them. Canadian capability in the transport sector is excellent and internationally recognized, while Thailand does not yet possess the requisite human resources to develop its airport needs.

Canada's 1968-69 development assistance programme in Thailand will amount to \$2,200,000, composed of \$1,200,000 in grant aid (primarily for technical assistance), and the balance in development loans.

An unusual custom among the Indians of western Canada forbade a son-in-law and mother-in-law to speak to one another. This practice, which indicated mutual respect, was also followed by daughters-in-law and fathers-in-law.

ARMED FORCES IN 1968

The year 1968 has been one of the most significant in the history of Canada's armed services.

As the country entered the second century of Confederation, the final major step was taken in the unification of the Navy, Army and Air Force into a single service. With the final phase of the integration process, which began in 1964, came the introduction of the Canadian Forces Ensign, the Naval Jack, a trial uniform for women, and changes in rank titles for some members of the land and air components of the forces.

Other 1968 highlights were:

The realignment of Mobile Command land units into combat groups, the formation of an airborne regiment and the addition of a tactical air-group to Mobile Command's formations to complete the integration of a unique Canadian land and air team.

New equipment, including helicopters, tactical ground-support aircraft and the "O" class of submarine were added to the military inventory, while the use of two types of aircraft was discontinued. The year also marked the completion of the re-equipment programme for the 4th Mechanized Brigade Group in Germany.

Participation in NATO and NORAD exercises continued as in past years, and operational training manoeuvres on land, sea and in the air proceeded without interruption. Canadian servicemen continued to serve the United Nations in Cyprus and other parts of the world and took part in supplying relief in Nigeria.

During 1968, the Armed Forces were active in search and rescue and reserve and cadet training,

both at home and overseas.

The Defence Research Board's 1968 programme included the completion of final preparation of the ISIS "A" ionosphere-probing satellite for launching in 1969, and the launching of an ultra-modern research ship, the *Quest*, which will be used by the Defence Research Board for anti-submarine warfare research.

A new retirement policy combining the best features of the three previous service plans is now in effect.

New green walking-out uniforms for men and women won approval from trial users, and distribution is scheduled to begin in May 1969.

Servicemen continued to serve with the United Nations Military Observer Group, India and Pakistan, the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization Palestine, and the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China during 1968.

Maritime Command ships visited Australia, Japan and the Far East and participated in "Canada Week" in New Orleans. Armed Forces aircraft played a major role in two international air shows, the Canadian International Air Show, Toronto, and the Abbotsford International Air Show on the west coast. The *Red Knight* aerobatic jet-flyer performed at many exhibitions across the country.

Lieutenant Colonel R.A. White won Canada's top aviation award, the Trans-Canada (McKee) Trophy for his outstanding achievement in setting the Canadian absolute altitude record of 100,110 feet in a specially modified *CF-104* aircraft last year.

CZECH REFUGEE PROGRAMME ENDS

Mr. A.J. MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, announced recently that Canada had discontinued on January 10 the special refugee programme established last September to meet the crisis in Czechoslovakia.

Under the programme, Canada relaxed its immigration regulations to help Czechoslovaks enter Canada. The Government was now satisfied, Mr. MacEachen said, that in the four months that had elapsed, during which the borders of Czechoslovakia had not been closed to refugees, the special programme had enabled Canada to deal efficiently with the greatly increased number of refugees applying for settlement in Canada. There was, he said, no longer the same need for special admission procedures.

Henceforth, Czechoslovaks applying for admission as refugees will be considered by the normal refugee selection criteria, under which more detailed information is called for and the processing of applications requires more time. Applicants who do

not qualify as refugees will, of course, still have the opportunity to apply as regular immigrants.

Czechoslovak immigrants, whether they qualify as refugees or not, will, as with all immigrants, be eligible for assisted passage loans and for subsistence assistance in Canada, and for job-placement services, as well as language and occupational training, under the regular programmes of the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS

During the week of October 19 an estimated 1,500 refugees arrived in Canada. The smallest number arriving was 472 persons, during the week ending December 17.

Under the special programme, it was possible to waive until arrival in Canada the requirement that refugees be medically examined and documented before being allowed to come to Canada. Normally, refugees must provide their medical examination and documentation completed overseas, and applicants must have a travel document at least from the country in which they apply.

NEW UN ENVOY

Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the appointment of Mr. J.C.L. Yvon Beaulne, at present Ambassador to Brazil, as Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the United Nations, New York. He will replace Mr. George Ignatieff, whose appointment as Permanent Representative and Ambassador of Canada to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in Geneva was announced earlier.

Mr. Beaulne has served in Rome, Buenos Aires and Havana. He was appointed Ambassador to Venezuela in December 1961 and subsequently Minister to the Canadian Embassy in Washington in 1964. Mr. Beaulne has been Ambassador to Brazil since September 1967.

NHA INTEREST RATE UP

H.W. Hignett, President of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, announced recently that the quarterly adjustment of the interest-rate ceiling for merchant-builder, home-owner, and rental-housing insured loans under the National Housing Act had raised the ceiling to 9 3/8 per cent from 8 1/4 per cent, effective January 1.

The new ceiling also applies to insured loans on existing housing and home-improvement loans.

Mr. Hignett also announced that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation would make direct loans for home-owner and rental housing at 9 per cent.

The ceiling rate beyond which the CMHC cannot insure loans made by the NHA-approved lenders fluctuates in relation to changing yields on Government of Canada bonds. The National Housing Act provides for a maximum rate at 2 1/4 percent above the yield on long-term federal bonds. In practice, it is adjusted downward to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Going rates charged by approved lenders have varied during the past few months and are currently averaging about 8.70 per cent for home-owner loans and 8.75 per cent for rental housing.

The new ceiling will remain in effect until the next quarterly adjustment on April 1.

JEROME TO STUDY FITNESS

The appointment of Canada's track and field champion, Harry Jerome, to undertake special studies in conjunction with the national Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme was announced recently by Mr. John

Munro, the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Mr. Munro noted that the track star's wide experience as a national and international competitor, as well as his academic qualifications, would prove invaluable in providing technical advice on proposals conducive to the promotion and development of amateur sports at all levels.

A native of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Jerome attended school in Norwood, Manitoba, before moving to Vancouver. He received his B.Sc. degree in physical education from the University of Oregon in 1964 where, last summer, he received his Master's degree.

As a sprinter, Jerome has represented Canada in the last three Olympic Games and in all Pan-American and Commonwealth Games held since 1959. He formerly held the world record for the 100 metres, shares the world record for 100 yards, and shared the record for the 440-yard relay. He has won 19 Canadian championships. While at the University of Oregon he was five times chosen as a member of the All-American Track and Field Team. He is a member of the British Columbia and Canadian Sports Halls of Fame.

Jerome, who is a physical education and general science teacher in Vancouver, is on loan from the Gladstone Senior Secondary High School.

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best ways of achieving Canadian objectives in areas in which they already have knowledge and experience. I think that a "sabbatical" year of this type would be a good deal more profitable if the officer concerned were to leave Ottawa and live on a university campus. The resources for formal research there, added to the opportunity for continuing discussions with faculty members and informal involvement in university life with a different environment of thought, would certainly stimulate the examination in depth of Canadian objectives and techniques which I should like to encourage. At the same time, through such exchanges, an experienced foreign service officer can make his contribution to a better understanding of world affairs and Canadian involvement in them.

I believe also that, to enable the Department of External Affairs to keep up with a steadily-increasing volume of study and with changing methods of research in international relations and area studies, it would be desirable to have academic specialists speak to groups in the Department and perhaps to add their contribution to the training and orientation given new foreign service officers before they undertake their first assignments abroad....