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HUMAN RESOURCES AND THE UNITED NATIONS

In a recent address to the United Nations Children's Fund Committee of Canada in Toronto, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, discussed "the important contributions of the United Nations toward the mobilization of human resources for the economic and social development of the world". "It is generally accepted these days," said Mr. Martin, "that investment in human resources represents an overriding priority in all development plans, whether national or international. When I served as Minister of National Health and Welfare from 1946 to 1957, I was continually conscious of this overriding priority within Canada. As Secretary of State for External Affairs, I am even more aware of the ever-pressing need to preserve and develop the human resources of the international community."

The body of Mr. Martin's speech follows:
 ...UNICEF's activities on behalf of the child are a central factor in the world's efforts to raise its living standards. The newly-elected Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board, Mrs. Zena Harman, aptly made this point, when addressing an FAO conference last year. She stated:

"The unanimity which UNICEF elicits in the United Nations is based not only on the natural sentiment and feelings of sympathy which the child invokes, transcending political differences, but on the knowledge that all today's efforts are dependent, for their ultimate success, on the strength and ability manifested by the new generation as it grows to maturity. The massive attack launched under the Decade of Development on poverty and misery must

commence with concern for the child. Today's child is an economic factor of crucial importance for tomorrow."

AMELIORATION OF THE PROBLEM

In the context of the United Nations Development Decade, UNICEF and approximately 40 other United Nations agencies are intensifying their efforts to mobilize and sustain support for measures required for the economic and social advancement of nations. Unfortunately, this aspect of the United Nations' work never attracts the publicity that its success warrants. Nevertheless, the eradication of the basic causes of conflict in the world is being pursued vigorously through the 13 Specialized Agencies and and the 25 or so other United Nations agencies.

The World Health Organization, for example, is assisting the imperative need for emerging countries to control disease and to establish comprehensive health services. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been mobilizing public opinion and securing international co-operation in order to give crucial assistance to millions of refugees throughout the globe, while the Special Fund is supporting 286 projects to assist countries to investigate their natural resources, to improve and expand the use of local materials and products, and to train their human resources. These are but three examples of a mighty world-wide battle. This massive campaign would have been unthinkable 20 or 30 years ago.

As an illustration of this substantial United Nations role in the solution of economic and social

problems, it may surprise you to learn that of some 18,000 civilian employees of the United Nations, no fewer than 16,500 are engaged in non-political activities. Altogether, these efforts constitute an impressive endeavour to conquer the enemies of mankind. At the same time they provide a significant contribution to political and economic stability in the less-developed areas of the world.

The constructive work of these various United Nations agencies has been conducted without international notice and without acclaim. Yet I hope, and I am convinced, that the economic, social and humanitarian work of the United Nations will in the long run have more impact on the cause of peace than many of the political activities of the United Nations which, although often only of temporary value, are so often headlined in the world's press.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR

It was exactly for this reason that Canada willingly co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly designating the year 1965 as International Co-operation Year. International Co-operation Year will provide a good opportunity to focus world attention on these humanitarian activities of the United Nations. Next year marks the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. It also marks the half-way point in the Decade of Development, the most highly-organized programme ever conceived by the international community to overcome hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance.

In December 1963, the General Assembly appealed to the world's non-governmental organizations to join in a concentrated effort, beginning during International Co-operation Year in 1965. The task is to unite the world's peoples in a peaceful struggle against the great scourges still affecting the world in the basic fields of food, health and education.

BURDEN OF GOVERNMENTS

Governments cannot, of course, do these things alone. What is sometimes overlooked in the demands for United Nations assistance is that the resources available are not unlimited. The Canadian Government has always contributed at a high level to the Specialized Agencies and to the voluntary funds like UNRWA, UNHCR, the Special Fund and UNICEF.

During the years 1945-1963, Canada made voluntary contributions to the special United Nations programmes of approximately \$81 million. In addition, Canada, as a member of each of the Specialized Agencies, was assessed and made contributions to them of about \$45 million during this period.

Nevertheless, the humanitarian tasks facing the United Nations continually increase. This is due to a great extent to the rapid emergence of many new states in Asia and Africa and to the gigantic strides in science and technology.

Let me give you an example of the pressures on governments to increase each year their contributions to these deserving United Nations agencies. I recently looked through one issue of the *United Nations Monthly Review* and here is what I found:

In the February 1963 issue, on Page 18, we are told that the Special Fund requires immediately \$250 million to provide assistance to 286 projects in low-

income countries. Reprinted on Page 30 is the General Assembly's solemn appeal for increased contributions for the humanitarian work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Finally, on Page 50, it is recalled that the General Assembly has directed attention to UNRWA's precarious financial position. The General Assembly has urged that governments consider increasing their contributions, otherwise UNRWA's programme of assistance to young people would collapse "with tragic results".

These are but a few examples of the continuous demands faced by governments in this one area of United Nations operations.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PLEDGE

The Canadian Government, with the help of voluntary organizations such as the National Committee of UNICEF, renews its pledge to bring economic well-being and social uplift to the less-developed areas of the world. We hope thereby to lay firm foundations for the future peace and stability of the world.

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At the same time, we must ensure that our efforts are co-ordinated, both *vis-à-vis* other developed countries and within our own national-assistance efforts to the United Nations. We now understand that unrestricted competition among international agencies for assistance projects, however worthy, works against the best use of limited resources, both national and international.

These economic, social and humanitarian tasks present a clear challenge to the United Nations. Even taken together, the United Nations' efforts to preserve and develop the human resources of the world community constitute only a modest beginning. It will be a long journey, but we must not turn back. The Canadian Government will not turn back, and I am confident that the Canadian voluntary organizations and the Canadian people will not avoid the challenge.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, the Chairman of the Special Fund, has calculated that, within ten years, a score of countries should be able to emerge from poverty to decent living conditions, with a considerable drop in illiteracy and a satisfactory level of general health. Thereafter, it will be a matter of pressing on with imagination and innovation. I hope the goal will be achieved, and that the twentieth century will be remembered as the century when the greatest progress was made throughout the world towards a new and better life.

CANADIAN MONEY FOR CONGO FUND

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada would contribute

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CANADA-HUNGARY RELATIONS

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Hungary and the improvement of the consular, financial and trade relations between the two countries were heralded on June 11 by two announcements in the House of Commons. The following statement was made to the House by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin:

Representatives of the Governments of Canada and the Hungarian People's Republic have held a number of meetings in Ottawa between May 20 and June 9 to discuss problems of common interest in the fields of trade, financial claims, consular matters and diplomatic relations.

In addition to an agreement on trade on which my colleague, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will be making a statement, we have also agreed to an exchange of diplomatic missions with Hungary as soon as convenient to each party.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

We have reached agreement with the Hungarian Government to negotiate at an early date a settlement of outstanding financial claims between the two countries. I shall shortly be making an announcement of the type of claims which might be eligible for consideration under this agreement. Finally we have reached an understanding with the Hungarian Government on a number of consular matters which will, among other things, clarify the position of Canadian citizens, including those of Hungarian origin, who may wish to travel in Hungary...

The statement by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, referred to above was as follows:

The three-year trade agreement signed this morning between Canada and the Hungarian People's Republic is the first such agreement between the two countries in the post-war period.

The agreement is based on an exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. At the same time, provision is made for a firm commitment on the part of

Hungary to purchase Canadian wheat and other goods to a total value of \$24 million over the period of the agreement. I would draw the attention of the House to the mixed nature of this purchase commitment, which marks a departure from other recent agreements. Since Hungary itself is normally an exporter of wheat, that portion of its commitment involving wheat is to amount to 250,000 metric tons, a somewhat smaller quantity than has been involved in recent purchases by other countries. Hungary has the choice of taking one-half of this amount in the form of feed barley. The remainder of the purchase commitment will be taken up by Hungary in the form of Canadian goods of its choice. These goods are not specified, but it is hoped that, on the basis of past Hungarian interest, new and continuing markets will be opened up for a wide range of Canadian goods.

OFFICES TO BE EXCHANGED

In addition, the agreements signed today provide that a Hungarian trade office may be opened in Canada and a Canadian trade office may be opened in Hungary for the purpose of market exploration and trade promotion. Both governments have expressed the wish that through these agreements trade between Canada and Hungary may be expanded on a mutually satisfactory basis.

The establishment of trade relations with Hungary represents yet another step in the development of closer trade links between Canada and the countries of Eastern Europe. In recent years our long-standing trade relations with Poland and Czechoslovakia have been further strengthened through our sales of wheat to these countries. Poland is currently discussing in the GATT the basis of its participation in the "Kennedy round", and Canada has expressed support for this initiative. Our trade agreement with the Soviet Union signed in 1956 has been twice renewed and the first trade agreement between Canada and Bulgaria was concluded last year. I am sure that our new trade agreement with Hungary will make a further valuable contribution to the expansion of Canadian trade.

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SCIENCE NORTH OF THE TREES

The first copy of a new book about Canada's North, entitled *The Unbelievable Land*, was presented recently to Governor-General Vanier at Government House in Ottawa. The Governor General, who contributed the preface, knows that there are many Norths in the "unbelievable land", for he has been there. Few titles could better convey the spell of the vast spaces that make Canada one of the Arctic powers - a land where the forms of life range from butterflies to bears.

The results of extensive Arctic research have been described in this volume by 29 experts on the North. There are articles on the migration of birds, the building of schools on permafrost, the mapping of the northern wastes, and the charting of Arctic waters, and the mysteries of the *Aurora Borealis*. The Eskimos, too, are discussed, and the archaeology of a region that is still explorers' country.

"These are Canada's top men talking about their work", says Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing, "work they think important enough to devote a lifetime to. And it is. For without research - the facts of an arctic environment - development cannot proceed."

The closing chapter is by Gordon Robertson, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, from 1953 to 1963, who puts in perspective the meaning of such work to Canada. In "The Long Gaze", Mr. Robertson writes: "The Arctic is of importance to Canada above all other nations with the sole exception of the Soviet Union".

It was thought that the book should be prepared by someone who knew something about the north but not so much that he was too close to see it through the outsider's eye. I. Norman Smith, editor of the OTTAWA JOURNAL, was invited to be editor. From 1961-63 Mr. Smith was a member of the Northwest Territories Council.

CANADIAN MONEY FOR CONGO FUND

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\$500,000 in 1964 to the United Nations Civilian Fund for the Congo. This is the second such voluntary contribution by Canada since the Fund was established in September 1960 to provide economic assistance to the Congolese Government and to ensure the maintenance of public services. At that time Canada contributed an initial \$1 million.

The announcement of the contribution for 1964 was made on the occasion of the visit to Ottawa of U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The grant is in keeping with the Government's expanded programme of assistance to French-speaking African states.

Much of the Canadian contribution will be used to pay the salaries of Canadian civilian personnel who are providing expert services and assistance to the Congolese Government under United Nations auspices. There are now more than 40 Canadian teachers and experts serving with the United Nations in the Congo.

ECIC INDIA LOAN EXTENDED

A \$900,000 addition to a \$1-million export-credits loan made to India last December for the purchase of Canadian capital equipment in the expansion of aluminum-production facilities of the Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDALUCO), Calcutta, was recently announced by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The new Export Credits Insurance Corporation loan will cover the acquisition of additional capital equipment from Canadian suppliers and procurement services from the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited (ALCAN), Montreal, for the expansion of INDALUCO's bauxite mine and alumina facilities at Loharga, Bihar State, and of its smelter at Alupuran, Kerala State. The company now plans to boost its smelter production from 11,000 to 16,000 tons of aluminum a year.

BASIS FOR NEW LOAN

The new loan results from a revised estimate of India's needs. It has been agreed between INDALUCO and the Indian Government that the entire additional output will be of electrical conductor rod, which will be placed at the disposal of the Indian Government to help meet high-priority requirements of the rapidly-developing electrical industry in India. Repayment of the loan will be made in 25 semi-annual instalments beginning in May 1966. The interest rate is 6 per cent.

The original loan, made by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation in conjunction with a \$2,700,000 loan from ALCAN, was to expand INDALUCO's smelter and aluminum-foil facilities. ALCAN, which is affiliated with the Indian company through Aluminium Limited, Montreal, is the Canadian exporter engaged for both programmes. Purchases to be made in Canada will consist mainly of electrical equipment

for the smelter, and heavy bauxite hauling equipment to increase capacity to meet additional requirements of the smelter.

INDALUCO is the largest aluminum company in India, and operates a fully-integrated industry from bauxite mining, alumina and smelting facilities to the production of aluminum sheet, foil and extrusions, and other fabricated products.

Signing the recent financing agreement for India was the Acting High Commissioner for India, Ajoy K. Gupta. Signing for the ECIC were H.T. Aitken, President and General Manager, and T. Chase-Casgrain, Secretary.

Contracts signed under the long-term special credits committed to India as the Canadian contribution to the World Bank consortium fostering Indian development have now reached a total of \$56,500,000, with disbursements expected to average \$12,500,000 annually. All ECIC-financed projects in India have a high priority under India's current Five Year Plan for economic and industrial development.

FLYER INVENTS NEW IGNITION

An officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force, tired of trying to keep his car engine properly tuned, recently decided to do something about it. Working in his basement, Flight-Lieutenant Lloyd Winterburn of Ottawa, an electronics specialist, produced an invention that has already proven itself in about three million miles of road testing. Known as a "capacitor-discharge ignition system", the invention comes in a small metal box about twice the size of a cigarette package. It can be adapted to fit any make or model of car with either a 6-volt or 12-volt power supply.

ANSWER TO OLD PROBLEM

"This unit provides the answer to the 50-year-old problem of a reliable, efficient ignition system for all types of gasoline engines," Flight-Lieutenant says. He adds that it should not be confused with "transistor" ignitions. "Extensive and varied experience with automobile, trucks, outboard motors and stationary engines has disclosed that much more can be expected from the use of the capacitor-discharge ignition system than was first anticipated," the inventor states.

THOROUGH TESTING

The device has now been put on the market and a company formed. It has been tested with a police department, trucking companies and taxi firms, as well as private car owners, for a total of more than three million miles.

"Gas savings from 5 to 25 per cent have been recorded by different users," Flight-Lieutenant Winterburn states, "but the best savings are on large trucks, where there is a marked ton-mile per gallon improvement."

The basic difference between the capacitor-discharge ignition system and the standard system is that the energy is stored in a capacitor instead of a coil and is about six times as great as that of a standard system.