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A FORTUNATE SYMBOL OF GOOD NEIGHBOUR RELATIONS

On August 21, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson joined President L.B. Johnson in the laying of the cornerstone of the new Visitors' Pavilion at Roosevelt-Campobello International Park, New Brunswick. His remarks on that occasion follow in part:

It is a great privilege to take part with the President in this further development of the Roosevelt-Campobello Memorial Park. Two years ago yesterday, our wives were the principal speakers... in an even more significant ceremony — the official opening of the Park itself. Today's ceremony shows that this imaginative and important idea of an International Park at Campobello, as a memorial to a very great man and as a tribute to the good neighbourhood of two great nations, has made a great appeal to the people on both sides of the border....

SIGNIFICANT SYMBOL

Mr. President, when we signed the agreement in the White House on behalf of our two governments establishing the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park, we were providing for the kind of memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt he would have best appreciated.

I had not seen Campobello when the idea was first broached. I do not think President Johnson had either. But we both recognized, as President Kennedy had before us and as the Hammer family had done, when they so generously offered the property to the Canadian and United States Governments, what a happy and significant symbol it would be of that special relationship that has developed between our two countries and our two peoples over the years.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN TEXAN

Why, Mr. President, that relationship even includes the influence of Canada on the history of your own

State of Texas. I do not think it is generally known that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Texas in 1836 was a Canadian, Michel Menard, who was born in 1805 in the then village of Laprairie near Montreal. His memory is commemorated in the name of the town and county of Menard which is, I understand, 100 miles or so from Johnson City. We are proud of this Canadian contribution to Texas independence — long before Texas took over the U.S.A.

In his first inaugural address, Franklin Roosevelt spoke words which had a very special meaning for Canadians as the first Presidential expression of his "good-neighbour policy". But neighbours, however good, particularly those that have long common fences, are bound to have their differences. So it is with us. The significance of our relationship is that we have learned to resolve our differences in the way good neighbours should always resolve them, in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, with mutual understanding and common sense.

AN OLD CONTROVERSY

This good-neighbourhood did not just happen. Indeed, was not always so. Why, even peaceful and beautiful Campobello Island itself, now a symbol of our friendship, in the early years of the nineteenth century was the object of some controversy as to whether it should be a part of the United States or of Canada. Happily, it did not at that time, nor has it since, inflamed passions in governments as deeply as it did those of Charles Dudley Warner, a noble son of New England, and a distinguished editor and essayist, who wrote in 1874 "It was impossible to prevent our cheeks mantling with shame as we...saw ourselves, free American citizens, landlocked by alien soil in our own harbour. We ought to have war, if war is

necessary, to possess Campobello or Deer Islands, or else we ought to give the British Eastport."

He then concluded, somewhat surprisingly for such a passionate patriot but with that delightful inconsistency which can be so helpful at times: "I am not sure but the latter would be the better course".

Those words were written a scant nine years before the Roosevelt family first started to spend summer vacations on Campobello. But already, on both sides of the border, notwithstanding Mr. Warner, there was a settled tradition of dealing with one another as friends. Certainly, the young man who was to become President of the most powerful nation in the world lived here as though he were at home among friends. Indeed, this was his home and, in Canada, he always was among friends....

SPECIAL CANADA-U.S. RELATION

Campobello contributed much to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and, through him, to the world. And he, in his turn, made Campobello a symbol of the special relationship between Canadians and Americans. President Johnson and I have again discussed that relationship in the short and very pleasant visit we have had today. We have talked together in much the same, friendly way as President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacKenzie King used to do. Perhaps our discussion has been even a little more informal than the conversations of those days. I don't know about that, but I do know how very greatly I appreciate an opportunity like this to speak to the President of the United States as a friend, and with the frankness that friendship makes possible.

I believe this is the eighth time, Mr. President, that you and I have talked in person since you assumed the heaviest responsibilities that can be carried today by a human being. In between, we have had our many 'phone discussions and written exchanges. I hope (and I know you share that hope) that this close contact will continue....

This afternoon, if we didn't cover, we at least touched on, many matters of special interest to our two countries - as well as others of farther-reaching international concern. Speaking for myself, I can only say that our few hours together have been most worth-while. We need this kind of contact on every level.

There are no two countries in the world whose relationships are closer than ours - in trade, in finance, in the development of our resources, in the flow and contact of peoples. The interdependence of our destinies is as inevitable as the complexity and difficulty of many of the problems that flow from that interdependence. We looked at some of those problems today. My view was confirmed that they can be solved in the future, as they have been in the past, by goodwill tolerance and understanding.

On the broader international scene, I expressed my appreciation, which I know is felt by the vast majority of Canadians, of the courage, the patient strength and largeness of spirit being shown by the American people, as they bear so much of the burden of responsibility for peace and progress and freedom in the world.

NO U.S. AGGRESSIVE INTENT

The friends of the U.S.A. - and there is no closer friend than Canada - may not always agree with all the expressions of American policy and power. But they must all acknowledge that that policy has no design against the freedom or welfare of any other people; and that power, whether exercised in Vietnam or any other place, has no aggressive or imperialist purpose behind it. Today, with nuclear platforms circling our planet, if power is used for any other purpose than establishing and securing the peace, there is little hope for man's survival and perhaps not much reason for it.

As we meet this sunny Sunday afternoon under a blue sky on this lovely and tranquil island, hallowed by the memory of a great man, war and woe, conflict and cruelty may seem far away. But they are as close as the heartbeat of a neighbour, and now we all are neighbours. So I hope that the guns of Vietnam and all the guns everywhere may soon cease to fire; that the bombs may cease to fall; that discussion, negotiation and agreement, the processes in which F.D.R., the Captain of Campobello, so passionately believed and so skillfully practised, that these healing processes may soon replace the fighting and the killing.

I know, Mr. President, that this is your own most cherished and longed for goal.

May God help you - and help us all to achieve it.

* * * *

FEDERAL GAME-BIRD PERMIT

More activity by Canada's hunters may result from the analysis of sales records of the new Canada Migratory Game-Bird Hunting Permit, according to Dr. David A. Munro, Director of the Canadian Wildlife Service. "We may very well learn that populations of certain birds are being 'under-harvested' and could stand more hunting pressure," Dr. Munro said. "This could mean longer seasons or liberalized bag limits - more recreation opportunity. Equally valuable will be indications that other species need more protection if adequate breeding populations are to be maintained. The end result will be much more efficient management of Canada's valuable waterfowl resource."

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PERMITS

The \$2.00 permit is on sale now at post offices and is required in addition to any province licence for migratory game-birds. Hunters need purchase only one Canada Permit if they hunt in more than one province; federal licence is not required this year in the Yukon or the Northwest Territories.

The Canada Permit is favoured by the provinces and by sportsmen's organizations, since the information required for a country-wide "harvest" survey cannot be obtained from provincial licence records, owing to varying licensing systems reflecting local hunting preferences.

POPULATION FIGURES

The estimated increase in Canada's population over the five-year period since the 1961 census was 1,681,000 or 9.2 per cent, bringing the estimated total population to 19,919,000 as of June 1, 1966. This compares to a 13.4 percent increase during 1956 and 1961 and 14.8 per cent from 1951-56. The slowing down in the rate of population growth in the past five years has been partly because of the marked drop in the birth rate in Canada from 26.1 in the calendar year 1961 to 21.4 in 1965, the latest year for which final birth statistics are available. This fall in the birth-rate reflects the declining trend in births over the period, as indicated by the decrease in the number of births from 475,700 in the calendar year 1961 to 418,595 in 1965 - or a difference of 57,105. The current rise in marriages, as the increasing numbers of post-war children reach marriageable ages, may gradually result in arresting the annual decrease in births of the past five years, even if the birth rate continues to fall.

The aggregate number of births in Canada over the whole five-year period from June 1, 1961, the date of the last census, to June 1, 1966, was approximately 2,250,000 compared to the 2,362,000 that occurred in the five years before the 1961 census. This represents a decrease in births of 112,000 between June 1, 1961, and June 1, 1966, from the total in the preceding five years. Since the number of deaths was 45,000 more in the 1961-66 census period than between 1956 and 1961, the decline in natural increases at 157,000, was even greater.

DROP IN IMMIGRATION

The difference in total immigration between these two five-year periods was even more pronounced. Immigration in the 1956-61 census period amounted to 760,000, while in the period 1961-1966 it fell to 539,000 - a drop of 221,000. Since emigration in the

last five years was estimated to be about 30,000 greater than between 1956 and 1961, the decrease in net immigration was 191,000. It should be noted, however, that in contrast to the continuous falling-off in the number of births year by year over the 1961-65 calendar-year period, immigration rose steadily. Immigration in 1965 amounted to 146,758, more than double the figure (71,689) in the calendar year 1961. Current monthly figures on immigration suggest a further rise in 1966. In the 12 months ending June 1 this year, immigrants to Canada numbered 165,986.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Population growth from 1961 to 1966 was particularly marked in British Columbia, the increase for this province amounting to 233,000, or 14.3 per cent. The size of this increase was largely due to the influx of people from other provinces. The net interprovincial population gain recorded by B.C. since the 1961 census was estimated at just over 100,000. The only other province showing a net gain in population due to interprovincial migration was Ontario, whose gain is estimated at just over 50,000 during the five-year period. Ontario's population recorded an increase of 659,000 or 10.6 per cent, since the 1961 census. An important factor in Ontario's population growth was immigration, some 287,000 or a little over half of all immigrants to Canada between 1961 and 1965, settling in this province. Newfoundland also recorded an increase in population of just over 10 per cent, the high rate of natural increase accounting for the roughly 2 percent annual population growth over the past five years. The growth rate in population of Alberta and Quebec at 9.9 per cent and 9.2 per cent corresponded closely with the Canada rate. The Maritime provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan all showed an average rate of population increase since 1961 of less than 1 per cent a year.

CANADA REJECTS RACIALISM

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced on August 24 the signature by Canada, subject to ratification, of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, which had been approved by the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution adopted unanimously on December 21, 1965.

The Convention binds states that ratify it to condemn racial discrimination and to pursue a policy of eliminating it in all its forms. Parties to the Convention also commit themselves to taking concrete measures to ensure the adequate protection of racial groups or individuals belonging to these groups. The Convention further provides for the establishment of machinery to oversee the implementation of its provisions.

Mr. Martin observed that Canada's signature served to reaffirm in an unequivocal manner Canadian agreement in principle with the purpose of the Convention.

Since a number of the Convention's provisions fall within the legislative competence of the provinces, its implementation in Canada will be possible only with the co-operation of the provincial authorities. Consultations will, therefore, begin shortly with the provinces to explore the possibility that Canada might formally bind itself to implement all the provisions of the Convention through ratification.

RECORD GRAIN CROP

It was announced recently by Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp that the 1965-66 crop year, which ended on July 31 had been as successful as any in the history of grain marketing in Canada. Wheat exports, said Mr. Sharp, had been 546 million bushels, eclipsing the 1963-64 record by 10 million bushels. Exports of both wheat and flour had totalled 584 million bushels. Exports of all grains would be about equal to the record performance of 1963-64.

Overseas clearance of grain and oilseeds from the Pacific Coast reached a record 234.7 million bushels and Churchill wheat exports at 25.1 million bushels were also at a record high. A near-record 479 million bushels of grain were carried by water from the Lakehead.

FINE TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE

"The producers, the Canadian Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners, the railways, the elevator and shipping companies, and thousands of individual workers all contributed greatly to this most successful grain-marketing performance," said Mr. Sharp. "I should like to pay particular tribute to the remarkable accomplishments of the railways. We are enjoying a period of unequalled prosperity in Canada and there are very heavy demands upon the railways to move Canadian products other than grain. Nevertheless, an unprecedented total of 411,176 box-cars - more than 1,600 cars each working-day - moved a record 800 million bushels of grain from country elevators in 1965-66."

WINTER WORKS TO CONTINUE

Mr. Jean Marchand, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, announced recently that the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme would be continued next winter.

The Federal Government contributes 50 per cent of the direct-payroll costs of municipal projects carried out under the programme. In the case of municipalities in designated areas and areas where unemployment is high during the winter season, the Government's contribution is 60 per cent. The programme will be in effect from November 1, 1966, to April 30, 1967.

Mr. Marchand stated that more than 2,500 municipalities carried out winter projects during last year's programme, which provided over eight million man-days of work. "It is hoped," he said, "that the continuance of this programme will help level out Canada's employment picture and provide more opportunities for employment the year round".

SOCCER FOR EXPO '67

Six countries renowned for soccer will play in the 1967 World Exhibition's international soccer tournament from May 31 to June 11, in the new 25,000-seat Automotive Stadium, which is situated just outside the main gate of Expo '67.

England, Italy, the Soviet Union, and West Germany, who all competed in the recent World Cup series, and Czechoslovakia will participate in the tournament. The sixth country and the names of national teams will be announced soon.

Invitations to participate in the tournament, which has been sanctioned by FIFA (Fédération Interna-

tionale de Football Association), were extended jointly by Expo '67 and the Canadian Soccer Football Association.

There will be two divisions of three teams each. Every team will play two elimination games within its division, and the two division winners will meet in a final match. The runners-up will also play a consolation game.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced recently that the Canadian instrument ratifying the Asian Development Bank agreement had been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by Mr. George Ignatieff, Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

The Canadian Government's intention of joining the Asian Development Bank with a subscription of \$25 million (U.S.) was announced by Mr. Martin at the twentieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 24, 1965. On December 4, the Asian Development Bank agreement was signed on behalf of Canada by Mr. J.R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, at a meeting of prospective members in Manila.

Its ratification of the Asian Development Bank agreement is a further mark of Canada's support for the principle that the international community should share in an increased effort to strengthen the economic foundations on which can be based the well-being of the peoples of Asia, and to further the development of international understanding and co-operation in the area.

Mr. Martin noted that, with the deposit of the Canadian instrument of ratification, the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank came into legal effect. The agreement provided that it should come into effect when 15 countries, including ten from Asia, had ratified it.

CANADA-U.S. TAX PACT AMENDED

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that discussions will be held shortly between Canadian and United States tax authorities with a view to drafting an amendment to the Canada-United States income-tax convention designed to prevent companies not resident in either Canada or the United States being used for the avoidance of United States withholding tax on investment income of non-residents.

Mr. Sharp explained that the standard U.S. rate of withholding tax on investment income paid to non-residents of the United States was 30 per cent but that, in accordance with the terms of the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention, this rate was reduced to 15 per cent when paid to a company incorporated in Canada. Some companies incorporated

in Canada in the past have ceased to be resident but, under the terms of the Tax Convention, investment income received by them from United States sources continues to be eligible for the reduced rate of U.S. tax. It appears that some companies are being deliberately used for the purpose of qualifying for this lower rate of tax contrary to the intent of the agreement.

The proposed discussions will be confined to this one amendment, which has been suggested by the United States. The Canadian Government does not propose discussion of any further amendments until after there has been an opportunity to examine fully the recommendations of the Canadian Royal Commission on Taxation.

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CENTENNIAL SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Pupils in Canadian schools will be able to take part in the Centennial Athletic Awards Programme beginning in September. (A similar programme, for retarded children, has been approved by the Centennial Commission.) Three compulsory events (a one-minute "speed sit-up", a 300-yard run and a standing broad jump) and one additional event, to be chosen from swimming, skating and cross-country run, will make up the programme.

STANDARDS

The standards for every age from six to 18 by which participants will be judged in the compulsory events are those developed by the Canadian Association for Health and Physical Education and Recreation (CAHPER). In the optional events, the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association and the Canadian Amateur Speed Skating Association standards will be used. Canadian standards for a cross-country run have never before been developed so the Centennial Commission has tested groups of school children of various ages in the Ottawa area and has set up special standards for the 1967 programme.

The department of education in each province will send out teachers' manuals to schools for the beginning of the autumn term. Teachers will also receive class-record sheets and each student will receive a wallet-size card so that he can keep his score during the centennial athletic events that will be run off between September 6, 1966, and December 31, 1967.

Gold, silver and bronze centennial crests for achievement will go to outstanding athletes in the awards programme. If a student does not achieve standards in athletic events to merit a gold, silver or bronze award he will receive a red crest for participation.

The Commission and the provinces, in planning the Centennial Athletic Awards Programme, selected events that would require no special athletic equipment and that would be suitable for maximum participation. Administration will be through the provincial departments of education. Teachers will conduct the compulsory events but a teacher may delegate anyone to conduct optional events.

UN DELEGATION

Prime Minister Pearson recently named the following members of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly opening in New York September 20:

- Mr. Paul Martin
Secretary of State for External Affairs and
Chairman of the Delegation;
- Mr. George Ignatieff
Permanent Representative of Canada to the
UN and Vice-Chairman of the Delegation;
- Mr. Donald S. Macdonald
Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of
State for External Affairs;
- Mr. Pierre Elliot Trudeau
Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime
Minister;
- Mrs. Edwin Fullerton
Member of Board of Control, London, Ontario;
- Professor R. St. John Macdonald
Professor of Law, University of Toronto;
- Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns
Ambassador and Adviser to the Government
on Disarmament;
- Mr. Max Wershof
Legal Adviser and Assistant Under-Secretary
of State for External Affairs;
- Mr. Paul Beaulieu
Ambassador to Brazil;
- Miss Margaret Meagher
High Commissioner Designate to Kenya.

The Delegation will include advisers drawn from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the UN and from the Departments of External Affairs and Finance.

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PIONEER SHIPBUILDER HONOURED

A monument commemorating a well-known Nova Scotian, Donald McKay, was unveiled August 20 at Jordan Falls, N.S. Donald McKay, who became probably the most famous North American shipbuilder of the nineteenth century, was born in 1810 at Jordan Falls in Shelburne County, N.S.

When he began his career in a small shipyard in Shelburne, he had already at the age of 17 supervised the construction of a barquentine. It was in New York that McKay gained recognition as a shipwright, and draftsman, and as a man with unorthodox ideas about the design of ships.

In 1845, Donald McKay started his own shipyard in East Boston, from which he launched 120 ships during the next 24 years. Among these were the *Flying Cloud*, the *Sovereign of the Seas* and other rakish clippers that shattered speed records and made the name of McKay famous.

McKay died in retirement at a farm near Hamilton, Massachusetts, in 1880.

The memorial was unveiled by Dr. S. Haidasz, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

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