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CANADA'S VIETNAM POLICY

The following is the text of an address by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the University of Windsor on February 3:

In Vietnam, the conflict continues with no sign of abatement. In the face of this situation, the concerns and anxieties of public opinion in Canada, no less than in other countries of the world, are understandable, and they are fully shared by the Canadian Government.

From a very early stage in the evolution of the present situation in Vietnam, we have held to the view that, however valid the basic purposes of United States' policy may be, a military solution to this problem is neither practicable nor desirable. Only a political settlement arrived at through some form of negotiations can bring a lasting and equitable peace to an area which has known only instability, violence and open warfare for a quarter of a century.

Common sense and humanity demand that the present conflict be brought to an end. Can the means be found for doing so? Has Canada anything to contribute to the search for a peaceful settlement of this conflict and an honourable alternative to the present clash of arms?

I believe that we have, and this is the task we set for ourselves some time ago, in full awareness of the complexities of the problem and its historical roots, and the probable frustrations which would be encountered. There are few - if any - international problems in which Canada has an interest which have engaged so much of our time and so much of our energies and efforts.

It might be argued that the results have been minimal. I would be the first to agree. But I refuse to accept that as either a reason to give up the

effort, or as an excuse for jettisoning patience and quiet diplomacy in favour of public appeals or denunciation.

I think there is a valid distinction to be drawn between individual personal reactions, and the possibilities open to a government for constructive political action. Although the goals of both may be the same, the techniques involved are quite different.

There are those who urge us to "speak out against" this or that aspect of the war, or to "demand a cessation" of something else. I would not question for a moment the sincerity or the sense of urgency which lies behind these demands. But I would ask the advocates of political activism to pause for a moment to reflect on the practical consequences of their proposals. Do they believe that if a government - and I really mean the Canadian Government - made a series of strong public declarations the basis of its Vietnam policy, the tangled and dangerous problem in that country would begin to unravel itself?

STEPS TO A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

To be more specific, let us look at the question of the bombing of North Vietnam. I am convinced that this is one of the key elements, if not *the* key element, in the present military diplomatic puzzle. But it is clearly not the only one - there are other actions and other responsibilities which must also be fitted into the total pattern of steps towards a peaceful settlement. And until at least some faint outline of a pattern can be established through quiet diplomacy, it seems unlikely that the bombing would stop, simply in response to a Canadian Government demand or appeal that it stop, regardless of what

individual Canadians, or members of the Government personally may feel about this aspect of U.S. policy.

It would be self-defeating, I think, if by our public statements – no matter how widely acclaimed they might be in some circles – were to have the effect of slamming doors, instead of opening them, of closing off potentially-useful dialogues instead of stimulating and nurturing the confidential exchanges of viewpoints.

In one of his interesting despatches from Hanoi recently, Mr. Harrison Salisbury, of the *New York Times*, formulated the following prescription on the basis of his conversations there: "...what is needed are not headlines, publicised missions, pressures or formulas, but the quiet and painstaking uses of the old-fashioned confidential techniques of the pre-electronic era".

I fully agree with that view and that is the basis on which I propose to continue to pursue the efforts which are currently in train and any future efforts which it may be open to us to deploy in search of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

SAWMILL AID TO MALAWI

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, said recently that a grant of \$65,000-worth of Canadian sawmill equipment would be given to Malawi to make possible further expansion of output from the country's two largest mills.

The idea behind the comparatively inexpensive programme is to make Malawi self-sufficient in building lumber, thus saving on foreign exchange and helping to develop an export industry. In response to a request for technical help, Canada sent Mr. Russell A. Johnson to Malawi. Mr. Johnson had years of experience as a sawmill manager in Quebec and Northern Ontario and felt that a contribution to Malawi's lumber industry could be a useful conclusion to his career. He left Canada in autumn 1965 with about 50 pounds of tools packed in his luggage and has since asked for only one thing to be sent on to him – a 300-pound anvil used for saw-maintenance, which he kept in his home.

In his first year, he trained a crew, doubled production in the government mills at Zomba and Dedza, found new uses for local timber and brought under his supervision sawmills at Blantre, Chikengwa and Mlanje. He has now been joined by the assistants he asked for – his brother Herman Johnson, a saw doctor from Bognor, Ontario, and his former apprentice, sawyer Gerard Cere. When Mr. Johnson first arrived, production was at 350,000 cubic feet. With the equipment that will now be purchased, the Canadians will help Malawi towards its production target of 15 million cubic feet of timber by 1985.

NEW CONSULS GENERAL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced the appointment of Mr. Elmer A. Driedger as Consul General to Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Martin also announced that the status of the Canadian Consulate in Düsseldorf had been raised to that of a Consulate General. Mr. George Alleyne Browne, appointed Consul in Düsseldorf in October, will now assume the position of Consul General.

SMOKING AND HEALTH STUDY

The final report of Canada's most extensive survey of the effects of cigarette smoking on health, begun in 1955, has been delivered to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen.

One finding in the report is that, among a group of male veterans of the Second World War followed for the six-year period, there were 1,244 deaths of cigarette smokers who inhaled, compared to an estimated 821 for non-inhalers – a difference of 52 per cent.

The study, in which the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Canadian Pension Commission co-operated with the Epidemiology Division and the Research and Statistics Directorate of Mr. MacEachen's Department, covered 92,000 pension recipients – 78,000 male and 14,000 female. The men were mainly First World War and Second World War veterans, but some Boer War and Korean War veterans, as well as some non-veteran pension recipients, were included. The women were mostly widows of veterans. Between July 1, 1956, and June 30, 1962, 11,285 members of this group died. In the final analysis it was found that there had been 2,059 more deaths during the six years than would have been expected had the study group been a wholly non-smoking one. These extra deaths were mainly associated with cigarette smoking among males, and exclusively so among females.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

An assessment of men who smoked only cigarettes showed that, despite lung cancer's prominence in the public mind, heart and circulatory diseases were the predominant reasons for their increased death rate. Of the excess deaths, coronary heart diseases were responsible for 36 per cent; other heart and circulatory diseases for 22 per cent; lung cancer for 21 per cent and bronchitis and emphysema for 7 per cent. Altogether, diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 58 per cent of the increase. Diseases of the lung were responsible for 28 per cent of the increase.

In the foreword to the report, Dr. J.N. Crawford, Deputy Minister of National Health, comments: "The outstanding finding of this study is that cigarette smokers, compared to non-smokers, had excessive mortality, particularly from heart disease, lung cancer, bronchitis and emphysema. This is consistent with findings of other related studies...."

ROYAL COMMISSION ON WOMEN

Prime Minister Pearson announced recently that the Government would establish a Royal Commission on the status of women.

The Royal Commission will be asked to inquire into and report on the condition of women in Canada and to recommend steps that might be taken by the Federal Government to ensure their equality with men in Canadian society. Mr. Pearson said that the findings of the Commission would have to take into account the division of legislative powers between the federal and provincial governments under the constitution.

AREAS OF STUDY

The Commissioners will be free to look into all matters they feel are relevant and the following in particular:

- (1) Laws and practices under federal jurisdiction concerning the political rights of women;
- (2) the present and potential role of women in the Canadian labour force, including the special problems of married women in employment and measures that might be taken under federal jurisdiction to help in meeting them;
- (3) measures that might be taken under federal jurisdiction to permit the better use of the skills and education of women, including the special retraining requirements of married women who wish to re-enter professional or skilled employment;
- (4) federal labour laws and regulations in their application to women;
- (5) laws, practices and policies concerning the employment and promotion of women in the federal Civil Service, by federal Crown corporations and by federal agencies;
- (6) federal taxation pertaining to women;
- (7) marriage and divorce;
- (8) the position of women under the criminal law;
- (9) immigration and citizenship laws, policies and practices with respect to women.

The Royal Commission will be under the chairmanship of Mr. John S. Bird of Ottawa, who is well-known as an author and broadcaster under the pen-name of Anne Francis.

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QUEEN'S VISIT CONFIRMED

Last September, Government House announced that Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh had accepted Canada's invitation to attend ceremonies in Ottawa celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Confederation.

Prime Minister L.B. Pearson, in a statement to the House of Commons on February 1, said that the dates of the visit had now been confirmed. The royal couple would arrive at Uplands Airport in the late afternoon of June 29, Mr. Pearson said, and would remain in Canada until late in the evening of July 5. They would visit the national capital and spend one day, July 3, at Expo '67.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESSES

Her Majesty will address Members of both Houses of Parliament assembled on the anniversary of Confederation on July 1. At that time, the Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons will present addresses to Her Majesty, who will respond with a special centennial speech.

Later on July 1, a reception attended by the Queen will be held for Members of both Houses of Parliament and their wives.

Other details of the programme for the royal visit, Mr. Pearson added, were being worked out and would be announced from the Office of the Commissioner General for Visits of State.

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EXPORT ADVISORY BODY MEETS

Canada's newly-formed Export Advisory Council held its inaugural meeting recently under the chairmanship of Mr. R.H. Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Council adopted terms of reference under which it will:

Advise and may make recommendations to the Minister on matters within its competence; examine and keep under review Canada's export performance and export capability in relation to world-wide export opportunity; examine and keep under review the export development programmes and export services of the Department of Trade and Commerce, advise on their adequacy and make recommendations as to adjustments, improvements and new initiatives which may be desirable in relation to the changing needs and conditions of world trade; examine the extent to which the export services of the Government are known to and used by Canadian producers and businessmen; and examine the adequacy of the various ancillary business services and facilities available in Canada in support of export activity.

ROLE OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

It was recognized that members of the Council would be in a position to give leadership within their respective sectors of industry and business associations to the national export effort and stimulate fresh export initiatives by industry, and to assist in gaining and sustaining attention at senior management and board level within their industries for the importance of exports and for improving export performance.

The Council agreed that, as a first task, it would conduct a general review of the trade promotional programmes of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This study will be undertaken by a committee drawn from the membership and headed by V.O. Marquez, Executive Vice-President, Northern Electric Company Limited. The studies undertaken by the committee will be co-ordinated by Mr. J.P.C. Gauthier, Executive Secretary of the Council.

Mr. Winters announced that, on the basis of preliminary figures provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada's exports in 1966 had, for the first time, exceeded \$10 billion and, at \$10.27

billion, were \$1.5 billion higher than the \$8.7 billion attained in 1965. With imports at \$9.8 billion, Canada's surplus on merchandise trade in 1966 was nearly \$403 million — over three times the \$133-million surplus of 1965.

EFFORT MUST BE SUSTAINED

The Trade Minister said that he was gratified with the record level of exports in 1966 and paid tribute to all those who had contributed to its achievement. He stressed the importance, however, of sustained and intensified effort to ensure that, in the trading circumstances of 1967, Canada's exports would reach the Government's centennial-year target of \$11.25 billion. The Council, he said, would play an important role in helping attain this goal and in the task of ensuring optimum Canadian trade performance in the years ahead.

The Council agreed to meet again in Ottawa on May 1.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT BRANCH DIRECTOR

Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, has announced that a Fair Employment Practices Branch has been established in the federal Department of Labour.

Mr. Blackburn, the first Director of the Branch, was formerly Director of Information for the Department of Labour. As head of the new branch he will be responsible for the promotion and enforcement of the Canada Fair Employment Practices Act, which prohibits discrimination in hiring practices based on race, colour, creed or national origin in all areas of work within federal jurisdiction. His work will include the organizing of educational and promotional programmes designed to overcome all forms of prejudice and discrimination in employment.

He will have similar responsibilities with regard to the Female Employees Equal Pay Act, which requires that women be given the same rates of pay as men for doing the same work.

YUKON RIVER SKYLINE

A 1,500-foot long "skyline" (aerial cableway) spanning the Yukon River at Dawson in the Yukon Territory has been completed and is ready for its first "payload" this spring. Designed to haul freight across the Yukon River during freeze-up and spring break-up periods, it will enable Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. to operate its mine and ship out asbestos fibre on a year-round basis. The Cassiar asbestos mine is 60 miles northeast of Dawson.

The actual construction costs for the completed skyline have as yet not been determined but, of the original estimate of \$120,000, the Federal Government will contribute two-thirds, up to a maximum of \$80,000.

Under the terms of an agreement between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Cassiar Asbestos Corp. Ltd., the cableway will become the property of the Yukon Territory Government, which will operate it as a public utility.

BIRTH RATE DECLINES

Births registered in Canada in 1966 decreased by almost 33,000 from the figure for 1965, marriages rose by about 9,500 and deaths increased by slightly more than 1,000. Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that there were some 386,000 births in 1966, compared to 418,600 in 1965. The annual number of births for the country has been declining steadily from the high record of 479,300 in 1959. Final returns for 1966 are expected to show decreases over returns for 1965 in all provinces. The 1966 national birth rate for 1,000 population is estimated at 19.4, the lowest rate ever recorded and the ninth consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957. The previous low record was 20.1 in 1937.

MARRIAGES INCREASE

Marriages in 1966 were estimated at a record 155,000 compared to the previous record of 145,500 in 1965. Final 1966 returns are expected to be higher than last year's in all provinces. The marriage rate for 1,000 population was estimated at 7.8, up somewhat from the 1965 rate of 7.4. Before 1964, the marriage rate declined steadily from a high record of 10.9 in 1946 to a low record of 6.9 in 1963. Deaths in 1966 were estimated at 150,000, up slightly from 1965. The annual crude death rate for 1,000 population declined in 1966 to a low record of 7.5. Final 1966 returns are expected to be higher in all provinces than in the previous year.

TV MOVES NORTH

Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has expressed strong support for the extension of television service to the North. In a recent letter to the Chairman of the Board of Broadcast Governors, Mr. Laing supported the bid by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a station at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. In his letter, he gave public evidence of his interest in the plans. He urged the extension of television service "as soon as possible". "Television will bring many practical advantages to Northern communities," he stated. "It will be a major factor in attracting families to live in areas where there is little entertainment possibility and where the climate and surroundings are sometimes harsh."

ADDITIONAL STATIONS PLANNED

The CBC hopes to have the experimental station at Yellowknife and another at Lynn Lake, Manitoba, in operation by the summer. If these experiments are

successful, it is understood that the Corporation intends to establish additional stations in the North within the next two or three years. The selection of communities that would get these additional stations will be made by the CBC in consultation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The application indicates that CBC engineers have developed a special "frontier package", consisting of a television transmitter and antenna with "input" equipment of a type as simple as possible. The whole "station" would take up very little space and would be programmed by units of four hours of CBC taped network programming. Programming of the first two stations would be done at Edmonton and Winnipeg.

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ART DISPLAYS AT EXPO '67

Professor Guy Dozois, deputy director of theme of the World Exhibition, which opens in April in Montreal, announced recently that one of the most significant collections ever assembled of paintings, contemporary sculpture, photography and industrial design would be assembled in Expo '67's exhibit under the title "Man the Creator".

In an attempt to represent all cultures, ancient, modern, Oriental and Western, masterpieces by Rubens and El Greco will be exhibited, side by side with masks and bronzes from Africa, Assyrian bas-reliefs, Egyptian statues, Chinese pottery from the T'ang dynasty, Greek marbles from the fifth century B.C., Japanese silk colourings, and pre-Columbian statuary.

Professor Dozois said that the exhibition owed its significance, variety and quality to the worldwide co-operation of museum curators, who, for the past two years, have been working to give it their utmost support. Past efforts had been unsuccessful to organize similar exhibitions, said Professor Dozois, but for Expo '67 there was co-operation on a scale unprecedented in the international art world.

Among the many museums that will lend works of art to Expo '67 are: the Louvre in Paris, the Metropolitan in New York, Tokyo's National Museum, the Hermitage in Leningrad, Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, the National Gallery in London, the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, and the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna.

Private art collectors are also lending their works to Expo, among whom is Queen Elizabeth II, who is sending Balsano's *Adoration of the Shepherds*.

The display of contemporary sculpture will include Zadkine's *le Poète*, Picasso's *les Baigneurs*, Rodin's *Balza*, Calder's *Cavalier Romain* and Butler's *The Bride*, as well as works by Giacometti, Arp, Ernst and Matisse. The pieces have been lent by museums and private collectors in many countries.

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MORE WOMEN WORK PART TIME

During the past ten years, there has been a marked increase in the number of women working part time. According to the 1961 census, 273,992 women, or 17.3 per cent of all female wage earners, usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week - the generally-accepted statistical measurement of part-time employment. Almost 40 per cent of these women worked fewer than 20 hours a week.

Last December, by comparison, 580,000 - or better than one in four of the 2,218,000 women employed in Canada - were working part time.

This development is a spectacular illustration of the growth in the employment of married women. Part-time work enables them, in effect, to keep one foot in the working world and the other in the home. It is also evident from the considerable number of professional women - particularly teachers and nurses - who are listed as part-time workers, that short working schedules make it possible for the community to take advantage of the knowledge and skills of these highly-qualified women, which might otherwise be lost.

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labour recently prepared a report of the occupations of part-time female workers and the conditions of their employment as they exist in Canada today. This report, entitled *Women and Part-Time Work in Canada*, notes that employers may feel compelled to adjust their working arrangements to take fuller advantage of this source of often well-qualified workers. At the same time, it suggests that it is becoming imperative that conditions of part-time work be regulated, both to ensure these women a recognized status in the labour force and to protect full-time workers from unfair competition.

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MAPPING CANADA'S BACKWARD AREAS

A recent report prepared by a Queen's University study group for the Federal Department of Industry suggests "objective yardsticks" that may help identify areas of slow economic growth in Canada. The Department is concerned with the principles to be applied in defining the boundaries of economic regions because of its Area Development Programme, the purpose of which is to alleviate chronic unemployment and underemployment.

The Queen's group, headed by Professor Richard Thoman, an authority in this sphere, made the study in consultation with the Area Development Agency of the Department of Industry and the Ontario Department of Economics and Development, which acted in an advisory capacity.

The report should be of special interest to departments and agencies of the provincial and federal governments, administrators of regional programmes and students of the methodology of regional analysis.

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MARINE SAFETY MEETINGS

The Department of Transport, continuing its series of talks with the marine industry on matters relating to safety of navigation, held two meetings in Vancouver on February 7 and 8.

The first meeting, under the chairmanship of Gordon W. Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine, dealt with the training and certification of seamen. Safety criteria in the manning of ships were discussed the next day.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Senior officials of the Department of Transport were on hand for these discussions, as well as a representative from the technical and vocational training branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Representatives of the West Coast marine industry included members of the Fisheries Association of British Columbia, the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, the British Columbia Towboat Owners' Association, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 400, the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia, the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, the Association of Marine Underwriters of British Columbia, the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the Seafarers' International Union of Canada and the Fishermen's Co-operative Federation.

Similar meetings dealing with these subjects were held in Montreal over the past year with representatives of the eastern marine industry.

The general objective of these studies is to achieve and maintain a state of general efficiency in the management and safe conduct of ships at sea

and in port, so that all phases of operation are conducted with security and dispatch.

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HIGH PRICE OF FOREST FIRES

In 1965, forest fires cost Canada over \$14.6 million.

Data on forest-fire losses, tabulated by the Forest Fire Research Institute, Department of Forestry and Rural Development, indicate that the 1965 figure for total losses comprised \$8.3 million in damage and another \$6.3 million in actual fire-fighting costs.

Losses in the ten years prior to 1965 averaged about \$20 million a year. The acreage burned in 1965 was also substantially less than the ten-year average - half a million acres compared to an annual average of 2.5 million acres from 1955 to 1964.

The Forest Fire Research Institute's summary also records a total of 7,200 fires in 1965. Five thousand six hundred were listed as "man-caused", with over 1,600 from recreation and 389 from woods operations. Lightning started the remaining 1,600 forest fires.

British Columbia sustained the greatest losses in 1965, some \$8.3 million. Forest fires cost Alberta \$1.9 million, Quebec and Ontario about \$1.2 million each, and New Brunswick about \$1 million.

There were more fires during May and July than in any other months in 1965, about 1,700 each, but losses were far more extensive during July.

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