



Bulletin

Vol. 24, No. 11

March 12, 1969

CANADA'S ROLE AS A MIDDLE POWER

The following passages are from an address by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs at Carleton University in Ottawa on February 20:

...We are now reviewing our membership in and commitments to NATO in the light of the situation that has evolved since the alliance was formed in 1949. I have yet to hear any convincing argument that, if Canada wants to play a part in ensuring her own security, in the resolution of the security problems of Europe that directly affect our own fate, and in mitigating the confrontation between the super-powers, we could do so as effectively as within some such collective effort as NATO. We could opt out, of course. That is an alternative. We could decide not to participate with our NATO partners in the search for collective security and a settlement in Europe. But the problems of a divided Europe will not disappear if we opt out. In or out of NATO, Canada cannot isolate herself from the consequences of failure to establish a stable order in Europe.

PEACEKEEPING PROBLEMS

There are problems of peace-keeping outside Europe and, here too, Canada has attempted to make sure that our contribution is most effective by combining it with the contributions of other nations. Canada has been among the foremost supporters of peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations. We have participated in every peacekeeping operation undertaken by the UN since 1948. Unfortunately, because of the stubborn opposition of some important members of the United Nations, the prospects for permanent peacekeeping arrangements or further United Nations *ad hoc* peacekeeping forces are not

CONTENTS

Canada's Role as a Middle Power	1
Recipe for Maple Magic	3
Canada-France Joint Commission	3
Trade Office in Thailand	3
Aid for St. Vincent Bereaved	4
Scientific Titles by Computer	4
Success at U.S. Boat Show	4
Mint to be Crown Corporation	5
Suzor-Côté Stamp	5
Aviation Editors Visit	6
Births, Marriages, Deaths	6

good. I see no reason, however, not to go on patiently trying to find a way round the roadblocks that have been thrown up in the United Nations. There are a good many other middle powers in the United Nations that share our views and that are willing to join with us in maintaining pressure for the development of the peacekeeping concept.

COMMONWEALTH TIES

There are numerous other instances of Canada fitting itself into groupings of nations organized to achieve some common purpose. One of the most interesting, and perhaps the most peculiar, of such institutions is the Commonwealth. It is, as you know, a very loose association of independent nations, with a modest secretariat. All are graduates of the British Empire school of nationhood.

The Commonwealth has achieved notable success over the past 20 years in easing the transition from colonial dependence to national independence for many members of the world community. It has still a significant role to play in bridging the gulf between the rich and the poor nations and in easing the racial tensions which, unfortunately, very often coincide with disparities of wealth and poverty. For Canada, the Commonwealth has continuing value as an instrument through which we may exert some influence upon the course of events in a large and important part of the world.

MEMBERSHIP IN UN

The supreme example of Canada joining with other nations to seek international objectives is our membership in the United Nations. In the UN and its associated international agencies we have the opportunity to play a part in every aspect of the struggle to build a stable and just world order — peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for human rights, liberalization of international trade, aid to developing countries, codification of international law. In most cases we find it advantageous to work closely in the UN with other middle powers but not exclusively. Sometimes the cause of world order is advanced most effectively by supporting the initiative of a superpower. Sometimes a very small state puts forward a valuable and important proposal, as Malta did on the exploitation of the resources of the ocean floor. Canada has long supported the principle of universality of membership of the UN in the belief that every nation has something to contribute....

As I mentioned earlier, one of the most dramatic changes that has occurred in the world scene in the past 25 years is the proliferation of middle powers. We live in a time of the dissolution of empires. The empires of the Western European powers are largely gone and only a few small remnants remain. The ideological empires seem also to be loosening. They are certainly not nearly so monolithic as they were 20 years ago. Moscow and Peking now vie for ideological leadership of the Communist world. Yugoslavia is communist but non-aligned and Romania and Czechoslovakia are restless under the Soviet yoke.

The result of a situation in which there are vastly greater numbers of independent states, or states with a greater degree of independence, is that the pattern of political relations throughout the world is constantly shifting, unstable and unpredictable. It is immensely encouraging that so many peoples have acquired far more personal and national freedom than they ever had before, but this very freedom may lead initially to dangerous tensions or violent outbreaks. In various corners of the world, peoples who have been under the dominance of an imperial power are struggling to establish a new equilibrium. Such is the case in Vietnam, Nigeria and Czechoslovakia....

MOST PRESSING ISSUES

As I see it, two of the most important foreign policy questions facing Canada today are what we do about the issues of peace and war in parts of the world with which we formerly hardly concerned ourselves, and what we do about the enormous disparity between rich and poor all over the world. We have long been closely concerned about events in Europe, and rightly so. We are an offshoot of European civilization; that is where the bulk of our population traces its origins, where we have very large economic interests and where the most immediate threat to our security lies. We cannot turn our backs on Europe but we are compelled to add new dimensions to our thinking about other parts of the world.

Canada has been drawn, partly by the accident of membership in the Commonwealth, into assisting in the struggle for economic viability of first India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and later other Commonwealth nations in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. We have found ourselves grappling at the United Nations with the complexities of such issues as the Korean War, the Congo rebellion, Cyprus and the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. We were called to play a part in the International Control Commissions set up so hopefully in 1954 to supervise the settlement in Vietnam after France's withdrawal. We now have to decide whether we are to continue all or some of these involvements, to broaden out our interests abroad, or to concentrate on certain international functions and certain areas of the world.

Canada's contribution to international development assistance now amounts to more than \$300 million annually and we are pledged to increase it to 1 per cent of national income. Our programme is a respectable one in size and effectiveness. But we have a lot of urgent questions to answer about our aid. Should we concentrate more of it in certain countries or in certain sectors of development? What should be the relative emphasis on grants and loans of various kinds and on trade concessions? As a middle power, are there special things Canada can do better than other countries? To what extent should we pool our efforts with those of other contributors? As development assistance becomes an increasingly important part of our international activities, questions like these become much more critical.

FRENCH-SPEAKING NATIONS

One new dimension that has been added to Canadian activities in the world in recent years is that of the active projection abroad of the bilingual and bicultural aspects of our nationhood. French-speaking Canadians now urgently seek to play a role in national and international affairs more in keeping with their weight in the Canadian population. The signing of the France-Canada Cultural Agreement in 1965 marked a major step in a conscious effort to represent the French fact in Canada more adequately in our external relations. As I have mentioned, for historical reasons we found ourselves fairly closely associated with the newly independent members of the Commonwealth in Africa and Asia. We were slower to develop comparable ties with the newly independent *francophone* countries, but we are now rapidly expanding these relations. A proper reflection in foreign policy of our bicultural character is vitally important in strengthening the unity of our Canadian nation. It is also an opportunity for Canada to play a greater role in the world.

An area in which our foreign policy has been unbalanced in the past is in the American Hemisphere. Beyond the United States, we have been somewhat tardy in developing an active collaboration with the countries of the Caribbean, and even slower to seek out closer relations with the nations of Latin

RECIPE FOR MAPLE MAGIC

Take a few warm, sunny, early-spring days, mix with some crisp, clear nights, spread gently over a few woodlot acres of rock-hard sugar maple trees and you have the makings for genuine, old-fashioned Canadian maple syrup.

Other items needed are spotless pails to catch the sweet sap as it drips from the spigots inserted into small holes drilled in the rough tree bark, a strong horse to pull the sled carrying the collecting tank, and a shed - well stocked with seasoned logs of birch, maple and ironwood - for boiling down the sap to the consistency of syrup or taffy.

Together with these basic ingredients add a few pairs of snowshoes, a score or more happy, laughing children, a patch of clean, pure snow to instantly solidify into taffy the thick boilings thrown in jagged splashes from a steaming pan, an excited dog with a snow-covered muzzle, and, for good measure, the magic atmosphere of a landscape stirring anew after three months in nature's "deep-freeze".

THE TASTING

To serve, hold "open house" for friends and visitors from miles around, have ready a big log-built hall with open fireplace for partying; eat, drink, dance and make merry; add sleigh-rides, tobogganing, snowball fights; spread over all the sweet smell of woodsmoke mixed with the rising steam from the



Collecting the sap

sap-house, and then, as the maple juice boils down to syrup, distribute little wooden paddles to everyone so that all may dip into the big pot and taste the first nectar of a new season.

Such is the recipe for *sugaring-off* in Eastern Canada - a traditional ceremony and business that harvests the year's first agricultural crop and ushers in spring and the long days of summer that will soon bless a rich and fertile land. (From National Film Board Photostory No. 489.)

CANADA-FRANCE JOINT COMMISSION

The Canada-France Joint Commission established by the Franco-Canadian Cultural Agreement of November 17, 1965, held its third session in Paris on February 18. This session was chaired by M. Jean Jurgensen, Minister Plenipotentiary, head of the American desk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. André Bissonnette, Canadian Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, led the Canadian delegation, which comprised representatives of the organizations concerned as well as officials from New Brunswick and Ontario.

The delegations reviewed the cultural, scientific, technical and artistic relations between the two countries since the Commission's previous session. They studied the possibilities of developing cultural exchanges (films, radio, television, books, various missions), scientific exchanges (pure and applied sciences and social sciences), university exchanges (scholarships, assistants, professors, artistic exchanges, tours and exhibitions), technical co-operation (exchanges of trainees in the private and public sectors), youth exchanges and the promotion of the French language.

The Commission also discussed the renewal of the agreement between the National Research Council and the Direction générale des relations

culturelles, the adjustment and the reorganization of procedures applicable to scientific exchanges, an increase in the number of Canadian and French scholarships, co-operation in the promotion of the French language, an increase in the number of Canadian officials in training at the Ecole Nationale d'administration, the development of youth exchanges, exhibitions of Indian and Eskimo works of art in France and the exhibition of French ceramics in Canada, a tour of the Grands Ballets Canadiens in France and the participation of French artists at the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Ottawa.

The Commission expressed satisfaction with the progress already made and the enlarged perspectives for Franco-Canadian cultural co-operation. It also decided to propose to the two Governments that its next session be held in Ottawa in 1970.

TRADE OFFICE IN THAILAND

Because of the growing importance of Asia and the Pacific rim to Canada's foreign trade, the Canadian Government has expanded its operations in that area with the opening of a trade office in Bangkok.

In making this announcement recently, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry and Trade and

Commerce, said that the new post had been established to assist Canadian businessmen seeking markets for their products and services in Thailand.

Carl E. Rufelds, until recently Canadian Consul and Assistant Trade Commissioner in Milan, has been appointed to head the new post as First Secretary (Commercial).

The opening of the Bangkok office brings to 74 the number of such offices maintained by the Trade Commissioner Service in 51 countries.

Thailand, which has a population of 30 million, is one of the most accessible market areas in the world, with no foreign exchange restrictions on imports. In 1967, Thailand imported \$1.2-billion worth of goods, of which more than two-thirds were manufactured items.

AID FOR ST. VINCENT BEREAVED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that Canada is contributing to a relief fund for families of persons lost at sea in December near the island of St. Vincent in the Caribbean. A donation of \$2,000 is being made to the fund, which has been established by the Administrator of St. Vincent.

About 70 persons drowned when the ship, the *Federal Queen*, sank. Most of the victims were Vincentians working as skilled craftsman on development projects throughout the Grenadine Islands. They were returning home for Christmas. A combination search-and-rescue vessel and harbour launch, the *Ocean Breeze*, which was supplied to St. Vincent under the Canadian International Development programme, co-ordinated rescue operations immediately following the disaster.

SCIENTIFIC TITLES BY COMPUTER

A system for scanning by computer the titles of papers published in selected journals and providing scientists and engineers at regular intervals with bibliographies of papers in their specific fields of interest has been developed as a joint project by the National Science Library and the Computation Centre of the National Research Council of Canada.

After three years of testing, the system will provide Canada's scientific, engineering and industrial communities with quick access to the world's scientific information. The method, known as a mechanized system for the dissemination of information (SDI), is the outgrowth of a broader programme in which computers and related electronic data-processing equipment are being used for the processing, storage and recovery of information.

The SDI programme is at present based on two magnetic tape services - Chemical Titles, on tape produced by Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio, and ISI, on tapes produced by the Institute for

Scientific Information in Philadelphia. The CT tapes, which have been used by NRC Library for more than two years, are supplied every two weeks and cover about 650 chemistry and chemical engineering journals. Use of the ISI tapes was begun early in 1968. These are provided weekly and cover 1,831 journals in many fields of science and technology. The two services account for about 600,000 title references annually.

MATCHING OF KEY WORDS

The key to the SDI programme is the preparation of "interest profiles". For example, if a scientist or engineer is interested in the use of computers in teaching, his "profile" will contain key words such as computer, instruct, education, learning, teaching, CAI, CBI, CAL. The Library feeds this information into a computer, matching the key words to the titles of papers concerning computers and education, and recording the titles for users of the service.

The Library now provides 170 scientists and engineers with weekly bibliographies in their fields of interest. The service is solely one of current awareness and alerts scientists to the existence of new papers.

Until recently, restrictions by producers on the use of magnetic tapes and the experimental nature of the work obliged the Library to limit the SDI service to NRC scientists and others working in the Ottawa area. However, restrictions on the use of tapes have been lifted, the service has passed the experimental stage, and the Library now is planning to make the service available on a national scale.

SUCCESS AT U.S. BOAT SHOW

Almost a quarter of a million dollars in current sales has been reported, and another \$1 million forecast during the coming year, by 18 manufacturers of Canadian pleasure-craft, who exhibited at the Mid-America Boat Show in Cleveland, Ohio, in January. In addition, four companies that exhibited outside the stand sponsored by the Canadian Government sold \$38,000 in boats and accessories and have projected an additional \$650,000-worth of business in the next 12 months.

Of particular interest to U.S. buyers were the Canadian sailing craft, acclaimed in export markets for their workmanship and finish. A houseboat, designed and built in Canada, which can be used in water or on the highway, attracted a great deal of attention. Power-driven boats were also of interest to U.S. buyers.

This was the first time Canada had taken part in the Mid-America Boat Show under the sponsorship of the Departments of Industry and Trade and Commerce. The Canadian stand, covering 8,400 square feet in the centre of the main hall, was the largest in the show. Attendance during the 10-day exhibition exceeded 130,000.

MINT TO BE CROWN CORPORATION

The Royal Canadian Mint is to become a Crown Corporation under terms of the proposed Government Reorganization Act introduced last month in the House of Commons.

The Mint, which has been a branch of the Department of Finance since 1931, will be established as an agency corporation, reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services, Mr. Don C. Jamieson.

The change is designed to provide for a more industrial type of organization and for flexibility in producing coins of Canada and of other countries for buying, selling, melting, assaying and refining gold and precious metals, and for producing medals, plaques and other devices.

The Mint, which will have a seven-man board of directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council, will operate basically as a manufacturing enterprise. It will negotiate prices of its products and fees for its services, and buy supplies to best advantage. The negotiation of prices for coins of Canada (the main product of the Mint) will be conducted with the Minister of Finance, taking into account costs of procurement and production.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour relations at the Mint will be subject to the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, with the Mint management responsible for collective bargaining. Employees will have the right to strike with the exception of a provision relating to outside procurement.

Benefits now enjoyed by the staff of the Mint, such as government superannuation, group surgical and medical insurance, and workmen's compensation will be preserved by deeming the staff to be public

servants for purposes of relevant legislation providing the benefits. Collective agreements now in force will remain in effect until the end of their specified term.

OPERATING FUNDS

Financial and budgeting arrangements of the Mint are to be similar to those of other Crown companies carrying on industrial or commercial operations. It is expected to be able to adjust coin production to demand more easily because its operating funds will no longer be subject to Parliamentary appropriations each year. Operations will be conducted with the aim of making a small profit. Surplus accumulations above a reserve fund of \$1 million will be transferred to the consolidated revenue fund. Funds for capital requirements of the Mint will be loaned to it by the Government, and it will be expected to repay these with interest.

NEW BUILDING

A new site and new facilities for the Mint are planned for early next year. The existing main Mint building, erected in 1908, was designed for the minting of 30 million pieces a year. An extension built in 1952 increased capacity to 100 million pieces on the basis of a single shift a day. In 1968, working on a three-shift, 24-hour basis and making extensive purchases of semi-processed material, the Mint produced more than 750 million pieces on the same premises.

The new building and equipment should make it possible for the Mint to produce adequate supplies of coin for Canada and for export, and to produce required quantities of bronze strip and to melt and roll nickel for coinage.

SUZOR-CÔTÉ STAMP

A new multi-coloured 50-cent Canadian stamp will be released on March 14 to mark the hundredth anniversary of the year in which Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté was born. Most of the area of the new issue, which is 40mm. x 24mm., will be devoted to a reproduction of "Return from the Harvest Field", a canvas executed by Suzor-Côté in 1903 and used on the stamp by special permission of Canada's National Gallery. To avoid superimposing design elements on the art reproduction, all the wording has been included in a small vertical white panel to the extreme right of the stamp: "Canada", "50" and "Postes Postage" on the upper three lines and below, "Suzor-Côté", arranged on two lines, and "1869-1937", the years of the artist's birth and death.

The new issue, which is produced by a more costly process, will remain on sale for a longer

period than usual. Six million of the new stamps will be printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd., Ottawa.

PAINTER AND SCULPTOR

Suzor-Côté, an internationally recognized painter and sculptor, was born at Arthabaska, Quebec, in April 1869. He is reputed to be one of the first native-born Canadians whose works, presumably as a result of associations with painters during European travels, were directly influenced by the "old world's impressionism of the 1860s". His name has been linked with Monet, Whistler, Pissarro, Manet and others as a result of his light-filled interpretations of Canadian landscapes highlighted by touches of pure pigment. Evidence of his versatility, and a leaning to impressionism, is to be found in some 40 or 50 beautifully executed small bronze figures and groups. The Suzor-Côté collection in the National Gallery in Ottawa, consists of 11 paintings,

four sculptures and a number of drawings. "Return from the Harvest Field", painted while the artist was in Europe, and one of his larger works in the Gallery, was acquired in 1904.

Suzor-Côté died at Daytona Beach, Florida, in January 1937.

AVIATION EDITORS VISIT

Thirteen senior aviation editors from seven European countries, accompanied by the Director of the 1969 Paris Air Show, arrived in Canada on February 23 for a ten-day visit sponsored by the Departments of Industry and Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with the Canadian Air Industries Association. The aim of the visit was to acquaint the guests with Canadian capabilities in the aerospace industry, prior to Canadian participation in the Paris Air Show in May.

During their visit to Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, they met senior executives of the air industries, and looked at a variety of new products. The group also met members of the Canadian Air Industries Association, government departments and agencies specializing in aerospace activities.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of births registered in Canada in 1968 decreased by about 4,000 from those of 1967; the number of marriages increased by about 10,000, and the number of deaths by about 4,000.

Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that some 367,000 births occurred in Canada in 1968 compared to 370,900 in 1967. Annual births have been declining steadily from the record high figure of 479,300 in 1959. The 1968 national birth rate for each 1,000 population is estimated at 17.7, the lowest ever recorded and the eleventh consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957. The previous low record was 18.2 in 1967.

Marriages in 1968 were estimated at a record 176,000, compared to the previous high record of 165,900 in 1967. The marriage rate for each 1,000 population is estimated at 8.5, up somewhat from the 1967 rate of 8.1. Prior to 1964, the marriage rate declined steadily from a high record of 10.9 in 1946 to 6.9 in 1963.

Deaths in 1968 were estimated at 154,000, compared to 150,300 in 1967.

CANADA'S ROLE AS A MIDDLE POWER

(Continued from P. 2)

America. We should frankly admit that there has been a neglect of that part of the world in the thinking of most Canadians, and seek to rectify that omission.

So too in our relations with the nations that border the Pacific Ocean. The imbalance in that respect, however, is not exactly a case of neglect. On the contrary, the western part of Canada, and especially British Columbia, has long had active trading and other relations with Eastern Asia and the South Pacific. In recent years there has been a particularly great increase in our commercial exchanges with Japan. But this has been largely the reflection of a regional interest on the part of those areas of Canada which naturally look outward to the Pacific rather than to the Atlantic. What is now required is that we pay continuous attention to the Pacific as well as to the Atlantic as an area of national interest to all Canadians.

CHINA

One important step that Canada could take in the Pacific is to exchange diplomatic representatives with the authorities in Peking. We, and the rest of the world, need to open all possible channels of communication with the government which is in effective control of China. That is why we have recently made the initial contact with representatives of the People's Republic of China to explore the matter of recognition and exchange of embassies....

The task for Canadians, as we review our foreign policies, is first to determine our own capacities, our own strengths and our own weaknesses. As a middle power, what economic, military and political resources do we have at our disposal and how can we best employ them in the interests of our own people and of the world community? We must also examine realistically the world around us and the changes that are taking place in it. In the light of those changes, should we concentrate more on one function and less on others, or more on one region and less on another?

I expect that the answers to these questions will result in some shift of emphasis in our international activities and some alteration in the methods by which we carry out those activities.

Because foreign policy is never static, we have already begun to bring about some changes. But I doubt very much that we will abandon completely any functional or regional activity, and I see no need to do so. We don't need to pull out of Europe in order to develop better relations with Latin America or the Pacific. Participation in collective security arrangements is not incompatible with assistance to developing countries or an active part in disarmament negotiations. We may be only a middle power, but we are a nation with the capacity to undertake a good many varied roles in the world if it is in our national interest to do so. The aim of Canadian foreign policy must be to strike the right balance of effort among those roles that are appropriate to our circumstances as a middle power and to the imperatives of the international situation.