



CANADA

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

*The following extracts are from an address read on May 3 to the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa by Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Martin:*

...Canada was, of course, a founding member of the United Nations in 1945. We are convinced that the United Nations, representing the ideal of collective international action, is an essential tool in building a peaceful and more secure world, free from the threat of violence and war. Canada has, therefore, been a firm supporter of the United Nations from the beginning.

One of the most serious and searching challenges facing the international community today is widespread hunger and poverty, particularly in the continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This problem concerns not only the less-developed countries; it concerns the entire world. The United Nations, embracing nearly all the countries of the world and founded on the ideal of international co-operation to achieve common goals, must help to stimulate the international effort required to overcome world hunger and poverty through development....

During the first years of the United Nations, the most pressing concern of member states was, quite naturally, the prevention of another war. Peace and security provisions were carefully spelled out in the Charter, but the passages relating to economic development were less clear. Nevertheless, the foundations were laid for an active United Nations role in economic development, to achieve the conditions necessary for peace....

As more and more countries gained independence and became members of the United Nations, the organization underwent a fundamental change. The leaders of the newly-independent member states looked to the United Nations for assistance in achieving economic development, to make their political independence more stable and meaningful. The United Nations has responded by undertaking responsibilities in the development field, to a degree quite unforeseen when the Charter was drafted.

The magnitude of the United Nations commitment to international development at the present time is revealed by a single statistic: four-fifths of the financial and manpower resources available to the United Nations system are now being applied to development questions.

### VOICE OF WORLD POVERTY

The extent to which the United Nations would be called on to concern itself with international economic development only became fully apparent in 1964, with the holding of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, now known everywhere as UNCTAD. At that Conference, 77 member states of the United Nations, well over half the total membership, were united by their common poverty in putting the world on notice that a greater international effort to achieve development was required.

Although the organization established at the first UNCTAD has been in operation for less than three years, it has already proved of major value in

focusing world attention, as never before, on the host of problems which must be squarely faced if we are to succeed in the great task of raising the living standards of the poor nations. Aid is one front on which these problems can be attacked, and the UNCTAD has done much to encourage study of the ways to increase the flow and improve the terms of the resources which industrialized nations make available to the under-developed nations. But if the latter are ever to acquire the means to finance the imports essential for their development, their earnings from the goods they export to world markets must be substantially increased. This, in turn, implies improvements in marketing conditions for the raw materials these nations sell abroad, as well as adjustments which will permit them to expand and diversify their sales of manufactured goods.

Canada, as a nation dependent upon expansion of international trade, supports soundly-conceived innovations which will lead to broader participation by all nations in the international trading system. In the long run, we believe that all stand to gain if the greatest number of countries are able to prosper from the expansion of world trade.

The second UNCTAD conference, which will convene in India early in 1968, will provide the opportunity to review what has been done since 1964 and will set the course for our future efforts to expand and enhance the effectiveness of development aid and improve the trade opportunities open to the low-income countries.

To layman and specialist alike, the problems of economic development and international trade are complex and often difficult to grasp, the solutions much more so. But it is clear that the future of Canada, its prosperity and its security, depends to a considerable degree on the response which Canada and the other economically advanced countries make to the needs of the under-developed world. Difficult as these questions may be, we cannot avoid them....

#### CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

In 1967, Canada ranks fourth among the contributors to the United Nations Development Programme, and second in contributions to the World Food Programme. Substantial Canadian contributions to these and other United Nations agencies are made on the basis of annual supporting grants. Canada also makes loans and advances to the World Bank, and its affiliated organizations, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. The Bank is closely related to the United Nations.

While we have every reason to be proud of what Canada is doing, through the United Nations and in other ways, the task of international development is so great that we cannot allow our efforts to lag. At the present time, the average annual *per capita* income in the world's wealthiest country, the United States, is 25 times average annual *per capita* income in the developing countries. But, if present rates of economic growth continue, by the year 2,000 the average *per capita* income in the United States will be 35 times that in the developing countries.

Because of the strength the United Nations draws from its universal approach, it offers an effective

forum for encouraging the developing countries themselves to work out policies designed to facilitate development....

But the developed countries, including Canada, will have to play their full part. They will have to be prepared to share their wealth through programmes of development assistance, and they will have to open their markets to the products of the new industries in the developing countries. All countries will have to co-operate within the framework of the United Nations system, and bilaterally, in working out programmes which will be effective in accelerating development. Goodwill is needed, but so also is careful planning and sound administration, to ensure that available resources are effectively used....

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#### EXTRADITION PACT WITH AUSTRIA

An extradition agreement between Canada and Austria was signed in Ottawa on May 11 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Dr. Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, the Foreign Minister of Austria. Its purpose is to provide for the reciprocal extradition between the two countries of persons accused or convicted of offences in Canada or Austria. It will come into force after it has been ratified by both governments and an exchange of instruments of ratification has taken place.

Canada is bound by extradition treaties with about 40 other countries, but all of these are, in whole or in part, older British treaties, which were extended to apply to Canada in the nineteenth century, or in the early part of the twentieth century.

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#### WORLD HEALTH DELEGATES

Six Canadians prominent in the provision of and planning for health care in Canada recently attended the twentieth World Health Assembly in Geneva.

Dr. J.N. Crawford, Deputy Minister of National Health, headed the delegation. Other delegates were: Mrs. Margaret Rideout, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Health and Welfare; Dr. Gaston Isabelle, M.P.; Mr. Jean Alaurant, Director of the Institute for City Planning, University of Montreal; Mr. Irving Boignon, Special Architectural Consultant, Urbanization and Public Health, Toronto; Dr. Graham Clarkson, Saskatchewan Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. Gordon Martin, Executive Director, Public Health Division, Ontario Department of Public Health; and Dr. B.D.B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer for International Health, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dr. Crawford was Canada's chief delegate during the Assembly, which is the governing body of the World Health Organization. The deputy chief delegate was Mr. Saul Rae, Ambassador and Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office in Geneva.

## CANADA'S MOST IMPORTANT TRADE PACT

The following is part of a statement by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Robert Winters, on the "Kennedy round" of trade negotiations, on May 15:

Basic agreement in the "Kennedy round" of trade negotiations among major trading countries has now been reached in Geneva....

From the Canadian point of view, concessions which have been negotiated in foreign markets represent the most important trade pact in this century and affect some billions of dollars of trade. From the world point of view, negotiations have achieved a most important advance in lowering tariff and other barriers to trade.

For example, in the U.S., tariffs have been reduced or completely eliminated on \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion of Canadian goods moving into that market. Also, the lowering of tariffs should make it possible to sell goods we have not previously been able to merchandise there. In this market we have gained markedly improved access over a very extensive range of products which will be of great benefit to our industry, our agriculture, and our fisheries, and to our industrial development generally. In addition to making substantial tariff reductions over many thousands of items, the U.S.A. has agreed to eliminate its tariffs on a large number of Canadian products. These tariff cuts will greatly enhance our export prospects. And I know that our exporters will take full advantage of all these possibilities which will become progressively available over a period of five years, starting January 1, 1968.

Reductions to be made in Canadian tariff as part of these reciprocal arrangements will be of benefit to Canadian consumers and to users of a wide variety of imported products. This will help reduce costs of production for our farms, fisheries, mines and industry, but, to make our way in a more competitive world, we shall have to be alert to opportunities that are presented....

### WORLD WHEAT PRICES

While it is not yet possible to make public detailed results because not all GATT countries have, as yet had the opportunity of agreeing to them, I can say, with respect to wheat, that the basic elements of a new international wheat arrangement have been agreed between major exporting and importing countries. We have achieved a significant and welcome increase in international minimum and maximum prices for specified qualities of wheat, and substantially strengthened arrangements for co-operation to maintain market stability....

### FOOD AID

Agreement has also been reached on a new food-aid programme, totalling some 13.5 million tons over three years, under which responsibility for providing food assistance to developing countries will be more equitably shared by the member countries of GATT. Canada's share in this programme is half a million tons a year. The fact that, for the first time, industrialized importing countries have agreed to co-operate with wheat-producing countries in this joint

programme represents a major achievement and an important forward step in international co-operation designed to help meet food needs of the developing world. Canada played a prominent role in the realization of this aim....

### BENEFITS FOR ALL

Tariff cuts which have been secured from the United States, the EEC, Japan and other countries will confer benefits on all sectors and regions of our country. The degree to which this applies depends upon our diligence and skill in pursuing the opportunities they present.

Tariff reductions which Canada and other industrial countries are making will also be of benefit to developing countries of the world. A number of such countries have participated in these negotiations and have offered improved trading opportunities for Canada.

In agriculture, reductions which we have secured in foreign markets over a broad range of products will benefit farmers from coast to coast. Important tariff cuts have been made by other countries in respect of our exports of basic materials, metals and forest products. Major gains have been made through elimination and reduction of tariffs on fish and fisheries products.

Reductions which will be made in industrial tariffs of the U.S.A., the EEC and other countries, many on a uniform basis of 50 per cent, will help Canadians to increase both variety and volume of our exports to these markets. Improved access to foreign markets, which has been secured, should, through expanded exports, significantly help our manufacturers to achieve economies of scale and specialization which are so necessary to improving our efficiency productivity and competitive position.

### ANTI-DUMPING CODE

A new anti-dumping code has been agreed by Canada and our major trading partners, designed to improve existing practices in world trade, while safeguarding legitimate interests of our domestic producers.

Benefits for Canada have been secured not only through bilateral negotiations with our most important trading partners, but also as a result of indirect benefits which will accrue to Canada from agreements which have been reached between other pairs and groups of countries participating in the "Kennedy round". This was an important factor in these successful multilateral negotiations.

Detailed elaboration of agreements which have been reached is now going forward; formal legal documents should be ready for signature before the end of June. Shortly thereafter it is planned that detailed results will be announced simultaneously by all participating countries.

Canada can take great satisfaction that success has crowned efforts which we and others have made over the last four years to conclude this largest-ever world trade negotiation started through the initiative and statesmanship of the late President Kennedy....

## MILK LOSS SAID EXAGGERATED

According to the Office of the High Commissioner for India in Ottawa, recent press reports that up to 10 per cent of the bags of Canadian milk powder sent to Bihar, India, were received in a damaged condition, are highly exaggerated.

Of the 410,662 bags received from Canada up to May 1, 11,368, or 2.8 per cent, were found to be damaged on arrival. This loss from bags torn in transit the High Commissioner's Office asserts, is not considered as unusual, owing to the long haulage, involving frequent handling, and the various kinds of transport used. Experience has shown that damage amounting to 2 to 3 per cent occurs in transit to India from other countries as well as Canada.

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## SETTLEMENT OF CZECH CLAIMS

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that the Canadian and Czechoslovak Governments had agreed to negotiate a lump-sum settlement of claims of Canadian citizens arising out of the nationalization of property by the Czechoslovak Government. Canadians with nationalization claims outstanding against Czechoslovakia have been asked to submit details to the Department of External Affairs before September 1, so that they may be considered for the forthcoming claims negotiations.

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## VIMY GUARDIANS VISIT CANADA

Mr. and Mrs. Paul and Alice Piroson, known to thousands of Canadian servicemen as the "Vimy Pirosons", visited Canada recently at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

The Belgian couple, who live in Ste-Catherineles-Arras, near the Vimy Ridge Memorial in France, have, for many years, been the unofficial hosts to Canadian veterans returning to the scene of the famous battle of the First World War.

The Pirosons have been closely identified with the Memorial since 1924, when Mr. Piroson worked on its construction. When they had to move away from Arras in 1940, because of enemy occupation, Mr. Piroson insisted on protecting the base and statuary of the monument with sand-bags to save it from damage. Weeks later, hearing that the Ridge had been badly damaged, the Pirosons returned to try to save the Memorial; they found, fortunately, that the damage reports had been exaggerated.

For the rest of the war, as members of the French resistance, they met many Canadians and kept as close a watch as possible on the Ridge.

In March 1947, Mr. Piroson was appointed Memorial Supervisor, a position he held until he retired in 1965. At the time of Mr. Piroson's retirement, the couple were invited by the Prime Minister to come to Canada during the centennial year. In his invitation the Prime Minister said:

"Your close personal association with so many Canadian service personnel during both world wars, your great kindness to so many of them and your hospitality and help to Canadians who have returned to Vimy Ridge are warmly appreciated by the Canadian Government and by the Canadian people. We look forward to reciprocating in some small way your years of kindness and thoughtfulness. I can assure you of a warm welcome."

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## SAFETY FILM WINS U.S. HONOURS

Top honours were recently awarded by the National Safety Council of the United States to the film *Growing Up Safely*, sponsored by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Canadian entry was judged the most outstanding in the "home safety" category.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, expressed his pleasure that one of the films of his Department had achieved such distinction in the highly competitive international field.

*Growing Up Safely* is a 26-minute film in colour produced last year by the National Film Board and Crawley Films for the Child and Maternal Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. It approaches its subject — the safety of children from infancy to the "pre-teen" years — in a positive way, emphasizing accident prevention rather than creating fear of specific dangers by the dramatization of accidents.

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## PIT DWELLINGS RESTORED

The Soowahlie Indian Band of Vedder Crossing, in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia, is restoring, as a centennial project, one of several ancient pit dwellings found on their reserve.

These habitations were used when very cold winters prevented the occupancy of the huge cedar longhouse. There is some speculation as to their continuing in use as late as the 1860s. The pit dwelling consisted of a hole in the ground about 15 feet in diameter and 3 to 4 feet deep, with a framework of cedar poles over the top, for insulation purposes, covered with sod and dirt.

The completed structure looked like a giant mole-hill. An opening at the top served as an entrance and chimney.

There is some indication that the pit dwellings may have been connected by a series of tunnels.

The Soowahlies actually started work on the centennial project in November 1965. The fully restored dwelling will be used as a display booth for Indian handicrafts.

The estimated cost of the project is \$2,500, the money coming from federal and provincial centennial grants and the Soowahlie Band fund.

### CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM

During the recent official visit to Ottawa of Prince Albert of Belgium, a cultural agreement of a general nature between Canada and Belgium was concluded. The document was signed, in the presence of Prince Albert, by Guy Daufresne de la Chevalerie, Belgian Ambassador to Canada, and Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

This instrument is intended to strengthen, by means of cultural, artistic, scientific and technological exchanges, the close ties existing between the two countries. To establish contacts between Canada and Belgium on all cultural matters, and to ensure that the provisions of the convention are executed, a permanent mixed commission will meet annually, alternating between Ottawa and Brussels.

Mr. Martin said that the Federal Government hoped to facilitate participation by any province wishing to avail itself of the provisions of the agreement and would be willing to investigate the necessary course of action with the authorities concerned.

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### CANADA-ROUMANIA RELATIONS

On April 4, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, informed the House of Commons that diplomatic relations had been established between Canada and Roumania, and tabled an exchange of letters to that effect. On May 9, he made the following statement on this subject:

"We have reached an understanding with the Roumanian Government on a number of consular matters which will, among other things, clarify the position of Canadian citizens, including those of Roumanian origin, who may wish to travel to Roumania.

### TRAVEL TO ROUMANIA

"Although it is not included in the formal exchange of notes, the attitude of the Roumanian Government towards the problem of divided families was made clear by the head of the Roumanian delegation which was in Ottawa last month," he said. "In so far as Roumanian citizens are concerned, the Roumanian Government considers that this falls exclusively within the competence of the Roumanian Government but, on humanitarian grounds, the Roumanian authorities will continue to give sympathetic and benevolent consideration to applications by persons who wish to join members of their families in Canada.

### FINANCIAL CLAIMS

"We have also reached agreement with the Roumanian Government to negotiate, at an early date, a settlement of outstanding financial claims between the two countries. The negotiations will take into account, *inter alia*, claims of the Canadian Government and of persons who were Canadian citizens at the time of loss in respect of pre-war debts, as well as property nationalized, expropriated or otherwise taken by the Roumanian authorities. In accordance

with well-established international rules and practices in this field, the Canadian Government will be able to take into consideration only claims in respect of property which belonged to persons who were Canadian citizens at the time when the property was nationalized or otherwise taken."

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### FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The ultimate responsibility for the preservation of free collective bargaining rests squarely on the shoulders of management and labour, and in direct ratio to their ability to demonstrate that the system works with justice and without the foisting of an unacceptably distressing burden on society as a whole, Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, said recently.

As "the Government of Canada believes that the great majority of Canadians support the free collective bargaining concept," he said, "it is the Government's duty to do all in its power to preserve that concept."

In an address to the first annual convention of the Mechanical Contractors' Association of Ontario, in Ottawa, Mr. Nicholson emphasized that a major stumbling block in industrial relations was "our natural proclivity to cling desperately and sometimes blindly to the comforting, 'righteous' shibboleths of the past, far beyond that point in time where they have any realistic affinity to existing environments".

He noted that, though the vast majority of collective bargaining agreements were reached amicably, there were more than 5 million man-days lost last year owing to strikes and lockouts.

### EFFECTIVE CONSULTATION VITAL

"We cannot," he warned, "ignore the growing impatience of society at such massive wastes of resources, time and energy resulting, in a significant measure, from communication breakdowns between labour and management.

"The one factor that comes through to us from our 1966 experience...with shattering clarity is that the fundamental attitudes of labour and management in their approach to and use of the collective bargaining machinery must change."

"While the initiative is still theirs to take," Mr. Nicholson declared, "labour and management must develop an acceptable system of effective, periodic consultation during the course of their agreements, and they must do this soon."

"Can we seriously expect that such far-reaching and complex issues as adjustments to technological advancement can be resolved by a small group of negotiators working themselves into a state of near-total exhaustion for a brief, emotion-charged period every two or three years?" the Minister asked.

Mr. Nicholson pointed out there were some signs of encouragement in the new industrial relations approaches being used by some forest industries and in the recent agreement between the Canadian National Railways and its workers for coping with technological changes.

## 1966 FISHERIES RECORD

Landings of fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen increased during 1966 for the sixth year in succession, setting a record of close to 2.6 billion pounds. This catch, the first by Canada to exceed 2.5 billion pounds, represented gross earnings to fishermen of an estimated \$165 million, also a record. In 1965, Canada's next best year for fisheries, total landings of fish and shellfish amounted to 2.4 billion pounds, worth \$158 million.

### FISH EXPORTS

As in other years, more of Canada's fishery products were shipped to export markets than were consumed at home, and indications are that the markets generally will continue to be good. In 1965, Canada's fishery exports had a record value of \$212.9 million. The value of exports shipped by September 1966 is slightly higher than that of January to September 1965. The United States remained the biggest customer for Canadian fishery products, purchasing some 70 per cent of the total. Markets in Europe and the Caribbean accounted for the bulk of the remaining sales.

### NEW PROCESSING PLANTS

Substantial investment went into the expansion of processing plants and construction of new plants during the year, and a number of these will be going into production in 1967. Industry in the Maritimes provinces invested an estimated \$18 million during 1966 in the construction of trawlers and other large fishing craft. There are indications that the size of this investment in 1967 will increase to \$25 million.

Heavier landings of Pacific salmon in 1966 in British Columbia restored for that species its normal distinction as the most valuable of all Canadian fishery products. Atlantic lobster held this position in 1965, when salmon landings were at a low ebb. In the past year, lobster landings declined, and with prices holding at satisfactory levels, the Pacific salmon was worth approximately \$37 million to fishermen.

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### SPRING CROP CONDITIONS

Throughout the Atlantic Provinces, the weather has been cool and wet this spring. In Prince Edward Island, snow is still to be found in many fields and seeding has only just begun. In the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia farmers are planting potatoes and grain and a few strawberry plants have been set out. Pruning and the first spray of plums has been completed. Considerable winter kill has been reported in

winter cereals. In general, because of the late snow and low temperatures, spring work is considerably behind normal. Though there are some reports of seeding in central Nova Scotia, other areas report very little activity in seeding, fertilization or liming as snow still lies in many regions. New Brunswick farmers reported very limited activity owing to unseasonable temperatures.

### QUEBEC

During April, and the early part of May, temperatures throughout Quebec were generally below normal and, on May 8, snow was reported in several areas. Soil moisture conditions are about normal but plant growth is very slow in meadows and pastures; development is about one week later than normal. However, legumes have not been seriously affected by winter kill. Cattle are in good condition but still in the barns. The maple syrup run is over, with smaller than normal yields reported.

### ONTARIO

Most Ontario areas reported a light winter kill of winter wheat but growth of both wheat and pasture is slow because of cool weather. Similarly, seeding of spring grains has been held up by wet, cool weather with the amount already seeded ranging from 75 per cent in Essex and Kent to nil in other areas. Record sales of corn seed indicate larger acreages of corn this year. Over 25 thousand acres of sugar beets have been contracted.

### PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Cold, wet weather delayed seeding throughout the Prairie Provinces and seeding did not become general before May 20. Soil moisture conditions are generally good to excellent. There has been little or no growth on pastures and hay lands. Cattle wintered well throughout the prairies but calf losses have been abnormally high in Southern Alberta due to heavy late-season snow-falls.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

All areas of British Columbia experienced one of the mildest winters on record with virtually no winter injury reported from anywhere in the province. Soil moisture conditions are good to excellent in all districts. However, coastal areas reported some damage to small fruit plantings by flooding. The below-normal temperatures that prevailed during March and up to the present slowed down early plantings and crop growth. Pasture development has been retarded as a result. In the Okanagan, heavy crops of cherries, peaches and pears are expected based on blossom indications, although apples and apricots appear not as promising at present. Vegetable planting has also been held up and some early potato acreage has been shifted to other crops because of unfavourable conditions.

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