



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 21 No. 43

October 26, 1966

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THE FUTURE OF WEST AFRICA

The following is an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, October 7:

The complex problem now before the United Nations General Assembly has been for several years the subject of many discussions, reports and resolutions and of advisory opinions and judgements of the International Court. Let us admit candidly that very little progress has been made towards a solution. Nevertheless, my Delegation believes that we should redouble our efforts to achieve a settlement of this issue that would be in the best interests of the South-West Africans themselves.

For more than a week we have listened carefully to many views expressed in this debate. These views have varied in content and emphasis but almost all have made a constructive contribution to a greater understanding of the issues involved in this extremely difficult problem. On September 26, a draft resolution was introduced (A/L483) in the name of 49 countries, and it is to this document that I wish to direct most of my remarks.

NUMEROUS FACTORS INVOLVED

Before doing so, it is perhaps worth while noting that, from its very inception, the dispute over South West Africa has consisted of a complicated pattern of interwoven legal and political considerations. On one hand, there are the advisory opinions and judgements of the International Court concerning the 1920 mandate and South Africa's international accountability under it and, on the other hand, numerous reports and resolutions of the United Nations, specially those

relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms as derived from the Charter.

The opinions and judgements of the Court have clarified usefully a good number of points of international law. However, general disappointment and concern at the Court's recent decision not to judge the substance of the case against South Africa prompted the Prime Minister of Canada to make the following observations to a Montreal convention on August 9 of the American Bar Association: "The Court's decision shows that the international legal system will have to evolve much farther if the rule of law in international conduct is to become a reliable instrument for regulating relations between states which it has become in governing the conduct of individuals within states. In the result, law and progress will both suffer. The fact that the decision of the World Court in the South-West Africa case may have the unfortunate effect of slowing down this progress cannot but be a matter of deep concern."

Draft resolution A/L483 (now co-sponsored by 53 members of the United Nations) is deserving of careful study — first, because it expresses the views of so many member states and secondly because of the important implications its adoption would entail for the United Nations. Canada supports fully the rights of peoples to the unfettered exercise of their self-determination and we strongly deplore the unpromising attitude South Africa has displayed in regard to South West Africa. My country is opposed to *apartheid* as a policy of racialism which is completely contrary to the inherent dignity of man. We consider, moreover, that such a policy carries within it the seeds of conflict which endanger the whole

concept of multi-racialism throughout the African continent. Thus, my Delegation fully supports the basic aim of the draft resolution. We believe that South Africa has forfeited its right to administer the mandate. My Delegation has given serious consideration to how we can give effect to this conclusion. I sincerely hope the co-sponsors will accept the following comments as evidence of our desire to make a constructive contribution.

Some speakers have expressed concern that the General Assembly may not enjoy full legal competence to assume the mandate unilaterally. My Delegation tends to the view that, in the light of advice we have received in the past from the International Court, particularly as regards the international responsibility of South Africa, this Assembly has an adequate basis for the action proposed. We do recognize, however, that, to take into account the doubts expressed by some speakers, there might be an advantage in having this matter clarified, if for no other reason than that any lasting formula for peaceful settlement of international disputes should be based on international law.

Other delegations have referred to the practical problems involved in asserting United Nations authority over South West Africa and in assisting the peoples of South West Africa to independence. These problems include what measures might be required in the face of continued intransigence by South Africa. With these observations in mind, my Delegation subscribes fully to the healthy sense of reality which the distinguished Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs urged upon us. For instance, his suggestions concerning the necessity of sharing the economic burden on an equitable basis were particularly salutary.

In our view, the suggestion which has been advanced that the resolution might provide for the establishment of a committee to study these problems and make recommendations to the General Assembly within a reasonable time has much to commend it. My Delegation has been impressed in particular by the suggestions put forward by the distinguished representative of Ireland. If the idea of the establishment of such a committee should meet with general approval, the question of how the basic objectives of the draft resolution before us can be achieved might await the committee's recommendations. These considerations should invite the thoughtful attention of all organs of the United Nations and of each member nation.

MANDATE FORFEIT

I should like to assure the co-sponsors, however, that my Delegation is conscious of the necessity for some positive action by the United Nations which would preserve the inalienable right of all inhabitants of South West Africa to self-determination. By any reasonable standards, South Africa's policies under the mandate justify the general opinion that South Africa has proven to be an unacceptable administrator of the territory. In the view of the Canadian Delegation we are not called upon here in this Assembly to make a juridical judgement as to whether in one

respect or another the Government of South Africa has been delinquent in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the League. We are well aware, and the representative of South Africa reminded us the other day, that this is a matter which has been argued and contested before the International Court. What we are called upon to do is to make a decision in the light of all relevant factors as to whether the Government of South Africa, taking into consideration its refusal to accept accountability to this body, should continue to exercise the mandate in the interests of development and self government of the peoples of South West Africa. We believe the answer is no. South Africa's long history of failing to pay regard to the rightful interest and concern of the international community for detailed reports of this administration has frustrated any meaningful international supervision, even to the degree required by the mandate. In the opinion of my Delegation, therefore, the record of South Africa constitutes clear grounds for stating that in consideration of the well-being of the inhabitants of South West Africa, South Africa has lost the right to continue administering the mandate. For our part, the Canadian Delegation pledges to do what it can in the light of these comments to join with others in trying to work out how best the decisions of the General Assembly can be fulfilled.

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SCOTS SEINE-NETTING STUDIED

Canadian Atlantic fishermen will see an unfamiliar vessel from time to time during the next 12 months, as a black-hulled Scottish seine-netter, the *Guiding Star*, moves from one Atlantic province to another to demonstrate its method of catching various species of fish.

The 70-foot wooden vessel, powered by a 152-hp. diesel engine, is now in Newfoundland under a one-year charter to the Industrial Development Service of the federal Department of Fisheries to determine whether Scottish seine-netting can profitably be adopted by the Canadian fishing industry, and also to engage in exploration.

Captain Alex Hay of Peterhead, Scotland, and his Scottish crew of six will operate first from ports in Newfoundland and will later move to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

The *Guiding Star* will engage in full-scale commercial fishing operations that will enable fisheries authorities to assess the potential of the Scottish seine-netting technique in Canada.

The decision to charter the *Guiding Star* was made following a survey last year by experienced Scottish shipmasters, under contract to the Federal Government, to determine the possibilities for the development in the Atlantic of Scottish-style seining. The decision to conduct a full-scale, year-long trial was made after an assessment of their findings.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The following is part of a statement made in the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 7, by Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, the Canadian Delegate to the United Nations and Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs:

On the agenda of this twenty-first session of the General Assembly there are no items more important than those concerned with the various facets of the complex problem of economic development. They rank first in importance because they are uppermost among the pre-occupations of the majority of United Nations members as they struggle to realize their individual national goals. They also rank first in importance because problems of economic development and measures which are taken in response to them are of such paramount significance for relations between all states today. The collective action which the community of nations takes to meet the challenge of under-development will determine whether we achieve lasting peace, stability and prosperity – in short, the kind of world to which this organization is dedicated.

Over the past year, prolonged, thorough and useful discussions have been held upon major problems of development in a series of important international meetings. Their point of departure has been the growing body of disquieting evidence that we are seriously behind schedule in our efforts to attain the objectives we set for the Development Decade. I should not wish to speak here of shattered illusions, but the only realistic basis for our discussions in this Committee must be the recognition that, if the goals of the Decade are not to elude our reach, nations of this world – and here I quote from what the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs said on this subject in the General Debate of this Assembly a fortnight ago: “The nations of this world are going to have to make common cause and sacrifice on a scale that is only beginning to be appreciated and up to now certainly has not generally been accepted”....

At the same time, I am heartened by the progress which has been achieved through the international discussion of these issues towards a better understanding of the basic ingredients of the development process. In particular, I believe we are now in a position to appreciate more accurately than earlier the fundamental nature of the problems facing developing countries which must be overcome. We can also appreciate better the wide range of fields in which national and international co-operative efforts are required if developing countries are to move forward into a phase of dynamic and self-sustaining expansion....

DEVELOPMENT BY COMMON EFFORT

To sum up in a phrase that I believe to be the lesson of our efforts to date, I should say that the international community has grasped more clearly than ever before that development is a co-operative endeavour. Translated to the aid field, this means that donor countries must make greater and more determined efforts to expand the volume and improve the

terms of assistance they extend. But it also means that recipient countries must do more to ensure that those limited human and financial resources are used with maximum effectiveness. At the recent fourth session of the Trade and Development Board, considerable attention was devoted to this latter question, especially to problems confronting less-developed economies in seeking to deal with consequences of the introduction of modern technology. Dr. Prebisch, in a very cogent speech to the Board, underlined the fact that effective assimilation of technological “know-how” may, in many instances, require quite drastic measures of economic and social reform. The obstacle which obsolete systems of land tenure present for utilization of modern techniques in increasing agricultural productivity provides one example of an area where action by developing countries may be an essential key to progress.

Similarly, in the trade field (and this again came out very clearly during the last session of the Trade and Development Board), we are struck by the need for concerted efforts by both groups of countries, developed and developing. It is clear that, in this field, we now realize that there are no quick and easy answers, no short cuts to rapid and dramatic results. There is a lot which can and must be done. From industrialized nations there should come initiatives designed to enhance the capacity of developing countries to take full advantage of expanding world trade so as to increase their export earnings. In the opinion of my Delegation, there is a range of possibilities here. These include, notably, improved access for exports of developing countries, particularly for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods; supplementary financing to help cope with the problems which unexpected fluctuations in export earnings pose for development programmes; measures to provide more stable markets for primary commodities at remunerative levels – we look forward especially to the early conclusion of international agreements on cocoa and sugar. Finally (and this is very important in our view), there is the vital part technical assistance can play in improving the position of developing countries in building their trade in manufactures and accelerating the process of industrialization. I shall return in a moment to this last field of action, which appears to us a particularly promising means of supporting efforts of developing countries to establish and expand their export industries. But, as industrial nations seek new ways to assist other countries to sell more abroad, vigorous complementary actions must be taken by the developing countries themselves. I have already touched on the necessity for structural reforms in the agricultural sector. In addition to such domestic reforms in developing countries, there is a very definite need for vigorous action by those countries to provide a wider base for their industrialization through regional and inter-regional co-operation with the object of increasing trade among themselves....

INCREASED PLEDGE TO UNDP

I wish now to return to a few of the specific topics before this Committee in which my Delegation has a very special interest. I have already emphasized the urgent need for an immediate renewal of the upward thrust in flow of development assistance and for action to improve terms on which donor countries provide this assistance. In the general debate in plenary, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada reviewed what Canada is now doing to give effect to that conviction. He recalled that, over the last three years, the total aid resources we have made available have increased at an average annual rate of \$50 million and pledged us to do our utmost to continue this expansion in order to achieve the one percent target. Canada's Foreign Minister also mentioned steps which we have taken to provide for the closest consultation with recipient countries in aid planning, to diversify our assistance and to supplement our technical assistance and grant aid with "soft" loans, and to improve the terms on which those loans are made. In addition to our continuing efforts to expand and make more effective our bilateral aid programmes, Canada firmly supports the expansion of the resources available to soundly-conceived multilateral programmes. It, therefore, gave me special pleasure to be able to announce yesterday, subject to Parliamentary approval, an increase in our contribution to the United Nations Development Programme to the level of \$10 million (U.S.) The UNDP is playing an increasingly crucial role in the co-ordination and effective implementation of assistance activities in the United Nations family. It is our earnest hope that contributions by other members will permit early achievement of the \$200-million target of the UNDP set at the last session of the General Assembly. If, as we trust, the resources for capital investment through other agencies are to be increased in the near future, the need for more technical and pre-investment assistance through the UNDP is especially pressing.

ADB SUBSCRIPTION

Canada welcomed as an important step for the promotion of multilateral co-operation on a regional basis the entry into force last month of the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. Canada's subscription to this important new institution amounts to \$25 million. Another multilateral instrument to which my country attaches great importance is the International Development Association. Canada will be prepared to join with others in responding sympathetically to the current requirement for replenishing IDA resources at a higher level.

SERIOUS FOOD GAP

The second specific subject on the Committee's agenda which I would like to emphasize is the food problem. Recent studies have cast in stark relief the gravity of the world food situation and have brought home the need for imaginative and vigorous efforts on the part of both developed and developing countries in order to avert the calamity of the prospective food gap.

Canada, as a major producer and exporter of food-stuffs, has a vital interest both in the future world demand for and supply of food, as well as in implications of the food situation for the economic progress and well-being of developing countries. I have already mentioned the burden which developing countries must shoulder in implementing certain fundamental changes in their economies necessary for expanding agricultural productivity. Developed countries must exert new efforts to assist this process both on the bilateral and multilateral plane. Technical assistance is one of the most important ways in which donor countries can help. My country will give the highest priority to requests for assistance which we are competent to provide in the fields of agriculture and fisheries. In addition to increasing and improving our technical assistance, we shall seek to increase what we are doing by way of assistance in other forms, such as the supply of fertilizers, pesticides and farm implements....

TRADE PROMOTION

The third and last topic I intend to single out for special mention is our joint endeavours to expand the share of world trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured products of the developing countries. There is no need to belabour in this Committee the importance of the relation between industrialization and economic development. I have already touched on the vital contribution which technical assistance can make in a wide range of fields. At the last session of the Trade and Development Board it was recognized that, in the future, increased attention should be given to assistance directed to trade promotion activities. We now have better machinery to enable us to assess what needs to be done and to channel our efforts effectively. I have stressed our belief in the importance of measures of co-operation and integration by developing countries to provide a wider base for their industrial development. For the available techniques and resources to achieve their maximum impact, much depends on the success of such measures.

WELCOME TO UNOID

We welcome the imminent establishment of the new and important member of the United Nations family, the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. We have studied the draft statute of UNOID with great care. We agree with those who have emphasized that sustained industrial advance is a crucial ingredient in the world-wide effort to attain those economic and social levels of prosperity and stability to which all are entitled. Canada will, therefore, join with other members of the United Nations in endeavouring to make UNOID a creative and effective force....

PLEDGE TO UN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin has announced that, subject to

Parliamentary approval, Canada will contribute \$10,750,000 to the United Nations Development Programme for 1967. The Canadian pledge represents an increase of \$1,250,000 over the 1966 contribution of \$9,500,000.

The UNDP was created by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1965, through the merger of the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. Canada has been one of the leading supporters of both programmes, having contributed \$53,695,000 since their inception.

The technical-assistance work of the UNDP, largely carried out by agencies of the UN family, has grown in effectiveness from year to year and is contributing significantly to the economic and social progress in more than 100 developing countries. The largest portion of the resources of the Programme is devoted to pre-investment surveys which have resulted in large-scale investments in high-priority development projects. The Programme also provides experts, training facilities and technical knowledge to the developing countries. It plays an increasingly important role in the co-ordination and effective implementation of the assistance activities of the United Nations family in the developing countries.

The increased Canadian contribution is in response to pressing international appeals for more assistance and reflects Canada's confidence in the valuable work of the United Nations Development Programme.

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DAM COMMEMORATES GARDINER

Prime Minister Pearson has announced that the South Saskatchewan Dam, which is to be completed shortly, will be named in honour of the late James Garfield Gardiner, who was federal Minister of Agriculture for 22 years from November 1935 until June 1957.

Mr. Gardiner was long an active proponent of the dam, which will provide water for farm irrigation and community use, for power, industrial development and recreation purposes in central Saskatchewan. It will also provide for flood control. He ordered the first investigations of the project in 1943, which resulted in the selection of the site, and continued the engineering and planning to the final stages.

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CANADA AT OSAKA FAIR

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced, during the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee meetings in Ottawa recently, that the Government of Canada had accepted an invitation from the Government of Japan to participate in the Japan World Exposition to be held in Osaka in 1970. Developing the theme of "Progress and Harmony", this will be a general exhibition of the first category under the Convention Relating to

International Exhibition, will have the same status as Expo '67 and will be the next exhibition of that category authorized by the Bureau of International Exhibitions, as well as the first of its kind to be held in Asia. Mr. Martin said that "in the developing context of Canadian-Japanese relations, Canada's presence at Osaka will appropriately re-affirm the valued friendship between our two countries and our growing partnership in trade and other fields".

A feasibility study will be undertaken within the next few months to determine the scope and form of Canadian participation in the Osaka Exposition.

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NEW OYSTER FISHERY FOR N.B.

A recent survey of the Richibucto River system in New Brunswick by the federal Department of Fisheries has indicated that, if properly controlled, it is capable of supporting an economically important oyster fishery. Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud will, therefore, implement measures next year to achieve maximum oyster production in this area.

The fishery in the public area of the river had previously been allowed from October 1 to December 31. This year, however, the season was closed to the public fishery on October 21, as a grave risk has been indicated by the survey that the area may be over-fished. Fishing was allowed until October 21 this year as there was not enough time to warn fishermen that a section of the system was to be closed this year for the whole October to December period.

The new controls will allow for the protection of sections of the upper portions of the river system as spat-producing areas. The survey indicated that the oysters in the upper sections were poorly flavoured, and had poor quality shells. It was pointed out, however, that, if these were transferred downstream to areas of higher salinity, they would improve in flavour and shell quality.

Mr. Robichaud said that he would also implement the report's recommendation for a spring fishery in the upper reaches of the river system next year, as it was indicated that such a fishery was better able to maintain oyster production than an autumn oyster harvest. Also, a two-month fishery will be allowed downstream from the Main River bridge in the main Richibucto River in the open fishing areas. "Through these new measures," said Mr. Robichaud, "we hope to effect the full oyster production of the Richibucto system. Also we hope to bring this about by encouraging the leasing of sections of the river to experienced oyster fishermen who recognize the value of such long-term programmes to bring about a sustained yield from year to year."

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NEW COAST GUARD SCHOOL

The Canadian Coast Guard College at Sydney, Nova Scotia, was officially opened recently by Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport. Mr. Pickersgill was accompanied by the Minister of

Fisheries, Mr. H.J. Robichaud, who also addressed the assembly. To mark the occasion Mr. Pickersgill pressed a switch that activated the flashing lights of two buoys installed in front of the administration building.

The Coast Guard College, which is operated by the Department of Transport, provides training for future officers of the Canadian Coast Guard. The first class began in September 1965, and the official opening was scheduled to coincide with the end of the first academic year and the beginning of the second.

AWARDS PRESENTED

Trophies were awarded to cadets whose scholastic standing and general deportment were most outstanding during the past year. The Stead Trophy, which will be awarded each year to the first-year student rated highest in all-round performance, was presented to Chief Cadet Capt. David George Parkes of Quebec.

The Brand Trophy, also to be presented yearly to the better of the College's two divisions, Cartier and Macdonald, was won by the Macdonald Division.

The college, situated on the former Point Edward naval base in Sydney, now has 77 cadets, 28 of whom are starting their second year of the four-year training period. On successful completion of their courses, they will enter the Coast Guard as either navigation or engineroom officers.

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DECLINE IN LABOUR FORCE

The labour force in Canada declined by 289,000 to 7,516,000 in August and September. The decrease was about normal for the period as students left the labour force to return to school. Total employment, at 7,311,000 in September, showed a seasonal decrease of 266,000 from August. Unemployment dropped by 23,000 during the month to 205,000.

In August and September, the decrease in employment of persons 14 to 24 years of age amounted to 355,000. This decline was partly offset by a gain of 89,000 among persons 25 years of age and over; most of the increase was among women.

The labour force in September was 357,000, or 5.0 per cent higher than the figure a year earlier. Employment was up 328,000, or 4.7 per cent, over the year. Unemployment was 29,000 higher than last year's total.

EMPLOYMENT

About five-sixths of the 266,000 decline in employment during August and September was in non-farm industries. The largest decreases occurred in manufacturing, construction and trade. The decline of 49,000 in construction employment was in contrast

with recent seasonal patterns which show little or no change during this period. In all other industries, the changes during the month were about normal for this period.

Compared to last year's figure, non-farm employment was up 350,000, or 5.5 per cent. The largest gains were in community, business and personal service and in manufacturing; there were also substantial increases in trade and construction. Farm employment, at 603,000, was 22,000 lower than that recorded a year earlier.

Employment was noticeably higher this year in all regions. The gains ranged from 2.8 per cent in the Atlantic region to 7.4 per cent in British Columbia.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment declined by 23,000 to 205,000 between August and September. The decrease was about normal for the period, and was associated in part with the reopening of schools. Compared to last September's figure, unemployment was higher by 29,000. The increase was concentrated among persons 14 to 24 years of age.

About four-fifths, or 162,000, of the total number of unemployed had been out of work for three months or less. Some 21,000 had been seeking work from four to six months and 22,000 for seven months or more.

Unemployment in September represented 2.7 per cent of the labour force, compared to 2.5 per cent in September 1965, and 3.1 per cent in September 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1966 unemployment rate was 4.0 per cent.

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POSTMEN TO BITE BACK

Letter carriers in the Vancouver area will soon be equipped with an animal-repellent spray to discourage ill-tempered dogs.

In making the announcement recently, Postmaster-General Jean-Pierre Coté said that in 1965 there had been 579 incidents of dog-biting, which had resulted in the loss of 353 man-days. In the past, the policy of the Canada Post Office has been either to ask the public, where there was a risk of dogs attacking letter-carriers, to control their pets or to discontinue the mail-delivery service. Mr. Coté said that statistics pointed up the inadequacy of this policy and showed the need for other methods to be tried.

NO HARMFUL EFFECTS

Mr. Coté said that the repellent, derived from the pepper plant, produced no lasting harmful effect on dogs or humans. It is contained in a pressurized spray. When used, it leaves a yellowish colour on the hair of the dog, which can be removed by washing. The colour can also be easily removed from clothing.

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