



# Bulletin

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## CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND NATO

*The following excerpts are from an address by the Prime Minister to the Alberta Liberal Association in Calgary, on April 12, 1969:*

...What I want to do tonight is to talk to you about the background of these policy decisions [foreign policy, defence policy and NATO] and I think that they are very important and very far-reaching. They are far-reaching in terms of time and in terms of space. In terms of time because when you make a decision to reorient your foreign policy, it will last for quite a while. Our last reorientation lasted, I suppose, a generation. It is important in terms of space too. In Canada, the foreign policy we shall embark upon will concern every Canadian, rich or poor, easterner or westerner. It will concern our allies in all parts of the world, our friends, those who believe in the same principles as we do.

Our foreign policy, the one we are defining for Canada, is also very important for another reason. Our defence budget as you know is one-sixth of the total budget. That's a lot of money - \$1,800 million for defence. And it's a lot of money especially when you realize that it's accompanied by a great deal of uncertainty on the part of Canadians. There is a tendency in the past few years, when more money is needed for housing or more money is needed for anti-pollution schemes or more money is needed for social welfare legislation, for every form of expenditure in Canada - a project here, a research grant there - there is a tendency on the part of individuals, on the part of institutions and on the part of provincial governments, to say to the Federal Government: "Spend less on defence, you'll have more for this other worthwhile project", whether it

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be education or health or housing or urban growth. There is a tendency on the part of all Canadians to say "Take it away from defence, you will have more money for the worthwhile things" - implying, I suppose - and this comes as I say from many institutions and even from provincial governments - implying that the money we spend on defence is not well spent.

Now this may be so, and if it is so, it is important that we correct it. It is important that we realize that the sixth of our national budget which is spent on defence, is not an expenditure which is accepted as justifiable by a significant proportion of the Canadian people....

### NEW HORIZONS

We promised during the last election to re-examine our foreign policy, because the data, because the objective situation, has changed, because the Canadian requirements have changed over the past generation. We're beginning to realize now that we're not a one-ocean country - not an Atlantic country, not even a two-ocean country, an Atlantic

and a Pacific — we're a three-ocean country. We're beginning to realize that this Pacific seaboard is more important to Canadians than we realized in the past. We're beginning to realize that countries like Japan, like China, like Australia, and those on the Pacific coast of South America, that these are as important partners for Canadians as the nations across the Atlantic. And we're beginning to realize that in the Arctic, Canadian interests are very great and that there is not only ice and barren lands up there but that there is oil and there are minerals and there is untold wealth.

And we're beginning to realize too, in the cultural sphere, that *la francophonie* is important and that part of our national identity is having a bilingual country, and that, if it is important that we remain in the British Commonwealth of nations, it is important also that we express our identity in the French-speaking countries, those that form *la francophonie*.

And we are realizing too that the strategic factors making for peace or threatening war have changed immensely in a generation, and that the existence of ICBNs which are pre-targeted on all the major European and North American cities and which can spell immediate destruction if they are ever unleashed, that this is a new factor. And that there is a very delicate balance, a balance of deterrent forces, between the two poles of military strength on this planet of today, and this is a new factor.



The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,  
Prime Minister of Canada

And we realize that all these factors are "inputs" in our foreign policy, and that we can't go on as we did in the past with the same foreign policy. Before the Second World War, it is said, we practically had no foreign policy, we were too small a country in terms of population and in wealth, and our foreign policy wasn't very different from that of the United States or of the United Kingdom, providing they had the same foreign policy, and when their interests diverged or were divergent, well, we tacked onto one or onto the other. So before the Second World War we didn't have a very distinct foreign policy.

#### BIRTH OF NATO

After the Second World War, we were faced with a Europe which was divided into two power blocs, hostile, a Europe which had been impoverished and destroyed by war, and we realized that the tensions in Europe could be the most destructive ones for a lasting peace. And it's at that time that Canada along with other countries, realizing the principal threat to peace was Soviet aggression, helped set up NATO as an answer to that possibility of aggression. And it's at that time that NATO was developed as a very important policy for peace in the world because Europe at that time, a Europe which had been destroyed, I repeat, by the war, had to be strengthened and had to be fortified against the danger of aggression. And as a result of that, NATO became practically all of our foreign policy. Until then our foreign policy was that of the United States or of the United Kingdom. But, since '49, our foreign policy has taken on a new dimension. That was the dimension of NATO, a dimension wherein we could talk to other countries in Europe which had more or less the same values as us but which had the same interest of stopping any possibility of Soviet aggression.

#### CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATO

Twenty years later, today, Europe has been rebuilt. The gross national product of the NATO countries in Europe is over \$500 billion, the population, 300 million people. Canada's contribution to this Europe, important though it has been and important though it remains, is marginal — 20 million people against 300 million. Our defence policy, which flowed from this foreign policy of NATO, our defence policy now was more to impress our friends than frighten our enemies. Our contribution in Europe, which was brought in the early years after the Second World War, was very important then; it is marginal now in terms of strict military strength — one mechanized division against perhaps 80 or 55 depending how you count them. This is our contribution. It is important, I am not trying to belittle it. But we have to remain free to decide our own foreign policy. And when we are told that we shouldn't be taking a free ride to peace in the world, when we are told that if we withdraw from NATO even in any degree that this

## CONFERENCE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The first federal-provincial conference of ministers on consumer affairs was held in Ottawa on April 10 and 11. The federal delegation was led by Mr. Ron Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, who chaired the meetings. Leaders of the provincial delegations were: Ontario, Mr. Leslie Rowntree, Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs; Quebec, Mr. François-Eugène Mathieu, Acting Minister of Financial Institutions, Corporations and Co-operatives; Nova Scotia, Mr. E.D. Haliburton, Provincial Secretary; Manitoba, Mr. J.B. Carroll, Provincial Secretary (Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs); British Columbia, Mrs. Patricia Jordan, Minister without Portfolio; Alberta, Mr. A.R. Patrick, Minister of Industry and Tourism; Saskatchewan, Mr. Darrel V. Heald, Attorney General; Newfoundland, Dr. G. Alain Frecker, Minister of Provincial Affairs; New Brunswick, Mr. Harry Cochran, Deputy Provincial Secretary; Prince Edward Island, Mr. M.B. Fitzpatrick, Director of Consumer Services, Department of the Provincial Secretary.

### PACKAGING AND LABELLING

The conference reviewed the variety of labelling and packaging regulations now applicable to many consumer goods in Canada. Ministers recognized that there was scope to improve and extend labelling and packaging standards. The federal delegation explained its intention to provide for clearer disclosure in labelling and to deal with misleading labelling and packaging practices. This would involve more uniformity in declarations of the contents of consumer goods and in the nomenclature used in describing grade standards. The conference also noted the intention of the Federal Government to introduce mandatory rules to govern the labelling of textiles by fibre content.

### HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS

The federal delegation outlined the provisions of the Hazardous Products Act which is now before Parliament and expected to become law very shortly. They invited the provincial authorities to let the federal authorities know of any hazards that might require regulation under this statute. Provincial delegations welcomed this legislation and expressed their desire to co-operate by providing whatever information they could.

### CONSUMER CREDIT

The conference discussed at length the problems that sometimes arise from the use of promissory notes, cut-off clauses and disclaimer clauses in connection with instalment sales contracts for consumer goods and services. Promissory notes, when assigned by the vendor or dealer to a "holder in due course", usually a sales finance company or a bank, normally become unconditional obligations which are not subject to the usual defences and offsets that might have existed between the buyer and the seller.

It was agreed that to solve the problems parallel action was required at the federal and provincial level. A number of possible courses to deal with the abuses that affect consumers were discussed. These included the method of amendments to the Bills of Exchange Act, the federal statute governing promissory notes, and the provincial Sales of Goods Acts, the provincial legislation governing sales contracts. The ministers agreed to consult their governments on appropriate courses of action.

The conference also reviewed the federal and provincial credit disclosure legislation and the federal Interest Act. Study of the Interest Act would be made to assure its suitability to modern lending practices. It was agreed that any revision of the Interest Act would require full federal-provincial consultations well in advance and in detail.

### CONSUMER INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Ministers were agreed on the importance of consumer information and education and exchanged views about their programmes in this field. There was general agreement on the desirability of exchanging informational materials for these programmes, and a committee of officials was proposed to assist in coordinating this.

### MISLEADING ADVERTISING

The conference noted that the omnibus criminal code bill now before Parliament provides for the transfer of Section 306 of the Criminal Code to the Combines Investigation Act. This section prohibits misleading advertising. The meeting agreed that the administration of these provisions by the Combines Investigation staff should provide for more effective enforcement. This enforcement would ensure that advertising associated with promotional contests would be subject to stricter scrutiny.

### TRADE WITH PACIFIC NATIONS

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, recently investigated "on-the-spot" the possibilities for increased trade between Canada and the countries of the "Pacific rim".

Mr. Pepin's tour, which began in Tokyo on April 20 following the fifth Canada-Japan Ministerial Meeting there, included Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. The Minister arrived back in Canada on May 3.

Mr. Pepin met with government and business leaders to discuss the expansion of Canadian trade relations with the countries concerned and to identify areas in which Canadian trade and investment could play a more important role.

Mr. Pepin said recently that Canada's trade with Pacific countries had increased substantially in recent years, reaching a total of more than \$1.5 billion in 1968. His visit to these countries marks the first time a Canadian trade minister has undertaken such an extensive tour of the area.

## CANADIAN TRAVEL GUIDE DRESS

New uniforms of distinctive Canadian design, which will be worn by Federal Government travel counsellors and guides and hostesses at fairs abroad, were previewed recently by Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pepin, who was shown the fashions by their Canadian designer, Anne-Marie Perron of Montreal.

The "mod" capes and *chic* uniforms made from Canadian fabrics in flag-red and grey, are suitable for wear in a variety of locations. The familiar maple leaf is woven into the scarf, tie, handkerchief and even the stockings.

Commenting on the new dress styles, Mr. Pepin said that they would be seen in several of the 45 Canadian trade fair exhibits in 12 countries during the next year and in some of the 50 sports and travel shows in Australia, Japan, Britain, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States.

"The purpose of the uniforms," Mr. Pepin said, "is to provide positive identification for Canadian trade and tourist staffs abroad."

The uniforms are currently making their first public appearance at a Boston shopping mall, the first of three major Canadian Government Travel Bureau promotions in the U.S. this year arranged in co-operation with a number of provinces.

## HALIFAX-DARTMOUTH SUMMER GAMES

A major sports event of 1969 and a big attraction for tourists will be the First Canada Summer Games, to be held in Halifax and Dartmouth, from August 16 to 24.

About \$900,000 is being spent on facilities, including a stadium, grandstand, swimming pool, track and tennis courts and improvement of existing fields.

It is expected that the Games will be opened by Prime Minister Trudeau and closed by Governor-General Michener.

This event is being planned by the Canada Games Society.

## MONTREAL AIR TRAFFIC STUDY

General Precision Systems (ATM) Limited of London, England, in collaboration with Kendall Associates Limited of Ottawa, started work recently on a study project that will provide the Department of Transport with guidance in planning the development of the terminal area complex that converges on Montreal.

The consultants will prepare specific recommendations in three areas: guide-lines for the planning of the management of the airspace round the Montreal terminal complex; data needed for further long-range planning; and methods of air-traffic control system analysis and selection of criteria for the assessment of system's performance.

## MR. HELLYER QUILTS CABINET

Mr. Paul T. Hellyer, Minister of Transport, announced his resignation from the Cabinet on April 24, effective April 30. Mr. Hellyer, who was also the minister responsible for housing, will remain in the House of Commons as a Member of Parliament.

## WOOD AS CATTLE FEED

Two scientists employed with the Federal Government have developed a process that will change wood into relatively cheap and good cattle feed.

Dr. David Heaney, an animal nutrition expert with the Canada Department of Agriculture's Animal Research Institute, and Dr. Fred Bender, head of the chemistry section of the Forest Products Laboratory operated by the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, have so far experimented only with poplar, but they feel confident that they can extend their success to all hard woods, including maple, birch, elm and alder. They have been unsuccessful, however, in their efforts to do the same with soft woods such as spruce.

### METHOD

The scientists have been able to change poplar into a feed equal in digestibility to medium-quality hay by steaming it under high pressure for 30 minutes to an hour at temperatures ranging from 300 to 390 degrees Fahrenheit. They have learned that the processed wood has a digestibility rating of between 50 and 65 per cent. Non-processed wood has a digestibility ranging from zero to 15 per cent.

### VITAMIN SUPPLEMENT

Dr. Heaney says the wood could take the place of hay or forages; it would have to be supplemented by nitrogen (perhaps urea), minerals and vitamins to provide a balanced diet.

Some farmers are already using chipped poplar wood as an ensilage, but Dr. Heaney says the product that he and Dr. Bender have obtained is much superior, since ensiling improves the digestibility of wood very little, if at all.

What the scientists are actually doing when they process hardwood is making wood cellulose available to cattle. Cellulose and lignin are the two major components of all plants, including cattle forages. Wood cellulose, which consists of long chains of sugar molecules, exists in close association with the lignin. This cellulose-lignin complex has to be broken down to make the nutrients available to animals. The pressure steaming used by Drs. Bender and Heaney makes it possible for ruminant animals to break down and use these cellulose chains.

## TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT STAMP

A Canada Post Office stamp commemorating the first non-stop transatlantic flight, scheduled for release on June 13, will recall the epic crossing by Alcock and Brown who took off in a twin-engined RAF bomber on June 14, 1919, from Newfoundland which, 30 years later, became Canada's tenth province.



A 15-cent denomination, suitable for transatlantic air mail, has been chosen for the new horizontal issue, the dimensions of which are 40 mm. x 24 mm. The main design is a steel-engraved brown illustration of the historic Vickers *Vimy*. The aircraft is superimposed on a photogravure map of the Atlantic Ocean (blue) and Canada's east coast, Britain and part of the coast of Europe (green). A white denominative "15" appears in the upper-right corner; white also is used for "1919" over the extreme left of two brown engraved lines, "First Non-stop Transatlantic Flight" and "Le Premier Vol Transatlantique Sans Escale", that appear at the base of the design. "Canada", also in brown, appears vertically in a narrow white panel to the extreme left.

### PERILOUS JOURNEY

A bronze plaque of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in Newfoundland, records that the flyers "took off nearby on the first non-stop transatlantic flight in a Vickers *Vimy* aeroplane at 12.58 p.m. Newfoundland time. Sixteen hours and twelve minutes later they landed at Clifden, Ireland, a distance of 1,800 miles". The crew, John Alcock, a native of Manchester, England, born in 1892, and Arthur Whitten Brown, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1886, persevered through near calamitous weather conditions over the North Atlantic to achieve their goal. A dense fog descended a short time after take-off and, already flying "blind", the plane's radio was silenced and the electrically-heated suits worn by the crew were rendered useless when blades of a wind-driven generator sheared off. White hot metal from a split exhaust was another of many hazards overcome and, when rain and sleet changed to snow, Brown clambered from his open cockpit edged along the fuselage and chopped away the gathering ice with a knife.

Over the coast of Ireland at 8.25 a.m., a decision was made to land in what appeared to be a grassy meadow that turned out to be a bog in County

Galway. The plane came to rest tail up with its nose buried in the wet earth. Alcock and Brown, uninjured, had completed their crossing at an average speed of about 112 miles an hour.

The two flyers were later knighted by King George V and received various prizes. The Vickers *Vimy* is still on display at the South Kensington Science Museum in England.

## UNIVERSITY SALARIES

The salaries of university professors in 1968 and 1969 ranged from less than \$4,000 to more than \$30,000. The total number of professors was 18,665, the median salary being \$12,224.

Results of the 1968-69 detailed survey of the salaries of teachers in 64 Canadian universities and colleges show that the median salary for deans was \$22,555, \$18,516 for professors, \$14,058 for associate professors, \$11,030 for assistant professors, \$11,581 for ungraded professors, and \$8,649 for lecturers and instructors.

Salaries of university teachers in Ontario average \$12,783, in the Western provinces, \$12,272, in Quebec \$12,075, and in the Atlantic Provinces \$10,596. Comparing institutions by size, it was found that salaries were highest (a median of \$12,563) in universities with 5,000 or more students; a slightly lower median (\$12,533) in those with 500 or fewer students, and still lower (\$11,511) for those from 2,000 to 4,999; \$11,068 for those from 1,000 to 1,999, and \$10,033 for those from 500 to 999.

## ICEBREAKER DESIGN TESTED

The Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker *Wolfe* is now engaged in a series of tests in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as part of an appraisal of hull designs that may affect the design of future icebreakers.

Two kinds of icebreaker hull – the conventional type, in which ice is broken from above by the weight of the ship, and the hammerhead bow, which uses the vessel's buoyancy to break the ice from below – are undergoing comparative tests both in model form and full-scale.

Models are also being tested in England against simulated ice. The data obtained will be used to predict the thickness of ice that can be broken by the full-sized vessels.

Tests with the *Wolfe* will be used to confirm the data obtained in the testing of the model. Gauges have been installed throughout the ship to record stresses on the hull and shafting, the velocity required to break ice of various thicknesses, and other scientific data required.

Only the orthodox bow will be used in full-scale tests this season.

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The Montreal Symphony Orchestra will perform at Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan.

## HOME-BUILDING CONTINUES TO RISE

Figures released recently by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation show the rate of residential construction in Canada is continuing well ahead of the rate in 1968. During March, a total of 11,657 dwellings were started in urban centres, 33.4 percent above that in the same month the year before. All types of dwelling contributed to the increase, with starts of single-detached dwellings up by 24.6 per cent and apartments and other multiple dwellings up by 37.5 per cent.

When seasonal factors are taken into account, March activity for all areas, urban and rural, continued for the sixth consecutive month at a rate in excess of 200,000 units a year. For the first quarter of 1969, starts were at an annual rate of 261,400 units. This compares to the fourth-quarter rate in 1968 of 231,000 units.

Starts in urban centres during the first three months of the year totalled 33,945 dwelling units, some 11,000 units, or 47.4 percent more than the corresponding total in 1968.

## CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND NATO (Continued from P. 2)

will lead other countries to withdraw from NATO, I don't admit this. I don't admit that Europeans or even Americans won't follow their own wisdom, that they don't have their own foreign policy. And I don't admit that our friends and allies will be guided in their decisions and determined in their actions by what Canadians do, and if they think that we are doing the wrong thing that they will imitate us just because we have done it. I don't believe this. I believe that each country must have its own foreign policy. And in our case, where our contribution to Europe, I repeat, is marginal, but where we still believe that NATO is an important force in the world, we are entitled, we have a right to ask questions about our participation in NATO....

### POLICY PRIORITIES

And NATO today - I am afraid, in the situation which we had reached, NATO had, in reality, determined all of our defence policy. We had no defence policy, so to speak, except that of NATO. And our defence policy had determined all of our foreign policy. And we had no foreign policy of any importance except that which flowed from NATO. And this is a false perspective for any country. It is a false perspective to have a military alliance determine your foreign policy. It should be your foreign policy which determines your military policy.

So all we have done - and it is pretty important - last week in Ottawa, was to stand the pyramid on its base. It was standing on its head. We have decided to review our foreign policy and to have a defence policy flow from that, and from the defence policy to decide which alliances we want to belong to, and how our defences should be deployed. And that is why we gave a series of four priorities. In our statement last week, we said that the first priority for Canadians was not NATO, important though it is, and we have said that we wanted to remain aligned in NATO with those countries who believe in deterring the Soviet aggression in Europe. But this is not our first priority. Our first priority in our defence policy is the protection of Canadian sovereignty, in all the dimensions that it means....

### GENERAL POSITION

That is why last week, because of the deadlines, because there was a meeting of the foreign ministers of NATO countries in Washington, we had to then state our general position. And we did. We stated we were remaining in NATO but we would not be pressed into making decisions now about our contributions to NATO, which I repeat we will only make after our foreign policy has been determined over all. This is going on apace. We have made several announcements. We have talked about recognizing Peking; we have talked about our policy in South America; we have even talked about the Vatican to the scandal of a lot of people. We have talked of a lot of areas where we are reassessing our foreign policy. But until this policy has been presented, I repeat, to the Canadian people, we will not close our options and say that all of our military strength will be oriented towards NATO.

We have a right to ask questions of our allies. If they want to keep us on these terms we will be very happy because our friends in NATO we want to keep them. We want to continue dialoguing with them in the political sense. We want to keep these channels of communication open. We want to keep friends in Europe. But we don't want their military policy to determine our foreign policy. That's why we will ask questions. It's right now, I believe, that we ask questions of ourselves about NATO and we ask questions of our allies about NATO....

...I am not promising any revolutionary changes. There may be some and they may not be very great. But I say that whatever our contribution will be in a military sense will flow from our foreign policy. And that is the purpose that our Government, your Government, is pursuing in Ottawa. It is an attempt to re-define our policies in all spheres. We have done it in the cultural, in the constitutional, in the trade spheres. We are doing it in the area of our foreign policy and of our defence policy....