



CANADA

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INITIATIVES FOR PEACE

Members of the Council of the World Veterans Federation were welcomed to Ottawa on May 4 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, for the first meeting in Canada, "an event", the Minister said, "with which the Government is proud to be associated". The following is a partial text of his remarks:

...I am the more pleased to be here tonight because I am able to announce a decision by the Government of Canada, subject to the approval of Parliament, to make a grant of \$5,000 towards the establishment by the World Veterans Federation of an international peace-keeping information centre. I can think of no organization more appropriately fitted to initiate and manage such a centre, which would have as its purpose to act as a clearing-house on peace-keeping research and to stimulate international interest in this vital subject. These are objectives with which Canadians, both inside and outside the Government, have been and continue to be closely identified. Indeed, it would not surprise me if individual Canadians were to make a significant contribution to the success of the centre. We have built up a good deal of knowledge on this subject... and I am confident that much of this could be put at your disposal. It has not always been easy for scholars and others who may be interested to know where to turn for information about peace keeping. The centre will help to remedy this lack, and I look forward to receiving reports about its work.

You will be the first to acknowledge, however, that the measure of your success in this field will depend to some extent on the future of peace keeping itself. Will the states members of the United Nations

permit that organization to continue to develop techniques of peace keeping? Will regional organizations find means of policing relations between their members? Or will this job again revert to powerful nations, whether bent on conquest or determined to resist aggression? For it is certain that the risks of international conflict are too great for nothing to be done when conflict begins. If international restraints are inadequate, then we must expect that control will be imposed by those with the strength to do so, notwithstanding the attendant dangers of confrontation between those powers themselves.

NEED FOR COMPROMISE

You will not expect me to provide the answers to these questions which are being debated now at the United Nations and by all those who follow these matters. There are no easy answers, but I think it can be said that the prospects of working out compromises between the various points of view represented at the United Nations are somewhat better than they were when I last spoke to the World Veterans Federation almost a year ago in Geneva. Most governments now recognize the need for compromise. There is a new readiness to re-examine old assumptions, to re-appraise the political forces at work, to look more critically at the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly. It has been tacitly accepted that disagreement over issues of principle shall not be permitted to interrupt the practice of peace keeping. The operations in Cyprus, in Kashmir, and on the borders of Israel continue. Indeed, the UN was able to mount and carry to a successful conclusion a new operation after the

eruption of fighting between India and Pakistan outside Kashmir last year. One may assume, therefore, a minimum consensus that the bedrock of common interest which underlies the clash of ideologies and sovereignties is often best exposed by the third-party and face-saving procedures of the United Nations. There are two essential elements in this process: one is that the mechanism of United Nations action, principally the organizing capacity of the Secretary-General, should be permitted to function efficiently; the second is that enough governments must be ready to respond when they are called upon to provide the personnel and the services required. So far these two conditions of success have been met.

PEACE-KEEPING EXPENSES

Nevertheless, we should be wrong to expect too much. The growing difficulties of financing peace keeping, not only in Cyprus, but now also in the Middle East where the United Nations Emergency Force has been stationed for almost ten years, give serious cause for concern. These financial problems are really a symptom of another more fundamental ailment. This is that the very success of a peace-keeping operation may be measured by the return of more or less normal conditions, the continuation of which the parties will often regard as preferable to any alternative. In these circumstances, the UN may find itself upholding the *status quo* and thus face the prospect of an indefinite commitment. If a large force, and therefore relatively heavy costs are involved, the question arises as to how the expenses are to be shared. No cost-sharing scheme will be acceptable for long unless the leading states pay their share. But one lesson we have learned is that there is little hope of this happening because there will always be states whose interest is not to uphold the *status quo* in a particular situation or who oppose outside intervention into what seems to be domestic affairs. So, as I see it, the root problem is one of finding some flexible relationship between peace keeping and peace making, especially where comparatively large forces are required.

I should like to suggest two kinds of answer to this problem. The first is to set our sights lower; to prefer, whenever possible, the sending of observers to do the job, then to make every effort to find an agreeable system of cost sharing before a force is organized and deployed.

The second kind of answer, I should suggest, is to be found in the conception of a regular review of the mandate of a peace-keeping force, especially when collective assessment is not agreed on as the method of financing the force. The main contributors to the force, both those contributing contingents and those contributing financial support would therefore have some assurance that they had not taken on a commitment which appeared to be open-ended. The procedure of review would have to be intimately related to procedures for mediation or conciliation between the parties to the dispute. This would ensure that the parties would know in advance that the United Nations was not prepared to act indefinitely as a buffer between them, and that they would have some

inducement to make continuing efforts to negotiate their differences....

VIETNAM

When we discuss the desire of the world community for peace, our thoughts inevitably turn to the situation in Vietnam. The United Nations does not, at present, have any direct role in this conflict, although the question was, as you know, raised in the Security Council. Nevertheless, many of the problems we encounter in situations requiring United Nations peace-keeping efforts elsewhere are to be found in this tragic conflict in Southeast Asia. As a member of the International Control Commission in Vietnam, Canada has had ample opportunity to judge the situation and has taken any initiative possible which might create conditions for negotiation.

In a situation as difficult as the one now obtaining in Vietnam, there is of course no simple or immediate way to bring about the end of the fighting and to initiate negotiation. We think, however, that there is useful work to be done in clarifying the position of the parties involved to see where there are elements for negotiation in their respective positions. This exploration takes time and patience and, in this situation, as in the situations involving United Nations peace keeping, there is no alternative to persistent effort and refusal to become discouraged.

In these explorations nothing we have learned has dissuaded us that the International Control Commission may not in due course be able to play a constructive role in ending the conflict. I am keeping in touch with the representatives of interested governments and, while I cannot say anything further at the moment about our efforts, I can assure you, because of your very great interest in peace in this, or any other area of the world, that we shall never become discouraged in seeking to help bring about a solution....

* * * * *

ELECTRONICS TRADE MISSION

A trade mission on behalf of Canada's communications and electronics industry left recently for a three-week study of potential markets for Canadian electronic products in Germany, Sweden and Britain. Six members are from private industry and the seventh is an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which is sponsoring the mission.

Market surveys will be made in the three countries and prospective purchasers will be informed of the extensive range of communications and electronic products and services available from Canada. The group will also study local buying and pricing conditions and procedures.

ITINERARY

Mission members will meet officials of government and private telecommunications organizations, power companies with telemetry and communications facilities, firms using electronic communications equipment in marine work and transportation communications

CANADA'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Addressing a recent meeting in Regina, on Canada's rural problems, Forestry Minister Maurice Sauvé said he intended to speak "not of rural poverty but of the growth in the rural development programme throughout Canada, and of the opportunities this programme offers - not only to the poor, but the whole of our society..."

A partial text of Mr. Sauvé's speech follows:

...Of course, not all rural areas in Canada are in great need of special development assistance. There are extensive rural areas in which agriculture is relatively prosperous, where rural incomes and living standards are good, and where natural resources are well managed. In these areas the people have been able to adjust to the times and take full advantage of the great technological changes of the last three decades. Much of your vast wheat-growing area of the southern prairies has adjusted very well to the changing times. The adjustment was far from painless. I need remind nobody here of the hardships and heartaches of the 1930s when much of the agricultural adjustment was forced upon you by severe economic conditions combined with the great drought. But, by and large, the adjustment in farm size and farming methods has taken place, and the continuing problems are those of commercial agriculture - efficient production and effective marketing.

While these adjustments in land use and farming methods were largely brought about by the labour enterprise of your rural people, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act...has provided very substantial assistance. The PFRA bought lands most susceptible to drought, gave assistance in the rehabilitation of the displaced owners, and developed pastures for the remaining community. This was a truly great programme of assistance for water supply, community pastures, soil conservation measures and irrigation development. In fact, the success of this programme in the Prairie Provinces convinced people across Canada that government assistance programmes properly designed and carried out, could be of tremendous benefit in all rural areas undergoing basic changes and in need of economic development.

ARDA

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, known widely as ARDA, was introduced to Parliament, by the Honourable Alvin Hamilton in 1961. ARDA was recognized as an important legislative tool for tackling many of the manifest problems that still existed in rural areas and which were being steadily aggravated by the rapidly changing economic and social life of Canada....

The rural problems to be solved are very complex, and it was clearly the intent of the Act to seek fundamental solutions and not temporary relief measures. It was obviously necessary to avoid too much haste in development programmes. Early action could be taken on the more obvious problems, but research, investigations and pilot projects were needed for long-term solutions of the more complex and deep-seated problems.

This is what has been done during the first few years of the ARDA programme. In 1962, the first set of agreements under the Act were signed between the federal and provincial governments. They were to run for a trial period of two and a half years. They were designed in very general terms, to allow for exploration of various alternative programmes and for adequate research and investigation during this initial period.

All the provinces of Canada entered into the first general agreement with the Federal Government. Each province started to develop programmes aimed at its particular needs. Understandably, new approaches to the more complex problems must be developed very carefully, and the people who are directly affected by these programmes must have a full part in their development. Social, economic and physical research into the rural problems was greatly accelerated and communities were involved in rural development planning in many areas. However, the development projects undertaken during this first stage of ARDA were very largely expansions of land use and soil and water conservation programmes in the provinces....

During the period of the first general agreement, the federal and provincial governments gained much experience and knowledge of the real tasks that must be tackled if the rural development programme is to have a major effect in assisting all rural people attain the full benefits of the developing Canadian economy.

There has been close contact with the people in low-income rural areas. There has been research. The experience of other countries of the western world has been studied. It became abundantly clear that the problems of low income in extensive areas of rural Canada could not be solved by any single type of programme. Solution of the problem does not necessarily lie in programmes of agricultural development, particularly in areas where soils are poor or the climate unfavourable. Equally, programmes of resource development, other than agriculture, clearly do not offer opportunities of full and productive employment for all our rural people. Nor can we expect all rural areas to be able to attract and support industries that will offer well paying jobs to all the inhabitants of these areas.

RURAL FUNDAMENTALISM BANKRUPT

There is no doubt that the solutions to rural development and adjustment problems must be sought within the overall context of national and regional economic and social development. We must be willing to abandon the approach of rural fundamentalists. When rural life which holds that, if the problems of agricultural production and marketing can be solved, the problems of the whole rural population will automatically disappear. All our studies show that rural poverty can exist in provinces which have a generally healthy agricultural economy. In fact, as commercial farming becomes more and more efficient, the population which is not directly engaged in commercial agriculture is put in an increasingly difficult position. If they are unable

to make drastic adjustments intelligently and efficiently, they may lapse into a condition of poverty and apathy. It is the responsibility of our society to ensure that people are helped to adjust to new conditions. They cannot be left to drift without avenues along which they may pursue a satisfying destiny. We, as a society, must accommodate intelligently to the radical changes in the social and economic life of our country — changes that have resulted from major technological advances in all sectors and particularly in food and fibre production.

A realistic programme of rural development for all areas of Canada clearly cannot rely solely on measures of land-use improvement, soil and water conservation and primary-industry development. Important as these programmes are, nevertheless there are hundreds of thousands of rural families who will not benefit materially from them, even though they may be highly successful in increasing productivity of our lands and waters.

These are the facts on which the second ARDA agreement was based. This agreement, to run for a five-year period, from April 1, 1965 to April 1970, was formulated with the provinces on the basis of the experience gained during the previous three years. The new agreement provides for a wide range of social and economic programmes to meet the conditions that exist throughout the rural areas of Canada.

RESEARCH ON RURAL PROBLEMS

Research is to be continued into the physical, social and economic problems of rural areas. Land-use and farm-adjustment programmes will be very important under the new agreement. These programmes provide for conversion of farmlands of low capability for agricultural use to more effective uses. They provide for assistance in large-scale farm enlargement and consolidation. Soil and water conservation programmes are continued under the new agreement, with special emphasis on watershed conservation and development projects. Land development and primary fisheries development projects have been introduced for rural areas and communities that need special assistance and which can benefit substantially from these types of project.

A separate section of the new agreement is devoted to programmes of rehabilitation, training and re-establishment of people. These programmes will supplement the federal-provincial and federal manpower programmes. They will provide special assistance to meet the particular needs of rural people. ARDA programmes are co-ordinated with the technical and vocational programmes training and with the manpower mobility programmes. Thus, a degree of assurance is provided that all rural people will have full opportunities for training and re-establishment if they choose to enter new occupations.

Under the first ARDA agreement, there was no specific provision to apply the ARDA programme to Indian lands and Indian people. Under the new agreement, the provinces may apply ARDA programmes to Indian problems, and to the degree that Indians are involved in an ARDA programme, the Federal Government will negotiate special cost-sharing

arrangements.

In certain rural areas there is need for a comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to economic and social development. The problems are so acute that normal measures simply cannot hope to solve them. The new ARDA agreement provides for special agreements with any province to organize such comprehensive development programmes. In such specially selected areas, studies and investigations are carried out to determine what the development problems are, and what the potential of the area is. Local people, and this is very important, are involved in planning through rural development committees. A comprehensive development plan is prepared. Special agreements are negotiated for the undertaking of a broad range of projects to increase income and employment opportunities and raise the standard of living of the people throughout the area.

These comprehensive programmes in special rural development areas are a very significant development. They involve a new conception of joint federal-provincial and local government programmes for regional development. The approach is complex, and involves co-ordination among all the governmental agencies whose programmes affect the areas. Equally necessary is the full involvement of the local people in planning the development and carrying out the programmes. This process is under way in a number of areas across Canada, but it is too early to predict the measure of success that will be attained. This work represents a new and dynamic approach to federal-provincial co-operation toward the development of certain rural areas, and its success could have far-reaching effects on the future of Canada....

COAT-OF-ARMS STAMP

Postmaster-General Jean-Pierre Côté announced recently that the fourteenth, and final, release in a pre-centennial floral-emblem series of stamps inaugurated in 1964 to honour the provinces and territories will illustrate Canada's coat-of-arms.

The stamp, which will be released on June 30, 1966, the eve of Canada's ninety-ninth birthday, will serve as a symbolic tribute to the Canadian geographic entity, Mr. Côté said, adding that the design would include a blue reproduction of the coat-of-arms to the right of which, in bright red, would be the 11-pointed maple leaf of the national flag.

Canada's official coat-of-arms, which dates from a proclamation by King George V on November 21, 1921, shows the royal arms of England, Scotland and Ireland and those of France above three maple leaves similar to those incorporated in the "Armorial Ensigns" granted to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in 1868 by Queen Victoria. The coat-of-arms includes the British lion holding the Union Jack and the unicorn holding the French fleur de Lis. At the base appears the Canadian motto *A Mari usque ad mare* (From Sea to Sea).

CANADA-WEST INDIES CONFERENCE

The following is a statement issued recently by Prime Minister Pearson on the proposed meeting of the heads of government of Canada and various Commonwealth Caribbean countries, of which, it is hoped, will be "only the beginning of a process of even closer and more productive consultation and practical co-operation between the Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Canada...":

Following my visit to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago last year, it was decided to hold a meeting of officials to make preparations for the holding of a conference at the level of heads of government. This meeting took place in Kingston, Jamaica, towards the end of January. The representatives of the various Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Canada, who attended that meeting, agreed to recommend that the conference take place July 6-8. I had indicated our willingness to have this conference in Canada, if it was the wish of the other countries concerned, but I had also made it clear that we would be willing to go to the West Indies if that was preferred. The officials' meeting in Kingston agreed, however, to recommend that our offer to hold the conference in Canada be accepted.

The officials' meeting also made recommendations concerning the agenda. It was agreed that discussions might be held under the following broad headings: trade, development aid, transport and communications, migration, other economic questions, international questions of mutual interest, and cultural relations.

I am pleased to report that the Prime Ministers of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana have expressed concurrence with the recommendations of the preparatory meeting in Kingston, and that informal indications of agreement have been received from the Governments of Antigua, Barbados, British Honduras, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The conference of heads of government of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Canada will therefore take place in Ottawa, July 6-8.

This conference will, I hope, be only the beginning of a process of even closer and more productive consultation and practical co-operation between the Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Canada. As such, it will mark a new stage in the special relationship which Canada has traditionally had with the West Indies.

BUSY YEAR FOR AIRPORTS

The Department of Transport said recently that, during 1965, Canada's major civil airports were 18 percent busier than in 1964. The DOT's 33 tower-controlled airports recorded 2,688,239 aircraft movements (landings, take-offs and simulated approaches), a rise of 399,735 from the 2,288,504 recorded by the same airports in 1964.

Itinerant movements (excluding local traffic) accounted for over 40 per cent of the total traffic

and, for the second consecutive year, Montreal International Airport ranked first in this category. The five leaders in 1965 were: Montreal International, 107,255; Toronto International, 99,958; Vancouver International, 84,879; Winnipeg International 74,787; Cartierville 73,170.

Montreal reported the greatest number of scheduled flights with 62,540 movements, while Toronto was a close second with 62,263. Vancouver came next with 26,110 followed by Winnipeg with 19,234 and Calgary with 16,222.

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

Toronto led in international flights with 33,888 of which 30,856 were trans-border, to and from the United States. Montreal, however, came a close second with 30,978 international movements and maintained a commanding lead in traffic between Canada and countries other than the United States with 7,840. Gander and Toronto followed, with 3,178 and 3,032 movements respectively.

From 1961 to 1965 itinerant movements increased more than 23 per cent from 899,265 to 1,113,507 with almost all the increase occurring in the past two years. Local movements, which have declined each year, are now on the increase with an impressive rise in 1965. This rise, due largely to flying training, has wiped out the accumulated decline and the present 1,482,740 is an increase of 3 per cent over 1,435,247 in 1961. Simulated approaches (instrument practice runs without touching ground) remain 17 per cent lower than in 1961.

For the fourth consecutive year, Cartierville was the busiest airport in total traffic with 295,404 movements. This figure includes local traffic and simulated approaches. Montreal International was second with 211,115; Toronto Island third with 210,662; Winnipeg and Ottawa fourth and fifth with 198,317 and 167,784 movements respectively.

ELECTRONICS TRADE MISSION

(Continued from P. 2)

organizations. They will visit research establishments, organizations dealing with navigational and aircraft electronics, data processing establishments, manufacturing plants employing electronic equipment and electronics manufacturing and assembling firms.

Over 100 companies in Canada manufacture electronic equipment and components. They employ more than 18,000 people and their annual turnover exceeds \$650 million. About 45 of these firms design and manufacture mobile radio, microwave and multiplexing equipment, radar-equipment transmitters, television and radio-studio equipment, communications equipment, navigational equipment, electronic computers and other electronic products for industrial application. Some 60 companies manufacture almost every type of electronic component and accessory necessary for the manufacture and maintenance of electronic equipment.

