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THE CONTINUING SEARCH FOR PEACE

Addressing the General Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Ottawa on September 28, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, described the situation in Southeast Asia and the Far East in general as "the most serious threat to world peace today". "We may have different opinions as to the responsibilities for this tragic situation," he said. "There can be no difference between us as to the urgent need to find a way towards peace." Each day the conflict in Vietnam lasted, the Minister went on, the risks became more serious and the harder it became "to find a just settlement taking into account the interests of all those involved". There could be little hope of bringing the Vietnam problem to the conference table "and, ultimately, to an acceptable solution", Mr. Martin declared, if such a solution were sought "at the total expense of one side or the other". "The question confronting those of us who have been trying to do something for peace "is" he added, "where to begin."

Mr. Martin then discussed, in the following words, the means by which a Vietnam settlement might be effected:

...We all wish, I am sure, that there was a role for the United Nations to play in this conflict. We have looked to the United Nations for 20 years to act for peace on behalf of the world community as a whole in conflicts involving international peace and security as the Vietnam problem so manifestly does.

We all know the reasons why the United Nations has not been able to intervene effectively in the Vietnam conflict so far. I am still hopeful, however, that the United Nations will contribute eventually to a peaceful settlement....

Ultimately, of course, the Vietnam problem must be solved by those directly concerned. Failing the use of United Nations machinery, it has seemed to us that the existing channels of diplomacy could best be used to bring about the talks amongst the principals which must take place if any accommodation of interests is to be reached.

We can be helpful perhaps, in trying to make such talks possible.

SPECIFIC EFFORTS BY CANADA

This has been the Canadian assessment of the situation confronting us in Vietnam. It is on this assessment that we have based various specific efforts to see whether anything can be done to reverse the course of developments in Vietnam.

We believe, for example, that the International Commission in Vietnam by its presence, its experience, and its long-standing contacts in both North and South Vietnam, may be able to play some part as a channel through which an exchange of views between the sides might be facilitated.

It may also be able, when the time is ripe, to provide the instrumentality through which a mutual reduction in the scale of hostilities could be arranged, either as a prelude to direct contact between the parties or as a parallel approach to the ending of this conflict.

It is important to note also that military activities in the Demilitarized Zone have recently focussed attention on that narrow strip of territory separating North and South. We believe that the Commission could play a helpful role here by creating conditions in which the parties, if they were prepared to do so, could disengage their forces.

This pattern, if it were successfully worked out in a limited area such as the Demilitarized Zone, might well, I am convinced, be applied elsewhere.

We also believe that bilateral contacts are important. For this reason we have twice sent a special representative to Hanoi in an effort to probe the position of the Government of North Vietnam and to assess the possibilities of moving forward towards at least a beginning of the process of negotiation which we see as inevitable....

CHINESE OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The speaker turned next to the problems posed in Vietnam and elsewhere in the Far East by the attitude of Communist China:

...The Chinese have consistently taken a very rigid position on the prerequisites for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam dispute. We have witnessed disturbing developments inside China in recent months which are a cause of concern to all those who must base their policy decisions on estimates of future Chinese action.

Nevertheless, it has been, and will continue to be, Canadian policy to take what action we can to persuade the Chinese leaders to assume their place and their responsibilities in the international community. There is ample evidence of this policy in our statements at international gatherings and in specific areas of contact such as trade.

We should hope to continue this process by encouraging closer contacts and understanding in many fields in which the Canadian and the Chinese people have or could have common interests.

In the broader context of the world community, we must pin our hopes on the United Nations. I realize that one of the factors which limits the capacity of the United Nations to play a useful role in the Vietnam conflict is that not all of the parties concerned have a voice in the United Nations or consider themselves bound by the terms of the Charter....

...There is a growing feeling in Canada that, if the United Nations is to realize its potential capacities, all nations, and especially those like continental China which represent a significant portion of the world's population, must be represented in the world organization....

It is also our firm conviction that progress towards effective measures of arms control requires the participation of all the principal world powers, including Communist China, in the discussion of these questions.

RHODESIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

The relations of the rebel government in Rhodesia and the rest of the Commonwealth were discussed by Mr. Martin as follows:

...Although Britain has the constitutional responsibility for Rhodesia, it is a problem of strong Commonwealth concern since the illegal régime affronts the basic premise of our Commonwealth, an association based on equality and free from discrimination. Our common objective is to see an end to this situation which perpetuates racial discrimination and minority rule.

The policy of the Canadian Government shares the Commonwealth task and outlook. Canada has put a full trade embargo on Rhodesia in conformity with Commonwealth concern and United Nations recommendations. We share the objective of an early return to constitutional rule and independence on the basis of majority rule.

I should hope that the recent meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in London made a contribution toward the attainment of the common objectives. It reaffirmed our determination to pursue them and achieved a considerable measure of agreement on the means to that end....

Commonwealth governments agreed on "the need for stronger and mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter". Most heads of government favoured general mandatory sanctions, while others favoured sanctions on selected individual commodities important to the Rhodesian economy.

Canada was one of the latter countries. Along with all the other members, we noted the British willingness to co-sponsor a Security Council resolution providing for "effective and selective" mandatory sanctions before the end of the year if by then the illegal régime has not accepted a return to constitutional rule under the executive authority of the Governor. This British intention is also conditional on full Commonwealth support being given in the United Nations.

The communiqué of the London Conference...noted that, in these circumstances, there will be another very important consequence. The British Government would then withdraw all previous proposals for constitutional settlement and would not thereafter be prepared to submit to the British Parliament "any settlement which involved independence before majority rule"....

USE OF FORCE

There was disagreement at the London meeting with respect to the possible use of force. On this subject, I would only repeat here what I said last week in the General Assembly. Canada is well aware that there are many who feel that the best answer to the problem of achieving an end to the illegal régime is armed force. The Canadian Government has deep misgivings about such an answer. I have spoken of the manifold dangers in the present world situation. They suggest that force should be contemplated only in very special situations.

We do not, of course, condemn the use of force as such because there may be situations when force is necessary. But each situation is different, each must be treated on its merits. Would use of force achieve results that we desire? Might it not hurt those it was designed to help? These are the kinds of questions we must ask ourselves.

We believe firmly that the need at present is to concentrate on seeing that measures now in operation are applied with maximum effectiveness and that they are strengthened and supplemented in areas where this is practical....

CANADA-U.S. AUTO PRICES

The following is a recent statement by the Minister of Industry, Mr. C.M. Drury:

At this time last year, I stated that we should see a progressive narrowing of the differential in prices of automobiles between Canada and the United States as a result of cost savings and the production efficiencies made possible by the automotive programme.

I was pleased to note that the prices of 1966 automobiles provided not only for a substantial narrowing of the Canadian-United States price differential but also for appreciable decreases from the prices of similarly equipped 1965 model cars manufactured in Canada.

NARROWING DIFFERENTIAL

In the past few days there has been speculation in the press and elsewhere about automobile prices for the 1967 model year. It is, therefore, once again appropriate for me, as Minister of Industry, to make known the views of the Government on this subject. I

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CANADA-JAPAN MINISTERS MEET

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced detailed arrangements for the fourth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee, which will be held in Ottawa on October 5 and 6.

Canada will be represented by Mr. Paul Martin; Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Finance; Mr. Robert Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. H.J. Robichaud, the Minister of Fisheries; Mr. J.J. Greene, the Minister of Agriculture; and Mr. H.O. Moran, the Canadian Ambassador to Japan. Japan will be represented by the Honourable Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Honourable Takeo Fukuda, Minister of Finance; the Honourable Raizoo Matsuno, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; the Honourable Takeo Miki, Minister of International Trade and Industry; the Honourable Aiichiro Fujiyama, Minister of State and Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency, and Mr. Osamu Itagaki, Japanese Ambassador to Canada.

AGENDA
Subjects for discussion will include the international situation in general; the economic situation and prospects in Canada and Japan; international trade and economic development (which covers "Kennedy round" negotiations; problems relating to developing countries; East-West trade; and international finance); trade and economic relations between Canada and Japan (which covers trade relations in general; Canadian exports to Japan; Japanese exports to

am pleased to say that significant strides toward achieving the objectives of the automotive programme have been made, and this has, in turn, resulted in the attainment of longer production runs and meaningful cost savings for the Canadian automobile industry. We believe that cost savings resulting from the automotive programme should help to offset any added cost resulting from the incorporation of certain safety items as standard equipment in the 1967 models. We should, therefore, expect that, when the prices for the 1967 models are established in Canada, we shall see a further significant narrowing of the differential between automobile prices in Canada and the United States.

While further progress in narrowing the Canada-United States price differential should be a natural consequence of the operation of the automotive programme, we should stress the special importance of such a step in this important industry at a time when the Government, and the Canadian people as a whole, are determined to restrain excessive pressures on costs and prices.

Canada; and capital flows); other business (which covers fisheries; emigration; and other matters).

Following the conference, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, members of the delegation will visit the West Coast. They will be accompanied by Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour. During their stay, the Japanese delegation will participate in various events, including a dinner given by Mr. Laing and attended by businessmen from Western Canada who have an interest in Canada's important trade with Japan. They will also be given a reception by the Canada-Japan Society of Vancouver, and a luncheon by the Japanese Consul-General.

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AID TO THAILAND

Canadian aid to Thailand has steadily increased since it began in 1956-57. The technical assistance of \$221,000 for 1965-66 brings total Canadian aid to Thailand, to the end of the last fiscal year, to over \$1 million.

In the 1965-66 academic year, there were 51 Thai trainees in Canada and one Canadian adviser and eight teachers in Thailand. Canada has trained a total of almost 250 students from Thailand and provided a total of 11 advisers and 10 teachers.

UNIVERSITY GRANT

A grant of \$360,000 was given to the University of

the North East for the establishment and administration of departments of agriculture and engineering. This grant covered the supply of Canadian advisers in co-operation with the University of Manitoba, several scholarships and \$60,000-worth of Canadian equipment. The new university is expected to turn out about 1,200 graduates by 1970, many of whom will work on irrigation and highway projects.

MEDICAL AID

Capital assistance has been extended to Thailand in the form of an \$85,000-cobalt therapy unit and a \$500,000-road survey. The theratron 80 tela-therapy unit was installed at the Chulalongkorn Hospital, Bangkok, in 1965 and is being used for the treatment of cancer.

The highway study is in progress in the Mae Klong River Basin, southwest of Bangkok. The purpose of this project is to establish the economic and technical feasibility of a proposed road which, if constructed, would join the only national highway to southern Thailand shorten the existing route considerably, help to open the entire area for development and provide improved marketing and communications services through more effective transportation. A Canadian engineering team was supplied for the comprehensive survey which included an economic study, traffic analysis, material and soil investigation and other related areas.

INDIAN CARVING FOR COMMONS

Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, recently presented the world's largest argillite carving to Mr. Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker of the House of Commons. The large totem pole, which will be used to decorate the Commonwealth Room in the Parliament Buildings, was carved by Rufus Moody, a Haida Indian of the Skidegate Reserve in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Mr. Laing paid tribute to the skills of the artist who broke his own record in producing a carving of this size. Mr. Moody was born in the Skidegate Mission in the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1922. He is the son of Arthur Moody, also a carver of renown. The number of completed carvings by the artist is unknown but several poles exceeding 36 inches have been produced. Earlier this year, he broke his father's record by producing a carving measuring 48 inches.

This latest pole is 50 inches tall, weighs over 80 pounds and was carved from slabs of argillite.

UN EXPO STAMPS

United Nations postage stamps issued for Expo '67 will be valid for the prepayment of mail posted at the Pavilion on the United Nations at Expo '67, Montreal.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Côté, Postmaster General, announced recently that an agreement had been concluded between the United Nations Postal Administration and the Canada Post Office for the sale and use of special United Nations postage stamps.

The Pavilion on the United Nations, Mr. Côté said, was under the auspices of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. By entering into the agreement with the United Nations Postal Administration, the Canada Post Office was helping to spread the message of the United Nations Charter. The special stamps will be used on mail addressed to all corners of the world and they would, the Postmaster General said, be a reminder of the deeply-rooted desire of humanity for peace and a better world.

While details of the special stamp issue were not available, said Mr. Côté, the set of stamps, which will number five, would highlight the theme of Expo '67, "Man and His World".

ILO CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA

The Ottawa Plan for Human Resources Development in the Americas and the Ottawa Programme for Social Security Reform were adopted by the eighth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organization, which was held recently in Ottawa.

In two resolutions adopted unanimously, the Conference invited the ILO to draw up and co-ordinate manpower programmes for the countries of the Americas, with particular attention being paid to the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, and asked the ILO to intensify its activities in the field of social security in the American countries and to co-ordinate action already being taken in this field by other international organizations.

In an address to the Conference, Prime Minister L.B. Pearson said that the ILO was an organization Canada had been proud to support from the beginning.

He told the delegates that they had adopted important resolutions on manpower planning, social security and employment policy, including a plan for the co-ordination of manpower programmes for the Americas. "All of us are coming to realize the contribution which sound policies in these fields can make toward economic growth," Mr. Pearson declared. He praised the ILO for its contribution in this field, and stated that "human resources are the only solid foundation for economic growth".

ARCTIC ICE SURVEY

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport, announced recently that a five-year contract, worth \$5 million, for aircraft and special equipment, had been awarded to a Toronto firm to fly and maintain two Douglas DC-4 aircraft for work on ice reconnaissance.

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Observations will be made by specialists of the Meteorological Branch ice-reconnaissance unit, which has been engaged in this work since 1957.

Ice reconnaissance, in support of shipping in ice-congested waters, is carried out during every month of the year from the eastern Canadian seaboard to the Hudson Bay route and the Arctic Ocean. Reports on ice conditions are transmitted by radio to Canadian coast guard ships as well as to ice-forecast offices in the areas of operation and the ice central at Halifax. The ice observations provide the basis for forecasting ice conditions affecting shipping. Distribution of ice reports and forecasts to the users is made by means of teletype, radio and facsimile.

The DC-4 aircraft, which have been modified extensively, have a range of more than 2,500 miles and carry safety fuel reserves. They are fully equipped for instrument flying and are capable of operating under all weather conditions including the extremely low temperatures in the Canadian Arctic.

DOT civil aviation and telecommunications and electronics specialists have assisted the Meteorological Branch in developing specifications for aircraft and specialized equipment required for the ice-reconnaissance operation.

STRATFORD COMPANY TOUR

Michael Langham, Artistic Director of the Stratford Festival Company, has announced that the Company will make its first tour of Canada as part of the centennial celebrations.

Two comedies, Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, and *The Inspector General* by Nikolai Gogol, will be presented during the six-week season beginning in February.

Mr. Langham says that *Henry V*, will be presented on the CTV network from coast to coast early in January. The production will be directed by Mr. Langham himself, who also directed the play at Stratford. Designs are by Desmond Heeley. The programme will be telecast in full colour.

The national tour, which will include most of Canada's ten provinces, will open on February 15 in Calgary. The Company will visit other Western Canada centres before extending the tour into the Atlantic Provinces and other cities in Eastern Canada.

NATIONAL FORESTRY CONFERENCE

Among the conclusions reached by the National Forestry Conference, convened earlier this year at Montebello, Quebec, by the Department of Forestry was that, in order to meet future wood requirements in Canada, every acre of productive forest land must work to full capacity and forest losses by fire, insects, and diseases must be reduced. The conference, which brought together representatives of

provincial governments, the forest industries and their associations and the universities to discuss the welfare of Canadian forestry, estimated that the annual demand for wood products by the year 2000 would be four times the current 3.2 billion cubic feet.

F.S. McKinnon, British Columbia Deputy Minister of Forests, summarizing discussions on the state of the forest resource, said that the general level of intensity of forest management left much to be desired. He cited silviculture and access as areas in which Canadians had failed to meet the challenge. "Construction of forest-access roads is considered inadequate to meet all uses of forest land, and the current projects require enlargement," Mr. McKinnon said.

Concern also centred, he added, on the loss of productive forest land for development of uneconomic farm units, thereby reducing the potential of forest production. He also recommended a programme of detailed land and forest surveys, observing that, "although general figures are now available for broad management planning, this type of survey cannot provide the detailed information needed for operating purposes".

PROGRESS OF SEAWAY STUDIES

Montreal port authorities and representatives of the National Harbours Board were recently taken on a tour of the Department of Transport's hydraulic model at Ville LaSalle, Montreal, to show them the progress of studies aimed at improving navigation facilities in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel.

The first concern of the Department, according to Mr. Gordon Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine, is to bring the navigation facilities up to date. Investigations have already shown how some improvements can be carried out. The reconstruction of the weirs at Sorel and the widening of the channel from Montreal to Verchères are two improvement projects that are now well advanced.

FUTURE NEEDS

The model studies also take into account the future needs of shipping. The main concern in this respect is the kinds of ship that can be expected to use the St. Lawrence River-Great Lakes system in the years to come and the improvements needed to accommodate them. "It is imperative," stated Mr. Stead, "that any improvement project should facilitate and not impede in any way the winter flood-control programme of the Department of Transport. It is equally important that there should be no interference with water pollution abatement programmes. "Costs of the various projects under study have not yet been precisely determined, but they would be of such magnitude as to warrant particularly careful economic appraisal," he added.

Details of the various improvement projects were given to the representatives of the Montreal Port Council and the National Harbours Board by the model study specialists and engineers of the Department of Transport during their visit.

THE CONTINUING SEARCH FOR PEACE

(Continued from P. 2)

STEPS TO HALT A-ARMS SPREAD

Mr. Martin had the following to say about the urgency of stopping the proliferation of atomic weapons:

Throughout the international community, there is general agreement that the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons is the most urgent and important problem facing us at present. First among important measures, it will be essential to have a non-proliferation treaty under which the present military nuclear powers would undertake not to transfer control over nuclear weapons to other states, or groups of states, and not to assist others in the manufacture of such weapons. For their part, the non-nuclear powers would undertake not to acquire or to manufacture such weapons. Although there is already some meeting of minds on the main elements which should appear in such a treaty, a number of specific points,...of which I shall mention examples, require very careful consideration:

1. Discussions to date have underlined the importance of agreement on a clear definition of proliferation without which progress will scarcely be possible. We believe that the formula must prevent nuclear weapons passing into the control of additional states or groups of states. This should not be in-

consistent with legitimate measures of collective self-defence.

2. As an essential corollary to a non-proliferation treaty, we think that states which have foregone the right to nuclear weapons should have assurances for their security against nuclear threats or nuclear attack. In our view, the nuclear powers and the United Nations should give urgent consideration to ways of extending meaningful guarantees to such states.

3. It is Canada's view that, if a treaty is to be effective and to inspire confidence, some means of verification should be included. From the outset, Canada has participated actively in the working out of the international safeguards system developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency and has been a strong supporter of that Agency. At Geneva, we have taken a stand for the inclusion in a treaty of a clause which would provide assurance that the obligations undertaken by the signatories are being carried out....

In addition to a treaty on non-proliferation, the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests in all environments remains a central objective of Canadian disarmament policy....

To these cogent - and still valid reasons - has now been added the effect which a comprehensive test ban would have on preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons....

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Montreal port authorities and representatives of the National Harbours Board were recently taken on a tour of the Department of Transport's hydraulic model at Ville LaSalle, Montreal, to show them the progress of studies aimed at improving navigation facilities in the St. Lawrence Ship Channel. Mr. Gordon Good, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine, is in charge of the navigation facilities up to date. Investigations have already shown how some improvements can be carried out. The reconstruction of the locks at Sorel and the widening of the channel from Montreal to Verchères are the most important projects that are now well advanced. The other studies are in the future.

STRAITFORD COMPANY TOUR
The National Forestry Conference, which will include most of Canada's ten provinces, will open on February 15 in Calgary. The Company will visit other Western Canada centres before extending the tour into the Atlantic provinces and other cities in Eastern Canada. Mr. Lachlan says that Henry F. will be presented on the CTV network from coast to coast early in January. The production will be directed by Mr. Lachlan himself, who also directed the play, "Shattered Destinies" by Desmond Healey. The programme will be telecast in full colour. The National tour, which will include most of Canada's ten provinces, will open on February 15 in Calgary. The Company will visit other Western Canada centres before extending the tour into the Atlantic provinces and other cities in Eastern Canada. Mr. Lachlan says that Henry F. will be presented on the CTV network from coast to coast early in January. The production will be directed by Mr. Lachlan himself, who also directed the play, "Shattered Destinies" by Desmond Healey. The programme will be telecast in full colour.

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