

The Tulip Festival – a tradition in Ottawa every spring – not only changed its name to the Festival of Spring this year but was expanded to encompass more of the national capital region and included more events than ever.

A flotilla of decorated boats carried flowers down the Rideau Canal from Dow's Lake to Hull to salute that city's hundredth birthday, special tours of the flower beds were arranged, open-air parties and dances were held, as were bathtub races and other water events and activities.

But the main attraction was the tulips – three million of them in every imaginable colour – in full bloom along miles of scenic driveways, around monuments, public buildings and Dow's Lake, where more than 150,000 are concentrated in one area.

Ottawa's tulip display originated with a gift of bulbs given to the people of Canada by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands in appreciation of her stay in Ottawa during the Second World War.



Electricity for Pakistan

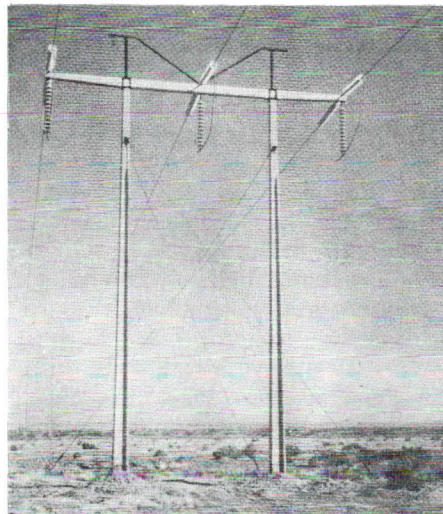
Pakistan's massive rural electrification program is to benefit from Canadian assistance in the building of four plants to produce prestressed, precast concrete poles.

The Government of Pakistan will contribute about \$1.6-million worth of local materials, engineering services and labour, while a grant from the Canadian International Development Agency of up to \$950,000 will finance Canadian engineering services, construction supervision, and capital equipment unavailable in Pakistan.

A thousand villages are to receive electricity each year under Pakistan's 1975-80 Five-Year Plan, and many industrial and commercial firms outside major centres already await the coming of power lines. Wooden poles are unavailable, while imported steel is expensive and subject to corrosion from the saline soil and air. Concrete poles offer large savings, particularly as the plants, which are labour-intensive and use appropriate technology, will be built at Lahore, Multan, Wah and Nowshera, near local supplies of cement and sand, and close to where the poles will be needed. Successful experience with two earlier plants – built with

Canadian help at Rohri for the Sukkur power project and at Kotri for the Karachi-Hyderabad transmission line – will cut design and construction expenses and should make the new plants cost less, despite the general rise of prices.

Together, the six plants will form a system of optimally-located sources of the durable concrete poles, which Pakistan intends to use wherever possible in future efforts to bring electricity to people in rural areas.



Prestressed concrete poles will become a common site in Pakistan.

Canada at Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference

Canada is participating in the conference to review the provisions and operation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Geneva, May 5-30.

The Canadian delegation, led by Ambassador W.H. Barton, Permanent Canadian Representative to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), in Geneva, includes officials of the Department of External Affairs, the Atomic Energy Control Board and Canada's Permanent Missions to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was concluded in 1968 and came into force in March 1970, has been ratified by 93 countries and signed by 17 others. It has been strengthened significantly by its ratification recently by five more of the European Economic Community countries – the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium and Italy – and by the Republic of Korea.

Canada signed the Treaty in July 1968, ratified it in January 1969 and has been one of its strongest sup-