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A TREND TOWARD DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

The following is a partial text of a statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 18:

...Canada has participated in the negotiations on disarmament since their beginning in the United Nations. It is a responsibility which, I can assure the Committee, we regard as of paramount importance.

For the first time since this item on the suspension of nuclear tests was inscribed, we meet in a brightening atmosphere. We have been encouraged by the signature of the partial nuclear test-ban treaty by the three great nuclear powers and by more than 100 other states.

Tribute must be paid, first, to the three nuclear powers who have concluded the first significant treaty restricting the development of armaments since World War II; second, to the non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference whose tireless efforts contributed greatly to this accord; and third, to all the other members of the United Nations which over the years have continually focussed international attention on the urgency and importance of ending all tests. We all have some reason to hope that the test-ban agreement of August 5 signifies, as the distinguished representative of Tunisia said in plenary session, "an irreversible trend towards disarmament and peace".

BREAK-THROUGH ASPECT OF BAN

For many years the major powers have talked about disarmament, but many countries, including our-

selves, have believed that these discussions would remain unrealistic so long as the nuclear powers were unable to take the first essential step of stopping the development of nuclear weapons. The limited test ban is therefore of particular significance. It provides reassurance to the world that fallout will not continue to endanger the health of this and future generations — that in itself is a gain of enormous human significance. It also shows that the major powers have taken a step towards ending the unrestricted development of even more destructive types of weapons. The object of disarmament is to reduce and then eliminate all major weapons, but it is important first to arrest completely the refinement of weapons which testing makes possible. This is why we regard the partial test ban as a "break-through", heralding, we hope, further steps towards restricting competition in new types of armaments.

We welcome, therefore, the determination of the nuclear powers, as expressed in the preamble to the limited test ban, to continue to seek agreement on stopping underground tests. Previous speakers in this Committee have quite rightly emphasized the importance of continued negotiations towards this end. The competition in and the development of new types of nuclear weapons cannot finally be ended until agreement on this matter is achieved.

We welcome the fact that other countries, great and small, now numbering over 100, and many with the potential to develop nuclear weapons, have signed the treaty, thereby signifying that they do not intend to develop nuclear weapons. The fact that several technically and economically advanced

countries have taken this step is of special significance in limiting quantitatively the proliferation of these weapons. In this connection it should be noted that the Federal Republic of Germany, in signing the partial test ban, has provided further evidence of its intention to adhere to its policy of refraining from manufacturing nuclear weapons. On September 25, in plenary session, the distinguished Foreign Minister of Denmark refuted the unjustified allegations which continue to be made against the Federal Republic of Germany. We subscribe to his remarks.

CANADIAN NUCLEAR POLICY

I am glad to place on record our assurance that Canada has no intention of departing from its established policy of refraining from conducting such weapons tests in any environment. We hope that others in a similar situation will also maintain their present policies. Canada is one of the countries that have the technical and industrial capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons. Many years ago we renounced any intention to do so, and we have never deviated from that policy. In the United Nations and in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference, Canada has been in the forefront of countries seeking an agreement to end all nuclear tests, and we were for this reason one of the first to sign the test-ban agreement of August 5.

We welcome the resolution prohibiting the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space. Canada has for some time been urging agreement in this field. In the Eighteen-Nation Conference, on March 27, 1962, two weeks after its inception, Canada proposed a declaration on this subject. The resolution banning weapons in outer space is welcomed by the world for several reasons: First, like the limited test-ban treaty, it will help to put a brake on the development and refinement of new weapons; second, the resolution is not confined to the prohibition of orbiting nuclear weapons, but includes other types of mass-destruction weapons as well; finally, it demonstrates the fact that, in the new horizons of man's activity opened by science, the major powers are hereby giving further proof of their intention to confine their activities to peaceful ends.

PEKING PROPOSAL DISCUSSED

We hope also that all countries will become parties to the limited test ban. Canada has noted the proposal of Peking of July 31 for a conference of heads of governments of all countries to discuss the total prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. We welcome this evidence of Peking's interest in the elimination of nuclear arms and we hope this will lead them to the conclusion that universal acceptance of the partial test-ban agreement would be an important first step in that direction. We hope that Peking will come to share the view that the question of nuclear disarmament, while a most important feature of a disarmament agreement, cannot be considered in isolation from the elimination of other types of weapons and the reduction of armed forces. The distinguished representative of India, Madame

Pandit, explained in this Committee just a few days ago why this is so. The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference is now engaged in the task of working out a balanced disarmament agreement designed to have world-wide application. It is realized that a treaty on general and complete disarmament must embrace all nations - or at least all major military nations. We hope that Peking will eventually support the important efforts now being made to develop a programme for disarmament and will appreciate that to call a world conference of heads of governments to consider disarmament is, at this stage, premature . . .

EIGHTEEN-NATION DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

In the opinion of the Canadian Government, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference is the most effective forum for disarmament negotiations yet established and deserves strong support from all United Nations members. It would be wrong to underestimate the role of the Geneva Conference, both past and future, in helping to reach agreements among the major powers. In the case of the accords on the partial test ban and the direct communications link, it is significant that proposals on these subjects similar to the agreements adopted have been considered in the Eighteen-Nation Committee well in advance of the time when the agreements were reached. The same is true with regard to the prohibition of orbiting weapons of mass destruction in outer space, which appeared as an item on the Conference's list of collateral measures. This shows, in our view, the special value of the Eighteen-Nation Committee as a forum in which the two main sides, and all the other participants as well, can submit their ideas, allow them to be considered, studied and developed so as to provide a basis for agreement when the time becomes ripe for an accord to be adopted. The reaction of the members of the Eighteen-Nation Conference has also been of assistance to the major powers in developing their proposals for a total disarmament programme. The constructive contributions of the eight non-aligned countries greatly facilitated these achievements . . .

The Eighteen-Nation Committee will be reconvening in circumstances which can make its work fruitful far beyond the general expectation of only some months ago. All of us at this session of the United Nations have been struck by the atmosphere of harmony and co-operation that has characterized our discussions so far in the nuclear tests and disarmament field. All of us have been struck also by the relative harmony which is reported to have prevailed during the talks here of the foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. This new spirit presents the Geneva Conference with a unique opportunity to find new areas of agreement on measures to reduce international tensions. It also places on the Conference the responsibility to seize the opportunities presented by the atmosphere of *détente* in order to reach agreements involving physical measures of disarmament.

(Continued on P. 5)

BRITAIN-CANADA A-AGREEMENTS

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) recently concluded an agreement to extend and regulate their collaboration on research and development concerned with heavy-water moderated, water-cooled reactors and their fuel.

This agreement is an extension of the long-standing co-operation that has existed between Canada and Britain in the nuclear field and is designed primarily to facilitate the exchange of information, experience and "know-how" that is considered to be of commercial value.

EXCHANGE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION

AECL and UKAEA have agreed to exchange technological information that has already been obtained or may be obtained over the next five years, to assist each other in the development of their heavy-water moderated reactor programmes. In the case of Canada, this information arises from research and development work in support of the CANDU reactor now being erected at Douglas Point, Ontario; and, in the case of Britain, from the programme related to the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHW) being built at Winfrith Heath in Dorset.

The exchange does not include full design details of specific generating stations such as CANDU and SGHW, and protects the commercial interests of each party with respect to such stations.

In consideration of the intensive programme already carried out by Canada in the development of heavy-water moderated reactors, the UKAEA is paying AECL a lump sum of \$750,000.

AECL has agreed to supply the UKAEA with full data, up to the manufacturing state, of the nuclear fuel developed in Canada for the CANDU-type reactor. The UKAEA has undertaken to pay a royalty of three per cent if it supplies fuel of this type to a reactor operator whose plant has been designed or licensed by AECL or Canadian industry.

The joint programmes on fuel development will be continued, making use of such facilities as the test reactors of Chalk River, where the UKAEA has a part interest in some of the equipment designed specifically for developing a system using fuel elements cooled by boiling water and steam. Under the agreement the parties may undertake joint development programmes.

DOUGLAS POINT

The Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station, with its CANDU reactor, is being built on the shore of Lake Huron by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, with the co-operation of Ontario Hydro. The plant, which is scheduled for completion in 1964 and for commercial operation in 1965, will have an electrical output of 200,000 kilowatts. The reactor will be fuelled with natural uranium dioxide and will be cooled and moderated with heavy water.

The Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHW) in Britain will have an electrical output of 100,000 kilowatts. It will be fuelled with slightly-enriched uranium dioxide and will be cooled by ordinary water

and moderated with heavy water. Like the CANDU reactor, the SGHW reactor will have zirconium-alloy pressure tubes to contain the fuel; but these will be vertical, rather than horizontal as in CANDU.

NATIONAL FORESTRY MEET

New areas of federal-provincial co-operation in Canadian forestry were explored and existing co-operative programmes were reviewed when federal and provincial forest ministers met in Ottawa last week.

The meeting, the first of its kind, was held on the invitation of Mr. John R. Nicholson, the federal Minister of Forestry. Ministers responsible for forest administration in the 10 provinces and their senior advisers attended for the main purpose of reviewing the federal-provincial forestry agreements expiring March 31, 1964, and their possible renewal.

Also among the agenda were: Consideration of expanded co-operative forest-information programmes; improvements in federal forestry-research efforts; the desirability of a national forest-soils survey programme; the advisability of establishing forest advisory committees; federal participation in forest-fire suppression; and the advisability of a national forest youth training programme.

FURNITURE MISSION HOME

Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry, recently announced that the Canadian Technical Mission on Furniture Manufacture had returned to Canada following a two-week study of the latest techniques and trends in the marketing and merchandising of furniture in the United States. A comprehensive review of the U.S. furniture manufacturing and retailing industries was obtained from extensive visits and interviews with retailers, manufacturers, permanent furniture-mart operators, freight forwarders, designers, trade associations, and other related service groups. The regions visited included the furniture producing and marketing areas of North Carolina, New York City and Chicago. The mission reported that it had been given a cordial reception and had had useful exchanges of information with the firms visited.

COMMON PROBLEMS

The mission found that many of the problems of the Canadian industry were common to their American counterparts. Some of these problems involved the stimulation of the consumer market through better standards of production and design, the dissemination of product knowledge to retailers and the minimizing of costs of transportation and storage facilities.

In particular, the growth of strong national associations of furniture manufacturers and distributors had contributed substantially to the solution of these problems. The mission was of the opinion that many of the approaches employed in the United States had application to Canada and that the methods of com-

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ordination of the interests of manufacturers, consumers and retailers in the United States should be given thorough study by Canadians.

The results of the mission's interviews will be incorporated in a report in the near future and will be available to trade associations and interested parties.

HOME TYPES AND TENURE

Of the 2,014,385 dwellings in Canada built during the post-war period, slightly more than 60 per cent (1,243,048) were owned, single detached homes, while almost 20 per cent (384,844) were tenant-occupied apartments and flats, according to the latest release in the 1961 housing-census series issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Dwellings are classified in this report by type, tenure, and period of construction; other specified housing characteristics, such as size, condition, facilities and conveniences, are also shown.

Owned homes in 1961 averaged 5.8 rooms (including 3.0 bedrooms), while rented homes tended to be somewhat smaller, with 4.4 rooms and 2.1 bedrooms. The 2,566,525 single detached, owned homes represented 85 per cent of all owned homes, while three out of five of the 933,195 rented dwellings were apartments and flats.

General improvement in living standards across the country may be observed in the increased proportion of both owned and rented homes equipped with essential facilities. Thus, the proportion of owned homes with running water increased from 68 per cent in 1951 to 86 per cent in 1961; with exclusive use of bath or shower facilities, from 53 per cent to 75 per cent; with exclusive use of flush toilet, from 59 per cent to 77 per cent; with furnace heating, from 49 per cent to 70 per cent. Rented homes, which appeared to be somewhat better equipped in both census years, showed improvement also, the increase in homes equipped with running water being from 85 per cent to 94 per cent; with exclusive use of bath or shower, from 64 per cent to 80 per cent; with exclusive use of flush toilet, from 74 per cent to 84 per cent; and with furnace heating from 46 per cent to 63 per cent.

LYMAN EXHIBITION IN OTTAWA

A Canadian artist who incurred the wrath of art critics when he exhibited in Montreal in 1913 is now being honored by a retrospective exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada. John Lyman (1886 -) artist and teacher, retired as chairman of the Department of Fine Arts of McGill University in 1957. Because of his intimate knowledge of the Paris art world, he was among the first to introduce modern art to his students in Montreal. He exerted much influence on the late Paul-Emile Borduas (about 1938), who later became a revolutionary among Canadian painters.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE

Born in Biddeford, Maine, in 1886, Mr. Lyman came to Montreal as an infant. As a youngster, he

travelled extensively, visiting Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East before going to live in France in 1907. He studied painting under a number of teachers, including Henri Matisse, and established friendships with such artists as James Wilson Morrice and Mathew Smith. When he exhibited four paintings in the Spring Exhibition of the Montreal Museum in 1913, Mr. Lyman was disgusted by the adverse reaction and phrases such as "infelicitous combinations of shades, unharmonious juxtapositions of tints, ugly distortion of line, wretched perspective and an atrocious disregard for every known canon of sane art" used to describe his work. A one-man show a few months later excited the same critical reaction, and the artist returned to Paris before the exhibition was over.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lyman served with the Red Cross in France during the First World War, and each won the Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française.

In 1927, Lyman's work was shown again in Montreal. This time the critics were more perceptive. In 1931, the artist returned to Montreal to live permanently.

APPLIANCES AND HOUSEWARES MISSION

A 16-man Canadian appliances and housewares trade mission arrived in Jamaica on October 26 for a three-week trade survey of the Caribbean area. Its main objective is to increase Canada-West Indies trade.

The mission includes top executives of some of Canada's largest domestic-appliance and houseware-manufacturing firms and a commodity officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The products manufactured by the firms represented on the mission range from every type of electrical and gas home and commercial appliance, through all kinds of commercial and home kitchenware, to textbooks and a wide selection of stationery and hardware items.

BALANCE OF TRADE

Canada and the West Indies have been trading partners for over two centuries. The principal Canadian exports to the Caribbean currently include wheat flour, fish, newsprint, tobacco, automobiles and a wide range of consumer goods. The main exports from the West Indies to this country are bauxite and alumina, raw sugar, molasses, crude petroleum and a large selection of foodstuffs. In 1962 Canada's imports from the West Indies and British Guiana totalled some \$83 million, while it exported approximately \$62 million to the area.

Recent economic developments in the Caribbean are raising the area's general "import capacity", and all indications point to a continuing rapid rise in commodity consumption in the Islands. The despatch of this mission is a step towards obtaining a greater share of this widening market for Canadian industry.

The mission is to visit Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad. On the conclusion of the group tour, individual members will visit a number of other countries in the area, returning separately to Canada.

A TREND TOWARD DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

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To what measures should the Eighteen-Nation Conference give priority? We suggest measures to reduce the risk of surprise attack, such as the establishment of ground-observation posts, measures to control the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (as the Foreign Minister of Ireland suggested), actual physical measures of disarmament (as Lord Home proposed), and continued negotiation towards a comprehensive test-ban agreement. We must continue to proceed step by step, building up that degree of confidence which will enable far-reaching measures of disarmament to be implemented. Although progress had been slow in the Eighteen-Nation Conference, it would be wrong to be discouraged. As in the case of the limited test ban, and the Austrian State Treaty, a seemingly endless and inconclusive discussion can lead, suddenly, to progress and achievement. We now have the prerequisite for successful negotiations - a world-wide conviction that security cannot be enhanced by the arms race and that countries with different political philosophies share an over-riding common interest, that of promoting and achieving world stability through the control and elimination of armaments and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

RISKS OF SUMMIT MEETINGS

The Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Mr. Gromyko, in his statement in plenary session on September 19, suggested that the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should convene early next year at the level of heads of government or state. I should like to quote the remarks of the Prime Minister of Canada concerning this proposal. On September 25, the Prime Minister said: "I have always felt that, while there are occasions when summit meetings are essential, you should be very careful to do all the preparation in the valley before you try to get up to the summit for your meeting. In other words, a summit conference is attended by so much publicity and arouses so much in the way of expectation that you should be pretty sure that you are going to be able to accomplish anything before you have one; otherwise the resulting disillusionment is pretty great. So, if we are going to have a summit disarmament meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, then there would have to be a lot of preparation done in advance and we would have to be pretty certain that the summit meeting was going to result in some concrete achievement. On those conditions I would be very glad to attend it."

If, as we hope, the major powers of the world move forward towards ending the arms race and dependence on national armaments for the maintenance of their security, the more urgent becomes the need to develop the capacity of the United Nations to deal with situations which could threaten international peace. Both the joint statement of agreed principles and the United States' and the Soviet Union's disarmament plans recognize the

need for improved peace-keeping machinery as disarmament progresses. Prime Minister Pearson, in plenary session on September 19, indicated the steps Canada has already taken, in our national military planning, to maintain, train and equip units which can be placed at the disposal of the United Nations on short notice for service anywhere in the world. The Prime Minister of Canada urged others to adopt similar arrangements and he proposed that there should be an examination by interested governments of the problems and techniques of peace-keeping operations with a view to the development in a co-ordinated way of trained and equipped collective forces for United Nations service. At a later stage, we intend to follow up with concrete proposals to this end. The Canadian Prime Minister was not, as some seem to have thought, advocating a standing United Nations army at this time but rather the more modest objective of co-ordinated national preparations to meet the sort of United Nations requests a number of us have already repeatedly been called upon to fulfil.

Mr. Chairman, while general and complete disarmament must remain our objective over the long term, we can and should give just as great attention at this stage to working out preliminary agreements designed to facilitate progress towards that objective. Clearly, the United Nations General Assembly is not itself an appropriate forum for examining detailed proposals either on disarmament or on measures designed to facilitate disarmament. At the same time we believe it is of the utmost importance that such detailed studies should be carried out by a body which is representative of world opinion. We believe that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee comes closer to this requirement than any other body established for the purpose. The major military powers are, for the most part, represented on the Committee. I might add, in this connection, that the successful prosecution of the tasks of the Conference requires active participation of *all* of its members, particularly in relation to the key problem of nuclear disarmament. We feel strongly that this Assembly should reaffirm its confidence in the Committee's ability to pursue its task...

It is important that we all have a clear understanding of the nature of the *détente* about which so much is now spoken. The political problems have not been solved. The *détente* means only that the leaders of the Atlantic alliance and of the Soviet bloc have recognized that there can be no hope of arresting the arms race and liberating man from the danger of self-destruction unless a climate is created in which political differences can be rationally and unemotionally examined.

In so far as disarmament is concerned, for the first time there is a realization on both sides that it is a gradual process. The agreements recently reached have been made possible because

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the great powers have recognized that in certain small but well-defined areas they had an identity of interest. They have had the realism to give tangible expression to that identity of interest. This is welcome evidence of a new approach. These steps are desirable in themselves. Moreover, the very process of reaching agreement diminishes the enormous reservoir of suspicion built up over recent years, and thereby makes possible the further steps needed to attain the final goal...

GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GRANTS

Grants totalling \$75,000 have been awarded by the Geological Survey of Canada to 14 universities for research in the geological sciences, the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Mr. William Benidickson, announced recently. Awarded annually since 1951, the grants now total \$560,000. This year they range from \$500 to \$4,000, and are in support of 21 new projects and 22 continuing studies.

Mr. Benidickson referred to the grants as "an investment in the future of young Canadian scientists from which the nation will be among the chief beneficiaries". "By stimulating and supporting geological research and helping to provide equipment, these grants are one means of encouraging graduate students to continue their studies in Canada," he

said. They would also help to maintain a desirable scientific climate for the professional staffs of Canadian universities, he added.

In the 13 years since the grants were first awarded, more than 160 scientific papers have been published on projects aided by the Geological Survey of Canada.

FRANCE-CANADA FILM PRODUCTION

The Franco-Canadian agreement on the joint-production of films announced early in August was signed on October 11 in Montreal at a ceremony preceding a luncheon for the French Minister of State for Cultural Affairs, M. André Malraux. M. Malraux and the Ambassador of France to Canada, M. Raymond Bousquet, signed for France and the Canadian signature was affixed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin.

The agreement, which involves the pooling of the technical and artistic film resources of the two countries, provides for the co-operative production of short and feature films. This arrangement, it is believed, will stimulate Canada's languishing feature-film industry and facilitate the distribution of its products abroad.

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