



CANADA

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CANADA HELPS BREAK UN FINANCIAL DEADLOCK

The following statement was made to the House of Commons on June 21 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin:

...Members of the House will be aware that, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations, no agreement has been reached at the United Nations on methods to discharge the accumulated financial obligations occasioned by the refusal of some member states to pay their assessments for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo. The total debt is something over \$100 million.

In the hope that, by constructive action, the present deadlock might be broken, a number of governments are today announcing pledges of voluntary and unconditional contributions to help the United Nations out of its present financial difficulties, and they have so informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Canadian Government has participated in the consultations which led to this action, and I now wish to associate Canada with it. The Government has decided, subject to approval by Parliament, to make a similar pledge in the amount of \$4 million. I have instructed our Permanent Representative to the United Nations to convey this decision to the Secretary-General.... I also hope to see the Secretary-General later today or tomorrow to discuss this and other matters.

The Canadian Government's pledge is made without prejudice to our support for the policy of collective financial responsibility for duly authorized peace-keeping operations. Our understanding is that this pledge will form part of any formal agreement

for contributions to relieve the organization's indebtedness if and when such agreement is reached. I do not exclude the possibility that at a later stage it may become necessary for us to supplement this pledge.

I should like to make it clear that, in coming to this decision, the governments associated with this initiative have not underestimated the serious differences which have thus far defied solution. But we believe that, rather than let the United Nations founder on this issue of principle, the time has come for as many states as possible to make a joint effort to restore the solvency of the United Nations, to create conditions which will make it possible for the Assembly to meet normally next September, and to preserve the capacity of the United Nations to continue to perform its essential function in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The group of member states which have joined in this initiative today have traditionally been in the forefront of those which have come to the aid of the United Nations in times of stress. Obviously, we cannot, of ourselves, solve the problem. But we can give a lead, and this we have done in the hope and expectation that the action of these nations will persuade others to follow suit so that the United Nations will be restored to solvency by the time the next General Assembly convenes in September.

Mr. Martin later amplified his statement by pointing out that "this pledge is in addition to our present commitments". "It represents," he said, "a contribution which is related to the assessment that annually would be met by Canada and, likewise, by other countries which have joined in this initiative."

ARCTIC ARTIFICIAL DEEP FREEZE

The two main problems of the Canadian Arctic — food shortage and economical independence — are being solved by the federal Department of Northern Affairs with artificial deep freeze. Thanks to the know-how and reliability of Canadian refrigeration designers, contractors and servicemen, the project is meeting with success.

COMMUNITY SUPPLY

Artificial freezers in the Arctic serve two purposes, according to J.W. Evans of the Industrial Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. There is the community freezer, which receives its power from the local electricity supply. It is used to store a community's annual supply of perishable goods delivered by the yearly "sea lift". In addition, local perishable foods, meat and fish are obtained in season and stored. Other agencies, such as the Departments of Transport, National Health and Welfare, National Defence and business firms, all use refrigeration equipment extensively in their establishments in the Arctic.

SUPPLYING LOCAL INDUSTRY

The other purpose for which the use of freezing equipment is vital is to supply local industry, usually an Arctic fishery. The principal object of this industry is the catch, conservation and delivery of the Arctic char — a gourmet's delight, which is being readily accepted by leading restaurants in Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York, and other big cities on the North American continent. In the future, the addition of white-whale steaks, seal flippers and other exotic delicacies is possible.

The construction of deep freezers and cold-storage rooms in such places as George River, Povungnituk and Cape Dorset has become necessary because of the particularities of char fishing. The Arctic char — a fish of salmon type related to the trout — is migratory, and can be caught only during July and August. In some places, Cambridge Bay for example, char can be caught during a single 12-day period only. At this time of year, even the northernmost Eskimo settlement experiences a short summer, with temperatures well above the freezing point.

Despite this short season, the delicate catch has to be stored until the arrival of the yearly supply ship. The initial deep freeze will also preserve the fish during its long trip to the ultimate consumer.

POWER FOR FREEZERS

To help the Eskimo fishermen, the freezing equipment is taken to the site of operations. It may be set up on shore, as in the Eastern Arctic, or on a barge, as in the Mackenzie Delta. In both cases, the unit must be self-contained, since it is operated away from a fixed source of electric power. The system followed in the past has been to power two independent units with diesel engines. The engines were used to "belt-drive" a compressor and an alternator. The alternator supplied power to electric motors which turned the fans and to the electrical system which operated the automatic defrosting cycle. The

reason for two independent units was to guard against failure of one unit. If this happened, the other unit would be used to hold the catch until repairs were made.

Owing to the experience of the first years, and to allow a more efficient operation, all deep freezers and storage rooms in the Arctic are now being rebuilt to use electrically-driven "Freon 502" refrigeration equipment, which consists of fully automatic units, delivered complete in the compact size of 25½" x 35½" x 7'2½". Driven by a 5 h.p. "Copelamatic" air-cooled hermetic compressor, the units are supplied with two evaporator coils and two fans, have electric defrost circuits with a very short defrosting cycle, and are vapour tight. The electrical control box is equipped with colour coded scales.

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CANADA — W.I. SPORTS EXCHANGE

It was recently announced by Health and Welfare Minister Judy LaMarsh that Canada and the West Indies would participate in a unique exchange programme in sport and recreation as part of the International Co-operation Year programme. Miss LaMarsh said her department would sponsor the exchange programme by a \$21,000 grant to the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. The YMCA will send a team of coaches and athletes to several West Indian countries this summer, where they will conduct coaching clinics in their own specialities. They will also take part in sports meets and study sports and games popular in the Caribbean.

WEST INDIANS TO CANADA

Following this tour, a number of West Indian athletes will be invited to attend coach-training clinics in various parts of Canada. Many of the clinics, for leadership training in recreational activities as well as sports, receive assistance under the national fitness and amateur sport programme.

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HARBOURS EXPERT TO SWEDEN

Charles K. Hurst, Chief of the Maintenance and Operations Division of the Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch, will head a three-man delegation representing the Department of Public Works at a meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress in Stockholm, Sweden, from June 27 to July 10. He will be accompanied by J.A. Brown, District Engineer, Halifax, and F.A. Blanchard, Area Engineer, Vancouver.

The Congress last met four years ago in Baltimore, Maryland.

A paper on Canada's fishing harbours will be presented jointly by Mr. Hurst and Mr. Blanchard. Subjects of discussion of particular interest to the Public Works delegation include fishing harbours, ports and maritime structures, the economic relations of travel by road, rail and sea, inland navigation and small-boat harbours.

TO MARK OLD BATTLEGROUND

A 103-year-old eyewitness to the last major skirmish between Canadian troops and Indians helped to commemorate the event on June 29. Solomon Pritchard was prisoner of a band of Cree that battled a mixed force of troops and North-West Mounted Police at Frenchman Butte, Saskatchewan, during the rebellion of 1885.

Mr. Pritchard, who lives at Cando, Saskatchewan, unveiled a plaque erected on the battlefield by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. At the same ceremony, the National Resources Minister Arthur Laing announced the opening of Frenchman Butte National Historic Site.

The 18-acre site, recently acquired by Mr. Laing's department, still shows traces of the many rifle-pits dug by the Indians on the crest of a low hill.

LAST MAJOR FIGHT

The skirmish at Frenchman Butte was the last major engagement of the 1885 rebellion, which saw the half-starved Crees, incited by Louis Riel, take up arms against the reserve system. After killing nine settlers at Frog Lake, the Indians, led by Big Bear, were confronted on May 28 at Frenchman Butte by some 200 troops and police under Major-General T.B. Strange. General Strange tried unsuccessfully to dislodge the larger Indian force entrenched on the hill. The Indians retreated northward after he withdrew to await reinforcements from Battleford. Strange gave up the pursuit 12 days later; Big Bear finally surrendered voluntarily.

The Indians had captured Mr. Pritchard at Frog Lake with his father, other members of his family, two white women and several other Métis families.

Other witnesses, children at the time of the skirmish, represented Big Bear's Indians at the ceremony. School children from Frenchman Butte represented a "historama" depicting the encounter, and Indians from the nearby Onion Lake Reserve performed a war dance.

NOTED RECRUIT FOR NATIONAL BALLET

Daniel Seillier, former *maitre de ballet* and joint artistic director of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, will be joining the staff of the National Ballet School this autumn, according to Miss Betty Oliphant, the school's principal and director. Mr. Seillier will teach the senior male and female students and special classes in *pas de deux*. In addition to his duties at the school, he will also assume the position of dance professor with the National Ballet of Canada, where he will teach classes and coach the company.

CAREER

Mr. Seillier began his ballet career with six years of study at the Ballet School of the Paris Opera. Later he appeared at the Salle Pleyel in Paris with Zizi Jeanmaire and Roger Fenonjois and appeared with Roland Petit as *premier danseur* with Ballets de Paris. In 1951 he was engaged by the Marquis de Cuevas' International Ballet as first soloist. While

remaining a soloist, he was appointed *regisseur*, teacher and *repetiteur*. He received the honorary title of "Star Dancer" in 1957 and in the same year was appointed *maitre de ballet* by the Marquis de Cuevas for his company. In 1960, de Cuevas invited him to stage a ballet; he is one of the few members of this company ever to have had the privilege of choreographing. During the ten years he was with the de Cuevas company, he danced in many of the ballets and rehearsed all the repertoire of the company. In 1961, he went to Lisbon to form a ballet company at the request of the National Theatre of San Carlos.

Mr. Seillier came to Canada in 1963 to join the staff of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Since that time he has received many notable offers to return to Europe, but he prefers his new life in this country. He will bring his wife and two small sons to Toronto to take up permanent residence in September.

TRAINING FOR NATO BRIGADE

Sennelager, 35 miles northwest of Soest, Germany, is the centre of the first large-scale training concentration this summer of the 6,000-man 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

Nineteen units, travelling in 1,100 vehicles, are concentrating in the 250-square-mile brigade training area for three weeks of gruelling ground-warfare exercises. Sennelager will see several "firsts" this year: tactical employment of the brigade's newly-adopted ENTAC anti-tank missile company of the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment; a battery of 155-mm howitzers of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; and five-ton, cargo-carrying vehicles attached to various brigade units.

Training includes field-firing exercises, with live ammunition, both day and night, with progression to company group exercises designed to practice units in infantry, armour and artillery co-operation.

ROLE OF SERVICE UNITS

Service units, without which the brigade could not operate, include RCASC, RCAMC, RCOG and RCEME detachments, which are taking part in the reconnaissance, movement, deployment and defensive exercises to fulfill their primary role of supporting armoured, artillery, engineer, signal and infantry units in the brigade.

Ideally suited to large troop concentrations, Sennelager has ranges permitting up to 2,500 men to fire simultaneously using all types of infantry small arms. The vast area of open country allows full scope for combined arms operations. An abandoned village, complete with mechanical "pop-up" and moving targets, is used to practise house-clearing techniques.

For two of the brigade infantry units this will be their final exercises in Germany before returning to Canada. The 2nd Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, are rotating between Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, and London, Ontario.

CADETS TRAIN IN WEST INDIES

Three groups of Canadian Army cadets will exchange goodwill visits this summer with cadets from Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

A party of 26 will leave Canada on July 18 to train for four weeks with the Jamaican Combined Cadet Force at Montego Bay, Jamaica. A second group, consisting of 16 cadets, will leave Canada the same day for training with the Barbados Cadet Force in Bridgetown, Barbados.

EXCHANGE WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The newest country to play host to Canadian cadets will be Trinidad and Tobago. Sixteen Canadian cadets will fly there to assist in the organization of the cadet force. During the same period (July 22 - August 20), 20 cadets from Trinidad and Tobago will attend courses at the cadet camp at Farnham, Quebec.

The exchange will mark the first time Trinidad and Tobago cadets have trained in Canada. Cadets from Jamaica and Barbados have been attending summer camps in Canada since 1963.

The Canadian cadets will attend a two-week cadet-leaders course at Camp Petawawa, Ontario, before leaving for the Caribbean. During their visit to Canada, Jamaican and Barbadian cadets will attend courses at cadet camps in Camp Aldershot, Nova Scotia, and Camp Petawawa, Ontario.

All ten Canadian provinces will be represented in the three exchanges.

TRANSPORT MINISTER IN FRANCE

The Minister of Transportation, Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, recently reported to the House of Commons that, during his visit to Paris as the official representative of Canada at the Salon international de l'aeronautique et de l'espace, he and his Deputy had visited the helicopter plant of Sud Aviation at Marseille-Marignane, accompanied by Mr. Pascal, the Inspector-General of Civil Aviation in France, and Mr. Bommier, Technical Adviser for Civil Aviation in the Office of the Minister of Public Works and Transport.

The visit included a demonstration flight of the "Alouette III" helicopter, one of which the Department of Transport had already purchased for service on ships of the Coast Guard. The DOT plans to buy another, or perhaps several more, of these machines.

AIR PACTS

Mr. Pickersgill said that the Canadian Ambassador, the Deputy Minister and himself had met Mr. Marc Jacquet, Minister of Public Works and Transport, and Mr. Paul Moroni, Secretary-General of the Ministry, to discuss the possibility of obtaining permission for Air Canada to inaugurate a regular service from Montreal to Guadeloupe in the West

Indies. Agreement on this service had been reached quickly, Mr. Pickersgill said, on the understanding that Air France would have the right to provide a service from Guadeloupe to Montreal. The agreement would be confirmed by an exchange of notes.

PAN-AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY MEET

The following is the Canadian delegation to the eighth general assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, now in session in the cities of Guatemala and Antigua, Guatemala: Dr. W.E. van Steenburgh (chairman), Deputy Minister, Department of Mines & Technical Surveys; Mr. S.G. Gamble, Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; Mr. D.W. Fulford, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Guatemala City; Lieutenant-Colonel L.M. Sebert, Head, Survey Section, Directorate of Operational Services & Surveys, Department of National Defence; Mr. Frederick John Thorpe, Chief Historian, National Museum of Canada; Mr. T.J. Blachut, Photogrammetric Research, National Research Council; Mr. N.G. Gray, Dominion Hydrographer; Dr. C.H. Smith, Geological Survey of Canada.

Canada became a full member of the Institute, which is a specialized body of the Organization of American States, at its seventh general assembly in Buenos Aires in 1961.

WATER RESOURCES CONFERENCE

More than 160 scientists from 32 countries met at Laval University, Quebec City, from June 15 to 22 to discuss methods of collecting basic data on water resources. The Symposium on the Design of Hydrometeorological Networks, as the meeting was called, was sponsored jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Association of Scientific Hydrology.

An urgent need has been recognized for guidance on network design for developing countries, which are just starting to collect data on their water resources. The advantages of having such exchanges of views and information designed to achieve maximum value for every network dollar are now widely recognized.

That Canada should be host was particularly appropriate since roughly a third of the world's fresh surface water lies within its borders. The small size of Canada's population, however, has meant that there have been limited staff and funds for measuring and studying these resources. Thus Canada's data networks must be carefully designed to provide a sound basis for future water developments.

The symposium was timed to coincide with the beginning of the International Hydrologic Decade (1965-74).
