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Mr. Sharp reports on International Conference on Vietnam

On March 5, upon his return from the Paris International Conference on Vietnam, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp made the following statement to the House of Commons:

...Essentially, this was a conference of the great powers and the belligerents in the Vietnam War. Canada was present because of our participation in the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS). As Members will recall, I made clear, prior to my departure, that we were not going to Paris to sit in judgment on the political and military settlements embodied in the Paris agreement. I have made it clear repeatedly that Canada has not sought, and is not seeking, a truce-supervisory role in Indochina but was prepared to serve in such a capacity if we were convinced that the ICCS would be made to play a useful and effective role in restoring peace to Vietnam. I have also made clear in this House, and outside it, the conditions we would consider essential if we are to continue our participation in the ICCS. One of these essential conditions has been the establishment of an outside political authority, independent of the belligerents themselves, to which the Commission could send its reports and which could alert the international community to a serious threat to the peace in Vietnam. Provision for such a mechanism was lacking in the January 27 agreement and it was our hope that this deficiency would be corrected by this Conference. I therefore went to Paris to do all I could to see if a satisfactory authority could be established.

In my initial intervention at the Conference on February 26, I expressed our views on this subject clearly and forcefully and placed before the participants a proposal that provided for the Secretary-General of the United Nations to receive and circulate communications from the ICCS to the membership of the International Confer-

ence, and to perform a similar function regarding the comments of the membership of the Conference on such communications. The Canadian proposal also contained a provision for the reconvening of the Conference on any of four conditions:

on receipt of a request from the ICCS;

on receipt of a request from the Four-Party Joint Military Commission or the Two-Party Joint Military Commission;

on receipt of a formal request from five of the members of the Confer-



Wide World photo
Mr. Sharp (left) greets French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann at a reception for participants in the International Conference on Vietnam on February 26.

ence, excluding the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and after determining, at the request of any member of the Conference, that a two-thirds majority of the members, excluding the Secretary-General, considered that there was cause to reconvene the Conference.

It soon became clear that few participants at the Conference were prepared to support the type of independent international reporting mechanism, involving the Secretary-General of the United Nations, we had suggested, and some were strongly opposed to the whole conception. I think it is safe to say that it was only because of our insistence on this matter that the Conference addressed itself at all seriously to the matter. What finally emerged in Articles 6 and 7 of the Act was the most that could be obtained. Under these arrangements, the reports and views of the International Commission will at least be transmitted outside the closed circuit of the belligerents, to the Conference participants, and the Conference itself can be recalled.

I made clear to the Conference our disappointment that it could not agree on a more effective arrangement and I questioned whether the mechanism established went far enough and whether it could work. I emphasized to the Conference on March 1 that the arrangements provided in Articles 6 and 7 would be carefully reviewed by the Canadian Government in determining the extent to which our conditions for continued participation in the Commission had been fulfilled.

The Act provided an opportunity for world powers to acknowledge their respect and support for the January 27 agreement in association not only with the parties to that agreement but also with the governments participating in the International Commission established under it. It is also noteworthy that the Conference was conducted in the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I signed the Act on behalf of Canada because the spirit of the Act and the goodwill reflected in it were such as to command the support of the Canadian people. The Act welcomes peace

in Vietnam and it calls for the participants to do nothing to jeopardize that peace. It was, therefore, important to have all the participants at the Conference associated with those objectives, and failure to sign could have been open to misinterpretation. Moreover, not to have signed the Act could only have been construed as meaning that one of our *sine qua non* had not been met. We were not in a position at the Conference, nor are we yet in a position, to say whether the machinery provided in Articles 6 and 7 could serve the purpose we have had in mind. We shall look at these arrangements in the light of our experience in the ICCS. This will be one of the prime factors in determining whether the Commission is playing or can play an effective role in restoring peace to Vietnam.

We must now examine very carefully the political authority and the reporting arrangements that have been established to determine whether in our judgment, they have a reasonable prospect of operating effectively. We must also relate these arrangements to the effectiveness of the ICCS on the ground. The Canadian delegation under the direction of Ambassador Gauvin is making a tremendous effort to see that the Commission works. But we cannot do it alone and disturbing developments in Vietnam compel us to question whether the ICCS will be allowed to function in a way that would justify our continued participation. Perhaps — and I cannot say that I am very confident — the discussions in Paris will result in increased support by all the participants at the Conference for the objectives we have in mind. Over the next few weeks therefore we will need to assess the relevant factors very carefully.... I shall report to Cabinet on the results of this assessment and the Government will then be in a position to make its decision.

Perhaps I should again emphasize that the peace in Vietnam depends upon the parties to the peace agreement itself. The ICCS can help by investigation and observation and reporting but it cannot keep the peace. The Commission is not an essential element. It can be of help only if the parties — and that means all of them — wish to see the Commission function....

Reprinted below are Articles 6 and 7 of the Act of the International Conference on Vietnam, referred to by Mr. Sharp:

Article 6

(a) The four parties to the Agreement or the two South Vietnamese parties may, either individually or through joint action, inform the other parties to this Act about the implementation of the Agreement and the Protocols. Since the reports and views submitted by the International Commission of Control and Supervision concerning the control and supervision of the implementation of those provisions of the Agreement and the Protocols which are within the tasks of the Commission will be sent to either the four parties signatory to the Agreement or to the two South Vietnamese parties, those parties shall be responsible either individually or through joint action, for forwarding them promptly to the other parties to this Act.

(b) The four parties to the Agreement or the two South Vietnamese parties shall also, either individually or through joint action, forward this information and these reports and views to the other participant in the International Conference on Vietnam for his information.

Article 7

(a) In the event of a violation of the Agreement or the Protocols which threatens the peace, the independence, sovereignty, unity or territorial integrity of Vietnam, or the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination, the parties signatory to the Agreement and the Protocols shall, either individually or jointly, consult with the other parties to this Act with a view to determining necessary remedial measures.

(b) The International Conference on Vietnam shall be reconvened upon a joint request by the Government of the United States of America and Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on behalf of the parties signatory to the Agreement or upon a request by six or more of the parties to this Act.



Wide World photos

Above, Canada's Karen Magnussen (right) talks to her coach Linda Brauckmann after winning the compulsory competition in the world figure-skating championships at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia on February 27. On March 1, Karen won the over-all event and became world champion. She is congratulated (right) by Janet Lynn of the U.S., who placed second and Christine Errath of East Germany, who was third.

Karen Magnussen, Canadian queen of the ice

Twenty-year-old Karen Magnussen of Vancouver, became the world champion female skater on March 1 in the world figure-skating championships at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia — the first year Canada had won a gold medal in this event since 1965, when Petra Burka won the title; the first Canadian to win the award was Barbara Ann Scott, who took it in 1947 and 1948.

Although Janet Lynn of the United States, who came second, received more marks than Miss Magnussen in the four-minute skating program, the Canadian girl won the title, which also covered the compulsory section.

Christine Errath of East Germany was third in the competition.

Miss Magnussen, coached by Mrs. Linda Brauckmann of North Vancouver, was unable to compete in 1969 because of two fractured legs. "Don't cry," said Mrs. Gloria Magnussen to her victorious daughter; "all those hard years have finally paid off."

A 16-year-old Ottawa girl, Lynn Nightingale, who finished ninth in the event, is looked upon as a future world champion. She skates out of the Minto Skating Club in Ottawa, where Barbara Ann Scott began her career.



Canada renews fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union

An agreement between Canada and the Soviet Union, under which the Soviet fishing fleet agreed to move away from the Big Bank area (off the West Coast of Vancouver Island) in return for port privileges and a fishing area inside the territorial boundary (off the Queen Charlotte Islands), has been renewed for a further two years, according to a recent announcement by Fisheries Minister Jack Davis. Representatives of West Coast fishermen's organizations were present as advisers and observers

during the recently-completed negotiations in Ottawa.

Two additional provisions to the original agreement, signed in Moscow in January 1971, were agreed to: (a) that scientists assess the condition of stocks involved in the fishing operations of the two countries off British Columbia, and, on the basis of this evidence, make joint recommendations to the two Governments to ensure the conservation of the stocks; (b) that Canada permit Soviet scientific research vessels, engaged

in co-operative investigations, to use the facilities of ports at Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Nanaimo, British Columbia.

Understandings were reached under which the Soviet authorities would provide more detailed statistics of their fishing operations in the British Columbia area, particularly regarding their catches of black cod, herring and white halibut, including incidental catches. The Soviet authorities also undertook to co-operate with Canada in measures to permit the depleted stocks of Pacific herring to recover. Agreement was reached on

special conditions regarding pilotage requirements for Soviet vessels entering Tasu Sound for loading and unloading purposes.

Under the original agreement, the Soviet fleet voluntarily gave up fishing on Big Bank, where heavy runs of salmon and herring occur. In return, they were permitted to fish in an area of comparable size within the 12-mile limit off the Queen Charlotte Islands — an area that has never been fished to any extent by Canadians.

However, the most important advantage given to the Soviet fleet was the reopening of the Port of Vancouver to their supply ships, a privilege taken away in March 1970.

Federal financial assistance to Atlantic provinces

The Federal Government has offered a grant of \$1,550,000 to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as assistance in reinforcing the electrical-transmission connection between these two provinces, and is also studying the possibility of providing financial support to Prince Edward Island for an underwater cable connection between the island province's electrical system and the Maritime Power Pool.

These interconnections are compatible with the findings of the Federal-Provincial Working Committee on Long Distance Transmissions that recognized in the Trans-Canada Grid Study of 1967 the distinct benefits from strong regional transmission interconnections. The committee recommended that stronger regional ties should be seriously considered that could ultimately lead to a national transmission grid.

The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, and Regional Economic Expansion Minister, Mr. Don Jamieson, stated that, before the money could be granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Federal Government must be satisfied that the two provinces were prepared to develop procedures designed to ensure adequate co-ordination in the planning of their electrical systems on a regional basis.

A request was received in July 1972, from the Nova Scotia Power Commission, supported by a letter

from the New Brunswick Electrical Power Commission, for federal financial support for the interconnection. At present there is a 138 kV system between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that is inadequate because of the growing energy needs of both provinces.

A proposal was made for an interconnection of 345 kV that is more than enough for the immediate future needs of the provinces, rather than a lower 230 kV system that could handle the required increased load for a limited time. The extra power capability would provide much more flexibility and capacity for an interchange of electrical power but, at the same time, would provide difficulties for the financing of the construction of the line. With no support from the Federal Government, the two utilities would probably construct a lower capacity reinforcement to meet immediate needs.

The request for financial assistance from the Premier of Prince Edward Island will be given sympathetic consideration, following a more detailed examination on cost assessment and benefits. At the moment Prince Edward Island is totally dependent on oil for power generation and, because of the small size of the generating facilities on the island, electric power rates are higher than most other provinces.

Fireworks only partially banned

Not all kinds of fireworks have been banned in Canada, according to a recent statement issued in Ottawa by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Clarifying new regulations introduced last September, the Department emphasizes that only those fireworks considered very dangerous have been banned for sale to the general public.

"Firecrackers", defined as fireworks whose sole purpose is to create noise, have been banned for sale to the general public. This classification is composed of all noise-making firecrackers, including "ladyfingers".

"Display fireworks", including rockets, "bombardos", "barrages" and "bombshells", continue to be

restricted. Responsible organizations and individuals may obtain fireworks of this type provided they have the necessary local authorization and that they file a guarantee with their supplier that the display will be supervised by a competent person.

"Family fireworks", have not been banned, and are still available for purchase at retail by any person 18 years of age and over. Fireworks of this kind, also known as "shop goods", include "roman candles", "sparklers" and "pinwheels".

It is noted that even though these fireworks have not been banned by the Federal Government, their sale and use may be restricted by provincial or municipal law.

Air-pollution emission inventory

A Canada-wide inventory of five major air-pollutant emissions has been completed by Environment Canada. Announcing the findings of the study, Environment Minister Jack Davis noted that it was the first comprehensive inventory of its kind in Canada.

The pollutants covered in the inventory are sulphur oxides, particulates, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. The information has been classified into five major categories of sources: industrial processes, fuel combustion in stationary sources, transportation sources, solid-waste disposal and miscellaneous sources. The study is based at regular intervals. This updating, combined with continuous measurement of air-pollution levels by surveillance networks throughout Canada, will indicate what progress has been made in the control of air pollution.

Mr. Davis noted that transportation accounted for 57 per cent of total air-pollution emissions of 31.2 million tons. The Federal Government is actively engaged in the control of motor-vehicle emissions. "The inventory further confirms our concerns about air pollution from this source," Mr. Davis declared.

The inventory also shows that one industrial sector — primary copper and nickel — accounted for 4.5 million tons, or 14 per cent, of the total number of emissions in Canada.



Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Migrant Giant Canada geese, many weighing more than 15 pounds, are now wintering in the southern United States. From late September to mid-December, squadrons of the majestic birds can be

seen moving steadily across the sky in V formations – their familiar call causing many an upturned head – a nostalgic sight, sound and symbol to numerous Canadians.

Première of new film on Canada

Picture Canada was given a première screening in Ottawa recently, when about 500 persons from business and government gathered to see the colourful 27-minute travel film produced for Kodak Canada by Crawley Films in co-operation with the Canadian Government Travel Bureau (CGTB) and the Travel Industry Association of Canada.

The film's aim is to stimulate Canadians to explore their own country and to tempt foreigners to visit it. The CGTB will buy many prints for distribution and showing in the United States and overseas. Eastman Kodak will buy 250 prints. The film will be seen by many persons around the world.

Picture Canada takes viewers on a fast-paced tour of Canada, covering thousands of miles and nearly all regions of the country. The camera shows a variety of scenes, rural and urban, and many kinds of action. Fifteen cameramen used many thousands of feet of film to get the 1,000 feet of film in the finished production.

Jim Turpie, with Crawley Films for 20 years, was the producer-director.

Queen's to study resource policies

A Centre for Resource Studies that will carry out research and analysis on important questions of Canadian resource policy is to be established at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The basic funding for the Centre will be provided by the Federal Government and the Canadian mining industry. Queen's will supply the required academic capabilities and physical facilities.

Organization details are not yet completed, but it is expected that funding will be about \$250,000 annually for an initial period of five years.

The Centre will be established under university procedures and directed by a board to include representatives from the Federal Government, industry and the university. Results of its work will be made available to the public.

For some time, it has been felt by both the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the mining industry that much more interdisciplinary research is needed to measure accurately such important matters as: the national impact of mining; its linkages to and effect on other significant

sectors of the economy, on the environment, on employment in secondary manufacturing and service industry; its effect on regional development, and on Canada's balance of payments.

The Centre will concentrate initially on studies relating to metallics, non-metallics, and some industrial minerals such as asbestos and potash.

Globe-trotting Romeo never forgets

For 46 years, Mrs. Meryl Dunsmore of Toronto has had an unknown admirer who never forgets her on St. Valentine's Day. The 61-year-old Mrs. Dunsmore says she's been receiving Valentines from all parts of the world since 1928, though in 1968 a card posted in Paris arrived late with the apology: "I'm sorry to have missed you on St. Valentine's Day. Was Ill."

In 1972, four cards arrived on consecutive days from Barbados, Belfast, Strasbourg and Hong Kong. She had a bonus in September, when another Valentine arrived from Switzerland: "As I sit overlooking the beautiful Lake Lugano my thoughts drift toward you."

The message on the Hong Kong card read: "Somewhere-somehow-someway-someday we'll meet."

"It's nice to know he hasn't forgotten me," Mrs. Dunsmore said when she duly received her Valentine last month posted from Amsterdam. It was signed as usual: "Your secret admirer."



Mrs. Dunsmore and Valentines

Francophone scientific conference

Mr. Jean-Guy Sylvestre, Canada's National Librarian, led the Canadian delegation to the Conference of Government Officials of Francophone Countries Responsible for Scientific and Technical Documentation Policy in Paris at the end of February. Mr. Marcel Risi, Director of the Technological Information Analysis Section at the Quebec Industrial Research Centre represented the Province of Quebec within the Canadian delegation.

At this conference, which was organized by the Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique, government officials responsible for scientific and technical documentation policy put forward views and suggestions for a program that will be considered by member countries at the general conference of the Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique, scheduled to take place in Brussels in October.

Retail prices and living costs

According to Statistics Canada, the price of food in 1972 was responsible for 45 per cent of the advance in the total consumer price index in Canada. In the last six months of the year this figure rose to 55 per cent. Price rises for meats, fresh produce and eggs were particularly steep. The 1971 and 1972 increases in food prices contrast markedly with the declines that occurred in the latter part of 1970 (the "super-market price war" period), and with the long-range similarity of increases in prices of food and prices of other items — since 1961 food prices rose 47.1 per cent, non-food prices 41.7 per cent; since 1967 the advances have been 25.8 per cent and 25.0 per cent.

It is possible, says Statistics Canada, to relate movements of the "food-

at-home" component of the consumer price index, the selling prices of food manufacturers, and the index of farm prices of agricultural products, although they are not strictly comparable. From 1961 to 1969 the annual movements of retail food prices corresponded broadly to those of food prices at the manufacturers level, but less closely to those at the farm level, partly because of depressed grain prices in the last half of the period. In 1970, retail food prices declined in the second half of the year, manufacturers food prices were relatively unchanged, and there were sharp declines in farm livestock prices. Since 1970, advances of retail food prices were somewhat stronger than those of manufacturers food prices, but farm food prices remained relatively stable until mid-1971, when they started to move up sharply.

Most industrialized countries have had rising consumer prices over the past several years and, since 1967, Canada has faced somewhat less price-advance than most countries, both with respect to foodstuffs and non-food items. Even last year, the all-items consumer price index rose less rapidly in Canada than in other countries, with the notable exception of the United States and Japan. However, with food prices generally advancing faster than those of non-food items (both in Canada and abroad) last year the rate of increase in Canada's consumer food price index accelerated to the 7-10 per cent rate experienced in many other countries.

The all-items consumer price index movements were very similar through the 1960s to the comparable U.S. figure, until the beginning of 1969, when U.S. prices rose more rapidly until mid-1971; since then Canadian prices have risen more sharply. Food price movements were similar in the two countries from 1967 to 1969. Then Canadian food prices declined in the second half of 1970, subsequently rising sharply in the first eight months of 1971, back to the level of the U.S. food index, which had been climbing more steadily during this period. From August 1971 to June 1972, food prices increased at a slightly slower rate in Canada and the U.S. but since then Canadian food prices have been advancing much more sharply than those in the United States.

Bolivia buys trainer planes

Northwest Industries Limited of Edmonton has received a contract from the Government of Bolivia, valued at more than \$4 million, to provide 13 reconditioned T-33 jet trainer aircraft to the Bolivian air force. The contract price includes spares and technical support for the single-engine jet trainers.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of CAE Industries Ltd., Montreal, Northwest Industries has been maintaining and overhauling T-33 trainers for many years.

Hockey standings, March 8

National Hockey League

East	Games played	Points
Montreal	67	104
NY Rangers	66	91
Boston	65	87
Buffalo	66	77
Detroit	65	75
Toronto	64	51
Vancouver	67	42
NY Islanders	68	23
West		
Chicago	66	80
Philadelphia	67	72
Minnesota	65	70
St. Louis	65	64
Los Angeles	67	62
Pittsburgh	66	61
Atlanta	66	61
California	66	41

World Hockey Association

East	Games played	Points
Cleveland	65	76
New England	64	74
Philadelphia	65	60
New York	67	60
Ottawa	68	60
Quebec	65	59
West		
Winnipeg	67	83
Houston	65	70
Minnesota	66	69
Los Angeles	67	67
Alberta	64	58
Chicago	65	52

Note: Next standings will be published on March 28.

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