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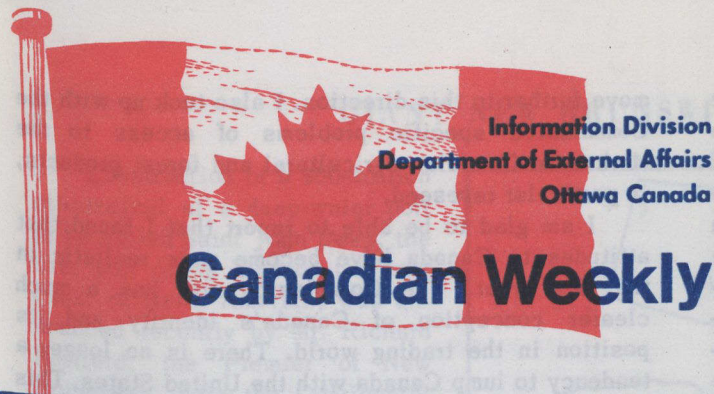


Bulletin

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# Bulletin

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## MR. SHARP REPORTS ON VISIT TO EUROPE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, attended the ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels in December, had discussions with officials of the European Economic Commission and met with Foreign Minister Schumann of France and Acting Foreign Minister Palamas of Greece. On his return to Ottawa, Mr. Sharp reported to the House of Commons on December 13 as follows:

\* \* \* \*

Western Europe, with Britain on the threshold of the Community and already being drawn into its councils, is the scene of some of the most dynamic developments in the world today. The negotiations for the enlargement and deepening of the Community in their final stage are paralleled by East-West negotiations over the status of Berlin, and by promising moves toward a *modus vivendi* between the Federal German Republic and the German Democratic Republic. These developments, taken together, are bringing about a Europe more soundly-based economically and with a healthier and saner political climate.

Progress on Berlin is the most dramatic of these developments. Since the Second World War, Berlin has been a focus of the East-West confrontation and unsettled relations between the Federal and Democratic Republics of Germany a major stumbling-block in the search for *détente*.

Without the active support of NATO, Chancellor Brandt would have been unable to negotiate, on a basis of equality, the treaties with the U.S.S.R. and Poland nor could the Federal Republic, acting alone, have any real hope of reaching a *modus vivendi* with the German Democratic Republic.

It is against this background of forward movement in Central Europe that the NATO meeting should be seen. The two major preoccupations of the alliance, and I believe of the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact, are the holding of a conference on security and co-operation in Europe and the negotiation of mutual and balanced force reductions, usually referred to by the acronym MBFR.

On the conference, ministers re-affirmed the position they adopted at the June meeting, that NATO countries, are ready to enter upon multilateral preparations for a conference when a satisfactory conclusion of the Berlin talks has been reached. Meanwhile, they agreed to keep in touch with the Finnish Government, which has offered Helsinki as a site for conversations on this subject. Two of the stages needed for a Berlin settlement have been concluded. The Soviet Union has made conclusion of the final stage contingent upon ratification of the Warsaw and Moscow Treaties. This may be expected within the next few months.

What is important, however, is the process set in motion by the conference conception. The conference, whenever it is held, and whatever its outcome, is

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only one element of a wider negotiating process. The substantial gains I have noted in Central Europe have their foundation in the realistic *Ostpolitik* of Chancellor Brandt. But I wonder if they would have been achieved had the conference idea not been accepted in principle and had NATO not made of the Berlin element an essential pre-condition for a conference. It is not unusual in diplomacy that movement toward a certain goal (in this case the conference) itself results in the resolution of long-standing problems. Similarly, it may well be that the conference will set in train further movement toward easing of tensions.

#### BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

On MBFR, the alliance noted with regret the lack of a Soviet response to the offer to send an explorer, in the person of Mr. Brosio, former Secretary-General of NATO, to Moscow. This was a proposal made by Canada at the June meeting. In the course of the past ten days, both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kosygin have renewed expressions of Soviet interest in force reductions but confined themselves to generalities. If the Soviets would receive the explorer, progress could be made positively and quickly toward substantive negotiations. That they have not done so, I believe, reflects the fact that the Soviets and their friends have not yet worked out either their procedural or their substantive position on MBFR and are having real difficulty in deciding how to respond.

The alliance is not making negotiations on MBFR a pre-condition to the holding of a conference, but ministers noted that if a conference was to address itself effectively to the problems of security in Europe, it should deal in a suitable manner with measures to reduce the military confrontation.

#### MONEY PROBLEMS AND TRADE

Ministers took note of the strains imposed upon the alliance by continuing monetary and trading problems affecting member nations. At Canada's suggestion, it was agreed that these problems should be kept under continuing review.

My discussions with Mr. Malfatti, President of the European Economic Commission, Mr. Mansholt, Vice-President, and other senior officials, came at a particularly apposite time, on the eve of the Council of Ministers' consideration of American proposals for resolution of the monetary and trading problems now facing us. I told Mr. Malfatti, as I had told Mr. Rogers in Washington a week earlier, that Canada is willing to make its contribution to a general settlement but does not regard bilateral negotiation of the removal of the surcharge as either feasible or desirable.

I stressed to the Commission Canada's interest in eventual movement towards freer trade, and expressed the hope that once current difficulties are overcome the Commission would show willingness to

move further in this direction. I also took up with the Commission specific problems of access to the Market for Canadian agricultural and forest products, in particular rapeseed.

I am glad to be able to report that I found that attitudes to Canada have become more realistic in the past year. The Commission now has a much clearer conception of Canada's identity and its position in the trading world. There is no longer a tendency to lump Canada with the United States. This changed attitude is a direct result of the frequent and frank exchanges we have had with the Commission and with the ministers who make up the Council. These we will continue, and I again stressed to Mr. Malfatti, and his colleagues, our wish to have consultation with the Community put upon a more systematic basis. This is not an easy matter, since consultation at the ministerial level such as we have with our other major trading partners, like the United States and Japan, involves the Council of Ministers, consisting today of foreign ministers of six countries, soon to be ten. Until this final goal can be achieved we are working toward regular consultation with the Commission and pursuing our interests in bilateral consultations with ministers of the member nations of the Community. The setting up of a consultative machinery was also the principal issue I discussed with the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Schumann.

My conversation with Mr. Schumann was one of a continuing series in which we discuss many aspects of our shared interests and particularly our responsibilities as major Francophone powers.

#### CANADA AND UNFICYP

While I left Canada intending to meet Mr. Palamas, Acting Foreign Minister of Greece, as it happened the meeting took place at his request. He wished to urge upon me the need for a continuing Canadian contribution to the United Nations force on Cyprus. I explained the Canadian position, that we will maintain our forces in Cyprus only so long as we believe that their presence can contribute to the reaching of a settlement and not just to allow the parties to the dispute to put off a settlement indefinitely.

I expressed to Mr. Palamas the deep concern many Canadians feel about the situation in Greece. Mr. Palamas assured me of his Government's firm intention to implement the constitution progressively and restore democracy in due course. I urged upon him the need for the Greek Government if it sets store by the opinion of others to act in accordance with its words. Elections, I suggested, would go far in this direction. I can tell the House that Mr. Palamas was left in no doubt of the depth and strength of Canada's concern for democracy in Greece.

\* \* \* \*



## GIANT NEW BRUNSWICK OIL TERMINAL

Construction of a \$60-million oil-terminal at a deep-water port to be called Saint John Deep, the first port of its kind on the east coast of North America, was announced recently by Mr. Richard Hatfield, the Premier of New Brunswick, with the Continental Oil Company (CONOCO) and the New Brunswick Development Corporation.

The joint announcement is the culmination of four years of engineering, economic and transportation studies and negotiations originated and conducted by the Development Corporation, and is the first phase of an industrial complex, involving several other companies, which is expected to cost more than \$500 million.

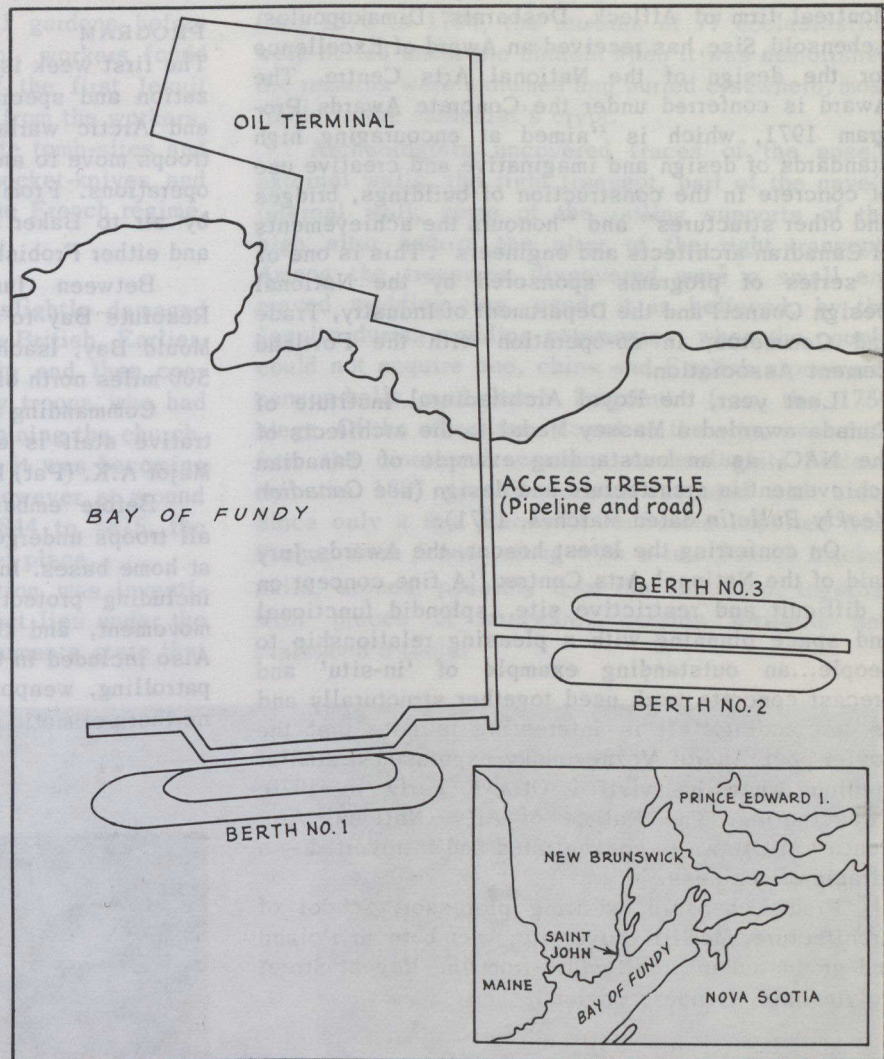
CONOCO, a United States company, will begin construction of the terminal early in 1972, and the facilities, which will include a 4½-million-barrel tank-farm and three deep-water berths, will be ready in mid-1973. Design capacity is projected at 300,000 barrels a day.

The docking facilities will extend 1,200 feet from the shore into water with a depth of 105 feet. One of the berths will serve supertankers up to 300,000 dead-weight tons bringing in low-sulphur crude oil from Libya and the Persian Gulf; the other two berths will accommodate the smaller tankers used in transshipping the oil to ports in the Eastern United States. Owing to the lack of deep water, no U.S. port can handle ships of more than 50,000-60,000 tons.

### ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION PROMISE

Mr. John Kelly, Vice President of CONOCO's Western Hemisphere Petroleum Division, said that the key factors in locating at Saint John, New Brunswick, were its proximity to U.S. markets, the extremely deep water close inshore, the extensive manoeuvring area in the Bay of Fundy, the services of two railways and good road transportation and the established services in Saint John. He also assured area residents that CONOCO was making extensive plans to safeguard the environment during every step of the project, from construction through to completion.

Pollution controls include special treatment of ballast, the installation of the most effective spill



pick-up equipment, computer-controlled disaster prevention equipment, the provision of dikes round all storage tanks, which will also have a floating roof to control vapors, special steel loading arms and the latest navigational aids.

"In short," Mr. Kelly stated, "CONOCO plans to be a good citizen to the very best of its ability. The Development Corporation expressed a lot of confidence in the company by inviting us into Saint John and Continental plans to live up to that confidence."

Mr. James Addison, President of the Development Corporation, said that future plans for the area surrounding Saint John Deep call for an oil refinery, an asphalt refinery, a "mini" steel mill and two chemical plants. Negotiations with several companies are under way and further announcements are expected shortly.

The number of permanent jobs at Saint John Deep and the surrounding industrial area could exceed 2,000 in the next five years, Mr. Addison estimated.



## DESIGN AWARD FOR NAC

Mr. Fred Lebensold, consulting architect of the Montreal firm of Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Sise, has received an Award of Excellence for the design of the National Arts Centre. The Award is conferred under the Concrete Awards Program 1971, which is "aimed at encouraging high standards of design and imaginative and creative use of concrete in the construction of buildings, bridges and other structures" and "honours the achievements of Canadian architects and engineers". This is one of a series of programs sponsored by the National Design Council and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with the Portland Cement Association.

Last year, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada awarded a Massey Medal to the architects of the NAC, as an outstanding example of Canadian achievement in architecture and design (see *Canadian Weekly Bulletin* dated March 3, 1971).

On conferring the latest honour, the Awards Jury said of the National Arts Centre: "A fine concept on a difficult and restrictive site...splendid functional and space planning with a pleasing relationship to people...an outstanding example of 'in-situ' and precast concrete work used together structurally and as a cladding." It is interesting to note that the Soviet poet Andrei Voznesensky expressed a similar opinion when he visited Ottawa early in 1970: "Fascinating. The Palace of Arts (National Arts Centre) in Ottawa is concentrated and introverted - a miracle of coziness."

Fred Lebensold, visiting professor, School of Architecture, McGill University, was born in Poland and graduated in architecture from the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, England.

## TROOP-TRAINING IN THE NORTH

Since "Exercise New Viking" began last year, about 2,000 Canadian combat troops have undergone environmental training in Canada's northland. By next September, another 2,000 will have been through the continuing series of two-week unit-training operations that are designed to familiarize troops with the problems of living, moving and fighting in the North under summer and winter conditions.

When the program began in April 1971, 50-man groups were airlifted to remote areas. Now, 100-man groups move from home stations to Resolute Bay in the summer months, and Fort Churchill, Manitoba, in winter. Also participating from time to time are senior officers and selected observers from various Armed Forces' commands and government agencies.

This year a small group of NATO allies will also take part. They are six officers and four NCOs from Allied Command Europe's Mobile Land Force, who will attend in groups of five.

Air Transport Command provides the troop air-

lift, while long-range air detection observation is the job of Maritime Command.

## PROGRAM

The first week is spent at a base camp for familiarization and specialist training, conducted by winter and Arctic warfare instructors. In the final week, troops move to an advanced base for extensive patrol operations. From Fort Churchill, the troops deploy by air to Baker Lake, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet and either Frobisher Bay or Yellowknife.

Between June and August, they move from Resolute Bay to advance camps at Saachs Harbour, Mould Bay, Isachsen, Ray Point and Eureka, about 500 miles north of Resolute Bay.

Commanding a 28-man instructional and administrative staff is a veteran 47-year old tank officer, Major A.K. (Pat) Patterson of Meaford, Ontario.

Before embarking on "Exercise New Viking", all troops undergo survival training at the unit level at home bases. In the North they practise field craft, including protection, track discipline, camouflage, movement, and the construction of field defences. Also included in the training are northern navigation, patrolling, weapons-handling and maintenance under northern climatic conditions.



The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. H.A. Olson (right) presented a copy of Canada and the FAO to Dr. Addeke H. Boerma, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization during the recent FAO sixteenth governing conference in Rome. Mr. Olson led the Canadian delegation to the 122-nation meeting. Canada and the FAO was published by the Canada Agriculture Information Division to commemorate the founding of FAO in Quebec City.



## FINDS IN OLD QUEBEC CHURCH GROUNDS

While digging up the city-hall gardens before building an underground parking lot, workers found human remains among the ruins of the first Jesuit church in Quebec City. Taking over from the workers, archeologists unearthed two complete tomb-sites and three skulls, as well as pipes, pocket-knives and pieces of pottery, all dating from the French régime.

### CHURCH USED AS ARMS DEPOT

The church, built in 1666, was slightly damaged during the 1759 bombardment by the British. Earlier, it was used for Protestant worship and then converted into an ammunition depot by troops who had requisitioned the Jesuit college adjoining the church. It was finally torn down in 1807 as it was becoming unsound. The foundation remained, however, at ground level until at least 1810. From 1844 to 1875, the grounds were used as a public market place.

Less than half of the foundation was investigated by archeologists; the other part lies under the present Des Jardins street. Old documents state that

from 1670 to 1794, the remains of 77 ecclesiastics were buried under the church. When it was demolished the remains were exhumed and buried elsewhere, most likely in the cathedral's crypt.

Archeologists uncovered traces of the apse's external walls, the right transept, part of the nave's internal wall, some of the railing supports of the high altar and of the altar of the right transept. Among the treasures discovered were a small engraved wedding ring, used, it is believed, by the Jesuits during wedding ceremonies, when the couple could not acquire one, china and English stoneware, cannon-balls and bomb fragments from the 1759 siege. Of the other items found on the site, most date from the nineteenth century. Archeologists believe that the 1807 demolition was executed with care, since only a few pieces of roof-slate imported from France were found, along with a few French bricks, nails, stones, possibly from the courtyard, together with pieces of hardware, worship artifacts and craftsmen's tools.



Upper left, the old Jesuit church; lower left, one of the unearthed tombs; right, aerial view of the foundation remains.



## CANADA-CZECHOSLOVAKIA CLAIMS

The Department of External Affairs has announced that the second round of the Canada-Czechoslovakia claims negotiations were held at Ottawa from November 15 to 23. In these discussions the Canadian Government is trying to obtain compensation for property of Canadian citizens that has been nationalized, confiscated or otherwise taken by the Government of Czechoslovakia. It is expected that a third round will be held in Prague next spring.

Persons who were Canadian citizens at the time their property was taken by Czechoslovakia and who have not already advised the Claims Section of the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa of their claims are urged to do so immediately in order that their claims may be taken into account during the current negotiations. Unless notice of such claims has been received by the Department prior to the signing of any settlement with the Czechoslovak Government, they may not be eligible for compensation.

While some progress has been made in the negotiations it is not yet possible to forecast when a settlement will be reached.

## HIGH-POWER LASER MARKETED

Canada's first manufacturer to concentrate exclusively on the design and production of lasers has announced the successful development of the first high-energy plasma laser to be marketed as a standard product.

Lumonics Research Limited, an Ottawa firm, has successfully converted breakthrough technology developed at the Defence Research Establishment, Valcartier, Quebec, into the first of a series of high-power laser products. This product was demonstrated at the Electro-Optics Industry trade show in the New York Coliseum in October.

Lumonics Research was formed 11 months ago to compete for a licence for manufacturing and sales rights to the Transversely Excited Atmospheric (TEA) laser inventions that were announced in January 1970. Licences were granted to Lumonics and Gen-Tec (1969) Inc. of Quebec City in July 1970, to produce and market TEA gas lasers by Canadian Patents and Developments Limited, a subsidiary of the National Research Council, responsible for the licencing of Government-owned inventions.

The company started operations as a privately financed public company, and, as Lumonics product-development proceeded, significant and continuing financial assistance was introduced by NRC (\$70,000) under its Industrial Research and Assistance Program, for the Advancement of Industrial Technology.

The initial series of TEA laser products are called plasma lasers owing to their ability to vaporize instantly and known material and thereby create a "plasma". These lasers are intended primarily as research tools for use by physicists in plasma-generation and heating, as well as spectroscopy.

## INTERNATIONAL INTEREST

This is a field of growing international interest as reflected by the recent recommendation of an *ad hoc* committee of the National Research Council that Canada embark on a multi-million-dollar program involving the development and utilization of plasma technology. Since Lumonics plasma lasers deliver much higher energy pulses than any other moderately-priced commercially-available laser, company officials expect a favourable market-reception in this field. Future TEA laser products will have broader manufacturing process applications and even wider potential markets.

The TEA laser has attracted international attention because of its simplicity, low cost and very high power output, despite its small size. It is capable of producing pulses of radiation of 100 times greater power than any other existing gas laser.

Partly as a result of publicity relating to the development and licensing of the TEA laser, Lumonics was able to obtain a substantial contract from a large United States corporation for a custom-designed, high-energy TEA laser.

## TEXTILE SHOW SUCCESSFUL

About \$6-million worth of orders were received by ten Canadian textile firms that exhibited at the recent Interstoff show in Frankfurt, Germany. The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in making the announcement, said that the figure of \$6 million was almost double that of Canadian sales at the previous Interstoff.

Company officials estimate that orders of more than \$12 million can be expected as a direct result of the show, in which the Department sponsored the Canadian exhibit.

More than 20,000 visitors saw what 640 exhibitors from all parts of the world had to offer in the way of fabrics and designs. New synthetic fabrics, developed to meet the demand of foreign buyers, many of them featuring unique Canadian designs, found ready buyers. Innovations to provide longer wear and easier care in standard fabrics, such as cotton and wool, also attracted purchasers.

This is the third consecutive year in which the Department has sponsored an exhibit in Interstoff, the largest international textile exhibition in the world.