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Canada urges new sense of purpose in the quest for world peace

“Impatience, frustration and deep disappointment,” were the words used to describe Canada’s reaction to “the continuing failure of the international community to face up more concretely and rapidly to the awesome problems that confront us in the field of disarmament,” by R. Harry Jay, addressing the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, November 5.

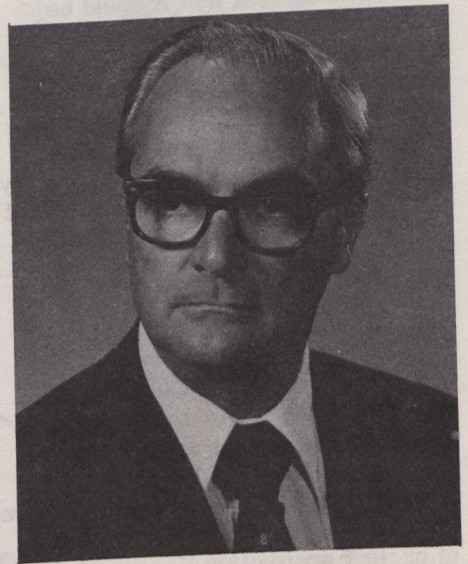
Mr. Jay, Canada’s Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Office of the UN at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), wondered whether UN members would have to admit in five years that the declaration of the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade was a “half-hearted gesture”. He feared that “international security will be in even greater peril if, in those next five years, we do not come to grips with the tasks set out for the Decade”. Although “all states of military significance must share in this important task”, he said, “the primary responsibility to ensure that the Disarmament Decade is not a failure rests with the nuclear-weapon states”.

Highest priorities

“Of all the problems we face in the arms control and disarmament field,” said Mr. Jay, “none is greater or deserves higher priority than the need for limitations and reductions in nuclear arms, for an effective ban on all nuclear-weapons testing and for further strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation system.”

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) talks between the United States and the Soviet Union have been valuable, said Mr. Jay, but “have not yet slowed the nuclear arms race, much less led to any reduction in nuclear arms”.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union, he said “must make a more determined effort” to surmount the difficult problems confronting them in undertaking nuclear disarmament measures. He appealed to the two principal nuclear



Harry Jay

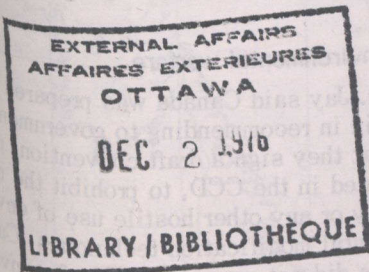
powers “to move with greater speed towards the conclusion of SALT II and to move on to SALT III – that is, from limitations to effective reductions – at the earliest possible date”.

Nuclear weapons testing

Recent progress toward a ban on all nuclear weapons testing had been “almost imperceptible”, said Mr. Jay. He noted the attempts made by Canada and other countries to help solve the problems that have prevented the achievement of a comprehensive test ban but said it was “difficult to accept that more resolute efforts have not been made by the nuclear-weapons states themselves”.

Canada proposes interim test ban

The Canadian spokesman called on at least the two superpowers, and as many other nuclear-weapon states as possible, to enter into a “formal interim agreement to end their nuclear weapon testing for a defined trial period”. Canada, he said, was not proposing an unverified testing moratorium but “an agreement open to all states, containing measures to ensure first that its terms are fully honoured and second that any nuclear explosions



for peaceful purposes do not confer weapons-related benefits". Such an agreement could be reviewed at the end of a fixed trial period to determine whether it might be further extended or be transformed into a permanent agreement including all nuclear-weapon states.

Mr. Jay wondered how it could be argued with any credibility that such an interim halt would threaten the security of the U.S. and Soviet Union when they "already have nuclear weapon arsenals of such enormous magnitude and when their own capacity for destruction so greatly exceeds that of any other nuclear-weapon state".

Non-Proliferation Treaty

"All of us continue to be haunted by the danger that nuclear weapons will spread to more states," the Canadian representative declared. "If more resolute efforts are not made to avert this danger, we shall have frittered away completely whatever chance there still may be of eliminating the threat of nuclear destruction."

Mr. Jay said that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and its associated system of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards "continue to be the basic instruments of the non-proliferation system and the most appropriate framework for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy". He outlined steps taken since the NPT Review Conference of May 1975 to reinforce the NPT but said Canada was "convinced that much that should have been done...has not yet been done".

He reminded the Assembly that the nuclear-weapon states party to the Treaty had undertaken in it to pursue negotiations toward nuclear disarmament. Canada regretted that they "had not done more to fulfil their part of the NPT bargain".

Some 100 countries now adhered to the NPT, observed Mr. Jay. These countries, he said, had "clearly rejected the mistaken notion that either the possession of nuclear weapons or the retention of an option to acquire them is a guarantee of security in some way essential to national sovereignty and the reinforcement of national prestige".

"It is cause for the deepest concern," he said, "that this encouraging

perspective is not yet shared by certain other states advanced in nuclear technology or in the process of acquiring that technology." He appealed to such states to "reassess their reasons for not making a firm commitment to the non-proliferation objective either by adhering to the NPT or in some other equally binding and verifiable way".

Safeguards

Mr. Jay declared that Canada was "determined to ensure that Canadian nuclear assistance would be used solely for peaceful non-explosive purposes" and that Canada would continue to press for the further strengthening and broadening of the scope of nuclear safeguards. "In Canada's view," he said, "safeguards will not be fully effective until they cover all peaceful nuclear activities in all states."

He noted that the IAEA was giving detailed study to the application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Canada nonetheless remained to be convinced that there were significant potential benefits in so-called peaceful nuclear explosions and doubted "that any benefits that may exist would outweigh the inherent risks".

"Certainly there can be no question," he said, "that such explosions would have crucial arms-control implications." It had been clearly recognized in previous UN resolutions that it was not possible to develop such devices for peaceful application without at the same time acquiring nuclear-weapons capability. Canada sought international arrangements to govern peaceful nuclear explosions that were fully consistent with the NPT and other international legal instruments.

Nuclear weapon-free zones

Mr. Jay confirmed Canada's support in principle for the idea of a nuclear weapon-free zone. He stressed, however, that the value of a specific nuclear weapon-free zone proposal or arrangement would depend on the support of most countries of the area concerned, including the major military powers of the region, on a clear definition of the geographic area covered, on assurance that any state or group of states would not thereby acquire additional military advantage and on

provisions to ensure that all component countries complied fully with the commitments involved and forswore the independent acquisition of nuclear explosive capability. Supplementary arrangements applicable to states outside such zones must be "realistic and fully consistent with generally recognized principles of international law".

Arms trade

Mr. Jay stressed that "concerted international action is urgently required among both suppliers and recipients to check the growth in the arms trade". This trade, he said, "has reached mammoth proportions and continues to devour vast resources urgently needed for productive economic and social purposes throughout the world".

Canada attached high priority, said Mr. Jay, to the Vienna negotiations for mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe. These negotiations offered "prospect of significant steps in disarmament and the reduction of the danger of confrontation at the regional level" but "progress has been slow and the negotiations are now about to enter their fourth year with little measurable achievement yet in sight".

Environmental warfare

Mr. Jay said Canada was prepared to join in recommending to governments that they sign a draft convention, negotiated in the CCD, to prohibit the military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques. Canada did not consider the draft convention to be a faultless document, nor, given the other and more pressing priorities in arms control, to be a major landmark. Canada hoped, however, that it would inhibit whatever plans some states might otherwise make or contemplate for the hostile use of environmental-modification techniques.

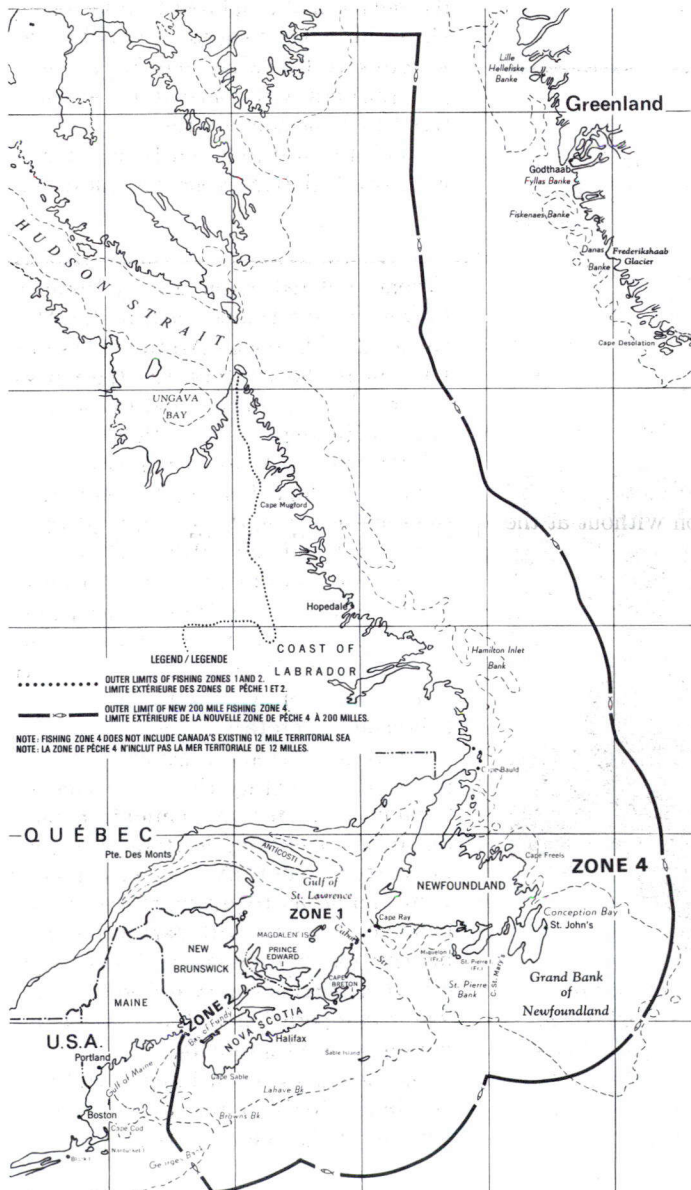
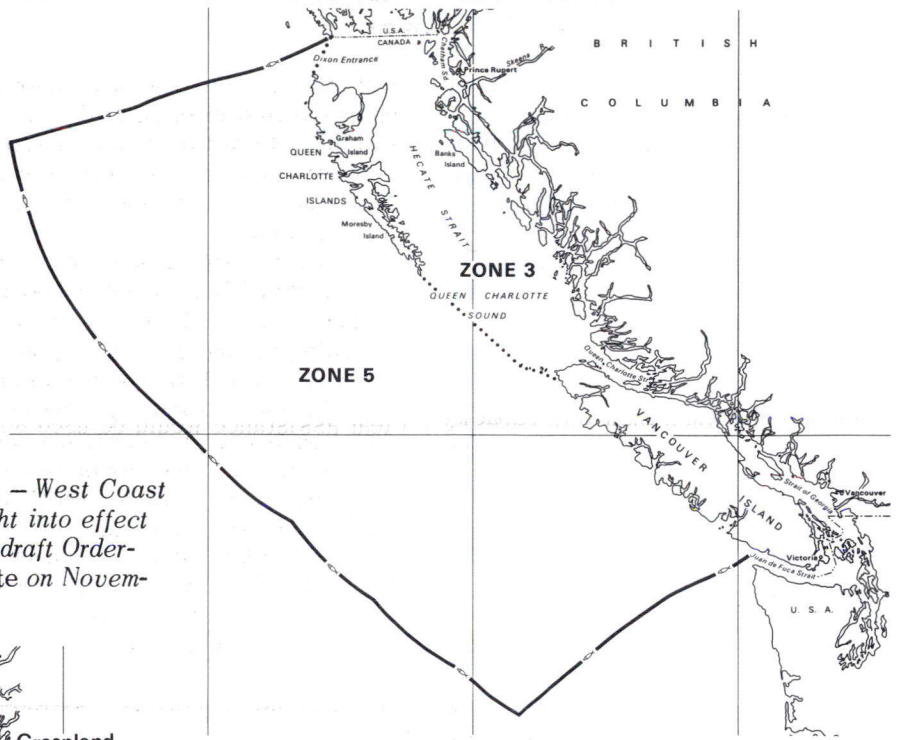
Special disarmament session

Canada stands ready to support, said Mr. Jay, a call for a special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and to participate fully and constructively in it. Such a special session "must be to infuse a new sense of purpose into the quest for peace and security".

Fishing zones extended to 200 miles

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Donald C. Jamieson, and the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, Roméo Leblanc, have announced the publication in a special edition of the *Canada Gazette*, dated November 1, of the text of the Order-in-Council that the Government proposes to promulgate to extend to 200 miles the fisheries limits of Canada. In accordance with applicable legislation, this text has been published 60 days in advance of its coming into effect.

The Government announced on June 4, *Canada's proposed new 200-mile fishing zones – West Coast (right) and East Coast (below) – may be brought into effect any time after 60 days have elapsed since the draft Order-in-Council was published in the Canada Gazette on November 1, 1976.*



and again in the Speech from the Throne, that in light of the crisis situation regarding the fisheries off Canada's coasts, the areas under Canadian fisheries jurisdiction on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would be extended to 200 miles as of January 1, 1977. This action is in conformity with the emerging consensus of the ongoing Law of the Sea Conference, and is being taken to ensure the proper conservation and management of the living resources of the sea adjacent to these coasts. This consensus is also reflected in the bilateral fisheries agreements concluded over the past year with major fishing states operating off Canadian coasts.

Ongoing negotiations not prejudiced

The proposed Order sets out the geographical co-ordinates of the new fishing zones, including co-ordinates which delineate the limits of the zones in areas adjacent to neighbouring states. The preamble of the Order notes that the limits of the fishing zones being established by Canada are intended to be without prejudice to negotiations with neighbouring states concerning the delimitation of the maritime boundaries. The preamble refers to consultations being pursued with the United States, France (regarding St. Pierre and Miquelon) and Denmark (regarding Greenland) which have coastlines adjacent or opposite to Canada. The Government will be seeking mutually acceptable settlements with these states by way of negotiation or by third party procedures. Pending the settlement of these maritime boundaries, interim fisheries arrangements, which will protect the full range of Canadian fisheries interests, are being sought.

The Government is also aware of the importance of safeguarding the fishing interests of the native peoples in the Arctic and the need to provide for development of fisheries in the Canadian Arctic regions. Consequently the Government has decided to extend to March 1, 1977 the 200-mile fishing limit in the Arctic.

Expanded trade possibility with Soviet Union

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, who headed a trade mission to the Soviet Union from October 23 to 30, was optimistic about expanded trade possibilities between that country and Canada. Mr. Jamieson said he expected a large increase in trade both in exports from Canada and in imports from the Soviet Union, especially in oil products.

Canadian exports to the U.S.S.R. totalled \$409 million, with 85 per cent in grain sales. Imports from the Soviet Union were valued at \$28.5 million.

Mr. Jamieson, who was accompanied by Len Marchand, Minister of State to the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Small Business), three Members of Parliament and senior executives of Canadian firms and trade associations

and other officials, went to Moscow to chair the first meeting of the Canada/U.S.S.R. Mixed Commission under the long-term economic agreement and to lead a business mission aimed at improving trade.

Canadian businessmen secured from \$70 to \$80 million in new export trade during the visit, the principal sales including oil and gas valves, boilers, compressors and transport machinery.

In addition to attending meetings of the Commission, Mr. Jamieson held very cordial discussions on bilateral and multilateral matters with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

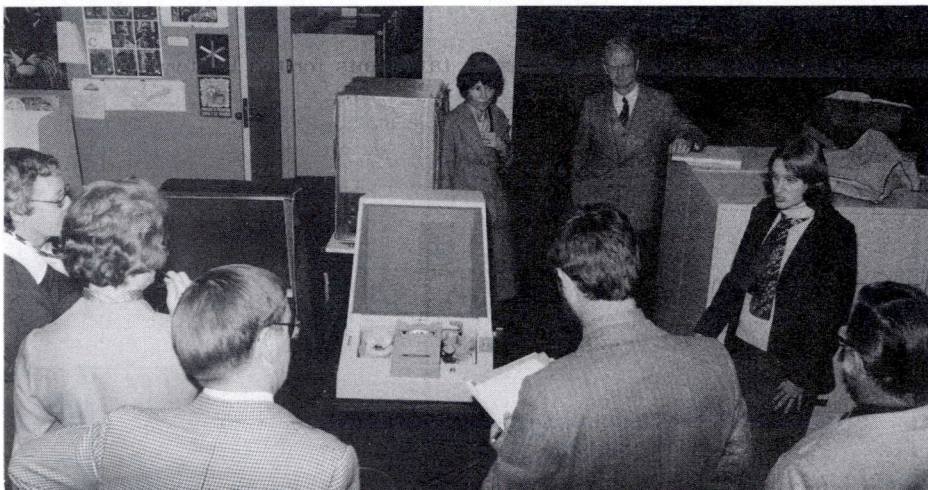
Following his trip to the Soviet Union, Mr. Jamieson went to Paris for a two-day official visit. Details will appear next week.

Parliamentary librarians visit External Affairs

The Association of Parliamentary Librarians in Canada/l'Association des bibliothécaires parlementaires du Canada, meeting in Ottawa recently, visited the headquarters building of the External Affairs Department, showing keen interest in the Department's library.

Mrs. Ruth Thompson, Director of Library Services, and her staff, showed

the 15 librarians (headed by Association president Erik J. Spicer, Parliamentary Librarian), the Guelph Documents coding system used for the coding of documents. Described to the visitors also was the UNICAT/TELECAT system for the cataloguing of books. (UNICAT/TELECAT, commonly known as the CATTs system, is a shared cataloguing group situated in



Judy Deavy of the External Affairs library staff describes the open reel microfilm reader used for newspapers, which is a subject index in the documents collection, to a group from the Association of Parliamentary Libra-

rians in Canada. Association president Erik Spicer, who is Parliamentary Librarian of the Library of Parliament, and Mrs. Ruth Thompson, Director of External Affairs Library Services, stand behind the machine.

Congratulations to Mr. Carter

Prime Minister Trudeau sent the following message to U.S. President-Elect Carter on November 3:

The closely contested presidential campaign has been followed with great interest by Canadians from coast to coast. On their behalf, personally, and on behalf of my colleagues in Government I offer you warm congratulations on your achievement, and every good wish for your term in office.

The broad identity of values, purposes and goals which our two countries share, and the deep sense of respect and affection which Canadians hold for Americans, reinforce my own friendly good wishes as you prepare to assume the heavy responsibilities of the presidency. I have no doubt that the active and neighbourly relationship which has long existed between successive Canadian and American governments will continue to be nurtured by your administration.

I look forward to an early meeting with you following your inauguration.

Toronto but fed by university librarians in Ontario and Quebec and by the Department of External Affairs.) Also of interest to the visitors was the newspaper clipping service and the storage of the clippings on microfiche.

Although the Association was founded in June 1975 in Toronto, two informal meetings had been held in April 1971 and May 1972 in Ottawa. Mr. Spicer was elected at the founding meeting, along with Miss Clementine Combaz, Manitoba Legislative Librarian, vice-president, and Miss Jocelyne LeBel, New Brunswick Legislative Librarian, secretary.

The Association's aims are: "to improve parliamentary library service in Canada; to foster communication among members concerning matters of mutual interest; to identify issues, points of view and areas requiring research; to improve relations with parliamentary information and research officers and all other parliamentary officers; and to foster co-operation with associations having related interests".

The Speakers of Parliament and the provincial legislatures are honorary patrons of the Association.

News of the arts

Books on Canadian artists

The *Canadian Artists Series*, a new series of books, has been published by the National Gallery to bring to the attention of Canadians the life and work of leading Canadian artists.

Each of the four books, comprises an introduction, illustrations of important works, a list of principal exhibitions and a comprehensive bibliography. The series is under the general editorial supervision of Dennis Reid, curator of post-Confederation art at the National Gallery who was also author of *The Group of Seven* (The National Gallery of Canada, 1970) and *A Concise History of Canadian Painting* (Oxford University Press, 1973).

The first in the series, *Bertram Brooker*, by Dennis Reid, deals with an important but neglected figure in Canadian art who was a pioneer abstract painter; it is the first comprehensive study of this Toronto artist, whose several careers touched Canadian art at many points.

William Hind, by J. Russell Harper, is an account of a Victorian Canadian artist until recently all but forgotten. Hind brought a touch of the pre-Raphaelite sensibility to Canada's eastern and western wildernesses as he described in vibrant colour and minute detail the country in which he journeyed and hunted. J. Russell Harper is perhaps the dean of historians of Canadian art, author of *Painting in Canada, a History*; *Paul Kane's Frontier* and the recent *People's Art*.

Paul-Emile Borduas, by François-Marc Gagnon, is the first full study in English of one of the most influential figures in modern Canadian art. At first deeply rooted in traditional Quebec art, this controversial Montrealer mastered international styles and is perhaps best known as the pioneer of *Automatisme* and author of the *Refus global*. François-Marc Gagnon, professor in the art history department of the University of Montreal, has written extensively on Borduas and is at present editing an English translation of Borduas' writings.

Edwin Holgate, by Dennis Reid, is the first book-length study of this twentieth-century Canadian artist. Something of a cultivated "loner" in a period dominated by strident groups,

Holgate applied his sense of colour and craftsmanship to a wide variety of subjects. The publication grew out of Mr. Reid's work for a national program exhibition *Edwin Holgate*, circulated by the National Gallery of Canada to six centres across Canada from October 1975 to June 1976.

Forthcoming are: *A.Y. Jackson*, by Naomi Jackson Groves, and *Georges Heriot*, by Gerald Finlay.

Books in the *Canadian Artists Series* can be obtained by writing to The National Museums Corporation, Marketing Services Division, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8, Canada.

Mime company popular down under

The Canadian Mime Company from Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario has won high praise from theatre critics in New Zealand and Australia. The company left Canada in early September and has been on tour for a week in New Zealand and several weeks in Australia during September and October prior to engagements in the Orient and in Britain.

"The Canadians were brilliantly quiet," headlined the Wellington *Eve-*

ning Post. The Brisbane *Courier-Mail* called the company "magnificent, hilarious, funny and gloriously skilful", while Sydney papers included comments like "uncanny brilliance, an evening of sublime entertainment".

The company of five actors – Adrian Pecknold, Harro Maskow, Paulette Hallich, Larry Lefebvre, and Robin Patterson – has established an enviable reputation since its founding in 1969. The season includes a summer series at its own theatre in Niagara-on-the-Lake and extensive tours across Canada. The current tour, which will take the company over 48,000 miles in 15 weeks, is supported by the Department of External Affairs as part of its program of cultural relations. The performances in Britain constitute a return visit for the company which appeared in London in 1974. This December they will perform for one week at the Curtain Theatre under sponsorship of the Inner London Education Authority, and a finale week in Glasgow with the Strathclyde Regional Council.

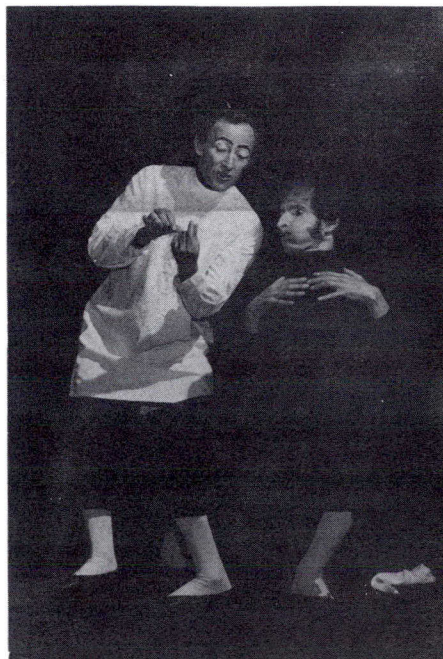
Half a million dollars to theatre

The new Citadel Theatre complex of Edmonton, Alberta, has received a grant of \$500,000 from the Department of the Secretary of State. The grant is in addition to the \$1 million previously received by the theatre from the Department and is given under the Capital Grants for the Performing Arts Program administered by the Cultural Affairs Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Audiences at the opening of the new Citadel Theatre this month will see an expanded complex. The largest will have a seating capacity of 699, the Rice Theatre a capacity of 200, and the Zeidler Theatre for cinema and lectures will seat 260.

The new Citadel will retain its comprehensive library on the performing arts and the Citadel-on-Wheels-and-Wings, the travelling company which covers 12,000 miles each year giving over 700 performances to 50,000 patrons will continue.

The new Citadel Theatre was one of the first Canadian buildings for the performing arts designed to accommodate handicapped patrons.



Preston Haspell

Adrian Pecknold (left) and Harro Maskow in a scene from "Painless Dentistry", one of the vignettes in the Canadian Mime Theatre's production The World of Mime.

Jamaican Prime Minister visits

Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica and Mrs. Manley, visited Ottawa, October 27-29, at the invitation of Prime Minister Trudeau.

A number of international questions were reviewed including the work and role of the Commonwealth, developments in Southern Africa, the work of the United Nations and the Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris. Bilateral matters were also discussed including questions of trade, investment, economic co-operation and immigration.

Economic co-operation between Canada and Jamaica was a major topic in the discussions. To strengthen the continuing program of economic co-operation between the two countries in trade, investment and development assistance, the two Prime Ministers agreed to some additional measures of co-operation and signed a memorandum of understanding under which Canada will establish a line of credit of \$65 million (U.S.), to develop trade between the two countries.

To assist the economic development of Jamaica, the Canadian International Agency has agreed to enter into a new loan agreement of \$10 million (Canadian), which will augment their present program of development co-operation with Jamaica. It is expected that the CIDA loan will be disbursed during the next four years.

Canada has also agreed to provide a short-term loan of \$25 million (Canadian) to Jamaica as a support for its economic development program. In extending this loan of Canada is mindful of the importance to both Jamaica and Canada of maintaining stable commercial, financial and investment relations.

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

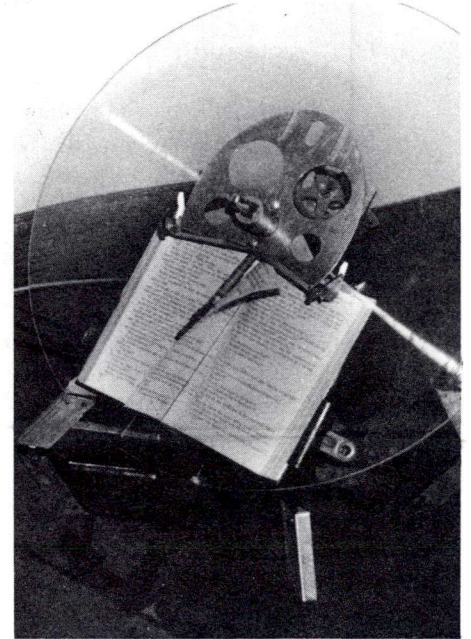
Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Page-turner helps handicapped

A mechanical page-turner, designed by the National Research Council's Instrument Laboratory, provides an improved reading capability for the physically handicapped.

The device is bi-directional and a light touch on a capacitance switch turns a page in a three-second time interval. The turning of pages is accomplished by a cylindrical rubber pad pressing on the upper free corner of the page easing it towards the lower "crease" corner of the page and releasing it just in time for it to slip into the slot of a rotating cover plate. This cover plate holds the book open and steady. Any thickness of book can be accommodated with the two pages in view maintained in the same place by a simple equal arm balance-like mechanism.

Because of the simplifications possible when dealing with a standard page, the page-turner has been designed to handle pocketbook-size texts. It has a single reversible motor and if commercial production were undertaken, it



could be marketed for under \$200 initially.

The project was undertaken following inquiries from a London, Ontario librarian seeking ways to provide a handicapped person with improved reading capabilities.

News briefs

- Barney Danson, formerly Minister of State for Urban Affairs, has been appointed Minister of National Defence, succeeding James Richardson, who resigned recently. Replacing Mr. Danson is André Ouellet, formerly Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, who had resigned from the Cabinet in March. An addition to the Cabinet, which now comprises 32 members, is Joseph-Philippe Guay, who becomes Minister without Portfolio.
- Pierre Juneau is the new Chairman of the National Capital Commission. Mr. Juneau was formerly Chairman of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission and a special policy adviser to the Prime Minister.
- The new leader of the Social Credit party is André Fortin, succeeding Réal Caouette, who resigned owing to ill health. Mr. Fortin, a 32-year-old Member of Parliament from the Quebec riding of Lotbinière, defeated Quebec M.P. René Matte on the second ballot at the leadership convention in Ottawa,

November 7. The winning candidate received 610 votes, compared to 317 for Mr. Matte and 165 for the party's national president, Martin Hattersley, an Edmonton lawyer.

- Personal income tax exemptions for the 1977 tax year will rise by 8.6 per cent as a result of the indexing to match increases in the cost of living, the Finance Department has announced.

- Transport Minister Otto Lang announced October 29 that new designs had been chosen for rail passenger-car interiors as part of the Government's plans to improve passenger train service throughout Canada. The new designs include facilities for the handicapped, enclosed overhead baggage racks, reading lights and new food services.

- Canada had a seasonally-adjusted trade surplus of \$271 million in September, compared to a revised surplus of \$349 million in August. The seasonally-adjusted index of real domestic product rose to 124.1 in August from 123.5 in July, the highest it has been this year.