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STEPS TO DISARMAMENT

The following excerpts are from a speech by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in Toronto on November 3 1965:

One of the major objectives of the Canadian Government is to achieve progress in the field of disarmament. It is essential to check the arms race, to lessen the risk of war, and to reduce international tension in order to make further progress towards general and complete disarmament. The central problem in this area is to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

As I stated in the United Nations General Assembly on September 24, the Canadian Government fully supports the judgment of the Secretary-General, U Thant, that this is the most urgent question of the present time. Canada has taken an active part in developing proposals for an international agreement to this end and supports the Western draft treaty on non-dissemination. We also welcome the fact that the Soviet Union has submitted a draft treaty to the General Assembly. We cannot subscribe to the Soviet proposals in their present form but we are always ready to negotiate.

FOUR-POINT PROPOSAL

The Canadian Government advocates action based on four points:

(1) We think that there must be a non-dissemination agreement, based on a formula already widely accepted, that would oblige nuclear countries not to transfer the control of nuclear weapons to countries not now possessing them and not to assist in their manufacture. Countries at present without nuclear

weapons would undertake not to manufacture, accept control of nuclear weapons, or extend to others assistance in their manufacture.

(2) We want to have *international safeguards* properly applied to the peaceful nuclear activities of all nations. To prevent the diversion of nuclear material and equipment to military activities, Canada believes that all countries should co-operate in facilitating the application of the safeguards developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(3) We consider it essential to have a means of *verifying* that obligations assumed are, in fact, being carried out, such as a complaint procedure coupled to the system of safeguards. Western proposals advanced in Geneva on August 17 contained provisions for withdrawal from the treaty, following three months' notice. The member state concerned would, however, have to make a declaration about the reasons for this action, which would enable the Security Council to consider whether this constitutes a threat to international security.

(4) Proper regard must be given to the principle of *universality* of adherence. Although the participation of all countries would be necessary if a treaty were to be totally effective, it would be realistic to require adherence by at least a substantial number of countries with technical knowledge and industrial capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons, before the treaty could enter into force.

NUCLEAR-TEST BAN

Discussions are proceeding with respect to other aspects of disarmament. Canadians, with the people

of most other nations, welcomed the test-ban treaty two years ago and have followed developments in this field with great interest.

Although endowed with the technical and industrial capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons, Canada has, as you know, consistently refused to embark on such a programme. We have, from the outset, opposed nuclear tests and have continuously supported efforts for their prohibition subject to effective arrangements for verification.

The 1963 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, prohibiting tests in outer space, in the atmosphere and under water, was a significant step towards the reduction of international tension and the elimination of the hazards of radio-active contamination.

The present objective is to extend this treaty to prohibit underground testing of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, no agreement has yet been reached on effective means of verification without "on-site" inspections, which the U.S.S.R. refuses to accept.

Considerable progress has been made in improving equipment and techniques for distinguishing between earthquakes and underground nuclear explosions by seismic methods. Canada has the technical knowledge and equipment to play a leading part in this development, and is well placed geographically to make important contributions to these developments. As I stated in the United Nations General Assembly, the Canadian Government is willing to join other nations in international efforts to help to achieve a comprehensive treaty that will extend the existing test-ban treaty to cover underground nuclear weapons tests.

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Although measures to ensure non-dissemination of nuclear weapons, and to extend the test ban, offer the most immediate hope of progress, the Government's ultimate objective in the field of disarmament is the negotiation of an international treaty providing a phased programme leading to general and complete disarmament.

In order to make the most rapid possible progress towards this goal, discussions should be conducted in accordance with the following three principles, which have been generally accepted as a basis for serious disarmament negotiations.

(1) Disarmament should proceed by stages under control of an international organization established for this purpose.

(2) At every stage, steps towards disarmament should be introduced in such a way as to maintain the existing military balance and not give advantages to one side or the other.

(3) Every subsequent stage of disarmament should be verifiable to ensure that agreed measures are in fact implemented. Only thus can the necessary confidence be established to ensure progress towards the ultimate objective.

In acting upon these principles, we should ensure that anxiety about national security and suspicion of intentions and motives of governments resulting from the present arms race would diminish and, with these, much of the tension and hostility that hinders fruitful co-operation between nations. We should also

be able to make available a substantial portion of the vast sums now expended on armaments for peaceful and constructive purposes, such as the extension of domestic economic and social security programmes and for assistance to less developed countries.

WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

You will have read reports recently about plans for a world disarmament conference and will want to know how the Canadian Government views this project in the light of the fundamental objectives I have been discussing.

In the United Nations Disarmament Commission earlier this year, Canada voted with 88 other countries in favour of a resolution recommending urgent consideration by the current session of the United Nations General Assembly to the holding of a world disarmament conference. I wish to reaffirm that the Canadian Government accepts in principle the idea of a world disarmament conference.

If preceded by careful and thorough preparation, and conducted in accordance with the agreed principles established to guide disarmament negotiations, it may well be able to provide a further impetus to progress towards disarmament. We in Canada share the view expressed by the Secretary-General that progress in disarmament will hardly be possible so long as one of the major military powers is not participating, and we hope that if such a conference takes place, Communist China would take part in these discussions.

We consider it important, however, that progress already achieved in past negotiations should not be lightly cast aside, and hold the view that negotiations on specific disarmament issues can be more fruitfully pursued in the more specialized Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, which has already acquired considerable competence in this field.

We consider it important that this Eighteen-Nation Committee should continue to serve as the principal negotiating body for disarmament questions.

CATTLE MISSION FROM FRANCE

Seventeen leading French breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle arrived in Canada recently on a trade mission that could result in important sales of Canadian Holstein-Friesians to France.

In May 1964, the Department of Trade and Commerce brought from France authorities on dairy cattle to study the Canadian breed of Holstein-Friesian. Later negotiations with the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture and the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, and personal visits to France by the Minister of Agriculture, resulted in approval by the French Government of the import of the breed from Canada. Shortly afterwards, a touring exhibition of 20 Holstein-Friesians was organized by the two departments to give breeders in France the opportunity to inspect the Canadian cattle.

Because of the interest shown by the French breeders, the Department of Trade and Commerce, with the co-operation of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada and the Canada Department of Agriculture, organized the current buying mission.

CANADA'S VIEWS ON RHODESIA

The following statement was made by Prime Minister Pearson on the declaration of unilateral independence by the Government of Rhodesia, on November 11:

I have learned with deep disappointment and regret of the decision of the Government of Rhodesia to declare its independence. This action has been taken in the face of numerous warnings by the British, Canadian and other governments. Prime Minister Wilson has announced that this is an unconstitutional act, amounting, in fact, to rebellion.

At and after the Commonwealth heads of government conference of July 1964, I make it plain that Canada would not recognize a unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Government. I now confirm that we do not recognize the unilateral declaration of independence by the Government of Mr. Smith in Rhodesia, or the independent state of Rhodesia which he claims now exists, or the Smith Government itself in Rhodesia.

In view of the action of Mr. Smith's Government, we are withdrawing the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Salisbury. We are recommending immediately to the Governor in Council the withdrawal of the preferential tariff treatment Rhodesian goods have enjoyed

in Canada. Imports from Rhodesia will no longer be accorded the British preferential tariff, nor will they be entitled to the rates in the most-favoured-nation tariff. Instead, they will be subject to the much higher rates in the general tariff. We are also bringing into effect immediately a complete arms embargo. The export of all arms, military equipment and ammunition to Rhodesia will be banned, and there will be no new aid and financing agreements.

The situation which has arisen in Rhodesia is particularly serious because of its potentially divisive effect on the Commonwealth and on race relations, which are so important to co-operation and development in Africa. We are engaged in continuing and close consultations with African and other Commonwealth Governments about the consequences of this most regrettable Rhodesian action.

The action of Mr. Smith's Government is in defiance of unanimous Commonwealth opinion expressed at the meetings of Commonwealth heads of government in 1964 and 1965. The United Nations General Assembly has also expressed clearly its opposition to such a unilateral declaration of independence. The Canadian measures I have described which reflect our disapproval of the Rhodesian decision are, therefore, also in accord with Commonwealth and world opinion.

CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS 1966

Mr. René Tremblay, Postmaster General, announced recently that the stamp programme for 1966 had been revised to allow for the addition of two new stamps to the philatelic schedule.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association will be honoured on a stamp, to be released early in September, that will mark the opening of the twelfth general conference. Canada is to be host to the countries attending this conference.

On June 30, the floral-emblem series, begun in 1964, will be completed by a stamp featuring the Canadian coat-of-arms and a maple leaf. The date of issue was chosen to coincide as closely as possible with Dominion Day, July 1. This stamp will be similar in size and format to the floral-emblem and armorial-bearing stamps of each of the ten provinces and the Northern Territories.

STAMP SCHEDULE

Mr. Tremblay listed the revised stamp schedule as follows: Space research (following launching of the *Alouette* satellite); Alberta floral, Saskatchewan floral, January 19; Newfoundland floral, February 23; Yukon floral, Northwest Territories floral, March 23; three-hundredth anniversary of La Salle's arrival in Canada, April 13; highway safety, May 2; London Conference, May 26; Canada coat-of-arms (floral series), June 30; Peaceful uses of atomic energy, July 27; Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, early September; Christmas 5 cent and 3 cent, October 12.

All stamps, except the 3-cent Christmas, will be of the 5-cent denomination.

Mr. Tremblay remarked that this record number of new stamp issues is a direct reflection of the encouraging public interest in recent Canadian postage stamps.

INCO BUYS U.S. NICKEL

The International Nickel Company recently signed an agreement with the General Services Administration of the United States Government to purchase 14,000,000 pounds of surplus electrolytic nickel a year over a five-year period. To provide appropriate flexibility, the company has an option to accelerate its purchases.

This agreement is part of an orderly programme adopted by the General Services Administration to dispose of surplus nickel. Previous disposals had been at the rate of 25,000,000 pounds a year.

The new U.S. disposal programme was developed in consultation with industry representatives. With free-world nickel consumption running at a high level, it is not expected to cause any disruption of normal markets.

In co-operating to facilitate stockpile liquidation, International Nickel had in earlier years purchased from the United States Government more than 127,000,000 pounds of surplus nickel.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

The final standing in the November 8 general election (including the Armed Forces vote results), compared with the previous election, is as follows:

	1965	1963
Liberals	131	129
Progressive Conservatives	97	95
New Democrats	21	17
Creditistes	9	0
Social Credit	5	34
Independent Progressive Conservative	1	0

CANADIAN PLEDGE TO EPTA

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that, subject to Parliamentary approval, the Canadian Government intended to contribute \$9,500,000 in 1966 to a combined programme of the United Nations Special Fund and the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance (EPTA). The pledge, announced in New York by Mr. Paul Tremblay, Canada's Permanent Representative to the UN, was made in the expectation that the two programmes would be combined, as envisaged in the UN development programme for pre-investment and technical-assistance purposes, during the current session of the General Assembly. It is \$2,200,000 greater than the 1965 total contribution of \$7,300,000 to these two programmes.

FUND PROGRAMME

The Special Fund's pre-investment technical assistance programme is designed: (a) to bring to light the development possibilities of natural resources in developing countries; (b) to train local people in the knowledge and skills required to make those resources productive; and (c) to strengthen institutions in those countries in the organization and management of important development activities. Canada played a leading part in the establishment of the Special Fund in 1959 and has been a member of the governing council ever since. The Fund has received strong support from the developed as well as the developing countries. It has so far approved 522 projects in 130 countries, at a total cost of \$1,149 million, of which \$673 million is being provided by the developing countries.

Canada's annual contribution to the Special Fund for 1965 was \$5 million, making it the fifth largest contribution.

The Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance is designed to provide experts, training facilities and technical knowledge to the developing countries. In 1964 over 2,500 experts were sent to 130 countries and territories, and more than 3,000 fellowships were granted to the nationals of 150 countries and territories. EPTA's work usefully complements Canadian bilateral aid programmes, such as that carried out under the Colombo Plan. EPTA, which has received increasing support from members of the United Nations, is considered to be one of the world organization's most effective activities.

Canada has consistently been one of the leading supporters of the programme, having contributed \$2,300,000 to EPTA in 1965.

NEW TARGET

At this mid-point in the development decade, at a time when needs are increasing because of the population explosion, and debt repayment problems exist in many developing countries, grave concern has been expressed in UNCTAD, and other international forums, because the flow of assistance to developing countries has levelled off. Consequently, a new target of \$200 million for the combined programmes of the Special Fund and EPTA, up from \$150 million, was endorsed in June by the governing council of the Special Fund. This target has been supported by the Secretary-General and is expected to receive approval during this session of the General Assembly. The substantial increase in Canada's contribution is in response to this urgent call for additional development funds.

WINTER WORK PROGRAMME

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour, said recently that the 1965-66 Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme, which began on November 1, might be the most effective on record. Projects approved up to that date will create jobs for about 63,000 men during the winter months and will provide approximately 3,617,000 man-days of work. At the same time last year, projects approved provided 44,764 jobs, for an estimated total of 2,665,000 man-days of work.

PROJECT AND PAYROLL COSTS

Projects approved so far this year will cost an estimated \$144,736,000 during the six-month programme, of which \$54,554,000 will be direct payroll costs. The estimated federal share of these payroll costs will be \$29,180,000. Last year, the total cost of projects approved at the same date was estimated at \$109 million.

"On the basis of applications approved thus far, the indications are that this year's programme will be most effective in achieving its objective of shifting employment in construction from the summer months, which are characterized by labour shortages, to the slack winter months," Mr. MacEachen said.

FEDERAL INCENTIVE

Under the Winter Works Incentive Programme, the Federal Government contributes to the "on-site" payroll costs of approved projects carried out during the period from November 1, 1965 to April 30, 1966. In the case of municipalities in the designated areas or in areas of high winter unemployment, the Federal incentive is 60 per cent of direct payroll costs. These areas have been designated by the Federal Government. In all other areas the Federal incentive is 50 per cent of direct payroll costs.

At November 1, a total of 1,900 applications had been received from 754 municipalities. The Minister pointed out that the Department was continuing to receive a steady stream of applications.

NEW CURATOR OF CANADIAN ART

A position significant for the future of Canadian art has been filled at the National Gallery of Canada with the appointment of Mr. Jean-René Ostiguy of Montreal and Ottawa as Curator of Canadian Art.

Mr. Ostiguy was born in Marieville, Quebec, in August 1925, and moved to Valleyfield three years later. He joined the National Gallery in 1955 as Information and Extension Officer, was promoted to Education Officer in 1958 and to Director of Exhibition and Extension Services in 1963. As such he has been responsible for many of the major exhibitions at the National Gallery, and for the large number of exhibitions that the Gallery circulates to other galleries and museums throughout Canada.

The chief function of the Curator of Canadian Art is to build up and preserve permanent collections of Canadian art for the benefit of present and future generations of Canadians, and to encourage and assist the visual arts in Canada. It is his responsibility to search for, select, authenticate and obtain Canadian works of art of high quality, to arrange important exhibitions in the National Gallery and in other museums both in Canada and abroad, and to direct research into all aspects of the art in Canada, particularly in such areas as the lives, works and styles of Canadian artists.

ZINC PRODUCTION

According to preliminary figures in a report issued recently by the Mineral Resources Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Canadian zinc production in 1964 was 44 percent greater than in 1963 and reached a record of 682,000 short tons. The value of production rose by 60 per cent to \$193,285,000 as a result of higher production and prices during the year.

The output of zinc contained in concentrates was 735,100 tons in 1964, compared to 497,200 tons the previous year.

NEW MINES

The increase in mine production was largely due to new mines in Quebec and New Brunswick. In the Matagami district of northwestern Quebec, two new zinc-copper mines completed their first year of operation and produced 190,000 tons of contained zinc, compared to 18,000 tons in 1963. In the Noranda district, another copper-zinc mine was opened in the latter part of the year. In New Brunswick, a zinc-lead-copper mine was brought into production in March, which increased the province's output from 11,000 tons of recoverable zinc in 1963 to 54,000 tons in 1964.

Also contributing to the increase in mine production in 1964 were smaller amounts from several new mines, which included a copper-zinc mine at Snow Lake, Manitoba, a zinc-copper mine in Newfoundland, and the first-recorded output of zinc from the Northwest Territories with the start of test shipments of ore from Pine Point in November. Production from Pine Point will increase substantially Canadian output in 1965.

CANADA'S FEATURE FILMS

A recent catalogue from the Canadian Film Archives entitled "Canadian Feature Films 1914-1964" reveals the fact that more than 150 feature films have been produced by Canadians since 1914. This publication represents the first attempt to assemble the basic information concerning the production of feature films in Canada during the past 50 years.

Among the early films described are a 1914 version of the "Battle of the Long Sault", based on the life of Dollard des Ormeaux, "The Great Shadow", a war film shot in 1917 at Trenton, Ontario, featuring Tyrone Power (Senior), and a 1921 version of Ralph Connor's "Glengarry School Days", shot in the Ottawa Valley. Also listed are several films featuring Rita Hayworth, which were made in Vancouver in the late 30s, before the actress became a star.

CANADIAN FILM ARCHIVES

In December 1963 the Canadian Film Archives were established as a division of the Canadian Film Institute. The Institute itself had been established in 1935 to encourage and promote the study, appreciation and use of films and television. The function of the Archives is to preserve Canadian films of historical interest and of artistic merit made in Canada and elsewhere.

MOBILE INSTRUCTION CENTRE

The first mobile reading-instruction centre on the North American continent is being put into service this autumn by the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Built by the Educational Development Laboratory of Huntington, New York, it is the product of three years of research and development by some of North America's outstanding educators. Several thousand dollars worth of specialized equipment has been designed and perfected to equip the unit. During its first year of operation, the mobile unit will be sent to five provincial centres, remaining about seven weeks in each. A minimum of 400 grade seven students, about 99 in each centre, will receive testing and instruction through use of the unit's facilities.

SPECIAL STUDY

In the programme planned for the current school session, preliminary group testing and individual diagnoses are to precede the arrival of the unit at each centre. Members of the staff will be a professional diagnostician and a remedial instructor, who will devote themselves to more refined diagnosis of individual cases, treatment of specific disabilities, and promotion of abilities in the gifted. "In-service" training, with demonstrations of equipment and of developmental and remedial classroom techniques, will be given.

The mobile reading centre will also be used as a testing laboratory for audio-visual teaching equipment and aids as they are developed by educational research laboratories in Canada and the United States. It is intended eventually to establish permanent centres, similarly equipped, at major points throughout the province, as instruments for teaching-training.

ESKIMO ART SHOW

A remarkable collection of prints from the remote settlement of Holman, on Victoria Island in the high Arctic, has won recognition for a handful of "Copper" Eskimos. The collection will be shown for the first time on November 19 at the New Brunswick Museum in Saint John. "It is appropriate that the art of the Holman Eskimos, with generations of Arctic living behind them, should be displayed for the first time in Canada's oldest museum," said Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, who will open the exhibition.

To be shown at the same time are Eskimo carvings from communities throughout the Arctic chosen by Mr. Barry Lord, Curator of Art of the New Brunswick Museum. Both prints and carvings will be for sale during the display, which will be the first major exhibit of Eskimo art to be held in the Atlantic Provinces.

The five artists involved are members of an isolated community of 125 Eskimos who form part of a larger group known as the "Copper" Eskimos, so called because they formerly fashioned tools and weapons from native copper. Holman has been less affected by the world "outside" than many other Eskimo communities. More than most Eskimo graphic art, the prints produced by the Holman artists depict, in their precise draftmanship, the violent struggle to survive in a harsh land.

HISTORY OF HOLMAN

The Holman settlement has had a brief history. The first trading-post was opened in 1938, and the following year a mission was built. Since 1950, some carvings and handicrafts have been produced. In April 1961, the Holman Eskimo Co-operative was formed under the guidance of the Industrial Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

In 1962, Father Tardy, a missionary, encouraged several of the more gifted Eskimos to produce stone-cut prints. Their first efforts, though striking in design and showing great promise, were not up to the high standard set by the Eskimo Art Committee. So, to encourage the Holman group and assist in the technical aspects of print-making, Barry Coomber, a

graduate of the Toronto College of Art, was sent to Holman by the Department of Northern Affairs in March 1963. After months of work the combined efforts of artists and technical adviser brought success, and all 30 prints submitted to the Eskimo Art Committee the following year were approved.

After the exhibition at Saint John, the Holman prints will go on sale at art galleries and fine art dealers across Canada.

In addition to the 70 soapstone carvings being shown at Saint John, six minute figures, carved from walrus ivory by Ranklin Inlet artists, are included in the collection. Few such ivory pieces are available now outside the Arctic. As walrus ivory is rare the delicate carvings made in the North are usually bought on the spot by travellers.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that Canada's domestic exports in July were valued at \$770,355,000, a slight decrease (0.2 per cent) from the July 1964 total of \$772,141,000. This put the value in the January-to-July period at \$4,672,154,000, about 1.4 per cent above the corresponding 1964 total of \$4,605,844,000.

July and January-to-July shipments were up in value to the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Norway compared to the same periods in 1964, while exports to Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany were down. Sales to Britain and Communist China were greater in July and smaller in January to July, while deliveries to Australia and the Republic of South Africa were down in the month and up in the seven months.

Among the principal commodities, the values of exports were higher both in July and January to July compared with the figure of a year earlier for wood pulp, softwood lumber, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, and copper and alloys, and lower for wheat. The values for newsprint, aluminum and aluminum alloys, and nickel and nickel alloys were smaller in the month and larger in the seven months, while those of aircraft and parts were up in July and down in the cumulative period.
