



CANADA

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## MR. MARTIN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, returned to Canada recently after an official visit from November 4 to 16, to Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Italy. In his report to the House of Commons on November 17, in which he made special reference to discussions on Vietnam, Mr. Martin said: "Let me make it quite clear that I took with me to Warsaw and Moscow no simple, magic formula to bring about an end to the war.... I put forward Canadian views repeatedly in great detail and I explained forcefully, on the basis of our very intimate knowledge of the United States and its policies and on the basis of our abiding friendship for that country, why certain over-simplified suggestions which have been put forward from time to time for ending the war were not the most realistic way of moving towards a settlement...."

The following is a partial text of Mr. Martin's report:

...In both Poland and in the Soviet Union, I was cordially received. Their leaders listened to the Canadian views which I presented. We made progress on a number of bilateral matters. On some major international issues there was evidence of common interest. I should not, however, want to hide the fact that there is still a considerable distance between us in many important areas.

In all three countries my most extensive discussions were with the foreign ministers, but I also had the opportunity to meet and talk with many other leaders. In Poland I talked with Prime Minister Cyranciewicz and President Ochab. In the U.S.S.R., I talked with President Podgorny, Prime Minister

Kosygin, the First Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Polyansky and General Secretary Brezhnev. Finally, in Italy I was able to exchange views with President Saragat, Prime Minister Moro and Deputy Prime Minister Nenni.

### POLAND

The Polish Government is desirous of setting the long-outstanding matter of the claims of certain Canadians arising out of post-war nationalization, and we expect to enter in the very near future into detailed negotiations to that end.

### U.S.S.R.

We have agreed with the Soviet Union to enter into early negotiations for conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on cultural, scientific and technical exchanges, in order to ensure better reciprocity and to raise further the level of mutually beneficial exchanges between the two countries. We have also agreed on the opening of a Soviet consulate-general in Montreal to deal with the growing flow of trade and persons both ways. It was agreed that Canada has the right to open a comparable office in the U.S.S.R. whenever it wishes.

It is true, as news reports stated, that Mr. Gromyko raised with me the questions of the extradition of alleged "war criminals" and the so-called "anti-Soviet campaign" in Canada. I explained to him the Canadian law on the former subject, law designed to protect the individual against arbitrary action. On the latter, I made it clear that there was not and had not, as suggested, been any "anti-Soviet campaign"

inspired or encouraged by the Canadian Government. I pointed out that Canada is a free country and that the Government is not in control of the news media. I also urged Prime Minister Kosygin, on humanitarian grounds, to continue to facilitate the movement of close relatives from the U.S.S.R. to Canada in order to assist the reunification of families. I have every hope that there will be an amelioration in the reunification of families as a result of what Mr. Kosygin said to me. I sought to impress on him how much this means to Canadians who come from that part of the world.

#### ITALY

In Italy, needless to say, my talks took place in the very easy and open atmosphere to which we have long been accustomed in our relations with Italy, our friend and ally. We were readily able to reach agreement on some bilateral matters and, in large measure, we found ourselves in agreement on the international issues.

I was happy to explain to Italian Government leaders the implications for immigration from Italy of the recent White Paper, and to assure them both of our great appreciation of the contribution made by the Italians who have already come to Canada and our hope and desire that the flow should continue. I signed with Mr. Fanfani an exchange of letters providing for the creation of a Canadian Institute in Rome. This, and the cultural agreement, on which we agreed to open negotiations soon will help greatly to enhance cultural and academic exchanges between Canada and Italy.

#### UN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

In all three capitals, I held useful discussions on the current problems before the United Nations and on the efforts being made at the ENDC and elsewhere to achieve certain partial measures of disarmament as tangible steps towards our objective of general and complete disarmament. I do not intend to report, of course, on the policy positions of the countries I visited with respect to these several questions. That is for them to do. But I did find everywhere a recognition of the importance of the further strengthening of the United Nations. I explained the Canadian stand on some of the current subjects before the organization, particularly our hope that this Assembly will be able to come to some agreement on peace keeping. Mr. Gromyko raised with me his Government's interest in the item on non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and I assured him of our general agreement with this standard of international conduct as well as our support for the principle of the self-determination of peoples.

The Polish and Soviet Governments, I conclude, are anxious, as we and the Italians are, about the possible further proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. There have been recent bilateral discussions between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the subject of non-proliferation, and the Soviet side assured me that they are anxious to arrive at a treaty

in this respect. I already know from my talks with Mr. Rusk that this continues to be the wish of the United States. If this were achieved, it would be a very important step which would undoubtedly contribute towards the reduction of tensions in Europe and other parts of the world.

I confirmed by my talks in Poland and the Soviet Union that there is in those countries a desire to work for a further *détente* in Europe and an improvement in the atmosphere there in order to create conditions for a satisfactory settlement of the outstanding European problems. I pointed out that, as a NATO member, this was very much the Canadian view. It would not be realistic to expect such a settlement to come quickly, but increasing contacts between East and West, such as the official visits which I have just made, will certainly help. I emphasized the Canadian conviction that our friend and ally the Federal German Republic was genuinely anxious to improve its relations with the Eastern European countries and to make its contribution to the *détente*.

#### NO MAGIC FORMULA FOR VIETNAM

I know that members will expect me to speak particularly about my discussions on Vietnam. Let me make it quite clear that I took with me to Warsaw and Moscow no simple, magic formula to bring about an end to the war. This is an infinitely complicated situation. There is no magic formula, and I made that very clear to the people with whom I spoke. I put forward Canadian views repeatedly, in great detail, and I explained forcefully, on the basis of our very intimate knowledge of the United States and its policies and on the basis of our abiding friendship for that country, why certain over-simplified suggestions which have been put forward from time to time for ending the war were not the most realistic way of moving towards a settlement, quite apart from the view one might hold of the merits of the case. I refer, of course, to the proposal for a unilateral decision to stop the bombing of North Vietnam unconditionally and for good, without any indication as to what the other side might do in return to start towards de-escalation of the conflict or towards negotiations.

I put forward in considerable detail to the Polish and Soviet leaders Canadian views on the possible future role of the Vietnam Commission and certain suggestions as to steps which might be taken to lead us away from a military towards a political settlement. Our views were listened to most carefully. I am sure that they will be studied attentively in Warsaw and Moscow, just as we will seriously study the positions they took, and I hope that this in itself will be a modest contribution towards a solution. I cannot say that I detected the prospect of any immediate change in the views of these two Communist powers whose interests are so deeply engaged in the Vietnam question. But I am convinced that they are desirous of reaching a peaceful settlement, amongst other reasons for the beneficial effect this

## ESKIMO ART EXHIBITION

The following is a partial text of remarks by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, at the opening of the Exhibition of the 1966 Collection of Cape Dorset Graphic Art in Montreal on November 16:

Six years ago, in 1960, the first formal exhibition of Cape Dorset graphic art was opened in this city at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

That event established the remarkable and versatile talents of our Canadian Eskimo artists. They were already known round the world for their soapstone sculpture. Now they had turned their abilities to a new medium — the sealskin and stone-cut prints....

It was in this building that one of the first exhibitions of Eskimo art was held. In the fall of 1949, the Canadian Handicrafts Guild offered about 1,000 splendid soapstone carvings at a sale that was advertised to last a week. At the end of three days every carving was sold....

The sale of carvings attracted the immediate interest and support of my Department — then the Department of Resources and Development. The Department asked the Canadian Handicrafts Guild to extend its search for carvings and offered a three-year grant to cover the salary and travelling expenses of James Houston, the Toronto-born artist who had purchased the carvings on behalf of the Guild.

From this beginning, Eskimo art has gone on to gain recognition from art galleries and critics around the world. In the centennial year, exhibitions of Eskimo sculpture and graphic art are scheduled for ten European countries. Tentative arrangements have been made to hold shows in the Far East, in Japan and India. Several successful shows have recently been held in galleries in the United States, and more are being arranged for the year ahead. In Canada, Eskimo art will be shown in every province — from Newfoundland to British Columbia....

### MURALS FOR EXPO

Tonight we are honoured to have with us two Eskimo artists of recognized ability. Eliyah and Kumakalu, from Cape Dorset, are in Montreal at the present

time. They have been commissioned to create a series of murals for the Canadian pavilion at Expo '67. I understand that they are carving in relief on both soapstone slabs and on fine plaster. It is the first time that these gifted young men have worked in plaster, on a vertical surface and I understand that they are making extremely good progress....

It is natural to ask how the future of this art will relate to the future of Eskimo society. The question is complex. Part of the answer undoubtedly lies in the hearts and hands of young artists such as Eliyah and Kumakalu.

### DESIGNS ON FABRICS

Today, they are working in a period of change, and in change art has always flourished. The modern world has reached into the isolation of the Arctic to bring new materials and new methods of expression. The Eskimo artists are experimenting and adapting to them all. As you know, their highly original designs are now appearing on fabrics. In fact these designs — as a group — were awarded the 1967 National Design Council award presented in conjunction with the Department of Industry on June 15 this year. For the first time in history, the Eskimo people have the use of colour and paper. They are producing arresting results.

In the years to come, there will be other changes. Regular wage employment will occupy the long storm-bound winter hours of more and more of the Eskimo people. This change will come, and I, for one, look forward to the day. It will mean warmer houses, more food, and a better life for all our northern citizens.

I do not believe, however, that this pattern of life will mean the death of Eskimo art. Its roots are too long and deep in the past; its flowering today reveals a strong adaptable talent. We have every reason to expect the Eskimo people will continue to produce a high percentage of gifted artists.

Who can explain a rich concentration of native talent? The Welsh are noted for their singers, the French for their cuisine, the Icelanders for their poetry. At this point, I believe I can say that the Eskimo race will be known for their art through many years to come....

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### TOP AWARD TO A-SCIENTIST

The Prime Minister has announced that Dr. Wilfrid Bennett Lewis, senior vice-president (Science) of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, has won the first Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada. This prize, the highest that the Government can make to a public servant, will be presented to Dr. Lewis by His Excellency the Governor-General in a ceremony at Government House in December.

The Outstanding Achievement Award consists of a citation in the form of an illuminated address signed by the Governor-General and the Prime Minister, and an honorarium of \$5,000. It has been

introduced by the Government of Canada to honour exceptional accomplishment in the national interest and for the public service.

### REMARKS OF PM

In a letter to Dr. Lewis, advising him of his selection as first winner of the award, the Prime Minister said:

"The major role you have played in the realization of the objectives of the Canadian nuclear power programme has brought considerable international credit to Canada and to Atomic Energy of Canada.... The success which this programme achieved is due, in great part, to your personal ability, foresight and dynamic leadership. You have made a major contri-

bution that has helped to make Canada one of the leading nations in the field of the peaceful use of atomic energy...."

#### BACKGROUND

Dr. Lewis, who is 58, was born in Castle Carrock, Cumberland, England, and, from 1930 to 1939, worked at the Cavendish Laboratory, first with Lord Rutherford on alpha radioactivity, then with Sir John Cockcroft on nuclear disintegrations by particles accelerated by high voltages and on the construction and operation of the Cambridge cyclotron. From 1939 to 1946, when he came to Canada, he was on loan to the British Air Ministry for radar work. At the end of the war he was chief superintendent of the Telecommunications Research Establishment.

Canada's nuclear programme was in the process of transition from wartime to peacetime purposes when Dr. Lewis joined the National Research Council as Director of the Division of Atomic Energy Research in 1946. Under his guidance, the research facilities and capability at Chalk River developed over the next few years a stature winning them a world-wide reputation for excellence.

When the Crown company, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, was formed in 1952, Dr. Lewis was appointed Vice-President, Research and Development. It was about this time that he began his advocacy of a uniquely Canadian nuclear-power system. His confidence was based on extensive research and studies by the scientists and engineers at Chalk River, directed toward development of a system that would best and most economically meet Canada's future needs for the production of power.

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#### NEW LIFEBOAT TO BE TESTED

The Department of Transport recently announced the purchase of a 44-foot, self-righting lifeboat, developed by the United States Coast Guard, which would be tested by the Canadian Coast Guard for its suitability for coastal search and rescue work.

The lifeboat is powered by two 200-horsepower diesel engines and is so designed that, in the event of its being capsized by extremely heavy seas, it will quickly right itself. This boat has been used successfully for some time by the United States Coast Guard.

Department Marine Services officials said that the vessel would be tested for about six months at Clark's Harbour, Nova Scotia, to determine its capabilities under the operating conditions to be expected in Canadian waters. Besides studying the new U.S. craft, officers examined a number of other models suitable for inshore coastal duty, and had studied vessels in use in Britain and Europe. It had finally been decided to put the U.S. lifeboat into service for the test period.

The testing project marks another step forward in the DOT's programme, announced some time ago, of strengthening the search and rescue capabilities of

the Canadian Coast Guard. The first development was a recent call for tenders for construction of the first of six 200-foot deep-sea search and rescue ships.

The new lifeboat carries a crew of three. If the tests show that it is well suited to Coast Guard use, consideration will be given to the acquisition of others of the same type for shore-based rescue operations.

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#### CANADIAN TREE IN MANHATTAN

Canada is to present a Christmas tree to Rockefeller Centre in New York City for the 1966 Yuletide season as a prelude to the hundredth anniversary of Confederation. This will be the first time that the Rockefeller Centre tree has been from outside the United States.

The 64-foot white spruce, the thirty-fourth tree to reign over the Xmas season in New York's midtown complex, was found in the Petawawa forest preserve in the Upper Ottawa Valley, 120 miles northwest of Ottawa. The forest giant, estimated to be 75 years old, has a branch spread of 27 feet, a trunk that measures 19 inches in diameter, and weighs two and a half tons.

John Fisher, Canadian Centennial Commissioner, said that the presentation of the tree would "underscore the goodwill that has always endured between the United States and Canada". He said he hoped "the citizens of the United States, as our neighbours, can join with us in making the start of our centennial celebration a memorable one. At the same time, we hope we will be adding to the joy of the holiday season".

In accepting the offer of the Canadian tree, G.S. Eyssell, president of Rockefeller Centre, Inc., said: "The Rockefeller Centre Christmas tree is enjoyed by millions of visitors annually, and is seen by countless more via press and television. The fact that the tree will come from Canada this year, will add a new dimension to our Yuletide activities."

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#### CNIB CENTENNIAL PLANS

Recreational activities of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind this year and next will have a centennial theme.

Awards and trophies for all recreational activities will recognize the 1966 and 1967 centennial years. Events will include five- and ten-pin bowling tournaments, cribbage and curling tournaments, bowling competitions, and fishing derbies.

In September 1967, the CNIB will be host for the Pacific Northwest Blind ten-pin bowling tournament in Vancouver where bowlers from British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon are expected to compete for miniature totem poles, which will serve as trophies and as centennial souvenirs of the visit.

## COMMISSION ON SECURITY

Prime Minister Pearson tabled in the House of Commons, on November 16, an Order in Council establishing a Royal Commission to make a "full and confidential inquiry into the operation of Canadian security methods and procedures...." The Commission is asked to advise the Government on what security methods and procedures are most effective and how they can best be implemented, having full regard for the maintenance of the security of Canada as a nation and the rights and responsibilities of individual persons.

Mr. Maxwell W. MacKenzie, is Chairman of the Commission. Members are Mr. Yves Pratte, and Mr. M.H. Coldwell.

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## STUDY RIDEAU WATERWAY

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, recently announced that the Federal Government and the government of Ontario had agreed to set up a joint Canada-Ontario working group to study the future development of the Rideau waterway system.

The group will consider how the area can be developed for recreational purposes with regard for its historic and other potential values. Existing reports and other material will be reviewed first, after which the group will obtain whatever further information may be required and, from this, they will recommend an integrated and phased programme of development. Until the study group presents to the two governments its report on the suggested programme, consideration will not be given to questions of jurisdiction, organization or financial participation by the various departments and agencies of the two Governments.

It is hoped that an interim report will be available in about a year.

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## BRITISH HONDURAS SURVEY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced that a team appointed by Canada, Britain and the United States had recently completed a survey of the economy of British Honduras and had reported on the country's future development. The report of this tripartite economic survey had been submitted to the sponsoring governments for their consideration and has been transmitted to the Government of British Honduras.

The survey team included G. Clayton, (chairman) University of Wales; W.B. Gainer, University of Alberta, and E.T. York, University of Florida.

The three experts were asked to analyse the economy of British Honduras and its growth potential and to suggest guide-lines for development over the

next five years. The common objective of the three sponsoring governments was to establish essential economic information and make it available for general use in order to promote rapid and sound development of the country.

The long and detailed report compiled by the survey team includes much basic information dealing with various aspects of the economy, and includes general recommendations on the shape of future development.

The three governments indicated that they would be ready to consider with the Government of British Honduras ways in which the economic development of the country might be promoted in the light of the report.

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## GROWTH IN SEAWAY TRAFFIC

Traffic statistics released recently by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority indicate that movements of cargo through both sections of the waterway are continuing to register substantial increases over corresponding 1965 season totals.

Totals for the April-October period for the Montreal-Lake Ontario section are up by almost 13 per cent over the same months a year ago, exceeding 41.3 million tons, a rise of 4.7 million tons.

Welland Canal shipments have recorded similar gains over the 1965 season, exceeding 49.5 million tons, up by almost 10 per cent over last year's seven-month level of 45.1 million tons.

Increased bulk cargo shipments, particularly wheat and iron ore, have contributed substantially to the growth in traffic in both sections of the Seaway in 1966.

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## MAIL-ORDER LEARNING

Alberta school children scattered round the world can still keep up with their lessons through the Correspondence Branch of Alberta's Department of Education. More than 100 have registered for the 1966-67 year, and the first completed assignments are arriving from Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, Japan and Mexico. These are only a few of the many foreign countries where Albertans in the armed forces or employed as engineers, construction workers, educators, missionaries, researchers and medical personnel live and endeavour to give their children as normal an education as possible.

## PROGRAMME

The lessons-by-mail are based on the Alberta curriculum for grades 1 to 12 and are so designed that students can fit into the school pattern on their return. A fee of \$15 a year is charged for the service which is available to all Canadian citizens and their families living outside Alberta or expecting to return

