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Canada Weekly

Volume 3, No. 51

December 17, 1975



Ottawa, Canada.

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The Prime Minister's visit to Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela from January 23 to February 2, 1976, is further evidence of Canada's expanding relations with Latin America. While the Caribbean traditionally has had close relations with Canada, the ties with Latin America have recently been steadily developing — multilaterally, bilaterally and in the area of development assistance.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will be in Mexico from January 23 to 26, Cuba from January 26 to 29 and Venezuela from January 29 to February 2.

Latin American countries on multilateral questions take place in world forums such as the United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the UN Commission for Latin America.

Bilateral relations

Canada maintains diplomatic, consular, cultural and trade relations with all the Latin American countries through 13 resident missions and dual or multiple accreditation from these missions.

A program of Canadian bilateral development assistance has grown from \$3.9 million in 1969 to \$24.5 million in 1974.

Canada's relations with Latin America have broadened in the last few years through a growing number of visits. For example, in the spring of 1973 President Echeverria of Mexico visited Canada and signed agreements on an exchange of young technicians and on the work of consular officers. There were ministerial visits to Venezuela that year. In January 1974, there was a Canada-Mexico Ministerial Committee meeting in Mexico, and a trade development mission. Later that year a meeting on environmental matters also took place there. There was a ministerial trade mission to Brazil in the autumn of 1974, a conference of labour ministers in Mexico, and a Canadian minister attended the 150th anniversary in Peru of the Battle of Ayacucho.

A Canadian ministerial mission visited Caracas in January 1975, ministerial trade development missions went to Venezuela and Cuba in March, Canada had ministerial representation at the Inter-American Development Bank annual meeting in the Dominican Republic in April, and in the same month, there was a ministerial visit to Cuba.

Raoul Leon, president of the National Bank of Cuba visited Canada in February 1975; and in September, Cuban Vice Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodri-

Multilateral ties

Canada, which has long been a member of a number of specialized Latin American agencies, recently has joined others. In 1972 it was one of the first nations accredited as a Permanent Observer to the Organization of American States (OAS), and a Canadian Permanent Observer Mission was opened in Washington with an ambassador accredited to the OAS. Also, Canada has been a member for some time of five inter-American organizations linked with the OAS — the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Centre for Tax Administration, the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies and the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. It recently joined three more — the Pan-American Health Organization, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the Inter-American Development Bank, in which it became a full member in 1972. The Bank is now the principal multilateral channel for Canadian capital assistance. Canada contributed \$100 million over the first three years, a significant increase over the \$74 million it had loaned the Bank for Latin American development in the eight years before becoming a member.

Canada contributes, in addition, through membership in the World Bank, through United Nations bodies, and through support of integration efforts of the Andean Group (comprising Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). Consultations with

guez, visited Ottawa.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, attended the Third Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas in 1974 and in his meetings with the President and ministers of Venezuela, the basis was laid for greatly increased exchanges with that country. In the new year Mexican parliamentarians will visit Ottawa in February and Canadian parliamentarians are planning a visit to Caracas.

The Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA), in co-operation with the Canadian Government, has held several conferences and meetings between Canadian and Latin American industrialists and businessmen. The fifth annual conference (CALA V) will take place in Caracas at the time of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit there.

There are also *ad hoc* exchanges between universities. About 500 Latin American students are studying in Canada, some on postdoctoral scholarships arranged by the National Research Council (NRC). At the same time, NRC provides funds for 25 Canadian students annually to continue studies in Latin America.

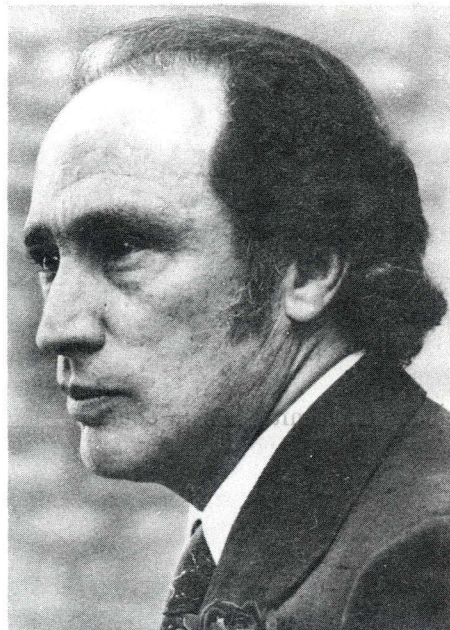
Trade

Canadian exports to Latin America grew in 1974 to reach \$1,260 million, twice the figure of the previous year. Imports from Latin America (including oil) for 1974 more than doubled, reaching \$1,830 million. Latin America as a whole accounted for 4.8 per cent of Canada's foreign trade in the same year, a moderate but growing percentage, while an estimated 13.9 per cent of total direct Canadian investment overseas was in Latin America in the same year. Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba are among Canada's 20 leading trade partners.

Development assistance

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) works in multi-lateral and bilateral areas as well as with non-governmental aid organizations, business and industry to provide technical and capital assistance to some 70 countries, including Latin America.

Canada's development assistance program has been aimed at specific needs of the various Latin American countries involved. Emphasis is on



Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau.

projects in such fields as health, education, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and public administration, areas where Canadian technical knowledge is most applicable to needs of the region.

CIDA commitments made since the inception of its Latin American program total \$57 million. Eight projects have been completed, 83 are in operation and 252 are in the planning stages. Examples of projects in operation include a five-year program of mineral exploration education at the Federal University of Bahia, Brazil, at a cost to Canada of \$1.2 million; extensive assistance to the National Institute of Navigation and Fishing at La Union, El Salvador (\$3.3 million); assistance in establishing a department of food technology at the National University of Bogotá, Colombia (\$710,000); a \$10-million loan to Cuba for the purchase of materials in public and animal health; a \$1.8-million multi-sectoral study of the integrated development of the Petit Groave - Petit Trou de Nippes region in Haiti; participation in a rural electrification program in Peru (\$1.7 million) and a series of feasibility studies for the Andean Group (\$640,000).

The strongest cultural and personal links between Canada and Latin America have been forged over the years by the work of religious orders, voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). To encourage such Canadian groups, in Latin America and elsewhere, CIDA subsidizes selected NGO projects, usually up to 50

per cent of their cost. Some 40 of these Canadian agencies are active in Central and South America.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC), created in 1970, adds an important dimension to Canada's development assistance. The IDRC's major concern is to use its funds to build up the capacity of scientists and technicians in developing countries to solve their own problems. It is funded by the Canadian Government and has an international board of governors.

The Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) has hundreds of volunteer specialists in Latin America. Its focus is in areas such as nursing, agriculture, engineering and education. The Canadian Executive Services Overseas (CESO) provides voluntary services of retired business and industrial executives in a number of countries.

Prime Minister Trudeau's trip in the new year to Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela will serve to consolidate the already growing ties with the countries of Latin America.

United States supplies long-range patrol aircraft

Supply and Services Minister Jean-Pierre Goyer announced this month the formal acceptance of the proposal by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, California, to supply Canada with 18 long-range patrol aircraft at a cost of \$614 million.

Lockheed was selected for various reasons, including operational performance, technical merit, cost and Canadian industrial benefits.

The price of the program, which also covers ground operational support facilities, spares and training, also includes estimated escalation over the full period of the agreement that extends to 1980.

The contract will be of the "firm fixed-price type" and provides for ownership by the Canadian Government of the data rights for new design and development involved in the program.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is committed to provide approximately \$568 million in Canadian industrial benefits.

Delivery is expected in about three and a half years.

Salute to Canadian women as International Women Year ends



Pauline Julien, singer.

International Women's Year has drawn attention to women's aspirations and concerns. Canadian women have used the year to look critically at their society and its opportunities and inequities. Although the year is almost over, they will continue working — alone and in groups — to bring about the necessary changes in their status to give them the right to participate fully in all walks of life as equal citizens with equal opportunities, with equal responsibilities and to earn equal pay for work of equal value.

Canadian women, some of whom are shown on this page, have reached the top in their professions. They are the inspirations for many thousands more who are on their way up.



Renaude Lapointe, Speaker of the Senate.



Jean Sutherland Boggs, Director, National Gallery of Canada.



Pauline Jewett, President, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia.



Claire Trépanier, curate.



Abby Hoffman, athlete.



Pauline McGibbon, Lieutenant-Governor, Ontario (extreme left), Réjane Colas, judge (centre) and Anne Hébert, poet.

Canada and Norway sign major fisheries accord

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, announced on December 2 the conclusion of a fisheries agreement between Canada and Norway that is expected to become a model for treaties with other countries. It will become effective upon ratification.

The treaty, signed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Knut Hedemann, the Norwegian Ambassador to Canada, allows Norway to fish for species surplus to Canada's needs. It sets out the conditions that would govern continued fishing by Norwegian vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic coast of Canada.

Canada, in exercising its sovereign rights in the extended area of jurisdiction, will determine the total allowable catch for individual stocks, the Canadian harvesting capacity in respect of such stocks, and, after appropriate consultations, allotments for Norwegian vessels from stock surpluses. Norwegian vessels will be required to obtain licences from the Canadian Government to fish for such allotments and will operate in the extended Canadian zone subject to Canadian law.

Norway has agreed to co-operate in scientific research for conservation and management in the area under Canadian fisheries jurisdiction off the Atlantic coast.

Salmon conservation

Protection of salmon stocks is provided for in the accord and there is also a provision for the management and conservation of living resources of the high seas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The agreement will be subject to review after two years or after a multilateral convention dealing with the same substantive matters is ratified by both governments. It will run for six years from the date of its entry into force.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of State (Fisheries) expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the new agreement, which represents an early and major step towards the new régime of extended fisheries jurisdiction off Canada's coasts. That régime will give Canada the right to manage and conserve fisheries for its fishermen and, subject to domestic needs, it will benefit other nations, such as Norway, which share the sense of urgency for action to protect such resources.

Canada/Soviet exchange program for 1976-77

Canada and the U.S.S.R. signed on November 27 a two-year program of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges for 1976-77 at the conclusion of the Third Session of the Canada/U.S.S.R. Mixed Commission on General Exchanges held in Moscow from November 24 to 27. The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, A.J. Andrew, head of the Canadian delegation, signed on behalf of Canada; I.N. Zemskov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, head of the Soviet delegation, signed on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Seven major areas of co-operation are covered in the agreement — science, education, the arts, cinematography, television and radio, sports and tourism. The principles set out in the

Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe guided the delegations in the preparation of the 1976-77 program.

In science, the program provides for Soviet consideration of new Canadian proposals on environment, oceanography and aquatic ecosystems. Existing academic, educational and cultural exchanges have been broadened in scope, and new articles have been included to encourage the teaching and study of the English, French and Russian languages.

Stronger emphasis has been given to the reciprocal dissemination of information between the two countries through exchanges of speakers, editors, journalists, and representatives of publishing houses and the holding of

Mr. MacEachen to visit Middle East

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan MacEachen, will visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan Iraq and Israel next month.

Mr. MacEachen will be in Cairo January 12 and 13, Djedda and Riyadh, January 14 and 15, Amman, January 16, Iraq, January 17 and 18 and Tel Aviv, January 19 and 20.

New satellite station

A satellite station that will receive, record, process and distribute satellite imagery of Newfoundland and a large area of the North Atlantic Ocean will be installed at Shoe Cove, Newfoundland, next June. The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS), Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, has awarded a major contract valued at \$1.4 million to MacDonald Dettwiler Associates of Vancouver to build and install ground data-handling equipment at the new station.

By virtue of an agreement between the CCRS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the station will acquire imagery from three NASA satellites: the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS), launched in 1972 and now called LANDSAT-1; NOAA-3, a weather satellite launched in 1973; and LANDSAT-2, the second of a series of earth resources satellites, launched on January 22, 1975.

Once the station in Shoe Cove is in operation, it will supplement the services provided by the station in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, which receives imagery for all Canada except for the extreme Arctic and Newfoundland.

seminars and book exhibitions. The new program also provides for an exchange of delegations of specialists in social security for the purpose of familiarization with the organization of social security services in the two countries.

The Canada/U.S.S.R. Mixed Commission was established by the General Exchanges Agreement signed by Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Kosygin in October 1971 in Ottawa. Under the agreement, the Commission meets alternately in Moscow and Ottawa.

Christmas Day in the Canadian Arctic, 1906 – something to remember

An article in Transport Canada (Christmas '74 issue) tells of a Christmas spent in the grip of an Arctic winter nearly 70 years ago. It was a memorable day for the crew of a Canadian Government ship on a 15-month voyage, with no direct communication with the outside world. It brought together seamen from the southern part of Canada and the men, women and children who lived – as their ancestors had lived for generations – in isolation on its northern fringe.

Passages from the article, which was written by Thomas E. Appleton, follow:

...The ship was the CGS *Arctic*.^{*} The captain was Joseph-Elzéar Bernier, leader of an expedition to show the flag as a sign of Canadian sovereignty throughout the entire Arctic archipelago. Among 40 officers and crew, the *Arctic* carried a medical officer whose duties included service to the people living there, a Customs official to assist Bernier in licensing foreign whale-ships, and a photographer – George Lancefield – whose work adds atmosphere to the dusty records of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In September 1906 Captain Bernier anchored in Albert Harbour, a favourite pocket on the north coast of Baffin Island. Here he could snug down for the ensuing winter, within easy reach of Lancaster Sound, to await the following year which would unlock the front door to the high Arctic. Albert Harbour is a narrow strait between Baffin and a small adjacent island, a mere hole in the wall surrounded by brooding cliffs of sheer barren rock which rise in places to almost three thousand feet. A few Eskimos lived there – there are not many even today – and at the time of Bernier's visit the only habitation other than sealskin tents was a wooden hut, rejoicing in the title of whaling station, where Captain Mutch of Dundee looked after the affairs of the occasional Scottish whaler which was otherwise the only visitor.

The arrival of the government ship was a notable event for the entire district of Pond Inlet. Some Eskimos travelled 20 or 30 miles a day by dog sledge to meet Bernier, with whom there was always a warm relationship....

Meanwhile, as November cold set in, everyone was hard at work preparing for the siege of winter. Snow was banked along the sides of the ship as insulation, emergency food and

clothing was placed in igloos in case the *Arctic* had to be abandoned because of fire, and the carpenter covered in the upper deck with a wooden roof. The engineers shut down the boilers, the funnel was lowered and all hands settled down to a routine in which oil lamps and stoves – fired largely by small coal sifted from the boiler room ashes – provided a bare sufficiency of light and heat in the waning mid-day glimmer of Arctic daylight....

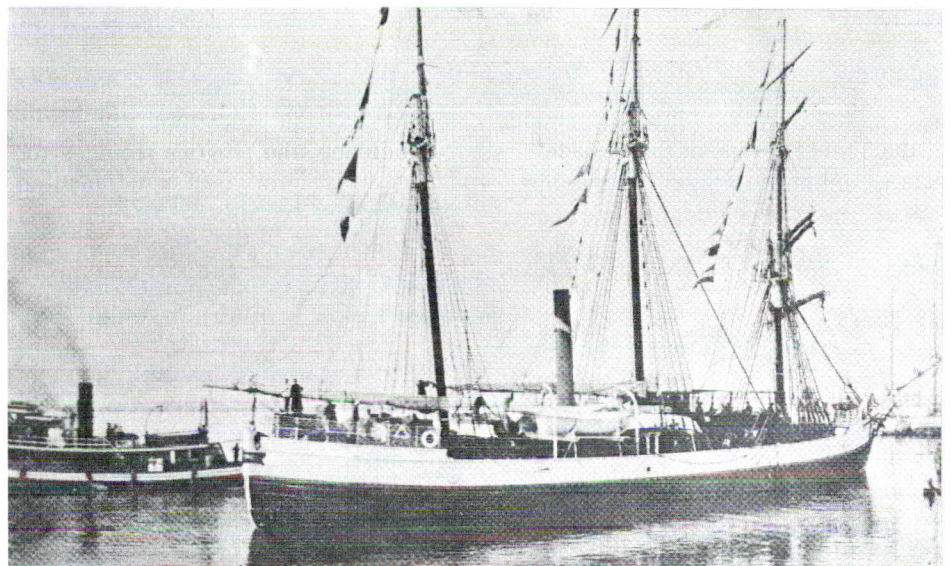
With the approach of Christmas, Captain Bernier determined to mark the occasion with every possible tradition which circumstances would permit. An open invitation was sent for all Eskimo families to spend Christmas Day on board. Bernier instructed the chief steward to prepare "a good Canadian dinner" for 100 guests. As it turned out, this was an underestimate and Christmas Day 1906 was something to remember.

It fell on a Sunday that year. In the forenoon, as the captain followed his usual observance of Divine Service, early visitors joined most of the offi-

cers and crew in their simple litany. To the Eskimos, who were accustomed to a nomadic hunting life, Albert Harbour was as much home as anywhere. But for the men of the *Arctic*, with their thoughts far away in all parts of Canada, there must have been a poignant awareness in the familiar prayer that "...we may return in safety to enjoy the blessings of the land with the fruits of our labours".

The *Arctic* was a small ship. Below decks there was little space where every corner was cluttered with gear of some kind and men had only the privacy of their cramped berths. By one o'clock 120 Eskimos had arrived.... There is no record of what they had for dinner. The resources of the ship would have been quite unable to produce the kind of fare which would appear today in a Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker, and probably seal meat was on the menu, a dish greatly to be preferred by most of the guests. Afterwards there was lashings of strong, sweet ship's tea and coffee, black as the Arctic night, and for the children twists of toffee made in the galley.

By this time the party was in full swing. Following a short speech by Captain Bernier, in which all on board were addressed as Canadian, there was much goodwill and the crew produced the pride of the ship – their pianola and the gramophone. There were songs and juggling, acrobatic turns and wrestling, and before long everybody was dancing to the scratchy strains of the music. The dim light of deck lanterns flickered on flags decorating the



The CGS Arctic leaves Sorel, Quebec, for a 15-month voyage, July 1906.

^{*}See article on P. 6

dark walls as feet thumped and stamped and the voices of men, women and children joined in song. On the stroke of midnight, in the greatest good humour, the visitors went ashore to their homes.

It was indeed a wonderful Christmas Day — a time for charity in the best sense of the word, a time for mystery and wonder, a time for children. In the silence of the long Arctic winter men had time to think on these things. Duncan Campbell Scott struck a note in tune with this when he wrote:

But here a peace deeper than peace is
furl'd, enshrined and chalic'd from the
changeful hour;
the snow is still, yet lives in its own light;
here is the peace which brooded day and
night before the heart of man with its wild
power had ever spurn'd or trampled the
great world.

"Arctic's" successor world's first heavy icebreaking cargo ship

Transport Minister Otto Lang announced on November 20 that Canada would build what is said to be the world's first heavy icebreaking cargo ship for use in the Canadian Arctic. It will be named MV *Arctic*, after the first ship of that name, which made a significant contribution to Arctic exploration earlier in this century, commanded by Joseph-Elzéar Bernier of l'Islet Quebec.

The new ship, which will be able to operate independent of icebreaker support, will be built and run by the Canadian shipping industry with government participation and financial support.

The 28,000-ton bulk carrier, to cost \$39 million, is scheduled to enter service in 1978 and is designed to operate in the high Arctic where two lead-zinc mines are in different stages of development.

The ship will also serve as a prototype for larger vessels expected to be

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

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

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

needed for the movement of gas and oil out of the Arctic to southern Canada to meet future energy needs. It will also be used to determine more accurately the ice navigation regulations promulgated under the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act.

A number of maritime nations own merchant ships described as being reinforced for navigation in ice but such ships are not classed as full icebreakers in their own right.

The first *Arctic*, originally the German ship *Gauss*, was built in 1902 to participate in an international Antarctic expedition. She was a wooden steamship equipped with masts and spars for square-rigged sails.

The Canadian Government bought her in 1904, renamed her and appointed Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier to command her in a series of Arctic voyages from 1904 to 1925.

Career of the first "Arctic"

The Canadian Government Ship *Arctic* had an unusually interesting career. It recalls the epic periods of polar exploration and the first firm steps towards Canadian sovereignty in the North.

The *Arctic* (ex *Gauss*) was built for a German Antarctic expedition which was intended to be part of an international effort. Named for Karl Freidrich Gauss the famous scientist, the *Gauss* was an immensely strong wooden steamship with sails, especially designed for magnetic and meteorological research, and was completed by Howaldtswerke of Kiel in 1902.

Captain Bernier

The Canadian Government purchased the *Gauss* in 1904, changing the name to *Arctic*. If Canada was fortunate in acquiring the ship, this good luck was doubled in the officer appointed to command. He was Joseph-Elzéar Bernier (1852-1934) who was sent to Germany to take over the ship. Captain Bernier, who was born at l'Islet on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, first went to sea as a boy in his father's sailing ships, becoming master of one at the age of 17. He is reputed to have sailed from Quebec in a new vessel, crossed the Atlantic and sold her in Liverpool, and returned home by the mail steamer within a month. Bernier was fascinated by Arctic exploration and the drama of the Franklin searches.

By 1887, when he took a shore job as dockmaster of the Lorne graving dock at Lauzon, he was planning an expedition of his own. By 1900 he was lecturing widely to gain support for an expedition to the North Pole by way of the Bering Sea.

Success in 1909

Bernier's three principal expeditions in the *Arctic* took place before the 1914 War interrupted the Canadian northern effort. In his 1906-7 trip Bernier pushed the *Arctic* as far west as Melville Island, making many landings and taking formal possession. On the second expedition, in 1908-9, favourable ice conditions enabled the *Arctic* to reach halfway through McLure Strait and Bernier was convinced that he could have forced the Northwest Passage had his orders permitted. Regretfully, he turned back but notable sledge journeys by Morin and Green enabled the Canadian Ensign to be hoisted on Banks Island. The climax to this voyage, and to Bernier's life, came on Dominion Day 1909 when he established a bronze plate on Parry's Rock at Winter Harbour which proclaims for Canada "...all islands and territory within the degrees of 141 and 60 West longitude as Canadian territory, now under Canadian jurisdiction". That plate stands today. Sailing orders for his third voyage, 1910-11, had the declared objective of the Northwest Passage at Bernier's discretion. But this time ice frustrated his efforts and it was not to be. Regretfully, Bernier turned back. He was a realist and looked forward to the day when icebreakers of more power would succeed where he failed.

There remained a period of twilight before modern technology transformed the North. Bernier resumed the Eastern Arctic patrol in the CGS *Arctic* in 1922 but neglect during the First World War had taken its toll of the ship, and the captain was growing old. From then until 1925 Bernier made annual voyages in the summer. By this time the *Arctic* was virtually an under-powered wooden barge with cut-down rig. By 1926 her days were over and the ship was left to rot on a mudbank at Lévis, Quebec.

Bernier has a secure place in Canadian history. His name is commemorated in the Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker *J.E. Bernier*.