



CANADA

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## CANADIAN DRAFT NUCLEAR TREATY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, issued the following statement on July 26:

Tomorrow, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee resumes its session in Geneva after an interval of ten months. Canada warmly welcomes the resumption of the work of this Committee.

In our view, the most important issue which the Committee will have before it is that of nuclear proliferation: the mounting threat caused by the spread of nuclear weapons under the control of individual nations. Because of the importance we attach to this issue, we have prepared a draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which we are confident will enable us to make a constructive contribution to these discussions.

Our draft treaty has been discussed informally with our friends and allies in NATO over the past three months, and with a number of other friendly countries. The discussion of the North Atlantic Council today will provide the first opportunity for formal consideration by governments of proposals in this field, including our own.

In my address to the World Veterans' Federation in Geneva on May 3, 1965, I pointed out the urgent need for international action to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. At that time, I outlined some of the elements which seemed to me essential to any international agreement in this field.

### ELEMENTS OF PROPOSED TREATY

On June 17, I explained to the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs that our draft treaty was based on the following six elements. These are:

- 1) A non-dissemination agreement proper based on

the Irish resolution, which constitutes the only norm of non-dissemination that has up to now been generally accepted. The agreement on non-dissemination must be based on that resolution.

2) The extension of the International Atomic Energy safeguards to the entirety of the non-military atomic programmes of all signatories, nuclear and non-nuclear alike, the International Atomic Energy Agency Statute being the only multilaterally agreed instrument which provides a means of verifying that nuclear materials and equipment are not being diverted to military purposes.

3) A collective-security guarantee in accordance with which the nuclear powers would come to the assistance of unaligned and neutral non-nuclear states in the event that they are subject to nuclear attack.

4) A complaint instrument or mechanism which, together with safeguards, would provide a means of verifying compliance with the commitments undertaken in the agreement based on the Irish resolution, especially with regard to the ban on relinquishing control of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear states.

5) Provisions for implementation or continuation of the treaty only in the event of a sufficient degree of universality of adherence.

6) Finally, sanctions would be required to dissuade states from ceasing to comply with their undertakings. A limited duration for the treaty would be called for with a view to encouraging the nuclear states to make tangible progress towards nuclear disarmament within a given period.

As I told the House Committee, this draft treaty was drawn up as a stimulant to friendly consultation. I am encouraged by the degree of interest which has already been shown in our approach.

(Over)

## GOVERNMENT SLOWS BUILDING PROGRAMME

The Prime Minister announced recently a number of measures being taken by the Government to relieve the pressure on the construction industry in 1965 and 1966, and urged others to do likewise as a means of sustaining a steady rate of economic growth throughout Canada. This action did not appear to be necessary in the area east of Trois Rivières, Quebec, or in parts of the Prairie Provinces, Mr. Pearson said. In these areas, construction workers and equipment were generally still available for additional work.

The Prime Minister drew attention to the report on the mid-year outlook for private and public investment in Canada published by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, which shows a further substantial increase in the intended level of capital expenditures, particularly by business firms. The report indicates that the cost of construction during 1965, including repairs, is expected to be just over \$10 billion. Capital expenditure for new construction is expected to be about \$8.3 billion, or 19 per cent higher than the record level attained in 1964. This is more than 3 per cent above the level indicated for 1965 in the survey made early this year.

## EFFECTS OF HIGH EXPENDITURE

The Prime Minister said there had been widespread evidence in recent weeks that the high level of expenditure on construction this year in most parts of Canada — particularly in the large metropolitan areas — was leading to a rapid increase in the costs of construction and to difficulties in securing satisfactory tenders for construction contracts.

The Government believed, he said, that the total demand upon the industry was larger than it could properly meet. This could only lead to abnormal pressures on costs and failure to complete some important projects.

It is expected that this excessive demand in many parts of Canada is likely to continue throughout the construction season of 1966. Consequently, the Government feels that it is desirable that a number of capital-construction projects be deferred, especially in the large metropolitan areas, until after the autumn of 1966. The Prime Minister said that, to help meet this situation and increase the volume of work after 1966 (when the capacity of the construction industry can be expected to have grown) rather than during the next 16 months, the Government was deferring commencement of a number of its own construction projects.

The Government will ask Parliament to amend three statutes to extend the period during which inducements are offered to provinces and municipalities to undertake certain types of construction work. These changes relate to the construction of technical and vocational schools, the Trans-Canada Highway and sewerage projects.

## CUT-BACK IN SEWAGE PROGRAMME

The National Housing Act authorizes loans to provinces or municipalities for the construction of sewage treatment projects, and authorizes the "forgiveness"

of 25 per cent of the loan for projects completed before the end of March 1967. In order to remove this special inducement for construction work this year and next, while continuing to support projects intended to reduce the pollution of lakes and rivers in Canada, the Government will ask Parliament to extend until March 1970 the period within which such projects may be completed, in order to qualify for "forgiveness" of 25 per cent of the loan. The Government intends to consult the provincial authorities concerned in each case to ensure that loans granted for this purpose during the next 15 months in those areas where construction expenditures are at a high level warrant a high priority.

Mr. Pearson expressed the hope that businesses and others planning to undertake construction projects during the next sixteen months would consider carefully the possibility of deferring certain of the work until later. Deferment of projects until after the 1966 construction season in major metropolitan centres and in other areas where actual and projected expenditures were already excessive would help to sustain economic growth and prosperity over the years ahead, the Prime Minister said. In this way it would contribute most effectively to attaining the goals set forth by the Economic Council of Canada.

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## STAMP HONOURS CHURCHILL

A Canadian postage stamp honouring Sir Winston Churchill is to be issued on August 12. This will be the first Canadian stamp printed by the duotone offset process, a method of printing particularly suited to the reproduction of photographs. It features the famous "roaring lion" portrait of Sir Winston by Yousuf Karsh. Complementary design is the work of Philip Weiss, Canadian artist and director of the Department of Industry's National Design Branch.

The stamp will be printed in brown by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa. The total issue is to be 35 million.

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## SEAWAY PARK FOR EXPO '67

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Department of Tourism, Game and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec have reached agreement on the development of a provincial park and camping ground on land owned by the Authority near the site of EXPO '67.

The province will lease 128 arpents of riverside land upstream from the Cote Ste. Catherine lock, near the municipality of Cote Ste. Catherine, for a 20-year period. A premium campsite will be developed on the land, which overlooks the Lachine Rapids and affords an excellent view of the Laprairie Basin, with the Montreal skyline as a background. Space will be provided for several thousand campers at a time.

The park, expected to open in 1966, will be an important addition to tourist accommodation facilities for visitors to the Montreal metropolitan area as well as to the world exposition in 1967.

## GOVERNMENT GRANT TO CUSO

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced some time ago that the Government of Canada would provide a substantial grant this year to the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO). In a press release, Mr. Martin said: "I am pleased to announce that this year the Government intends to provide assistance in the order of half a million dollars from external aid funds so that CUSO may greatly expand its work. It is my hope that this Government support, which will include, amongst other types of assistance, all the transportation requirements of CUSO, will enable this organization to double its existing programme and to be able to have 400 volunteers at work in the developing countries by this September."

Last year, for the first time, the Government of Canada provided assistance to CUSO in the form of transportation overseas for all volunteers through the facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force. CUSO hopes to send 250 new volunteers overseas this September, to supplement the 150 who will be continuing with their assignments next year.

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## OFFICER TRAINING AWARDS

A Rhodes Scholarship was among 22 awards won by armed forces officers graduating this year under the Regular Officer Training Plan from the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston, Ontario, and six Canadian universities. The value of the scholarships and fellowships is more than \$45,000; eight of the awards are valued at more than \$3,000 cash.

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## FIELD SUPPORT BY BATA

The globally-known Bata Shoe Company, whose international headquarters are in Toronto, has indicated its desire to help the Canadian University Service Overseas by giving money and "in-kind" support at the field level.

In Nigeria, the company is helping pay local administration costs. The money contributed will be used for transportation, hotel bills, or other receipt-bearing expenses of CUSO's local co-ordinators. Company officials have also said that, in the event of any special circumstances or emergency, they will be willing to consider further assistance.

## AID IN OTHER REGIONS

Bata has written to its branch managers round the world, wherever there are CUSO volunteers to encourage their support in other locations. Discussions are now going on with the co-ordinator in India on the possibility of assisting with the local costs of CUSO's full-time office in New Delhi. Similar investigations are going on in Tanzania for the East Africa programme. In the Caribbean, Bata managers are extending hospitality for CUSO personnel.

Bata hostels in capital cities will probably be available to volunteers or other CUSO visitors on

Commenting further, Mr. Martin said: "I believe that an active working partnership between CUSO and the Government can be achieved and maintained, a partnership which will preserve the independence and the vitality and the voluntary character of CUSO, while at the same time lending the stability and resources of the Government.

"I should like to acknowledge and commend the outstanding leadership that CUSO has received from a great many Canadians. I should particularly like to commend the Chairman of CUSO, Dr. J. Francis Leddy, President of the University of Windsor, for the outstanding leadership that he has given this organization. I hope that Canadians will continue to give substantial financial support to CUSO."

Dr. Leddy expressed appreciation for the announcement and said: "Apart altogether from financial considerations, the action of the Government of Canada is especially appreciated since it constitutes most welcome official recognition of the value of the work of our young volunteers overseas, and their creditable contribution to the reputation of Canada abroad."

official business. Other assistance is being provided, such as discounts on the purchases of shoes and transportation in company cars between Bata's branch stores.

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## NEW MILITARY PLANE PURCHASED

The Canadian Government has approved the procurement of the Northrop F-5 aircraft for the Canadian forces. Built to Canadian specifications, it will be called the "CF-5". The multi-purpose plane will be used primarily as tactical support for ground forces and, as such, will be a new machine with a new role.

In the five-year re-equipment programme for the Canadian forces, \$215 million has been earmarked for the acquisition of approximately 125 tactical aircraft, as outlined in the White Paper on Defence. The budget for the improved Canadian version of the F-5, which will have, among other features, more powerful engines and an "in-flight" refuelling capability, includes the necessary spares and support equipment for the aircraft to carry out its mission.

As they are formed, the CF-5 squadrons will be incorporated into Mobile Command, which will be responsible for maintaining combat-ready integrated land and, as required by Canadian foreign policy, tactical air elements capable of rapid deployment in a wide range of contingencies.

Most of the CF-5's will be single-seaters, but a number will be two-seaters, for use as trainers. The two-seat version will be capable of immediate conversion to a combat role if necessary.

## POWER, MOBILITY AND ARMAMENT

The CF-5 will be powered by two J85-15 jet engines, each with a thrust of 4,300 pounds and capable of speeds up to 1,000 miles an hour. It will have good manoeuvrability, will be able to land on and take off

from sod fields or unprepared runways, and will have good single-engine performance.

Depending on its mission, the CF-5 can carry a wide range of conventional weapons -- 20 mm guns, missiles, rockets and bombs.

Other features include exceptional flight stability, low fuel consumption, low maintenance and training costs, wide availability of spare parts and a very low attrition rate.

Its range will be approximately 1,500 miles -- 2,500 with "in-flight" refuelling, provision for which is included in the programme.

The CF-5's agility, variety of weapons, speed, ease of maintenance and versatile conventional (non-nuclear) capability made it the logical selection for the new "global-mobile" role of the Canadian forces.

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### ESKIMO ART AT STRATFORD

The Eskimo presence is being again felt at Stratford, Ontario, this summer, six years after a new native art scored a notable success at the Shakespearean Festival. Museums, art galleries, private collectors, and others who acquired the first Eskimo prints in 1959 were buying the work of a small, remote group of unknown artists whose names were all but unpronounceable. Since then, success has provided the Cape Dorset print makers with the means to make life in their harsh land easier and less insecure. A scattered people who, until a few years ago, lived as nomads in isolated groups, they are gaining through their art a knowledge of and pride in their traditions.

Like all true artists, the Eskimo carvers and print-makers have styles not easily mistaken for one another. The styles, for instance, of the members of the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative at Cape Dorset and the Eskimo Co-operative at Povungnituk in northern Quebec are strongly individual, each expressing its own view of life. As James A. Houston, to whom the development of Eskimo art owes so much, writes in the preface to the collection's catalogue: "Their graphic art has grown out of sculptural art.... This has helped to give their work a special form and character.... But, most of all, it shows us a kind of 'Eskimeness', a very old system of viewing and creating things".

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### CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE U.S.S.R.

*The following is the text of a joint communiqué issued in Moscow at the conclusion of the recent visit of a Canadian Parliamentary delegation:*

At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., a Canadian Parliamentary delegation, headed by the Honourable Alan McNaughton, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Senator David A. Croll, paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R. from July 19 to 30. The delegates were members of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

This was the first visit of Canadian Parliamentarians to the U.S.S.R. In addition to Moscow, the delegates visited Tbilisi, Sochi, Kiev and Leningrad. During the tour of the U.S.S.R., the delegation was accompanied by Mr. L. I. Lubennikov, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The delegation was given an opportunity to become acquainted with the various aspects of the life of the Soviet people and with their achievements in the fields of economy, science, art and culture, and to visit a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and social and cultural institutions.

### EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

During their stay in Moscow, the members of the delegation were received by Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The discussions covered a number of international problems and questions of Soviet-Canadian relations.

The Canadian Parliamentarians also had discussions with Mr. J. V. Peive, Chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and with members of the Commission on Foreign Affairs. The delegation was acquainted with the structure and work of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics and local Soviets of working people's deputies. In the course of these meetings and discussions, held in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, the Soviet leaders acquainted the Canadian guests with the main principles of Soviet foreign policy and expressed the views of the Soviet Government and Soviet Parliament regarding means of solving outstanding international problems. For their part, the members of the delegation outlined the views on these issues of the five political parties represented in the Canadian Parliament. The exchange of views on international questions promoted an understanding of the positions taken by both sides.

### VALUE OF VISIT ASSESSED

In discussions during these meetings, the Canadian visitors and their Soviet hosts agreed that the visit had been highly successful and had above all been useful in terms of promoting the development of better relations between the two countries. Both sides agreed on the desirability of continued cooperation in the fields of mutual interest to Canada and the U.S.S.R. The parliamentarians of both countries pointed out with satisfaction that in recent years Soviet-Canadian ties and contacts in the fields of trade and cultural and scientific exchange have been considerably strengthened and widened.

The Canadian delegation expressed great satisfaction at the Soviet decision to participate on an impressive scale in the 1967 Universal and International Exposition in Montreal (Expo '67). This participation is bound to have a favourable effect on Canadian-Soviet relations. Both sides were convinced that the ties developed in this way would further develop for the benefit of the two countries and that this would make a contribution to the strengthening of world peace and understanding between peoples.

The Canadian delegation expressed gratitude for the hospitality of their Soviet hosts. Mr. Macnaughton, Speaker of the House of Commons extended a cordial and formal invitation to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet to send a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Canada. The invitation was accepted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. with satisfaction. The sides agreed that the exact date of this visit to Canada would be fixed through diplomatic channels.