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TOWARD A CEASE-FIRE IN VIETNAM

In an address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 27, Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said that a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam would be "the key to a solution, the starting-point in the process of solving the Vietnam problem". Mr. Martin reiterated suggestions he had made to Parliament in April showing how a start might be made "on the road away from war by a progressive return to the cease-fire arrangement worked out at Geneva in 1954".

Mr. Martin's remarks on the war in Vietnam follow:

...It would be encouraging and, indeed, deeply gratifying to all of us at this Assembly if we were able to note that the thunder clouds of war had lifted from Vietnam since one year ago, when we gathered in this same forum to review the problems of the world. That is not the case. The suffering and destruction in Vietnam continue unabated. Despite all the efforts, including those of my own country, to seek a basis for negotiation the issues behind the conflict seem to remain as intractable as ever.

Once again we face the question, therefore, whether this organization can help to bring the Vietnam conflict closer to a peaceful and mutually acceptable conclusion and to foster political stability and economic progress in an area of the world where both are so badly needed.

There are, of course, reasons which militate against immediate and formal action being taken by this organization at this time. We cannot escape the obvious fact — and it is a fact that I regret — that some of those most directly concerned with this conflict are not represented in the United Nations. I

do not wish to suggest that, if it were otherwise, we should automatically find ourselves closer to a concrete solution to the problem in Vietnam. Whether this situation will change in the future I cannot say, but I do not believe that efforts for peace need be held in abeyance until it does.

A second important reason for the inability of this organization to contribute constructively to a solution in Vietnam is that the great powers are divided on the causes of the conflict and on the measures required to terminate it. As we all know, the Security Council can function effectively only if its members will unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, as the Charter indeed calls upon them to do. And I can see no immediate prospect of that unity being found.

And so to be realistic in assessing our present ability here to act collectively and as an organization must not be regarded as a justification for apathy and inertia by each of us individually. This, I think, has been the conviction of the Secretary-General, who has made repeated efforts to find a solution, as have others. This has also been the conviction of Canada. We must strive to bring into play whatever channels and whatever forms of peace-seeking machinery may be available to the international community. Our goal must be the restoration of peace, and making it secure, at the earliest possible time. That surely was the overriding concern which gave birth to this organization; and I am one of the very few in this hall who attended that birth.

As members of the United Nations, partaking as we do of common objectives and obligations, I think we must register our concern in terms clear enough

and unequivocal enough for all those directly involved in this conflict to hear and understand. At the same time we must work with all the resources of ingenuity, imagination and flexibility, and above all with a sense of justice, towards devising whatever means may be mutually acceptable for bringing the conflict in Vietnam from the field of hostilities to the conference table.

CONFERENCE PROPOSAL SUPPORTED

Yesterday, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Britain said:

"We are ready to meet with the Governments of the Soviet Union, India, Canada and Poland, as proposed by the President of the World Federation of the United Nations Association...". I should simply like to say that my Prime Minister, in the name of the Government of Canada, has indicated our willingness to attend such a conference.

Whether the path we select as the most direct route to that conference table bears a name derived from the Charter or from the Geneva Conference machinery matters less to my mind than our assessment of its likelihood of leading to an end to the war. For our part, the Canadian Government, which has a special interest and a special responsibility because of our membership in the International Control Commission, will, as in the past, continue to explore all possibilities of making use of that Commission or acting in conjunction with its Commission partners, Poland and India, to try to lead the parties to the conflict towards negotiations.

BOMBING MUST STOP

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind now that the first step in that direction will involve the question of the bombing of North Vietnam. It seems clear that all attempts to bring about talks between the two sides are doomed to failure unless the bombing is stopped. That is a matter of first priority if we are to start the process of de-escalation and to open the door to the conference room, as several representatives who have preceded me at this rostrum have pointed out - in particular the Prime Minister of Denmark and the Foreign Minister of Sweden.

But we must not for a moment pretend that a halt in the bombing would in itself bring an end to the war. I believe it is now the first step. There are no magic formulas; there are no simple prescriptions for the settlement of problems as complex as the issues behind the hostilities in Vietnam. On April 11 of this year, in our Parliament, I made certain suggestions on how a start might be made on the road away from war by a progressive return to the cease-fire arrangement worked out at Geneva in 1954. I proposed then that the following steps might be taken:

First: as a first step towards disengagement, the bombing of the North might be terminated and the demilitarized zone restored to its intended status subject to effective international supervision;

second: a freezing of the course of military events and capabilities in Vietnam at existing levels;

third: the cessation of all hostilities between the parties, that is, a cease-fire; and, finally,

fourth: following the cease-fire, withdrawal of all outside forces whose presence in the area of conflict was not provided for at Geneva, and the dismantling of military bases.

I recognized then, as I have elsewhere, that there is no hope for peaceful settlement in appeals or proposals which place the total burden of responsibility for making essential concessions on only one side. That sort of approach is relevant only in circumstances of military victory and defeat.

If, therefore, we are to recognize a halt to the bombing for what it is - namely, the key to a solution, the starting-point in the process of solving the Vietnam problem - let us be very clear in our own minds that it is only one side of a military equation and that we cannot proceed, if we are to have any hope of success, as if the other side did not exist. No attempt to bring an end to the conflict can disregard either the political or the military interrelationships in the area. Canada is ready at all times to accept its responsibilities in the International Control Commission, to act in conjunction with its Commission partners in helping to lead the parties to the conflict in Vietnam to the conference table, and to assist in every way to achieve the establishment of an equitable peace in Vietnam. I believe that, as long as that war continues, it serves as an obstacle to the settlement of other vital issues that concern us all....

* * * *

MORE A-ENERGY TRAINEES

Canada's nuclear power programme is expanding so rapidly that Ontario Hydro's nuclear-training centre is bursting at the seams. The centre is operated at Rolphton, Ontario, at the site of Canada's first nuclear-power station, NPD, built jointly by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Canadian General Electric Company Limited and Ontario Hydro. The school expects to have about 200 students by the end of this year, double last year's enrolment.

Though Ontario Hydro employees are in the majority, the company has agreed to train employees of other organizations interested in or using the CANDU system. Trainees are enrolled at present from Ontario Hydro, Hydro-Quebec, Canadian General Electric, Pakistan and India.

The school has also trained people from Britain, Sweden and Japan. Prior to 1967, up to 100 students attended the school at one time. Because of the 100 percent increase in enrolment, the old training centre nearby will probably be pressed into service again to handle the overflow.

The utility has an extensive training programme for future employees in nuclear power stations. Courses for operators and maintenance and professional staff are conducted at the Rolphton station.

A building to house the centre was completed in 1965. Up to six months' formal classroom training is given to selected employees and trainees from other countries. The school contains classroom, laboratory and workshop facilities and is located close to the NPD reactor on the bank of the Ottawa river.

NHA INTEREST RATES HIKED

The Minister of Labour, Mr. J.R. Nicholson, has announced an increase from 7¼ to 8¼ per cent in the National Housing Act interest rate, effective October 1.

There will be no change in the NHA interest rate policy on loans for public housing, homes for the elderly, student housing and urban renewal, which, the Minister said, were social areas of the greatest need. The boost to 8¼ per cent, which will remain fixed until the next quarterly adjustment on January 1, is aimed at attracting private funds into housing.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Nicholson emphasized that the new rate was the maximum permissible. Private lenders would of course, be able to lend below that rate.

NEW CANADIAN ARTISTS

Three master craftsmen from Europe, all of whom have chosen Canada as their new homeland, combined their talents for an exhibition that opened at the Galerie des Artisans, Montreal, on October 4 and will end on October 27. The show features the stained glass windows, panels and screens of Ernestine Tahedl of Austria and the sculpture, dividing-screens and decorative pieces in iron by Jean Michel of France and Wocjiec Jarnuszkiewicz of Poland.

Miss Tahedl and Mr. Jarnuszkiewicz came to Canada in 1963; Mr. Michel had arrived the year before.

The Galerie des Artisans is the showcase for fine crafts of the Canadian Guild of Crafts (formerly the Canadian Handicrafts Guild). Exhibitions are held regularly during the year to show the work not only of Canadians but of craftsmen from other countries.

BOOKS FROM BRITAIN

As part of its centenary gift, Britain is giving to Canada a collection of several thousand books, many of them rare, for the new National Library in Ottawa.

The books, most of which have arrived in Ottawa, fall into three groups - current British publications, important historical works and antiquarian material. The last group, though the smallest, is probably the most important in value and contains many books of great rarity.

Among these is a 1508 edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which includes the Ruysch map, the first in any edition of Ptolemy to show the New World. There is also a 1632 edition of Champlain's voyages, which contains the first clear map of the Great Lakes and the rivers that feed them. Another important atlas is *Saxton's County Atlas of Britain 1574-1579*, which was the first to contain maps of the English and Welsh counties.

Also included in this section are such rare works as a first (1482) printing of Euclid's *Elementa* and a first (1513) printing of Plato as well as a copy of the rare *Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la mission des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus*, written by the Jesuit missionary Father Paul Rageneau and published in Paris in 1651.

Included in the other categories of publication are such diverse items as *The Present State of Hudson's Bay*, written by a fur trader named Edward Umfreville and published in 1790; a first edition of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; the seven volumes of Le Corbusier's *Complete Architectural Works*; the full scores of the works of Franz Liszt and Benjamin Britten; the Hansard Society's *Parliamentary Reform 1933-1960*; and a microfilm run of the *Glasgow Herald* from 1783 to the present day.

BANK RATE UP

The Bank of Canada has announced that the bank rate had been raised by one-half per cent to five per cent, effective September 27.

In a statement issued on September 26, it was stated that, while the money supply had been rising substantially in recent months, short-term market interest rates had also risen to the point where the previous level of the bank rate was no longer appropriate.

DRIVER EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Two of Canada's ten provinces, Quebec and Saskatchewan, now have legislation making it possible for secondary schools to offer driver education courses within the school curriculum.

In Quebec, driver education will be compulsory for students in car mechanics and optional for all others. School boards wishing to introduce driver education must meet certain pre-determined requirements of the departments of education and transport and communications. These are:

- (1) that programme standards set by the department of education are respected;
- (2) that both theory and behind-the-wheel phases be taught by duly qualified instructors;
- (3) that classrooms be made available for the theory part of the course;
- (4) that proper agreements be signed with cardealers relative to materials needed for the instruction;
- (5) that liaison be maintained with interested divisions of the department of transport and communications;
- (6) that students be assured adequate protection both physically and morally;
- (7) that proper reports be prepared and submitted to the department;
- (8) that proper insurance coverage be obtained against possible damage resulting from the use or driving of the automobiles.

Permission to inaugurate the course must be obtained from the director of primary and secondary programmes of the department of education. Financing is subject to the same rules that govern course subjects.

GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION CENTRE

The Public Service Commission recently inaugurated a demonstration centre that will keep federal public servants up-to-date on the latest developments in office machinery and equipment. No other establishment of this kind exists in North America.

The Canadian Government Demonstration Centre, as it will be called, was set up as a result of a Glassco Commission recommendation that the choice of office machinery and equipment be delegated to departments of government. So that departmental officers can make the most judicious choice of new equipment they will receive information and training at the centre.

The Demonstration Centre will hold regular demonstrations of all types of the most frequently-used office machinery and equipment and will show new machinery or equipment of immediate interest to a number of departments. The Centre will also be placed at the disposal of such interested associations as the office machine group of the Federal Institute of Management.

NICKEL IN CANADA 1966

Nickel production in Canada in 1966 decreased to 234,061 tons valued at \$399,735,582 from the 259,182 tons valued at \$430,402,105 in 1965. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, estimated that 40,000 tons of nickel production was lost owing to labour strikes and slowdowns at its Sudbury, Ontario, mines and plants.

EXPORTS DOWN

Consumption of nickel in Canada increased an estimated 1,500 tons in 1966 and exports of the three major nickel products decreased 8,551 tons to 249,929 tons valued at \$391,407,000. Exports of nickel in concentrates and matte were 83,586 tons (1,259 tons more than in 1965) in oxide sinter, 33,631 tons (7,325 tons less than in 1965) and in anodes, cathodes, shot, etc., 132,712 tons (2,485 tons less than in 1965).

SEARCH AND RESEARCH

Canada's seven nickel producers supplied over 70 per cent of the non-Communist world's nickel in 1966.

The two largest nickel-producing companies in the world are the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, and Falcon-bridge Nickel Mines, Limited. They produced about 90 per cent of Canada's output in 1966. Both companies and Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited, Canada's third largest producer, were active in the search for new deposits in Canada and abroad, and each carried out extensive research projects on production, process technology and product development.

CANADA'S LABOUR FORCE

An estimated 7,854,000 persons were employed in Canada in August, slightly more than in July. Unemployment declined by 37,000 to 247,000 - a substantial drop for that time of year. The labour force at 8,101,000 was slightly below the July figure.

The labour force in August was 296,000 or 3.8 percent higher than the figure for August 1966. Employment was up by 277,000, or 3.7 per cent; unemployment was up by 19,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Farm employment increased by 23,000 to 705,000 from July to August; minor gains in manufacturing, construction and trade were offset by decreases in the service industries.

Employment was higher than last year's figure in community, business and personal service (122,000), trade (78,000), agriculture (56,000) and transportation, communication and other utilities (42,000). Construction employment was 37,000 lower than that recorded a year earlier.

The increase in employment from August 1966 was shared by all regions; the largest relative gains were in Quebec and British Columbia.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment decreased by an estimated 37,000 to 247,000 from July to August. The decrease was concentrated among persons 14-19 years of age and reflected participation of students who were temporarily in the labour market during the summer months.

The August unemployment estimate of 247,000 was 19,000 higher than last year's figure for the same month. All the increase was among males.

Of the total number of unemployed, 193,000, or 78 per cent, had been unemployed for less than four months. Some 25,000 had been unemployed for four to six months, and 29,000 for seven months or more.

Total unemployment in August represented 3.0 per cent of the labour force compared to 2.9 per cent in August 1966 and 2.8 per cent in August 1965. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in August 1967 was 4.1 per cent.