



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 22 No. 10

March 8, 1967

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THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL VANIER

Canada mourns this week the passing of its Governor General, His Excellency Georges P. Vanier, who died of a heart attack on March 5 at Government House in Ottawa.

General Vanier, Canada's second native-born Governor General (the first having been his predecessor in office, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey) was appointed in September 1959 at the age of 71. Because of his habit of travelling tirelessly from one end of the country to the other, the late Governor General became perhaps one of the best-known of Canada's viceroys.

Georges Philias Vanier was born in Montreal in 1888, of French-Canadian and Irish descent. In 1921 he married Pauline Archer, the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Charles Archer. General Vanier is survived by Madame Vanier, a daughter and four sons.

MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC CAREER

The late Governor General was aide-de-camp to two former Governors-General of Canada, Lord Byng (from 1921 to 1922) and Lord Willingdon (from 1926-1928). At the outbreak of the First World War, he helped organize the 22nd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, which was later renamed the Royal 22nd Regiment and became familiarly known as the "Van Doos". Having lost a leg in action, he was awarded the Military Cross with Bar and was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour.

Between the two world wars, Mr. Vanier combined a military with a diplomatic career, and served on many international bodies.

In 1939, Mr. Vanier was appointed Canada's first Minister to France. After the Second World War, he

returned to Paris with the rank of ambassador. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1953.

As the Governor General, General Vanier was the commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces.

TRIBUTE BY THE PRIME MINISTER

In a tribute to the late Governor General, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson said:

"We mourn today, deeply and sincerely, the loss of our Governor General.

"In its 100 years, Canada has had no more devoted and courageous a servant than General Georges Philias Vanier. His whole life is the shining record of that service. He never failed any test of duty, in peace or war. He was indeed the "good and faithful servant".

"General Vanier was a descendant of one of Canada's first French settlers. His pride in ancestry was exceeded only by his love of the Canada of today and his passionate belief in its unity and its destiny. He was in truth a man for all Canada.

"Tomorrow, the representatives of the people of Canada in Parliament assembled will pay tribute to a great patriot and a fine Christian gentleman; who embodied in his own person and in his own life and character all that is best in our country and all that we hope for it.

"We think also today of Madame Vanier and her family.

"Madame Vanier was a perfect partner for our Governor General and her graciousness and kindness and goodness made her loved by everyone who knew or met her.

"We send to her and the members of her family our deepest sympathy."

THIRD "CANDU" SALE TO INDIA

Mr. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently announced the sale of a third Canadian-developed and designed nuclear-power plant of the CANDU type. The \$38.5-million sale to India will be financed through a loan from the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

The ECIC loan will pay for Canadian capital, equipment, engineering and procurement services to double the capacity of India's first CANDU-type power station, now under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar, in the state of Rajasthan.

The development, known as the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, includes two 200,000-kilowatt CANDU-type installations similar to the unit at Douglas Point, Ontario. The latest loan covers the second stage of the project. The first, undertaken with a \$37-million Canadian loan in April 1964, will be operational by 1971.

AECL-DAE CO-OPERATION

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited will collaborate with the Government of India in providing full technical information and engineering and consulting services to assist the Indian Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) with construction of the nuclear-power portion. The DAE will be the prime contractor responsible for the station's erection.

Announcing the signing of the financing agreement, Mr. Winters said the sale confirmed Canada's position as one of the leading international suppliers of nuclear-power stations. Canada he added, was one of the first countries to undertake international co-operative nuclear-power projects; the present sale was a gratifying endorsement of Canadian research and industry.

The foreign-exchange portion of this project is being financed under special credits allocated by the Canadian Government to India under the World Bank Aid-India Consortium. The repayment terms provide a credit period of 20 years, including five years' grace on repayment of principal. The rate of interest is 6 per cent *per annum*.

WHEAT CROP

Canada's wheat crop in 1966, estimated at an all-time high of 844,400,000 bushels, reflects the combined effect of a record acreage seeded to wheat and the harvesting of record average yields an acre. The previous record - 723,400,000 bushels - was harvested in 1963. The increase of 195,500,000 bushels over the 1965 production of 648,900,000, offset by a wide margin the decline which occurred in opening stocks and, as a result, total supplies reached a peak level of 1,264,600,000 bushels. Supplies of the size indicated represent a 4 per cent rise over the previous peak of 1,210,700,000 bushels (1963-64) and 9 per cent over the 1965-66 total of 1,161,900,000. After an allowance of 155 million bushels had been made for anticipated domestic

requirements, supplies available for export and for carry-over during 1966-67 amounted to 1,109,600,000 bushels, 10 per cent larger than the 1,005,000,000 in 1965-66.

SPECIAL BUOYS FOR BOATS TO EXPO

Department of Transport crews will start in April to install 300 special navigational markers along the main waterways leading to Montreal, in expectation of a large increase in small-boat traffic during Expo '67. The new buoys will be placed 4,000 to 6,000 feet apart along the river channels - on the Ottawa River between Calumet and Ottawa, on the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Sorel, and on the Richelieu from Sorel to Granby.

The unsinkable buoys which measure three feet in diameter and have a draught of about 28 inches, are anchored by ropes of such synthetic materials as nylon and polypropylene. Each has its signal located four feet above water, and is equipped with a rubber fender to absorb the shock of contact by floating objects.

Half the glass-reinforced plastic buoys will be black and half bright red. The black buoys will flash a green signal and the rest a red signal. These Xenon signals, which are visible to a distance of three miles at night, have never before been used in Canada and differ radically from the filament lights now in use. They flash five pulsating signals, lasting half a second, every three and a half seconds.

RABIES CONTROL EXPERIMENT

In an attempt to reduce outbreaks of rabies in wildlife, mainly foxes, which are the reservoir of the disease in Ontario, an experimental programme will begin immediately in Carleton County by Kemptonville Forest District, in co-operation with the Research Branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

The Department will put reproductive inhibitors into baits specially made to attract foxes during the spring breeding season, in areas where the animals are numerous. The baits will not be dangerous to humans or domestic animals. If consumed by domestic animals, they will temporarily disrupt the normal reproductive processes, but only for a short period.

After the fox-breeding season, which lasts about one month, all remaining baits will be removed.

Each year, local outbreaks of rabies occur in various parts of Ontario but, this winter, Carleton and York Counties have been very seriously affected by the disease. Red foxes are primarily responsible for the transmission of rabies to cats, dogs and other domestic animals.

The purpose of the control programme is to stabilize the existing fox population by limiting the numbers of young.

URGENCY OF NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

On behalf of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, Permanent Representative of Canada, made the following statement before the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva on February 28:

...We have welcomed the recent bilateral discussions between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. on the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, which we understand have brought those countries close to agreement. We look forward to the tabling shortly of that draft treaty and to its careful study in this Committee. Like every country represented here, and indeed every responsible member of the international community, we hope we are close to reaching agreement on what can be one of the most significant international arms-control measures of our generation.

The urgency and importance of a non-proliferation treaty is clear. We are at an extremely critical point of history, when the decision of one country to join the ranks of the nuclear-weapons powers could trigger an uncontrollable, prohibitively costly, and potentially catastrophic, arms race. This could be the last chance of preventing such an arms race.

Since the basic purpose of a non-proliferation treaty is to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, a treaty must provide that the control of existing nuclear weapons shall rest incontestably with the present nuclear-weapons powers, and that states without nuclear weapons shall renounce the acquisition or development of nuclear weapons. While this is an inherently discriminatory approach to the problem, it is the only rational one. Indeed, in the short run, it is in the interests of non-nuclear-weapon states to renounce nuclear weapons and thus to eliminate the danger of nuclear warfare among themselves and to reduce the danger of smaller conflicts developing into nuclear wars into which the great powers might be drawn. In the longer run, of course, substantial benefits would accrue to all nations if, as we intend, the treaty contributes to international stability and to an atmosphere conducive to more comprehensive measures of arms control.

It is neither unnatural nor unreasonable that countries foregoing their option to produce nuclear weapons should wish to ensure that their act of self-denial should, in turn, lead the nuclear-weapons powers to undertake tangible steps to reduce and eliminate their vast stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles. We are therefore of the opinion that nuclear-weapons signatories to a treaty should be party to a clear and compelling declaration of intent to embark on the process of nuclear arms control. In short, we think that, by means of this treaty, nuclear as well as non-nuclear states should contribute, and be seen to contribute, to the objective of nuclear disarmament.

It is of course important, in this connection, to ensure that the treaty should be seen to work effectively in practice. A provision for periodic review of its terms and operation is, therefore, an objective to which the Canadian Government has already subscribed and will continue to pursue.

LARGE LOOPHOLE

The term "loophole" has been freely used in this Committee's deliberations on a non-proliferation treaty. In our view, a treaty permitting non-nuclear-weapons states to conduct on a national basis, nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, would contain a substantial loophole. We believe that it is impossible to distinguish between the technology required in nuclear explosions for peaceful as against military purposes, and that a non-nuclear-weapons power which detonated a nuclear explosive device, no matter for what purposes, would, in effect, have taken a decisive step towards the production of nuclear weapons. At the same time, we believe that a treaty should contain a clear assurance that non-nuclear-weapon powers may obtain the economic and scientific benefits of the use of such explosive devices under the supervision of an appropriate international organization. We are pleased to note that President Johnson has said in his message that the U.S.A. is prepared to make nuclear explosive services for peaceful purposes available to non-nuclear-weapons states on a non-discriminatory basis under appropriate international safeguards.

There has been some discussion recently of the value of technological "spin-off" from nuclear explosions. We are not convinced that such "spin-off" is significant, but we note again that President Johnson has assured us that not only peaceful explosive services but also any technological "spin-off" from them will be available to non-nuclear-weapons states. It goes without saying, of course, that a treaty should not place any inhibitions whatever on research or development of advanced peaceful nuclear technology.

SAFEGUARDS CLAUSE

It is, in our view, important that a non-proliferation treaty should include an effective safeguards clause, the main purpose of which would be to ensure that the treaty provisions are being observed and the nuclear fuel designated for peaceful purposes is not diverted clandestinely to the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Moreover, it will be important to establish the principle that the treaty safeguards system, to be internationally administered, must be acceptable to the great majority of states which are expected to sign the treaty....

In conclusion, I should like to make some brief remarks on the signing in Mexico City earlier this month of a treaty to denuclearize Latin America and the Caribbean. This is a development which we in Canada have warmly welcomed. We extend our congratulations to our Latin American and Caribbean friends - and I would mention the contribution of our Mexican colleague, Señor Garcia Robles in particular - noting that theirs is a unique achievement which establishes an important precedent. The signing of this treaty is eloquent testimony to the tireless efforts of our neighbours, who have taken steps toward excluding nuclear weapons from their area and toward ensuring that nuclear energy is used exclusively for peaceful purposes....

CANADA-WEST INDIES TRADE

Trade Minister Robert H. Winters told the Halifax Board of Trade recently that the strengthening of its relations with the West Indies was one of Canada's "top priorities in the trade field". Nowhere he said, was there "a greater desire to foster and reinforce these historic ties than in the Atlantic Provinces". For two centuries, exports to the West Indies had been important in the development of that region's economy.

Elaborating on the further development of these ties, the Minister declared that the possible updating of the 1925 Trade agreement to facilitate two-way trade expansion was under study.

The Minister observed that Canadian exports to the Caribbean had amounted to \$100 million in 1966, a level never before achieved. To maintain and expand this level he urged Canadian exporters to adjust to the industrial development programmes and changing import requirements of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

Because Canada had this important share of the West Indies' market it is "in our interest to see the West Indies do well in their exports to Canada".

SUGAR TARIFF REMOVAL

Mr. Winters indicated that he hoped to be able to announce soon the detailed implementation of Canada's undertaking to the Commonwealth Caribbean countries to remove the remaining tariff impediment on imports of raw sugar. He added that this would "help the West Indies maintain their position in the Canadian market".

Caribbean producers have been seriously concerned over the low prices introduced by other countries to "hold their present share of our market," he said. The situation, he suggested, would be even more serious for the Caribbean if they did not benefit from the tariff preference of \$1 a cwt.

The present world sugar price is too low, Mr. Winters declared, and he urged that serious negotiations be introduced aimed at achieving a new international sugar agreement which could ensure that a realistic minimum price would not "be undermined by imports from countries that do not choose to join".

"A negotiating conference is overdue," the Minister said. He pledged that Canada would join actively in working out an agreement that would "bring about a greater degree of stability" in international sugar prices.

"KENNEDY ROUND" TALKS

Speaking of the expansion of the forestry and fishing industries of the Atlantic region, the Minister declared that he was hoping for important gains for their

products in the "Kennedy round" of trade negotiations. He said that Canada would be bargaining hard in the next few weeks to secure the maximum benefits for Canadian exporters and the whole Canadian economy.

Describing the Department of Trade and Commerce centennial year export-promotion programme, the Minister said that already businessmen had arranged 6,466 interviews with the more than 60 Canadian trade commissioners who would be travelling across Canada soon to brief exporters on sales possibilities in foreign markets.

ESKIMO CERAMICS EXHIBITED

The age-old desire to make ceramics was finally realized by the Keewatin Eskimos recently when the first exhibition of present-day Eskimo ceramics opened in Toronto on March 2. In the display are shards of rudimentary Eskimo pottery dating back to the Ninth Century A.D.

The exhibition, which was opened by Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing, is sponsored by the provisional class of the Junior League of Toronto in co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

"The first exhibition is the astonishing result of combining creative Eskimo talent and the expressive medium of clay," Mr. Laing said. "Each Keewatin Eskimo ceramic is an original; as with the soapstone sculpture there is no mass production of this work."

The ceramics, which were approved by the Eskimo Art Committee, are the work of a dozen Eskimo artists at Rankin Inlet on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Some are pottery forms with sculptured detail; others are masks, or expressive groups of figures. In one piece, a family group sits on the rim of a *kudlik* (the seal oil lamp that has been a symbol of family warmth and light for many arctic centuries); in another, a legendary goose carries Eskimo hunters to the safety of land.

HEAT LACK PAST DRAWBACK

In earlier centuries, making ceramics was not possible in the Eastern Arctic because of a lack of heat. Fragments of clay vessels found by the Fifth Thule expedition in the vicinity of Repulse Bay, some 250 miles north of Rankin Inlet, were saturated with oil but had not been baked. To-day, with the advent of hydro power, the Keewatin people are again experimenting with one of the oldest arts known to mankind.
