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MR. PEARSON TALKS TO GENERAL DE GAULLE

The following is the text of a joint communiqué issued in Paris on January 17, at the end of Prime Minister L.B. Pearson's visit to France:

At the invitation of General de Gaulle, the President of the French Republic, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Lester Pearson, paid an official visit to France from January 15 to 17. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada.

General de Gaulle and Mr. Pearson, together with the Prime Minister of France, Mr. Pompidou, and the two foreign ministers, Mr. Paul Martin and Mr. Couve de Murville, held extensive conversations in the characteristic atmosphere of friendship and confidence which exists between the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

Their discussions involved a full exchange of views on major international problems, as well as on defence questions affecting the two countries. The President and the Prime Minister examined the present state of and likely development in relations between the West and the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern-European countries, questions which are also under discussion in the Atlantic Alliance. They also reviewed developments in Asia and their implications for the West. They considered the situation in the countries of Southeast Asia, where Canada has responsibilities as a member of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control.

Franco-Canadian relations were examined in the spirit of co-operation which guides the two governments. It was recognized on both sides that

the mutual desire to increase the existing level of co-operation between the two countries would find effective expression in the regular series of consultations which it is intended to organize.

The successful results of initiatives taken on both sides in the cultural field to develop exchanges in the arts, the humanities and the sciences, as well as in technical co-operation, were noted with satisfaction. In this way, it has been possible to facilitate a *rapprochement* between the two countries, taking into account in particular the fact that a large proportion of Canadian population is of French stock and shares with France a common language and culture. It was the common desire to seek every opportunity which could serve to intensify these exchanges.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

In this context, it was noted with great interest on the part of the French that the Canadian Government intended to undertake a programme designed to develop cultural relations between the two countries. The French Government has promised its co-operation, and officials of the two countries will meet to discuss the programme. It was considered that the agreement recently signed by the Association pour l'Organisation des Stages dans l'Industrie française, on the one hand, and the Province of Quebec and the University of Toronto, on the other, would be of considerable significance for the training of new engineers. The Foreign Minister of France confirmed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada that the French Government was prepared to welcome Canadian candidates to the Ecole Nationale d'Administration. The agreement of the Canadian

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Government has been confirmed by an exchange of letters. Finally, the two governments emphasized the interest which they shared in academic exchanges at the advanced level, as well as in exchanges in the field of the performing arts. In this spirit, an agreement concerning the joint production of films was reached last October.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The two Prime Ministers also exchanged views concerning economic relations between France and Canada; they expressed the desire that commercial exchanges between the two countries be developed to the fullest possible extent. They were agreed that this strengthening of ties could take place in the context of a reduction in trade barriers and the expansion of international trade, the objective of the forthcoming GATT negotiations. They noted with satisfaction that projects of mutual interest in the field of defence production were under study. They also took note of the interest of French business circles in new investment possibilities in Canada.

The Ministers were also in agreement on the importance of accelerating economic growth in the developing countries by assisting them in increasing their trade and by sustained programmes of external aid. The two governments felt that it would be useful to co-ordinate their policies in this respect, in view of the considerable role which France has traditionally played in this field and of recent developments in the Canadian programme of aid to French-speaking countries in Africa.

The President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister of Canada noted with satisfaction the warm cordiality and the spirit of mutual understanding which characterized their discussions. There is no doubt that the unanimity of views which has been evident on this occasion opens the most favourable prospect for the development of Franco-Canadian relations for their mutual benefit and for that of the Western world as a whole.

ZACKS AWARD AT ACADEMY EXHIBIT

At the opening of the eighty-fourth annual exhibition by the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Mr. Samuel Zacks announced the winner of the *Samuel and Ayala Zacks Purchase and Gift Award*.

The award went this year to the Montreal artist Marcel Barbeau. His painting entitled *Tonquilléne* will be purchased for \$2,000 and presented to the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. An additional \$500 has been presented as an *Award of Merit* to Masha Teitelbaum of Toronto for his painting *White Jazz*.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Marcel Barbeau was born in Montreal in 1925 and studied with Paul Emile Borduas. He has spent some time in Europe, chiefly in Paris, on a scholarship, and recently exhibited in Belgium and the United States.

Born in 1921 in Saskatoon, Masha Teitelbaum studied the history of art at the University of Saskatchewan and worked at the California School of Fine Arts under Clyfford Still and Ad Reinhart.

Mr. Barbeau's painting was chosen by Dr. Willem Sandberg, noted authority on contemporary art and director emeritus of the Stedelijk Museum. This is the second year that the Samuel and Ayala Zacks Purchase and Gift Award has been made. The award provides for the purchase of a work from the Annual Royal Canadian Academy exhibitions and the gift to a gallery abroad.

Honourable mention was received by William Cyopik, Marion Greenstone, Kazuo Nakamura, Michael Snow, David Partridge, and Harold Town.

The *Royal Canadian Academy of Arts Medal* was presented to the well-known theatrical designer Tanya Moiseiwitsch. The purpose of the medal is to honour persons who have made notable contributions to the fine or applied arts in Canada.

Miss Moiseiwitsch, the daughter of pianist Benno Moiseiwitsch, has worked with the best-known theatre directors in the world today. She designed both productions for the first year of the Stratford Festival and since then has designed the majority of the plays presented in the Festival theatre.

ELECTRIC-POWER STATISTICS

The generation of electric energy by plants that produce a minimum of approximately 10 million kilowatt hours *per annum* increased, 8.0 per cent in November 1963, to 10,686,924 megawatt hours from 9,890,999 in November 1962. This brought the level of power generation in the January-November period to 110,132,354 mwh, an increase of 3.2 per cent from the corresponding 1962 total of 106,689,076 mwh.

Imported electric energy declined in November to 174,695 mwh from 317,152 a year earlier, but rose in the January-November period to 2,654,718 mwh from 2,452,591 in the same period of 1962. Exports of electric energy were up in the month to 277,379 mwh from 264,481, but down in the cumulative period to 3,300,835 mwh from 3,767,530.

The amount of electric energy made available for primary uses rose 9.7 per cent in November, to 10,420,566 mwh from 9,503,824 a year earlier, and 5.8 per cent in the January-November period, to 105,917,943 mwh from 100,153,391 in the same period of 1962. The amount used in electric boilers dropped 62.8 per cent in the month, to 163,674 mwh from 439,846, and 31.7 per cent in the 11-month period, to 3,568,294 mwh from 5,220,746.

CANADIAN NATO GUNNERY PRIZE

The Canadian Army trophy for tank-gunnery competition among the armoured units of NATO countries in Central Europe was won recently by the Belgian Army Regiment. The German Army team placed second. Brigadier Arthur G. Chubb of Rossland, British Columbia, presented the trophy at Soest, Germany. Canada, Britain and the Netherlands also took part in the competition.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Great benefits to Canada and the United States from the development of the Columbia River are expected to result from the agreement announced on January 22 by the governments of British Columbia, Canada and the United States.

U.S. PAYMENTS

The United States will pay to Canada: (a) for downstream benefits - \$274.8 million for the Canadian entitlement to its half share of the increased power generation in the United States, which is being sold for 30 years; (b) for flood control - \$12 million on completion of the Duncan project in 1968, \$56.3 million on completion of the Arrow project in 1969 and \$1.3 million on completion of the Mica project in 1973.

These payments would have a total value to Canada of \$501 million by 1973, when the three dams are completed. On a similar basis, the total construction costs of the dams, including full compensation for all persons affected, will total \$448 million in 1973. Surplus revenues of \$53 million will, therefore, be available for application against the cost of the Mica generators. As a result, the payments will cover all the capital costs of the three treaty dams to be built in British Columbia and about half the capital cost of the generators for Canadian use at the Mica dam, the largest of the three projects.

These payments will enable a 1,800,000-kilowatt installation at Mica to produce 6.6 billion kw hours of energy annually for less than 1.5 mills a kilowatt hour. The corresponding cost under development without the treaty would be approximately 4 mills a kilowatt hour. The savings at Mica at full production will therefore be about \$16 million a year, up to and including the year 2003. The cost of Mica energy without the treaty development might well rule out any development either at that site or downstream in Canada. (The installation at Mica will be twice that of Canadian generators at the St. Lawrence River Barnhart plant).

CANADIAN PAYMENTS

In return for the payments that produce these benefits, British Columbia will construct the three large storage dams at Duncan Lake, Arrow Lakes and Mica Creek. These will provide increased power generation and flood control in the Columbia River basin in Canada and the United States.

The arrangements ensure that the storage projects in Canada will be fully paid for as soon as they are constructed, instead of in 50 to 100 years, the normal amortization period for such projects.

Construction of the treaty projects on this basis, with all costs paid for, will make possible very great economic advantages to Canada and British Columbia, which, without the treaty, could only be attained at much higher cost, if at all. These advantages make possible:

- (a) The installation of over 4 million kilowatts at points in the Columbia River basin in Canada capable of producing annually about 20 billion kilowatt hours of energy for Canada

at an "at-site" cost of approximately 2 mills a kilowatt hour. (This installed capacity is nearly one and a half times the total present hydro-electric installation in British Columbia and about one-fifth of the total for all of Canada.

- (b) The prevention of floods in settled areas on the Kootenay and Columbia rivers.
- (c) The continued production, at the end of the 30-year sales contract, of downstream benefits in the United States with a potential value to British Columbia of \$5 to \$10 million a year for the life of the treaty, and possibly thereafter.
- (d) Additional payments of up to \$8 million by the United States for extra flood control if it is required during the treaty period (as well as special flood-control compensation for any emergency requirements of the United States during and after the life of the treaty).

The construction of the Libby Reservoir by the United States will make possible the annual additional generation of more than 200,000 kilowatt years of low-cost energy in Canada essential for the continued development of the Kootenays. These benefits do not have to be shared. The Libby dam will also provide additional flood control in the industrial and farming areas of the West Kootenays.

LABOUR EMPLOYED

A peak labour force of about 3,000 men and an average of some 1,350 will be employed on the dams alone during the nine-year construction period of the treaty storage projects. Expenditures by this labour force and by industries across Canada on the production of materials and equipment for the dams will create a great many more jobs. Following the construction at Duncan, Arrow and Mica, there will be a continuing building programme for a further ten to 15 years for other large dams on the Columbia River.

Canada will benefit from the increase in foreign-exchange resources derived directly from the payment by the United States of \$319 million in U.S. funds, of which \$254 million will be paid in 1964.

BENEFITS TO U.S.

The United States will also obtain major benefits from the treaty. It will secure substantial flood protection and a very large increase in the power produced at plants on the Columbia River in the United States. Half this increased power is the United States' own entitlement under the treaty, and the other half is the Canadian share now to be bought by the United States for 30 years.

The accord between the governments of Canada and British Columbia, prerequisite to and implicit in the achievement of these agreements, is an example of co-operative federalism at work. It is founded on the common determination of both governments to secure maximum benefits to the national and provincial interests. This objective has now been met.

The agreements between Canada and the United States are based on the discussions between the late President John F. Kennedy and Prime Minister

L.B. Pearson in Hyannis Port in May 1963, and reflect the spirit of that meeting, which recognized the duty of both nations to bargain hard for their own national interests, while accepting the interdependence of two countries sharing a common continent.

The Canadian and United States Governments hope to exchange treaty ratifications by October 1, 1964. To that end, the Canadian Government will bring the treaty before the second session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament, opening February 18, where opportunity for full examination will be afforded.

CANADA-U.S. AIR EXERCISE

The Royal Canadian Air Force took part in a North American Air Defence Command training exercise in the early hours of January 24. The CF-101B "Voodoo" fighters from 409 Squadron at Comox, British Columbia, participated in this exercise, which also involved RCAF radar units in B.C.

The exercise, nicknamed "Snow Time IV", was one of a series of Canadian-U.S. aerospace defence drills designed to provide training and evaluation of the penetration, tracking and interception techniques of the Strategic Air Command offensive forces and the NORAD defensive forces.

United States Air Force B-52 bombers of the Strategic Air Command penetrated from over the Pacific Ocean at various points on the West Coast of Canada and the U.S. in the area from Vancouver Island south to San Francisco. They were tracked by Canadian and American radar units, while NORAD fighter units simulated practice interception missions.

Several subsonic B-52 heavy bombers "overflowed" simulated targets at low level on the West Coast. Other SAC participating aircraft, the B-47 and the KC-135 jet tankers, flew at varying altitudes. The exercise did not cause suspension of normal civil air traffic.

INCOME OF NON-FARM FAMILIES

The average total income of Canadian non-farm families for the year preceding June 1, 1961, was \$5,449, according to a preliminary release of income statistics collected in the 1961 census. The report contains estimates of the income distribution of Canadian families by size of income, for the country as a whole, for the provinces and for rural non-farm areas and urban centres within each province. Similar statistics are published for persons not members of families. The census did not collect income data for farm households. In addition, average income figures are shown for each county or census division within a province.

The income statistics refer to money income from all sources, including earnings, Family Allowances, old-age pensions and other transfer

payments and investment income, as well as miscellaneous income. A quarter of all families had incomes below \$3,118, another quarter had incomes between \$3,118 and \$4,702, and a third had incomes between \$4,702 and \$6,660, while the incomes of the remainder were about \$6,660.

CANADIAN COLLEGE FOR TRINIDAD

Senator W. Ross MacDonald, Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate, officiated in Port of Spain on January 24 at the formal unveiling ceremonies marking the opening of the university residence to be known as "Canada Hall". The Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, Dr. H.D. Huggins, led the academic procession and presided over the ceremonies.

"Canada Hall" consists of two separate three-story dormitories and a single-story service block. Each of the dormitory buildings contains 96 single bedrooms, which have been provided with built-in furniture. The service block comprises caretaking, storage, laundry and other related services. All the electrical and plumbing equipment, as well as the built-in furniture in "Canada Hall", were supplied from Canadian sources. The cost to Canada for this residence and its furnishing was \$700,000.

OTHER PROJECTS

The building of "Canada Hall" is one of a number of capital-assistance projects undertaken by Canada in the Caribbean area under its \$10-million Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme. In September 1958, Canada began this five-year Assistance Programme for the Commonwealth islands in the West Indies. It is continuing during the current fiscal year with a further contribution of \$2.1 million. The capital-assistance projects that have been or are in process of being carried out with Canadian funds include, in addition to the building and furnishing of "Canada Hall": two ships designed and built in Canada for inter-island traffic in the Caribbean; a deep-water wharf and harbour facilities at St. Vincent; a forestry inventory in Dominica; school buildings and equipment in St. Kitts, Grenada, Antigua and Dominica; fresh-water supplies in St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and Montserrat; warehouses in St. Kitts and St. Lucia; port handling equipment for a number of West Indian islands; a pilot launch for Barbados and a fishing research vessel for Jamaica; and an aircraft-landing system in Trinidad. The Caribbean Assistance Programme has also provided a substantial amount of technical aid involving the training of West Indian students in Canada and the sending of Canadian advisers or teachers to a number of the territories in the area. In its recent announcement that the Programme would expand in 1964-65, the Government of Canada made it clear that this would permit a more comprehensive and sizeable Programme for the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean with which Canada has had a long and historical association.