



Bulletin

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WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The following is a statement made in the General Assembly of the United Nations by Mr. George Ignatieff, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, on November 17:

I do not believe it is necessary to repeat at this time the high importance which the Canadian delegation places on disarmament. Our contribution to disarmament negotiations over the years speaks for itself. The issue in this debate is not whether to disarm, nor how to disarm, but how best to discuss disarmament.

None would surely wish any of the avenues of disarmament to be left unused, still less, unexplored. In this spirit, my delegation welcomes the impetus which has been given to us by the Soviet delegation to think once again about the available ways of concentrating world attention on this problem. But it seems to us that this or any proposal for a new form of disarmament discussions which would lead to negotiations must be judged in the light of the

effect - positive or negative - it may have on the totality of efforts to stop the arms race. My delegation would like to suggest that this Assembly give careful thought to three points:

First, the appropriateness of considering the broad impact and implications of the disarmament issues now before the UN General Assembly in a world forum in addition to the negotiations on specific issues at Geneva;

Second, the importance, long-maintained by Canada, of associating all principal military powers with disarmament negotiations; and

Third, the importance that any world disarmament conference should be properly prepared through prior consultations, if it is to achieve the purpose of acting as a catalyst to further progress on disarmament, rather than adding to the confusion.

There is no doubt that the introduction into the arms race of weapons of mass destruction, whose use might lead to a world catastrophe, has made disarmament a matter of vital concern to all mankind. This danger was recognized at the dawn of the atomic age when the Prime Minister of Canada joined the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in calling upon the United Nations to take effective measures to ensure that this new force of atomic energy would be used for peaceful purposes only. The Soviet Union was also one of the sponsors of this earliest effort to involve the world body in the search for disarmament. Ever since then Canada has been associated with virtually every initiative on disarmament in the framework of the United Nations. The Canadian delegation believes that any world disarmament conference should be part of the continuing disarmament effort pursued through this world organization - all the more so since the United Nations has recently taken its important decision towards universality by its decision on the representation of the People's Republic of China. It should also be recalled that the United Nations

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General Assembly only two years ago designated this decade as the United Nations Disarmament Decade. The Canadian delegation therefore believes that sponsorship of a world disarmament conference should clearly be by this world body.

TOTAL PARTICIPATION

If it were so desired, appropriate provision could be made while the conference is being prepared, not only for non-member states but also for non-governmental organizations, private institutions, and even individuals with a demonstrated interest in disarmament to make their contribution to the conference.

We would hope, however, that the problem of finding a satisfactory formula for attendance at such a conference would not become a bone of contention but rather that the proposal to hold a world disarmament conference would serve as a vehicle for consensus within the UN family. Canada has been among those who have been active, both in Geneva and in New York, in urging the participation of all principal military powers in the disarmament effort. At this time, when the issue of the nuclear arms race and the mass destruction weapons which risk catastrophic effects for the peoples of the world warrant priority consideration, it is especially appropriate and important that the People's Republic of China as well as France should join the other nuclear powers in seeking to allay the concerns of mankind about the nuclear arms race and the dangers of its escalation.

It would be essential for the success of any world disarmament conference that the views of these principal military powers should be taken fully into account and we would therefore hope that any resolution which is adopted on the basis of draft Resolution A/L631 of September 28 would reflect a broad consensus and would specifically provide for ongoing consultations between now and the time when a decision is taken at the UN General Assembly about convening a conference.

The convening of a new conference on a world basis should not serve as a pretext or excuse to hold-up or confuse the efforts already under way. In particular we, who have been negotiating on disarmament questions in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, appreciate the value of this negotiating body and hope that ways will be found soon to associate the representatives of the People's Republic of China with the disarmament negotiating process. To this end, we hope that thorough consultations and preparations would be carried through to ensure that if and when a world disarmament conference meets, it contributes to progress in disarmament rather than to confusing efforts already under way.

To the degree that the proposal for a world disarmament conference meets the above criteria, and can be effective in focusing world opinion on the

overriding importance of disarmament in an age of mass destruction weapons, Canada can be counted upon to support it. No issue commands higher priority than measures concerned with containing and arresting the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons.

RULES FOR CHEMISTRY SETS

New regulations were announced recently by Mr. Ron Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, governing the advertising, sale and importation of chemistry sets. Specific labelling requirements will ensure that directions for the safe use of the chemicals are included with the sets, and that all chemicals will be named on the labels. Sets containing certain chemicals will also include a statement warning of the dangers of misuse.

The strong possibility that experimentally-minded children indiscriminately mix chemicals has been recognized in the regulations, the Minister noted, through the banning from chemistry sets of a specified list of potentially dangerous chemicals such as sulphuric acid.

Mr. Basford said that the regulations had been designed for maximum safety provided that only the materials in the sets are used and that instructions are followed to the letter. He cautioned that parents should maintain general supervision in the use of chemistry sets and pay particular attention that additional chemicals are not introduced into the use of these sets.

These regulations are an extension of the Hazardous Products (Toys) Regulations that have been in effect since November 1970.

FEDERAL GRANT FOR UBC HOSPITAL

A contribution of \$24,389,533 from the Federal Government's Health Resources Fund for the construction of a teaching hospital for the University of British Columbia has been approved.

The 350-bed building will be part of the University's Health Sciences Centre. Training and research facilities will be provided for 450 medical students and 600 nursing students. In addition, an estimated 3,000 students of allied health professions will receive part of their training in the university hospital. The allied health professions include rehabilitation, dentistry and dental hygiene, pharmacy, social work, psychology, home economics and physical education.

A total of \$36,272,788 has been contributed to the University of British Columbia for the Health Sciences Centre since the establishment of the Health Resources fund in 1966. The fund provides assistance in meeting capital costs of constructing, renovating and equipping health-training and research facilities.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN FOREIGN POLICY

The following remarks were made by the Prime Minister on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television program "Nation's Business", on November 14:

In the past few weeks you have seen ample evidence of our new initiatives in the area of foreign policy. Premier Kosygin came to Canada in mid-October and President Tito of Yugoslavia paid a shorter official visit just last week. The Peking Government has been admitted to the United Nations and Canada was one of the countries voting for this course of action.

These events reflect the great efforts we have put into developing the best possible foreign policy for Canada; a foreign policy which has involved me personally in visiting several other countries and in receiving many important visitors to Canada.

REASONS FOR EXPANSION

Why are we extending our international relationships at this time? Why is Canada in the vanguard of these new developments in foreign affairs?

There are three basic reasons why.

First - for an independent Canada. If Canada is to be a free and independent nation, it must deal on its own terms with all the countries of the world. The ideas, approaches and technology we bring back can be an enrichment for our national life and our people.

Second - for domestic prosperity. Canada is a country that lives on trade. Twenty-five per cent of our gross national product and 50 per cent of all goods produced in Canada are exported. Our present and future standard of living depends on international trade. If we want access to the markets of the world we have to face the political realities of the world.

Third - for a peaceful world. China and the Soviet Union exist in the very scheme of things, whether certain people are prepared to recognize it or not. One-quarter of the world's population lives

in China alone. If we want to ensure a peaceful world we have to deal with the world as it is.

We believe in a peaceful world and so do our friends. Seventy-six countries, including Britain and France, voted for the admission of China to the United Nations. In fact, of all our NATO allies, only the United States opposed Chinese entry. And even then, at the very moment the vote was taken, President Nixon's personal envoy was in Peking.

Nor has Canada been alone in seeking new contacts with other countries. President Nixon will be making official visits to Russia and China in the near future. Last year he travelled to Yugoslavia, and President Tito returned the United States visit prior to coming to Canada.

CANADA-U.S. SPECIAL RELATION

Given these facts, the suggestion by some people that our initiatives in foreign affairs are destroying our special relationships with the United States is just not true. Equally preposterous is the claim that the U.S. surcharge was a retaliatory gesture.

The U.S. surcharge is part of a complex set of measures taken by President Nixon to deal with certain problems in the U.S. economy. The U.S. surcharge on imports is applied against all of the trading partners of the United States - not just Canada, and to suggest this is an act of political retaliation against us is completely ridiculous.

Our relationship with the United States is so broad and so deep and so close that it cannot be duplicated with any other country. In fact, the basic friendliness of ordinary Americans and Canadians for each other, and of successive governments on each side of the border, will be one of the great strengths we will be drawing on as we solve the economic issues between our two countries.

AID BOOST TO PAKISTANI REFUGEES

The following excerpts are from a statement on motions to the House of Commons by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, on November 17:

* * * *

To date, the nations of the world have provided approximately \$240 million through multilateral and bilateral channels for refugee-relief in India. Some \$125 million of this amount has been pledged through the United Nations system. This amount has proved inadequate to support the massive relief program that is required and to mitigate its adverse effects on the development program of India. Without additional

assistance, many of the significant developmental achievements which have been made over the past two-and-a-half decades will be jeopardized, and unless renewed efforts to share the burden are undertaken by the international community, the presence of large numbers of refugees will continue to aggravate political tensions in the subcontinent.

In response to the High Commissioner for Refugees' new appeal, and following the recent visit to the subcontinent of a team led by Mr. Gérin-Lajoie, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Government has decided that substantial additional contributions must be made available.

To date, the Canadian contribution from govern-

mental and non-governmental sources for refugees in India amounts to \$6.6 million. Of this sum, \$4.3 million has been provided by the Federal Government, \$370,000 by the provinces, and \$1.9 million by voluntary agencies and the combined appeal for Pakistani relief. It is the Government's intention to supplement these contributions by an amount of \$18 million, seeking the authority and funds from Parliament. This will bring the Canadian Government's total contribution for the relief of refugees in India to \$22 million, co-incidentally representing approximately \$1 for every Canadian. Members of the House will be interested to know that Mr. Gérin-Lajoie will be making a statement to this effect on behalf of Canada at the United Nations tomorrow.

In addition to the funds provided for refugees in India, Canada has contributed \$7-million worth of food aid through the World Food Program for the relief of suffering in East Pakistan and provided to the United Nations \$500,000 to help defray the cost of United Nations relief operations there.

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COMPUTER AIDS DESIGN PROCESS

Computer-application engineers at Bell-Northern Research in Ottawa have developed an interactive graphic-aids system that will streamline the design and development process for new telecommunications equipment. The system, linked to an IBM 360/67 computer, allows manipulation, modification and updating of graphical designs on a cathode-ray-tube monitor.

Interactive graphics are becoming a practical necessity for general purpose geometric modelling in order to assess the suitability of a design, both visually and through computer analysis of design parameters. The new display aids integrated circuit designs, logic analysis, packaging and software documentation.

The heart of the graphic-aids system is a self-contained input-output cathode-ray tube capable of showing both alphanumeric and graphical information. Graphical designs may be drawn, extended, duplicated, rotated or changed on the screen by using an alpha-numeric or function keyboard as well as a light pen. The light pen can be used to indicate on the screen which of several instructions is desired or which is to be manipulated. The function keyboard is employed to extend lines in the directions indicated.

The display system is serviced at remote terminals by a satellite computer connected to the central site computer by voice grade telephone lines. A disc memory provides temporary program and data storage, while permanent hardcopy output is available on an incremental drum plotter or eventually a microfilm recorder.

The use of interactive graphics is an attempt to

adopt a systems approach to the design process by amalgamating various design phases which are traditionally separate, without incurring excessive economic penalties.

A major factor in the graphic-aids system was the need for accessibility to designers at any of the eight Bell-Northern Research laboratory locations throughout Ontario and Quebec. For this reason, the graphic equipment is relocatable at considerable distances from the main computer complex.

The graphic design-aids system is intended to accommodate the needs of engineers and scientists at Bell-Northern Research, covering a wide range of disciplines all of which are ultimately aimed at providing new equipment or techniques to service the communications industry.



Computer application engineer Chris Morris zeroes in on one component of a new integrated circuit design, using light pen and special keyboards of a display unit linked to an IBM 360/67 computer.

POPULATION COUNTS 1971

Metropolitan Montreal had a preliminary population count of 2,720,413 in the 1971 census — an increase of 6 per cent since 1966. Toronto's metro population grew 16 per cent to 2,609,638, and Vancouver's reached 1,071,081, up 15 per cent.

Other metropolitan areas in the top ten were: Ottawa-Hull, 596,176 (up 13 per cent); Winnipeg, 534,685 (5 per cent); Hamilton, 495,864 (10 per cent); Edmonton, 490,811 (16 per cent); Quebec, 476,232 (9 per cent); Calgary, 400,154 (21 per cent); and Niagara-St. Catharines, 301,108 (6 per cent).

The preliminary figures indicate that growth rates have slowed down since 1966, due to lower birth-rates and immigration. They also show that most of the growth has occurred in the fringe or suburban parts of the larger metropolitan centres, usually at the expense of "core" cities and smaller towns and rural communities.

NEW SENATOR RENAUDE LAPOINTE

Miss Renaude Lapointe, a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations, who occupies a seat on the Commission for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, was sworn in as a member of the Senate last month.

The charming, quietly-spoken new senator, a journalist for 31 years, is one of French Canada's leading writers. She worked for *La Presse*, the largest French Canadian daily newspaper, from 1959 to 1970 and was the first woman to be appointed to its editorial board. She was later employed as an information officer in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



Senator Paul Martin, Leader of the Senate, and Senator Renaude Lapointe, after the swearing-in ceremony on November 18.

From 1939 to 1959, Miss Lapointe was a reporter for *Le Soleil* of Quebec City; from 1953 to 1955, she was the Quebec correspondent for *Time Magazine* and for the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

"I couldn't believe it when Prime Minister Trudeau approached me," Senator Lapointe said in speaking of her new appointment, "I had to remind him I had no university education and that I was a very, very poor public speaker. I'm better behind a typewriter you know." She stated that she attributed her appointment to the Senate to the "aggressive editorials" she wrote. She is, she states, "a dedicated federalist".

ARMED FORCES PAY RAISE

The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, recently announced increases in pay for the armed forces averaging 11.5 per cent — which, it is estimated, will reach a total of \$39.5 million for the current fiscal year 1971-72 — and a plan to establish wage parity with the public service in the next two years.

The increases, which are retroactive to last October 1, are the result of a study of compensation in the forces compared with that in the public service, and of a well-recognized lag between pay-levels of the military and civilian services during the past few years.

In an extensive three-year study by the Treasury Board and an advisory group of the Department of National Defence, some 40 aspects of conditions of work in the forces and the public service were scrutinized in accordance with the Government's proposal to bring the pay of the forces more into line with that of civilians. Special conditions of military service were considered in granting the increases, such as unpaid overtime, frequent inconvenience in relocating, early retirement and other circumstances that have placed the serviceman at a disadvantage in relation to the public servant.

SAMPLES OF PAY

With implementation of the October 1 changes, basic pay for a full-trained infantry private will go from \$415 to \$480 a month, an increase of \$65.

Random samples from tables of the new pay-structure indicate that an electrician in the rank of private will earn a maximum of \$530 a month. A corporal-draftsman's top monthly pay will be \$695, while a topographical surveyor in the rank of sergeant will earn a monthly salary of \$861.

Other examples are: a corporal finance clerk at the basic level will receive an increase of \$89 a month, from \$518 to \$607; basic pay for a chief warrant officer in the highest trade category goes from \$930 to \$1,044, a monthly increase of \$114; a general service captain's basic pay goes from \$830 to \$885 a month, a difference of \$55. Rates for a general service captain at the highest level go from \$1,030 to \$1,170, an increase of \$140; minimum salary for a colonel in the general service category goes from \$1,635 to \$1,760 a month, an increase of \$125. A general service colonel earning the maximum rate goes from \$1,825 to \$1,960, an increase of \$135.

In the Reserve force, a private in the sea, land or air elements will earn between \$6.20 and \$10.70 a day, depending on his seniority and trade category.

Daily rates for Reserve officers will include \$18.70 for lieutenants, \$15.80 for captains, and \$43.30 for lieutenant colonels.

"The basic aim of the new military pay struc-

ture," said Mr. Macdonald, "is to attract and retain the high calibre of men and women required in the armed forces."

He went on to say that "the Government has recognized that certain pay disparities have existed over the years between the forces and the public service", adding that "because servicemen and public servants serve the same employer, compensation for the two should be related".

The October 1 effective date applies to most officers and men, including members of the Reserve force. Exceptions are generals and medical, dental and legal officers. Their rates of pay are adjusted at different times of the year, coinciding with their counterparts in the public service.

The Government's recent White Paper on defence indicated that greater attempts would be made to facilitate exchanges of personnel between the military and the public service. The new pay structure will result in comparability in the compensation packages of both work forces.

EIGHT-CENT STAMP ISSUE

The Canada Post Office will issue a new 8-cent regular definitive stamp for sale on December 30 in time for the new first-class letter rate of 8 cents on January 1.

The slate-coloured stamp, 24 mm by 20 mm, designed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, bears a portrait of the Queen in the right foreground, with a view of the House of Commons Parliamentary Library in the background.



The format is a continuation of the definitive series begun in 1967, with the Sovereign's portrait on the right and a background view of scenes and subjects distinctive to Canada. The designs for the first five denominations in this series depict the major economic regions of Canada. The designs for the 6- and 7-cent issues depict communications and transportation.

The view of the Parliamentary Library is used on the new issue in recognition of International Book Year, proclaimed for 1972 by the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and serves as a symbol of Canada's participation.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

The Library of Parliament was established in 1971 by an act of Parliament. It was formed initially by the amalgamation of the legislative libraries of Upper and Lower Canada after the two provinces united to become the Province of Canada in 1841.

The Library building is a separate structure to the rear of the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings. The original building was completed in 1876. When the Centre Block was destroyed by fire on February 3, 1916, heavy iron doors in the corridor connecting the two buildings saved the Library. In 1952, however, the Library was the victim of the same enemy, and much of it had to be rebuilt. The original interior woodwork was carefully preserved, but fireproof and fire-resistant materials were used as much as possible in the reconstruction. The Library was reopened in 1956.

The Parliamentary Library supplies the Senate and the House of Commons with both reference and research material. It houses some 300,000 volumes and receives all 103 Canadian daily newspapers, almost all the Canadian weeklies, 1,800 periodicals and all federal and provincial publications, as well as the publications of international organizations such as the United Nations.

MARRIAGES IN QUEBEC

A statistical analysis of marriages between 1965 and 1968 recently published by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics indicates that the median age, i.e. the average of the majority of cases, is continuing to decrease. For men, the median fell from 25.1 years in 1951 to 23.9 years in 1968, and for women, from 22.6 years in 1951 to 21.9 years in 1968.

These average ages, however, are not distributed uniformly throughout the province, the highest being in the Quebec City area, the lowest in New Quebec.

More than 90 per cent of the marriages involve persons marrying for the first time; next come widows and widowers, and only a small proportion represents divorced persons. However, the number of marriages involving widows or widowers is decreasing, while that of divorced persons is increasing.

In the 46,004 marriages registered in Quebec in 1968, 26,951 of the wives are between 20 and 24, and 5,933 between 25 and 29. Of the husbands, 13,822 were between 20 and 24 years of age, 6,178 between 25 and 29, 194 between 60 and 64, 96 between 70 and 74, and 19 over 80 years of age. The publication on marriages in Quebec provides a host of detail on the civil status of married persons, their religion, place of birth, etc. For most of the people, the place of birth and of marriage are the same. In nearly 80 per cent of the cases the marriage partners were born in Quebec. This proportion has remained fairly constant between 1965 and 1968.