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NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

Assurance that Canada intended to continue its record of support for the United Nations was given on April 30 by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, in his first appearance at the United Nations General Assembly as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Speaking on the draft Non-Proliferation Treaty, Mr. Sharp said that Canada's support for the principles of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons had never wavered and that the "overwhelming majorities" by which non-proliferation resolutions had been passed testified that "virtually all members of the Assembly" shared Canada's view:

The Minister continued in the following words:

...It remains to translate that agreement in principle into generally acceptable terms for a binding international treaty. The draft before us is intended to serve that end. It seeks to achieve two fundamental purposes.

The first — and perhaps by far the most important — is to reduce the sense of insecurity which aggravates international tensions, accelerates the spiralling arms race and increases the risk of nuclear war. I draw your attention to the study published last October by the Secretary-General:

"The mounting concern about the spread and development of nuclear weapons is a clear manifestation of the fear which now besets the world. Additional nuclear powers accentuating regional tensions could only add to the complexity of the problem of assuring peace. Furthermore, it is impossible to deny that the danger of nuclear war breaking out through accident or miscalculation becomes greater the larger the number of countries which deploy such weapons, and the larger the stockpiles and the more diversified the weapons they hold. If a nuclear

conflict were to erupt, however it started, not a single state could feel itself secure."

That is why states without nuclear weapons should forego their right to acquire or develop them. That is also why those non-nuclear states who are asked to accept this self-denying ordinance have a legitimate right to expect tangible assurance that they will not become the victims of nuclear attack. Otherwise they cannot be expected to have that enhanced feeling of security which is the object of this enterprise.

NON-NUCLEAR STATES ASSURED

Hence the significance of the statements made in Geneva by the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, who have reaffirmed that they will introduce a resolution in the Security Council under which they would give assurances of assistance, either through the United Nations or unilaterally, to any party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty not possessing nuclear weapons, if that state were the victim of an act or threat of aggression in which weapons were used.

This affirmation has been belittled by some as having little meaning. And yet, given the existence

CONTENTS

Non-Proliferation Treaty	1
Food-Poisoning Breakthrough	3
Astronaut Treaty Signed	3
Tariffs Suspended	3
Aid to West Africa	4
Canada Council Grants	4
Territorial Lands Act Changes	4
A-Energy Giant Approved	5
Atlantic Ferry Memorial	5
New Nickel Mine	5
Red Carpet Canada Programme	6
Telecommunications Sale	6

of powers with nuclear weapons and capacity, what stronger assurance could any state without nuclear weapons have, short of becoming an ally of one of the nuclear powers?

PURSUIT OF PEACE

The Canadian Delegation also considers it significant that the nuclear powers — including the two most powerful nations in the world — have agreed not only on the terms of a draft treaty but also to render immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, in the event of a threat to the security of those countries which renounce the possession of nuclear armaments. Surely this in itself is one of the most encouraging international developments in many years. It represents a great step forward in the pursuit of durable world peace.

As its second main purpose, the proposed Treaty will serve as an initial but essential step toward the control and reduction of existing stocks of nuclear weapons. It has been suggested by some that the undertakings on the part of the nuclear powers to proceed with nuclear disarmament are insufficiently precise. Yet it is to be noted that the nuclear powers who sign this Treaty make a firm declaration of intent to work for nuclear disarmament. Moreover, the review and withdrawal procedures in the draft text provide means for the non-nuclear parties to exert influence on the nuclear parties to live up to that declaration.

HALTING THE ARMS RACE

The race to produce nuclear armaments must be stopped; eventually these weapons must be eliminated. On this the nations here assembled are agreed.

It has been argued that we should be more likely to halt the arms race if the states not having nuclear weapons were to refuse to become party to a non-proliferation treaty unless it included a clause under which the nuclear powers would commit themselves to cut off further production of fissile material, nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. But in the light of the history of disarmament negotiations, would other nations really credit a treaty undertaking by the nuclear powers to stop the production of nuclear armaments and, if so, when — in one, three or five years time? Is it reasonable, in the present world situation, especially in view of the refusal of France and China to take part in disarmament negotiations, to expect the nuclear powers now to make any stronger commitment than they have made in Article VI of the present draft?

The answers to both questions are likely to be negative, however much we might wish them to be positive. If the history of efforts to achieve arms control or disarmament agreements teaches anything, it is to put progress ahead of perfection. The measure which we are now discussing — a partial measure just one step on the long road to general and complete disarmament — has taken seven years to accomplish. To wait for the nuclear powers to make a commitment to reduce nuclear arms is to run the risk of jeopardizing early agreement to stop dissemination....

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Fundamental to the effectiveness, acceptability and implementation of the Treaty would be its safeguards provisions in Article III, which will not only serve to ensure that the Treaty is being observed by all parties (making it a credible and durable instrument) but to extend and consolidate international safeguards procedures, thereby facilitating exchanges and co-operation in the peaceful nuclear sphere. While the Canadian preference was for safeguards to apply to nuclear as well as non-nuclear parties, we believe that the recent unilateral undertakings by the United States and the United Kingdom to accept the same international safeguards as non-nuclear parties will help to establish balanced and equitable safeguards procedures.

It is also our view that the fears expressed by some that the draft Treaty may entail economic inequities have little foundation. On the contrary, the development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses and the trade in nuclear material could be stimulated by the very international confidence and co-operation the Treaty would inspire. The undertakings in Article IV constitute a kind of charter of rights in the sphere of nuclear science and technology for developing countries, which does not exist now and which would be of great potential benefit to them.

The only restriction of any significance on non-nuclear countries in the field of peaceful use would be the prohibition of nationally-conducted nuclear explosions for engineering and other civil purposes. Canada accepts this prohibition as necessary to the fundamental purpose of the Treaty because peaceful and military explosions are technologically indistinguishable. In our view, Article V, offering peaceful nuclear explosive services to all non-nuclear parties at nominal cost, is a reasonable and economical alternative.

SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES

During recent discussions, much has been made of the idea that the Treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations as between the nuclear and non-nuclear states. No one can quarrel with that principle. We think that principle is fairly reflected in the draft Treaty. I suggest only that the text before us should be judged in terms of whether a better balance is attainable at the present time, given the basic difficulty of reconciling the positions of the nuclear haves and have-nots.

We are also aware of the argument that the Treaty is an instrument which could perpetuate the monopoly position of the states now possessing nuclear weapons. In a sense it is. That is an inescapable aspect of a non-proliferation treaty. This Treaty does demonstrate, however, that the nuclear powers are becoming increasingly aware of the great responsibility that rests upon them and are demonstrating a willingness to respond to the anxious advice tendered by the vast majority of the non-nuclear states to negotiate a cessation of the nuclear arms race....

FOOD-POISONING BREAKTHROUGH

An important breakthrough in the investigation of an elusive type of food poisoning has been made by a Canadian scientist.

Dr. Andreas Hauschild, of Ottawa, has discovered a new group of bacteria as the cause of many formerly unidentified outbreaks. His findings change long-established methods of investigation and will help avoid future outbreaks of food poisoning.

Dr. Hauschild's paper was one of the most important among those selected for presentation to the annual meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, which began on May 5 in Detroit.

Dr. Hauschild is a research scientist in the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. Working in close collaboration with the Chief of Microbiology, Dr. F.S. Thatcher, he subjected a group of bacteria, *Clostridium perfringens*, to many months of intensive experimentation. Many cases of food poisoning characterized by painful diarrhea and abdominal cramps were known to be caused by the heat-resistant strains of this group. At the same time, the cause of other

outbreaks, characterized by the same symptoms, remained unidentified. Now Dr. Hauschild has proved that they are caused by a closely-related group of bacteria which are non-heat-resistant. The use of heat in former investigations had been destroying this vital evidence.

The new group of bacteria acts in two ways. A few cells in a wound can cause gas gangrene which is usually fatal without prompt treatment. However, about a billion cells are needed to cause food poisoning, a relatively mild disease, although death can occasionally be caused in the sick and elderly. Most people have experienced this illness, often without suspecting the cause.

Dr. Hauschild now expects to establish the exact cause of the disease — something that up to now has frustrated scientists in several countries.

Dr. Hauschild is a native of Wense, near Bremen, Germany. He came to Canada in 1956 and held various positions, notably as a research scientist at the University of Toronto, before joining the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1965.

ASTRONAUT TREATY SIGNED

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the signing by Canada of the Treaty on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

In accordance with procedures adopted for the signing of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in April 1963, and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space in January last year, this new pact on astronauts and space objects was opened for signature by the three depository countries — Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union — on April 22. It was signed on April 25 by the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Mr. C.S.A. Ritchie, the Canadian Ambassador in Washington, Mr. A.E. Ritchie, and the Canadian Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. R.A.D. Ford.

The Outer Space Treaty, which came into force in October 1967 and to which Canada is a party, affirms principles relating to international co-operation in outer space, one of which is that there should be no legal or political barriers to prevent the swiftest and most effective help possible being extended to any astronaut who suffers accident, is experiencing conditions of distress, or has made an emergency or unintended landing, and that these "envoys of mankind" should be safely and promptly returned to the launching state. The Treaty represents the combined effort of many countries to establish a practical legal arrangement to carry out these purposes, as well as for the return of space objects, which would be acceptable to all and which would preserve the full sovereignty of states within their territorial boundaries.

As an active member of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Canada was directly involved in drafting and negotiating the text of the Treaty and was one of its co-sponsors in the United Nations. The Treaty received the unanimous approval of the General Assembly on December 19, 1967.

Mr. Sharp said that it was the sincere hope of the Canadian Government that this new Outer Space Treaty would prove to be another significant step in the direction of greater international co-operation in the practical and peaceful utilization of outer space for the general benefit of all mankind.

TARIFFS SUSPENDED

Mr. E.J. Benson, Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury Board, has announced certain decisions affecting tariff rates. These decisions were consequent on the dissolution of Parliament before the legislative enactment of proposed changes in the customs tariff introduced in the budgets of June 1 and November 30, 1967, and in the resolution introduced November 6, 1967, to implement tariff changes agreed to in the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations.

Virtually all these changes involved reductions in duties — predominantly, these were reductions effective January 1, 1968, under the Kennedy Round agreements. Mr. Benson said that all the proposed reductions in duties were being continued in effect by means of an order in council under the Financial Administration Act.

The Minister noted that the budgets of June 1 and November 30, 1967, and the resolution introduced

on November 6, 1967, resulted in higher customs duties on some imported products. Based on traditional practice, these increases had been collected on a provisional basis pending Parliamentary passage of legislation to implement them.

Mr. Benson said that, since the twenty-seventh Parliament had been dissolved before this legislation had been passed, the Department of National Revenue was suspending collection of the increases in customs duties, effective April 24, 1968, pending action by the next Parliament, and would collect duties on the imports involved at the former rates.

Mr. Benson said the Government intended to ask the next Parliament to enact legislation implementing both the reductions and the increases, effective from the dates originally proposed in the tariff resolutions submitted to the last session in Parliament.

AID TO WEST AFRICA

Canada proposes to provide \$11,300,000 to finance foreign-exchange costs of a major electrical-transmission project in West Africa. The project, which involves the construction of a hydroelectric transmission-line connecting Ghana, Togo and Dahomey, and the installation of two generators in the Volta River power-station at Akosombo, Ghana, will be the largest undertaken by Canada under its aid-Africa programme and the first to encompass both Commonwealth and *Francophone* countries.

Installation of the two generators will complete the huge Volta River project, which has been a development showpiece in Africa since it came into operation in 1965. The 440-foot high dam, which stretches 2,200 feet across the Volta River valley in southeast Ghana, creates the biggest artificial lake in the world. The lake runs 250 miles to the north, covering 4 per cent of the surface area of Ghana.

The World Bank, Ghana, Britain, and the United States spent \$121,800,000 on the first stage, which increased the country's electrical generating capacity by about 500 per cent, created a fresh-water fishing industry, irrigated 440,000 areas of the Accra Plains and resulted in new ports and a transportation system which opens up the interior of Ghana for further development.

The new transmission-line will give Togo and Dahomey access to this source of power, the cheapest in West Africa. Neither country has known resources of fossil fuel, and a study undertaken through the United Nations advised against developing other power projects at the present time. The line will serve the coastal regions of Togo and Dahomey, where growing commerce and industry create increasing demands for power.

Togo and Dahomey are to establish a joint management body to administer the purchase and distribution of power supplied by the Volta River Authority. Canadian participation is subject to the completion of these steps.

Canada's contribution will begin with a \$150,000-study for the transmission-line. Engineering costs will be covered by non-repayable grant aid, while

the provision equipment and construction will be financed with long-term interest-free development loans. About 55 per cent of the loans will be used by Ghana, the remainder shared by Togo and Dahomey.

CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

Canada's three largest ballet companies are among the recipients of grants totalling \$1,345,550 announced recently by the Canada Council. The National Ballet of Toronto is to receive \$350,000 for the 1968-69 season, which will consist of 181 performances at home and on tour. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens of Montreal will receive \$170,000 each for the season.

The grants are part of a Canada Council programme of aid to the performing arts, which amounted to \$4,815,000 in 1967-68 and is expected to reach \$6,200,000 in 1968-69.

MUSIC

An award of \$260,000 goes to the Canadian Opera Company, Toronto, for the 1968-69 season. The National Youth Orchestra receives \$25,000 for the 1968 season, including a training session in Quebec City and concerts in Quebec City, Chicoutimi, Trois-Rivières, Ottawa, Sudbury, London and Toronto. A \$10,000-award goes to the Banff School of Fine Arts of the University of Alberta to help support a semi-professional orchestra to accompany its opera, ballet and musical theatre productions on tour in Western Canada. The Manitoba University Consort of Winnipeg is to receive \$5,000 towards the cost of its summer tour, during which it will present concerts of ancient music in Britain and Europe. The Cantata Singers of Ottawa will receive \$550 for a performance of Bach's *St. John Passion*.

THEATRE

The sum of \$350,000 goes to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival for the 1968 season. This year's Festival (the sixteenth), will include productions of Molière's *Tartuffe*, in English; an adaptation of *The Three Musketeers*; *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; and *Romeo and Juliet*. The Canadian Theatre Centre, Toronto, will receive \$5,000 towards the cost of an International Exhibition of theatre designs at Man and His World, the exhibition to be held in Montreal this summer.

TERRITORIAL LANDS ACT CHANGES

Royal Assent to Territorial Lands Act amendments simplifying methods for granting title for lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories has been announced by Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Development.

Mr. Laing said that the original bill received speedy Parliamentary approval in both the Senate and the House of Commons, and he would now do everything possible to implement the new procedures in the immediate future. The new procedure should

reduce the time it takes to process a land purchase from eight weeks to as little as ten days. The Minister pointed out, however, it was essential that all applicants should complete all requirements at the time of their initial application.

While a lease can be granted, under most circumstances, within a few days, a grant of title following outright sale cannot be made unless the land is first surveyed and this requirement is often a delaying feature.

A-ENERGY GIANT APPROVED

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Energy, Mines and Resources Minister, announced recently that the Federal Government would support the construction and operation in Western Canada of a research project known as TRIUMF.

TRIUMF (TRI-University Meson Facility) is a particle accelerator intended for research in nuclear physics and meson physics. It will produce protons with an energy of 500 million electron volts, which is not possible in any other accelerator now existing in Canada, and will produce them in considerably greater numbers than any accelerator in the world. TRIUMF will also be the first accelerator in Canada capable of producing mesons. Knowledge of the behaviour of mesons is of basic importance for a fuller understanding of the structure of matter and of the atomic nucleus and atomic energy. TRIUMF will enable Canadian scientists to do pioneering research in this relatively new field of intermediate energy physics, as well as in important areas of nuclear physics that have yet scarcely been explored.

The Minister recalled that the unusually fine research facilities of the NRX and the NRU reactors had made it possible for Canadian scientists to be amongst the leaders in atomic energy research. Now, however, reactors cannot provide for all investigations likely to be fruitful in advancing important aspects of nuclear science.

UNIVERSITIES CO-OPERATION

The Minister said that a very gratifying feature of the construction and operation of TRIUMF was the close co-operation of four universities in Western Canada. TRIUMF was proposed first by the three British Columbia universities, the University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria, and Simon Fraser University. The University of Alberta will also participate. The project will be built on a seven-acre site on the University of British Columbia campus and is expected to be in operation by 1973.

Subject to the approval of Parliament, it is expected that the Government will provide more than \$20 million during the next six years for construction, and an annual grant thereafter for operation. These contributions are expected to amount to \$1,300,000 during this fiscal year, \$2,900,000 next year, and will average approximately \$4,500,000 in the next four years. The three British Columbia universities have agreed to make contributions from normal university capital funds to cover the cost of the TRIUMF

building. These payments are expected to amount to \$400,000 in 1969-70 and about \$1 million in each of the four following years.

ATLANTIC FERRY MEMORIAL

The recent unveiling at Gander, Newfoundland, of the Atlantic Ferry Memorial and the official opening of the Conquest of the Atlantic Museum there, have firmly established the position of this world-famous airfield in the history of aviation in Canada.

The Memorial, a *Lockheed Hudson* bomber mounted on a black pedestal, was unveiled by Air Marshal Donald Clifford Tyndall Bennett, a retired Royal Air Force officer. It commemorates November 10, 1940, when Air Marshal Bennett, then a captain, departed Gander in a prototype of the memorial aircraft.

Captain Bennett led a flight of six other *Hudsons* and landed at Aldergrove, England, on November 11, after a flight of 11 hours 12 minutes, to make the first delivery of an aircraft to Britain across the North Atlantic during the Second World War.

Following the dedication of the Atlantic Ferry Memorial, the party, which included several federal and provincial officials, moved to the international terminal building where the first of three stages of the Conquest of the Atlantic Museum was opened.

The air museum was established at Gander through the efforts of Newfoundland's Premier J.R. Smallwood and Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, formerly federal Minister of Transport now president of the Canadian Transport Commission.

NEW NICKEL MINE

Mr. Henry S. Wingate, Chairman and Chief Officer of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, announced recently plans for the development of a major new mine near Shebandowan, Ontario.

The Shebandowan mine — the ninth under development in the company's current expansion programme in Canada, will be located at the southwest corner of Lower Shebandowan Lake, about 400 miles west of Sudbury, the site of the company's largest mining and ore-processing complex. According to Mr. Wingate, the diamond drilling so far undertaken at Shebandowan has outlined an ore deposit of medium size with a nickel-copper content comparable to that of the ore in the Sudbury District. Drilling is under way from the surface and from the 1,000-foot level of a development shaft in order to extend the ore reserves.

Full production, which will be programmed at 14,000 tons of ore a week, is scheduled to begin in 1971. Capital expenditures of \$31 million (U.S.) will be required to develop the mine and supporting facilities at Shebandowan.

EXPANSION IN CANADIAN MINES

Mr. Wingate, who was speaking at INCO's annual meeting, also announced that, in 1968 and 1969, the

company's total capital investment for new mines and related surface facilities in Canada would be over \$300 million (U.S.). In addition to the development of nine new mines, the company's plan to increase its Canadian nickel production capacity to more than 600 million pounds annually entails expansions at existing mines and processing facilities in Ontario and Manitoba.

OVERSEAS PROJECTS

Summarizing significant developments in longer-range production programmes abroad, Mr. Wingate noted that the understandings reached for exploration and possible mine development in New Caledonia and Indonesia were important initial steps toward significant increases in the world's supply of nickel. Significant progress has also been made with the Guatemalan Government in planning the construction of major nickel mining and transformation facilities. The company is also exploring or developing properties in Australia, the British Solomon Islands, Minnesota and other parts of the world.

RED CARPET CANADA PROGRAMME

Canada's hospitality services are again preparing to "roll out the red carpet" for the expected influx of tourists this year.

The Red Carpet programme was introduced last year to help Canada's hotels and restaurants to prepare for the busiest tourist year Canada has ever had. This year's programme of seminars, building on last year's success, began simultaneously in Hamilton, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba on May 1. It is sponsored by the Canadian Restaurant and Canadian Tourist Associations, with assistance from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, and will be held in 15 major cities this spring.

Dan Wallace, Director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, points out that the centennial year gave Canadian tourism a tremendous boost, putting Canada in the billion-dollar tourist income league,

along with the United States, Italy and Spain, and stresses the importance of keeping up this momentum.

"The increase in the number of travel enquiries the Bureau received from abroad in 1967 was phenomenal," he explained, "and, while we do not expect to sustain this fantastic increase, it is significant to note that, in the first four months of this year, the number of travel enquiries we have received at the Bureau is already 48.5 percent ahead of those received during the same period in 1966."

Covering ground common to all tourist service industries, the 1968 Red Carpet Canada programme will consist of a series of one-day seminars, covering such subjects as convenience foods, technical training and courtesy. Western seminars will be held in Regina, Saskatoon, Victoria, Vancouver and Edmonton.

The eastern schedule includes seminars in Ottawa, St. John's, Halifax, Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Québec City, London and Toronto.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SALE

Northern Electric Company Limited of Montreal has been awarded a \$2.7-million commercial contract for telecommunications equipment from the Republic Telephone Company Inc., of the Philippines.

Northern Electric estimates that the contract will generate approximately 280,000 man-hours of employment for Canadians.

The contract includes the sale of crossbar exchange equipment, cable, station equipment and materials, as well as installation supervision and training services by Northern Electric personnel. The firm has applied to the Export Credits Insurance Corporation for long-term export financing support for this transaction.

This is the first substantial sale of telecommunications equipment by Northern Electric in the Philippines, and represents an important step in the company's marketing programme in the Far East.