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CANADA CALLS FOR THE SEATING OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AT THE UN

"The Canadian position is clear, the government that has responsibility for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people must now take its proper place here - the Government of the People's Republic of China," declared Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, in an address to the United Nations General Assembly on September 29.

Besides the question of the China seat, Mr. Sharp expressed Canada's views on armed conflict, the physical environment, arms control and disarmament and world trade. Passages from his address follow:

...This twenty-sixth General Assembly opens a new quarter century in the life of our organization, and I suggest, Mr. President, that it may mark a turning-point in our history and the opportunity for a new beginning, if this Assembly moves promptly and effectively to seat the People's Republic of China in the China seat. China is a charter member of this organization and a permanent member of the Security Council. The only question before us is who should occupy the existing China seat. The Canadian

position is clear, the government that has responsibility for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people must now take its proper place here - the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The seating of the Peking Government in this Assembly and at the Security Council will bring the effective government of a quarter of mankind into our councils.

Canada endorses the principle of universality of membership and looks forward to a time when the divided states too can be properly represented here. But principles must always be conditioned by facts, and before this ideal can be reached there are serious practical problems to be solved. There would be no particular advantage for the United Nations nor for the divided states themselves were they to do no more than import their special problems and conflicts into the wider forum of this organization.

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ARMED CONFLICT

As we look around the world today we see armed conflict or the seeds of armed conflict in many parts of the world. Those cases where international disputes involve member nations, for example the Middle East, fall clearly within the responsibility of the United Nations. Where conflicts are contained within a single state, established practice at least suggests that they do not. This leaves with us a question that I shall pose and discuss, but to which Canada has no definitive answer to offer - at what point does an internal conflict affect so many nations to such an extent that it can no longer properly be accepted as a domestic matter?

I sense a growing world concern that tragedies are unfolding and that nothing is being done about them by the world community as represented in the United Nations. The capacity of this organization to resolve conflicts, whether domestic or international,

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is limited by two realities, the terms of the Charter and the will of the member nations.

We do not here constitute a supranational authority. I do not believe that the world is ready for such an authority — for any kind of world government. Today, most of the nations of the world, older and newer equally, are preoccupied with internal problems. Certainly Canada is no exception. Canada is facing internal problems both economic and political. Canada believes that domestic problems are best dealt with by domestic solutions, and others feel the same way. The question is, how can the international community best assist in a situation where an internal problem has got beyond the capacity of the government concerned? The mere fact that the nations are preoccupied with internal problems and questions of sovereignty in the foreseeable future does not excuse us from making the best possible use of the instrument we have, the United Nations.

It can and should move promptly and effectively, as it has often done, to ameliorate human suffering and protect, to the extent possible, the innocent non-combatants that often bear most of the suffering. This is a noble end in itself, and can be a means toward the settlement of a conflict by creating a better and a saner atmosphere.

* * * *

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Turning to the second great universal problem, how to preserve a natural environment that will continue to support life on earth, the United Nations has recognized its global nature by setting up a conference on the environment to be held in Stockholm next year, with a distinguished Canadian public servant, Maurice Strong, as Secretary-General.

Canada has a special interest in environmental questions if only because we occupy such a large part of the earth's surface. Despite its vast extent and relatively small population, Canada has serious air- and water-pollution problems of its own. It also, inevitably, is a recipient of the pollution of others through the Great Lakes system and oil spills on its coastlines, to name only two examples. This is why Canada is concerned about the inadequacy of existing international law relating to the preservation of the environment in general and the marine environment in particular.

Canada is working toward the development of an adequate body of law in this field. At the national level, the Canadian Government has adopted laws for the protection of fisheries from the discharge or deposit of wastes, for the prevention of pollution disasters in Canada's territorial waters and fishing zones, and for the preservation of the delicate ecological balance of the Arctic. At the twenty-fifth General Assembly, and last month in a resolution jointly submitted with Norway to the Preparatory Committee for the Third Law of the Sea Conference, Canada invited other states to take similar measures at the national level to prevent and control marine

pollution, as a move toward the development of effective international arrangements.

Canada is working towards a multilateral treaty régime on safety of navigation and the prevention of pollution in Arctic waters with other countries having special responsibilities in the Arctic region.

In a wider multilateral context, Canada is participating actively in the preparations for the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, the IMCO Conference on Marine Pollution and the Third Law of the Sea Conference. These three conferences, taken together, present a unique opportunity for the development of a comprehensive system of international environmental law. As the first and widest-ranging of the three, the Stockholm conference will be of particular importance in helping states to come to grips with the apparent conflict between environmental preservation on the one hand and economic development on the other.

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Technology has now reached a stage where the industrialization needed for economic development need not disturb the environment to an unacceptable extent, and it is by no means the rule that an ecologically sound industrial or other project must be more costly than one that is not. With far-sighted planning and careful attention to design and ecological considerations, there need be little or no added cost. The pollution befouling the Great Lakes system largely results from wasted opportunities, from dumping into the water by-products that in themselves have value if properly recovered. The Canadian Government is working with the Governments of the United States of America and of the American states and Canadian provinces bordering on the Great Lakes system, to establish water-quality standards, achieve them in the shortest possible time and see to it that they are maintained.

The discussions now going on between the various levels of government of Canada and the United States will set into motion a program for the rehabilitation and preservation of the Great Lakes which will cost billions of dollars and call upon vast human and technological resources. These astronomical expenses would not have been incurred had we and our neighbours been able to foresee and forestall the damage we have done to the largest fresh water system on earth.

I urge my friends in the developing nations to balance the costs of anti-pollution measures against the cost of pollution and the mindless waste of limited resources it so often represents....

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ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

My third illustration of the universality of human problems is the whole field of arms control and disarmament.

...Canada firmly believes that until the People's Republic of China is playing its part in our deliberations here and in the detailed studies and negoti-

FROM NAIN TO BETHLEHEM

At first glance, it seems impossible to see the similarity between the coastal villages of Labrador and the city of Bethlehem in the heart of industrial Pennsylvania.

There is, however, a strong relation: both Bethlehem and several of the Labrador communities were founded by the Moravian Church.

The Moravian Church – the *Unitas Fratrum* – United Brethren or The Unity of Brethren – traces its beginnings to the fifteenth century. Even before the time of Martin Luther, its members were attempting to reform the Catholic Church.

The movement began about 1457 in the present Czechoslovak province of Bohemia and spread to Moravia and Poland. Persecuted at home, the Moravians nonetheless sent missionaries to the far corners of the globe, from Tibet to the West Indies.

Jens Haven, a Moravian missionary to Greenland, established the first mission in Labrador at Nain in 1771, in an attempt to pacify the Eskimos who, 20 years previously, had murdered four other Moravian missionaries and some sailors they had lured ashore at Davis Inlet.

Eventually, other Labrador missions were opened at Okak, Hopedale, Hebron, Ramah, Zoar, Killenek and, in 1896, for settlers, at Makkovik.

U.S. IMMIGRANTS

At about the same time, other Moravians, hounded from their homes in Central Europe, were moving to the United States.

One group, attracted by the religious tolerance of Pennsylvania, emigrated there, then moved further west, where they purchased 5,000 acres as the Barony of Nazareth. They were joined by frustrated missionaries from Georgia, and eventually by shiploads of their brethren from Europe.

A new, nearby tract was opened and officially named Bethlehem on Christmas Eve 1741. By the following year, all the Nazareth settlers had moved to the new community. At one point, there was a village named Nain near Bethlehem but it was abandoned.

With the emphasis on piety, good schooling, hard work and no frills, the community and the area prospered, reaching its peak of influence about 1783, after the American Revolutionary War.

Bethlehem was considered a community of importance by the men who visited it on errands of government or business. Benjamin Franklin, for example, helped organize its defences against Indian attacks.

George Washington was there, as was another president of the United States, John Adams. The Marquis de Lafayette recovered in Bethlehem from battle wounds he suffered at Brandywine. John Hancock and many other delegates to the Continental Congress visited the town in 1777.



The Moravian church at Nain was one of the missions established on the Labrador coast during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Earlier, in 1741, Moravians fleeing persecution in central Europe founded the community of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

NEW NRC MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT

A Canadian invention has enabled the international scientific and industrial community to increase the accuracy of an important electrical measurement by ten times. The instrument, a "direct-current comparator", was developed by the National Research Council of Canada. It is being used in almost every national standards laboratory in the world, including the laboratories of NRC and the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.

The DCC makes it possible for laboratories to measure the standard of electrical resistance (the ohm) with an accuracy of one part in ten million. The previous accuracy was one part in a million. The new procedure can be compared with measuring a distance of a mile to the thickness of a human hair.

The ohm is one of a number of standards (others are mass, length and time) that are the legal basis for measurements. Increased accuracy in the measurement of standards is essential if science and industry are to cope with the demands of modern technology.

All standards are defined by international agreement with the assistance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, which also uses the direct current comparator. NRC and the National Bureau of Standards, for example, are responsible for maintaining standards in conformity with the international definition.

The current comparator was used in the extremely accurate measurements required in the U.S. space program.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION POLICY

In commenting on press reports indicating that routine smallpox vaccination would no longer be required in early childhood, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. John Munro pointed out that, while this type of vaccination was, for the most part, a safe procedure, there were rare occasions when it could lead to serious complications such as generalized infection with the vaccine virus, inflammation of the brain, and even death.

While Canada has had no smallpox for over 20 years, except for one imported case in 1962, there have been one or two deaths a year attributed to complications arising from vaccination procedures.

Since the provincial health departments delineate their own routine vaccination programs, his Department, he said, would place this whole matter on the agenda of its Advisory Committee on Epidemiology. The Committee, including all provincial epidemiologists, will meet in November.

Mr. Munro also made clear that the Federal Government did not propose at present to make any changes in its existing procedures for persons entering Canada from countries where smallpox is prevalent or even occurs from time to time. Travellers would still be required to show evidence of recent vaccination.

ATOM PROGRESS SHOWN IN GENEVA

A conspectus of the Canadian nuclear program was provided by the Atoms for Development exhibition held in Geneva from September 6 to 16. The exhibition, part of the Fourth United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, was attended by some 2,000 delegates from more than 60 countries.

The Canadian display, occupying 5,000 square feet of space, featured the following aspects of the nation's nuclear program: nuclear-power stations of Canadian design at home and abroad; fuel for Canada's power reactors, research reactors and other facilities; the manufacturing capabilities of Canadian industry; international co-operation; and various applications of radioisotopes in medicine, industry and agriculture.

This year's successful "start-up" and operation of Ontario Hydro's Pickering generating station near Toronto was featured in the nuclear-power section. A large scale model of this 2-million kilowatt station illustrated the working principles of the plant, where the first of four units was brought into operation in February and reached full power in May.

The exhibit also depicted the Gentilly station in Quebec, built by AECL in co-operation with Hydro-Quebec, the Bruce Nuclear Power Development on Lake Huron, the KANUPP station built in Pakistan by Canadian General Electric Company Limited, and

India's Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, which has two reactors of Canadian design.

Other exhibits included: a display of colour photographs illustrating the growth of nuclear power; a large model of the *Slowpoke* reactor, which can be operated for long periods without skilled operators and produces radioisotopes and analyses of use to university, hospital and industrial laboratories; the *Triumf* accelerator and associated laboratories under construction at the University of British Columbia, which will produce neutrons to be used in materials studies, production of radioisotopes and analysis of metallurgical and other specimens for industry and research; research and development facilities operated by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited; a working model depicting the use of gamma rays from cobalt-60 to sterilize medical products and graphic panels; and Canadian studies of disease-carrying insects in Venezuela and Argentina and of black flies in northern Ontario, with the aid of radioisotopes.



The final concert at Ontario Place of the 13-week season by the National Ballet of Canada elicited an expression of thanks from Mr. Allan Grossman, Ontario Minister of Trade and Development, who is seen presenting a commemorative plaque to Celia Franca, artistic director of the company.

The National Ballet, which attracted an estimated 45,000 people to Ontario Place, is now on tour across Ontario, to such centres as Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Windsor, Kingston, Belleville, London, Orillia and Hamilton.

CANADA-JAPAN NUCLEAR FUEL PACT

An agreement providing for the exchange of technical information and collaboration on heavy-water reactors between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) and the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC) of Japan was signed last month in Tokyo.

The agreement, which will last for five years, was signed for AECL by the company president J.L. Gray, and for PNC by its president G. Inoue. The signing took place during the 1971 Japan-Canada Conference on Atomic Energy, which was attended by Mr. J.J. Greene, Canada's Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Mr. W. Hiraizumi, Minister of Science and Technology and Chairman of the Japan Atomic Energy Commission.

The agreement originated in a common interest in power reactors moderated with heavy water and cooled with boiling light water. In this context, AECL has built and is commissioning the Gentilly nuclear-power station (250 megawatts) on the St. Lawrence River, near Trois-Rivières, and PNC is building the Fugen nuclear-power station (165 megawatts) near Tsuruga.

It has been agreed that there be an exchange of information on such topics as reactor physics, boiling-water heat transfer and hydraulics, safety studies, zirconium alloys, fuels, and control and instrumentation. This collaboration is expected to contribute much to the development of heavy water reactors in both countries.

NORWEGIAN TRANSPORT VISITORS

At the invitation of the Federal Government, the Transport and Communications Committee of the Parliament of Norway, led by Mr. Peter Kjeldseth Moe, Member of Parliament, visited Canada last month to look at Canadian transportation policies and problems.

The committee members met informally with federal, provincial and municipal authorities concerned with the broader aspects of transportation. They were briefed by Quebec officials on integrated-transportation planning for the Montreal region and on the Montreal Metro system, on which they took a short trip. They then met with the Ministry of Transport's new Montreal airport project team to learn something of the social and environmental impact of the new Ste-Scholastique airport on the area which it will serve. The next day they visited the site of the Ste-Scholastique airport before returning to the International Civil Aviation Building in Montreal to be addressed by Mr. B. Grinde, the Norwegian representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

In Ottawa, at the Ministry of Transport's headquarters, the delegates were briefed on Canadian transportation policy, on northern airport development

and on Canada's position in the realm of short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) aircraft systems development.

The group, accompanied by the Norwegian Ambassador to Canada, Mr. T. Oftedal, were guests at an informal reception and lunch at the Parliamentary Restaurant. Surface transportation, including such aspects as mass transit, rapid transit, commuter trains and railways, bus, automobile and urban transportation in general were discussed later the same day.

In Toronto, talks were held on integrated transportation planning for the Toronto region by provincial and municipal authorities. A ride on Toronto's GO train was included in their activities.

A visit to the DeHavilland Aircraft Company plant at Downsview, where a demonstration of STOL aircraft took place, rounded out the program.

NAC ORCHESTRA TOURS

G. Hamilton Southam, Director-General of the National Arts Centre, has announced that the NAC orchestra will tour the United States and Europe during the coming seasons.

The orchestra will make its New York debut at the Lincoln Center on February 27, where, in the Alice Tully Hall, it will play music by Mozart, Ravel, Beethoven and the Canadian, Harry Somers. Mario Bernardi will conduct, and will also be soloist and conductor in Ravel's G Major Piano Concerto.

The orchestra will tour the eastern United States in November 1972.

EUROPEAN ENGAGEMENT

The opening concert of the European tour will take place on May 25, 1973 in Bath Abbey in England, where the orchestra has been specially invited to inaugurate the world famous Bath Festival. The concert will feature the world première of a new work written for the occasion by Canadian R. Murray Schafer. The concert will be televised throughout Britain by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

SECOND RECORDING

To mark the NAC orchestra's Montreal debut on October 7, RCA will release the orchestra's second record, conducted by Mario Bernardi. The disc includes one of the orchestra's most brilliant showpieces, Prokofiev's *Classical Symphony in D*, and also features four little-known arias by Haydn, sung by the Canadian husband and wife duo, Léopold Simoneau and Pierrette Alarie. The record also contains *Evanescence*, by the young Canadian composer André Prévost, who was born in L'Original, near Ottawa; the work is dedicated to the late Jean-Marie Beaudet.

From January to August this year, one in four passenger cars sold in Canada was an import.

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ations being carried on in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, agreements in this important area will be at best incomplete and at worst ineffective. This is not to downgrade the excellent work that has already been done as evidenced by such achievements as the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Seabed Arms Control Treaty and the current work on a Biological Weapons Treaty, in all of which Canada has had an active and essential part to play. Nor does it make any less welcome the encouraging and fundamental negotiations now taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union to curtail the strategic arms race.

Earlier this month in Geneva I had the privilege of addressing the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. I took advantage of my being in Geneva to speak to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament about a subject to which Canada attaches the greatest importance: the need for a complete ban on nuclear testing, including underground testing.

This Assembly will soon be seized of the CCD special report on nuclear testing, and for this reason I would like to make again here some of the points I made in Geneva. Before a complete test-ban can be achieved there are political as well as technical difficulties to be overcome. Canada is not alone in believing that these very difficulties call for a determined and speedy effort to reach a total ban on underground nuclear testing. There are steps which could be taken at once, before international agreement is reached, steps we believe all members of the United Nations would support. Those governments that are conducting nuclear tests could limit both the size and the number of tests they are now carrying out, starting with the biggest, and announce such restraints publicly. This would present no difficulty nor involve any complication.

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The continuation of nuclear-weapons tests is at the foot of the problem. The ending of all nuclear tests by all governments in all environments is of the greatest possible importance, for Canada and for the whole international community.

The safety of all is the concern of all. For Canada there is, if possible, an additional concern. The detonation by the Soviet Union in the last few

days of a large underground nuclear explosion, and the explosion, and the possibility of a considerably larger test in our own neighbourhood by the United States, emphasize that the rate and size of underground testing is on the increase. Competitive testing...must not be advanced by the nuclear powers as a justification for maintaining the momentum of the arms race. The danger is that it will, and this brings home to us all the urgent need for a complete ban on nuclear testing.

WORLD TRADE

Turning now to my fourth illustration of the universality of problems today I suggest...that there is no part of the world and no country that is unaffected by the difficulties now being experienced in the monetary and trading arrangements arising out of the chronic balance-of-payments deficit of the United States. Developing countries are well aware that problems between the fortunate few are of great importance to them. They are affected directly in two ways: by the adverse effect upon development assistance and by increased barriers to the trade that, in the long run, offers the best possibility of economic betterment for their peoples.

Socialist economies are steadily increasing their trade with market economies, to the benefit of all. As exchanges in the fields of science and technology multiply the economies of all the world's nations become more interdependent - a trend that should be welcomed not only for the immediate benefit it brings but as a proven means of reducing tensions.

The truth is...that all of us, rich or poor, developed and developing, with socialist or market economies, have an interest in minimizing obstacles to trade and in facilitating trade by the maintenance of a workable system of monetary exchanges. All of us suffer when trade is impeded by setting up new obstacles to its free flow or by instability in world monetary arrangements.

Trade...is more than a matter of dollars and cents, more than a struggle for economic advantage. It is the only means we have to create a world economy that will support all the world's inhabitants at a level that will enable us all to enjoy the social justice that is our birthright and to achieve fulfilment in peace and dignity.

It is to this end that so much of the best work of the United Nations family has been directed in the past and it is this great goal which must continue to call forth all that is best in us for the future.