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AGREEMENTS FOR SALE OF NEW COLUMBIA RIVER POWER

On August 13, the Canadian Entitlement Purchase Agreement covering the sale of Canada's entitlement to downstream power benefits under the Columbia River Treaty was signed in Seattle, Washington, between the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority and Columbia Storage Power Exchange, a newly-formed non-profit corporation representing a group of publicly and privately owned utilities in the Pacific Northwest. Signed at the same time were other agreements between the United States domestic interests involved in the complex arrangements connected with the implementation of the terms of the Canadian Entitlement Purchase Agreement in the United States.

The agreements mentioned above clear the way for the sale of revenue bonds by CSPE to finance the purchase of the Canadian entitlement.

A press release issued just before the signing of the agreements reads, in part:

...The Parliament of Canada gave its approval to the ratification of the treaty in June and to the 30-year sale under the treaty for the purchase price of \$254.4 million in United States funds as of October 1, 1964.

The final step in implementing the treaty and in thereby bringing into force the agreements being signed today will come later. It will take the form of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and the signing of the exchange of notes under the treaty actually authorizing the 30-year sale by the Canadian and United States of America Governments. This final step will take place contemporaneously with the payment of the purchase price which, as has

already been indicated, is to be \$254.4 million in the United States funds as of October 1, 1964.

CANADIAN STORAGE PROJECTS

Under the treaty, three large storage projects are to be built by Canada in the Province of British Columbia on the upper Columbia River and tributaries — Duncan Lake Dam, Arrow Lakes Dam and Mica Dam. Pursuant to agreements entered into between the governments of Canada and British Columbia, the projects will be constructed and operated by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

These three dams to be constructed in British Columbia will control the flow of the Columbia River and enable 11 main-stem downstream dams in the United States of America, six federal and five public utility dams to produce initially 2.8 million kilowatts of additional firm capacity and about 1,520,000 kilowatt years of energy. The additional power so produced is to be shared on a 50-50 basis by the two countries. Canada's share initially will amount to about 1.4 million kilowatts of capacity and 760,000 kilowatt years of energy.

Under arrangements supplementary to the treaty, Duncan Lake Dam is to be completed by April 1, 1968, Arrow Lakes Dam by April 1, 1969, and Mica Dam by April 1, 1973. Under the terms of the Canadian Purchase Agreement, the Canadian entitlement produced from the operation of each of these dams will be sold for a 30-year period commencing in each instance from the completion of the project concerned.

The signing of the agreements in Seattle will bring together representatives of utilities in the

United States of America and Canada who are involved in the complex arrangements. The agreements to be signed besides the Canadian Entitlement Purchase Agreement relate, as has already been indicated, specifically to domestic arrangements in the United States required for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the Canadian Entitlement Purchase Agreement. They include power-exchange agreements, power-allocation agreements, agreements to co-ordinate generating projects, escrow agreements and power agreements.

FLOOD-CONTROL PAYMENT

In addition to sharing increased power generation within the United States of America with Canada on a 50-50 basis, Canada, under the treaty, is also to receive \$64.4 million in United States funds from the United States of America in payment for flood-control benefits that will result in the United States of America from the operation of the three projects to be constructed in British Columbia. The treaty will also permit the United States of America to construct the Libby Dam, which will back water 42 miles into Canada from its site on the Kootenai River in Montana.

Apart from the revenue received from the 30-year sale agreement, Canada is retaining its entitlement to one-half of the downstream power benefits which will be produced in the United States between the expiry date of the sale agreement and the termination of the treaty itself.

NORSE WOODMEN VISIT CANADA

Forty Scandinavian foresters taking part in a two-week tour of logging operations in Quebec and Ontario visited the Forest Products Laboratory in Ottawa and the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station at Chalk River on August 17 as guests of the federal Department of Forestry.

The group included forest-industry representatives from Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark. Their trip is sponsored by the Norwegian Forest Research Institute and is under the direction of Ragnar Stromnes, a member of the Institute. Inspections of logging sites and methods in Eastern Canada are on the itinerary, which covers, for the most part, operations of pulp and paper companies.

At the Forest Products Laboratory, Montreal Road, the Deputy Minister of Forestry, Dr. L.Z. Rousseau extended a welcome to the visiting foresters. Talks dealing with aspects of the Department's research of interest to Scandinavia, the general situation of Canada's forests and forestry activities, and forest administration, were given by the appropriate officials of the department.

The Scandinavian group arrived in Ottawa on Saturday, August 15, and spent Sunday sightseeing in the area.

At the conclusion of their Canadian tour at Fort William, Ontario, on August 25, the foresters will travel to the New York World's Fair before returning to Europe.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY STORY

The beginnings of the National Gallery of Canada are associated with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. The Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General, had recommended and assisted the founding of the Academy, and among the tasks he assigned that institution was the establishment of a National Gallery at the seat of government. Lord Lorne also selected the group of pictures which formed the nucleus of the collection.

The upper floor of an old drafting room (the former Supreme Court building) was the National Gallery's first home. The first custodians of the Gallery were employees of the Department of Public Works, who had limited authority and little time to devote to gallery affairs. By 1887, when the collections were moved to other quarters, they numbered 101 items.

Until 1907, the National Gallery was under the direct control of the Minister of Public Works. That year, in response to public demand, the Government appointed an Advisory Arts Council of laymen to administer grants to the National Gallery. Its first members were Sir George Drummond (chairman), Sir Edmund Walker and Senator Boyer, all prominent collectors. In 1910, Eric Brown was appointed the first professional curator. In the same year the collections were moved to the east wing of the Victoria Memorial Museum.

SINCE INCORPORATION

The National Gallery was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1913. A Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor General-in-Council, was formed to administer the Gallery, to encourage public interest in the arts, and to promote art throughout the country. Under the management of the Trustees and under the successive directorships of Eric Brown (1910-1939), H.O. McCurry (1939-1955) and Alan Jarvis (1955-1960), the Gallery increased its collections and developed into an institution worthy of international recognition.

In 1951, the National Gallery came under the aegis of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. Today, it reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State. The Board of Trustees is composed of nine members representing all sections of Canada. Dr. Charles Comfort has been Director since 1960.

In 1960, the Gallery entered on a new era in its history. The entire national collection, the staff maintaining it, the library and valuable scientific equipment were transferred to the new Lorne Building in downtown Ottawa. This modern building provides five times as much space as the former quarters, and its 33 galleries provide at least three times as much hanging space.

The National Gallery's collections consist mainly of paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings. These have been built up along international lines of excellence and give the people of Canada an idea of the origins and direction of their national tradition. The collection of Canadian art, the most extensive in existence, is constantly added to by the purchase of works from the Biennials of Canadian Art and other sources.

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATORS IN OTTAWA

The Third Commonwealth Education Conference opened in Ottawa on August 21, and will continue until September 4. The Canadian delegation, in addition to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, will include representatives of provincial departments of education, the university community, professional associations and other organizations concerned with various forms of education. It will also include representatives of the federal departments and agencies that have responsibilities in connection with the Commonwealth Education Programme or in the field of education.

Approximately 200 delegates are present, representing the following governments: Antiqua, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, Britain, British Guiana, Ceylon, Dominica, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Pakistan, St. Lucia, Sierra Leone, Federation of South Arabia, Southern Rhodesia, Tonga, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Western Samoa.

The Ottawa Conference is studying progress made since the New Delhi Conference in January 1962 in present areas of co-operation, such as scholarships, the supply and training of teachers, the provision of textbooks and the holding of conferences of experts. Among the new topics under discussion are the problems of adult illiteracy, co-operative arrangements for the planning and development of Commonwealth educational institutions and mass media techniques and problems.

PPCLI HONOURED BY CITY OF YPRES

The ancient Belgian city of Ypres, whose name is inscribed on the battle honours of numerous Commonwealth regiments, recently bestowed on the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry the venerable heraldic honour of the Freedom of the City, in memory of the regiment's stand against overwhelming odds at Frezenburg on May 8, 1915, concerning which the British War Office later announced that the Canadians had saved the day.

In this, the PPCLI's fiftieth anniversary year, the ceremonies at Ypres climaxed four days of celebrations, which included a trooping-the-colour ceremony for Lady Patricia Ramsay in Fort McLeod, Germany. Lady Ramsay is the former Princess Patricia of Connaught, for whom the regiment is named.

CLOTH HALL CEREMONY

The ceremony of granting the Freedom of the City took place in the concourse of the new Cloth Hall in Ypres. The original hall, whose tower and walls were smashed by massive bombardment during the First World War, was a landmark for thousands of Canadian soldiers who fought and died in the quagmire of the Ypres Salient.

Mr. A Dehem, burgomaster of Ypres, said he granted the Freedom "with honour and pride in memory of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light

Infantry, who fought so valiantly in the struggle for freedom". After the battle at Frezenburg, only 154 "Patricia's", commanded by a lieutenant, walked out of the trenches.

The honour was accepted by Major-General Cameron B. Ware, commandant of the National Defence College at Kingston, Ontario, and Colonel of the regiment. In return, General Ware thanked the burgomaster for the high honour and presented the city with a reproduction of a painting of the Patricia's in action at Frezenburg.

AT THE MENIN GATE

From the Cloth Hall, the 100-man guard of honour, led by their corps of drums, marched to the Menin Gate, stopping en route for the Colonel to lay a wreath on the Belgian War Memorial. The Menin Gate carried the names of all those Commonwealth soldiers who died in the Salient with no known grave. There are 557 PPCLI names engraved in the stone. A total of 1,289 members of the regiment were killed in action during the fighting round Ypres.

While PPCLI buglers sounded the Last Post, General Ware laid a wreath on behalf of the regiment and Brigadier J.A. Delalanne, a former regimental officer, placed one on behalf of the veterans. Twenty veterans of the PPCLI who fought in this campaign were present for the ceremony.

During the morning the veterans and members of the guard visited the Canadian Memorial, saw the remains of the trenches of Sanctuary Wood and such other memorable areas as Hill 60, Hill 62 and the Messines Ridge.

The 1st Battalion PPCLI is serving in Germany with Canada's NATO Brigade. The 2nd Battalion is in Edmonton, and the 3rd (Militia) is the Loyal Edmonton Regiment which also fought in the area of Ypres.

MAJOR RAILWAY FOR NWT

On August 29, the Great Slave Lake Railway will lay steel across the Sixtieth Parallel and enter the Northwest Territories. This will be the first time in the history of Canada's development that a railroad connected with the national railway system has been extended so far north.

To mark this historic event, a ceremony will be held at the Sixtieth Parallel presided over by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Harry Hays, the Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. B.G. Sivertz, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

At 12:30 p.m. the construction crew will bolt in place a section of steel crossing Mile 300.3 of the GSL Railway. Mr. Laing, on behalf of the Canadian Government, will "drive a spike", which, in this case, will actually fix and firm the railway bolts connecting the steel section crossing the Sixtieth Parallel.

A cairn with a plaque provided by the Government of Canada will be unveiled in commemoration of the event. Present at the ceremony will be ambassadors and businessmen, officials of the Government, representatives of the Province of Alberta, Members

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