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New Declaration on Atlantic Relations approved in Ottawa

Ministers of the 15-nation North Atlantic alliance, who met in Ottawa on June 18 and 19 approved a new Declaration on Atlantic Relations. The "Ottawa declaration", as it has been referred to, was signed in Brussels on June 26, when President Nixon met NATO heads of state on his way to Moscow.

NATO ministers were greeted on June 18 on Parliament Hill in Ottawa by a military guard of honour before entering the Senate Chamber, where Prime Minister Trudeau, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, conference officials and guests awaited them.

In his welcoming address, the Prime Minister expressed his pleasure that the NATO ministerial meeting was taking place in Ottawa in its twenty-fifth anniversary year. It is the third time it has met in Ottawa. Mr. Trudeau said that the alliance would remain strong only so long as it respected the freedom of the individual.

"Twenty-five years following its birth the Atlantic alliance has proved beyond question its value and its organic strength. The proof, as we well know, has not always been readily accepted. Democratic societies are not willing without demonstrated need to dedicate precious resources to defence. Had this association not remained true to the concerns of its peoples, it would have forfeited both its vitality and its will. That lesson must not be forgotten in the next 25 years. We will remain strong as an alliance only so long as we respect the freedom of the individual. We will increase the support of our peoples only if we reflect their concern for quality of life, for economic development, for negotiated settlement of disputes, for environmental protection..." the Prime Minister stated.

Text of Declaration

Following is the next of the Declaration on Atlantic Relations issued at Ottawa on June 19:

"The members of the North Atlantic alliance declare that the treaty signed 25 years ago to protect their freedom and independence has confirmed their common destiny. Under the shield of the treaty, the allies have maintained their security, permitting them to preserve the values which are the heritage of their civilization and enabling Western Europe to rebuild from its ruins and lay the foundations of its unity.

"The members of the alliance reaffirm their conviction that the North Atlantic Treaty provides the indispensable basis for their security, thus making possible the pursuit of *détente*. They welcome the progress that has been achieved on the road towards *détente* and harmony among nations, and the fact that a conference of 35 countries of Europe and North America is now seeking to lay down guidelines designed to increase security and co-operation in Europe. They believe that until circumstances permit the introduction of general, complete and controlled disarmament, which alone could provide genuine security for all, the ties uniting them must be maintained. The allies share a common desire to reduce the burden of arms expenditure on their peoples. But states that wish to preserve peace have never achieved this aim by neglecting their own security.

Defence policy

"The members of the alliance reaffirm that their common defence is one and indivisible. An attack on one or more of them in the area of application of the treaty shall be considered an attack against them all. The common aim is to prevent any attempt by a foreign power to threaten the independence or integrity of a member of the alliance. Such an attempt would not only put in jeopardy the security of all members of the alliance but also threaten the foundations of world peace.

"At the same time they realize that the circumstances affecting their

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common defence have profoundly changed in the last ten years: the strategic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union has reached a point of near equilibrium. Consequently, although all the countries of the alliance remain vulnerable to attack, the nature of the danger to which they are exposed has changed. The alliance's problems in the defence of Europe have thus assumed a different and more distinct character.

"However, the essential elements in the situation which gave rise to the treaty have not changed. While the commitment of all the allies to the common defence reduces the risk of external aggression, the contribution to the security of the entire alliance provided by the nuclear forces of the United States based in the United States as well as in Europe and by the presence of North American forces in Europe remains indispensable.

"Nevertheless, the alliance must pay careful attention to the dangers to which it is exposed in the European region, and must adopt all measures necessary to avert them. The European members who provide three-quarters of the conventional strength of the alliance in Europe, and two of

whom possess nuclear forces capable of playing a deterrent role of their own contributing to the overall strengthening of the deterrence of the alliance, undertake to make the necessary contribution to maintain the common defence at a level capable of deterring and if necessary repelling all actions directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the members of the alliance.

"The United States, for its part, reaffirms its determination not to accept any situation which would expose its allies to external political or military pressure likely to deprive them of their freedom, and states its resolve, together with its allies, to maintain forces in Europe at the level required to sustain the credibility of the strategy of deterrence and to maintain the capacity to defend the North Atlantic area should deterrence fail.

"In this connection the member states of the alliance affirm that as the ultimate purpose of any defence policy is to deny to a potential adversary the objectives he seeks to attain through an armed conflict, all necessary forces would be used for this purpose. Therefore, while reaffirming that a major aim of their poli-

cies is to seek agreements that will reduce the risk of war, they also state that such agreements will not limit their freedom to use all forces at their disposal for the common defence in case of attack. Indeed, they are convinced that their determination to do so continues to be the best assurance that war in all its forms will be prevented.

Necessity of troops in Europe

"All members of the alliance agree that the continued presence of Canadian and substantial U.S. forces in Europe plays an irreplaceable role in the defence of North America as well as of Europe. Similarly the substantial forces of the European allies serve to defend Europe and North America as well. It is also recognized that the further progress towards unity, which the member states of the European Community are determined to make, should in due course have a beneficial effect on the contribution to the common defence of the alliance of those of them who belong to it. Moreover, the contributions made by members of the alliance to the preservation of international security and world peace are recognized to be of great importance.

"The members of the alliance consider that the will to combine their efforts to ensure their common defence obliges them to maintain and improve the efficiency of their forces and that each should undertake, according to the role that it has assumed in the structure of the alliance, its proper share of the burden of maintaining the security of all. Conversely, they take the view that in the course of current or future negotiations nothing must be accepted which could diminish this security.

"The allies are convinced that the fulfilment of their common aims requires the maintenance of close consultation, co-operation and mutual trust, thus fostering the conditions necessary for defence and favourable for *détente*, which are complementary. In the spirit of the friendship, equality and solidarity which characterize their relationships, they are firmly resolved to keep each other fully informed and to strengthen the practice of frank and timely consultations by all means which may be appropriate on matters relating to their common interests as members of the alliance, bearing in

Twenty-fifth anniversary birthday cake wishes

"A major problem arose when we considered how this magnificent cake should be cut. Should it be with a sword, or a ploughshare? Which element of NATO's character should we stress?

"The problem was solved in what I like to think is a typically practical Canadian way. We would use a large kitchen knife: a utilitarian object which will certainly do the job.

"This has been NATO's chief hallmark: it has done its job. It has done it for 25 years. The job itself has gone through important changes over these years. While all of us still recognize the necessity of the common defence aspect of NATO, we have seen the dimensions of co-operation and political consultation take on an increasingly important role. All of us have welcomed this development.

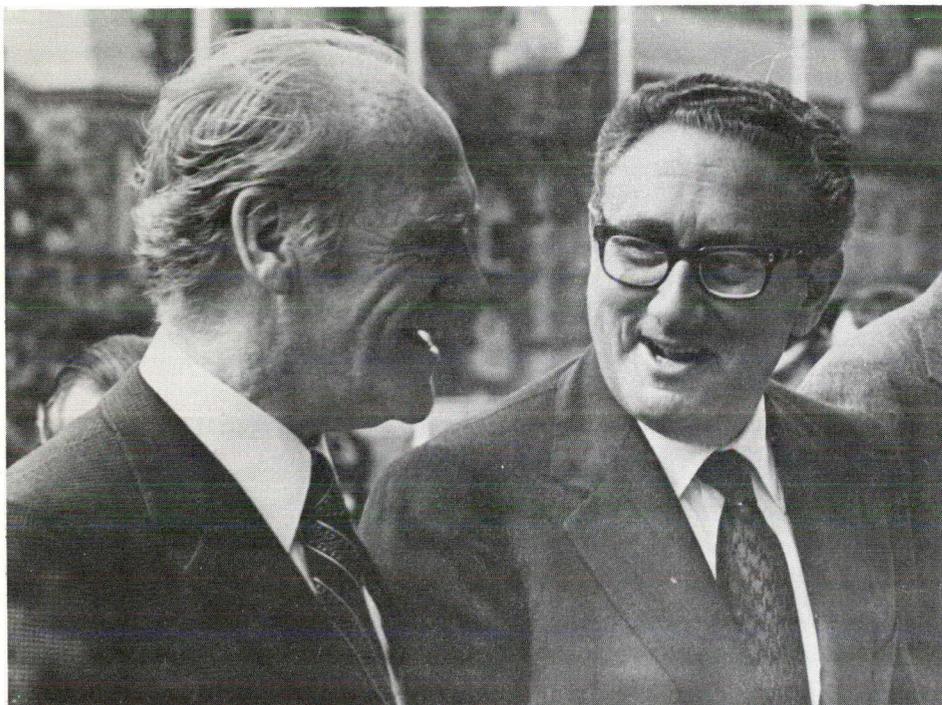
"If, at times, the dialogue reveals differences in outlook, we should view this as a healthy sign that the membership takes the dialogue seri-

ously. At the same time, we are all, I am sure, as firmly convinced as ever of the strength derived from unity of purpose.

"When cutting a birthday cake, it is usual to make a wish. My wish would be something like this: that the Atlantic alliance continue to be able to respond to changing circumstances and new opportunities for peace and *détente*, through a vigorous dialogue between the partners, and a cohesive approach in its collective dialogue with others.

"We cannot of course foresee, in this rapidly changing world, what future anniversaries will bring for our alliance. But if there remains a firm belief in the necessity of common approaches to the tasks ahead for all of us, we can look to the future with optimism."

(*Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the National Arts Centre gala performance to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of NATO.*)



CP photo

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp (left) welcomes U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to

Ottawa for the ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council which took place June 18 and 19.

mind that these interests can be affected by events in other areas of the world. They wish also to ensure that their essential security relationship is supported by harmonious political and economic relations. In particular they will work to remove sources of conflict between their economic policies and to encourage economic co-operation with one another.

Assistance to developing nations
 "They recall that they have proclaimed their dedication to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress, which are the fruits of their shared spiritual heritage, and they declare their intention to develop and deepen the application of these principles in their countries. Since these principles, by their very nature, forbid any recourse to methods incompatible with the promotion of world peace, they reaffirm that the efforts which they make to preserve their independence, to maintain their security and to improve the living standards of their peoples exclude all forms of aggression against anyone, are not directed against any other country, and are designed to bring about the general improvement of international relations.

In Europe, their objective continues to be the pursuit of understanding and co-operation with every European country. In the world at large, each allied country recognizes the duty to help the developing countries. It is in the interest of all that every country benefit from technical and economic progress in an open and equitable world system.

"They recognize that the cohesion of the alliance has found expression not only in co-operation among their governments, but also in the free exchange of views among the elected representatives of the peoples of the alliance. Accordingly, they declare their support for the strengthening of links among parliamentarians.

"The members of the alliance re-dedicate themselves to the aims and ideals of the North Atlantic Treaty during this year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its signature. The member nations look to the future, confident that the vitality and creativity of their peoples are commensurate with the challenges which confront them. They declare their conviction that the North Atlantic alliance continues to serve as an essential element in the lasting structure of peace they are determined to build."

NATO in the world

The Atlantic alliance unites 15 of the most productive countries in the world (Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United States). Whilst living standards vary within NATO, the income level per head averages twice that of the European Communist countries and is more than three times the world average.

NATO, with a total population of almost 540 million people, represents about 15 per cent of the world population of 3.6 billion, but accounts for more than half of the world's gross national product.

The countries of NATO produce about 58 per cent of the world's electricity; 49 per cent of the world's steel; 75 per cent of the world's automobiles.

NATO's 15 nations provide more than 56 per cent of world trade; 85 per cent of aid to developing countries comes from members of the alliance. (From *NATO Facts and Figures*, NATO Information Service, Brussels, October 1971.)

NATO Science Committee meeting

A meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Science Committee will take place in Ottawa from September 24 to 26.

In 1956 the late Lester B. Pearson, Gaetano Martino of Italy and Halvard Lange of Norway were given the task of exploring the possibilities for non-military co-operation among NATO member countries. This three-man study group, later known as the "Three Wise Men", pointed out that "one area of special importance to the Atlantic community is that of science and technology". As a result of the group's recommendations, NATO established a task force which suggested a permanent NATO Science Committee and the appointment of a science adviser to the Secretary General.

The Science Committee, composed of national delegates qualified to speak authoritatively on science policy, is chaired by the Assistant Secretary

General for Science and Environmental Affairs, who, with the aid of a small scientific staff, is responsible for implementing the Committee's decisions, administering various science programs and advising the NATO Secretary General on scientific matters.

NATO science fellowships

The National Research Council of Canada has awarded 22 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) postdoctorate fellowships for 1974-75, with funds provided by the NATO Science Committee.

These awards, which represent Canada's part in NATO's science fellowship program, are designed to stimulate the exchange of young scientists between member countries of NATO.

Twenty-two NATO postdoctorate fellowships, with a value of \$9,000 will be held as follows: two in France; five in the United States; eight in Britain; three in West Germany, three in the Netherlands and one in Denmark.

Canada/Netherlands air agreement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, and the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, Max van der Stoep, signed on June 17 a new air transport agreement between the two countries, as a result of which a Dutch-designated carrier will be able to operate air services to Toronto for the first time.

The two following routes have been agreed for KLM (the Royal Dutch Airlines): Netherlands-Montreal (without the right to emplane new passengers from Montreal) to New York-Houston-Mexico and *vice-versa*; Netherlands-Montreal and (or) Toronto and *vice-versa*. For its part, CP Air may operate services from any point or points in Canadian territory, to Amsterdam and other supplementary points beyond, with the right to carry passengers from Amsterdam to these points beyond.

The agreement provides also for the establishment, when the volume of traffic permits, of two routes between Canada and the Netherlands-Antilles of which one will be operated by Air Canada and the other by ALM (the Dutch Antillean airlines).

NATO's science activities consist of two sets of programs — general and special science — with a total annual budget of about \$6 million.

The general science programs are designed to stimulate the international exchange of scientific information. They include the awarding of science fellowships and research grants and the funding of advanced study institutes. Science fellowships encourage the exchange of postgraduate and postdoctoral students in both pure and applied sciences. The research grants offer financial support for ongoing research projects requiring international collaboration. The advanced study institutes, a series of high-level scientific seminars about 50 of which are held each year, bring scientists from many countries together to study a particular subject.

The special science programs support a series of topical short-term studies in applied science on subjects as diverse as oceanography, meteorology, the environment and the social sciences.

Higher capital spending expected

Average capital investment intentions of 200 large corporate enterprises in Canada for 1974 were revised upwards by 5 per cent between October 1973 and April 1974 and by some 15 per cent for the next four years to 1978, according to a survey by the Industry, Trade and Commerce Department.

The survey excluded a number of large projects because of uncertain timing, notably for petrochemicals in the western provinces, oil and gas pipelines, mining, and real estate development. The results would have shown an even greater acceleration had such spending intentions been included.

Upward revisions reported in April 1974 were attributed in most instances to a continuing buoyant outlook for sales, exports and profits, and to pressures on capacity. As a result, expansion of production facilities has been given more emphasis in spending plans than modernization and replacement, particularly after 1976. The manufacturing sector appears to have introduced new projects more extensively than non-manufacturing indus-

tries. Manufacturers also plan to allocate a rising proportion of expenditures into 1978 to purchases of new machinery and equipment.

Trade balance unaffected by oil price

While the world's major oil-importing and oil-producing nations face enormous economic changes in 1974 as a result of the "energy crisis", Canada will remain relatively unaffected, says the Bank of Montreal in its *Business Review* for June.

Alone of seven developed countries which import crude oil in quantity, Canada will actually improve its trade balance during the year, by some half a billion dollars. The United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and Italy may expect a deterioration in trade balances totalling \$38 billion, according to the Bank. This is a direct result of the fourfold increase in the posted price of crude oil over a three-month period ending last January.

Furthermore, the direct contribution of the higher oil prices to inflation will be less in Canada (1.2 per cent) than in any of the other countries. And with the exception of Canada, gross national products in these countries will drop between 2 and 4.7 per cent in 1974, in the absence of offsetting expansionary influences. This will mean a general slowdown in the improvement of the standard of living in the importing countries, the *Review* says.

Canada is in a favourable position, the *Review* continues, because it is a net exporter of oil. Last year, Canada exported 414 million gallons of crude and imported 311 million, gradually increasing the export tax to \$5.20 per barrel to bring it to the world level.

"Looking further ahead," the *Review* notes, "the economy is bound to receive a significant stimulus from investment in energy-related projects."

Eastern Canada gets its oil from abroad, mainly Venezuela, while the rest of the country is supplied by domestic crude. Exploration for oil off the coast of Nova Scotia, the Mackenzie River Delta and the Arctic Archipelago, as well as the enormous untapped potential of the Athabaska Tar Sands in Northern Alberta, promises to consolidate Canada's position as a major oil-producer.

Extensive restoration program for Lower Fort Garry

Major development of Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park in Manitoba, will cost almost \$3 million during the next five years, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs announced recently. This work at the stone fur-trade post on the banks of the Red River will complete the extensive restoration begun in 1964. The cost of that program was \$1.7 million.

Although the fort, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, looks with its limestone walls like a military post, it never saw battle. Construction was started in 1831 and it was used by the Hudson's Bay Company primarily as a fur-trade provisions centre. However, soldiers were stationed briefly at the fort in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1873-74, 150 recruits of the first contingent of North-West Mounted Police received their basic training at the fort prior to the "long march" to Fort Whoop-Up (near the present site of Lethbridge, Alberta). It also served as Manitoba's first penitentiary and, later, as an insane asylum.

The new development program will include restoration of the Warehouse/Penitentiary, the Men's House, the



The south-west bastion was used as a wash-house and cook-house, later as a storehouse and still later as a summer

Doctor's Office, the walls and the bastions.

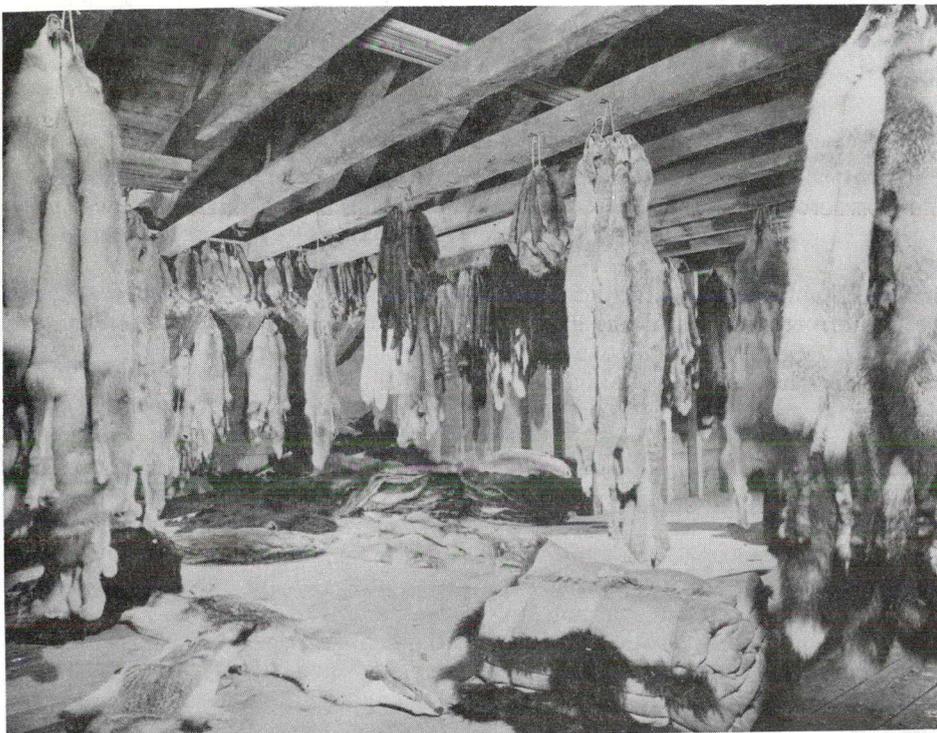
But before this work is started, the highway running along the west side of the fort will be relocated with the co-operation of the Province of Manitoba. The realignment of Highway 9

house for the children of the Company Commissioner. (Photos courtesy of Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.)

will rid the area of traffic noises and restore calm to Lower Fort Garry. It will also provide space for visitor facilities.

History of Lower Fort Garry

- . In 1826, Upper Fort Garry (located at the present site of Winnipeg, Manitoba and named after Nicholas Garry, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company) was severely damaged by flooding.
- . A new location 19 miles down the Red River was chosen and construction of Lower Fort Garry began in 1831. The walls and bastions of the fort were completed in 1848.
- . Upper Fort Garry was too firmly established, so the lower fort did not become the centre of the Red River Colony as expected by Governor George Simpson.
- . From 1831 to 1911, Lower Fort Garry housed a retail shop. A brewery, distillery, sawmill and flour mill were also located there. Crops were grown outside the fort's walls.
- . In 1846, the 6th Regiment of Foot were stationed at the fort because of threat of war between Britain and the United States.
- . The Warehouse, built to house supplies for the fur trade, was a military barracks (1846-48); a penitentiary (1871-77) and an insane asylum (1885-86).
- . The Men's House, built in the 1850s to house Hudson's Bay Company em-



The fur loft building, where the original fur press used by the Hudson's Bay Company still exists. Some of the marks

used to distinguish the bales belonging to the Company can be seen on the walls of the upper storeys.

ployees, served as a soldiers' barracks in 1870 and as part of the asylum, housed female inmates in 1885-86.

. The Doctor's Office was built in 1885 as a dispensary for Dr. David Young, superintendent of the Manitoba Lunatic Asylum. It is the only original wooden structure on site.

. Other restored or reconstructed buildings include: The Big House – constructed in 1831 as residence for Governor Simpson. Portions of the building housed the 6th Regiment of Foot (1846-48); the 2nd Battalion Quebec Rifles in 1870-71 (sent to suppress the Red River Rebellion) and officers of the North-West Mounted Police (1873-74). An annex was added in the 1840s. The house is restored and furnished to 1852, when H.B. Co. Associate Governor Eden Colville and his wife were in residence. Furloft-Salesshop Building – Built in 1831 of local limestone and restored to 1865 as a salesshop (now display only), clerk's quarters, storage rooms for trade goods and produce and a fur loft. Museum Building – Reconstruction of the exterior of H.B. Co. retail store. Today, interior houses park administration offices and museum displays.

. From 1913 to 1963, the fort was used as a private golf and social club (Motor Country Club).

. In 1951, given to nation by Hudson's Bay Company and declared a National Historic Park.

. Present restoration began in 1964.

. During the past four years, the number of visitors has averaged 225,000 a year.

Recycling of waste oil urged

Used lubricating oils are being burned as fuel by the St. Lawrence Cement Company of Mississauga, Ontario, as part of a study being made in co-oper-

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Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

ation with the governments of Canada and Ontario.

In making this announcement, on May 16, federal Environment Minister Jack Davis said he hoped that the study would show that the cement industry could utilize used petroleum products without causing harmful air pollution.

"Since the industry is a large fuel-user, and since there is a cement kiln close to every major Canadian city, such a demonstration would be an important move toward conserving petroleum resources," the Minister said.

Preliminary reports suggest that waste oil could be burned as fuel while retaining 90 per cent of the heavy metals in the cement.

The Ontario Ministry of the Environment is monitoring emissions at the Mississauga plant for comparison with those produced during the experiment.

"We are encouraging industry first to re-refine used lubricating oil and secondly, if this is not feasible, to use it as a source of an industrial fuel so long as an air pollution problem is not created," said Mr. Davis.

Such a step would conserve future quantities of suitable base lube oil stock, which is now in short supply, and free more crude oil for energy needs.

According to the Minister, technology exists to re-refine used lubricating oils to equivalent properties of unused lubricating oil base stock. Such processes, he said, were now being carried on in other countries such as Germany, Italy and Australia on a commercial basis.

"Despite this," said Mr. Davis, "there is a stigma attached to re-refined oils which makes them difficult to market. This can only be removed if the major oil companies take an active part in encouraging the recycling of such oils."

Research to save babies' lives

With the support of the Federal Government and the medical profession, Dr. Gordon W. Wood, a chemist at the University of Windsor, Ontario, is undertaking research to help save the lives of new-born babies – especially those born prematurely – who are unable to breathe properly.

If their lungs are not mature, they may well suffer from a form of respira-

tory lung distress called hyaline membrane disease.

A major problem facing the obstetrician in deciding whether or not to undertake a Caesarian operation to deliver a baby prematurely is in determining whether the unborn baby's lungs are mature enough, or whether the baby risks hyaline membrane disease.

The circumstances are often complicated further because the unborn child may have other problems that make the operation desirable. The doctor has to judge the best time to give the child the best survival chance; the better his information, the more accurate his judgment will be.

It is in this area – working toward a more accurate test of the unborn child's lung capacity – that Dr. Wood is working in co-operation with Dr. Gordon M. Jasey, chief of obstetrics at Grace Hospital, and, through him, with other obstetricians in Windsor.

An indicator of the baby's lung capacity is found in the chemical make-up of the amniotic fluid that surrounds the unborn child, which contains certain molecules called phospholipids that are crucial to the working of the lungs. Phospholipids are composed of a polar (water-like) portion and a non-polar (oil-like) portion. Their action in the lung is based on the fact that such "split-personality" molecules exert a major influence on the surfaces of the lung where oxygen is being taken up.

Until recently, the specific analysis of these molecules was not possible without their breaking down. However, the development of a recent technique – field desorption mass spectrometry – provides the opportunity.

Not long ago, the Department of Chemistry and Dr. Wood obtained the instrument needed to do this kind of analysis and he was given an operating grant of \$32,000 by the Health and Welfare Department of Canada to tackle this particular application.

Windsor obstetricians are arranging for the supply of samples, and, through Dr. Jasey, consultation on the results. Dr. Wood and Dr. Jasey do not expect the analysis to be a test in itself, as the technique is too complex for routine hospital work. What they do hope for is information that will lead to the development of a relatively simple hospital test to reduce the number of infant deaths from lung problems at birth.