



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

June 16, 1965

Vol. 20 No. 24

CONTENTS

India's Prime Minister Visits Canada.....	1
NFB and South Africa.....	3
Mineral Gallery for ROM.....	3

New Marine Phone Service	3
New Seaway President.....	4
Gulf of St. Lawrence Oil	4
ICY Fitness Courses	4

INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER VISITS CANADA

From June 10 to 14, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri of India paid his first visit to Canada at the invitation of Prime Minister L.B. Pearson. Mr. Shastri visited Niagara Falls and Montreal as well as Ottawa.

While in the capital, he opened the newly-decorated Commonwealth Room in the Parliament Buildings, which is to be used for the reception of distinguished visitors, and laid a wreath at the National War Memorial. On the final day of his visit, Mr. Shastri addressed a special convocation at McGill University, Montreal, during which he received an honorary degree. He also paid a call on Mayor Drapeau at the City Hall.

During his stay in Ottawa, the Indian Prime Minister had discussions with Prime Minister Pearson and with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, as well as with several other members of the Canadian Cabinet. The text of the communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Shastri's visit follows in part:

...In the course of their talks, the two Prime Ministers dealt with the wide range of relations between India and Canada, with questions expected to arise at the forthcoming meeting of Commonwealth heads of government, and with the main international problems of the day. The talks disclosed understanding and respect for each other's point of view and a wide area of agreement on many world issues.

The two Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction with the friendship and co-operation that had always marked relations between India and Canada. They looked forward with confidence to the continuation of this warm relationship in the future.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Co-operation between the two countries extends to many fields, particularly the economic field. The Prime Minister of India expressed appreciation for the assistance extended by Canada to India under the Colombo Plan and for the co-operation between the two countries in promoting the economic development of India. The Prime Minister of Canada reiterated Canada's deep and continuing interest in the economic development of India and in the success of India's Five-Year Plans.

Both Prime Ministers agreed on the urgent need to raise the standards of living of the peoples of developing countries. They recognized the responsibility of both the developed and developing countries to co-operate in this task and welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organization that could make a vital contribution toward the elimination of disparities in economic conditions through more rapid economic growth.

SUPPORT FOR THE UN

The two Prime Ministers re-affirmed their support for the United Nations and their desire to see the world organization develop into an effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the promotion of understanding and co-operation among nations. The Prime Ministers noted that the present year marked the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and was being celebrated as International Co-operation Year. They hoped that it would usher in an era of increased

(Over)

United Nations activity and better international co-operation in the cause of world peace and prosperity.

They noted with concern and regret the difficulties that stood in the way of the functioning of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. They expressed their sincere hope that these difficulties would be overcome as a result of the discussions now going on in the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations and that the world body would emerge the stronger after the crisis.

IMPORTANCE OF PEACE KEEPING

It was also noted that both governments shared the desire to strengthen practical arrangements for United Nations peace keeping. Both have been major participants in United Nations peace-keeping operations and continue to provide contingents of their armed forces for service in the United Nations Emergency Force in Gaza as they had done throughout the United Nations peace-keeping operations in the Congo. An Indian delegation participated in the discussions between military experts on the technical military aspects of United Nations peace keeping which took place in Ottawa last November. The Prime Ministers agreed that, whatever the constitutional and other difficulties which stood in the way of collective responsibility for United Nations peace keeping, it was imperative that a solution be found which would enable the United Nations to continue to fulfil this essential role in future.

The two Prime Ministers re-affirmed their support for the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They discussed the great danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and agreed that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee should devote itself, as a matter of priority, to finding a solution to this problem. They called upon all states to abide by the spirit and provisions of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water. They emphasized the importance of taking early steps for the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty so as to cover underground tests as well.

CONCERN OVER CHINA'S A-BOMB

The Prime Ministers expressed their deep regret and concern over the series of nuclear tests to which the People's Republic of China has devoted itself in defiance of a world opinion which strongly opposes the continuance of tests in any environment. These tests represent a setback to current efforts to achieve non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Prime Minister of Canada expressed particular satisfaction at India's decision not to use nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes, despite India's technical capability to produce nuclear weapons.

They further expressed their satisfaction at their mutual association in the International Control Commissions in Indochina during the last 11 years. They recognized the difficulties in the functioning of the Commissions in the present circumstances.

While recognizing that it had not always been possible for Canadian and Indian views to coincide on every aspect of the consideration of the difficult problems arising before the Commissions, both Prime Ministers agreed that their mutual association in the Commissions had been useful, and re-affirmed their desire that their representatives in the Commissions should make every effort with a view to encouraging implementation of the Agreements, which it is the task of the Commission to supervise.

VIETNAM SITUATION

The Prime Ministers examined the situation in Vietnam and considered the measures open to them to try to bring peace to that country. They reviewed their efforts to try to interest the powers directly involved in a cease-fire, in unconditional negotiations, and in greater international participation in and responsibility for bringing about and guaranteeing a cease-fire and any agreement which might accompany or succeed it. They expressed their regret that lack of respect for the Cease-Fire Agreement, as reported by the Commission in 1962, had led to the present higher level of hostilities. They were convinced that a purely military solution was neither practicable nor desirable.

They hoped that it might still be possible for the combatants to curtail hostilities or to initiate periods of cease-fire which might become permanent; they also expressed the hope that earlier proposals for negotiations without preconditions would still yield results. They agreed to work for a solution to the Vietnam problem which will enable all people of Vietnam to enjoy freedom and independence. Any settlement should be suitably guaranteed by the international community.

Both Prime Ministers expressed concern at the increasing tendency to use force for the settlement of disputes, and the Prime Minister of Canada reiterated Canada's sympathy and support for India in its border conflict with China. He expressed the hope that the problem will be resolved peacefully and that China would agree to talks with India on the basis of the proposals of the six non-aligned countries formulated in Colombo in December 1962, which India had accepted.

The Prime Minister of India expressed his pleasure at visiting Canada and establishing contacts with Canadian leaders and people. He expressed deep appreciation of the warm hospitality extended to him and members of his party. He extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of Canada to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NFB AND SOUTH AFRICA

Canada's National Film Board is serving as a model for a government film complex being established by the Republic of South Africa. Three visitors from that nation were in Montreal recently for first-hand observation of National Film Board operations in suburban Saint-Laurent: Mr. Wynand Smit, the architect responsible for the design of the new accommodations that will be required for the South African Board's operations; Mr. E.S. Hinds, executive producer; and Mr. R. van Wyk de Vries, technical manager.

TIES WITH NFB

The new South African Film Board has numerous ties with its Canadian counterpart. For instance, the report recommending establishment of a South African film unit was prepared by John Grierson, who wrote a similar volume 25 years ago that resulted in the formation of Canada's Film Board.

About four years ago, when South Africa considered setting up a film board, Mr. A. Crous of Pretoria paid an extended visit to the NFB in Montreal. He prepared a study of the Canadian Board's operations and later was responsible for developing the legislation that led to the establishment of the National Film Board of South Africa in the spring of 1964. Mr. Crous is now general manager of the South African Board; the act under which it operates is based almost directly on Canada's National Film Act.

COMPARISON OF TWO BOARDS

The South African Board now has approximately 120 employees, is able to equip eight camera-crews and has the technical facilities to handle production of 60 ten-minute reels of film each year. Canada's National Film Board is about five times as large, having more than 600 employees and 40 units of camera equipment. Its average annual output is more than 300 complete motion pictures, some of them of feature length.

During their visit to Montreal the South African group has worked closely with Gerald G. Graham, director of technical operations for the National Film Board. Mr. Graham is familiar with many of the problems facing the new South African film-making organization, since he acted as liaison between the Film Board and its architects in planning the present NFB building on Côte de Liesse Road.

MINERAL GALLERY FOR ROM

Plans for a "jewel-box" gallery of mineralogy, financed by a \$15,000 grant from the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited were announced recently by the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. Construction has already started on the gallery, which will open in 1967, Canada's centennial year. Two years of intensive planning by ROM curators and display experts have produced designs for a gallery employing push-button displays, films, slides and models. Dr. W.E. Swinton, ROM Director, says that the grant will make possible "an important new

step in general education". "This will be the first museum gallery to teach the science of mineralogy, in addition to showing specimens," he adds. "It is fitting that this departure in education should take place at Toronto, because Ontario owes so much to its rich mineral deposits, and because of the significance of the museum's mineral holdings. At last the collection can be shown to advantage."

A VOYAGE OF EXPLORATION

The core of the display will be specimens from one of the half dozen most important mineral collections in the world. However, the gallery will be a long way from the additional panorama of flat cases containing bits of rock. Curving walls and passages will carry the visitor on a voyage of exploration. At the entrance he will see a full-size cave with stalagmites and stalactites. Further on, microscopes will permit him to see crystals forming. Working models will show him the structure and properties of minerals and the equipment used to study them. At the end, he will be able to use his new knowledge to identify the sample minerals by hardness, weight, color and feel.

Throughout the gallery, the brilliant colors of the natural minerals will be set off by wall cases and indirect lighting.

One section of the gallery will be devoted to the ROM's collection of gems and semi-precious stones. Another will be devoted to a systematic display of some 1,300 different minerals laid out according to chemical composition, forming a three-dimensional mural 130 feet long, occupying two walls.

CHIEF DESIGNERS

The gallery design has been headed by John Hillen, display chief (mineralogy), and Dr. J.A. Mandarino, curator of mineralogy. Mr. Hillen was display chief for renovations to the ROM geology galleries completed in 1962 under a grant from the J.P. Bickell Foundation. Dr. Mandarino is in charge of a mineral collection which contains some 200,000 specimens. Several of them are new minerals identified by ROM scientists. More than 70 per cent of the world's known minerals are represented.

NEW MARINE PHONE SERVICE

Cheaper radiotelephone calls are now possible from Canada's West Coast to ships at sea by means of a new Department of Transport long-range marine telephone service at Vancouver, British Columbia. Calls to ships on the high seas were previously made via United States stations, a practice that resulted in extra long-distance charges between the caller's phone and the U.S. relay station.

The new Canadian service also makes possible quicker and cheaper telegrams to ships outside the range of normal coastal stations. Its service is beamed on the Pacific's major shipping-lanes and operates in the 4, 8, 13, 17 and 22 megacycle high-frequency bands.

The transmitting and receiving equipment used was designed and made in Canada and is the most modern available.

NEW SEAWAY PRESIDENT

The appointment of Dr. Pierre Camu, vice-president of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority since October 1960, as president of the Authority for a five-year term was announced recently by Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport. Dr. Camu's appointment becomes effective on August 1, when the term of R.J. Rankin, president of the Authority since August 1, 1960, expires.

Dr. Camu came to the Seaway Authority from Laval University, Quebec, where he was professor of economic geography and director of the research centre of the Faculty of Commerce. He is the author of a number of publications, several of which deal with the effects of the Seaway on the Canadian economy and with the problem of tolls.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Dr. Camu was born in Montreal in 1923. He graduated from the University of Montreal with a Master of Arts degree and subsequently did post-graduate work in international economics and economic geography at John Hopkins University, Baltimore. He received a Ph.D. in economic geography from the University of Montreal, the subject of his thesis being "The Economic Axis of the St. Lawrence River from Kingston to Quebec City".

From 1956 to 1960, he did consulting work for a number of organizations in the realm of shipping in Eastern Canada and the United States.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE OIL

Pan American Petroleum Corporation has obtained federal oil and gas exploration permits covering some 9,500,000 acres in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Calgary-based firm thus becomes the first oil company to take out permits to explore the Gulf. "We welcome this as a promising new development in the exploration and exploitation of Canada's offshore mineral wealth," said Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The new permits cover an area extending almost 200 miles southeast from the Gaspé Peninsula and completely encircling the Magdalen Islands.

OTHER AREAS UNDER STUDY

Pan American, with Imperial Oil, is already exploring 31,300,000 acres in the Grand Banks southeast of Newfoundland. There core holes are being drilled and dredging for bottom samples and marine seismic work are being carried on. In the Pacific, Pan American holds federal exploration permits covering 2,800,000 acres north of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Mr. Laing said that the tempo of oil and gas exploration on the continental shelf off Canada's coasts was increasing steadily. "These offshore areas appear to have a tremendous potential in oil and gas reserves," he stated.

The Federal Government has so far issued exploration permits covering more than 160,000,000 acres off Canada's coasts. Some 89,000,000 acres are off the Atlantic Coast, including the Gulf of St. Lawrence area for which Pan American has just obtained permits.

ICY FITNESS COURSES

Students from many United Nations countries will be coming to Canada to study health, physical education and recreation as part of Canada's contribution to the International Co-operation Year Programme. The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Miss Judy LaMarsh, recently announced that a special one-year course in various aspects of physical education, coaching and recreation would be offered to foreign students. The offer is the result of a joint project planned by her department's Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate and the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (CAHPER).

SUBJECTS OF STUDY

Under the national fitness and amateur sport programme, CAHPER will receive \$25,000 to bring to Canada at least 20 students from developing countries, who will spend one academic year studying a wide range of courses. The choices available to them will include the organization of recreation programmes, the organization and administration of school physical education, the study of performance skills in sports and recreational activities, coaching and group leadership, health education, life-saving, first aid, and the maintenance of equipment and facilities.

At the end of the academic year, the students will attend sports-training clinics such as the Canadian Legion track and field clinics. They will also study leadership training in recreational fields supported by the national fitness programme.

This programme will be open to male and female students from English-speaking and French-speaking countries. It is expected that students will go individually or in groups of two or three to various Canadian universities. The first to study under the new programme should arrive in Canada late this summer.
