



CANADA

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## CANADA'S RESPONSE TO RHODESIAN UDI

*The following statement was made by the Prime Minister on November 26:*

The initial Canadian reaction to the unilateral declaration of independence by the Government in Rhodesia of November 11 was announced on that day. These Canadian measures were non-recognition, the withdrawal from Salisbury of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, the cessation of Canadian aid and export-financing facilities, an embargo on arms and military equipment and the withdrawal from Rhodesian goods of the preferential tariff rate. The Trade Commissioner left Rhodesia over a week ago. The nine Canadian teachers in Rhodesia, under our external aid programme, are being withdrawn by the end of the year, and offered other assignments in Africa.

On November 20, the Security Council of the United Nations passed a resolution recommending, among other things, that "all states refrain from any action which would assist and encourage in the illegal régime and, in particular, to desist from providing it with arms, equipment, and military material, and to do their utmost in order to break all economic relations with Rhodesia, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products".

### SUGAR AND TOBACCO BANS

Canada is already implementing the arms embargo. In view of the Security Council recommendation, however, the Government has now decided to place a ban on the import of Rhodesian sugar and tobacco.

Sugar was much the largest item imported from Rhodesia in 1964, constituting more than half of all imports from Rhodesia. Canada does not normally import tobacco, but the ban is designed to prevent any attempts to sell it here. The Government implemented, on November 11, a decision to withdraw credit guarantee facilities under Section 21A of the Exports Credits Insurance Act. The Government has now decided that insurance for exports under that Act will also not be available for exports to Rhodesia.

### THREAT TO COMMONWEALTH

These further measures, in response to the Security Council recommendation, reflect the Canadian policy of strong support for United Nations action in situations with grave international repercussions. The steps we are now taking are in line with those already taken by Britain. The illegal action in Rhodesia has created a serious threat to the unity of the Commonwealth. For these reasons, it is important that effective economic action be taken which will bring an end to the illegal situation in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian situation is being kept under constant review by the Canadian Government in the light of United Nations recommendations and the developing situation. The embargo on oil and petroleum products recommended in the Security Council resolution of November 20 is of less concern to Canada, which has not been exporting oil to Rhodesia, than to the countries which are the principal suppliers.



## CANADA-FRANCE DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The announcement was made recently in Paris by Mr. C.M. Drury, the Canadian Minister of Industry and Defence Production, and M. Pierre Mesmer, the French Minister of Armed Forces, that the two countries have undertaken to work closely together in certain areas of defence programmes. A preliminary meeting of the Franco-Canadian Committee on Co-operation in Defence Industrial Research, Development and Production, ended in Ottawa just before this announcement.

During the past year, officials of both governments have been jointly studying how Canada and France could co-operate in the field of defence equipment, and have been assessing the possibilities of working together on defence development, production programmes and reciprocal procurement of defence equipment. The formation of the Franco-Canadian Committee will be a direct result of their studies.

Mr. D.B. Mundy, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Defence Production, will head the Canadian delegation on the Committee, which will be composed also of representatives of the Departments of National Defence and Defence Production. M. René Bloch, Director of International Affairs at the French Ministry of Armed Forces, will lead the French delegation.

The establishment of the Committee will be a further step in the context of the Government's policy of developing closer relations between Canada and France. It will meet regularly as required with the locale alternating between Ottawa and Paris.

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## CANADA'S COPPER CONTROLLED

Under a recent Order in Council, export control was placed on Canadian copper ores, concentrates, matte, anodes, all refinery shapes, rolled copper rod, copper and copper-base alloys in all mill forms, including wire-mill products, secondary ingot and copper and copper-base scrap.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, said that it had become necessary to impose control on copper as a precaution to ensure supply for Canadian users and to assist in maintaining orderly marketing in a situation of increasing shortage in all countries. Canada is the fourth largest copper producer in the free world and is an important source of supply of ores, concentrates and refinery shapes for many countries. Foremost among these are Britain, the United States, Japan and France. The Minister affirmed that Canada would continue to supply its established customers.

The United States, which is an important outlet for Canadian copper, brought copper under export control on November 18. It is expected that normal two-way trade in copper and copper products between Canada and the U.S. will be unrestricted, and that re-exports from either country in circumvention of the controls imposed by the originating country will not be permitted.

## NEW QUEBEC POWER RESOURCE TAPPED

A power-line said to carry a higher voltage than any other in the world was opened recently in the presence of Premier Jean Lesage of Quebec and officials from other parts of Canada, and from the United States and Europe. The line connects one of six new hydro plants that are being built on the Manicouagan and Outardes Rivers with Montreal - a distance of 365 miles.

When complete, the Manicouagan-Outardes complex will produce nearly 6 million kw. In addition to constructing the six new stations, Hydro-Quebec, the government corporation controlling the province's power resources, will extend the capacity of two already in existence. The cost of this giant project will be about \$325 million.

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## SUCCESS FOR ALOUETTE II

Canada's satellite *Alouette II*, launched on November 28 from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, was detected, and is being tracked, by space defence specialists of the North American Air Defense Command.

Radar detectors at the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System site (BMEWS), Fylingdales Moor, Yorkshire, England, picked up Canada's second satellite and relayed information to the U.S. Aerospace Defense Division, in Colorado Springs, for "cataloguing" and entry in the "book-keeping" system of the space age.

The 9th Aerospace Defense Divisions reported that the Canadian satellite had been "catalogued" with the international designator 1965-98A. Analysts at the Space Defense Centre estimate that the satellite has a perigee of 490 kilometers, with a 3,000-kilometer apogee.

The new Canadian satellite joins *Alouette I*, which has been in circular polar orbit since September 29, 1962.

The launching of *Alouette II* was the first in a series of launchings to be carried out by Canada and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) under a joint programme called International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies (ISIS).

## JOB OF SATELLITE

Defence Research Board officials in Ottawa revealed that the 320-pound "topside-sounder" satellite would "sound", or probe, the upper side of the ionosphere. It is designed also to measure galactic and solar radar noise to investigate upper-atmospheric radio signals initiated by lightning strokes and other radio sources, and to detect energetic particles.

Canada's second satellite was launched by a *Thor-Agena* rocket provided by NASA, which put a 215-pound NASA Direct Measurement Explorer spacecraft into orbit simultaneously.

The Canadian contribution to the Space Defense System consists of a *Baker-Nunn* camera sensor at Cold Lake, Alberta, under operational control of NORAD, and a tracker radar at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on an "as required as available" basis.



## SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

The following statement was made in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by the Canadian Representative, Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, November 26, 1965:

Canada has long held the view that it is very much to be desired that all nuclear-weapons tests should be stopped. The draft resolution presented by non-aligned countries calls for action basically in accordance with the policy of the Canadian Government, and the Canadian Delegation will vote in favour of the resolution.

The Canadian Delegation attaches particular importance to the third operative paragraph of the resolution requesting the Eighteen-National Disarmament Committee (ENDC) to continue with energy, determination and a sense of urgency, its work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty. In our view, the key words in this paragraph are "arrangements banning effectively all nuclear-weapons tests in all environments, taking into account improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection". Put in another way, the heart of the problem is to conclude an international treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapons tests in all environments under conditions which would ensure that parties to the treaty can have confidence that obligations undertaken by signatories are being complied with, and that nuclear-weapons tests are not being carried out in secret. How else is it possible to establish that element of confidence which is essential if an international treaty on a matter affecting the security of states, and even the balance of military power underpinning world security and stability, is to be generally accepted to become a lasting part of the fabric of international law? In short, there must be an effective means of verifying that all nations who subscribe to the treaty will honour their obligations.

Difficulties in the detection of underground nuclear tests are well known. Statements made by representatives of certain countries in the recent session of the ENDC, and documents tabled at that meeting, which are included in the ENDC's report, indicate that while some progress has been made in the detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions by seismic methods, there still remain a number of events that cannot be identified by remote seismic observations alone and which could be suspected as possible violations of a test ban unless they could be eliminated by some supplementary means.

In the opinion of the Canadian Delegation, it would be disastrous if there should be an agreement to stop underground testing relying on the good faith of participants alone, and events should come about which would cause a breakdown in the agreement. What would happen if a suspicious event should occur in a certain country, A - an event which seemed to have all the earmarks of a nuclear explosion - and this fact was registered in the seismic apparatus of another country, B? If country A denied there had been a nuclear explosion and would give no concrete proof there had been none, country B might declare that it was no longer bound by the

treaty. This lead might be followed by other countries with the danger that the whole arrangement would break down. This, in turn, might bring into question the treaty to stop testing in the other three environments and undo what has been accomplished so far.

### EXCHANGE OF SEISMIC DATA

Having established that there are substantial problems, both scientific and political, to be overcome before a completely effective system of detecting and identifying underground tests can be established, the Canadian view is that we should start to do something concrete now to overcome them. It is also our view that the smaller nations could, and should play a part in the process, and it is because of this that we have noted with interest the suggestion of Sweden and others for international co-operation looking to further progress towards effective verification. The Canadian Delegation believes that progress towards acceptable and effective arrangements for verifying a comprehensive test-ban treaty can be made first, through increased exchange of seismic data about underground events between countries interested in making a contribution to the solution of this problem. One object of such exchanges would be to develop criteria by which to establish precisely what kind of data are significant in relation to the detection of underground nuclear explosions. Another purpose would be to arrive at some workable method of exchanging significant data, that is to evolve some agreed standard format in which data could be exchanged between authorities of different countries. A third and important object would be to work out procedures which would enable data to be exchanged with sufficient speed to be meaningful and useful for effective verification of a comprehensive test ban.

### DATA CLEARING-HOUSE PROPOSED

Once some of these practical problems have been solved on the basis of actual experience, and the habit of exchanging seismic information has been established, we would then be in a position to turn our attention to the second broad aspect of the problem. As we see it, this is to establish some international arrangement for pooling and exchanging significant seismic data through a simple clearing-house or data centre. At the present time, the Canadian Delegation has no firm views about where or how such a central unit might be established. We do, however, consider that its main function should be to act purely as a collection and distributing centre for significant scientific and other information. The kind of central unit we have in mind should not have any responsibilities for interpreting data passing through its hands or forming judgments about the information it provides. The interpretation of information would be a political function resting with the governments. The governments should be free to make their own determination about significance of the information provided and whether an underground nuclear explosion had taken place. In the process of doing so, the governments could, of course, make



whatever use they wished of the information provided by the data centre and could consult with other governments if they so desired.

I have outlined in a very general form some of the ideas about ways in which members might begin co-operating in this field, and have put forward some thoughts about how co-operative effort might eventually be organized and institutionalized. The Canadian Delegation hopes that the governments of other countries represented here will study this matter and will have suggestions to make that will contribute constructively to the solution of the problem of how to verify a comprehensive test-ban treaty effectively.

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### ALOUETTE II POSTAGE STAMP

The Postmaster General has announced that a stamp to honour the recently-launched *Alouette II* satellite will be issued in January 1966.

The *Alouette II* was developed by Canada's Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment and National Research Council. Like its predecessor *Alouette I*, it was launched at the Vandenberg Air Base in California as part of a Canadian-U.S. programme of space research.

The main purposes of the satellite are to measure the hour-to-hour electron densities at the height at which it orbits; to listen to very low frequency noise (in the range of 1 to 10 Kc/s) and to measure primary cosmic-ray particles outside the earth's atmosphere, including electrons, protons and alpha particles.

The new stamp of the 5-cent denomination, was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company of Ottawa from data provided by the DRTE. It features an artist's conception of the *Alouette II* circling the globe. A partial outline of Canadian territory is visible. The colour of the stamps will be blue and a total of 26 million will be issued.

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### EXPAND IBM SERVICE FOR CS

The Canadian Government's Central Data Processing Bureau recently received authority from the Treasury Board to install a large and flexible computing and data-processing system which will be available to all departments and agencies of the Federal Government on a service basis. The main component of this system will be an *IBM System 360 Model 65*, which will be delivered in July 1966. Operations are expected to begin on August 1, 1966.

### DIRECT ACCESS FEATURE

One feature of the new installation will be that departments will be able to obtain direct access to the Bureau's facilities through terminal equipment installed in their own data centres. By use of a communications link, it will be possible for departmental personnel to have direct control over the processing of their work on the central facility. The workload of the Bureau's equipment will be kept under constant review and the facility will be augmented as necessary to ensure ready access by departmental users.

The Bureau will assume the responsibility of ensuring compatibility of the central equipment with that installed in departmental data centres. Therefore, the Bureau's choice of IBM equipment need not influence the selection of a supplier for departmental equipment. The first remote data centre that will operate directly with the central facility is that in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, which will employ a *Control Data 3100* system.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau will acquire its own facilities, service on any other computer installation will be provided, should a department so desire, or should it be judged more efficient or economic to do so. Programming and machine systems analysis assistance will also be provided, as in the past, and this service will be expanded as the demand increases.

### SERVICE OUTSIDE THE OTTAWA AREA

Discussions are proceeding with the Administrative Telecommunications Agency, Department of Transport, with a view to providing direct communications links between the Bureau and centres outside Ottawa. As a first step, the Bureau is planning to provide direct lines from Ottawa to both Montreal and Toronto. These lines will be available to casual users in those cities through a local exchange. This service will be extended, in due course, to Hamilton, Quebec City and Halifax and to other major centres in Canada.

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### FISHING BANKS RE-MAPPED

The exact position and shape of such sub-marine features as "The Owl", "The Cow Pen" and "The Patch" have been revealed by a new chart issued for fishermen on Canada's Atlantic coast by the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The chart covers fishing grounds south and east of Nova Scotia to Sable Island and includes Sambro Bank, Emerald Bank, Western Bank, Middle Bank and Sable Island Bank. It gives an accurate, detailed picture of the shape and depth of the sea bottom, enabling fishermen to select the most favourable areas for fishing and to make the most efficient use of the large trawlers.

Drawn on a scale of 1:300,000, or about four miles to the inch, the new chart, number 4040, illustrates depth primarily by contour lines. The contours are shown as a solid blue line spaced at 10-fathom intervals to a depth of 100 fathoms; at 20-fathom intervals to a depth of 200 fathoms; and at every 100 fathoms to a depth of 1,000 fathoms. The small contour interval clearly outlines the edges of the banks where the most fish are caught.

The new chart, with two added features, is the second of its type to be issued by the Canadian Hydrographic Service. The first, number 4041, covers the Atlantic Coast banks of Banquereau and Misaine, which lie off Nova Scotia between Scatarie and Sable Islands. The two added features are the location of cables in the area to enable fishermen to avoid fouling their gear and to prevent expensive breaks in the cables and the delimiting of all Armed Forces exercise areas. These are shown in grey.



## TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At its semi-annual meeting in Ottawa recently, the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council was told that approved capital expenditures, under the Federal-Provincial Technical and Vocational Training Agreement, on facilities for new schools, would exceed \$1 billion before the end of the year. The Advisory Council is composed of representatives of employer, labour and professional organizations and provincial bodies directly concerned in developing Canada's labour force.

A report to the Council by the Department of Labour's Training Branch noted that, under the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement, a total of 819 new technical and vocational high schools, trade schools and institutes of technology, or additions to existing facilities, have been built over the past four and a half years. These facilities are providing nearly 300,000 additional training places for students. The total approved expenditure to date is an estimated \$983 million, of which the Federal Government's contribution will amount to \$561 million.

The report said that there are still no signs that the rapid pace of expansion will slacken in the face of mounting needs.

### MINISTER EMPHASIZES TRAINING

In thanking members of the Advisory Council for their continuing assistance, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour, underlined the fundamental importance in the nation-wide manpower programme of the many training programmes now under way.

"We are facing critical shortages of manpower to keep our labour market operating effectively," Mr. MacEachen said. "In order to overcome these shortages, trained workers must be provided in larger numbers and in a shorter time than heretofore."

"I think you will agree that this should not be done at the expense of quality in manpower and long-term security in employment. This means that more emphasis will have to be placed on effective training after a man enters the labour force."

The Minister also asked the Advisory Council to consider assisting those who had been "by-passed or left behind in our economic progress" — the unemployed, those with inadequate basic education, and the physically handicapped.

While programmes already existed to help each of these groups, the Minister said, "much more is required, and your consideration of the problems faced by these persons and the techniques and methods best suited to overcoming their employment problems is urgent".

### IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY

Mr. George V. Haythorne, Deputy Minister of Labour, in his remarks to the Advisory Council, stressed the importance, in view of developing manpower needs, of retraining workers wherever this can be done within industry during the coming winter.

Labour shortages have already appeared in some critical areas of the economy and may be greater

next spring, said Mr. Haythorne. He suggested "the climate is ripe for action and there is a solid base on which to build" by employers and unions and by provincial and federal levels of government.

During the meeting, members of the Advisory Council noted that the emphasis on technical and vocational training has shifted from the provision of new facilities to ensuring an adequate supply of teaching and administrative staff and suitable curricula for training centres.

## IMPORT FIGURES

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, imports into Canada during the second quarter of this year continued their upward trend and set the highest record ever reached for a calendar quarter. Their total value amounted to \$2,230,500,000, or 8.9 per cent above the previous record of \$2,047,300,000 attained in the corresponding quarter of 1964. The index of import prices declined somewhat in the second quarter of this year and the average price level for the quarter was approximately 2 per cent lower than for the same three months of 1964. The average index of physical volume of imports, however, was nearly 11 per cent above the average for the second quarter of 1964.

During the first half of 1965, total imports were valued at \$4,071,300,000, a gain of 10 per cent above the arrivals for the first six months of last year. In most months of this year, with the exception of slight declines in January and April, there have been increases in imports over the same month of 1964. The United States remained our principal source of supply during the first six months of this year and 71.7 per cent of all our imports came from that country. Britain provided 7.1 per cent and other Commonwealth and preferential-rate countries 3.9 per cent, both declining approximately 1 per cent in the proportion of goods brought into Canada. The remaining countries supplied 17.3 per cent of all imports, the shares of most trading areas increasing slightly with Western Europe leading and South America alone showing a decline.

### CHIEF COMMODITIES

There were sizable gains in the imports of most of the chief commodities, both during the second quarter and in the six-month totals. Industrial machinery was the leading import, showing a gain of 8.1 per cent over machinery arrivals in January to June 1964; motor vehicle parts followed, rising 14 per cent over the first half of last year. In contrast, crude petroleum imports dropped approximately 3 per cent, tractors and parts by 1.5 per cent, and broadwoven fabrics by 2 per cent. Arrivals of aircraft and parts rose by over 60 per cent and passenger automobiles advanced by more than 55 per cent. Non-ferrous metals and alloys increased by a fifth, the rise being chiefly in nickel, tin and copper. Chemicals, steel plate, sheet and strip, electric lighting equipment, plastics, fresh fruits, apparel and fuel oils all showed decided gains during the first six months of 1965.



### CANADA AT OECD MEET

The Minister of Industry, Mr. C.M. Drury, headed the Canadian delegation to the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for the Economic Co-operation and Development, held at OECD headquarters in Paris on November 25 and 26. He was accompanied by officials from the Departments of Trade and Commerce, Industry, Finance and External Affairs.

Canada was a founding member of the OECD, when it was established in December 1960, with the aims of achieving the highest sustainable rate of economic growth and employment consistent with financial stability, and of contributing to sound economic development in member and non-member countries, and to the expansion of world trade. At the meeting, ministers reviewed economic developments in member countries and discussed the prospects for trade and development in less developed countries.

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### FRANCE-QUEBEC CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

On November 24, an exchange of letters took place in Ottawa between the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, and the Ambassador of France to Canada, François Leduc. Its purpose was to confirm the assent of the Canadian Government to an *entente* on cultural co-operation between the Government of the French Republic and the Quebec government signed the same day in Quebec City by Mr. Leduc and the Quebec Minister of Cultural Affairs Mr. Pierre Laporte.

An *accord cadre* between France and Canada had previously been signed by Mr. Martin permitting the provinces of Canada to make cultural agreements with France. The Secretary of State for External Affairs had stated at that time that the provinces would be able to sign such agreements either under the *accord cadre* or with the "assent" of Ottawa.

Cultural and artistic exchanges, and language are the major areas for co-operation outlined in the 20 articles of the *entente*, between France and Quebec. Standards of international French and the vocabulary of science and technology are emphasized, and there is provision for the creation of chairs at universities and for the exchange of research personnel and scholars. Exchanges of entertainers, films and exhibitions of the plastic arts are also envisaged, and, within the limits of their jurisdiction, the two governments will promote the exchange of television and radio broadcasting.

The details of the programme are to be worked out by a permanent Commission for Franco-Quebec Co-operation established last February under the Education Agreement with France.

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### JOINT SURVEILLANCE

Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry, announced recently that the Federal Republic of Germany would co-operate with Canada and Britain in developing an aerial reconnaissance device known as the "airborne surveillance drone system".

The drone, originally named the CL-89 but now designated AN/USD-501, was designed in Canada to provide tactical information in forward battle areas. The missile-shaped object, about eight feet long, is propelled by a jet engine, which provides speeds near the supersonic range. Its take-off is from a mobile launcher; a booster enables it to gain altitude and operational speed rapidly. The drone, which follows a pre-selected course, can photograph terrain and military equipment. On its return, as it approaches its base, its engine cuts off and a parachute floats the instrument to the ground.

The system, which is being developed in Montreal, has been a joint Canadian and British project for the past two years. Mr. Drury said that, as a partner, the Federal Republic of Germany would contribute a third of the total cost of the programme.

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### FISHERIES EXPANSION PROGRAMME

A multi-million-dollar expansion programme involving new buildings, additions to existing buildings, and new research vessels is under way by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The Board's current construction plans, embracing an area stretching from St. John's, Newfoundland, in the east, to Nanaimo, British Columbia, in the west, were made public recently by Mr. H.J. Robichaud, Minister of Fisheries.

Expansion of facilities is necessary to accommodate the rapid growth of activities of the Fisheries Research Board, both on the national level and in its expanding research role under Canada's international commitments.

The main construction projects are:

**Central Area:** A new laboratory on the campus of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, expected to cost more than \$1 million to provide facilities for both technological and biological research on freshwater species.

**Atlantic Coast:** A modern research laboratory on the campus of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, to combine, under one roof, the biological and technological research being carried out in Atlantic coastal waters from Newfoundland.

**Pacific Coast:** A \$1,500,000 extension to the research laboratory at Nanaimo, B.C. A start will be made this autumn on reclamation of about three acres along the waterfront location of the laboratory as a site for the new building complex.