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## Canada will continue as an ICCS member for a further sixty days

*The following statement was made to the House of Commons on March 22 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp:*

It has been a particular source of gratification to the Government that the attitude Canada has adopted toward participation in the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam has consistently enjoyed such a wide measure of public support. Our attitude toward a long-term commitment and the conditions that we have attached to our service appear to be understood and accepted within this country, and, indeed, to some extent outside of it. This has been especially encouraging since the problem of our original participation and now the decision on whether or not to continue has within it the elements of a dilemma. The Government was and still is highly conscious of the fact that there is no course of action it can choose which will meet all the demands being made upon us or command universal approval outside of this country. I venture to hope that the Government's decision will, however, receive the wide approval of this House and of the country and will not be considered unreasonable abroad.

Stated at its starkest, the dilemma lies in the desire of all Canadians to serve the cause of peace in Indochina as long as there is the slightest hope of a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem. On the other hand, the Government is equally resolved that Canadians should not take part in a charade in which they would be required to supervise not a cease-fire but continuing and possible escalating hostilities. From the purely Canadian point of view, it is important that both aspects of the problem be squarely faced. Canada's reputation is closely associated with our contribution to international efforts to make "peace-keeping" a reality. Confidence in the feasibility of peace-keeping anywhere can only be maintained if activities

bearing that description are not only effective but are seen to be effective by world opinion.

During the latter stages of the negotiation of the Paris agreements on Vietnam, the Government therefore informed the negotiating parties that it reserved its position on whether or not Canada would participate as a member in the ICCS UNTIL it has seen and studied the agreed arrangements to see if, in the light of our experience, the arrangements were workable. At the same time, we presented to the negotiators a set of conditions which, if met, would have in our view made the peace-keeping arrangements for Vietnam practical and credible. Also, at the same time, we offered through the U.S. Government some detailed proposals regarding the organization and practical arrangements of truce supervising in Vietnam based on the conclusions drawn from 19 years experience in Indochina.

I will not stretch the patience of the House by repeating our conditions, which were given in full detail in my speech of January 5. I think it is fair to say that some of our points were accepted and incorporated in the documents that emerged. Nevertheless, when we saw the results of the negotiation as they were signed in Paris, it also became clear that, in spite of the best efforts of the negotiators, the truce-supervising arrangements left much to be desired. Moreover, one of our most important considerations, the establishment of a continuing political authority to which the ICCS and its members could report, was left for further consideration by an international conference to be held in Paris 30 days after the signature. As the House is already aware, I led the Canadian delegation to Paris at the end of

February with proposals that would have given the ICCS the reporting authority which we considered necessary to its success.

In the meantime, we had concluded that the other truce-supervisory arrangements, as laid down in the agreement, left some doubt as to whether the Canadian criteria could be met. As I have said before on all possible occasions, this is no criticism of the agreement or of those who negotiated it. It is undoubtedly the best agreement that could have been negotiated in the circumstances and the results have, in spite of all, turned the course of world events in a new and more hopeful direction. Our reservations, therefore, are based simply on a Canadian appreciation that the task as outlined was not one well-suited to Canadian methods and the Canadian temperament. In the final analysis, we recognized, however, that what mattered most was the element of good faith on the part of all concerned, and this could only be judged by trying to make the machinery work. It was for this purpose that we agreed to serve for an initial period of 60 days — to which an additional 30-day grace period was added to enable the parties to find a substitute in the event that we decided not to continue. That 60-day period ends on Thursday.

After returning from Paris, I concluded that it would not be possible to reach a well-founded decision without having seen for myself the conditions in which the ICCS, and particularly our delegation, was operating, or having spoken directly with the leaders of the governments most directly concerned. I had, as the House knows, had several contacts with the U.S. Secretary of State on this subject and was well aware of the views of his Government. I wanted to have the views of others as well.

Accordingly, on March 13, a group of representative Canadians...left for a trip that was to put me in touch with both Vietnamese governments, the Government of Laos, as well as some leading personalities of the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and of the Pathet Lao movement. It was a very intense indoctrination into the facts of life in the ICCS and the attitudes and policies of the governments most directly con-

cerned. I think all those who went came back with at least one impression in common: that is, that the ICCS was not performing the tasks assigned to it under the cease-fire agreement. I am also quite confident that most of my travelling companions would agree that this was in spite of the best efforts of the Canadian delegation to make it work. We have heard it from a sufficiently wide variety of sources to accept it as a matter of fact that, had it not been for the energy and ingenuity of the Canadian delegation, even the setting-up of the various bodies required by the agreement would not have taken place as soon as they did.

Although our visit left most of us with misgivings on the operation and success of the ICCS in carrying out its assigned tasks, we also had brought home to us that in some quarters this was seen as of very little consequence. We have been well aware for some time that not everybody shares Canada's concept of truce observation and supervision. There are other points of view, with which we do not quarrel. We were also well aware that some of the interested parties, at least, and many other countries such as Britain and Japan, were of the view that Canada should continue to serve on the ICCS regardless of whether it measured up to our standards. In all honesty, I must say frankly that very few countries believed, in spite of our efforts to make our position known, that there was a real possibility that Canada would opt out of the ICCS.

My trip to Vietnam has, I am sure, convinced some that we were indeed prepared to take this step if, in our judgment, the whole arrangement was unworkable and was not serving the cause of peace in Vietnam. This had at least one salutary result in that we began to hear less about everything being lovely in Vietnam and that the ICCS had the potential of becoming a really vital force in keeping the peace in Indochina. Instead, we began to hear somewhat more convincing arguments that there was a totally different but equally vital role that bore no relation to our previous experience and is nowhere hinted at in the text of the agreement and protocols. Roughly stated, this is to provide an international presence as an indication of the continued involvement of the world

community in the Vietnam situation. Although the ICCS may not be necessary for the purposes of carrying out the agreement, its absence would be taken as an indication that the agreement lacked world support and consequently our withdrawal could become a further destabilizing psychological factor in a situation already very unstable.

There are two things I would like to say about this so-called psychological role. The first is that I am not convinced that the ICCS does play such a part in the thinking of the Vietnamese. The second is that I do not believe that Canada and Canadians can be expected, over any protracted period, to play this part. So far as the North Vietnamese are concerned, I formed a clear impression that they regard the texts of the agreement and protocols as un-touchable. They undoubtedly have their own interpretation of precisely what each article means and this interpretation adds up to either a peacefully reunified Vietnam or one whose reunification by force would be justified on the grounds that the other parties had not "scrupulously adhered to the agreement". Needless to say, some of the other parties do not share this point of view.

By the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, the agreements are seen as an opportunity to remove the North Vietnamese, if not from their territory at least from the negotiating tables, and to give to them an opportunity to deal with their fellow South Vietnamese of the Provisional Revolutionary Government direct across the table without intervention from the North. The Government in South Vietnam believes that in a relatively short period of time it will know whether this possibility holds any prospect of leading to a negotiated settlement in South Vietnam. It remains to be seen if this is a realistic aspiration.

It is no part of the responsibility of Canada as a member of the ICCS to judge the relative merits of these two positions. But it is now clear, as it was not two months ago, that all the Vietnamese parties will need a little time to demonstrate the feasibility of their solutions — not to bring them about, just to demonstrate feasibility. Once confidence has been established, and if there has been some movement

### Louis Rasminsky to head International Development Research Centre

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the appointment of Louis Rasminsky as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre. Mr. Rasminsky, who is 65, retired in February from the post of Governor of the Bank of Canada, which he had held for 12 years. He had spent 32 years as an official of the bank.



Mr. Louis Rasminsky

As IDRC Chairman, he succeeds the late Lester Pearson, who, during his term as Prime Minister, played a leading role in the conception of the IDRC, and then, when the Centre was established in 1970, became its first Chairman, holding this position until his death last December.

#### Work of IDRC

The Centre was created by an act of the Canadian Parliament to support research with the adaptation of science and technology to the specific needs of the developing regions of the world, as determined by themselves. Mr. Sharp, when moving the IDRC legislation, pointed out to the Commons that the gap between the low-income nations and the wealthier na-

tions of the world was "to a large extent a science and technology gap", and that virtually all the world's expenditure on research and development was occurring in the industrialized countries and chiefly for their benefit.

In two and a half years of operation, the IDRC has approved support for 99 projects involving grants totalling \$13.4 million. Research support has been concentrated on agriculture and forestry in the semi-arid tropical countries, on population questions and rural health care, and on certain areas of the social sciences and information sciences. Nearly all the research is being carried out in developing countries and by research workers of those regions.

The act established the Centre as a public corporation, and provided that its Board of 21 Governors would be appointed by the Canadian Government.

Under the Act, 11 of the IDRC Governors, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, have to be Canadian citizens. On the Centre's first Board (1970-72) six of the ten non-Canadian Governors were from developing countries.

### Geneviève Bujold performs with Toronto Mendelssohn Choir

Making her first stage appearance in Toronto, the Canadian actress Geneviève Bujold will be the Speaker in Leonard Bernstein's *Kaddish* (Symphony No. 3), which will be performed by The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir at Massey Hall on April 18.

Miss Bujold, star of the film *Anne of the Thousand Days*, with Richard Burton, for which she was given an Academy Award Nomination and the Golden Globe Award in 1969, has had numerous other screen successes including two Canadian film awards for best actress, in both *Isabel*, with Marc Strange (1968) and *The Act of the Heart*, co-starring Donald Sutherland (1970); and more recently in her role as Cassandra in *The Trojan Women*, with Katharine Hepburn.

Trained at the Conservatoire d'Art Dramatique in Montreal, Miss Bujold made her first professional appearance with the Théâtre du Gesù in a leading role of *The Barber of Seville*. In a feature story on Geneviève Bujold,

*Time* magazine wrote: "...producers and directors are constantly 'discovering' her. Montreal's Théâtre du Rideau Vert picked her as a winner in 1963. Later, film-maker Alain Resnais discovered her in France...George Schaefer for American T.V. land, and Hollywood's Hal Wallis for *Anne of*



Geneviève Bujold

*The Thousand Days*." Miss Bujold's most recent film *Kamouraska*, directed by Claude Jutra, will be generally released in Canada in May.

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir is presenting this concert in co-operation with the Canadian Jewish Congress. The Choir will be joined by the Toronto Symphony, the Columbus Boychoir and Roxolana Roslak, soprano all under the baton of Elmer Iseler.

Also on the program will be Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms* and the Toronto première of Godfrey Ridout's *Pange Lingua*.

### Funds to UN South Africa program

Subject to Parliamentary approval, the Canadian Government will contribute in 1973 \$74,000 to the United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa and \$10,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. This is in addition to the five Canadian annual scholarships that began in 1967 for the training of Namibians in Canada. These contributions are indicative of the Government's concern with the problem of racial discrimination in Southern Africa.

### EEC and Group of Ten finance ministers confer

On March 9, Finance Minister John Turner attended in Paris a meeting of finance ministers of the Group of Ten countries and of all members of the European Economic Community. The question before the meeting was how best to relieve the speculative pressures affecting currency values which had led to the withdrawal of European and Japanese authorities from their exchange markets on March 2.

Mr. Turner's report on March 13 to the House of Commons follows:

...The meeting on Friday last permitted a useful exchange of views but could not arrive at any definite conclusions until the European countries had decided themselves whether to define fixed rates of exchange or to float and, if the latter, whether to float in unison or separately.

The Europeans made their own decisions Sunday night and, as is now known, beginning next Monday six countries will float jointly against the U.S. dollar; three others, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Italy, will for the time being float separately. Until next Monday, the European and Japanese markets will remain closed as they have been since March 2.

At a further meeting on Friday next which I shall be attending, there will be discussion of certain possibilities of co-operation between the European countries and others and we will no doubt discuss plans for expediting work now in train on the total reform of the monetary system.

Although the decisions taken last weekend do not have any direct, immediate consequences for Canada, I believe they will be helpful in reducing the speculative pressures that have been affecting certain exchange rates. By permitting the exchange-rate system to react more directly to fundamental market forces, the decisions will set the stage for the basic reforms that are required.

Given Canada's great stake in foreign trade, we feel it is urgent to re-establish a calm, orderly international monetary regime and we shall participate actively in the international discussions and decisions directed to this vital objective.

This is a difficult time with respect to international trade and payments and much work lies ahead. While contributing all we can to the international discussions, we must make every effort to maintain the strength of our industries so that they will be able to meet competition and provide jobs for Canadians....

### Revised pension rules for Canadians living in Britain

Former residents of Canada who live in Britain and are eligible for the British retirement pension may now receive it at age 65 by virtue of letters signed recently by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde and the British High Commissioner, Sir Peter Hayman.

The agreement, signed on March 9, amends a 1959 Exchange of Letters

under which at age 70, certain former residents of Canada who lived in Britain and were ineligible for Canadian old age security could count Canadian residence as periods of contributions to the British program. It brings British age and residence requirements for such persons into accord with those of Canadian Old Age Security legislation.

### McGill shows the value of value engineering

It has usually been taken for granted that collaboration between university and industry referred to Professor X, Y or Z's involvement with Company A, B or C's project. Fifty-three me-

chanical engineering students from McGill University, Montreal, know better. Together with eight professors, the students have been working with personnel from Dominion Engineering

Works, Montreal Armature Works and Canadian General Electric (the parent company of the other two) in a combined effort to solve practical industrial problems in a workshop.

The students, professors and industrial personnel employed the principles of "value engineering", a method used by government and industry for almost four decades but only now generating widespread interest. It usually consists of assigning a task force of five or six people within a company (drawn from departments of engineering, design, production, marketing, sales, etc.) to analyze "in depth" the value of a chosen product, design, or process. The analysis consists of isolating all the functions of the product, classifying them as basic or secondary, determining the cost of each of these, and examining and proposing improvements. The answers to fundamental questions take many forms. A team may find a completely new way to do the job or it may recommend the retention of the old method. Occasionally it will suggest to management that a component, machine or system is uneconomical and should be scrapped.

In the McGill Value Engineering Workshop, the teams tackled such diverse assignments as the simplification of a ring-gate operating mechanism for a huge hydraulic turbine to the improvement of a dishwasher.

### A first for McGill

McGill is the first university in North America to introduce value engineering in co-operation with industry, as part of an academic design course. The teams met at weekly workshops on campus before proceeding to the plant for presentation of their findings.

The results of this unique venture appear to be so successful that plans already exist not only to continue it in the future but to enlarge its scope considerably.

In the words of Professor J.W. Stachiewicz, Chairman of the Mechanical Engineering Department at McGill: "If anybody ever doubted that undergraduate engineering students could sit down with engineers from industry and contribute materially to the solution of industrial problems, he should just take a look at the students' recommendations and the imaginative solution...."



"Tsuru Onna" scene of great drama from classic Bunraku repertoire.

### Classic Japanese puppet theatre entertains Ottawans

Bunraku, Japan's national puppet theatre, appeared for the first time in Canada at the National Arts Centre last month. It played also in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The troupe consists of 70 members, who are divided almost evenly into three categories: puppet operators, *yoruri* reciters and *samisen* players, all of which require many years of training. The Bunraku puppet show dates back to the middle of the 17th century, when the three art forms mentioned above were combined to form what is known today as Bunraku.

The dolls, which are about half life-size, are meticulously constructed. Their eyes move, their eyebrows rise, their mouths shut, and their arms gesture gracefully and realistically.

Each doll is usually operated by three manipulators, who work in unison. They carry the dolls on to the stage and are visible throughout the play.

The chief manipulator operates the eyes, eyebrows, mouth and the puppet's right arm. It is possible to open and shut the fingers of the puppet. The chief manipulator wears a sort of high, wooden-soled sandal, raising him about half a foot higher than the second and third manipulators, as they can work together more easily at slightly different levels.

The second operator moves the left hand and the third, the feet. As the female doll has no legs, the third operator moves its skirt in such a way as to create the illusion of moving legs.

The *yoruri* reciter, who tells the story and chants, shouts, whispers or sobs the dialogue for all characters in the play (in some cases many reciters appear simultaneously), sits with his *samisen* accompanists, each resplendent in the traditional formal dress, in full view on an elevated dais at the side of the stage.

The *samisen* player provides not only musical accompaniment but also indicates, where appropriate, the sound of rain or other effects to heighten the atmosphere.

### More money needed by the performing arts

The authors of a study published recently by the Canada Council call for co-operative public and private action to ease the financial burdens of Canadian performing-arts companies, and propose that certain companies be designated "national arts assets".

The study, entitled *Subsidy Patterns*

for the Performing Arts in Canada, was conducted on commission from the Canada Council by Frank T. Pasquill and a team from York University's program in arts administration, under the direction of Professor Paul Schafer. It is one of a series of studies on the performing arts undertaken or commissioned by the Council with a view to drawing up a general policy in the field.

### Funding inadequate

The report analyzes support from various levels of government and the private sector for orchestras and for dance, opera and theatre companies. It concludes that present funding of these companies is inadequate, and presents a number of recommendations to ensure the stability and growth of Canadian performing-arts organizations.

Among other things, the report recommends:

(1) that both the public and private sectors increase their present subsidy of performing-arts organizations (from about \$20 million in 1970-71 to \$32.5 million in 1974-75);

(2) that the Canada Council formulate a policy on the performing arts similar to that adopted by the Secretary of State for museums, publishing and film;

(3) that the Federal Government recognize some major performing-arts companies as "national arts assets" and that special formulas be developed for their funding;

(4) that the Canada Council consider extending the support for the performing arts that it has usually reserved for professional companies to include groups approaching professional excellence in creativity and artistic quality;

(5) that the Canada Council study the prospect of funding innovative and Canadian experimental works;

(6) that the Canada Council encourage a more equitable geographic distribution of financial support to the performing arts;

(7) that the Canada Council urge the governments of larger urban centres to increase their support to performing companies, and aid them in developing effective means of evaluating grant requests;

(8) that the Canada Council encour-

age the private sector to bolster its support to the performing arts, which has dropped from 34 per cent in 1963-64 to 15 per cent in 1970-71.

The report's preface points out that the conclusions and recommendations are entirely those of the authors. According to André Fortier, Director of the Canada Council, however, in general they reflect the concerns of the Council, and will certainly have an influence on the development of its programs. "I also believe," said Mr. Fortier, "that this study will help the various governments and private donors to understand the needs in this field, and to undertake action to meet them."

#### Canada makes trade agreement with Bulgaria

A new trade agreement establishing a framework for the development of trade between Canada and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed on February 13 by Mr. R.L. Rogers, Canadian Ambassador to Bulgaria, and Mr. A. Loukanov, Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

Besides providing for the continued exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment, which began in 1963, the agreement is accompanied by an exchange of letters signifying Bulgaria's intention of increasing its imports from Canada during the life of the agreement.

*Continued from P. 2*

toward a political solution on either side's terms, the peace will no longer be as fragile as it is and the mere presence of an international commission will no longer be regarded as a vital part of the picture or as necessary to contribute to a solution. On the other hand, if neither side's view of a political solution is making any headway, we can look forward to a

resumption of full-scale hostilities regardless of the presence of any observer or supervisory body.

It is out of consideration for this new element and for the possibly far-reaching consequences of opting out now, for which we would have to accept some responsibility, that the Government has decided not to exercise its option to withdraw after 60 days, even though it could justify doing so on the basis of the reasonable application of its announced criteria. On the other hand, our experience, both past and present, does not justify moving into acceptance of open-ended or unconditional participation. Consequently, the Government proposes to inform the parties to the agreement that Canada would be prepared to continue to serve on the same basis as it does now for a further period of about 60 days — that is until May 31 — after which, unless there has been some substantial improvement or distinct progress has been made toward a political settlement, it will withdraw, giving a further 30-day grace period for the parties to find a successor. This means that Canada, unless there is a substantial improvement in the situation or some sign of an imminent political agreement, will cease to participate in the ICCS by June 30, 1973. All the parties will by then have had adequate time to carry out those provisions which the ICCS was created to supervise — perhaps even the holding of elections, on which I will have more to say. If the South Vietnamese parties now meeting in Paris are able to reach an early accord on internal matters as envisaged and encouraged in the Paris agreement of January 27, our decision will present no obstacle.

One important aspect of the agreement assigns a task to the ICCS, not in the field of truce observing but in contributing to the political settlement which alone can bring about an end to the war. The agreement calls for an election to form a new national government. The ICCS protocol assigns an undefined observer role to the ICCS. The meetings now going on between the two South Vietnamese parties are intended to produce the conditions under which the election should be held. This electoral function is distinct and separate from the other functions assigned to the ICCS, and the

rules have yet to be elaborated. It could, therefore, be dealt with separately. So far as Canada is concerned, regardless of our status in respect of other aspects of the agreement, we would remain ready and available to serve, as the parties may wish, in helping to supervise an election, provided it was called under the provisions of the agreement. It would not apply to an election called in other circumstances.

Canada will also inform the four parties to the Paris agreement that, as Canada neither negotiated nor signed the Paris agreement, we do not regard ourselves as bound by its provisions beyond the extent to which those who did sign it consider themselves to be bound. Consequently, we will leave or otherwise regulate our deployment at any time if the parties who signed the agreement show, by their actions, that they no longer regard themselves as bound by it. The resumption of large-scale hostilities or any action tantamount to a direct denial by the parties of their obligations under the agreement would, in the Government's view, relieve Canada of further responsibility to the ICCS. Should this decision be forced upon us, the Government will state its reasons for withdrawal publicly.

I am not predicting that the arduous and skilful work involved in reaching this agreement will be nullified by an early escalation of hostilities. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of evidence that the means to resume the war are readily available and there is, unfortunately, also reason to think that this possibility is not excluded from the calculations of some at least of the parties concerned. We shall reassess the situation again before the end of May and give our definitive view at that time.

In closing, I should state that, in the time remaining to us in the Commission, we will continue to maintain the objective and open approach we have taken until now and endeavour to see that the ICCS fulfils not only the psychological part that has been superimposed on it by remaining in Vietnam but also the duties as laid down in the agreements. We will not take part in a charade nor will we tacitly condone inaction when we believe action is required.

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