

# Canada Weekly

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## Minister urges vigorous efforts to curb the spread of nuclear arms

Grave strains will be placed on international stability and the risk of nuclear conflict will become greater unless more vigorous efforts are made to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen told the Conference to Review the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in Geneva on May 7.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty, which came into force in 1970, has been ratified by over 90 countries.

Mr. MacEachen, who reaffirmed Canada's strong support for the Treaty — the best available barrier to an increase in the number of nuclear-weapon states — and called on more states to ratify it. He declared that "the Treaty clearly serves the interests of those very many countries like Canada which wish to avoid the moral burden, the dangers, the fears and the dissipation of creative energy and physical resources that would be entailed if they had to resort to nuclear arms in a world of many nuclear armed states".

Although the aim of the Treaty is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries which do not already possess them, the Minister stressed that one of the Treaty's basic premises was the need for the nuclear-weapon powers to halt the nuclear arms race. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union had promoted a climate of strategic stability and political *détente* between the superpowers. "But that is not enough," he said. "The talks have not halted the momentum of the nuclear arms race or achieved steps of actual nuclear disarmament."

### Ban all nuclear tests

Mr. MacEachen called for a comprehensive ban on all nuclear testing at the earliest possible date. "Perhaps the achievement of no other measure," he said, "would so help to support the non-proliferation objective."

The Minister emphasized the need for international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, particularly between advanced and developing

countries. This, he said, was another premise of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"An exporter of nuclear materials and technology such as Canada is anxious to promote international commerce and co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy," he said, "but only with assurance that such co-operation will be compatible with international security."

Canada's conditions of assistance Mr. MacEachen announced that future Canadian bilateral official development-assistance commitments for the financing of nuclear projects would be undertaken solely to countries which are party to the NPT and that ratification of the Treaty would be "an important factor" in reaching decisions on the provision of Canadian Government financing in the nuclear field. He also announced that Canada would increase its nuclear technical assistance to developing countries which are party to the NPT both bilaterally and through appropriate multilateral channels such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The Minister declared, however, that "whether or not Canada extends financial assistance in the nuclear field, Canada will provide nuclear material, equipment and technology to other countries only on the basis of binding commitments that Canadian supplies will not serve the development of any nuclear explosive device for whatever purpose. This policy will apply equally to all countries. Canada is determined that its nuclear assistance must not contribute to the manufacture of explosive devices".

### Safeguards system

The Minister stressed the importance of promoting a stronger international safeguards system. The IAEA verification of safeguards commitments of the non-nuclear weapon states parties to the Treaty was perhaps the most successful aspect of the Treaty.

"As more and more non-nuclear weapon states parties to the Treaty develop nuclear-energy capacities," said

Mr. MacEachen, "the more important will be the role of IAEA safeguards applied in these states. These safeguards serve as a reassurance to neighbours and co-operating states alike that nuclear energy is not being diverted to the manufacture of nuclear explosive devices."

The nuclear-weapon states party to the NPT should demonstrate their support for the purposes of the Treaty by accepting safeguards themselves, Mr. MacEachen said. He urged the U.S.S.R. to join with the U.S. and Britain in their offer to place their peaceful nuclear activities under safeguards. He hoped this would be followed by a halt in the production of fissile material for military purposes.

#### Danger of theft

The Minister noted that the increased production of fissile materials in nuclear-power reactors throughout the world and increased transport of such materials had raised concerns about their possible theft and use to threaten governments and societies. He called on the Conference to encourage further international action to deal with the danger.

The peaceful application of nuclear explosions had been a controversial question, Mr. MacEachen said. Canadian Government experts had concluded that there was little promise for the practical application of nuclear explosions to projects of resource extraction or engineering in Canada for at least a decade. Canada, he said, would like to see a halt to experimentation in this area "at least until a thorough re-evaluation of the world's resources and energy needs presents a more compelling case for the use of peaceful nuclear explosions".

#### Shared benefits

Mr. MacEachen went on to say that if governments believed that peaceful nuclear-explosion experiments should continue "it will be necessary to assess the need for a more formal international regime for peaceful nuclear explosions". However, such a regime would have to ensure that any benefits would be available to all non-nuclear weapon states by way of services provided by nuclear-weapon states; that nuclear-weapon powers would give notice of and report on peaceful nuclear explosions on their own territories and

that such explosions would not contribute to the development of nuclear weapons.

Mr. MacEachen summarized Canada's main objects at the Review Conference.

First, Canada sought "a clear recognition by the nuclear-weapon states of the urgency and necessity of reversing the momentum of the nuclear arms race and a reaffirmation by them of greater determination to reduce their nuclear destructive capabilities".

Second, Canada wished "to see a recognition by all non-nuclear weapon states that their security interests are best served by preventing a further proliferation of nuclear-weapon states and by reaffirming their determination to pursue only the peaceful uses of nuclear energy".

Third, Canada wanted "greater recognition of the need for all countries, and particularly the developing countries, to have access to nuclear technology and materials where this can serve their social and economic well-being, but with the firm understanding that such nuclear co-operation will take place only in a way to ensure the world's security".

#### Canada supports regulation of trade in endangered species

An international convention regulating trade in endangered fauna and flora was ratified recently by Canada. The convention had been adopted by 80 nations in March 1973 to help curb commercial over-exploitation of certain species of wild animals and plants. The agreement, effective 90 days after the tenth nation has ratified it, imposes import, export and transit controls on the species listed. Canada is the eighth nation to ratify.

The restrictions imposed by the convention will affect zoological gardens, pet-dealers, private collectors, the fur industry and horticulturalists, as well as tourists and other persons who purchase curios and artifacts made from the by-products of these species.

The restrictions placed on a particular animal or plant or its by-products vary according to how it is listed in the convention. Trade in species listed in Appendix I (those considered endangered), such as cheetahs and alligators, is allowed only under exceptional circumstances, and then both an export and import permit are required.

#### Recognition of South Vietnam

The Department of External Affairs announced on May 15 that Canada had recognized the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as the sole legal government of South Vietnam. The Government of Canada proposed that discussions be entered into, as soon as is mutually convenient, with a view to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

#### Women's Year song by Montrealer

The United Nations' musical theme for International Women's Year has been written and recorded by 30 year-old Montreal singer-composer Jacqueline Lemay, who was born in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.

The song, commissioned by the United Nations is entitled, *Half the World is Woman*, and its recording in Canada was subsidized by Quebec's Aid for Artistic and Literary Creations by Women (ACALF).

export and import permit are required. Appendix II species — such as chimpanzees and orchids —, which need protection if they are not to become endangered through excessive trade, and Appendix III species, which are protected under the laws of each participating nation (like the walrus and, in Canada, the snowy owl), need an export permit from the originating nations.

The controls provided in the convention apply when specimens of a listed species are shipped between two nations of which at least one has ratified the agreement. In Canada, these controls will not replace or supersede any domestic legislation, such as the health requirements of the Department of Agriculture.

If an imported animal or plant, or its by-product, lacks the proper convention permits, it will be seized at the point of entry and either returned to the country of origin at that country's expense or disposed of. Live specimens seized in Canada and not returned will probably be donated to approved organizations.

**Canadian films in U.S. limelight**

Although Canada did not win any "Oscars" at this year's Academy Awards in Hollywood, the National Film Board recently received wide recognition in the press and laurels at film festivals abroad.

First, the fifth Annual International Children's Festival, Los Angeles, conferred its highest honour on Canadian film-maker Co Hoedeman of the National Film Board for his animated film *Tchou-Tchou*. In presenting the Gold Star award to Mr. Hoedeman, puppeteer Shari Lewis said that the prize was in recognition of "conspicuous creative achievement". The film, which was chosen over 60 others, also won first prize as the best children's film at the Annecy Festival in France, and also the British Film Award for the best animated film in 1974.

**Filmex special tribute**

Then came a special tribute to the National Film Board and its chairman, Sydney Newman, from Hollywood's own



Canadian-born film star Walter Pidgeon (centre) talks to Canadian Film Commissioner and NFB Chairman Sydney Newman (right) and Consul-General Donald Gilchrist at a reception in Los

Angeles, when Filmex (the Los Angeles International Film Exposition) showed a special program of Canadian films entitled "A Tribute to the National Film Board of Canada".



Vanguard photo, L.A.

At a recent party at the official Canadian residence in Los Angeles, which was held in honour of Canadian nominees for "Oscars" at this year's Academy Awards, Donald H. Gilchrist, the Canadian Consul General (second from

right) is shown with (from left to right) Mordecai Richler (*The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*), Maurice Solway (*The Violin*), Robert Verrall (*The Family that Dwelt Apart*), and Peter Foldes (*Hunger*).

film festival, Filmex, the Los Angeles International Film Exposition, when some 800 people jammed the Festival theatre to see 17 Canadian productions in a program called "A Tribute to the National Film Board of Canada". Richard Whitehall, Professor of Cinema at the California Arts College in Valencia, California, who wrote the introduction to the program says: "Sometimes, to outsiders, it seems as if Canadians take the excellence of the National Film Board entirely too much for granted, seeing its faults more clearly than its virtues. To us the National Film Board is a model of what such an organization should be...." He continues: "The films in the Filmex retrospective are, many of them, not only and deservedly film classics but often stand as superior to anything subsequently attempted in their particular field...." And, "The record of the National Film Board is one of unequalled excellence."

In a press story of the Filmex Expo by Bob Thomas of Los Angeles, and syndicated by Associated Press to more than 1,500 newspapers throughout the world, the opening sentence said: "At long last, the Hollywood film community has acknowledged the contributions of Canada."

### Canadian film talent

Canadian film personalities were also noted in the article, including Norma Shearer, Mack Sennett, Mary Pickford, Walter Pidgeon, Yvonne DeCarlo, Lorne Greene, Norman Jewison, Michael Sarrazin, William Shatner, Raymond Burr, Leslie Nielsen, Geneviève Bujold, Arthur Hill and Charles Jarrott.

The article also stated that even Louis B. Mayer "came from Minsk via Nova Scotia".

Finally, four Canadian films were nominated for the coveted "Oscars" — *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*, the short documentary film *The Violin* and two National Film Board productions, *Hunger* and *The Family that Dwelt Apart*.

No winners, but Hollywood had a new awareness of Canada and its film industry — and, there's always next year.

### Canada and U.S. renew NORAD pact

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen tabled in the House of Commons on May 9 an Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement between Canada and the United States to continue their co-operation in the air defence of North America through the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) for a further five years. The Notes were exchanged the previous day in Washington by Canada's Ambassador to the United States, Marcel Cadieux, and Richard D. Vine, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Canadian Affairs in the State Department.

The decision to renew the NORAD Agreement was taken by the Canadian Government following an extensive review of the various factors involved and after taking into account the comments and recommendations made by the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in its report to the House of April 22, 1975, following a series of hearings on the question.

The Government concluded that it was in Canada's interest to continue to co-operate with the U.S. on questions of North American defence both as a means of dealing with mutual security problems and as a contribution to the over-all security of the NATO area.

The Government also concluded that, although substantially diminished in relative terms, there continued to be a bomber threat to North America which required some defence and that this could most efficiently and economically be provided through a continuation of the effective air-defence arrangement which had been worked out by the two Governments through NORAD.

### Peacetime surveillance

The Government was also conscious of the increased importance being attached by Canada and the United States to the peacetime surveillance and control of their airspace. For this purpose, both countries are developing national civil military air-surveillance and control systems and it was concluded that the effectiveness of these new arrangements would be enhanced by a continuation of NORAD. To further the effectiveness of the new systems, the two Governments recently agreed to redefine NORAD's regional boundaries. For Canada, this will have the practical effect that in future, all operations in Canadian airspace will be controlled from centres in Canada and manned by Canadian personnel.

In negotiations on the Exchange of Notes to renew the NORAD Agreement, both sides accepted the desirability of taking account in the text of the various changes in the strategic situation affecting North American air defence which have occurred since the Agreement was originally concluded in 1958. On the Canadian side there was also a desire to ensure that in each aspect of the new Agreement, appropriate account was taken of the need to maintain full Canadian sovereignty.

### Primary objects of NORAD

- In future, NORAD's aims will be:
- (a) to assist each country to safeguard the sovereignty of its airspace;
  - (b) to contribute to the deterrence of attack on North America by providing capabilities for warning of attack and for defence against air attack; and
  - (c) should deterrence fail, to ensure an appropriate response against attack by providing for the effective use of the forces of the two countries available for air defence.

### Mr. Trudeau in Europe

The Prime Minister will pay official visits to Denmark, May 28, and Luxembourg, May 30 to 31, en route to and from the summit meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization heads of government being held in Brussels on May 29 and 30.

This trip will complete the Prime Minister's official visits to each of the nine members of the European Economic Community.

### Large loan for INCO Indonesian subsidiary

On April 18, the majority-owned Indonesian subsidiary of International Nickel, P.T. International Nickel Indonesia, and a syndicate of commercial lenders managed by Citicorp International Bank Limited signed a credit agreement for \$200 million (U.S.) to help finance expansion of INCO's lateritic-nickel project at Soroako on the island of Sulawesi (Celebes).

Credit was co-managed by Asia Pacific Capital Corporation Ltd., the Bank of Montreal, the Chemical Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Toronto-Dominion Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, BNS International (Hong Kong) Limited and Crocker National Bank. First National City Bank acted as technical adviser.

The initial stage of the Soroako project, now under construction and scheduled to "come on stream" late in 1976, will have an annual production capacity of some 35 million pounds of nickel in the form of nickel matte. The expansion would increase the project's capacity to approximately 100 million pounds a year.

Additional financing for the expansion is currently being arranged with Canada's Export Development Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Total project costs, for the first stage and the expansion, are currently estimated at more than \$600 million.

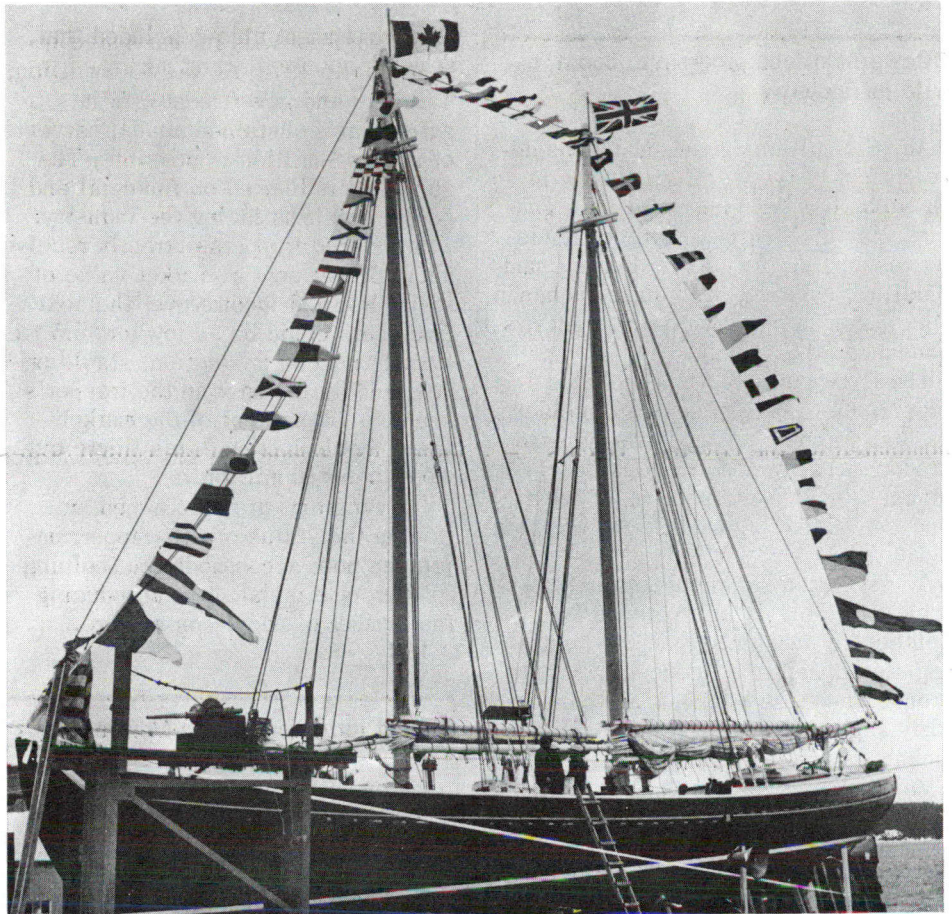
Arrangements were completed earlier this year with the Indonesian Government for the construction and operation by P.T. International Nickel Indonesia of a 110-megawatt hydroelectric power plant as an integral part of the expanded project.

**Old schooner's world voyage includes Expo 75, Okinawa**

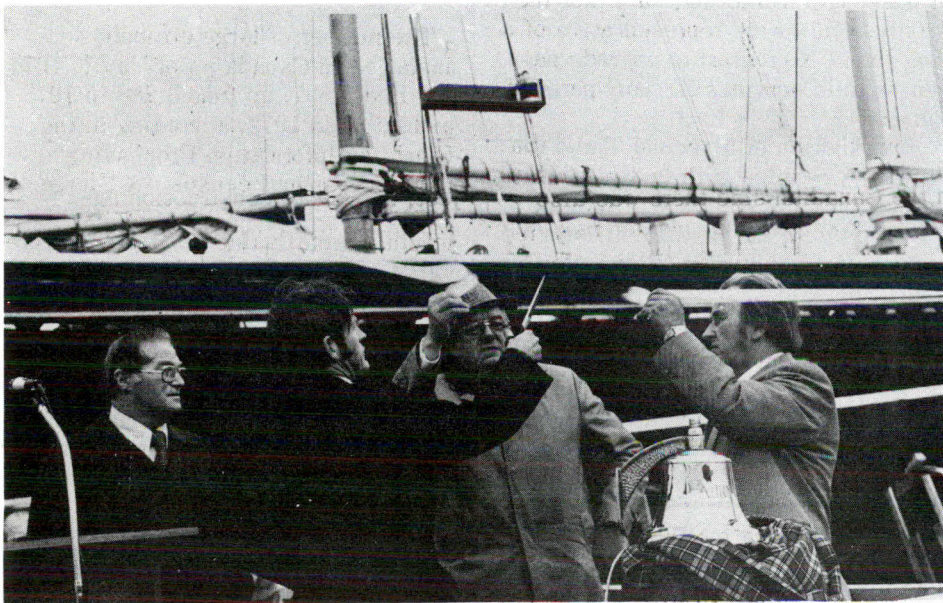
The Newfoundland fishing vessel *Norma & Gladys*, last of the famed Grand Banks schooners still in seaworthy condition, will take part in the Canada Day ceremonies at the International Ocean Exhibition, Expo 75, in Okinawa, Japan, from July 20, 1975 to January 18, 1976.

The vessel is to leave St. John's, Newfoundland, after making the rounds of the provincial outports in mid-August on a world voyage that will end in Okinawan waters in January 1976. The tour will include official visits to ports in the United States, Japan, Greece, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and England, before the ship returns to continue visits to outports along the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

With the help of a grant provided under the National Museums Policy, the hull and rigging of the *Norma & Gladys* have been faithfully restored to their original condition during the days when the schooner was a member of the Newfoundland fishing fleet. The interior has been redesigned to contain an exhibit illustrating the seafaring experience of Newfoundlanders, and demonstrating the urgency of establishing



*Bedecked with flags, the Newfoundland Banks schooner, Norma & Gladys waits to be officially recommissioned at the Clarenville dockyard in Newfoundland.*



*Newfoundland's Minister of Tourism Tom Hickey cuts the ribbon to recommission the Grand Banks fishing schooner, Norma & Gladys, at the Clarenville dockyard. The vessel will be used by the Newfoundland government as a floating museum of the Grand Banks fishery.*

*After a world tour, she will also be part of Canada's participation at the Oceans Expo in Okinawa, Japan. On Mr. Hickey's left is Clarenville Mayor Lloyd Thompson; at his right is his Assistant Deputy Minister, E.P. Henley, and Clarenville shipyard manager Ralph Mercer.*

limits to the activities of foreign fishing fleets and of preserving and restoring the quality of the ocean waters. The crew will be Newfoundland fishermen.

Built in Trinity Bay in 1945 of local spruce and birch, the *Norma & Gladys* is 93.3 feet long, with a 23.3-foot beam, and has a displacement of 133 tons. The masthead rises over 75 feet from the waterline.

Named after the two daughters of the first master, Captain Allan Tucker, the schooner was originally designed as a sailing ship but was later modified to accommodate two diesel engines with a total of 180 horse-power. The equipment now includes two modern 150-horse-power auxiliary engines and the most up-to-date navigation, communication and safety aids.

The tour of the *Norma & Gladys*, which will stress Canadian concern for the preservation of the fishing industry, is directly relevant to the position taken by Canada at the Third Law of the Sea Conference that ended in Geneva on May 10 and to the theme of the Canadian pavilion at the Okinawa International Ocean Exposition.

### Ottawa/Manitoba program to boost wild fur industry

An \$8.3-million agreement for the development of the wild fur industry in Manitoba has been approved for signature, Harvey Bostrom, Manitoba Minister responsible for Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources, and Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, announced this month.

The five-year agreement includes provisions to help offset such problems as high trapping costs, low returns to producers, difficulty of access to resources, inadequate sources of credit, and ineffective organization of trapping activities.

An estimated 28,000 people in Manitoba earn their living from wild fur resources. A substantial number hold registered trap-line licences in remote areas, where the problems are particularly acute. About two-thirds of the licencees are Indian people.

Major items in the agreement are \$2.4 million in loans to help in fur marketing, \$830,000 for grants for trap-line development, and \$970,000 for research and development. Construction of fur depots, fur marketing, trapper-education, grants to participating agencies and program evaluation are also covered.

The programs will provide sources of credit at reasonable interest rates, increase the trapper's share of the auction value of wild furs, increase stocks of fur-bearers for harvest, and speed the use of humane trapping methods. The program will provide extensive experimentation with techniques using existing and new equipment as well as money to buy equipment and wages for trappers engaged in testing humane traps. Some funds will be used for humane traps for initial distribution to trappers.

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

The value of wild fur harvested in Manitoba in 1972/73 was \$3.6 million. Trappers and government officials agree that a sustained annual harvest of up to \$8 million is possible. The short-fall is blamed on financial and social problems facing the industry.

Registered trappers currently receive about 60 per cent of market value of their furs, and income over the next five years could be as low as \$5.5 million. Expanded production, stable prices, and an increase in the trapper's share to 75 per cent of the market value, could increase this figure by more than \$10 million.

The programs are also aimed at raising the status of the trapper, improving poor accommodation, helping to overcome isolation, and reducing the number of people on welfare.

### Second turbo for Ottawa-Montreal

Improvements in frequency and schedules to the Ottawa-Montreal rail passenger service, and the addition of a second fast Turbo between the two cities, were announced recently by Canadian National.

Garth Campbell, CN's vice-president of passenger marketing, said that the improvements were representative of a long-term CN program to upgrade passenger train services in many parts of Canada.

"Introduction of a second Turbo (on April 27), coupled with faster schedules for conventional trains, will provide travellers with the fastest rail service ever available between Ottawa-Montreal," he said.

The Turbos - departing each city twice daily Monday to Saturday and once on Sunday - will cover the 115-miles between Ottawa and Montreal in one hour 49 minutes.

### Hebrew university jubilee medal to McGill principal

When the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was formally inaugurated on April 1, 1925, two Canadian universities were represented at the ceremonies, McGill University and the University of Manitoba. This year, during the celebration of its golden jubilee, the Hebrew University presented its

official medal to the principals of these two universities.

The presentation of the medal to Dr. Robert Bell, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, took place on April 22 in the Principal's office on the 5th floor of the F. Cyril James (Administration) Building on the McGill campus. Dr. Bell received the medal from Allan Bronfman, Vice-Chairman of the International Board of Governors of the Hebrew University, who was accompanied by Michael Greenblatt, National Vice-President of the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University, and Daniel Ben-Natan, Assistant to the President of the Hebrew University. Also attending the ceremony were Chief Judge Alan B. Gold and some members of the McGill faculty.

Since the foundation of the Hebrew University, a number of students from McGill have participated in its programs in Jerusalem and several graduate students from the Hebrew University have pursued postgraduate work at McGill. Several McGill professors served on the staff of the Hebrew University as visiting professors.

### Computer installations increase

The number of large computers installed in Canada as of May 1, 1974 totalled 3,897, up from 3,288 in 1973 and 2,934 in 1972, according to the Canadian Information Processing Society's annual census. (A "large computer" is defined as one with a monthly rental value of \$1,000 or more.)

IBM holds a wide lead over its competitors with some 39 per cent of all large installations, compared with its nearest competitor, Honeywell, at about 12 per cent. It is estimated by the Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau that there will be 7,245 large computer installations by 1980.

Canadian imports of electronic computers and parts increased to an estimated \$354.9 million in 1974 from \$176.3 million in 1970. The majority of imports come from the United States.

By international comparison, Canada ranks second in the number of computers installed per million population, according to the Science Council of Canada. The leading countries are: U.S. 417 per million of population, Canada 177, Britain 137 and Japan 83.