



# Bulletin

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## CANADA SIGNS NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

*Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the signing by Canada of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on July 22. His statement follows:*

Last July 1 was an important milestone in the history of arms control and disarmament negotiations. On that day, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was opened for signature and was signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and 53 other countries. The main purpose of this Treaty is to preclude the manufacture or acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear countries. At the same time, it makes provision for an extension of international safeguards over the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, readier access by non-nuclear countries to the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy, and further movement by the nuclear powers towards halting the nuclear arms race and towards general disarmament. The Treaty will enter into force when ratified by the three nuclear signatories and 40 other signatories.

From the outset, Canada has played an active part in the non-proliferation negotiations, both in the preliminary talks which were held between 1961 and 1965, and in the intensive working discussions in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the United Nations over the past three years. I am now pleased to announce that the Government has considered and endorsed the Treaty and the Canadian Ambassadors in Washington and Moscow and the Canadian High Commissioner in London have today been authorized to sign it on behalf of Canada.

The Treaty is of major international importance. It serves to complement the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963, and the Treaty on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space of the same year. It demonstrates how

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the great, middle and the small powers can work together on arms-limitations measures, all contributing to and all benefiting from these joint efforts. And perhaps most important of all, it opens up new vistas of nuclear arms-control. We believe the Treaty will help to reduce international tensions and contribute to a more co-operative spirit in international relations. We hope all countries will recognize this and will help to realize the full potential of the Treaty by acceding to it.

## JAMAICAN BRIDGE OPENED

The largest bridge in Jamaica, and the first major capital project in the country to be completed under Canada's international development programme, was officially opened on July 18.

The bridge, which spans the Johnson River 30 miles east of Kingston near the town of Morant Bay, has been named after the first Prime Minister of Jamaica, Sir Alexander Bustamante. Lady Bustamante cut the official ribbon.

Bustamante Bridge replaces the single-lane Olivier Bridge, built in 1912, which had seriously impeded traffic in recent years, and was condemned as unsafe. The new 700-foot bridge has a carriageway 24 feet wide with five-foot sidewalks along each side. Like all such projects, this is a partnership between Canada and Jamaica. Total cost, including the approach roads and river works which were under-

taken by Jamaica, was \$1,325,000. The Canadian development loan, one of the first made to Jamaica, was for \$700,000. Design and construction of the bridge was carried out under the supervision of Vance, Needles, Bergendoff & Smith Ltd., consulting engineers from Woodstock, Ontario.

The project was carefully integrated with an extensive programme of road and bridge construction undertaken by Jamaica. The bridge is one of ten projects now under way in Jamaica under the Canadian development programme, ranging from rural schools and sewerage equipment for a low-cost housing development to a water distribution scheme in the northeast part of the island and pre-investment and feasibility studies in industry, fisheries, natural resources and agriculture. Seventy-six Jamaican students are also being trained in Canada, and 31 Canadian teachers and advisers are working in Jamaica.

### AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT SALE

CAE Industries Ltd. has been chosen by a consortium of three major European airlines to develop and build a Boeing 747 digital flight-simulator. KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, SAS Scandinavian Airlines Systems and Swissair will collaborate in many areas connected with maintenance, operations and the training of flight crews, for the new 350-passenger jets.

The new CAE simulator employs the latest third-generation digital computer and unique CAE-developed training devices, such as ANVIL, the Alpha-Numeric Visual Instructors' Layout, the newest and most comprehensive training facility yet devised to permit optimum monitoring, assessment and control of all exercises with a minimum of mechanical tasks for the flight instructor. It will be installed at Amsterdam-Schiphol airport and operated by KLM, which already owns DC-8 and DC-9 simulators, built by CAE, for all three airlines.

The Boeing 747 simulator, which will cost nearly \$3 million, will be built at CAE's Electronics Division plant in Montreal and delivered to Amsterdam in mid-1970.

This is the second Boeing 747 simulator order for CAE. British Overseas Airways Corporation placed an order for a similar flight-training machine in August 1967. CAE has built, or is now building, more than a dozen flight simulators for eight major world carriers, in addition to the new KLM-SAS-Swissair order. It has also built some 80 military flight and weapons simulators for 10 western nations since the early 1950s.

### NATO SMALL-ARMS COMPETITION

A rifle team from the 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry placed third in the eighteenth Prix Leclerc, a NATO event, the outstanding international military small-arms competition that was held this month in Sennelager, Germany. The Canadian team scored 1,240 points,

75 behind the Netherlands team which placed second. First place and the trophy were won by Belgium.

Besides placing third, the Canadian team won the Currie Trophy, which is awarded to the winning team in the defensive phase of the competition.

Final standings of the seven national teams taking part in the competition were: Belgium 1,346½ points, the Netherlands 1,315 points, Canada 1,240 points, Britain 1,233½ points, Germany, 1,171½ points, France 1,158 points and the United States 1076½ points.

A bronze plaque was presented to the captain of the Canadian team by the commander of NATO forces, Central Europe, General Jurgen Bennecke.

In addressing the gathering after the presentations, Sir Eugen Millingyon-Drake, founder and donor of the Prix Leclerc, praised the organization and hospitality of 4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group which organized this year's event.

### DEPUTY MINISTERS CHANGED

The Prime Minister has announced the appointments of five Deputy Ministers following the reorganization of ministerial and departmental responsibilities on July 12, and the appointment of two specialists in constitutional law as Special Counsel to the Prime Minister on the Constitution.

Tom Kent, formerly Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration, is to become Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, which will be the department responsible for regional development.

J.L. Couillard, formerly Deputy Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, is appointed Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

H.R. Balls, now Comptroller of the Treasury, will be appointed Deputy Minister of Services, in the new Department of Supply and Services. His appointment will be made when legislation establishing the new departments is passed in Parliament.

J.H. Warren at present Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, will be Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

A.W.H. Needler, now Deputy Minister of Fisheries, will be Deputy Minister of the new Department of Fisheries and Forestry. Both Mr. Warren's and Mr. Needler's appointments will be made when the new legislation is passed.

### SPECIAL COUNSEL

Carl Goldenberg is appointed Special Counsel to the Prime Minister on the Constitution. He was appointed Special Counsel on the Constitution to the Minister of Justice when Mr. Trudeau was the Minister.

Jean Beetz is also appointed Special Counsel to the Prime Minister on the Constitution. In June, Dr. Beetz returned to the University of Montreal as Dean of the School of Law, having served as Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, responsible for federal-provincial relations, since July 1966.

Mr. Goldenberg and Dr. Beetz will be serving in a part-time capacity as required by the progress of the constitutional review now under way with the provinces.

## RELIEF TO NIGERIA

On July 12, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, received representatives of a number of Canadian voluntary relief agencies, who expressed concern about the situation in Nigeria, where the threat of starvation in areas affected by hostilities had risen sharply in recent weeks. Mr. Sharp made clear the concern of the Prime Minister and the Government with the urgency and gravity of the situation and paid tribute to the relief work of the agencies involved. The Minister said in part:

...Some weeks ago, the Canadian Government made a cash grant of \$60,000 in response to the appeal by the International Committee of the Red Cross, as a contribution to its efforts in those areas of Nigeria affected by hostilities where the need is greatest. At the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the Canadian Government has now decided to make a further substantial contribution in the form of food aid as soon as agreement is reached on the means of delivery. The Canadian Government hopes that both parties to the conflict will search urgently for agreement.

One of the most urgent requirements in the present circumstances is to secure the agreement of the authorities of Eastern Nigeria, known as Biafra, to the overland transport of relief shipments which would allow delivery of supplies in quantities

## NEW ROCKET LAUNCHER

The National Research Council of Canada will boost the rocket-firing capabilities of its Churchill Research Range in Manitoba this summer when it takes delivery of an Auroral Rocket Launcher.

This new 45-foot high launcher costing \$500,000, which is based on an NRC idea, is expected to be in operation in August - in time to take some of the workload off the four existing major launching facilities at the Churchill rocket range.

The range, which is operated by the Space Research Facilities Branch of NRC in co-operation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States, is used primarily for research of the upper atmosphere and in studies of the Aurora Borealis, magnetic fields, weather conditions and other geophysical effects. It is also used for rocket-vehicle research testing, and serves as a launching site for the World Meteorological Rocket Network.

## PROGRAMME FOR 1968

SRFB officials expect 1968 to be the range's busiest year. A total of 411 rockets and balloons are scheduled for launching - more than double the 1967 figure.

Of the 339 rockets to be launched, 110 are major vehicles such as the Canadian-built *Black Brant* family of rockets, the U.S. *Javelin*, *Aerobee* and *Nike*

sufficient to meet the needs of that area. The Canadian Government hopes that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is the most appropriate agency to co-ordinate relief to all the areas affected, will be in a position to accept and utilize Canadian contributions wherever they may be required.

## AIR AND LAND TRANSPORT

The Canadian Government would be prepared to help in the airlifting of supplies if an airlift proves practical and is agreed to by both parties to the conflict. An airlift would appear to be the most effective means of providing immediate relief. Given the magnitude of the problem, however, and the limitations on the amount of supplies that could be usefully sent by air, it is hoped that those concerned will give immediate attention to some arrangement permitting an adequate volume of assistance to move forward by land transport.

The Canadian Government, through its representatives in Nigeria and elsewhere, will continue to support efforts to bring relief to those who are suffering from this tragic conflict. We are also strongly supporting the efforts of the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Arnold Smith, to help bring an end to hostilities.

series and the smaller British-built *Skua*. The remaining 229 are small meteorological sounding rockets provided by NASA as a contribution to the World Meteorological Rocket Network. The major rockets carry scientific payloads varying in weight from 60 to 500 pounds to altitudes of from 80 to 600 miles in order to study auroral events which, among other things, cause disturbances in radio and telegraphic communications.

The new auroral launcher is designed to handle rockets up to 38 feet in length and weighing up to 4,000 pounds. It is expected to bring about a significant improvement in the range's ability to react swiftly in the winter months during short duration auroral events.

Activity at the range so far this year includes the launching of 11 *Black Brant* rockets and four *Skua* rockets, all part of the 1968 Canadian Sounding Rocket Programme. A total of 27 major Canadian launchings are scheduled for 1968. There were eight launchings in 1967.

## HELP FROM UNIVERSITIES

Scientists from NRC, the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment and the universities of Western Ontario, York (Toronto), Saskatchewan and Calgary provided the scientific payloads for the 11 *Black Brants*. Four were launched in January, one in March and six in April. These carried equipment for 124 separate experiments. Scientists from

York University provided equipment for seven experiments into atmospheric composition carried out with four *Skua* rockets.

The remainder of the 1968 Canadian Sounding Rocket Programme - including two *Black Brants* to be launched from NRC's Resolute Bay Rocket-Launching facility - is to be completed this autumn when auroral conditions are improved because of longer periods of darkness. Scientists from the University of Montreal, the University of Toronto and Dalhousie University (Halifax) will be among those participating in this phase of the programme.

### EUROPEAN CATTLE IMPORTED

Agriculture Minister H.A. Olson announced recently that permits were being issued for the importation this autumn of 238 head of breeding cattle from France and Switzerland. The cattle, which will be quarantined first in their country of origin, will be kept during the winter at the Canada Department of Agriculture's maximum security quarantine station on Grosse Ile in the St. Lawrence River.

Of the 238 head being imported, seven will go to breeders in Nova Scotia, two to New Brunswick, 17 to Quebec, 44 to Ontario, 15 to Manitoba, 54 to Saskatchewan, 72 to Alberta, 17 to British Columbia and ten to the Canada Department of Agriculture.

As in the past, the demand for import permits has far exceeded available space at the Grosse Ile station. This year, 316 breeders requested permits for 2,000 head.

To speed up the establishment of breeding herds in Canada, this year's applications were considered for the importation of more than one animal by an individual breeder. The 1968 maximum is six animals for each applicant, since livestock experts agree that it is a difficult and slow procedure to develop a breeding herd from a nucleus of only one or two animals. Six head will allow the individual to develop a well-rounded programme.

### SELF-SUSTAINING HERDS

"The purpose of importing cattle from continental Europe is to build up breeding herds of these animals in Canada that will be self-sustaining," Mr. Olson said. "That is, herds that could continue to produce seed stock for the Canadian livestock industry should the source of breeding animals be cut off in Europe by, for instance, a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in France or Switzerland."

The importations were begun in 1965 to give Canadian breeders access to previously unavailable sources of cattle bloodlines which could add to the efficiency of the Canadian livestock industry.

Cattle imported from continental Europe must meet stringent health requirements and go through a multitude of tests, all under the direct supervision, of CDA veterinarians.

### NEW PASSENGER TERMINALS

Visitors to Canada disembarking from ships in Montreal will now step ashore into two of the most modern passenger terminals in North America.

The new terminals, named *Joliet* and *Iberville* (after two famous explorers of New France) replace the draughty uncomfortable sheds that previously greeted transatlantic passengers on their arrival in Montreal.

The terminals, built by the National Harbours Board at a cost of \$2 million, contain comfortable lounges, restaurants and a bar. A baggage-conveyor system eliminates delays for embarking or disembarking passengers and a roof-top observation deck provides an unobstructed view of the harbour and the two Expo islands now housing the Man and His World exhibition in the middle of the St. Lawrence River.

In Vancouver, the 40-year old passenger terminal at Pier B-C was recently reopened after a facelift that cost \$90,000. New furnishings and a bright décor greeted passengers disembarking from the liner *Iberia*, first ship to make use of the new facilities.

### ESKIMO NURSES AIDS

Eight young women from Canada's North are training at the Canadian Forces Medical Training Centre, Canadian Forces Base, Borden, Ontario.

The girls, who are members of the first Eskimo nurses aid course, are receiving instruction in preventive medicine, medical care, medical and surgical nursing, obstetrics, pediatrics and infant care, and do practical work at Alliston's Stevenson Memorial Hospital. At the end of the course they will return home for assignments to nursing stations in the Arctic. All but one of the girls are from the Northwest Territories.

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