

Canada Weekly

Volume 1, No. 22

June 6, 1973



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Canada

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Canada withdraws from the ICCS in Vietnam

Addressing the House of Commons on May 29, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, stated that, because Canada's conception of the way in which the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS) in Vietnam had not been accepted, "it would be in the interest of all concerned if we were now to withdraw...."

Mr. Sharp's statement on Canada's reasons for leaving the ICCS follow:

Speaking in the House on March 27 I said that the Government had decided to extend Canadian participation in the ICCS until May 31 and that before that date the Government would decide whether to remain or to withdraw.

At that time I said...that we would withdraw our contingent by June 30 unless there has been a substantial improvement in the situation or some signs of an imminent political agreement between the two South Vietnamese parties.

The decision is a serious one and the Government so regards it. Canada has a reputation, I believe, for responsibility in international affairs. We have served in more peacekeeping and peace-observer roles than any other country and we remain ready to serve wherever we can be effective. We have also in the course of this varied and extensive experience, including 19 years in Indochina, learned something about the conditions that are necessary to success in peacekeeping and peace-observer activities.

The House will recall the efforts that the Government made to establish conditions which would help to improve the prospects for the successful functioning of the International Commission of Control and Supervision provided for in the Paris Agreement on Vietnam. I shall not repeat them now. The record of Canada's approach to the question of participation in the ICCS up to the end of March 1973 is to be found in a White Paper that I shall table at the conclusion of this statement.

Stated briefly, what we sought to ensure was that the new International Commission would be an impartial,

fact-finding body, supported by the parties to the peace agreement, with sufficient freedom of access to enable it to ascertain the facts about any alleged breach of the agreement and reporting quickly not only to the parties to the agreement but also to the international community as a whole. While we did not achieve all our purposes, I think it is fair to say that we helped to effect some improvements, at least in form.

What we could not ensure, and what the ICCS could not ensure was peace in Vietnam. That depends on the parties to the peace agreement and not on the ICCS. Nor can Canada alone ensure that the ICCS fulfils its function of peace observing and reporting as provided for in the peace agreement. That too depends on the parties to the agreement and on the other member delegations of the Commission.

Trial periods

Notwithstanding our hesitations and doubts we accepted membership for a trial period of 60 days. At the end of that first 60 days our hesitations and doubts had been reinforced but we were urged by many countries to show patience. So we agreed to another two-month period which is now coming to an end.

By and large there has been no significant change in the situation that would alter the view we formed at the end of the first 60 days, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Canadian contingent to support the functioning of the International Commission.

Let me repeat that our attitude re-

sults from Canadian experience in the old ICSC and the Canadian concept of the functioning of a peace-observer body. We are not criticizing the peace agreement. We welcomed that agreement, we regard it as a good agreement that provides as sound and honourable a basis for peace as was negotiable. If the parties will set themselves to applying it, as we hope they may yet do, it can bring lasting peace to Vietnam. We hope that the efforts of Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Le Duc Tho to achieve a stricter observance of the agreement will be crowned with success.

Canada's idea not accepted

We have come to the conclusion, however, that the Canadian concept of the functioning of the International Commission has not been accepted and that it would be in the interest of all concerned if we were now to withdraw. Nor do we believe that Canadian withdrawal would have any significant effect upon the prospects for peace in Vietnam. That depends upon the parties to the peace agreement and not upon the ICCS. It is only if the parties are co-operating in a strict observance of the agreement that the Commission can perform its function with any hope of success.

Throughout our tenure on the ICCS we have sought above all else to be objective. We have represented none of the contending parties. We have been as insistent in calling for and participating in investigations of alleged violations by the United States and the Republic of Vietnam as we have with regard to alleged violations by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the other South Vietnamese party. If the RVN or U.S.A. have been at fault we have said so. If the other parties were to blame for cease-fire violations we also have said so. I assure the House that we have no need to listen mutely now or later to any charges that we have acted partially; we can be proud of our objectivity in the Commission and of our attempts to see this impartiality as an integral part of Commission activities.

Offer to supervise elections

I also said in my statement to the House on March 27, that Canada would be prepared to return to Vietnam to

participate in the international supervision of an election clearly held under the terms of the Paris agreement and therefore with the concurrence and participation of the two South Vietnamese parties. It went without saying that our participation would not be necessary if a replacement were found for Canada on the ICCS. I am not convinced that there is much chance that an election will take place as provided for in the agreement, but if it should, (and we would want to examine it carefully to make sure it was this kind of election), and if no replacement had been found for Canada, we would consider sympathetically a request to return temporarily to the ICCS for this purpose, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing and our assessment of the chances for effective supervision.

The peace agreement itself anticipates the replacement of the named members of the ICCS — Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland — or any of them. I have also said that we would be prepared to remain on the Commission until June 30 so that a replacement could be found. We have since learned that the discussions which took place recently between Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Le Duc Tho will be resumed in June. We want to give those discussions every chance of success and we would certainly wish to do nothing that would complicate them by introducing what might seem to be too short a deadline for agreeing on a replacement for Canada on the Commission.

July 31 deadline

In recognition of that possible difficulty, we are prepared if the parties to the agreement so wish, to stay for a period beyond June 30 but not later than July 31. Canada's decision to withdraw is firm and definite, but the additional flexibility should give the parties adequate time to find a replacement for the Canadian delegation. Should a successor be named and be ready to take its place before July 31, we would of course be prepared to hand over our responsibilities at any mutually convenient earlier time. We shall, of course, continue to function as we have been doing during the remaining period of our stay on the Commission.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute, and I know I speak for all members of the House of Commons, to Ambassador Gauvin, Major-General MacAlpine and all the members of the Canadian delegation now in Vietnam and to their predecessors going back to 1954. Notwithstanding great frustration and serious risks they have carried high the flag of Canada; for some it has cost them their life. Those who now will be returning to Canada can have the satisfaction of knowing that they did all in their power to help in bringing peace to the war-weary people of Vietnam. It was our delegation that carried the main burden of organizing the work of the Commission and whatever success the Commission has had can, in a large measure, be attributed to their professional competence, dedication and energy.

Inco Indonesia nickel project begins

Contracts have been awarded to the Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh and to Montreal Engineering Company Limited for the engineering and construction of facilities for the lateritic nickel project that P.T. International Nickel Indonesia, a subsidiary of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited is establishing at Soroako on the island of Sulawesi.

L. Edward Grubb, president and chief officer of Inco Canada, has announced that Dravo has been engaged to begin work immediately on the design and construction of the process plant and project infrastructure and that Montreal Engineering has been awarded a contract to design the power plant.

The Inco Indonesia plant, which will produce some 30 million pounds of nickel annually in the form of a 75 percent nickel matte, will begin operation during the first half of 1976. Total project cost of the first phase is estimated at over \$135 million.

The company has proven up ore reserves sufficient for subsequent increase of production to more than 100 million pounds annually.

Under a contract entered into with Indonesia, Inco Indonesia has carried out exploration, evaluation and engineering studies of the Soroako deposits, including the testing of 4,000 tons of ore at Inco in Canada.

Scholars and diplomats discuss changing world power relations

The Department of External Affairs invited some 47 professors and individuals concerned with international affairs and current analysis, as well as long-term formulation of Canadian foreign policy, to a meeting of consultation in Ottawa on May 17 and 18.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and more than 35 senior government officials as well as representatives from over 25 universities and associations took part in the sessions of the conference at which a variety of views were expressed and examined in relation to the meeting's theme "Changing World Power Relationships". The conceptual framework, conceived and prepared by the Department, formed the basis for the ensuing discussions of the sub-themes in the second and third sessions, which dealt with changing world power relationships in Asia, the Pacific and Europe. The final session studied the implications for Canada of changing world power relations.

The meeting not only provided an opportunity for discussion of substantive issues but also served as a forum in which to continue the dialogue between academics and government officials, which, according to most participants, has contributed to closer ties.

In a separate workshop, a progress report on the work of the Academic Relations Division of the External Affairs Department was presented. The highlights of the report were the increasing number of campus visits by foreign service officers, the continuing assignment of diplomats-in-residence to Canadian universities for an academic school-year and the employment of academics for a limited period in Ottawa and also at missions abroad. While the report was favourably received, there were a number of questions regarding the mechanics of, and Government policy on, contract research and access to documents.

Welcoming the participants at the opening dinner on May 17, Mr. Sharp made some remarks under the heading *Canada-U.S. Options Paper: Comments and Criticisms*. This paper had been published in the special issue of *International Perspectives*, in the autumn of last year, entitled *Canada-U.S. Relations: Options for the Future*.

A lively question period followed. Mr. Sharp concluded the meeting by observing that in the five years he had been Secretary of State for External Affairs relations with the academic community had never been better.



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp listens to an amusing question by Robert Reford, Executive

Director of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, at the Meeting of Consultation dinner on May 17.

San Francisco salutes Canadian films

The National Film Board's outstanding *Mon Oncle Antoine* had its United States West Coast première in San Francisco recently, beginning a special month-long tribute to the NFB and Canadian films, ending on June 5.

The San Francisco Museum of Art and the Surf Theatre, sponsors of the presentation, featured programs of some of the most popular Film Board short classics of recent years along with a selection of other Canadian-made features.

The award-winning *Claude Jutra* feature received further honour as the best ever Canadian-made feature film.

Mineral policy in blueprint

A document entitled *Mineral Policy Objectives for Canada*, released recently by the federal and provincial governments, will form the basis on which governments will continue to discuss the development of aims for future mineral policy.

The document was agreed to last April 13 at a meeting in Ottawa of ministers responsible for mineral policy in their respective provincial governments and in the Federal Government, including the territories. At that meeting, the ministers agreed that a formal mechanism for consultation and co-operation should be developed among the provincial and federal governments to achieve more effective co-ordination in mineral policy development. Such a mechanism, they said, was essential for the formulation of mineral policies which are national in scope.

While this document relates to most minerals, it does not apply to fossil fuels.

The document outlines 12 policy aims subsidiary to the main goal of obtaining the optimum benefits from present and future use of minerals. They are divided into three broad categories: quality of life, economic growth and development, and sovereignty and unity.

The document is not intended to state or identify policies by which any government would achieve such objectives, nor does it attempt to define or specify the particular role of any one government. Nonetheless, govern-

ments will choose from a wide variety of strategies, programs, methods and techniques to achieve their goals. References in the document to possible strategies are included only by way of example.

Ministers emphasized that the true significance of their discussions was the beginning of new relations among governments in the formulation of mineral policy for Canadians.

While the goal of the mineral policy is to obtain optimum benefit for Canada from present and future use of minerals, the following are the aims in support of this goal:

- (1) Relate mineral development to social needs;
- (2) minimize the adverse effects of mineral development on the environment;
- (3) foster a viable mineral sector;
- (4) strengthen the contribution of minerals to regional-national development;
- (5) ensure mineral supply for national needs;
- (6) increase the return to Canadians from exportable mineral surplus;
- (7) realize opportunities for further mineral processing;
- (8) improve mineral conservation;
- (9) harmonize multiple resource development;
- (10) contribute to orderly world mineral development and marketing;
- (11) ensure national self-determination in mineral development;
- (12) strengthen the knowledge base for national decision-making.

East Africans in training as air-traffic controllers

Thirty East African air-traffic control (ATC) trainees arrived in Ottawa on May 10 to undergo up to two years of instruction under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency.

The students, who began their training at the Air Services Training School in Ottawa, will be subjected to the same rigorous program as Canadian trainees. The course will include spending time in ATC towers and at instrument-flight-rules units across the country.

The total cost of the program will be about \$400,000, which will cover accommodation, clothing and meals in

addition to the costs of the course.

The trainees — eight from Kenya, nine from Tanzania and 13 from Uganda — will live at Carleton University during the summer. Plans are being made to introduce them to Canadian family life and other social activities.

Curling catches Japan's fancy

Japan may have its first curling rink — complete with Ontario-made equipment ranging from refrigeration to clothing — by the autumn of this year as a result of a three-year selling effort by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

Ten representatives of the Tokyo-based Tokyu Kosan conglomerate were in Toronto last month, primarily to attend the International Junior Curling Championship and to seek suppliers and manufacturers of curling equipment.

The team of architects, designers, operations-and-management personnel visited several curling-rinks in Toronto.

The Industry and Tourism Ministry began dealing with the company three years ago after representatives expressed an interest in introducing curling to Japan. Tokyu Kosan's president visited Ontario in March and, soon afterwards, arrangements were made for the recent visit.

In a telegram to the Ontario Industry Ministry, Tokyu Kosan announced plans to open a number of rinks in Hokkaido by this September.



Curling, one of Canada's popular winter games may soon thrive in Japan, with Canadian-made equipment.

Vaccination requirements lifted for travellers from London

As of May 13, travellers entering Canada from London, will no longer have to present a smallpox vaccination certificate, Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde announced recently, following notification from the World Health Organization.

Majority in four countries

Although the incidence of smallpox cases throughout the world, up to May 1 this year, showed a 79 percent increase over the total recorded in the corresponding period in 1972, it is considered significant that four countries — three Asian and one African — have accounted for all but 51 cases.

The Minister noted that intensified efforts were being made to eradicate smallpox in these four countries. At the same time he pointed out that because of the speed and volume of international travel, there is a need for continuing vigilance to prevent the disease from being brought into this country.

April housing

Housing-starts in Canada's urban areas during April increased by 13 per cent over the total for the same month last year, according to preliminary figures released recently by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The month's activity, involving a total of 17,450 units, brought the cumulative urban starts volume for the first four months of 1973 to 50,817, a 3 percent increase over the comparable period of 1972.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the CMHC housing survey indicated an annual level of starts of 260,900 for all areas, compared to 273,800 in March. However, the April rate was only slightly below the first-quarter level of 262,500 units and substantially higher than the 1972 fourth quarter-rate of 230,000.

The gain in starts in the first four months of this year was concentrated mainly in the single-detached dwelling sector, where activity rose 8 per cent over those of 1972. Starts on multiple units increased about 1 per cent.

Eskimo wall-hanging donated to National Arts Centre



Canadian Press photo

A recent addition to the National Arts Centre décor, a wall-hanging (above)

by Jessie Oonark, with William Teron, the donor, and Miss Oonark.

A brilliantly-coloured Eskimo wall-hanging, 21 feet by 13 feet, was recently donated to the National Arts Centre in Ottawa by William Teron, a member of the Board of Trustees. The work, by Eskimo artist Jessie Oonark, of Baker Lake in the Northwest Territories, was accepted by François Mercier, Chairman of the Board, on May 17, with the artist and Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien in attendance.

Jessie Oonark's drawings, which first appeared in the 1960 *Cape Dorset Annual Print Catalogue*, quickly established her reputation as an outstanding artist. The elements of mystery in mythology are reflected in the majority of her wall-hangings. The combination of a well-stocked memory and a lively imagination result in a blending of masterful design in her work. Jessie Oonark, recognized internationally as one of the best Eskimo artists, describes her paintings and wall-hangings as "my dreams".

Hand-stitched felt figures on the dark turquoise background of the wall-hanging depict Eskimo legends such as

that of the Bird Woman, hunting scenes and ceremonial dances. Birds, animals, spirits and half-human figures are represented. The red, yellow, purple, orange and blue work will be mounted on the wall of the staircase leading from the main foyer in the Arts Centre to the Opera mezzanine.

Première of Pitseolak film

Following the presentation of the Oonark work the film *Pitseolak: Pictures out of my Life* was shown for the first time. This National Film Board film is based on the book and drawings by another Eskimo artist, Pitseolak, who was also present at the première. Pitseolak, a resident of Cape Dorset on Baffin Island, has produced a variety of engravings, stone-cuts and drawings in colour and black and white. Her drawings reflect images of the past and depict Eskimo stories; the book *Pitseolak: Pictures out of my Life*, her autobiography, recounts the old Eskimo way of life and the changes on the arrival of "strangers from the South".

Study of national capital region

Douglas H. Fullerton, Chairman of the National Capital Commission, has resigned his position to carry out a special study for the Federal Government on future development in the national capital region. The announcement was made jointly by the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Urban Affairs Ron Basford.

The terms of reference of Mr. Fullerton's study are "to undertake a study of the most effective arrangements for the future administration of matters directly affecting the national capital and its development, including the role of the National Capital Commission and its relation to other bodies concerned with the governing of the capital region and the co-ordination of those federal activities which bear upon the development of the region as a national capital".

Mr. Fullerton, whose term of office would normally have ended August 31, submitted his resignation effective May 31 to avoid any suggestion that his objectivity was prejudiced by continuing ties with the Commission.

It is expected that Mr. Fullerton's report will be available within a year.

The Government is considering the recommendation of the establishment of a special committee in the next session of Parliament, to make a thorough review of present arrangements for administration and development of the national capital; Mr. Fullerton's report would provide essential background material for such a study. The last such Parliamentary study was carried out in 1956 by a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons and led to the National Capital Act.

Canada keeps closer watch on foreign fishing fleets

Aerial surveillance of foreign fishing fleets off Canada's coasts has been increased this year by aircraft of the Armed Forces at the request of the federal Fisheries and Marine Service.

Fisheries Minister Jack Davis recently welcomed the augmented service, which, he said, would improve the enforcement of territorial and fishing boundary-lines drawn to pro-

tect Canadian fisheries. Arrangements with the Department of National Defence for increased aerial reconnaissance were made in response to growing international commitments and appeals by Canadian fishermen.

Armed Forces aircraft have carried out twice-weekly flights over Brown's and Georges Banks off Nova Scotia during a closed haddock fishing season that ended on May 31. Weekly flights will be made during peak fishing periods throughout the year to ensure observance of catch quotas set for major fish species in the northwest Atlantic. On the Pacific coast, flights will be made regularly to patrol fishing zone boundaries and areas covered by international fishing agreements.

In all, about 2,500 flying hours (an increase of 15 to 20 per cent over last year's figure) of fisheries-surveillance

missions — 1,400 on the East Coast and 1,100 on the West Coast — have been "booked" for armed forces aircraft this year.

Aerial surveillance is proving to be a valuable supplement to regular patrols by fisheries-protection vessels operated in coastal waters by the Fisheries and Marine Service. The two largest patrol vessels of the Atlantic coast fleet, the *Chebucto*, based in Halifax, and the *Cape Freels*, based in St. John's, Newfoundland, will be equipped this summer with landing craft designed for efficient boarding of vessels in offshore waters to check against fishing infractions.

A reporting system now in operation in the Newfoundland region alerts both foreign and Canadian vessels of areas of concentration of inshore fishing gear.

trical costumes, sets and props, notably for *La Nuit des Rois*, presented by the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in 1968. Alfred Pellan's works are represented in the Musée d'Art Moderne de Paris, the Musée de Grenoble, and numerous Canadian galleries, including the National Gallery, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, and the Edmonton Art Gallery.

Mr. Pellan has been the subject of four monographs and a National Film Board film, *Voie Pellan* (1969). He was named Companion of the Order of Canada in 1967 and received the Prix Philippe Hébert from the Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste in 1972. In the same year, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts held a retrospective exhibition of his paintings, theatre masks and costumes.

George Woodcock

George Woodcock was born in Winnipeg and as a child moved with his parents to England, where he was educated. He has published collections of poetry, and received first recognition for studies and literary criticism, including *William Godwin* (1946) and *The Paradox of Oscar Wilde* (1949). He returned to Canada in 1950 and travelled for a number of years in British Columbia, Alberta and Alaska, recounting these experiences in *Ravens and Prophets* (1952). From 1959 to 1963 he was a Professor of English at the University of British Columbia, and since 1959 has been the editor of the literary quarterly *Canadian Literature*.

His other publications include *Incas and Other Men* (1959), *Asia, Gods and Cities* (1966), based on his numerous voyages through Mexico, India and the Far East; historical and philosophical works, including *Anarchism: A History of Libertarian Ideas and Movements* (1963); and critical studies such as *The Crystal Spirit: A Study of George Orwell* (1966). His most recent books are *Mordecai Richler* (1970), *Canada and the Canadians* (1970), *Odysseus Ever Returning: Essays on Canadian Writers and Writing* (1970), *Malcolm Lowry* (1971), *Wyndham Lewis in Canada* (1971) and *The Rejection of Politics and Other Essays* (1972).

He received a Canada Council research grant in 1969, and a Governor General's Award in 1966 for *The Crystal Spirit*.

Canada Council Molson prizewinners named for 1972

The winners of the \$15,000-Molson Prizes of the Canada Council for 1972 are economist John Deutsch, Montreal painter Alfred Pellan and writer George Woodcock of Vancouver. The awards will be presented on June 11 at a special ceremony in Ottawa.

Molson Prizes are given annually to recognize and encourage outstanding contribution to the arts, humanities or social sciences, or to national unity. One of Canada's highest tokens of recognition for cultural achievement, the Molson awards are financed from the interest on an \$800,000-gift to the Canada Council from the Molson Foundation.

Last year's prize-winners were Maureen Forrester, contralto, Rina Lasnier, poet, and film-maker Norman McLaren.

John Deutsch

In naming Mr. Deutsch for a Molson Prize, the Council honours an eminent economist, scholar and public admin-

istrator. He has played an important role in the development of higher education in Canada, notably as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Higher Education in New Brunswick (1961). The Commission's report served as a base for the reorganization of the universities in the province; he is a member of the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario (1968). He was named Companion of the Order of Canada (1969) and member of the Royal Society of Canada (1968) and received the Vanier Gold Medal of the Institute of Public Administration (1968).

Alfred Pellan

In Alfred Pellan, the Canada Council honours a painter of international reputation. The Molson Prize is the second distinction he has received from the Council, which awarded him the Canada Council Medal in 1966.

Pellan has had numerous one-man exhibitions of his work, mostly in France, the United States and Canada, and has participated in exhibitions in other countries including the Netherlands, Britain, Brazil, Italy, Switzerland, Israel, Mexico, Germany, Poland and Japan. He has done murals in Rio de Janeiro, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Paris, and a series of stained-glass panels for Place des Arts in Montreal. He has also designed thea-

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.