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TOWARD A NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The following statement of Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, was read in Geneva on January 18, by the Canadian representative on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns:

A little less than a year ago, I sent a short statement to this Committee welcoming earlier bilateral discussions between the United States and Soviet Union on the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which appeared to have brought those countries close to agreement. Unfortunately that measure of agreement, while productive, as the identical draft treaty texts tabled on August 24 last year bear witness, was not complete as the ENDC resumed in mid-December.

Now we are informed by the Co-chairmen that they have reached agreement on revised draft texts of a non-proliferation treaty for the consideration of the ENDC. I wish to say, on behalf of the Canadian Government, how much we appreciate the conciliatory spirit which has produced this long-awaited result, marking an important step forward in the negotiations. We recognize the long and demanding labours which have been required of the principal negotiators and their staffs, for which we express our thanks.

We are happy to learn that, as well as containing an agreed text of an article on treaty safeguards, which has presented so many difficulties, the new text includes new articles, or amended language, stemming from some of the constructive suggestions made by the other members of the Committee, and especially the non-aligned, after the tabling of the August 24 texts.

We think the merits of a non-proliferation treaty are self-evident and do not need repetition here. This Committee has now somewhat less than two months to decide on the precise terms of the draft

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treaty, before we are to report to the United Nations General Assembly. Every member has already registered its general position on the treaty, and we are all familiar with these positions. They have revealed differences of both substance and emphasis. Let us not now waste time reiterating our positions. Rather let our aim be to concentrate on narrowing and reconciling these differences in the light of the texts we have before us. The end result will be a treaty which will not completely satisfy any one member of this Committee. We cannot, of course, expect a perfect and ideal document. However, it must reflect the highest common factor of mutual interest and agreement among us if two and a half years of intensive negotiation are not to be wasted.

REDOUBLED EFFORTS

Our task is clear, and I think we are equal to it. It will require a lot of give and take and a lot of solid hard work. Let us redouble our efforts with the aim of making 1968 the year the Non-Proliferation Treaty was successfully negotiated. I feel confident that, together with the not inconsiderable accomplishments in the sphere of arms control in recent years, the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty will put us in an excellent position to attack the more substantive problem of the control and reduction of existing nuclear arsenals.

GOVERNMENT CABINET SHUFFLE

Prime Minister L.B. Pearson has announced a re-allocation of the departmental responsibilities of three members of the Cabinet.

Mr. John R. Nicholson has, at his own request, been relieved of responsibility for housing in view of his duties as Minister of Labour. Mr. E.J. Benson, who is to remain President of the Treasury Board, becomes the Minister responsible to Parliament for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. To give him more time for this important assignment, he is relinquishing his post as Minister of National Revenue. Mr. Jean Chrétien, until now Minister without Portfolio, becomes Minister of National Revenue.

ORGANIZED TRAINING IN INDUSTRY

The results have been released of a mail survey, made by the Programme Development Service of the Department of Manpower and Immigration in co-operation with the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to determine the extent to which Canadian industry was providing formal training programmes for its employees. Over 13,000 usable returns were obtained from the 15,500 establishments in the manufacturing, public utilities, mining and transportation-communications industries that received questionnaires.

Approximately 25 per cent, or nearly 3,500, of these establishments, embracing nearly 1,860,000 employees, reported a training programme. While less than 20 per cent of the smaller firms (employing fewer than 50 persons) reported formal training arrangements, the percentage increased with each size group until 81 per cent of establishments with 1,000 or more people on the payroll reported that they were conducting such programmes.

Almost 128,000 employees were reported as having taken part in some organized training during the 12 months preceding October 31, 1965. Information was received on training which took place at the management, professional, supervisory, technician, skilled tradesman, office-employee, apprenticeship and semi-skilled levels. The largest number of persons - 28,000 - took training at the skilled-tradesman level, followed closely by 26,000 trainees at the semi-level. About the same number of apprentices received regular, organized instruction.

The report is comparable in certain areas with the results of a similar survey conducted in the spring of 1963. The most striking increase was in the number of apprentices, which doubled from 1963 to 1965. While the actual number in training at the skilled tradesman and supervisory levels increased by 32 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, the proportion of employees in training to the number on the payroll at these levels decreased slightly over the same period. There was a sharp decrease not only in the actual number of technician trainees but also in the ratio of trainees to the number on the payroll in this category.

CPP SURVIVORS' BENEFITS

Survivors' benefits under the Canada Pension Plan will become payable in February. Benefits include a lump-sum death benefit, a widow's pension, a disabled widower's pension, and benefits to the dependent children of a deceased contributor. In order that a survivor may claim any of these benefits, the deceased must have contributed to the Plan for at least three years.

As with the retirement pensions under the Canada Pension Plan, survivors' benefits will be subject to annual adjustment to reflect variations in the cost of living.

The amounts of a widow's pension and a disabled widower's pension depend on the average pensionable earnings of the contributor. The pension for a widow under 65 will be \$25.50 plus 37.5 per cent of the deceased's retirement pension; a widow aged 65 or over will receive 60 per cent of her deceased husband's retirement pension. Widows' or disabled widowers' pensions may be as much as \$65 a month. Lesser amounts are payable where the deceased contributor's earnings were less than the maximum pensionable earnings.

Dependent children of the deceased will qualify for a benefit of \$25.50 a month for each of the first four children and \$12.75 for the fifth and each additional child.

A lump-sum death benefit is also payable, which amounts to six times the monthly retirement pension of the deceased contributor, up to a maximum of \$510.

If a contributor had not reached pensionable age at the time of his death, a retirement pension would be calculated as though he had, in order to determine the amount of the widow's or disabled widower's pension and the death benefit. The calculation of a widow's pension is dependent on a number of factors, including her age when widowed, whether she has dependent or disabled children or is disabled herself.

The start of payments of survivors' benefits will be drawn to the attention of contributors in a national advertising programme in February.

HOCKEY AND SKI GRANTS

Grants under the Fitness and Amateur Sports Programme in support of Canada's two major winter sports - hockey and skiing - were announced recently by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The Canadian Amateur Ski Association received grants totalling about \$113,000 in support of its 1967-68 programme, which includes national championships, international competition and training for the National Ski Team, clinics for ski coaches and assistance for recreational skiers.

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association was awarded grants amounting to \$85,000, most of which will assist the national hockey teams based in Winnipeg and Ottawa. Part of this grant will provide support for the participation of Canada's hockey team in the Olympics at Grenoble in February.

SITUATION IN VIETNAM

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was asked in a recent television and radio interview how he thought recent events in Vietnam affected the prospects for peace. Mr. Martin replied that he had been encouraged by the statement of Vietnam's Foreign Minister, which, he said, "had clarified the situation somewhat". There were more cogent reasons now, Mr. Martin said, for believing that, if the bombing were stopped, "there would be talks". He declared that the position of the Canadian Government, which he had outlined in the United Nations General Assembly last September, was more valid now.

In reply to a question regarding the "sincerity of Hanoi" and the suggestion that its apparent change of attitude heralded a "propaganda offensive", Mr. Martin said: "Well, this is always possible and this is why one has got to be careful about the steps that one is taking, but our position is simply this: we want the war to end, we believe that a cessation of the bombing would transfer the onus, we believe there is a clearer indication now that if the bombing stopped there would be talks."

Asked if he were "satisfied with the Washington

response to the new situation", Mr. Martin declared: "I won't be satisfied until the war comes to an end. The U.S. Secretary of State has said that these indications of a willingness to talk are being examined — I can't quarrel with that statement. I understand the care that Mr. Rusk must take in these matters, but I have a different responsibility of course. I am no less interested, I am sure, in seeing the war brought to an end than he is, but because our responsibilities are different, our immediate reactions are bound to be different."

Mr. Martin went on to say that representatives of Canada and the United States had conferred "during the past few days" on Canada's point of view.

POSSIBLE VISIT BY COMMISSIONER

The External Affairs Minister, asked if he thought a visit to Vietnam would be valuable, replied that, had he thought so, he would have gone a long time ago. He would be interested in going now, he said, if he thought that such a mission would produce constructive results. Mr. Martin conceded the possibility that the Canadian Commissioner would go to Hanoi "very soon".

Cultural Committee of the General Assembly and in 1958 he served as President of the Economic and Social Council.

In May 1964, he became Secretary of the Treasury Board.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Picard, born in October 1927 in Quebec City, took B.A. and B. Phil. degrees at Laval University, and later received a doctorate in business from Harvard University.

Dr. Picard has provided research and consultative services for several industries, including the aluminum, printing, electronics, chemical products, railways, paper and wood products industries. He has also acted as a consultant to major Canadian and international companies.

In June 1966, he was appointed Industrial Inquiry Commissioner to investigate certain matters connected with the settlement of a dispute affecting longshoring operations and related trades in the ports of Montreal, Trois-Rivières and Quebec.

MISS MCDOUGALL AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced the appointment of Miss Pamela Ann McDougall as the new Canadian Ambassador to Poland, succeeding Mr. Norman Berlis, who recently returned to Ottawa to become Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs. Miss McDougall is the second woman appointed to ambassadorial rank in Canada's foreign service, the

NEW CBC HEAD NAMED

Prime Minister L.B. Pearson recently announced the appointment of Dr. George F. Davidson as President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and of Dr. Laurent A. Picard as Vice-President. Doctors Davidson and Picard take up their appointments effective February 1.

PRESIDENT

Dr. Davidson, born at Bass River, Nova Scotia, in April 1909, is a graduate of the University of British Columbia and Harvard University.

He served as Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department of National Health and Welfare, from the date of the Department's creation in November 1944. He was chiefly responsible for the inauguration of the Canadian Family Allowances programme in 1945 and for the Universal Old Age Security Programme in 1952. He was Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration from April 1960 to 1963.

In February 1963, Dr. Davidson was appointed Director of the Bureau of Government Organization in the Privy Council Office. In this capacity he had the responsibility of reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Glassco Commission on Government Organization and of presenting proposals to the Government with respect to their implementation.

From 1946 to 1958, Dr. Davidson also served as a member of Canadian delegations to the United Nations Social Commission, Economic and Social Council and General Assembly. In 1953 he was elected Chairman of the Social, Humanitarian and

first being Miss B. Margaret Meagher, former Canadian Ambassador to Austria and now High Commissioner in Kenya. Miss McDougall has been Deputy Head of the Far Eastern Division in Ottawa for the past four years.

Miss McDougall was born in Ottawa in 1925 and educated at Mount Allison University (B.Sc. 1945), the University of Toronto (1945-46) and the University of Paris (1947-48). She was employed by the National Research Council in Ottawa before joining the Department of External Affairs in 1949. She has served in Bonn, with the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, and in New Delhi.

HAIDA FINE ART KEPT ALIVE

The ancient West Coast culture of gold and silver engraving is gradually dying, but people like Francis Williamson of the Masset Indian Band on the Queen Charlotte Islands are trying to keep it alive. Francis has been engraving for about two years. The process starts with the gold or silver first being cut into little squares to fit the wanted design. It is then glued on a template where an impression is scratched out with a stylus marker. This is then cut out with a jeweller's saw on a sawing pin. After the cutting, the impression is put on a hardwood block. The design is then drawn free-hand, followed by the actual hand engraving.

Francis learned engraving from the late Arthur Adams, Masset's only other metal worker. He finds the simplest design to make is the killer-whale, which takes about three hours. The eagle is the most popular and also one of the most difficult. It takes six hours to complete.

LABOUR FORCE

Total employment in Canada declined by 65,000 to 7,344,000 in November and December, a drop that was somewhat larger than usual at this time of year. Unemployment rose by 64,000 to 353,000 during the same time, an above-average increase for this period. The labour force, at 7,697,000, was virtually unchanged.

In December, the labour force was 258,000, 3.5 per cent higher than that of a year earlier. Employment

was up by 171,000, or 2.4 per cent; unemployment was up by 87,000.

EMPLOYMENT

About three-quarters of the 65,000-decline in total employment between November and December was in agriculture. The larger-than-seasonal decrease during the month brought farm employment back to the level recorded a year earlier. The decrease of 17,000 in non-farm employment was slightly less than the average November-to-December decline during the past five years. Decreases during the month were chiefly in construction (41,000), and manufacturing (26,000). These declines were partly offset by a pre-Christmas increase of employment in trade (47,000).

Compared to the figure a year earlier, total employment was up by 171,000, or 2.4 per cent. The largest advances occurred in community, business and personal service (120,000), and trade (59,000). Manufacturing employment was 45,000 lower than the figure shown last year; construction employment was down 18,000.

Employment was markedly higher than a year ago in British Columbia (7.7 per cent). In the other four regions, employment gains ranged from 0.5 per cent (Quebec) to 2.8 per cent (Ontario).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rose by 64,000 from November to December. In comparison, the average November-to-December increase in unemployment over the past five years was 40,000.

The December unemployment estimate of 353,000 was 87,000 higher than the figure recorded last year. About half of the year-to-year increase in unemployment was among persons aged 14 to 24. This age group accounts for about a quarter of the total labour force.

Of the total unemployed in December, 278,000, or about four-fifths, had been out of work for less than four months. Of the remainder, 42,000 had been unemployed four to six months and 33,000 for seven months or more.

Total unemployment in December represented 4.6 per cent of the labour force compared to 3.6 per cent in December 1966, and 3.5 per cent in December 1965. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in December 1967 was 4.7 per cent.

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