

Military college 25 years old

One of Canada's military colleges, le Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Quebec, marked its twenty-fifth anniversary recently when Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Defence Minister Barney Danson and Chief of the Defence Staff Admiral Robert H. Falls inspected guards of honour of officer cadets on October 8.

Mr. Trudeau unveiled a monument donated by the college's Club des Anciens commemorating the anniversary, and, with the other dignitaries, presented academic and military awards and met the cadets informally. The following day, Governor-General Jules Léger, presented new military colours.

Canada has two other military colleges. The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 at Kingston, Ontario and Royal Roads was established in 1942 at Victoria, British Columbia as a school for naval officers.

The establishment at Saint-Jean, opened in September 1952, is essentially bilingual. One of its objectives is to train officer cadets to become proficient in both official languages, and every means is used to foster an atmosphere of bilingualism. Cadets of different tongues room together, and they speak French exclu-



Minister of Defence Barney Danson inspects officer cadets.

sively for one week and English the next. Academic subjects, however, are taught in the mother tongue.

The college has a four- or five-year study program, depending on whether the officer cadet is accepted in the first or

preparatory year. Bachelor of administration, Canadian studies and administration, and science degrees are conferred by Sherbrooke University in the province of Quebec, in an affiliation agreement made in 1971.

Tax incentive for pollution control

According to Minister of Fisheries and the Environment Roméo LeBlanc and Minister of State for the Environment Len Marchand, federal support of pollution control by Canadian industry will help create more jobs.

By offering a two-year extension of the tax write-off for pollution-control equipment, the Federal Government is providing the needed economic leeway to allow Canadian industries to continue their pollution-control efforts, the ministers stated recently. These efforts encourage activity in the construction industry and the engineering consulting business.

The program, initiated in April 1965, had been scheduled to lapse at the end of this year. Formally known as the Accelerated Capital Cost Allowance (ACCA) Program for Pollution Abatement, it has been part of a federal policy that includes regulatory requirements to protect the Canadian environment.

Using the ACCA as a catalyst, the Environmental Protection Service of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment is encouraging the installation of pollution-abatement equipment in existing plants. A time limit ensures it will remain an incentive. Under the program, an eligible tax-paying firm may write off over two years the total cost of equipment or processes installed for the primary purpose of controlling air or water pollution.

An important eligibility requirement is that the plant must have started before 1974 at a site in Canada, or that a written agreement must have been made before that date. The 1974 cut-off takes into account the progress made by the Federal Government in establishing regulatory requirements that were not in place in the 1960s.

As of August 1977, equipment and installations in the amount of \$474,862,000 have been certified under the program administered by the Federal Fisheries and

Environment Department. Additional projects worth \$212,789,000 remain "approved-in-principle" pending completion.

Although control of water and air pollution are emphasized in ACCA, land pollution is also covered indirectly. The accumulation of solid wastes for example may result in air or water pollution. Elimination of such wastes can then be classed as prevention of air or water pollution.

Emergency food aid for Gambia

Canada is sending \$800,000 in food aid to the small West African republic of Gambia, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced in October. The country is suffering from a drought, particularly in the western region, where 70 per cent of the cereal crops have been destroyed. Other donor countries are also sending food aid.

The Canadian grant funds, administered by the Canadian International De-