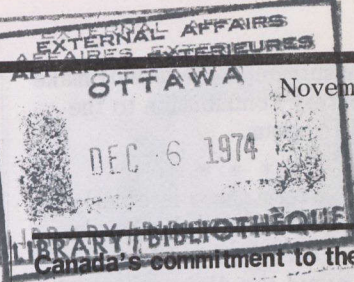


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Canada's commitment to the solution of the world food problem

"The spectacle of 200 million malnourished children, and of nursing mothers suffering on a similar scale, makes a mockery of the ideals professed by every society. The malnourished children of today must somehow be enabled to become the wellsprings of tomorrow's prosperity....Canada intends to play its full part in this effort," declared Secretary of State Allan J. MacEachen in an address to the World Food Conference in Rome on November 6.

On behalf of Canada, Mr. McEachen pledged to the World Food Program immediate assistance of \$50 million and 1 million tons of foodgrains annually for the next three years. Passages from his address follow:

...Canada emphatically supports the development of increased food-production capacity by developing countries as the key to an anti-hunger strategy. Where opportunities for efficient food production exist my Government stands ready to accord it a high priority in our assistance programs. Canada has always been responsive to requests for assistance in this area. We are now carefully re-examining the skills and resources that may exist in Canada suitable for assisting the development of new agricultural and fisheries capacity in developing countries to determine practical ways of making them readily available. We therefore intend to have a matching response for countries who set about energetically to mobilize their internal food-production resources and who give a high-development priority to efficient food production.

Producing more food not easy
We know from experience that expanding food production on a secure basis is not easy. It demands adaptation of land and water, technology, research, finance, modernized storage and transport facilities, marketing organizations, planning, and government services — all of which may require changes to traditional modes of life. Increased production is also facing barriers arising from supply shortages of certain inputs, notably nitrogenous fertilizers. No *deus ex machina* will remove these impediments overnight, and each country must come to terms with them in its own way. Where Canada can help to make these problems more manageable it will, and

it will strive to see access to inputs maintained internationally on an equitable non-discriminatory basis.

The situation of the "vulnerable groups" in food-deprived areas is a reproach to us all. The spectacle of 200 million malnourished children, and of nursing mothers suffering on a similar scale, makes a mockery of the ideals professed by every society. The malnourished children of today must somehow be enabled to become the wellsprings of tomorrow's prosperity. This Conference should determine upon effective ways for directing a greater volume of food to these groups and make them priority recipients under international food-assistance programs. UNICEF and the World Food Program, not to mention the voluntary organizations who form so much of the vanguard in this struggle, must be given the resources to develop programs to this end which are truly effective. Canada intends to play its full part in this effort.

Obligations of food donors

We cannot ignore the fact that in the immediate future there will be a substantially increased demand for food imports in a number of countries that cannot pay for it. The food-aid programs of many donor countries have hitherto been facilitated by the existence of "surplus stocks", which are now non-existent. Food aid is consequently falling off just when it is needed most. Yet the people fed by "surplus stocks" cannot be counted "surplus people", and their needs cannot be written off. Canada has seen its commitment to these programs as a

commitment to international solidarity and to human compassion. We do not intend to abandon them now. Food-aid donors, and indeed all prosperous countries, have an obligation to maintain these flows while emergency conditions persist, and should expand them if possible. Conversely, the recipients, past and future, have an obligation to take every reasonable measure to augment the availability of food locally, in order that food need not be diverted from those who are unavoidably hungry to feed those who are avoidably starving.

Canada's long-term commitment

Canada accepts the main elements of a long-term food-aid policy that have been recommended to us. I shall now set forth the specific response of the Canadian Government to these recommendations: First, the Canadian Government accepts the conception of forward planning; it has decided to make its own commitment for the next three years. Second, it agrees with the conception that, if the eroding effect of sudden price increases on the levels of food aid is to be avoided, the best way of pledging food aid is in physical terms, that is to say, in quantities of food rather than in amounts of money. Third, Canada supports the setting of a minimum target for world-aid flows of 10 million tons of foodgrains a year. Fourth, in pursuance of these principles which we have accepted, Canada hereby commits itself to supplying an average of 1 million tons of foodgrains annually for each of the next three years. In pledging this more than proportional amount towards the total target, we have had in mind that it is a minimum target and that we are facing a situation of extraordinary gravity. We should hope that other traditional and new donors will subscribe with us to the objective of surpassing the minimum target. Fifth, Canada is prepared to increase substantially the allocation of commodities other than foodgrains for food-aid purposes. Sixth, we accept the proposition that multilateral food-aid programs have operated to good and beneficial effect and that their continued effectiveness must be buttressed by adequate resources. Accordingly, we are prepared to channel approximately 20 per cent of Canada's food aid through these multilateral programs. In order to carry

out this commitment Canada will make a supplementary contribution to the World Food Program.

* * * *

In the longer term there is clearly a need to define more closely the circumstances where food aid is appropriate, and avoid the disincentives it causes in indigenous production. There is merit in suggestions that grain stocks for emergency relief be set aside on some consistent international basis, and arrangements made for their rapid mobilization when needed, and we will help pursue this question.

Canada has long been a proponent of grains arrangements that would augment world food security, and of other measures to this end. At last year's FAO Conference Canada supported the principle of a voluntary undertaking on world food security, and since then has participated actively in the consideration of alternative texts. The voluntary undertaking that is before the Conference contains a framework of objectives whose attainment would be a significant world achievement. Canada endorses the undertaking, and will, once suitable country coverage and implementation arrangements have been concluded, become a party to it. We must not blind ourselves, however, to the fact that much work remains to be done, particularly among the countries chiefly concerned, to make meaningful food security a reality. In this demanding and detailed task Canada will participate fully.

* * * *

International trade

Canada has long supported a general liberalization of trade in food products, in order to encourage the efficient producer and thereby provide more abundant food at reasonable prices. This is one of our main objectives in the impending trade negotiations in Geneva. We recognize that certain food-importing countries face an enormous challenge in meeting their food bills in the short and medium term, and that this dilemma arises in some respects from factors beyond their control. This payments-problem extends into every aspect of the economies of the countries concerned, however, and it is principally through general financial measures, including those taken within the IMF or IBRD, that Canada would expect to see this problem attacked. We are confident that the

Geneva trade negotiations will follow the directives of the Tokyo ministerial meeting of the GATT in September 1973 and secure additional benefits for the trade of developing countries, and Canada will strive to see this accomplished within a non-discriminatory trading framework.

Preservation of environment

In the longer-term perspective, mankind has no choice but to arrange his feeding in harmony with a balanced use of all the earth's resources, or his civilization will go the way of those of Nineveh and Babylon — which destroyed the soils that fed them. The world population conference at Bucharest marked the first, albeit halting, step towards using a full range of policies to control the pressures exerted on this planet's resources. Progress in this area must be accelerated. Already we are experiencing declines in catches of certain species of ocean fish, and the sea is not the only resource whose capacity might come to be tested in the foreseeable future.

World food production has maintained a precarious adequacy through notable research accomplishments and through the application of modern technology. To gain further ground these efforts must be redoubled, but our perspective of the problem must also be widened so that entire eco-systems can be used to greatest advantage and a lasting equilibrium can be achieved....

Immediate assistance

I have outlined in some detail the Canadian position on the various elements of the world food strategy that the Secretary-General has set before us. We recognize that this strategy, if it is to bear fruit, will require a reordering of priorities on all our parts. But we also recognize that it will require the mobilization of vastly greater resources for agriculture, both nationally and by the international community. We believe that the time to set this world food strategy on its right course is here and now, by this Conference.... I am pleased to announce that the Canadian Government has decided to allocate at once the sum of \$50 million of Canada's development assistance to be used in ways which will make an effective impact on the present critical situation.

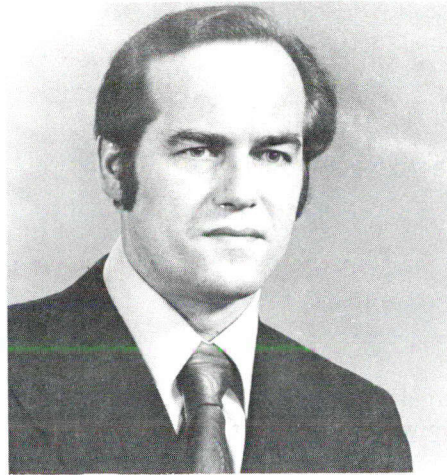
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Canadian singer at the Met

Cornelis Ophof, a baritone with the Canadian Opera Company, will make his *début* at the Metropolitan Opera in New York during the 1975/76 season in productions of Verdi's *Aida* and *La Traviata*, and opposite Joan Sutherland in a new Met production of Bellini's *I Puritani*.

Acclaimed for his portrayal of Germont in the recent Canadian Opera production of *La Traviata* at O'Keefe Centre, the Dutch-born singer has been associated with the Company for 15 years, and has appeared during Toronto seasons in such roles as Valentin in Gounod's *Faust*, Eisenstein in Strauss' *Die Fledermaus*, Escamillo in Bizet's *Carmen*, Enrico in Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Amonasro in *Aida*, and Figaro in Rossini's *Barber of Seville*. During the Company's national tour he also performed Malatesta in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale* and Guglielmo in Mozart's *Così fan tutte*.

Mr. Ophof came to Canada from his native Holland in 1949, embarking on a singing career five years later. After initial training in Vancouver with Dutch soprano Catharina Hendrikse, he was awarded scholarships for two years of study at the Royal Conservatory Opera School in Toronto, and



Cornelis Ophof

subsequently won first prize in the 1960 CBC Classical Talent Festival. Early professional experience was gained in numerous performances with the Canadian Opera Company and in CBC Radio and Television opera and concert work.

In 1965 the baritone joined Joan Sutherland on an extensive tour of Australia, singing Germont, Belcore in Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore*, Enrico, and Valentin. He subsequently recorded Bellini's *Beatrice di Tenda* with Miss Sutherland for London Records, and appeared in the title role of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* during the 1966 Stratford Festival.

Facelift for Alberta House, London

Renovations at Alberta House in London, England, were completed on October 17. The renovations to the building, located at 37 Hill Street, were one phase in an upgrading program announced some time ago by Alberta's Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs Minister, Don Getty.

Some 500 original pieces of Alberta art went on permanent display at Alberta House, including paintings, photographs, sculptures, handwoven tapestries, porcelain and clay ceramics and pottery. The art depicts the physical environment, moods and spirit of the province, in styles ranging from representational to contemporary, by a cross-section of Alberta artists.

Mr. Getty, representing the government of Alberta at the opening ceremony, said that the occasion signified the aim of the Alberta government to strengthen and expand social, cultural, economic and commercial ties between Alberta, Britain and Continental Europe.

employees, when they are not serving the public, to perform internal duties in the official language of their choice, and above all, to deal with their supervisors on matters that affect them personally in the official language which they find most convenient.

Success of French-language units

Three years ago the Government established French-language units in which the language of work is French. At the present time, more than 33,000 employees work in these units. The success of this experiment has contributed to an increase in the use of French in many departments.

We hope to increase the number of French-language units both in Ottawa and in the French-speaking parts of Canada, that is Quebec, northern Ontario and northern New Brunswick.

Obviously the ideal is that all of the provinces should encourage the teaching of both official languages in all our schools right from the first year. As far as I am concerned the use of the two official languages is not a question of right but of an asset which enriches both the individual and our society.

Progress towards a bilingual Public Service

A speech by Jean Chrétien, President of the Treasury Board, to the Club Richelieu, Grand'Mère, Quebec, on November 5 dealt with the recognition by the Federal Government of bilingualism as an essential qualification for certain positions in the Public Service. Part of his address follows:

...In the past, the system discriminated in favour of anglophones over francophones, favoured men over women and worked against the native people. Thanks to the efforts of the Public Service Commission, encouraging progress has been made in the participation of francophones. The Government remains committed to achieving, within the merit principle, full participation in the Public Service by members of both the anglophone and francophone communities.

We are now in the process of identifying the number of bilingual positions in the Public Service. The language requirements of all positions are being identified at the same time. The re-

sults of this identification will soon be made public.

In addition, a good number of positions in the national capital region for which English was previously an essential requirement will be open to unilingual francophones in the future.

In describing the Government's policy a clear distinction must be made between the language of service and the language of work. The citizen's right to communicate with and receive service from his Federal Government in the official language of his or her choice is clearly established by the Official Languages Act. On the other hand, language of work refers to the prerogative of Federal Government

Canada/Italy sign aviation double taxation avoidance pact

Canada and Italy signed on October 29 an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation of income derived from the operation of aircraft in international traffic.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen signed for Canada and Italian Ambassador to Canada Baron Maurizio de Strobil di Fratta e Campocigno signed for Italy.

The agreement, which will apply for taxation years commencing on or after January 1, 1970, provides that each Government will exempt from any income or profits tax imposed by it the earnings derived by an enterprise of the other country from the operation of aircraft in international traffic.

New processing method for molybdenum

About 90 per cent of Canada's molybdenum, a metal used in making high-strength steel, comes from British Columbia, which last year produced more than 52 million pounds worth about \$30 million. Some 75 per cent of "moly" left the province in the form of concentrate.

A Chilean graduate student at the University of British Columbia, after three years of research under two supervisors, has developed a new method of "roasting" moly to remove its sulphur content, the next step in processing after concentration. Compared with a conventional roasting plant, using the new method would cost about 60 percent less to build, 40 percent less to operate and would consume a fraction of the fuel. Apart from these production savings, roasting moly in B.C. would add about 20 cents a pound to its value.

Forest products mission from the European Communities

A delegation from the Commission of the European Communities and representatives of the European forest-based industries, invited by the Federal Government, recently concluded a two-week visit to Canada. The visitors met with Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie,

officials of federal departments, provincial authorities and representatives of the Canadian forestry industry. Meetings took place in Ottawa, Vancouver, Quebec and Montreal.

Canadian policies on resource development were discussed, as were the development policies of trade and industry. While indicating Canada's intention to remain a dependable supplier of forest products, Canadian officials outlined those factors that have led to the development of new policies designed to achieve increased processing of Canadian resources prior to their export.

Both federal and provincial authorities reiterated their recognition of the important role of foreign investment in developing the resource industries. There was substantial discussion of recent federal legislation and emerging provincial resource-development policies.

The Europeans spoke of the growing demand for imported wood fibre and sought to determine means of assuring a continuing supply for their market. Opportunities for mutually beneficial co-operation were identified.

Note was taken of the important effect the forthcoming Tokyo round of the multilateral tariff negotiations could have on international trade in this industry. It was agreed that there was a need for continuing consultation between Canada and the European Communities on trade and industrial co-operation in forest products to maximize the mutual benefits. Discussions will cover economic, technical and commercial developments, as well as the evolution of Government policies.

Sweeping success at International cleaning equipment show

With well over \$1.25 million in projected first-year sales, nine manufacturers of cleaning equipment from Ontario have shown that well-designed products will find a ready market in Europe, despite strong local competition.

The companies exhibited at an Ontario government stand during the second International Cleaning and Maintenance Exhibition at Olympia, London, which closed October 18. The trade show, subtitled "Europaclean '74", was a small, but important venue

for customers in both Britain and EEC countries, who, it is claimed, are being pushed by increased costs into adopting North American cleaning and maintenance equipment that is said to be highly efficient and requires less labour.

Five of the nine companies either completed or were in the process of completing distribution and licencing arrangements in European countries. The remaining four, already represented in Britain, made useful contacts for sales outside Britain. All were delighted at the large number of enquiries from users throughout Europe.

Sample sales worth over \$60,000 were made by companies for products ranging from floor scrubbers, polishers, a device for clearing blocked drains, vacuum and steam carpet cleaners, and cleansing compounds, to special brushes for cleansing work in dairies and food plants.

The stand was sponsored and organized by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, Toronto, through its business development branch at Ontario House in London.

One company was expected to sell 60 or more hydraulic work platforms worth about \$250,000 to British and European customers next year.

Cash sales of well over \$15,000 were reported for steam carpet-cleaning equipment, and a further \$60,000 was estimated in sales to Britain as a result of leads taken at the show, including an important order from Britain's newest hospital at Dundee — the largest in Europe — where there are 10,000 square yards of carpet to maintain.

Sales of up to \$1 million for cleaning compounds were reported in the first full year, either through a British distributor or by a manufacturing licensee.

Five distributors covering Britain and nearly every European country were appointed by one company for floor- and carpet-cleaning equipment. Orders worth up to \$250,000 are expected during the first year.

Other immediate results included: an estimated \$50,000 in first-year sales for floor machines among new distributors in Scotland, Europe and Scandinavia; \$50,000 in sales for special brushes in Britain; and volume business was expected from some 60 enquiries about air sanitizers and a drain-clearing device.

Heavy horses make a comeback

In 1906, when there were two million horses in Canada, many were the heavy draft animals that farmers hitched into teams to plow, cultivate, sow and harvest their fields.

Then came the tractor and mechanization and, as there was no work for the slow-plodding giants of the horse world, their numbers rapidly declined.

But now the big Dobbins and Nellies who broke the sod on Canadian farmland are regaining popularity.

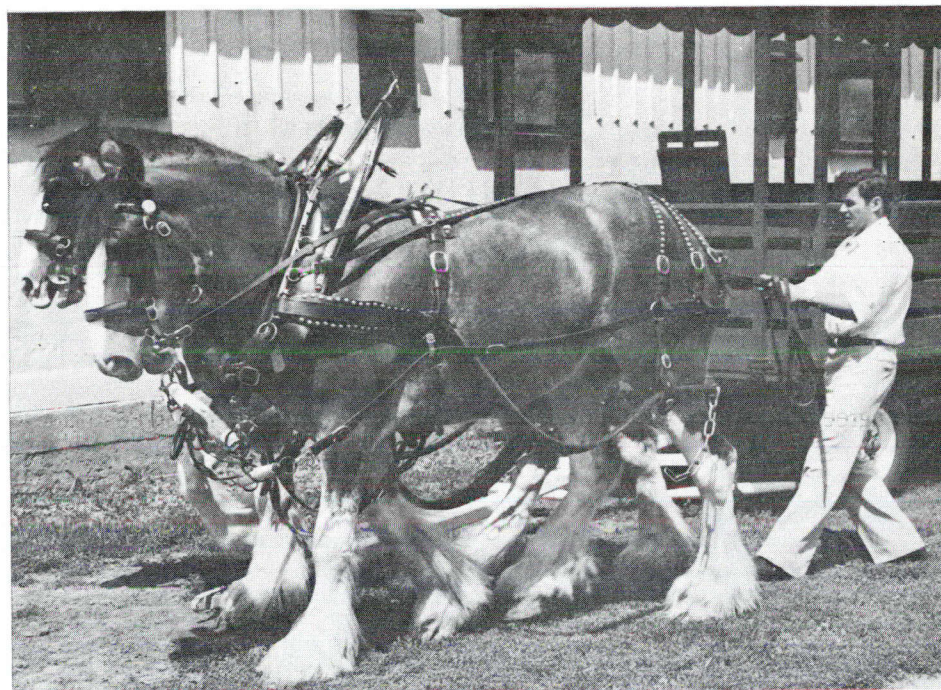
“Heavy horses are a big draw at shows and fairs and there just aren’t enough good show-horses in Canada to meet the demand,” says Ralph Henry, horse-trainer for Agriculture Canada’s three teams of Clydesdales on the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa.

A good Clydesdale or Belgian gelding ready to show would sell for about \$3,000 these days. And a team of ordinary draft horses for farm work would cost \$2,000, Mr. Henry says.

Add to that \$600 or \$700 for a set of harness and about \$1,000 to feed a team for a year and work horses are not as cheap as one might think.

However, Mr. Henry points out that some farmers do use heavy horses for some special jobs.

“For example, many cattlemen in the West use a team of horses to haul feed to their cattle during the winter. They can make it through more snow than a tractor and you don’t have to worry



Ralph Henry hitches up two Clydesdales to the Tally Ho, a wagon used

to transport visitors around Ottawa’s Central Experimental Farm.

about their not starting on a cold morning,” he says.

Most of the new work for heavy horses, however, is in parades, advertising and public relations.

Horses were used at the Central Experimental Farm until the late 1950s to put in crops and to clear snow from the farm’s roadways.

When it came time to put the farm’s work horses out to pasture, Ludger Bellefleur, chief of Agriculture Can-

ada’s public services section, had an idea for keeping them at work — to pull wagonloads of visitors on tours of the farm. Last year, nearly 30,000 visitors to the farm rode the tour wagon *Tally-Ho*.

Mr. Henry, who drives the wagon, uses the six big Clydesdales in three separate teams. He also puts them in a four-horse hitch for local parades, and next year hopes to use all of them in a six-horse hitch.

More opportunities for women in the Armed Forces

A larger number of trades and classifications are being opened to women in the Canadian Armed Forces, Defence Minister James Richardson announced recently.

Effective immediately, the limit on the number of women in the Forces will be removed and females will be eligible for 82 of a total 121 job classifications compared to the previous 48.

Under the new program women will be accepted into 18 officer classifications and 64 non-commissioned trades.

Women will now be able to serve as land-ordnance engineers, chaplains, truck drivers, firefighters and electricians.

Mr. Richardson said that positions involving combat trades, sea-going duties and isolated postings remain open to men only, but under the new policy most other openings will be filled by selecting the best applicant, regardless of sex.

Women now represent about 3.2 per cent of the total strength of the Canadian Forces; of the 2,695 women now serving in the military, 2,098 are in the non-commissioned ranks, 597 are officers.

Earlier, Mr. Richardson announced that in 1975 female members of the Canadian Forces would be assigned to peacekeeping duties in the Middle East.

Federal funds for 1976 Olympiad for the Disabled

Federal contributions totalling \$500,000 to the Organizing Committee of the 1976 Olympiad for the Disabled, for organizing, promoting and staging the games in Toronto, were announced recently by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde.

The Federal Government, through the department’s Fitness and Amateur Sport Program, has entered into a cost-sharing agreement with the host city and the provincial government to cover the operating costs of the games.

The Olympiad for the Disabled (the Para Olympics) is usually held in the same country as the Summer Olympic Games. In 1976, from August 4 to 11,

Toronto will be host to more than 1,500 athletes from 50 countries for the largest such Olympiad ever staged.

Athletes, who will compete in about 12 sports, are classified according to their degree of disability, the largest class being made up of those with varying degrees of paralysis requiring the use of wheelchairs.

Canadians scored impressive victories at the 1972 Games in Heidelberg, breaking three world records and accumulating 19 medals for an over-all eighth place finish.

Machinery imports, 1973

Machinery valued at some \$460 million was imported duty-free by Canadian firms in 1973 under the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce's Machinery Program, according to the report *Machinery Program Analysis - 1973 Imports*, which was released in October by the Department.

The report is prepared each year to help Canadian machinery producers identify new opportunities for expanding their manufacturing activities in Canada. More than 19,000 applications for duty remissions are received each year under the program, which has been in effect since January 1, 1968.

Each application is reviewed with respect to the needs of machinery-users. When required machinery is not available from Canadian sources, the request for duty-remission normally is approved. However, the more than 900 Canadian machinery-producers are assured of tariff protection when they are in a position to supply the demand. At the same time, machinery-users are made aware of the full range of Canadian production.

Geological maps by computer

Over the past decade, groups of geologists in many countries have begun to specialize in developing systems for providing construction engineers with easily digestible, precise geological information on the sites where they plan to build. One of these is Professor Hugh Grice of the geological sciences department at McGill University, Montreal, who since 1965, has been working on a project that involves the use of computers to produce up-to-date, detailed geological maps.

Collection of data

The prerequisites for such a system are twofold - first, the gathering of all available data and secondly, the storage of it in such a way as to make it easily accessible.

The collecting of information is a straightforward procedure. When Professor Grice began his project, much material on Montreal's geology did exist, especially in the reports and papers of Professor T.H. Clark, *emeritus* professor of geology at McGill. His 1952 report concentrated on the rock formations underneath Montreal and the surrounding areas and another report in 1961 described clays, sand, gravel etc. However, because the maps in these books were drawn at scales of half an inch to a mile, they provide only the most general information to a prospective builder. In addition to these, the City of Montreal, in its preparatory work for Montreal's Metro, drilled many holes and obtained fairly detailed information that was mapped at a scale of one inch to 300 feet. Although these maps provide precise information, they cover only a limited part of Montreal's geography - the areas bordering the Metro lines.

The prime sources of information on other parts of the city were the files of construction companies, consulting engineers and government offices. The process of gathering all this information began in 1972, when the Geological Survey of Canada received money from the Federal Government for a winter works program through which about 40 unemployed geologists and engineers were hired to comb construction and government offices for geological information. Data from about

25,000 drill-holes were compiled and charted on maps. A central library of this information has been set up in the laboratory of the City of Montreal's Public Works Department.

Need for new system

Although this material did serve a purpose, there was a need for a system for the easy inclusion of new information as it was discovered and which would permit easy access to precise data as it was needed. The main problem with the maps from previous work was that they were hand-drawn. If new data were to emerge which contradicted that which had already been plotted, the map (and all its copies) would become obsolete.

Professor Grice's problem therefore was to develop a system that would include all existing information, allow for easy inclusion of new data, interpret this data and make it accessible. He used a computer, and a large part of his work over the past eight or nine years has involved the development of various programs for the system.

One of the important areas of this work has been the question of detail (e.g. depth of rock, hardness of rock, absence or presence of sand). With the computer it is possible to store all the information and to use programs that produce, on demand, maps of a specified area.

Some of the maps produced by the computer line-printer are not elaborate or elegant. They do provide, however, necessary information at the required scale in a matter of minutes and thus provide a good starting point for the geologist and engineer.

UBC's language live-in program

In January, the University of British Columbia's Centre for Continuing Education will offer a new total-immersion program for people wanting to learn one or both of Canada's official languages. As part of the program, students will live in the homes of English- and French-speaking residents of Vancouver.

Enquiries for the program have already been received by the Centre from Japan, Iran and Mexico. Part of the program might include creative art productions in French or visiting to French restaurants.

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