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Canada a better example of the human spirit, says Queen Elizabeth

"The world, all too familiar with the tragic price of conflict between peoples of different race, language, religion and culture, can look to Canada for a better example of the human spirit," said Queen Elizabeth at a banquet given in her honour by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Montreal, July 25, a few hours before she left Canada. The 12-day royal visit, spent mainly at the Montreal Olympics, which the Queen opened on July 17, and at yachting events in Kingston, Ontario, also included a few days' tour of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the Queen and Prince Philip arrived on the royal yacht *Britannia* on July 13, and a trip to Upper Canada Village in Morrisburg, Ontario. Everywhere, the royal party was greeted enthusiastically.

Unique gathering

Earlier on the day of departure, a unique event in Canadian history took place when the entire royal family assembled in one place for the first time outside Britain. Princess Anne, riding in the final three-day event at Olympic equestrian events at Bromont, Quebec, 50 miles east of Montreal, was

watched by the Queen, Prince Philip (who is President of the International Equestrian Federation), Prince Charles, Prince Edward and Prince Andrew. The princess, who finished twenty-fourth in the event, and her husband, Mark Phillips, were members of the British equestrian team.

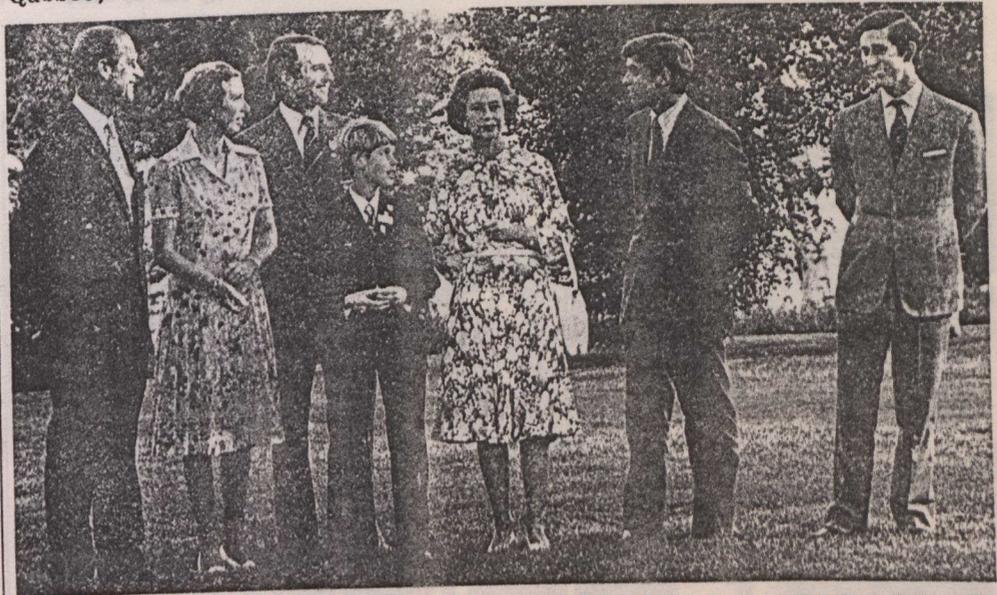
Some 200 guests were present at the state dinner in the Beaver Club of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, including the Governor General, federal Cabinet ministers, Senators, Supreme Court judges, Quebec premier Robert Bourassa and Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau. At the reception earlier, in the Grand Salon, the number was estimated at over 2,000.

Queen's speech

Passages from Queen Elizabeth's follow:

* * * *

"No one can visit Montreal without being conscious of its cultural dynamism, and without being aware of its central role in the preservation of the French language and culture in North America. The constant inter-action of two proud peoples living together in



In Bromont, Quebec for the Olympic equestrian events on July 25, the entire royal family assembled in one place for the first time outside Britain.

(Left to right) Prince Philip, Princess Anne, Mark Phillips, Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Andrew and heir apparent, Prince Charles.

the shadow of Mount Royal has made this city the site of one of the most challenging, difficult, yet hopeful endeavours in human progress that the world has seen.

"Montreal is a living act of faith in the ideal which Canada represents to the world. In the daily life of its citizens it stands for a profound commitment to a noble goal. And this is to maintain the vitality of the French presence and to promote linguistic and cultural harmony without compromising the rights and aspirations of either of the founding peoples whose strength and pride have given this city its unique personality.

"There can be mutual enrichment only if each group has a secure and vital cultural life of its own to share with the other. It is important, therefore, for both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians to maintain the integrity of their own language and culture.

"Of course, there are bound to be those frictions about which you, Prime Minister, have spoken. But these, I am sure, can be a positive influence, a stimulant to joint enrichment and the creative pursuit of mutual understanding.

"How Canada resolves her political and constitutional differences is her own affair, but how she resolves her linguistic and cultural problems matters to thoughtful people everywhere.

"The world, all too familiar with the tragic price of conflict between peoples

of different race, language, religion and culture, can look to Canada for a better example and for a renewal of the human spirit. It can look to her for a practical demonstration of how two strong communities can live together in peace, drawing from each other's strengths, respecting each other's differences.

"That is why your words, Prime Minister, about the growing mutual awareness, curiosity, and respect among French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, bear a message of great hope for both Canada and the world at large.

King Edward VII

"My great-grandfather, King Edward VII, was one of the far-sighted creators of the *entente cordiale* between France and Britain which has stood the test of time and of war. As Queen of Canada, it gives me great pleasure to witness, nearly a century later, your own *entente cordiale*, because it lies at the very foundation of Canada's personality — an enduring belief in the encouragement of human diversity and an acceptance of the rights of others to be fully and proudly themselves.

"To achieve that ideal requires a generosity of spirit, an openness of mind, and the wisdom to try to understand and appreciate other people. These are qualities, Prime Minister, which for generations Canadians have had in abundance.

"This is the greatness of Canada."

Fishing vessel for El Salvador

A multi-purpose fisheries training vessel to be used in El Salvador has been built for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen said recently.

Built by l'Industrie de Marin de Caraquet, New Brunswick, for \$1,200,000, the 65-foot ship was delivered to CIDA June 18 after undergoing sea trials. It is part of a five-year, \$3.8-million fisheries training project that CIDA began with the Central American country in 1973.

A five-man crew, four from Vancouver and one from Quebec City, sailed from Caraquet to Halifax June 20 and then down the Atlantic Coast, through the Panama Canal and finally to El Salvador's port of La Union.

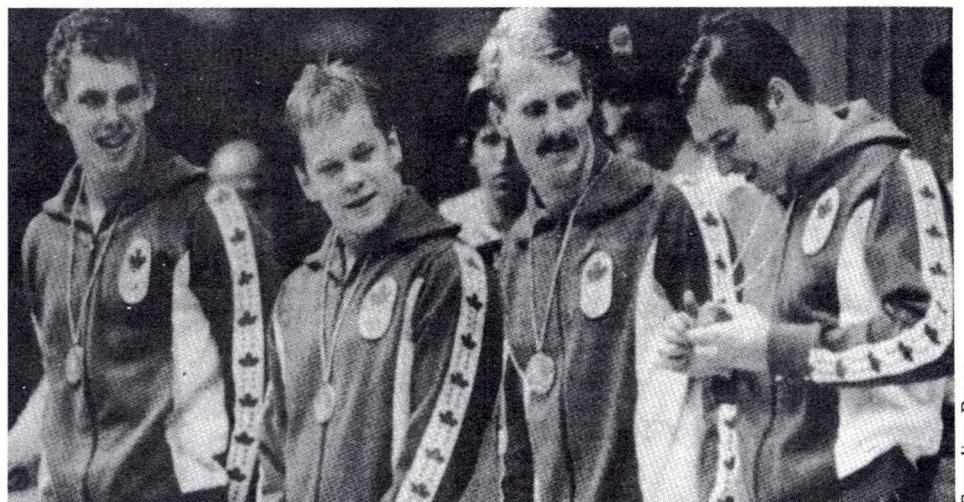
Captain Mike Racich, mate Toby Bjerke, engineer Hank Hampstra and Cecil Isherwood, cook from Vancouver, and André Lavoie of Quebec City, navigator, will spend a year in El Salvador training a Salvadorian crew to take over.

Canada also provided a co-ordinator and five instructors in nautical science, fishing and food technology, mechanics, boat construction and fisheries science for four years. A marine biology instructor was sent for two years and basic equipment for the school's training shops was supplied. Each of the Canadians has a counterpart who will eventually take over the teaching.

Canadians double previous Olympic swimming successes

At the conclusion of the swimming events at the Montreal Olympics on July 25, Canada had won eight medals — two silver and six bronze. This is twice the number Canadian swimmers have ever won at an Olympic Games.

Canada's first silver was won by the men's 4x100 metre medley swimming team on July 22. Stephen Pickell of Vancouver, Graham Smith of Edmonton, Gary MacDonald of Mission, British Columbia and Clay Evans of Huntington Beach, California, finished just three seconds behind the United States team, which broke the world record in a time of 3:42.22. The team from West



Gary MacDonald takes a good look at his silver medal after he and his teammates (left to right) Stephen Pickell,

Graham Smith and Clay Evans won second place for Canada in the 400-metre relay swimming race.

Cheryl Gibson (left) and Becky Smith (right) came second and third in the same swimming event on July 24 to win Olympic silver and bronze medals for Canada. Becky also won a bronze medal as one of a relay team. Fourteen-year old Nancy Garapick (centre) won two bronze medals for Canada in backstroke competitions.



Germany was third.

The Canadians' time of 3:45.94 was faster by 1½ seconds than the previous world record.

The second silver medal for Canada, and a bronze in the same race, were taken by Cheryl Gibson and Becky Smith, both of Edmonton, in the women's 400-metre individual medley on July 24 – the first time that Canada has won two medals in an Olympic event. Ulrike Tauber of West Germany took the gold medal.

In the 4x100-metre freestyle relay, Gale Amundrud of Vancouver, Barbara Clark of Stettler, Alberta, Anne Jardin

of Pointe Claire, Quebec and Becky Smith, of Edmonton, won the bronze, behind the United States and East Germany.

Fourteen-year-old Nancy Garapick of Halifax, Nova Scotia, won her second bronze for Canada in the 200-metre backstroke, behind Ulrike Richter and Birgit Treiber of East Germany. Nancy came third behind the same two girls in the 100-metre backstroke earlier in the week.

The women's 1x400 medley relay team won a bronze and Shannon Smith of Vancouver won a bronze in the 400-metre freestyle, also earlier in the

week (see *Canada Weekly* Number 30, dated July 28, 1976).

Don Talbot, assistant coach of the Canadian swimming team, noted Canada had placed more finalists in swimming events than any other country but East Germany and the United States. He judged the Canadian women second only to those from East Germany.

East Germany dominated the women's events, taking 11 of 13 gold medals, while the U.S. won 12 of 13 men's events, allowing only David Wilkie of Britain to win the men's 200-metre breaststroke.

Eighteen new patrol planes for Canadian Armed Forces

The Minister of Supply and Services, Jean-Pierre Goyer, and the chairman of the board of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Robert Haack, signed a \$1-billion agreement for 18 new *Aurora* long-range patrol aircraft for the Canadian Forces on July 21, constituting the largest peacetime military contract in Canadian history. It replaces the one for *Orion* aircraft which was cancelled in May owing to financing difficulties.

While the *Aurora* is basically the same plane as the *Orion*, it will not, initially, have the same equipment originally planned for full surveillance. This will be added later. Another change is the date of delivery of the first aircraft, which has been delayed one year to May 1980.

The contract, which is for \$697 million, is for the provision of the aircraft, and also for associated systems – the data-interpretation and analysis centres,

training costs, training devices and other services. Other costs, federal sales tax and non-committed funds, account for a further \$334.7 million, bringing the total to \$1031.7 million.

The *Aurora* aircraft will replace the *Argus* patrol planes that have been in service since 1958.

At a press conference shortly after the contract was signed, Defence Minister James Richardson said that very substantial industrial benefits and high-technology job opportunities would result from the purchase. Lockheed, he said, had contracted to place \$414.6-million worth of work with Canadian manufacturers and suppliers. About \$168-million worth of work on other *Orion* aircraft would also be done in Canada. He estimated industrial benefits of the new contracts at \$932.6 million.

Mr. Richardson said the new plane had been named after the Northern

Lights, the *aurora borealis*, a distinctive feature of the Canadian North. "In mythology, Aurora is the goddess of the dawn and is said to set out before the sun. For this reason also, *Aurora* is an appropriate name for an aircraft that patrols before the dawn as well as in the daylight hours."

A beginning

"I like to think that *Aurora* will reflect not only the dawn of a new era in our long-range patrol capability but also the dawn of a series of major capital acquisitions that will modernize the equipment of the Canadian Armed Forces.

"I believe that in future years all Canadians, and particularly members of the Canadian Armed Forces, will be proud and reassured to know that the *Aurora*, the best long-range patrol aircraft in the world, will be guarding the sea approaches to Canada and patrolling our northern skies," Mr. Richardson said.

Bright prospects for Canada's travel-account balance

The Bank of Montreal's July *Business Review* says that the Olympic Games should give Canada its best international travel-account balance since 1967.

Although the account registered a record \$727-million deficit for 1975 and a record \$660-million deficit for this year's first quarter, the *Review* is counting on the economic recovery in the United States and the Montreal Olympics to reverse this trend.

The *Review* believes that, while the Montreal Olympics are not expected to match the 60 percent gain in international tourist receipts during centennial year, there are grounds for comparison, and a small surplus may even be produced by the end of the year.

Smaller growth in Canadian overseas travel would also benefit the international travel balance, the *Review* points out. This occurred in 1967 and contributed to the centennial year surplus — one of only two since 1950. The Olympics could have kept Canadians from travelling abroad, thereby reducing the dollar outflow which was a major factor in the first-quarter deficit.

Plastic that crumbles in the sun

Professor James E. Guillet of the University of Toronto's chemistry department has designed a method whereby plastic is manufactured with a built-in sensitivity to the sun's rays.



Professor James Guillet

The new plastic is rendered "photo-degradable" and after a few weeks of exposure to the sun, it crumbles into small particles that are as susceptible as a leaf to the degradations of bacteria.

A plastic coffee cup made in the new method can be crumbled like clay. Professor Guillet, a U of T graduate, explains: "For 12 years, my students and I have been studying the effects of light on plastic's large molecules which, arranged as they are on long chains, give the material its characteristic strength. No harmful additives are used to make plastic photodegradable, but during its production we introduce a new group of atoms. In the presence of sunlight, these groups act as scissors, cutting the chains and making the plastic brittle — at a rate that is proportional to the intensity of the sun's rays. Rain, wind and the ocean's waves help finish the job."

Indoors, the new plastic remains stable, since most window glass filters out ultra-violet rays. The rate of photodegradation can be controlled by varying the amount of sensitizing molecules used. "Articles of short-term use, such as plastic caps, will be made to disintegrate more quickly than a heavy-duty container," says the professor.

The photodegradable plastic may also have a role in producing more food. This summer at Guelph, Ontario, ten acres of vegetables are being grown through appropriately spaced holes in sheets of the material. Professor Guillet explains that "weeds, deprived of sunlight, cannot grow under the sheet. Thus time-consuming weeding is eliminated — and the plants don't have to compete for the earth's nutrients. The sheet also retains moisture, like a greenhouse — a pragmatic potential for any developing country where the rain falls in one season. We have shown that vegetables grown this way ripen two weeks earlier, can be grown successfully much farther north, and that 50 percent more produce is reaped. At the end of the season, the sheet will simply disintegrate."

Professor Guillet's research is supported by industry and the National Research Council of Canada. The University of Toronto holds the basic patent rights to the new photodegradable plastics. (From an article by Robbie Salter in the University of Toronto's *Bulletin*, June 25, 1976.)

Meteorites on bottom of Arctic Ocean

Members of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, found clear evidence of living creatures and bits of cosmic matter when they obtained samples and photographs of the bottom of the Arctic Ocean. The operation was carried out from an ice station established by the Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment (AIDJEX) about 600 kilometers north of Alaska, where the water depth is about 3,700 meters.

Special camera

Photographs, which were obtained with a special deep-sea camera showed numerous structures produced by bottom-dwelling organisms — trails, rings, mounds and peculiar features about 20 cm in diameter. Unfortunately, no photos of actual organisms were obtained.

Other interesting discoveries, dug out by equipment that was driven into the sediment, were microscopic, shiny, perfectly round spherules, which scientists believe to be of extraterrestrial origin. They are held to have resulted from the ablation, or friction, of iron meteorites during their descent through the atmosphere. One sample of bottom material, weighing less than one quarter of a gram, was found to contain 35 such spherules. This is the first time that these cosmic objects have been reported from the bottom of the Arctic Ocean.

Housing increase in June

Housing starts during June were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 278,700 for all areas, according to preliminary figures issued by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The rate in May was 271,700.

Actual starts in urban areas in June were 23,705, an increase of 37 per cent from the 17,311 recorded in June of last year. During the first six months of 1976 starts totalled 99,268 dwelling units compared to 64,794 a year ago.

Starts of single detached dwellings during June totalled 10,292 compared to 10,000 in June 1975, an increase of 3 per cent. Starts of multiple dwellings were also up, 84 per cent to 13,413 from 7,311.

Commonwealth wartime aircrew reunion

Probably the largest gathering of aircrew in history will take place in Winnipeg, Manitoba, when the second Commonwealth Wartime Aircrew Reunion meets from September 9 to 12 under the sponsorship of the Wartime Pilots' and Observers' Association.

Special guests will represent many of the great achievements in aviation, military and civil – the aircrews of the First World War, the pioneers who brought civil aviation to maturity, the achievements of aircrews in the Second World War, the transition to the jet age, and finally the initial conquests of space. All will be personified by those who actually made aviation history.

The first reunion, in 1970, was attended by some 1,500 people; this time with vastly expanded facilities at the Winnipeg Convention Centre, it was decided that a minimum target figure of 5,000 would be set for the event.

Invited are all who trained or flew as crew with any of the air services of the British Commonwealth in any war. This includes non-Commonwealth citizens who voluntarily joined any of the Commonwealth air services and "free" air forces of occupied countries who trained with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan or served operationally with the British air forces, such as the Royal Norwegian Air Force, the Free French Air Force, the Royal Netherlands Air Force and all others.

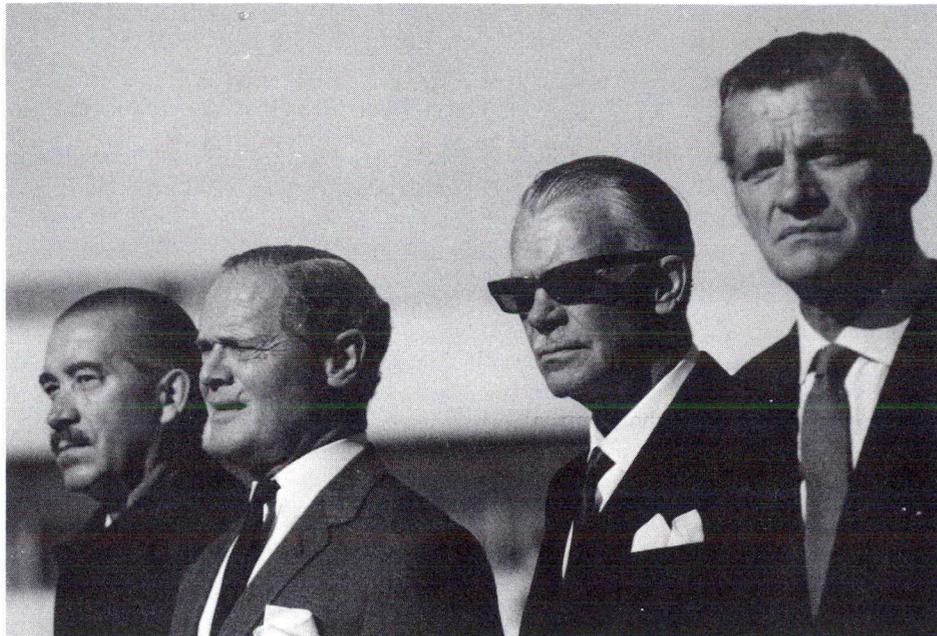
Famous guests

Special guests of the reunion will be some of the most famous names in aviation history, from aerial veterans of the First World War to astronauts:

Air Vice Marshal Johnny Johnson, Britain's top fighter pilot of the Second World War, post-war career RAF officer and author of books on air history, strategy and tactics.

Group Captain Douglas Bader, one of the RAF's top *Spitfire* pilots despite the loss of both legs in a pre-war flying accident, whose escape attempts forced his captors to confine him in their most secure prisoner of war camp.

Air Commodore Johnny Fauquier, Canadian bomber and pathfinder leader, whose insistence on the highest standards of airmanship and skill made Bomber Command's 6 (RCAF) Group



Guests of honour at the second Commonwealth Wartime Aircrew Reunion, will include four of the most famous names in military aviation history. They are (left to right) General Lieutenant Adolph Galland, General of Fighters of the Luftwaffe in the Second

World War, Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader, legless *Spitfire* pilot, Air Commodore J.E. Fauquier, bomber leader, pathfinder and Canada's most decorated airman of the Second World War and Air Vice Marshal "Johnny" Johnson, top fighter pilot.

one of the war's most proficient.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, Edinburgh-born Battle of Britain *Spitfire* pilot, who will be promoted Marshal of the Royal Air Force in August and has been named as Britain's next Chief of Defence Staff.

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, retired Vice Chief of Air Staff, Royal Air Force, who was born in Winnipeg when his father, the Reverend F.V. Baker, was rector of All Saints Anglican Church.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, RAF Strike Command, and of British Air Forces, who was decorated for fighter attacks on gun emplacements at Dieppe.

Lieutenant General William K. Carr, native of Newfoundland, who earned a DFC as an RCAF pilot flying *Spitfires* in Malta and Italy during the Second World War and now heads the Canadian Armed Forces Air Command with headquarters in Winnipeg.

General Robert J. Dixon, commanding general of the United States Air Force Tactical Air Command, who began his flying career as a volunteer in the Royal Canadian Air Force and

was awarded his RCAF pilot's wings in 1942.

Lieutenant General "Jimmy" Doolittle, one of the world's great aviation pioneers, holder of more flying "firsts" than any living airman and leader of the first U.S. air raid on Japan in 1942 when 16 Army Air Corps medium bombers were flown from an aircraft carrier.

Colonel "Gabby" Gabreski, the U.S. top fighter pilot in Europe during the Second World War, who later flew jets in the United Nations action in Korea and who flew his first operational missions with a Polish *Spitfire* squadron of the RAF.

"Arch" Whitehouse, First World War infantryman, air gunner and pilot of the Royal Flying Corps, Second World War press correspondent and author of more than 40 books about aviation.

General Lieutenant Adolph Galland, commander of the Luftwaffe's fighter force at age 30 and leader of the world's first operational jet fighter squadron, who fell from favour for disagreeing with Hitler and Goering on aerial strategy and tactics.

"Deke" Slayton, Second World War bomber pilot and one of the United

States' original seven astronauts who overcame a heart condition to shake hands with the Soviets in space on the 1975 *Apollo-Soyuz* link-up mission.

Ron Evans, U.S. Navy carrier pilot, astronaut and command module pilot of *Apollo 17*, the last manned mission to the moon, who also has walked in space.

General Boak, Second World War member of the Royal Air Force and now Secretary-General of the Royal Air Forces Association.

Inquiries should be addressed to: Aircrew Reunion, P.O. Box 1702, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2Z6, Canada.

The Vancouver Declaration

Paragraph 2 under the subheading "The Vancouver Declaration" of the lead article in *Canada Weekly* dated June 30 suggested that Canada had abstained from voting for the Declaration. Canada, in fact, voted against it.

Reprinted below is the unedited text, transcribed directly from a video tape of the Conference proceedings, of Justice Minister Ron Basford's explanation of Canada's position on this issue:

"It's obviously with a very deep regret and very deep sadness that my Government has had to, by reason of having the vote on the whole of the Declaration at once, indicate a no vote on the Declaration of Principles, and it's a matter of sadness to me, and I think to others, that we have at this Conference been unable to arrive at a real consensus on the Declaration. I pay tribute to those who worked so hard at endeavouring to achieve that consensus. Had there been votes on separate paragraphs of the Declaration, Canada would have voted against Paragraph 4 in Part II of the Declaration.

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

The reason for Canada's doing that would have been that while the document as a whole is found acceptable, the words at the end of Paragraph 4 of Part II regrettably link the Declaration in a clear and unequivocal manner with General Assembly resolution 3379 adopted by the General Assembly on November 10 of last year. That resolution of the General Assembly pretended to determine that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

"Mr. President, Canada condemns all forms of racism and racial discrimination absolutely and unequivocally and we're prepared in the Declaration to say so. But Canada will not and can not accept the view that Zionism is a form of racism or racial discrimination. Canada has consistently voted against any attempt to equate or link those concepts and that position has been stated by my Government firmly and

clearly on many occasions. Except for those offending words at the end of Paragraph 4 of Part II, we would have been prepared, Mr. President, to have joined in the consensus with other distinguished delegates.

"Mr. President, on the other hand, as I indicated, it is with real sadness and regret that I have had to indicate on behalf of my Government by reason of Paragraph 4, Part II, our negative vote on the Declaration. Let me on the other hand, Mr. President — let us not forget that this Declaration contains in many of its paragraphs excellent and inspiring articles that will help many member states to set and reach their goals for better human settlements and in fact, Mr. President, as I indicated, a large majority of those paragraphs are acceptable — I think would have been acceptable to all of us had they been voted on separately."

News briefs

- The gap in average annual incomes between males and females widened from 1970 to 1974, according to a recent survey by the National Revenue Department, which shows that the average income for men increased by 68.9 per cent, compared to 62.2 per cent for women during the same period. Average incomes for men were \$11,736 and \$6,734 for females.
- The economy continued to grow during May with the index of real domestic product — a measure of the goods and services produced for domestic use — rising by two-tenths of 1 per cent, reports Statistics Canada.
- Under new Government regulations governing the use of French in Quebec air space, pilots and air-traffic controllers using any language other than English can be fined or suspended except in several special circumstances. The special circumstances cover six designated Quebec airports, involve approaches, landings and take-offs under visual flight rules. Also under special circumstances, the necessity for controllers to announce in advance that they will use French in dealing with an aircraft under their control is removed.
- The Government has decided not to close several military bases across

the country, a spokesman says. The closures had been announced to save money but the Government now believes that little could be saved and unemployment in the areas would be aggravated.

- The Prime Minister sent congratulations to President Ford, July 21, on the successful landing of the *Viking 1* spacecraft. In a telegram to Mr. Ford, Mr. Trudeau said Canada offered congratulations on the "magnificent undertaking".
- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was met by Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau at Ottawa International Airport, July 21, as the Chancellor arrived for a brief, informal visit with Mr. Trudeau before leaving for Montreal for the Olympics.
- Levels of mercury in most Western Canadian rivers have dropped sharply in the last few years, according to a report by Environment Canada. The report, *Mercury Levels in the Rivers of Western Canada 1970-76*, indicates a 90 percent drop since 1973 in the number of locations where mercury is present in high enough concentration (more than 0.2 micrograms per litre of water) to cause problems. The report cites "improved housekeeping" by industry as one of the reasons for improvement.