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Canada

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Mr. Sharp reviews international affairs at the close of 1972

In a year-end interview for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp discussed a broad range of international affairs, including European security, mutual and balanced force reductions, the two Germanies and their entry into the United Nations, Canada's role in Vietnam, trade with Japan and the Pacific nations of the Commonwealth, Latin America and Canada-U.S. relations:

Part of the discussion follows:

Q. ...Have you been satisfied with the progress made in the Helsinki conference?

A. Well, we don't expect rapid progress in this conference. Canada, as you know, is one of the participants because we have been invited along with the Americans. We have been invited because of our vital interest in Europe and also because we have, of course, been engaged in two world wars in Europe. And we are now a member of the NATO alliance and are contributing troops in Germany in the defence of the West. Our view is that a European Security Conference can be very useful, but only if it is well prepared and only if it deals with issues of substance. We're not interested simply in a declaration that no country is going to commit aggression or is going to invade another country. Those are motherhood questions. We're interested in questions dealing with issues. We would like to see greater freedom of movement of people and of ideas and of information. We believe that this is a way of improving the security of Europe. We're interested in reducing the military confrontation that now takes place in the centre of Europe. So we are not disappointed in what is going on in Helsinki. We expect that the route towards a European Security

Conference that accomplishes something valuable will be a long one and we are quite prepared to participate in it on that basis.

Q. At the same time, parallel approaches have been made toward Eastern Europe for talks on mutual balanced force reductions...has there been an equal amount of progress there?

A. I don't think so, not yet. We have made advances, however, in laying down an agenda for talks on this subject. This was resisted for a long time. The NATO countries, however, have been promoting these talks and the Soviet Union has now agreed to have them. We have not required a link between the Security Conference and the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks. We do believe, however, that there is inevitably a link between them, whether admitted or not. I can hardly believe that we will make progress towards genuine security in Europe unless we do reduce the military confrontation. And these mutual balanced force reductions are intended to reduce the level of confrontation without reducing the security of any of the members.

Q. The treaties between the two Germanies open the way for both of them to be recognized and join the United Nations. Do you feel that's a further step toward more European co-operation, or could it just provide another forum for debate?

A. I believe that it is a very constructive development. The division of Germany at the end of the war and the possible, not only the possible conflict, but the conflicts that have occurred since the end of the war, the difficulties in moving about between the two Germanies are potential dangers to the peace of Europe. The fact that the two Germanies have now initialed a *modus vivendi* and will be signing it very shortly, is to my mind very substantial progress. Indeed, it is of such a character that we are now

prepared to enter into discussions with the German Democratic Republic for the exchange of diplomats. We also think it paves the way for the two Germanies to get into the United Nations. It was most important that there should be an agreement on a *modus vivendi* to reduce the possible causes of conflict before the two Germanies do enter the United Nations, otherwise they would just be bringing their own problems and adding to those that we already have in that body....

Vietnam supervisory commission

Q. Something of the same difference of view appears to have come up in the question of Vietnam and a truce supervisory force or a peace supervisory force. Do you feel that there has been any improvement in the position regarding such a supervisory commission?

A. I think it is significant that Canada has said publicly what its conditions are. Otherwise people might have quite unrealistic ideas of what can be done and the conditions under which it can be done. Too often in the past there has been a tendency to believe that you throw in a supervisory commission or you throw in a peace-keeping force without having definite terms of reference, without too clear an idea of what it might do. This has been embarrassing not only to the members of the supervisory commission but frustrating to all concerned. So on this occasion when we did get a little bit of notice that our name was being used, we decided to make clear what experience had taught us, not only in our own interest, so that we did not get involved in an operation that would be futile, but also for the guidance of other countries that might be thinking of participating or might be asked to participate. At least that is an advance. We have yet to see whether the conditions are such that we can participate or that it is a useful exercise for anyone to participate. After all we don't have to be members of this, we're not seeking to be members of the commission in Vietnam but we recognize that we have responsibilities and as such we decided to say these are the conditions that must be met, otherwise the operation will be useless.

Q. With the possibility of peace in Vietnam, is Canada offering any form of rehabilitation for those countries?

A. Yes, some time ago we made it quite clear that we wanted to play a full part in special programs in special rehabilitation. In *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, which was put out a couple of years ago, we announced our intention to do so and that remains valid. A ceasefire would permit prospective donors to evaluate the needs for reconstruction assistance as well as the appropriate channels for making such assistance available. It is very difficult for the time being to prepare more than contingency plans although we've had some preliminary discussions with other governments and agencies interested in relief and reconstruction in the postwar situation.

Trade with Japan and Pacific nations of the Commonwealth

Q. What about other Pacific relations?...with Japan and Pacific countries of the Commonwealth...how have they developed?

A. Well, of course, there has been an enormous development in our relations with Japan. Trade just grows from year to year and Japan is now our fourth trading partner. We continue to devote a great deal of effort to the promotion of our trade with Japan. We're also having, of course, contacts in other directions too, politically we have more to talk about than we did. Japan followed our lead in recognizing Peking as the government of China. That was — I remember, when I talked with the Japanese delegation that was in Canada a couple of years ago — that was something that they were not at that time contemplating. But within a very few months they changed their minds and negotiated, and after the change of government in Japan, they have now followed our lead. So, we have many reasons to want to keep closely in touch with them. They are going to be an extremely influential country in the whole of the Pacific region. Indeed, probably occupying a pivotal role in relations with the Soviet Union, with China, with the United States and with us. There has also been some development, of course, in our relations with other countries. We've been having more to do with Indo-

nesia which, with a population of a hundred millions or so, is bound to play a large part in Southeast Asian affairs. Australia and New Zealand are also in process of changing their foreign policy as a result of changes of government, and we look forward to having more direct contacts with those countries — not arising out of our Commonwealth relationship, but just because we have more bilateral matters to discuss....

Latin America

Q. There have been some steps in Latin America, particularly in trade and assistance, with Canada joining the Inter-American Development Bank.... What problems remain there....?

A. I suppose there are always some problems with Latin-American countries that arise out of the nature of their production. To some extent they are competitors as well as customers. They've always had fairly close ties with the United States and with Europe. We have to make way against those natural tendencies or historical tendencies, but we're doing quite well. We've certainly made very rapid progress in the field of institutional arrangements. That apart altogether from the fact that we've now become a permanent observer in the OAS, we've joined the Inter-American Development Bank, we belong to their health organization, their agricultural institution. We're gradually spreading ourselves through those inter-American agencies, we've been stepping up our trade promotion in all sorts of products, so on the whole I think we are making fairly good progress. But it's not an easy place for Canadians to develop their relations. There aren't the historic links that we have with America and Europe. And there isn't the natural complementarity that exists between Japan and Canada. Many of the countries in Latin America are exporting raw materials or exporting food in competition with us, so that our markets are of a rather different kind than Latin America. Their markets are for capital goods, machinery, equipment, and things of that kind....

Relations with United States

Q. Now closer to home, with the United States, the problems seem to

International award for new way to freeze eggs

The Department of Agriculture has received a major international prize for Cryogran eggs, a new form of frozen egg, which could prove to be a major ingredient for industrial food products from mayonnaise to a wide range of baked goods.

Dr. Paul Sims, director of the Agriculture Canada Food Research Institute in Ottawa, accepted the award on behalf of the Agriculture Department at the recent Fifth International Food Products Exhibition in Paris, where some 30 countries displayed hundreds of new food products.

Simple, effective process

"The prize was awarded because of the ease and simplicity of our Cryogran process," said Dr. Sims. Frozen-egg mixture is used on a large scale by the food industry, and until the Cryogran process was developed, it was available only in bulk packages of about 40-pound lots. Besides the required periods of about a day and a half each for freezing and thawing, conventional frozen-egg bulk mixture has the disadvantage of restricting food formulators to using recipes that can take multiples of the 40-pound lots. It is not possible to thaw only part of a lot to obtain lesser weights.

"We've overcome these problems by freezing droplets of pasteurized egg *mélange* in liquid nitrogen," said Dr. Gordon Timbers of the Agriculture Canada Engineering Research Services, who developed the equipment and refined the process.

The product is free-flowing pale yellow granules or spheres about the size of peas.

Freezing droplets in a cryogenic (very cold) liquid such as liquid nitrogen takes less than one minute. The frozen granules can be easily poured, packaged and measured in the volumes required by the user.

Built-in safety

Rapid freezing prevents the growth of microbes, while rapid thawing — about 15 minutes while being mixed in with other ingredients — also guards against bacterial contamina-

tion and avoids separation problems in the egg mixture, which often requires further processing before use.

"Cryogran eggs perform as well as fresh eggs in all products tested, including omelets, mayonnaise and a wide range of baked goods," said Dr. Timbers.

The granular form is a quality-control feature, since if any thawing and refreezing occurs during storage, the *mélange* becomes a solid mass. One glance at the product can reveal if there has been a thaw that might have given microbes a chance to invade.

Canada Council seeks jobs for Ph.Ds

A publication designed to help find jobs for students nearing completion of their Ph.D. studies was recently sent by the Canada Council to potential employers across Canada.

According to the Council, the 1972 edition of its *Annual Directory of Doctoral Fellowship-holders* lists 1,045 students in the third or fourth

year of their doctoral studies in the humanities and social sciences. The list, which was drawn up from responses to a questionnaire mailed late last May to 1,365 holders of Canada Council fellowships, includes only those who indicated they would be available for employment.

This is the first time the Council has sought the collaboration of the students in compiling the directory. The first two editions, compiled from Council records, contained less information about each award-holder.

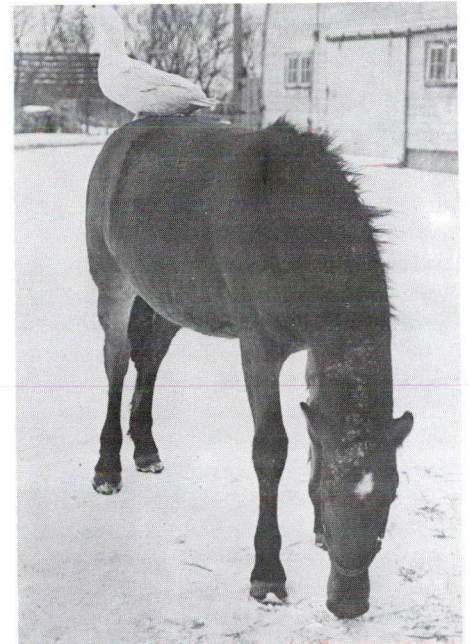
The directory has been mailed to more than 1,000 potential employers of Ph.Ds, including deans and department heads at Canadian universities, private firms, and personnel officers in the Public Service. Copies are also sent to all Canada Manpower Centres and to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

The list of students, broken down by academic discipline, includes the age and areas of specialization of each award-holder, the date he or she expects to complete doctoral work, the degrees already obtained and the date of availability for employment.



Lame duck not so lame any more

Elmer, a duck owned by Mr. and Mrs. Allan Maly of Macdonald, Manitoba, recently suffered injuries at the hands (oops! hooves) of his pal Cupid the horse. Rubber boots prevented Elmer from further damaging his broken leg



Winnipeg Tribune photos

and an old stovepipe elbow restricted any movement of his crushed wing. Fully recovered and back on his feet (with his feet on his back) Elmer finds the perfect spot to avoid further injury from Cupid's flying hooves.

Canadian-made Michelin tires hit by additional U.S. duty

Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie announced on January 5 that the United States would, as of February 10, levy an additional 6.6 percent duty on imports of Michelin tires from Canada.

Mr. Gillespie stated that the U.S. Rubber Manufacturers Association had claimed that certain forms of government assistance extended to the Michelin Tire Manufacturing Company of Canada constituted a direct or indirect bounty or grant on the manufacture, production or exportation of these tires and that shipments to the United States should, therefore, be liable to countervailing duties under Section 303 of the U.S. Tariff Act of 1930.

"As I understand it," the Minister stated, "the Treasury announcement contemplates an additional special 6.6 per cent *ad valorem* duty during 1973 to offset what the Treasury Department has calculated to be the effect of Canadian subsidization pro-rated over the expected production. The level of the countervailing duty will be reviewed at the end of the year and will presumably be decreased as Michelin's production increases."

His statement continues: "We are not certain at this time what types of governmental assistance have been taken into account by the United States Treasury, although broadly speaking, they appear to have included the grant and loan assistance provided by both the Federal Government and the Province of Nova Scotia as well as certain abatements of municipal taxes in the towns where the plants are located.

"We have not yet of course had an opportunity to assess fully the terms or, even more important, the implications of the U.S. finding. Nor do we know what impact it may have on the Michelin Company's present production and marketing plans. These are matters we will wish to discuss with the Company. The countervailing duty is, however, considerably lower than the amounts sought by the complainant, which were in the order of 5 or 6 times the level decided upon for 1973.

"I should perhaps point out that in our early discussions with the Company, it was agreed that certain customs duties on imports of tires might be remitted during a transitional period to enable the Company to achieve maximum product specialization and economies of scale in Nova Scotia. Similar discussions were also held with other Canadian tire producers with a view to encouraging them to achieve a greater degree of rationalization in their Canadian operation. No remissions have been granted, and they did not, therefore, constitute an element in the U.S. finding.

"Finally, I should say that it is, of course, open to the Michelin Company to appeal the U.S. Treasury finding in the U.S. courts. This is normally a lengthy process and it remains to be seen whether the Company will choose to exercise its privilege. Meantime, it is the intention of the Government to make further detailed representations to the United States with respect to the basis upon which the U.S. decision was taken, the elements that entered into the determination of the amount of countervailing duties to be levied and the calculation of the duties to be applied in the current calendar year."

Consulate General in Atlanta

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced on January 11 the opening of a Consulate General in Atlanta, Georgia, to cover the territory of Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Emphasis on trade

Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, said that in view of the high level of industrial and commercial activities in the area the new post would be primarily oriented toward export-trade promotion and industrial promotion. The Atlanta office will also perform normal information functions. The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce now has trade promotion offices in 75 Canadian posts in 54 countries.

The Consulate General in Atlanta was officially opened by the Mayor of Atlanta and the Canadian Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Marcel Cadieux.

Arthur W. Evans, former Consul and Trade Commissioner of the New Orleans office, will be the acting Consul General and Trade Commissioner in Atlanta.

World fisheries conference to be held in Vancouver

A major international fisheries conference sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations – the first meeting of its kind in almost 20 years – will take place in Vancouver, British Columbia next month. More than 300 fishery experts from 60 countries are expected to attend the Technical Conference on Fishery Management and Development from February 13 to 23.

Canada's Minister of Fisheries, Jack Davis, will open the meeting; another Canadian, a former Deputy Fisheries Minister, Dr. A.W.H. Needler, will be the general chairman of the conference; the keynote speaker for the opening session will be Frederick E. Popper, Assistant Director-General (Fisheries), FAO.

The meeting will provide a forum for technical experts to exchange views on the condition of the world's marine and freshwater fishery resources and the principles and techniques of fishery-resource management.

While the various aspects of world fisheries have been examined at previous FAO-sponsored technical conferences, the Vancouver meeting will be the first of its scope since the Living Resources of the Sea Conference in Rome in 1955. The world's fish catch has more than doubled – from less than 30 million metric tons in that year to almost 70 million metric tons by 1970. Fishery resources during the same period have been threatened in some areas by over-exploitation and environmental pollution.

Preparations for the Vancouver conference were initiated, at the invitation of the Government of Canada, by FAO's Department of Fisheries, and were unanimously endorsed by the FAO Council in November.

Hockey practice puck

"SafeTpuck" is a practice puck made of moisture-repellent soft material weighted to approximately three ounces. On any smooth surface, it acts exactly like a rubber puck on ice — same control, rebound, friction performance. Friction changes with the degree of surface smoothness. The co-inventor is Tom Kelly, an employee of the Northern Electric Company.

Advantages of the training safety puck are: learn and develop hockey skills 12 months a year; learn to shoot a puck accurately as the puck responds accurately to shooting control; instruct students in gyms, reducing expensive ice-rental costs; reduce cost of expensive body protective equipment; simultaneously support instruction and blackboard diagrams by demonstrating on gym, or any smooth, floor; reduce damage to painted surfaces, panelled walls, windows, cars, and avoid injury in the learning process.



With "SafeTpuck", the whole family can play hockey in the living room.

Women's lib comes to the forces

The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) has made available to men and women equal opportunities in a number of officer classifications and other ranks.

This new policy, which is not linked to any shortage of male applicants for the CAF, is the result of a study arising from certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women.

Women will be excluded from those classifications and trades that call for service in primary combat roles, seagoing duty and duty in isolated areas.

The new policy is in line with the Government's equal employment opportunities for both sexes. Senior female personnel in the Public Service Commission, the Department of Labour and the Privy Council Office, concerned with the employment of women, have expressed their concurrence with the program.

The present female strength in the CAF is 514 officers and 1,143 other ranks. The new policy will increase the numbers to over 2,000 officers and about 5,000 others. Recruiting of women will start immediately in those classifications and trades where

vacancies exist. Providing there is a requirement at the time of application, women will be accepted for such employment as aerospace engineer, air-weapons controller, communication/electronics engineer, meteorological technician or machinist up to a total of 13 classifications and 30 trades.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mary Vallance, the Director of Women Personnel, who has been closely connected with the study which resulted in the new policy, is convinced that the new program is a great step forward and a positive reaction to the Government's equal opportunities policy.

Amphetamine-use restricted

Details of new regulations restricting the use of amphetamines and two related drugs, phenmetrazine and phendimetrazine, were announced recently by National Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde. Effective January 1, physicians are permitted to administer or prescribe these drugs for the treatment of the following conditions only: narcolepsy, hyperkinetic disorders in children, mental retardation (minimal brain dysfunction), epilepsy, Parkinsonism, and

hypotensive states associated with anesthesia. These conditions were designated by two expert medical advisory committees, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ian Henderson, of the Ottawa General Hospital, and Dr. Thomas Ban, of the Douglas Hospital in Montreal. Members of the committees were chosen by the medical profession.

If the drugs are prescribed or administered in an amount that will be consumed within a period of not more than 30 consecutive days, the physician is required, within 33 days of the first such administration, to notify the Department of National Health and Welfare of the name and address, sex and age of the patient. The diagnosis, however, is not required. For long-term therapy exceeding 30 days, the prescribing physician must also submit to the Department the name and address of a physician who has confirmed the diagnosis for which the drug is being prescribed. This notification is required within a ten-day period following the consultation.

"In carrying out this program," said the Minister, "I wish to make it clear that my Department has no intention of hampering the practice of

medicine. The program will be carried out with a minimum of administrative procedures. The conditions for which amphetamines may be prescribed will be reviewed periodically by advisory committees appointed by the profession, and if the evidence indicates it to be advisable, the list of conditions for which the drugs may be prescribed will be altered. Our policy of full and frank discussions with the national medical associations on this and other problems will continue."

Canadian travellers

Results from the Canadian travel survey, 1971, indicate that Canadian residents spent \$1,325 million in 1971 on trips with Canadian destinations 100 miles or more from their home towns. This expenditure was incurred by 17.0 million travelling parties and involved 31.4 million person-trips, 85 per cent by automobile, 5 per cent by bus, 4 per cent by plane, 3 per cent by train and 3 per cent by other means.

Fifteen per cent of the trips occurred in the first quarter of 1971, 24 per cent in the second, 39 per cent in the third and 22 per cent in the fourth.

Agriculture in 1973

The agricultural outlook for the coming year calls for generally higher prices for wheat, feed grains and oilseeds, and general stability for other commodities, according to papers prepared by economists of the Outlook Section of Agriculture Canada's Economic Branch.

For wheat, a high level of export sales is already assured to Canada, and Canadian prices continue to rise in keeping with world price rises. Canada will likely maintain a high level of barley exports, although lower production during 1972, with normal carry-over supplies, will necessarily result in lower export movement. Oat exports, which decreased by about three million bushels in 1971-72, will probably not increase in 1973-74, and grain corn supplies will probably be lower than

they were last year. A slightly higher rye acreage should stabilize supply and disposition.

An increase in rapeseed and flax acreage in 1973 will probably be required if Canada is to keep its share of world markets, and prices will strengthen. Soybean sales may go down with Britain's entry into the EEC. Sunflowerseed acreage is down but returns will probably increase.

In general, beef cattle feeding profits may be less favourable in 1973 than they were last year. Feed costs will likely be somewhat higher, and fed cattle prices will probably average near 1972 levels. Veal slaughter may continue the downward trend, although veal calf prices will probably remain at high levels.

Milk production in Canada is expected to increase in 1973 by about 3 per cent, but increases in operating costs may limit increases in net income. Butter production is expected to increase, and cheddar-cheese production to increase slightly, while Canadian-made specialty cheeses will probably take a larger share of the expanding Canadian market. Skim-milk powder will probably require export assistance.

Hog prices will probably be lower, in the first half of 1973 compared to those of 1972, but higher in the second half. Feed prices will be higher. Lamb wool prices are expected to remain at high levels. Marketing boards established throughout Canada are expected to bring more stable prices for poultry and eggs at all levels. But, anything more than minimal increases in broiler production should be carefully considered for 1973, and unless all provincial marketing boards act soon to relate chick replacements to ultimate shell egg requirements, it is possible that egg production could seriously exceed domestic needs, even into the second half of 1973.

Tender tree fruit prices will probably average higher, and moderate production increases are forecast for 1973. Grape, raspberry and strawberry production will probably increase. There may be a reduction in North American potato supplies this year, but there will be an exceptionally good demand for seed potatoes

on the world market. Vegetable production will probably be well below that of last year. Supplies of storage crops will be moderate to low, demand strong, and prices higher than last year's.

Prices to honey producers and maple syrup producers will probably be higher.

A somewhat larger flue-cured tobacco crop is warranted for 1973 but acreage of cigar filler and burley tobacco probably will not change significantly.

Trade horizons meeting

An all-star team of trade specialists met in Toronto on January 10 to share its know-how with Ontario businessmen eager for new world markets. Called "Trade Horizons", and sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, the conference in the Sheraton Four Seasons Hotel was attended by some 600 representatives of a variety of business and manufacturing concerns.

Never in a single day had the local business scene been exposed to so much talent. One of the headliners was J.W.A. Alistair Burnet, editor of *The Economist* of London and one of the world's best-known trade authorities, whose lunch address outlined world trade developments with an eye to the recent British entry into the European Common Market.

The keynote speaker was H. Ian Macdonald, Ontario's Deputy Treasurer and Deputy Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, who is currently chairman of the Economic Studies Committee appointed to advise Prime Minister William Davis of Ontario on long-range economic policy.

Trading blocs were discussed by R.E. Latimer, of the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. J.H. Stevens, president, Canada Wire and Cable Co. Ltd., discussed new world markets. And Hubert Stitt and Samuel Baker of Stitt, Baker and McKenzie, Toronto, spoke on manufacturing abroad.

Next day, trade counsellors from the Ministry's 16 world-wide international offices were available for private consultations. Delegates also met privately with representatives of the five Canadian chartered banks.

Northwest transportation plan – 1972

A plan to meet transportation requirements in the Northwest over the next decade was made public last month by Transport Minister Jean Marchand, following meetings between Mr. Marchand and Regional Expansion Minister Don Jamieson, Urban Affairs Minister Ron Basford, Environment Minister Jack Davis, and Premier Barrett and Resources Minister Williams of British Columbia. The governments of Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories have also been informed of the plan.

The object of the Northwest Transportation Plan – 1972 is to identify the key roles to be played by transportation systems in the development of northern British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories during the 1970s and 1980s, and to formulate specific plans for the region.

Additional major transport investment will be necessary over the next ten-to-15-year period by both the public and private sectors to support and stimulate growth in areas that have already begun to develop.

“New transport commitments will be essential,” Mr. Marchand stated, “in order to open up resource development, and later to sustain growth in areas in the Canadian Northwest where significant potential lies.”

Mr. Marchand pointed out that the purpose of the transportation plan was to encourage detailed planning, in consultation with other levels of government and transportation companies, which would lead to the adoption of optimum air, marine, railway, highway and pipeline facilities at a time and on a scale consistent with the area's needs.

The Minister explained that the study area consisted of two distinct parts. One, dealing with the development of mineral and forest resources in the Northwest, is concerned mainly with the role of the port facility at Prince Rupert, the rationalization of transportation facilities in the area tributary to the port and the ultimate extension of the rail network into the Yukon. The other part relates largely to oil and gas developments in the North Slope and Mackenzie River Delta areas and focuses on possible

pipeline routes and the transport-logistics problems related to the construction of these facilities.

Recommendations

In summary, the key recommendations in the Northwest regional plan are that:

- (1) The Federal Government proceed with the initial development of both a forest-products and bulk facility at Prince Rupert.
- (2) Definitive agreements be concluded with British Columbia on a program of northern railway development.
- (3) The northern extension of the railway be stopped at Dease Lake to allow time for mineral exploration to concentrate in the area served by the line and thus to speed up economic development of the region.
- (4) The setting of a final railway strategy for the Yukon itself await the completion of an interdepartmental study.
- (5) Detailed hydrographic work on the Mackenzie River and detailed aerial photography of a highway route down the Mackenzie Basin be proceeded with, and the associated economic work on both the waterway and the highway be carried forward.
- (6) The Federal Government proceed with a reconstruction and paving program on the Alaska Highway between Fort St. John and Fort Nelson, to be completed over a five-year period.
- (7) The appropriate agencies within the Ministry of Transport and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs pay particular attention to developments occurring in the Northwest area so that additional air and road facilities related to social and economic growth are provided as demand develops.

Recent developments in the performing arts

The modern history of the Canadian theatre began a few years before the birth of the Canada Council with the arrival of television, the establishment of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, the emergence of Le Théâtre

du Nouveau Monde and Le Rideau Vert in Montreal and of the Crest Theatre and the itinerant Canadian Players in Toronto. The early 1950s saw the first round in a struggle to develop a wholly professional theatre where an actor could begin to earn a living from the exercise of his talents. Television is part of the story because it initially provided more and better-paid employment than radio had been able to offer to many who could not support themselves from intermittent work in the live theatre.

A full account of the developments since then should include reference to such significant events as the evolution of the French-Canadian theatre, the progress of the Stratford Festival and the other important summer festivals, the rise of the National Theatre School and the National Ballet School and the emergence of the English-speaking “separate” stage. It should also be concerned with the development of a nation-wide chain of professional theatre organizations, the emphasis on the provision of productions and performances for young people and the search of the Dominion Drama Festival to find new ways to contribute to a changing situation.

Resurgence in French Canada

Since the Second World War, the most widely acknowledged and exciting advances in French-Canadian cultural life have taken place in the theatre. Before the war, the Province of Quebec had no theatrical company of professional standing, no repertory available for continuous performance. Starting almost from scratch, the movement has gained so much momentum that Montreal today boasts several professional companies presenting regular seasons. Montreal is now the most important French-speaking theatre centre outside Paris and Brussels....

The rebirth dates to the establishment, in 1938, of Les Compagnons de Saint-Laurent, who, for almost 15 years, set the pace for theatrical revival in French Canada. A rival group, L'Equipe, composed of radio actors, and with a realism in their productions borrowed from the American stage, was formed in 1944 and held its own for five seasons. In 1948, several actors from L'Equipe

banded together to form a group to be known later as Le Rideau Vert. Le Rideau Vert now has the most varied and ambitious of Montreal's theatrical repertoires.

When they disbanded in 1952, Les Compagnons de Saint-Laurent left a significant heritage — the French classics had been revived, foreign plays had been performed and the way had been paved for the acceptance of modern and even contemporary plays. In 1951, two former members of Les Compagnons established a new group — Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde. This new group was well received in Montreal and has since become a truly international company. French theatre has been the mainstay of Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde but it has also given notable productions of foreign plays. In 1954, plays by Canadian authors were presented for the first time.

Until the advent of professional theatre in French Canada, it was difficult to create a distinctive dramatic literature that reflected French-Canadian society. Since the professional theatres (with few exceptions) have made it a practice to present each season at least one play by a Quebec writer, French-Canadian drama has built up an interesting repertoire. Preferring to explore psychological and social themes, the work of these dramatists is generally well received by the Quebec public and, in recent years, their plays have attracted the largest audiences.

The "Englang" (English language) theatre in Quebec reflects the same vitality as its French-speaking counterpart. As is the case with the French theatre, English theatre activity in Quebec is situated almost exclusively in Montreal. The "Englang" repertoire provides a window on world culture, is sophisticated and lively in its views and makes an important contribution to Montreal

theatre. Established in 1969, the Centaur Theatre group is the leading English company in the province. Although it can be classed as an "establishment" theatre, it is not afraid to challenge itself and its audience to new approaches. It also seeks out native playwrights and undertakes the responsibility of presenting new works.

Stratford Festival

The giant of the theatre world in English-speaking Canada is the Stratford Festival. Opened in 1953 to give summer seasons of Shakespearean plays, Stratford was a success from the beginning and has maintained its reputation throughout its existence. The Festival is now one of the most important theatre events in the world and the company is one of the best in North America. The advent of good theatre in the relaxed atmosphere of summer-time has added a new dimension to the cultural evolution in Canada. Situated on the banks of the River Avon, the physical facilities of the Festival are impressive and have had no less impact than the artistic aspects. The Festival opened in the largest tent in existence, containing, rather than the traditional proscenium stage, a "thrust" stage, or one which projected out into the audience. In 1957, the tent was replaced by a permanent theatre with the same type of stage.

The Festival has extended the length of its season and has expanded to include contemporary drama and other attractions such as opera, concerts and art exhibits. It has also created an opera and drama workshop where actors can learn something of music and singers can be coached in drama. Other celebrated festivals include the Charlottetown Summer Festival and the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The latter was founded in 1964 to perpetuate the work of Shaw. Emulating the Stratford Festival, it has expanded to include the work of other playwrights and a music festival has been added. (*The foregoing article is one of a series, reprinted from the July/August issue of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Commercial Letter.*)

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centre around trade, but there have been some other differences on policy, some perhaps more apparent than real over the Vietnam peacekeeping idea or truce supervisory idea. Are political differences hampering other relations?

A. I don't think so, I don't see any evidence, indeed, I was gratified the other day when Secretary Rogers was asked whether the conditions we laid down for our Vietnamese participation on the Supervisory Commission were reasonable and he said perfectly reasonable, the Canadians are perfectly reasonable. So if anybody had had any doubts about this before I think they were removed by Secretary Rogers' statement. Some people had suggested that there was a misunderstanding, a difference of view, but as far as I knew there wasn't. And I was gratified without any coaching from our side when Secretary Rogers answered a press inquiry by saying that the conditions we laid down for our participation were perfectly reasonable. I don't think that we have any major political differences, we have some difficult trade issues and these I think in 1973 will be discussed at great length, I hope they can all be settled amicably. I don't think there is any reason why they shouldn't be. We both are mutual beneficiaries, for example of the automobile agreement. Both Canada and the United States have benefited. This is... then if we approach it from this basis I don't think we'll have difficulty in reaching settlement. On resources, there aren't any differences. The Americans have certain objectives and so have we and I believe that we can probably settle our differences to be mutually beneficial. After all, in any trade negotiation it is only successful if both sides benefit....

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