



Bulletin

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MR. SHARP REPORTS ON HIS VISIT TO AFRICA

In the House of Commons on March 22 Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, described as follows his recent visit to five African countries – Ivory Coast, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia:

...This was the first series of visits by a Canadian Foreign Minister to Africa south of the Sahara. It enabled me to learn something, but all too little, of the countries visited. It gave me an opportunity to emphasize to the various governments the depth and continuing quality of the Canadian commitment to Africa, of which I saw convincing evidence through my meetings with more than 1,000 Canadians actively engaged in co-operative development projects – missionaries, CIDA people, CUSO volunteers, and, of course, the personnel of our diplomatic missions. I also arranged for our ambassadors and high commissioners in the countries I could not visit to join us at various places in Africa in order that I might profit from their advice.

DEVELOPMENT AID FIRST PRIORITY

Development assistance is and will remain the largest element in our activities in Africa. This is at

once a measure of the need of the developing countries there and of the opportunity Canada has to contribute its resources, human and material, operating equally in English and in French. In certain of the countries visited, I was able to give formal effect to aid arrangements worked out over the last year or so, some of which will have an immediate beneficial impact on our domestic economy.

I also visited the headquarters of the East African Community, which is a form of common market composed of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

I learned at first hand of development plans from the African leaders, and saw how Canadian assistance programs fit into these plans and the part they may be expected to play in the future. In all five countries I was assured that Canadian involvement in Black Africa is welcome and expansion in our present efforts is sought. African leaders in the countries I visited told me that the Canadians there were doing an excellent job and that the countries concerned could not get enough Canadian manpower. In Tanzania, for example, President Nyerere indicated that he would be delighted to receive thousands of Canadians, compared to the few hundred there now. The Canadians I saw confirmed, for their part, the need for continued Canadian presence in Africa. It became clearer to me from day to day the extent to which Canada is already committed in Africa. It became clearer from day to day that our involvement has raised the expectations of our African friends and that we must continue and strengthen our partnership with them in the development of their countries.

PROBLEMS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

During my two weeks in Africa I found the Governments preoccupied with the intractable problems of Southern Africa. These issues have been fully explored in Commonwealth conferences, most recently at Singapore in January. I urged upon the African Governments our view that the Commonwealth is an essential forum for discussing the difficult matter of

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racial discrimination and its repercussions.

In all five countries, Canada's stand on Southern African issues was well understood and accepted. African leaders I met expressed their satisfaction with Canada's position on these problems as expressed by our public statements and our voting record at the United Nations.

In my discussions with African leaders, I emphasized the need for a peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa. Large-scale hostilities in Africa could only bring about the ruin of the economy of the black nations and destroy any hope for the betterment of the life of their peoples. Such hostilities would inevitably involve outside powers and threaten a new conflict equal in magnitude to the tragedy of the Middle East or Vietnam.

I think we should realize and accept that our capacity to influence the white racist minorities in Southern Africa is limited and can best be exercised multilaterally through the United Nations and the Commonwealth. What we can do ourselves is to offer economic and political support for the developing countries of Black Africa. In this way, we can make a positive contribution to the solution of the deep-seated problems of Africa, and it is here that our energies should be focused. This is bound to be more rewarding for Africans and Canadians alike than wasting our energies in empty gestures designed to tell the world of our moral rectitude on racial questions.

COMMITMENT TO FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

I discussed the question of *la Francophonie* with members of the Governments in the Congo and Ivory Coast, and explained Canada's position concerning this group of countries which are united by the French language and culture.

I assured them that Canada was completely committed to co-operation with French-speaking countries in general and particularly to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, of which we are full members. I took this occasion to express our hope that the African countries would be participating equally fully in this organization to promote understanding and mutual assistance. In my opinion such full participation will permit more rapid and complete development of all the people concerned.

I also remarked that although our assistance to French-speaking African countries had begun slowly and modestly, it was our intention, now that it has reached the same level as our assistance to the Commonwealth African countries, to continue it not only for the benefit of the receiving countries but also to reaffirm Canada's bicultural character.

My tour of Africa, while all too brief, left me with a number of warm and deep impressions.

First, Canada is highly regarded and its name stands very high in Africa. Africans have given us their confidence, and it is this trust which creates an obligation on our part to share with them some of our resources by participating as partners in their

programs for economic and social development. This can be achieved by offering to Africa the best in Canada from those fields where Canadians have achieved excellence and special expertise.

TRADE PROSPECTS

Such a joint venture will benefit not only Africans but Canadians. The Canadians serving in various capacities over the continent, old or young, missionaries or volunteers, CIDA personnel or businessmen, are engaged in useful, constructive and essential projects. On their return to Canada, what they have learned about the common human condition will stand them in good stead and will help us all to a better understanding of the world we live in. If one is seeking economic justification for external aid, as development proceeds, African countries will become markets for Canadian products, particularly capital goods, and mutually beneficial trade should increase. Already, in some of the larger countries like Nigeria and the Congo (Kinshasa), interesting commercial prospects are arising.

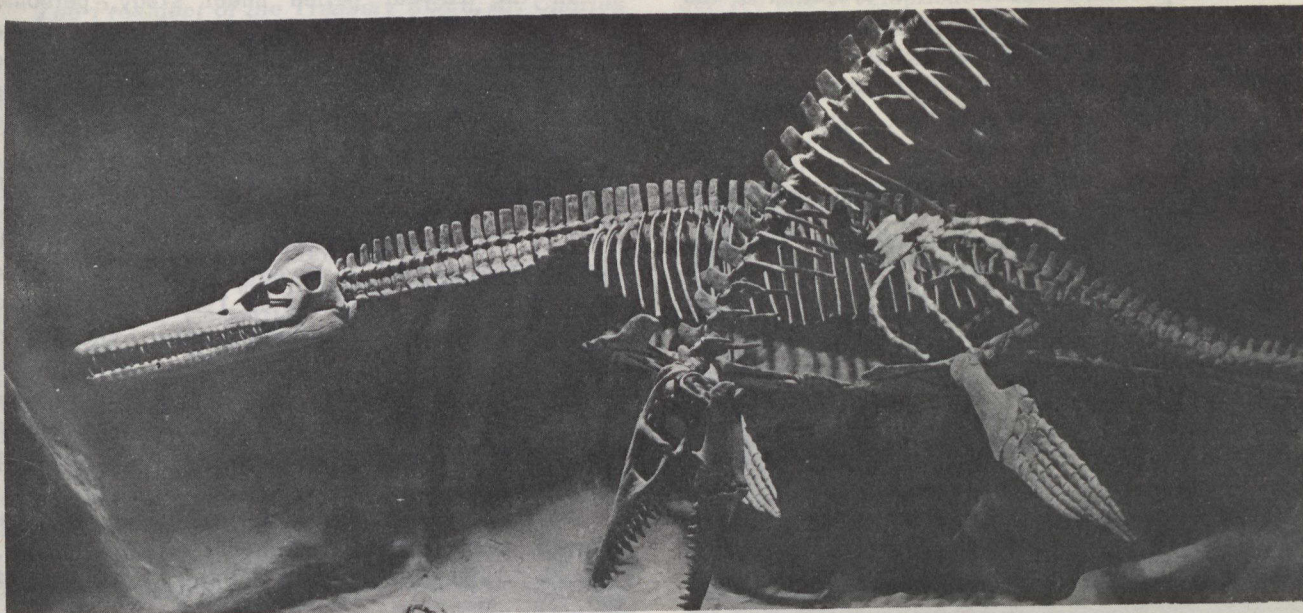
Our co-operation with and assistance to Africa can become among the best and most realistic expressions of our national character. Canada and Africa have been enriched by two great European cultures and languages; both Canada and the African countries I visited are engaged in the strengthening of their national unity and sovereignty; like the countries of Africa, Canada is still in the course of development; and, along with our African friends, Canadians abhor the immoral and inhuman policies implemented by the white minority régimes of Southern Africa.

I return from my tour with the conviction that we must continue and increase over time our contribution to the economic development programs of our African friends. Our co-operation with *anglophone* and *francophone* countries of Africa reflects our own national personality. Our participation in the harmonious economic development of African countries constitutes, I believe, the best way of promoting peace through social justice and the most effective response to the challenge of racial inequality in Southern Africa.

On my way through London to Africa, I met with the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr. Arnold Smith, and on my return journey I gave him some of my impressions which I thought might interest him in his official capacity.

A recent survey of apartments (six units or over) showed low-vacancy rates in all areas except Calgary and Montreal. Ottawa-Hull and Hamilton showed the lowest rate of apartment vacancies, at 1.5 per cent. Edmonton, Quebec, Windsor, Toronto and Vancouver all had vacancy rates of less than 3.0 per cent. London, Winnipeg and Halifax registered slightly higher vacancy rates — though still below 4 per cent, while Montreal and Calgary at 6.4 and 6.8 per cent respectively, had the highest rates.

FOSSIL GALLERY OF ROM GOES MODERN



Aquatic reptiles of an another age.

The Hall of Vertebrate Evolution, a new gallery in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, was opened in January by its former director the noted paleontologist W.E. Swinton.

The opening of the gallery, which is concerned with the evolution of man, the Age of Mammals and early aquatic life, is the first phase in the creation of dramatic settings in the ROM's vertebrate paleontology collections. The second phase, which will create an environment for the Museum's dinosaur

skeletons, will be completed in about two years.

In the introductory area to the Hall of Vertebrate Evolution, the public will find explanations of paleontology, the geological ages, and of how scientists excavate and document fossil remains. Dominating the Hall is the huge skeleton of a mastodon that roamed the Great Lakes region about 10,000 years ago. Standing more than nine feet high and supporting a tusk eight feet long, it resembles the skeleton of a modern elephant. The other tusk of the mastodon was lost when the animal was young. Lighting effects create the subtle impression that the giant beast is moving through a forest of spruce.

EVOLUTION OF MAN

A major section of the new gallery, devoted to the evolution of man, explains that man is a two-legged primate, unique among the animals. Skeletons of a man and an upright bear placed back-to-back show that the bones of man and other mammals are identical but that the proportions are different owing to man's upright posture.

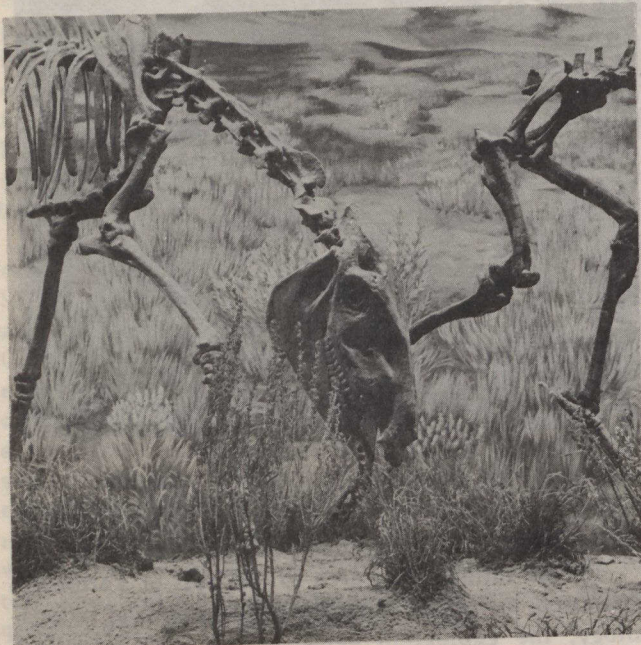
A tree festooned with skulls and skeletons presents various forms of primates including humans, and spans 60 million years. It shows that man developed from Ramapithecus, a small ape-like creature that probably lived in trees 14 to 15 million years ago. When the forests changed to treed savannahs, some creatures stayed in the trees, while others came down to the ground and remained four-footed like baboons. Others developed into Australopithecus, a two-footed animal, the immediate predecessor of true man. It was the development of the ability to make tools and weapons that allowed man to compensate



Craftsmen Gerry O'Connor and Paul Geraghty prepare exhibits.

for his lack of physical specialties and thereby survive.

Seven specimens illustrate the evolution of the horse, beginning with the earliest-known horse about 60 million years ago. Other skeletons from the Age of Mammals include the early camel and rhinoceros, which originated in North America, a giant sloth, a huge wolf, and a sabre-toothed cat.



Specimen of one of the earliest known horses.

One of the highlights of the gallery is a display of underwater reptiles that lived in the sea about 60 million years ago. Cooling breezes and sound and lighting effects create the experience of visiting ancient life beneath the sea.

The construction of the Hall of Vertebrate Evolution involved much more than the making of sets. Many of the skeletons in the ROM's collections were still embedded in rock and each bone had to be cut free and reassembled to give the skeleton a rounded shape. Often the bones had to be drilled through the centre to allow the specimens to be reconstructed without revealing the wiring or means of support.

HEALTH CARE EXPENSES

Ontario residents spent more money *per capita* on personal health care in 1969 than residents of any other province. Provincial figures for both Ontario and Alberta, \$204.50 and \$198.99 respectively, exceeded the national average *per capita* expenditure of \$184.34 for that year.

Expenditures on Personal Health Care in Provinces of Canada, 1957-1969, a report released recently by the Research and Statistics Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare, ex-

amines hospital physicians' and dental services and prescribed drugs.

In the 12-year period under study, personal health-care expenditures increased at an average annual rate of 11.7 per cent. From 1957 to 1961 the average annual rate of increase was 11 per cent; from 1961 to 1965 it was 10.5 per cent, and from 1965 to 1969, 13.2 per cent.

The smallest rates of increase were reported in British Columbia, which ranked third in 1969, compared to first in 1957, and in Saskatchewan, which dropped from second to seventh. Annual *per capita* spending in these provinces in 1969 was \$182 and \$162 respectively. Expenditures in other provinces in 1969 were: Manitoba, \$178; Quebec, \$173; Nova Scotia, \$167; New Brunswick, \$154; Newfoundland, \$123; and Prince Edward Island, \$118. The Yukon and Northwest Territories reported a *per capita* spending of \$133 in 1969.

Per capita expenditures for 1969 and 1957, by province, were: Ontario, \$204.50 (\$69.82); Alberta, \$198.99 (\$70.88); British Columbia, \$182.74 (\$82.32); Manitoba, \$178.18 (\$62.90); Quebec, \$172.79 (\$49.71); Nova Scotia, \$166.58 (\$49.27); Saskatchewan, \$162.41 (\$75.54); New Brunswick, \$154.15 (\$55.92); Newfoundland, \$122.58 (\$35.83); Prince Edward Island, \$117.68 (\$42.84); Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$133.21 (\$59.16); Canada \$184.34 (\$62.81).

NOVEL POST OFFICE OPENED

A new type of post office, which opened in Toronto on March 15, is described by the Post Office Department as "Canada's new postal image of the Seventies".

The Fairview Postal Service Centre will remain open till 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday, keeping the same hours as the stores in Fairfield Mall, Willowdale, where it is situated. Besides the regular postal services, it sells Government publications, current and historical maps, prints of Canadian paintings, coin sets, Indian handicrafts and post cards. Wrapping paper, cartons, twine and tape are also sold for the customer to do his own packaging at the parcel-wrapping counter. A coin-operated photocopying machine is also available.

There are no wickets in the new post office; wall-to-wall carpeting is installed in the main lobby and display area, together with decorative lighting and "piped in" music. The specially-trained clerks for the additional services wear colourful uniforms designed to harmonize with the decor.

Mr. James C. Corkery, General Manager for the Ontario Postal Region, who opened the Fairview Postal Service Centre, said that it was "unique in a visual sense, but perhaps the stronger features are those of customer convenience and service to the commercial neighbourhood".

FEDERAL JOBS FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING GRADUATES

The President of the Treasury Board, Mr. Charles Drury, announced to the House of Commons on March 22 that the Government had authorized \$2 million for the recruitment of 276 French-speaking university graduates into the Public Service for the purpose of expanding "certain departmental programs and projects involving positions where French is the language of work".

Part of Mr. Drury's statement follows:

...I outlined in my statement to the Miscellaneous Estimates Committee on March 9 the Government's policy of making the Public Service progressively more representative of the two major linguistic communities of Canada. In accordance with this policy, it is a basic goal of the Government to assure equality of opportunity in the Public Service to both French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

I went on to say that this would be achieved through the progressive identification of positions as requiring a proficiency in both languages or a proficiency in French or in English, through increasing and improving the language-training facilities for both *anglophones* and *francophones*, and through "the accelerated recruitment of *francophones* to the Public

Service and development of those already in it".

I noted that, to achieve these goals, Departments would have to adopt carefully elaborated manpower development plans.

This program represents a step in the direction of achieving the objective of a more representative Public Service. Specifically, the Government proposed to allocate \$2 million among ten Departments which have submitted proposals for extending certain programs which, at one and the same time, would contribute to the realization of program objectives and would involve positions in areas of the Public Service where French is normally used. The experimental French-language units to which I made reference in my statement on March 9 will not be involved since none has yet been established. Of the 276 positions, 128 will be administrative trainees, and the balance will be junior positions in the social science, biophysical sciences and applied science fields.

It is proposed that the program extensions involved, and specifically, the increase in the numbers of positions in the Public Service, be financed out of the contingency fund.

NATO DEFENCE COLLEGE GUESTS

Sixty-eight students and members of the staff of the NATO Defence College in Rome made a five-day visit to Canada recently as part of a North American tour.

Headed by Vice-Admiral J.C. O'Brien, the Canadian commandant, the group met senior military and government officials, attended a full-dress rehearsal of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride and toured the National Aeronautical Museum at Canadian Forces Base Rockcliffe while in Ottawa.

The College members then visited military installations in Calgary Alberta.

Officers attending the College represent Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United States and Canada.

The party left Canada for the United States on March 22.

RECORD YEAR FOR INCO

In its annual report issued in March, The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited announced that it had delivered a record 518,870,000 pounds of nickel in 1970, compared to 382,170,000 pounds in 1969 and 480,840,000 pounds in 1968.

Deliveries in 1969 had been affected by a 128-day strike at the company's Ontario Division, which had shut down 75 per cent of International Nickel's basic production.

The company delivered 348,100,000 pounds of copper in 1970, compared to 208,220,000 in 1969 and 314,160,000 in 1968. Deliveries of platinum-group metals and gold in 1970 totalled 387,700 troy ounces, compared to 421,500 troy ounces in 1969 and 440,900 troy ounces in 1968.

"In 1970, the company reached a production level of 500 million pounds of nickel a year," the report stated. "It expects to produce about 550 million pounds in 1971. In 1972, the company expects to achieve the goals of its expansion and modernization program and be operating in Canada at a rate of more than 600 million pounds of nickel a year."

International Nickel spent \$31,889,000 on exploration last year, compared to \$19,896,000 in 1969, and employed an average of 1,600 persons on exploration projects in Canada and abroad.

Its exploration program in Canada enabled the company to more than replace the ores mined during the year. On December 31, 1970, International Nickel had proven ore reserves of 383,300,000 dry short tons, containing 12,500,000,000 pounds of nickel and 7,900,000,000 pounds of copper. At the end of 1969, the company had 379,600,000 dry short tons of proven ore reserves, containing 12,400,000,000 pounds of nickel and 7,900,000,000 pounds of copper.

INTERESTS ABROAD

"Although we expect to look for and develop sulphide-ore bodies in Canada," Henry L. Wingate, chairman of INCO, said, "the great bulk of the known deposits of the world are lateritic, found mainly in the tropical areas of the world. International Nickel, either in partnership with others or by itself, has rights in such deposits in Guatemala, New Caledonia and Indonesia. In 1970, we made progress in moving all of these toward stages where construction could be launched."

As announced by the Guatemalan Government on February 26, an agreement has been reached between the Government of Guatemala and Exploraciones y Explotaciones Mineras Izabal, S.A. (Exmibal), a Guatemalan company owned 80 per cent by International Nickel, which will be the basis for seeking to arrange the financing required for the Exmibal project. The project would produce 60 million pounds of nickel a year and is now estimated to require a total investment of \$250 million.

Mr. Wingate described 1970 as "a year of solid achievement" for the company in which return on capital invested came more into line with the levels that the company experienced in the first half of the 1960s.

FOREST FERTILIZATION

In order to increase the growth of trees, it will soon become necessary to fertilize parts of Ontario's 105,262,000 acres of productive forest-land. The long-range wood-requirement forecast indicates that, by the year 2000, Canada's demand for wood products will be about 4½ times what it is now. The present figure is estimated at 45 million cunits (one cunit is 100 cubic feet).

A number of programs are designed to provide the sort of information needed by foresters. One of the most important, in which the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is a participant, is the Inter-provincial Forest Fertilization Trial, whose purpose is to accumulate specific information on the increased rates of growth that might be obtained through soil-fertilization.

Research began several years ago, when representatives from the eastern provinces, and of the Federal Government, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute and a number of universities met to discuss

a unified approach to forest-fertilization. A technical committee was eventually formed to develop and oversee a project design. Provinces from Alberta to Nova Scotia are now actively involved in this program.

METHOD

The first phase is the location and establishment of groups of 12 plots in selected coniferous stands, which are known collectively as an "installation". Within each plot, the diameter of all living trees, two inches and over, is measured to the nearest hundredth of an inch.

The following year, different levels and combinations of nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus fertilizer are applied to the plots by cyclone seeder. The first measurements, recording growth response, will be made five years after fertilization. These data will be sent to the Pulp and Paper Research Institute at Pointe Claire, Quebec, for analysis and interpretation.

AERIAL FERTILIZATION

Since 1967, the Department of Lands and Forests has also been studying the problems of applying fertilizer from the air, in preparation for large-scale applications that may be required in the future. The aerial application of fertilizers, although in many respects similar to the application of insecticides and herbicides, differs in the quantity of material used. Herbicides are applied at the rate of about three gallons, or about 30 pounds to the acre, but fertilizers are applied at a rate usually in excess of 200 pounds. It is important to reduce loading-time to a minimum because of the large volume of material being handled. Both the Sault Ste. Marie and Swastika Forest districts have designed techniques for achieving this objective.

The federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry, the University of Toronto and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute have also made comprehensive forest-fertilization studies in cooperation with several pulp-and-paper companies. Their studies include time, rate and methods of application, cycling of nutrients and an attempt to determine to what extent large-scale fertilization might contribute to environmental pollution. Departmental foresters emphasize that although there is nothing to indicate that fertilization of forests will cause water pollution, care is taken to see that excessive amounts of material do not fall into open water.