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Canada's unity will not be fractured promises the Prime Minister

During a two-day visit to Washington, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau addressed a joint session of the United States House of Representatives and Senate on February 22. It is the first time that a Canadian prime minister has been accorded that honour.

The full text of Mr. Trudeau's address is reprinted below:

For much more than a century, individual Canadians, in countless ways and on countless occasions, have expressed to Americans their friendship. Today, as prime minister I am given the opportunity to express those feelings collectively before the elected representatives of the American people.

I do so with pride, and with conviction.

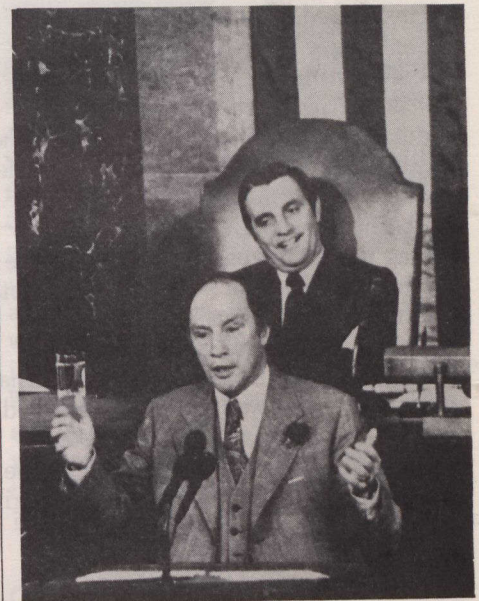
I speak to you as a fellow parliamentarian, honoured, as are all Canadians, by your invitation to appear in this historic chamber. Here, on the spot where so many of your distinguished leaders have stood, I express to you the most cordial of greetings. The warmth of your welcome reinforces what I have always known: that a Canadian in the United States is among friends.

The friendship between our two countries is so basic, so non-negotiable, that it has long since been regarded by others as the standard for enlightened international relations. No Canadian leader would be permitted by his electorate consciously to weaken it. Indeed, no Canadian leader would wish to, and certainly not this one.

Simply stated, our histories record that for more than a century millions upon millions of Canadians and Americans have known one another, liked one another, and trusted one another.

Canadians are not capable of living in isolation from you any more than we are desirous of doing so. We have benefited from your stimulus; we have profited from your vitality.

Throughout your history, you have been inspired by a remarkably large number of gifted leaders who have displayed stunning foresight, oftentimes in the face of then popular sentiments. In this city which bears his name, on the anniversary of his birthday, George Washington's words bear repeating. In a message familiar to all of you in this



CP wirephoto

Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, addresses a joint session of the United States Congress in Washington on February 22. U.S. Vice-President, Walter Mondale, is behind Mr. Trudeau.

chamber, he said: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness."

Washington remembered

At a moment in the history of mankind when men and women cannot escape from the knowledge that the only hope for humanity is the willingness of peoples of differing complexions and cultures and beliefs to live peaceably together, you have not forsaken Washington's high standards. You have chosen to declare your belief in the protection of minorities, in the richness of diversity, in the necessity of accommodation. You have contributed new fibre to that seamless fabric we

call the history of mankind – that stumbling, incoherent quest by individuals and by nations for freedom and dignity.

Liberty and the pursuit of happiness have not been theoretical concepts for Americans, nor have they been regarded as elusive goals. You have sought each with vigour, and shared with all mankind the joy and the creativity which are the products of freedom. You have illustrated throughout your history the resiliency, the dedication and the inherent decency of American society.

The United States achievement in recent years of conducting a great social revolution – overcoming difficulties of immense complication and obdurateness, and doing so through the democratic process – is surely a model for all nations devoted to the dignity of the human condition. Freedom-loving men and women everywhere are the beneficiaries of your example. Not the least among them are Canadians, for whom the United States has long been the single most important external influence – the weather only excepted.

We in Canada, facing internal tensions with roots extending back to the seventeenth century, have much to gain from the wisdom and discipline and patience which you, in this country, in this generation, have brought to bear to reduce racial tensions, to broaden legal rights, to provide opportunity to all.

Canadians long ago determined to govern themselves by a parliamentary system which favours the flowering of basic aspirations – for freedom, for justice, for individual dignity. The rule of law, sovereignty of parliament, a broad sharing of power with the provinces, and official support of the pluralistic nature of Canadian society have combined to create in Canada a community where freedom thrives to an extent not exceeded anywhere else, a community where equality of opportunity between people and between regions is a constant goal.

Source of Canada's problem

The success of our efforts in the first century following Confederation was promising, but by no means complete. We created a society of individual liberty and of respect for human rights. We produced an economic standard of



AP wirephoto

Waving from the balcony of the White House in Washington on February 21 are (left to right) Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, United States

President Jimmy Carter, Mrs. Trudeau and Mrs. Carter. The Trudeaus were in the United States capital on an official visit on February 21 and 22.

living which approaches your own. We have not, however, created the conditions in which French-speaking Canadians have felt they were fully equal or could fully develop the richness of the culture they had inherited. And therein is the source of our central problem today. That is why a minority of the people of Quebec feel they should leave Canada and strike out in a country of their own. The newly-elected government of that province asserts a policy that reflects that minority view despite the fact that during the election campaign it sought a mandate for good government, and not a mandate for separation from Canada.

The accommodation of two vigorous language groups has been, in varying fashion, the policy of every Canadian government since Confederation. The reason is clear. Within Quebec, over 80 per cent of the population speak French as their first or only language. In Canada as a whole, nearly one-fifth of the people speak no language but French. Thus from generation to generation there has been handed down the belief that a country could be built in freedom and equality with two languages and with a multitude of cultures.

Success – but with changes

I am confident it can be done. I say to you with all the certainty I can command that Canada's unity will not be

fractured. Accommodations will be made; revisions will take place. We shall succeed.

There will have to be changes in some of our attitudes; there will have to be a greater comprehension of one another across the barrier of language difference. Both English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians will have to become more aware of the richness that diversity brings and less irritated by the problems it presents. We may have to revise some aspects of our constitution so that the Canadian federation can be seen by six and a half million French-speaking Canadians to be the strongest bulwark against submersion by 220 million English-speaking North Americans.

These very figures illustrate dramatically the sense of insecurity of French Canada. But separation would not alter the arithmetic; it would merely increase the exposure.

Nor would the separation of Quebec contribute in any fashion to the confidence of the many cultural minorities of diverse origin who dwell throughout Canada. These communities have been encouraged for decades to retain their own identities and to preserve their own cultures. They have done so and flourished, nowhere more spectacularly than in the prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The sudden departure of Quebec would signify the tragic failure of our pluralist dream, the fracturing of our cul-

tural mosaic, and would likely remove much of the determination of Canadians to protect their cultural minorities.

Problems of this magnitude cannot be wished away. They can be solved, however, by the institutions we have created for our own governance. Those institutions belong to all Canadians, to me as a Quebecer as much as to my fellow citizens from the other provinces. And because these institutions are democratically structured, because their members are freely elected, they are capable of reflecting changes and of responding to the popular will.

I am confident that we in Canada are well along in the course of devising a society as free of prejudice and fear, as full of understanding and generosity, as respectful of individuality and beauty, as receptive to change and innovation, as exists anywhere. Our nation is the encounter of two of the most important cultures of Western civilization, to which countless other strains are being added.

Most Canadians understand that the rupture of their country would be an aberrant departure from the norms they themselves have set, a crime against the history of mankind; for I am immodest enough to suggest that a failure of this always-varied, often-illustrious Canadian social experiment would

create shock waves of disbelief among those all over the world who are committed to the proposition that among man's noblest endeavours are those communities in which persons of diverse origins live, love, work and find mutual benefit.

Canada/U.S. ties are a model

Canadians are conscious of the effort required of them to maintain in healthy working order not only their own nation but as well the North American neighbourhood in which they flourish. A wholesome relationship with our mutual friend Mexico and a robust partnership with the United States are both, in our eyes, highly desirable. To those ends we have contributed much energy. And you in this country have reciprocated to the point where our relationship forms a model admired by much of the world — one moulded from the elements of mutual respect and supported by the vigour of disciplined co-operation.

We have built together one of the world's largest and most efficient transportation and power generating systems in the form of the St. Lawrence Seaway. We have conceived and established the world's oldest, continuously functioning binational arbitral tribunal — the International Joint Commission.

We have joined together in many parts of the world in defence of freedom and in the relief of want. We have created oftentimes original techniques of environmental management, of emergency and disaster assistance, of air- and sea-traffic control, of movements of people, goods and services — the latter so successfully that the value of our trade and the volume of visitors back and forth exceeds several times over that of any other two countries in the world. It is no wonder that we are each so interested in the continued social stability and economic prosperity of the other.

Nor should we be surprised that the desire of the American and Canadian peoples to understand and help one another sometimes adopts unusual forms. In what other two countries in the world could there be reproduced the scene of tens of thousands of people in a Montreal baseball park identifying totally with one team against the other, forgetting all the while that every single player on each is American, and a similar scene in the Washington hockey arena where thousands of spectators identify totally with one team against another, forgetting that virtually every player on the ice is Canadian.

Our substitutes for hostility

Thus do the images blur, and sometimes do they lead to chafing. Yet how civilized are the responses! How temperate are the replies! We threaten to black out your television commercials! You launch fusillades of anti-trust proceedings! Such admirable substitutes for hostility!

More important than the occasional incident of disagreement is the continuing process of management which we have successfully incorporated into our relationship. It is a process which succeeds through careful attention, through consultation, and through awareness on both sides of the border that problems can arise which are attributable neither to intent nor neglect, but to the disproportionate size of our two populations and the resulting imbalance of our economic strength.

Those differences will likely always lead us in Canada to attempt to ensure that there be maintained a climate for the expression of Canadian culture.



U.S. President Carter (right) and Prime Minister Trudeau exchange a last handshake as Mr. Trudeau leaves the White House following their meeting on Feb-

ruary 22. Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, who accompanied Mr. Trudeau on his two-day visit to Washington, looks on.

Ottawa hosts preparatory conference on the future of ICNAF

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, has announced that Canada will host an international conference in Ottawa, from March 14 to 25, to consider the development of a framework for future multilateral co-operation, including appropriate institutional arrangements, to replace the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF).

This preparatory conference intends to draft provisions for a new treaty and to work out new arrangements for the Northwest Atlantic area, which would be submitted for adoption to a subsequent diplomatic conference to be held later in 1977.

Mr. Jamieson pointed out that, as an interim measure, ICNAF had adopted amendments to the ICNAF convention which exclude waters within 200-mile national fishery limits from the management authority of the Commission, while allowing the Commission, at the request of coastal state members of ICNAF, to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of fisheries within the 200-mile zones. The meeting in March and the subsequent diplomatic conference are expected to review the question of multilateral co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic area and to establish new arrangements that take into account the need for international management of fisheries in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the new 200-mile zones, and the need for scientific co-operation in the area as a whole.

Consumer price index

The all-items consumer price index (1971=100) advanced 0.9 per cent to 154.0 in January from 152.7 in December. This latest increase, the largest since late 1975, was mainly due to a sharp rise in the food index and to higher charges for shelter and selected household operation items. While the food index increased 1.2 per cent, the index for all items excluding food rose by 0.7 per cent. From January 1976 to January 1977, the total CPI advanced 6.1 per cent.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the

all-items CPI advanced 0.9 per cent from December to January. This included a 1.4 percent rise in the food index and a 0.7 percent increase in the index for all items excluding food.

In January, the current annual rate of change in the CPI, based on the seasonally-adjusted movement in the latest three-month period, was 7.3 per cent.

New navigational aid

A highly advanced marine radio-navigation system, capable of sending radio pulses more than 1,000 miles out to sea from a 625-foot antenna, went on the air last month. Known as Loran C, the \$3-million system manned by the Canadian Coast Guard's Western Region is one of a series of electronic navigational chains on the Pacific Coast.

A formal agreement, concluded between the Canadian and United States governments last year, provided for the establishment, maintenance and operation of the Loran C transmitting station and its associated monitor-control station in British Columbia.

Owing to its precision and reliability, the system, when it is fully operational in April, will have distinct advantages for all ships from Seattle to Alaska sailing up to about 1,000 miles off the coast of British Columbia.

The Loran C installations will also open up new opportunities for oil and mineral seabed exploration, search and rescue, fisheries management and marine sciences. It will also help in defining the 200-mile limit and identification of undersea wrecks and hazards.

The Canadian Loran C chain on the West Coast has a master station located at Williams Lake, manned by 11 specialists.

Two other subsidiary stations, operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, will work in co-operation with the Williams Lake facility. One is located at George, in Washington State and the other at Shoal Cove in southern Alaska.

How it works

The three stations will send out signals to be received by special radio units aboard any vessel which has the equipment, from giant freighters to

pleasure craft. By cross-checking digital broadcast positions with those marked on special corresponding grid charts on the ship, a precise position can be obtained, with better than 95 percent accuracy, 24 hours a day.

Moreover, ships can return to within 50 yards of the same spot again and again. This is especially valuable to fishermen in relocating wrecks or navigational hazards or for returning to prime fishing areas.

Loran C is a refined version of the Loran A system developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and implemented by the U.S. Coast Guard to fulfil wartime requirements in the 1940s. Loran A sets are now on many vessels and some can use both Loran A and Loran C systems.

From the time the new aid goes on the air until the end of April, calibration and adjustment of instruments will be done by positioning test vessels at various points along the coast and comparing their positions with readings given by satellite. U.S. Coast Guard specialists will also be at Williams Lake during this period for synchronization tests with their own equipment.

B.C.'s core curriculum

Starting in September 1977 a core curriculum, i.e. "material which *must* be learned", will be taught in schools in British Columbia. The goals of this curriculum (outlined in the B.C. booklet *What Should our Children learn?*) will govern the preparation of subject content, assessment program and upgrading of teacher education.

Curriculum guides are being expanded and curriculum development in specific subjects, particularly for secondary schools, is under way. These guides will set forth the recommended curriculum ("materials which should be learned"). As well, B.C. students will have local options, "material which may be learned."

But before the goals are finally determined, B.C. Minister of Education, Pat McGeer hopes that local trustees, teachers and others will discuss and debate the goals enumerated in the booklet so that some kind of consensus may be reached on the whole matter of curriculum.

Canada/U.S. sign fisheries pact

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, and the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, Roméo LeBlanc, announced that a Reciprocal Fisheries Agreement between Canada and the United States had been concluded on February 24, and that the following joint communiqué had been released in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., the same day.

The United States and Canada today signed in Washington a Reciprocal Fisheries Agreement to permit continuation of fishing by fishermen of each country off the coasts of the other for 1977, following extension of their respective fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. The agreement was signed on the Canadian side by L.H. Legault, Director General, International Directorate, Department of Fisheries and the Environment, and on the United States side by Ambassador Rozanne L. Ridgeway, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs. The agreement will enter into force upon completion of internal proceedings by both sides.

The agreement was concluded following discussions between President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau. The two leaders concurred that a fisheries agreement for 1977 should be concluded on the basis of the same spirit of co-operation which marked their overall discussions. They also reviewed the principles which would ensure that the interests of each in the fishing zone of the other are accommodated reciprocally for the remainder of this year.

The two sides looked forward to longer term arrangements which are yet to be negotiated. They welcomed the signature of the agreement as an important step in the evolution of their fisheries relationship and as a contribution to their close ties as neighbouring states.

Inflatable greenhouses?

The Alberta skyline may someday include an inflatable greenhouse beside the oil well and the hay stack. Dr. Peter G. Glockner, head of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Calgary is exploring

that possibility, with the aid of a grant from Alberta Gas Trunk Line Limited.

If the idea proves to be practical, it would mean year-round supplies of Alberta-grown fresh vegetables that so far have been imported from the United States.

Professor Glockner, an expert in the field of inflatable structures, will conduct a study on the feasibility of inflating and heating polyethylene greenhouses with the exhaust from compressor stations used by AGTL to transport natural gas throughout the province.

The compressor stations that are scattered across Alberta use natural gas to fuel turbine engines that pump the gas along the pipe line. Although these engines are quite efficient compared to other combustion engines, they nevertheless waste 70 per cent or more of the energy that they produce in the form of exhaust, as do all gas turbine engines.

"It seems to be beyond our present technology to develop significantly more efficient machines, so we should be looking at ways of using the waste energy that they leave behind," states

Blessed event at Toronto Zoo

The staff of Metro Toronto Zoo are happy to announce the birth of a white-handed gibbon in the Indo-Malayan pavillon.

Derek and Priscilla, the parents, are doing well.

But the zoo staff is a little concerned about baby Senin (Thai word for "Monday", the day of her birth).

Mother Priscilla has a history of indifferent maternal care. She has lost several offspring for a variety of causes, mostly of neglect. For this reason, the latest arrival, Senin, was taken from her within hours of her birth and given intensive care for the first 12 days.

After a tricky first month, Senin began to thrive and, according to health unit foreman John Hulley, is now prepared to "receive a few visitors."

Gibbons are native to Indo-Malaya, and although the animals are not yet an endangered species, gibbon births in zoos are still rare occurrences. The first captive-bred gibbon in North America was born at Philadelphia in 1940.

Professor Glockner.

The exhaust produced by the compressor engines would be sufficient to inflate and heat a medium-sized polyethylene structure, says Dr. Glockner. The exhaust is also rich in carbon dioxide, which would stimulate rapid growth of the crops.

However, the exhaust also contains a poisonous gas mixture called NOx and trace amounts of other undesirable gases which must be filtered out or diluted to acceptable levels.

The first phase of the project will investigate the control of the concentration of these exhaust gases by various ventilation and inflation systems, which also regulate temperature and humidity. Structural designs and materials will be assessed, then the effects of the controlled environment on the growth of agricultural produce will be examined.

According to Dr. Glockner's calculations, each compressor station produces enough exhaust energy to heat five to ten acres of land for year-round market gardening. What remains is to find a system that will make the procedure economically feasible.

The elegant, long-armed gibbon is thought by many zoologists to be among the human's closest primate relatives. It is the only ape that always moves on two legs while walking or running.



Senin, Toronto Zoo's recent arrival, is ready to receive visitors.

News of the arts

Photography exhibition

In a photography exhibition entitled *Avenir*, at the Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto artist Gar Smith expresses his concern about "the complexity of Man, his great individual and collective beauty." The exhibition, which comprises over 250 photographs of faces, opened on February 19.



Art Gallery of Ontario

Seeking aspects of culture that seemed doomed to disappear, Smith embarked on a two-year photographic journey, from 1971 to 1973, through Europe, Africa and India. He chose portraiture to document what he describes as a dying way of life. "I think [the photographs] show the truth of the image of the human face," continues Smith "as the most comprehensive and true record of the life experience of that person and his or her immediate social system."

The strength of Smith's work lies in a sentimental, almost romantic light that permeates these slightly larger than life-size images.

His portraits are also unusual technically, in that he shot the images in 16mm ciné-film, instead of a more conventional, larger 35mm still-film format. The main advantage Smith found was that the movie film gives 24 separate frames a second providing in effect a continuous record of the changing expression of the subject, who is able to move freely and naturally. Then, Smith chose a single frame from 100 to 200 frames, which he felt was the most representative and expressive.

Gar Smith, who is 31, was born in Toronto and has been exhibiting in Canada, the United States and France

since the late 1960s. He is a recognized sculptor also and is represented in the collections of the National Gallery of Canada, the Canada Council, the Vancouver Art Gallery and private collections.

Avenir, which has been exhibited at Vehicule Art Inc., in Montreal, the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, and at the Canadian Cultural Centre, Paris, France, will continue until March 27 at the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Baritone wins French award

Quebec baritone Bruno Laplante recently received an award from the French record academy for a collection of three records featuring French music.

The award, *Le Grand Prix du Disque 1977*, melody section, was initiated in 1931 by Maurice Ravel. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is honorary president of the academy.

Laplante, accompanied by pianist Louis-Philippe Pelletier, sings works by Reynaldo Hann, Jules Massenet and Charles Gounod on the records.

The Canadian baritone, who was born in St. Hilaire, Quebec, accepted the award at the City Hall in Paris in a ceremony attended by representatives of the French Department of Cultural Affairs.

He plans to record about 20 albums of French classical music.

A reception for the 38-year-old musician at the residence of Gerard Pelletier, Canadian Ambassador to France, followed the ceremony.

Academy award nominations for Canadian films

Three films by the National Film Board of Canada have received Academy Award nominations: For best achievement in documentary film, in the features category, the production *Volcano: An inquiry into the life and death of Malcolm Lowry*, Donald Brittain and Robert Duncan, producers; in the short-subjects category, *Blackwood*, Tony Ianzelo and Andy Thompson producers; and for best achievement in short film, in the animated category, *The Street*, Caroline Leaf and Guy Glover, producers.

British trust named after NFB pioneer

A new trust, established in Britain to help finance British short film productions, has been named the Grierson Memorial Trust after the founder of Canada's National Film Board. John Grierson, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, headed the NFB in Canada from 1939 to 1945.

Speaking at a lunch held in London by Canadian High Commissioner Paul Martin, former British Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson said that British filmmakers had much to learn from the success of the film board created by Grierson who died in 1972 at the age of 73. He is credited with coining the word "documentary", a medium he developed in Britain and Canada.

Mr. Martin, who knew Grierson well during the war years in Ottawa, said the Canadian Film Board owed much of its international reputation to the work of its founder and first chief executive.



Keystone Press, London.

Canadian High Commissioner Paul Martin welcomes former British Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson to Canada House, London, England, February 10, when a special lunch was held to honour the late John Grierson, founder of the National Film Board of Canada. More than 130 guests, mostly from the film world and industry, attended the lunch which was part of a full day's program of activities, organized by the newly-formed Grierson Memorial Trust.

Additional hopper cars to move Canada's grain

Transport and Wheat Board Minister Otto Lang recently announced details of three contracts, worth a total of nearly \$80 million, for the purchase of 2,000 additional hopper cars for the movement of Canadian grain.

Mr. Lang said: "The purchase of these new cars at this time will benefit the prairie grains economy, while also assisting the Canadian rail-car manufacturing industry and easing regional unemployment problems.

"We are bringing our fleet of Government of Canada grain hopper cars up to a total of 8,000. These cars, which will assist in replacing the deteriorating fleet of grain box cars, are of great importance in expediting the movement of prairie grain to take best advantage of marketing opportunities."

Distribution of the new cars between the two major railways will be based upon each railway's share of total grain movement. About 52.5 per cent is handled by CP Rail, while Canadian National moves some 47.7 per cent. CP Rail will take its share of cars entirely in the 100-ton steel variety. Canadian National requested most of its allotment to be of the 70-ton aluminum size with the remainder to be 100 Ton Steel.

Delivery of the steel hoppers is due to begin in July with the full order to be completed by late autumn. The aluminum hoppers are expected to start rolling off the line in mid-August and to be fully in service by next January.

Trade in automotive products.

Canada's trade in automotive products with the United States continued to grow in the third quarter of 1976, although the rate decelerated during the year. As the gain in exports was stronger than that of imports, the deficit decreased in successive quarters.

Canadian exports of motor vehicles and parts (as measured by U.S. imports) in the January-to-September period totalled \$5,727 million, 37.5 percent above the total of \$4,164 million in the first nine months of 1975. This

increase was split evenly between vehicles and parts.

Exports of passenger automobiles and trucks rose, respectively, 23 per cent to \$2,528 million and 46 per cent to \$964 million. The value of automotive parts shipments increased 50 per cent to \$2,114 million and that of tires 175 per cent to \$121 million, because of the lengthy disruption in production of the U.S. rubber industry. Except for cars, the nine-month totals in 1976 of each product category exceeded the full-year values for 1975. Owing to the differing rates of growth, the proportion of cars in the total exports fell 5 points to 44 per cent while the proportion of parts increased from 34 per cent to 37 per cent.

Canadian imports of automotive products from the U.S. increased 16.5 per cent from \$5,549 million in the first nine months of 1975 to \$6,464 million in 1976. Nearly all of this rise was due to imports of automotive parts, which increased more than 24 per cent to \$4,055 million. Smaller increases were recorded in imports of automobiles and trucks but imports of tires fell 34.5 per cent.

At \$737 million, the automotive trade deficit with the U.S. for the nine months of 1976 was 47 percent below the deficit of \$1,385 million for the comparable period of 1975. As only the balance in parts trade deteriorated, by 5 per cent, significant improvements occurred in the balances for cars, trucks and tires, with the latter two shifting from deficit to surplus positions.

Overseas trade

In sharp contrast to the contraction in the deficit with the U.S., Canada's automotive trade balance with overseas countries deteriorated. Imports rose 27 per cent to \$646 million while exports declined 5 per cent to \$410 million. The deficit more than tripled to \$236 million in 1976 from the unusually low level of \$76 million for the first nine months of 1975.

Declines of some 15 per cent each in exports of trucks to \$156 million and automotive parts to \$116 million were partly offset by a 24 percent increase in shipments of passenger cars to \$124 million, principally to Venezuela and Iran.

Nearly 80 per cent of the increase in

imports was due to the jump of 42.5 per cent to \$366 million in passenger car arrivals, mainly from Japan. A 24 percent increase to \$181 million in automotive parts imports was recorded from such countries as Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Sweden and the European Economic Community.

Car imports

Just over half of the 15 percent expansion in passenger car imports to 542,200 units was from Japan, and a further 40 per cent from the U.S. The U.S. proportion of Canadian car imports declined from about 80.5 per cent in the first nine months of 1975 to a little over 75 per cent in 1976, while the Japanese share expanded from under 11 per cent to 16 per cent.

With an increase of 6,900 vehicles, the West German share of the import market rose nearly one percentage point to 4.5 per cent. Smaller and offsetting changes occurred in car imports from other countries.

Fried paper makes good potato chips

The chef checks the temperature of the oil. Then he lowers it in the basket to begin frying the culinary concoction to perfection.

Although this sounds a bit like an exclusive restaurant the scene is the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Moncton, Manitoba, and the chef is usually a white-coated technician. The culinary concoction is nothing more than filter paper discs soaked in potato juice.

"People still laugh when they hear about us frying up little bits of paper," says Andy Russell, head of the station's potato breeding program, who finds this cooking method valuable for his work.

"We're actually saving a lot of time and expense by doing this," he says. "Last year, we fried more than 30,000 filter discs."

The system is a shortcut to determine the potential of new potato varieties to suit the chipping industry's demands. More than 70 per cent of the 60,000 acres of potatoes grown on the prairies are destined for processing. Many of these are used in the manufacture of potato chips.

"The texture, size and shape of

several of the new varieties we test each year seem suited to the chipping industry, but cooking quality is the critical factor. The potato slices must turn that bright golden colour."

Testing for this quality used to involve slicing a potato and frying it.

"Now we simply slice a potato in half, place a filter paper between the pieces and squeeze them together. The juices from the potato are soaked up on the paper," Mr. Russell says. Then it's into the fryer with the filter discs. The colour the paper turns during cooking is similar to that of an actual slice, and is measured against a standard.

"It's much faster and also less expensive than the old system," says the scientist. "And it's just as accurate for the breeding program. Another benefit is that you can write on the discs to identify the varieties for which the tests are being done."

Canada's unity

(Continued from P. 3)

We will surely also be sensitive to the need for the domestic control of our economic environment. As well, in a country visited annually by extreme cold over its entire land mass, a country so far-flung that transportation has always posed almost insuperable problems, the wise conservation of our energy resources assumes a compelling dimension. And for a people devoted throughout their history to accommodating themselves with the harshness, as well as the beauty, of their natural surroundings, we will respond with vigour to any threat of pollution or despoliation be it from an indigenous or from an external source.

Our continent, however, is not the world. Increasingly it is evident that the same sense of neighbourhood which has served so well our North American

interests must be extended to all parts of the globe and to all members of the human race. Increasingly, the welfare and human dignity of others will be the measurement of our own condition. I share with President Carter his belief that in this activity we will achieve success.

Pursuit of world peace

Even as we have moved away from the cold war era of political and military confrontation, however, there exists another danger: one of rigidity in our response to the current challenges of poverty, hunger, environmental degradation, and nuclear proliferation. Our ability to respond adequately to these issues will in some measure be determined by our willingness to recognize them as the new obstacles to peace. Sadly, however, our pursuit of peace in these respects has all too often been little more imaginative than was our sometimes blind grappling with absolutes in the international political sphere. Moreover, we have failed to mobilize adequately the full support of our electorates for the construction of a new world order.

The reasons are not hard to find. In these struggles there is no single tyrant, no simple ideological contest. We are engaged in a complex of issues of overwhelming proportions yet with few identifiable labels. Who, after all, feels stirred to oratorical heights at the mention of commodity price stabilization or full fuel cycle nuclear safeguards or special drawing rights? Yet these are the kind of issues that will determine the stability of tomorrow's world. They will require innovative solutions and co-operative endeavour, for these struggles are not against human beings: they are struggles with and for human beings, in a common cause of global dimensions.

It is to the United States that the world looks for leadership in these vital activities. It has been in large measure your fervour and your direction that has inspired a quarter century of far-flung accomplishment in political organization, industrial development and international trade. Without your dedicated participation, the many constructive activities now in one stage or another, in the several fields of energy, economics, trade, disarmament and development, will not flourish as they must.

Pledge of support

My message today is not a solicitous plea for continued United States involvement. It is an enthusiastic pledge of spirited Canadian support in the pursuit of those causes in which we both believe. It is as well an encouragement to our mutual re-dedication at this important moment in our histories to a global ethic of confidence in our fellow men.

In that same address to which I referred some minutes ago, George Washington warned against "the insidious wiles of foreign influence" and the desirability of steering "clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." Yet here I stand, a foreigner, endeavouring — whether insidiously or not you will have to judge — to urge America ever more permanently into new alliances. That I dare do so is a measure not only of the bond which links Canadians to you, but as well of the spirit of America. Thom. Paine's words of two centuries ago are as valid today as when he uttered them: "My country is the world, and my religion is to do good."

In your continued quest of those ideals, ladies and gentlemen, I wish you Godspeed.

News briefs

- The Federal Government will be sending a delegation to the UN Water Conference in Mar del Plata in Argentina from March 14 to 25, the Environment Department announced on February 18.
- Foreign aid will rise another \$100 million to \$1.1 billion in the next fiscal year, according to spending estimates tabled in the Commons on February 16. The total disbursements for the next fiscal year, from direct food aid to technical expertise, will be over the \$1-billion mark for the third time.
- Mortgage interest rates under some federal housing programs have been reduced to 10¼ per cent from 10½ per cent, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation announced on February 18.
- Wage settlements in large contracts negotiated during the fourth quarter of 1976 provided for an annual increase in base wage rates of 8.3 per cent over the life of the contract, the lowest quarterly rate in four years.

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