

Bulletin

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CANADIAN VIEW OF RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

The following statement was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, in the House of Commons on December 1:

On November 24 the British Government announced proposals for settlement of the constitutional position of Rhodesia.

By now, Members will be familiar with the main features of these proposals, which include provisions on the franchise and the composition of the legislature designed to give an increasing political voice to Africans, provisions intended to reduce racial discrimination, including a justiciable Declaration of Rights, a large development program, and a test of acceptability to be conducted by a commission appointed by the British Government.

For the convenience of Members I am tabling the British White Paper containing these proposals, which are complex and cover a number of interrelated procedures that must be completed before a settlement can be said to be secured.

From the beginning, Canada has held that the solution in Rhodesia should be a constitution providing for the rapid election of a government broadly representative of the Rhodesian people, of whom the

overwhelming majority are black. The constitutional arrangements which have been announced fall short of this objective. The period for the transition to majority rule is not specified and the means for achieving it are highly complicated. Given the past experience with complicated constitutional provisions in Rhodesia and in various other parts of the world, there is inevitably concern as to how these arrangements will be implemented. Much will depend on the goodwill and co-operation of all concerned — qualities not always evident in recent years in the conduct of the Rhodesian regime.

REASONS FOR NEW PROPOSALS

When I visited Africa last March, I was struck by the fact that two great contemporary dramas were being played out on that continent. Southern Africa is the scene of one of the most crucial chapters in the world-wide search for racial equality and human dignity, and the scene of the final stages in the liquidation of the European colonial empires.

Both of these themes are found in Rhodesia. In seeking to provide equitable arrangements for Rhodesian independence, Britain has had to face the fact that the white minority is at the present time unwilling to yield power to the black majority, and that British capacity to influence the situation is very limited. Even mandatory United Nations sanctions have not been sufficient to produce this transfer of power. The only alternative means for bringing about a radical change would have been the use of force, a course of action which has been judged unacceptable by successive British Governments. Mr. Godber, the British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, whom I saw on November 27, gave me to understand that in the stalemate which has resulted, such factors as the political stagnation for the Rhodesian Africans, the drift towards *apartheid*,

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**** SEASON'S GREETINGS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS ****

the isolation of all Rhodesians from the outside world, and the distortion of Rhodesian economic and social development had led the British authorities to believe that there were serious disadvantages to the perpetuation of the *status quo*. These were among the considerations behind the decision of the British Government to make these proposals, which they hope may establish a new point of departure for Rhodesia's political development.

We expect that there will be strong misgivings on the part of many African governments over the proposals. It is entirely understandable that they should wish all Africans in Rhodesia to have the same advantages which they themselves have obtained through independence on the basis of majority rule. Canada is completely in accord with the desire of Africans to achieve the abolition of all forms of racial discrimination throughout Africa and the realization of full political rights for all African peoples, a desire we and they have repeatedly expressed in the United Nations and at Commonwealth meetings.

The Commonwealth has not been successful in its attempts to solve the Rhodesian problem. In my view this does not mean that the Commonwealth should be considered of lessening importance. In its brief existence as a multi-racial association, it has contributed greatly to the adjustments required by the accession to independence of its members from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. Canada is confident that the Commonwealth can continue to perform a vital role in the Seventies.

ASSESSMENT OF VIEWS

The proposals envisage seeking the views of the people of Rhodesia. It is entirely right that this should be so. This is obviously a vital element in the achievement of any settlement. The provision for a commission appointed by Britain represents a serious attempt to test the opinion of Rhodesian Africans. Nevertheless, there are inherent complications. The vast majority of the people have been given little opportunity in the past to express their political will, certainly not on complicated constitutional questions. There are definite physical limitations on the ability of the commission to consult everyone. Another cause of concern is the state of emergency which apparently will prevail during the commission's deliberations. African nationalist parties (such as have come to power elsewhere), notably ZAPU and ZANU, will, it appears, continue to be unable to operate, and their leaders will be prevented from influencing public opinion during the consultations.

I am sure that I speak for all Members of this House when I say that we hope that notwithstanding these limitations the commission will be able to ascertain the views of the Rhodesian people and, in

particular, the African population as to the acceptability to them of the proposed agreement. I feel confident that men of the integrity of those nominated to be chairman and vice-chairmen will report not only the views they hear but also on the adequacy of the procedures for ascertaining those views.

As Canadians we may view the proposals as falling short of what is desirable but we cannot substitute our judgement for the judgement of the Rhodesian people themselves as to whether they prefer to go on as at present or to accept the settlement that has been proposed.

Whatever happens Canada will not cease to be concerned with the attainment of full democracy and social justice in Rhodesia.

TRADE FAIR IN PEKING

Canadian products will be shown in China for the first time at a trade fair for Canadian goods only in Peking from August 21 to September 2, 1972. Covering 140,000 square feet of floor-space and including a broad range of industrial equipment and products, it will be the largest Canadian industrial show ever undertaken. It will be sponsored by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

An exploratory team recently returned from the People's Republic of China, where discussions were held with officials of the seven state corporations involved in import/export trade. These talks established that there was an increasing demand in China for capital goods, many of which can be obtained in Canada, which will form the nucleus of the presentation at the fair to introduce Canada as an internationally-competitive source of manufactured goods.

Chinese imports of chemicals, metals and minerals, wood-products, and of transportation, construction, machinery and electrical-power equipment, are increasing steadily. Imports of these products from non-Communist countries in 1969 approached \$500 million (U.S.).

During the visit to Peking last June of the Canadian economic mission led by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, officials of the Chinese Government indicated that they would look to Canada as a source of import requirements. Agreement was reached between Chinese and Canadian officials at that time to stage a Canadian fair in 1972. Chinese Government officials consider that a Canadian fair in Peking is the next logical step in the expansion of economic contacts with the People's Republic of China. It will serve to introduce Canadian business to Chinese authorities and to demonstrate the range and quality of Canadian manufactured goods. It will also provide an opportunity for Canadian suppliers to lay the foundation for the longer term development of export markets in China.

PUBLIC SERVICE HONOURS MCLAREN

Norman McLaren, artist and pioneer in the development of film-making, will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada for 1971. Prime Minister Trudeau has announced that the 57-year-old National Film Board producer has been chosen by a five-member selection committee to receive this year's award, the highest honour the public service can bestow on an employee.

The award consists of a citation signed by the Governor General and the Prime Minister and an honorarium of \$5,000. An awarding ceremony will be held at Government House at a later date.

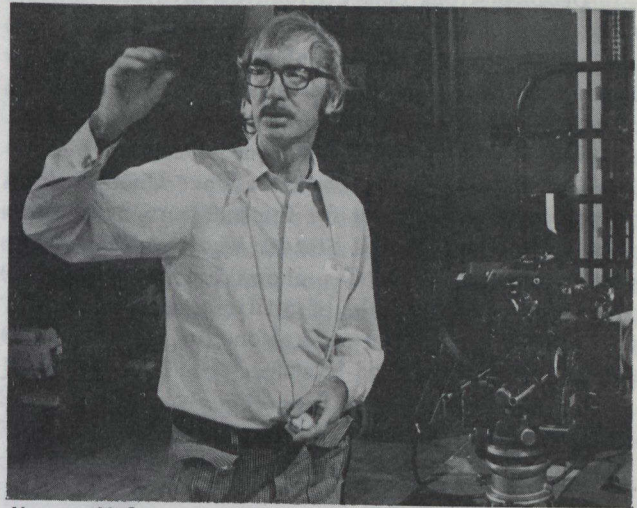
The Scottish-born film-maker, who has been with NFB since 1941, is known round the world for films that have won more than 500 awards and mentions in festivals.

The Outstanding Achievement Award was first made in 1966 to Dr. W.B. Lewis of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. Other recipients have been R.B. Bryce, then Deputy Minister of Finance; Louis Rasminsky, Governor of the Bank of Canada; Marcel Cadieux, then Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; and Dr. James M. Harrison, Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

CAREER

Norman McLaren, a native of Stirling, Scotland, produced his first actuality film while a student at the Glasgow School of Art, where his work attracted the attention of John Grierson, then chief of the Film Unit of the British General Post Office. From 1937 to 1939, Mr. McLaren worked with the Film Unit, one of his films being his first serious attempt to use the direct-drawing-on-film technique of animation for which he has since become famous. In 1939 he moved to New York, where he produced a film for NBC television and did freelance work before joining Canada's National Film Board in 1941.

His first work with NFB was on a series of short animated films to publicize various Government programs. In 1943 he was given the job of establishing



Norman McLaren at work.

an animation unit for the Board, an area in which he has done much of the pioneering work in animation and sound techniques for which he and the Board have become famous.

Mr. McLaren has twice taken leave of absence to work for UNESCO to develop projects in basic education, in China in 1949 and in India in 1953.

His award-winning productions, which include the Oscar-winning *Neighbours*, adjudged the best short film of 1952, have been seen round the world and have played a large part in creating the impression of Canada held in other countries. Among his more recent works, *Pas de deux* (1968) has received recognition at 15 major international festivals. In 1969, the Guggenheim Museum in New York honoured him in a retrospective festival of his films.

Mr. McLaren has received many honours, including the first Medal of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1963, the Canada Council Medal in 1966 and honorary doctorates from McMaster University and the University of Montreal. He is a member of the Order of Canada, having received the Medal of Service in 1968.

NO FALLOUT FROM AMCHITKA

No radioactivity attributable to the underground test by the United States of a 5-megaton device at Amchitka Island on November 6 has been detected by the Canadian fallout-surveillance program.

Before the test, the 24 air-sampling stations in the national network were placed on special alert and subsequently daily samples were collected for analysis at the Radiation Protection Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The Department conducts a regular monitoring program of radioactivity in air, water and milk. The

air-sampling network is the first line of detection and can measure minute traces of airborne radioactivity originating from nuclear-device testing. For example, the minor release from a U.S. test carried out in Nevada in December 1970 produced traces of fission products which were quickly observed in samples from the Toronto and Windsor areas. The increase, however, was so small that it was considered to be of no significance to health.

The recent test at Amchitka resulted in no change in the normal background levels of radioactivity in the air.

QUEBEC CHRISTMAS TREES

Despite strong competition from artificial Christmas trees, the growing of real ones is gaining ground in Quebec, where a number of farmers in the Eastern Townships have gone so far as to abandon all other crops in favour of the Christmas tree. Their fields are gradually being transformed into evergreen plantations, with good yield prospects. Since Quebec alone cannot provide a market for the entire crop, growers must turn to the United States, where, although the sale of genuine Christmas shows a tendency to decline, owing to the sale of artificial trees, there is still enough demand for natural ones of top quality to ensure producers a good income.



Artificial Christmas trees are growing in demand but Quebec farmers are still doing good business from the sale of natural ones.

SIZE AND COLOUR

Producers have to consider the requirements of the U.S. buyer, who is no longer content with trees of all sizes and colours taken at random from any woodland. The height, for example, must vary between two and three feet for trees that will stand on tables, with others to reach an average of six feet. The most popular colours are blue or dark-green rather than light green. Finally, the trees in most demand are heavily needled, fresh and healthy, well-developed, bushy and well-shaped.

The most popular species are the Scotch pine

(27 per cent), Douglas fir (22 per cent) and balsam fir (12 per cent). The distance from the market is important to the Quebec producer, since long trips will mean a loss of needles for certain varieties. Almost half the exported Christmas trees are from plantations near the U.S. border. Market trends indicate that cultivated trees are gradually replacing wild ones (trees cut down at random in the woods).

Scotch pine and balsam fir are best suited to the Quebec soil and climate for the growing of Christmas trees. The fir, in particular, offers certain advantages: it does not grow as well in the United States as it does in Quebec, hence there is less competition; the fir is also less cumbersome than the Scotch pine; the growing areas could be converted to pulp or timber forests if the market declined.

On the average, Christmas trees take no more than ten years to grow to marketable size, which means that the producer must set up a rotation on his farm for the planting, pruning and harvesting of trees.

A piece of land may yield about 1,000 trees an acre. But under the ten-year rotation system, a farmer with 20 acres of land will only plant and harvest the equivalent of two acres each year.

Certain growers in the Eastern Townships are already aiming at an annual production of 10,000 to 20,000 Christmas trees. In 1970, Quebec exported some 1,300,000 Christmas trees to the United States, more than half of which came from the Eastern Townships.



Dressing up for Christmas.

MAIL-TRANSPORTATION SERVICES MERGE

Urban mail-transportation services will be integrated in the major areas of Canada before the end of 1972. In a statement to the House of Commons on November 23, the Postmaster General, Mr. Jean-Pierre Côté, said that the aim of the Post Office was to help stabilize mail transportation in those centres where the continued operation was essential to the maintenance of a national postal network. When the new system is implemented, intra-urban mail transportation, previously carried out by private contractors, will be undertaken by the Post Office:

Part of Mr. Côté's statement follows:

* * * *

In announcing this major change, I would like to point out that among the major postal administrations of the world, Canada is the only country which does not now have integrated transportation services in its urban centres.

The decision to implement an integration of urban mail-transportation services comes after a series of studies by the Post Office Department. As a result of these studies, integration was successfully undertaken in sections of Montreal and Vancouver as early as 1967.

As a further consideration, in 1968, Section 31 of the Post Office Act was revised. This revision provided that following the invitation to tender, no contract should be entered into for a term of more than five years. At that time the Department knew it would eventually integrate all its major urban transportation services. The Vancouver and Montreal experiments of 1967 were undertaken to test the feasibility of this course of action.

In order to carry out integration of these services, the Post Office will require personnel, vehicles and support equipment. All those full-time contractors' employees who are working in functions related to postal work will be offered positions with the Post Office. The Post Office is conscious of its obligation to these men and is most desirous that they will elect to enter the public service. Many of these workers, after providing service to the Post Office for so many years, already regard the Post Office as their real employer. The Canadian public, too, has come to regard them as Post Office employees.

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Two criteria were used to define the centres that would qualify for inclusion in the program. Both criteria are based on mail volumes and are:

1. Those centres which account for 1 per cent or more of the national total of originating first class mail; or
2. Those centres which account for 10 per cent or more of the total of a postal region's originating volume.

These criteria define the cities and areas that are vital to the postal system in national terms. Not only are they important in their own right as major centres but many of them are main in-transit or transfer points for the movement of mail originating elsewhere.

CITIES AFFECTED

Application of the national and regional criteria result in the inclusion of the following metropolitan cities in the program: Vancouver; Victoria; Edmonton; Calgary; Regina; Saskatoon; Winnipeg; London; Metro Toronto; Hamilton; Windsor; Kitchener-Waterloo; Ottawa-Hull; Metro Montreal; Quebec City; Saint John, New Brunswick; Moncton, Halifax-Dartmouth; St. John's, Newfoundland. Of these 19 cities, four - Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and part of Vancouver - are already wholly or partially integrated. The 15 new centres include satellite postal operations in urban communities adjacent to metropolitan areas. The total number of urban centres to be brought into the program, therefore, will be 42.

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OF TIME AND THE ATOM

The National Research Council of Canada advises that 1972 will arrive one-tenth of a second late. "But don't panic," they say, because to compensate, 1972 will have a "leap second", as Canada joins other countries in switching to Atomic Time.

The leap second - a 61-second minute - is to make up for a resulting annual drift of one second a year in the change to Atomic Time. It will be introduced into Atomic Time in the last minute of either June 30 or December 31 of each year in order to bring Atomic Time into step with Mean Solar Time. In 1972 it is expected that the leap second will occur on June 30.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

The shift to Atomic Time, giving a slightly tardy 1972 and a "leap second" every year thereafter, is the result of an international agreement; NRC played an important role in studies and negotiations for this change.

The adoption of Atomic Time means that Canadians have turned their attention from the heavens to the atom to measure time. In the past, the reference-point was based on the time for the earth's rotation on its axis. However, this time varies and a unit of time derived from it cannot be used for scientific purposes. A further reference was the motion of the earth about the sun, i.e. the solar year, which was uniform but awkward as a reference.

In 1967, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, after calibrating the atomic clock against the astronomical clock, abandoned the astronomical unit of time in favour of a clock based on the cesium

atom. Up to now, the output of the cesium clock was adjusted to keep Mean Solar Time. However, beginning in 1972, the atomic clock will run at its own rate and be adjusted to Mean Solar Time only once a year. The atomic second is based on the frequency of the transition between two specific energy levels in atoms of cesium.

NRC has constructed one of the world's few laboratory-built cesium standards used to determine the length of the atomic second. It is used as the basis for Canada's official time-signal and is operated by scientists of the Time and Frequency Section of NRC's Division of Physics.

The slight time change will directly affect the NRC time-signal broadcast by the CBC at 1 p.m. Ottawa local time and also CHU, the official NRC radio station which transmits a pulse each second and broadcasts in French and English an announcement of the time every minute on the minute. The time-signal radio station operates 24 hours a day on frequencies of 3330, 7335 and 14670 kilohertz.

"In all of this, don't forget time is neither lost nor gained," says NRC's Malcolm Thomson, Head of the Time and Frequency Section. "It is simply a question of adjusting one clock with respect to another, an operation that every watch-owner knows so well. We are quite accustomed to a leap day once in four years and so a leap second should be easy to accept. And if the earth should speed up in its rate of rotation, provision for a negative leap second has been made."

CANADA COUNCIL REPORT

In its fourteenth annual report, the Canada Council says that, while many larger Canadian arts organizations are reaching financial stability, individual artists are generally an "economically depressed minority".

The report, tabled in Parliament recently by the Secretary of State, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, lists all grants made by the Council in 1970-71, shows comparative figures for previous years, and gives the Council's reasons for assisting the arts, humanities and social sciences.

The Council spent \$32.6 million in 1970-71, compared to \$30 million the year before; its budget for the current year is \$34.9 million. The largest expenditure for 1970-71 was \$19.4 million in support of the humanities and social sciences, and the arts program accounted for \$10.4 million, both of which marked a relatively small increase over the previous year's figure. The Council also finances the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and administers a program of cultural exchanges for the Government of Canada.

According to the report, Council and provincial

contributions have helped large performing arts organizations reduce their accumulated deficits. special Council grants of \$350,000 were made for this purpose during the year, and grants totalling more than \$1 million were made by three provincial governments, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

NEW PROGRAM

Also mentioned in the report are the reinstatement of Council awards for senior artists during the year and the inauguration for 1971-72 of a new program, called Project-Cost Grants, for individual artists. At the same time, the Council warns that many people do not recognize that artists "are professionals who are important to society and must work or study hard and long to reach professional status". The reports lists a number of grievances that had been aired publicly by artists during the year.

While recognizing that the large regional companies are still "the backbone of Canadian theatre", the Council states in the report that a new wave of small, urban theatre groups are challenging their dominance. The report points to both the problems of the Canadian playwright, and to a new interest in Canadian plays on the part of audiences and publishers.

During 1970-71, the Council spent \$1,133,000 in support of writing and publications, an increase of close to \$300,000 over that spent the year before. Grants for writing and publications in the arts accounted for \$637,000, and in the humanities and social sciences the Council made grants worth \$496,000 for learned publications. It is made clear in the report, however, that the Council cannot provide working capital or loans to publishers.

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT

The rapid expansion of enrolment in Canadian universities and colleges has slowed to a modest growth. An estimated 326,870 full-time students are now registered in post-secondary courses which can, directly or indirectly, lead to degrees. This is an increase of only 3.1 per cent over the actual enrolment last year, compared with a 3.7 percent increase last year, and a 1960-69 average of 11 per cent.

Deceleration hit hardest in the West, where enrolment dropped 5.1 per cent in Saskatchewan and 1.5 per cent in Alberta. Gains in Quebec (3.0 per cent), Ontario (4.4 per cent) and Manitoba (4.8 per cent) were well below the 6 percent advances expected, while enrolment in the Maritimes grew by a more predictable 8.7 per cent.