



Information Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa Canada

Canadian Weekly

Bulletin

Vol. 23. No. 21

May 22, 1968

SHARING THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD

The following passages are from an address by Prime Minister Trudeau on May 13 to a convocation gathering marking the diamond jubilee of the University of Alberta:

...Never before in history has the disparity between the rich and the poor, the comfortable and the starving, been so extreme; never before have mass communications so vividly informed the sufferers of the extent of their misery; never before have the privileged societies possessed weapons so powerful that their employment in the defence of privilege would destroy the haves and the have-nots indiscriminately. We are faced with an overwhelming challenge. In meeting it, the world must be our constituency.

I can find no better words to express this view than those employed in General Principle Four of the Final Act of the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: "Economic development and social progress should be the common concern of the whole international community and should, by increasing economic prosperity and well-being, help strengthen peaceful relations and co-operation among nations."

Pope Paul VI, in his fifth encyclical, was even more concise: "...the new name for peace is development...."

The distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations has spoken out eloquently in the same vein on many occasions respecting United Nations Development Decade.

These references to assistance and to co-operation relate not only to economic assistance. They relate to assistance in any form that will create the political, economic and human dignity. International activities of this breadth are a far cry

CONTENTS

Sharing the Wealth of the World.....	1
New Uranium Plant.....	3
Visit of Tunisian President.....	3
Newfoundland Gets New Ferry.....	3
Meeting the Translator Shortage.....	4
Soviet-Canada Science Book.....	4
Remedy for Tough Meat.....	4
Speedier Tariff Cuts Possible.....	5
Eskimo Housing.....	5
French-Canadian Theatre.....	5
Spectacular Herring Catches.....	6
Alberta's Pedal-Pushers.....	6

from the earlier and more primitive conceptions of direct financial assistance. In their impact and in their value, they are also a long way from charity and philanthropy. If the Canadian goal is to assist other states in this way, then we are involved with humanity. And we are involved for our mutual benefit.

BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

I emphasize this because, when one benefits from an activity, one is less likely to object to its cost. How do we benefit? In several respects:

(a) A world community of nations freely co-operating should result in a lessening of international tension. This would lead to a world less susceptible to war. Canada and Canadians would become more secure, and in this troubled world, that would be benefit beyond measure.

(b) A multiplicity of nations possessing expanding economies would mean that standards of living would rise and world markets would multiply. Canadian products would find more purchasers, and for a trading nation such as Canada, that would be a benefit of great value.

(c) In times of peace, men have turned their attention towards the development of their cultures and the enrichment of life. Canadians live more meaningfully by enjoying the works of artists and scholars of whatever national source, and that is a benefit of unquestioned value.

These interests and these benefits submit to no national boundaries. The social, economic, and political betterment of any man anywhere is ultimately reflected in this country. If, at the same time, our consciences — our humanitarian instincts — are served, as they are and as they should be, then so much the better. Unquestionably the conception of international assistance is appealing because it is one of the most uplifting endeavours in which man has ever engaged. But we must never forget that in this process Canadians are beneficiaries as well as benefactors.

Any discussion of development assistance tends to lead eventually to a complex of issues which can conveniently be grouped under the word "strings". The very mention of this word prompts cries of "foul" from those whose interest in aid programmes is essentially philanthropic, since it suggests Machiavellian political motivation on the part of the donor. The situation, as with any problem which has defied final solution over the years, is very complicated. A frank and open discussion of it by the Canadian public could do nothing but good. Our assistance programme, and the way in which it is conducted, must respond to the wishes and wisdom of those upon whose support it depends.

PROGRAMME SELECTIVITY

Canadians, I think, expect a certain selectivity in these programmes. We all feel instinctively that our help should go to those in the direst need, to those who will make the best use of it and to those making an effort to promote democratic institutions and personal liberties. Beyond this, however, difficult questions arise. Should aid be given unconditionally or should it be dependent on some conception of performance? For example, if land reform or tax revision are, in our view, necessary for economic or social development in the recipient country, should this "string" be attached to our aid? More difficult, perhaps, in domestic terms at least, is the problem of "Canadian content". It is widely held that "tied aid" diminishes the real value of development assistance by increasing costs. Yet an element of tying, with the immediate benefit it implies for Canadian production, may be an important factor in assuring wide domestic support for the aid programme....

The long-range benefits cannot be overemphasized. As Canadians, we must realize that international co-operation, particularly in the field of economic assistance, in order to remain effective must take on a new form. From the present pattern of commodity and food assistance, of gifts of manufactured goods and loans of money, we must, in response to the economic needs of the developing countries, turn more and more to preferential trade arrangements. The two United Nations Conferences on Trade and Development have made clear that economic aid, in order to be effective, must increasingly take the form of trade.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S VIEW

His Excellency U Thant concisely described this change in 1962. He said:

"The disappointing foreign-trade record of the developing countries is due in part to obstacles hindering the entry of their products into industrial markets, and in part to the fact that production of many primary commodities has grown more rapidly than demand for them. It is appreciated that 'disruptive competition' from low-income countries may be felt by established industries in high-income countries. Yet, precisely because they are so advanced, the high-income countries should be able to alleviate any hardship without shifting the burden of adjustment to the development countries by restricting the latter's export markets. A related problem to be solved is that of stabilizing the international commodity markets on which developing countries depend so heavily. Progress could certainly be made if the main industrial countries were to devote as much attention to promoting as to dispensing aid."

This kind of aid, these preferential trade arrangements, have no glamour attached to them. They cannot be illustrated by stirring photographs of rugged Canadian engineers posing before massive dams in remote places. This kind of aid doesn't offer a ready market to Canadian manufacturers, nor does it reduce our base metal or other commodity surpluses. In short, this kind of aid is competition, and bears little evidence of the sweet philanthropy which we have sometimes employed in the past to coat the cost of our aid "pill". Unless Canadians are aware of the vital goal our aid is seeking to achieve, they may not be sympathetic to a change of this sort. It is my opinion that Canadians will understand and will accept the challenge. Economic aid, unless effective, will be useless. In order to be effective, it will, in all likelihood, be costly. Yet we and the other developed nations have no alternative. The world cannot continue to accommodate mutually exclusive blocs of rich nations and poor nations.

We must recognize that, in the long run, the overwhelming threat to Canada will not come from foreign investments, or foreign ideologies, or even — with good fortune — foreign nuclear weapons. It will come, instead, from the two-thirds of the peoples of the world who are steadily falling farther and farther behind in their search for a decent standard of living. This is the meaning of the revolution of rising expectations. I repeat, this problem is not new. But its very size, involving some two and a half billion people, makes it qualitatively different from what it has been in the past. Nevertheless, the observation of Chateaubriand, writing of a similar but infinitely smaller problem in Europe a century and a half ago, is worthy of repetition today. He stated:

"Try to convince the poor man, once he has learned to read and ceased to believe, once he has become as well informed as yourself, try to convince him that he must submit to every sort of privation, while his neighbour possesses a thousand times what he needs; in the last result you would have to kill him."...

In this country we may well be on the eve of great accomplishment. We have the opportunity of demonstrating how people of the two great linguistic

NEW URANIUM PLANT

The Prime Minister has announced that Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited will construct a plant costing \$10.4 million for the production of natural uranium hexafluoride (UF₆), at Port Hope, Ontario. The new facility, which will be adjacent to Eldorado's existing uranium refinery and the \$8.5-million zirconium plant now under construction, has been under consideration for some time and has now been confirmed by the Cabinet.

Uranium hexafluoride is the gaseous form in which uranium is fed to the enrichment plants. Since many of the world's existing and planned nuclear reactors will use enriched fuel, most of Canada's uranium exports must eventually be enriched. It is, therefore, in the national interest that there be facilities in Canada to process uranium to this further state. Eldorado, with its existing primary refinery, is in an advantageous position to pursue this objective.

Construction will begin later this year, the plant being scheduled for full operation at its initial capacity of 2,500 tons of UF₆ a year by mid-1970. The design of the plant will permit ready expansion as demand grows. Eldorado's total manpower requirements for the existing refinery, the zirconium plant and the new facility will reach about 360 — about 200 more employees than there are at present.

VISIT OF TUNISIAN PRESIDENT

At the invitation of the Canadian Government, President Habib Bourguiba of the Republic of Tunisia, paid a state visit to Canada from May 8 to 12. During his stay, he visited Ottawa, Montreal and Niagara Falls. The President was accompanied by his son Habib Bourguiba Jr., who is the Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chedly Klibi, Tunisian Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs and Information; Mr. Adberrazak Rassaa, Under-Secretary of State for Finance and Development; and Mr. Lassaad Ben Osman, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture.

On his arrival in Montreal, Mr. Bourguiba was welcomed by Mr. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development; Mr. Jean Jacques Bertrand, Minister of Justice of the Province of Quebec; and Mr. Lucien Saulnier, President of the Executive Committee of Montreal. In Ottawa, he was received by Governor-General Roland Michener, Prime Minister Trudeau and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp. During their conversations, the President and the Prime Minister discussed a number of major international questions. They had an exchange of views on the increasingly close relations between the countries which shared a heritage of French culture and language. Mr. Bourguiba explained the Tunisian viewpoint on the question of the Middle East. The two leaders emphasized the importance of finding a solution consistent with justice and a lasting peace in the region, and expressed their support for United Nations efforts to find a solution, particularly with respect to the mission of Ambassador Jarring.

The President and the Prime Minister devoted particular attention to bilateral questions of interest to their two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the rapid progress Tunisia and Canada were making in developing bonds of friendship and co-operation.

MR. BOURGUIBA IN QUEBEC

During his stay in Montreal, the President was received by Quebec Prime Minister Daniel Johnson and Mayor Drapeau of Montreal, who gave a joint luncheon in his honour. Mr. Bourguiba was invested with an honorary degree by the University of Montreal and, on this occasion, gave a speech. The President took advantage of his stay in Montreal to visit Terre des Hommes, where he gave a dinner in honour of Prime Minister Johnson and Mayor Drapeau at the Tunisian pavilion.

The Government of Canada stated that it wished to support the achievement of the next Tunisian plan for economic development. The programme of Canadian assistance to Tunisia has amounted over the past few years to approximately \$2 million annually. The Prime Minister also mentioned that Canada expected to grant substantial food aid to Tunisia.

CANADA-TUNISIA COMMISSION

In the course of the conversations between the representatives of the two countries, both sides agreed to create a mixed Canadian-Tunisian Commission that would meet at regular intervals to discuss questions of common interest such as assistance, trade and cultural exchanges. It was expected that the first meeting of the commission would take place next October in Tunis.

A special Canadian mission under the direction of Mr. Lionel Chevrier recently visited Tunisia with the aim of strengthening the Canadian programme of assistance to Tunisia. The grant by the Canadian Government of increased food aid for 1968-69 marks a first step in the implementation of the commitments made by the Chevrier mission. The Canadian Government has undertaken every effort to carry out rapidly the other commitments made by the Canadian mission in the fields of capital aid projects and technical assistance. These subjects will be reviewed next October at the first meeting of the mixed commission, which will also examine the kinds of support which Canada will give to the achievement of the economic plan and the possibilities of assistance in the development of fisheries and hydraulics.

NEWFOUNDLAND GETS NEW FERRY

A new ferry service between North Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Argentia, Newfoundland, 80 miles from St. John's, the capital of the province, will go into operation on June 14. The *Ambrose Shea*, an ice-breaking motor vessel with accommodation for 310 passengers, 60 automobiles and 20 trucks, will make three round trips a week during the summer between the two ports.

The Argentia service, operated by Canadian National for the federal Department of Transport, will augment the existing Canadian National ferry service to Newfoundland, which now runs between North Sydney and Port-aux-Basques.

The new service, which is a direct link between Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula and the mainland, will provide an alternative route to the overland journey of 580 miles to reach the eastern part of the island.

The *Ambrose Shea*, a luxurious ship with every modern comfort named after one of Newfoundland's representatives at the Confederation Conference of 1864, was built last year for the Department of Transport at a cost of about \$13 million and delivered to Canadian National in December. She has 260 berths arranged in 10 first class, 18 two-berth, 52 three-berth and 12 four-berth cabins. There is also accommodation for 50 deck-passengers. The ship has a speed of 17 knots, has been built with full ice-breaking capabilities and is fitted with a bow thruster for added manoeuvrability.

MEETING THE TRANSLATOR SHORTAGE

The Federal Government is attempting to meet a severe shortage of French-English translators with a three-year programme of study at the University of Montreal. The translators' course, sponsored jointly by the Public Service Commission of Canada and the Department of the Secretary of State, will be open to graduates from recognized universities and classical colleges.

Successful candidates will receive free tuition, travel expenses and yearly grants of \$1,900 to defray their living expenses. They will receive salaries during the summer while taking on-the-job training with the Translation Bureau of the Secretary of State Department.

Graduates will be appointed to the staff of the Department of the Secretary of State, where they will be expected to work for three years.

SOVIET-CANADA SCIENCE BOOK

A volume completed last year and just published, described as "a unique collaboration of Canadian and Russian scientists", is the work of four Canadians, two of them members of the staff of the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and four Russians of the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, Moscow.

Entitled *A Compendium of Thermal-Neutron-Capture Gamma-ray Measurements, Part I*, it will never make a best-seller list, except perhaps among nuclear physicists, reactor technologists, radiochemists, biochemists, those engaged in radiation analysis, and prospectors. The publication consists of tables of energies and intensities of resolved gamma rays and internal conversion electrons for elements up to an atomic number of 46.

CRNL participants are Dr. G.A. Bartholomew and Mrs. K.M. Eastwood. Dr. Bartholomew is head of

the Neutron Physics Branch of the Physics Division and Mrs. Eastwood is on his staff. The other Canadians are Professor Sergio Monaro of the Physics Department, University of Montreal, and Audrey Doveika of the Physics Department, McMaster University. Professors L.V. Groshev, A.M. Demidov, V.I. Pelekhov and L.L. Sokolovshii are the Russian writers. Professor Groshev has long been a world leader in this area of scientific research.

Dr. Bartholomew explains the sequence of events leading up to the collaboration of scientists in the two countries:

"Katharine Way, the editor of *Nuclear Data*, published in New York and London, asked me to update our earlier publication. When I was in Russia in the summer of 1966 I learned that they were about to publish a revision. We arranged to exchange our data, and to produce a joint compendium."

The compendium is in two parts; the second, covering elements with an atomic number greater than 46 will be published later this year.

REMEDY FOR TOUGH MEAT

A professor at Laval University, Quebec, has discovered a new technique for making beef more tender. Dr. J.R. Moreau, who was carrying out research under the sponsorship of the Research Council of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization of the Province of Quebec, has improved considerably the proteolytic-enzymes method of beef "tenderizing" which is used with varying success in Australia, Finland, the United States and Canada.

Enzymes are soluble organic substances which speed up certain reactions; proteolytic enzymes make the beef more tender but, to obtain the best results, they must penetrate the meat deeply and evenly and precise amounts must be determined for each kind of meat.

EARLIER METHODS

Until Dr. Moreau perfected the new process, the problem of "tenderizing" meat had been solved imperfectly in two ways: the less satisfactory was the sprinkling of proteolytic enzymes over the meat, while the more effective was to inject enzymes through a hollow needle into the jugular vein of the animal just before slaughter. Theoretically, the latter method should have impregnated all the meat through the circulation of the blood before the animal died but, since slaughtering took place immediately after injection, the enzymes were distributed poorly. Also, this method did not allow for the varying dosage needed for the different parts of the animal. The tougher parts require more concentrated treatment and cuts intended for slow cooking require different quantities than those intended for broiling.

The process discovered by Dr. Moreau gives much better results. Each cut of meat, depending on its origin and quality, is treated with the exact amount of "tenderizer" before being delivered to market and the injection is made by a new method which ensures perfect diffusion of the liquid.

SPEEDIER TARIFF CUTS POSSIBLE

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced recently that, since the beginning of the year, Canada had been actively involved in intensive discussions with the major trading countries on the trade aspects of current difficulties in the United States balance of payments.

"It has been and remains the primary objective of the international trading community to develop a positive solution to these difficulties and thus to avoid United States consideration of the application of border taxes or other restrictive trade measures," the Minister's statement declared. "As a means of achieving this objective, a number of countries have indicated that they would be prepared to accelerate their Kennedy Round tariff reductions by introducing on January 1 next year the reductions scheduled for January 1, 1970. Canada would be prepared to join in a collective move of this kind and we have made this clear to our trading partners."

The Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), under whose auspices these discussions had taken place, had, Mr. Sharp continued, just issued a statement in Geneva emphasizing "the importance of achieving a positive solution and outlining the position taken by various countries".

"It is unlikely," the Minister concluded, "that any final decision on these matters will be reached for some time, and Canada will continue to be in close consultation with the U.S. and other trading partners over the period ahead and will work for an agreed international solution involving expansionary rather than restrictive trade measures."

ESKIMO HOUSING

A \$12-million housing programme that will provide every Eskimo family with permanent rental housing is well under way in the Eastern Arctic. About 500 families have already moved into three-bedroom homes, with oil heat, electricity and sanitary services, and 314 more will have houses this summer. The programme, which is administered by the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will be extended to other Arctic areas, and it is hoped that by 1971 all Eskimos will be living in adequate accommodation.

"Warm, dry housing and facilities for basic sanitation and cleanliness are key factors in reducing the high rates of infant mortality and tuberculosis among the Eskimo people," says Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing. "It is the aim of my Department to make available to all Eskimo families these essentials — as well as education and employment opportunities to bring their way of life more in line with southern standards."

UTILITIES INCLUDED

Under the programme, the monthly rent includes heat, electricity, water and sanitary services. Each house is equipped with basic furniture (to a maximum of

\$500) dishes, cutlery, and cleaning equipment. The rent is based on a sliding scale according to income and employment opportunities in various settlements. A board of local Eskimos decides housing priorities and sets the rent for hunters living off the land. Services (water delivery, sewage and garbage disposal) are handled, where possible, through Eskimo co-operatives.

In Igloolik, Whale Cover and Pelly Bay, Eskimo co-operatives have been awarded contracts to construct the rental houses; co-operatives at Gjea Haven and Holman Island have requested similar agreements. About \$1,000 is allowed for construction costs on every three-bedroom house worth \$9,600. The total figure includes manufacture of prefabricated components in southern Canada, transportation costs and basic furniture. Tenants who wish to purchase their houses, may do so with the assistance of loans and grants.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

An adult education programme described in booklets in Eskimo syllabics explains the financial obligations and responsibilities to the tenants. Eskimo home-makers are trained in the use of unfamiliar electrical appliances, cleaning equipment, basic nutrition, and the use of adequate, warm clothing to replace the traditional fur garments that are seldom worn by the modern Eskimo.

"Civilization has now reached in varying degrees every community in the North," Mr. Laing said. "Infections that are common and relatively harmless in the South are of grave concern when they touch groups with limited immunity. We believe that a warm, dry, sanitary environment is of major importance during this critical transition from isolation to active participation in northern development."

FRENCH-CANADIAN THEATRE

The curtain went up on the first play staged in Canada 362 years ago at Port-Royal in Acadia. The play was *Neptune in New France*, by Marc Lescarbot.

Over the intervening centuries, "putting on a play" was an important part of the curriculum of the upper classes in Quebec's classical colleges. The plays chosen were French classics, and it was not until the thirties of this century that a truly French-Canadian drama began to emerge that has developed, not without growing pains, to its present flourishing state.

The story of these 30 years or more of evolution was told by Jean Hamelin, art critic and novelist, in an interesting brochure published three years ago by the Cultural Affairs Department of the Quebec government, in its series *Arts, Humanities and Sciences in French Canada*.

The English translation of Jean Hamelin's work, entitled *The Theatre in French Canada* was presented to the public on May 6 at the Quebec National Library (formerly the Saint Sulpice Library), in Montreal by the Quebec Cultural Affairs Minister, M. Jean-Noël Tremblay.

SPECTACULAR HERRING CATCHES

The mid-water trawler *Lady Anna*, under charter to the federal and provincial fisheries departments, continues to make spectacular catches of herring along Newfoundland's southwest coast.

During a period of nine days' fishing in Connoire Bay, west of Burgeo, the 100-foot converted scallop-dragger has landed more than 450 tons of herring. The largest single tow yielded 80 tons caught in about four minutes.

The *Lady Anna* moved to Newfoundland waters in January following successful experimental operations in Nova Scotia. The vessel, skippered by Captain Guy d'Entremont of West Pubnico, Nova Scotia, is powered by a 765-horsepower diesel engine. Special deck machinery was installed for the project, and modifications to the superstructure were necessary to accommodate the midwater trawl, which is shot and towed and hauled over the stern, although the cod-end is emptied over the starboard side.

The *Lady Anna* is chartered by the Industrial Development Service of the federal Department of Fisheries and the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority. In the near future, experimental fishing for herring will be carried out by the vessel in Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay and Fortune Bay.

ALBERTA'S PEDAL-PUSHERS

For the seventeenth year in succession, the Alberta Safety Council has sponsored bicycle-safety programmes for young riders, and Pedal-Pushers Chairman Joe Kay reports, "it's still getting bigger every spring". More than 30 new Calgary groups are forming junior Pedal-Pusher clubs this spring. Last year, 8,000 were enrolled in Alberta,

including 6,000 who joined more than 40 clubs in Edmonton alone.

The clubs teach young cyclists in Grades One to Six how to ride safely and avoid accidents, and also stress the importance of keeping their machines in good condition. They learn the rules of the road and, claims Mr. Kay, "it's their first step toward becoming safe car-drivers".

The Pedal-Pushers programme, the largest of its kind in Canada, has been proving its worth in Alberta, reports the Canadian Highway Safety Council. Some of the other provinces have followed Alberta's lead and it is hoped that the programme may eventually become national.

SHARING THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD

(Continued from P. 2)

communities, fortified by the presence of millions who have inherited their own rich traditions, can live together, and prosper, and enrich each other in the process. In this country we have the resources, both physical and human, that will permit us, with determination and discipline, to expand and strengthen our economy. We have traditions of freedom and individual initiative which will remind us constantly that the deprivation of the rights of one person is a deprivation of the rights of us all.

We also have the opportunity and the responsibility to ensure that these benefits can be shared in increasing measure by the peoples of the world. If we miss that opportunity, or shirk that responsibility, we fail not only those we seek to assist. We fail ourselves as well.