

# Canada Weekly

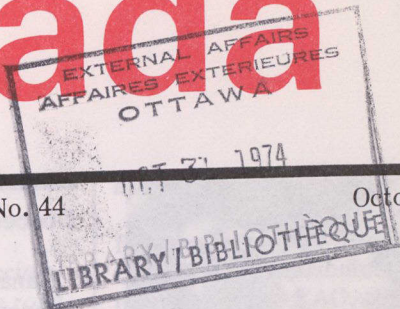
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## Multiculturalism in Canada – unity not uniformity

*Multiculturalism and international education was the theme of the 1974 annual conference of the Canadian Bureau for International Education which was held in Trois-Rivières, Quebec from October 20 to 23. To coincide with this theme, the Bureau's magazine, Échange-Canada-Exchange (Volume 2, Number 3), is devoted entirely to Canadian projects of a multicultural nature; an article by Joann Webb of the Department of the Secretary of State contained the following passages:*

...Integration, not assimilation, has always been a policy of the Canadian Government. On October 8, 1971, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau extended this concept of multiculturalism from tolerance to active support of diversity. He announced a special government policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework. This policy was an acceptance by the Government of the findings published in Book IV of

widely differing groups of people live together in unity; it would also keep alive a variety of lifestyles.

In his announcement, the Prime Minister said that there are no "official" cultures in Canada and no ethno-cultural group has precedence over other groups. He said that the Government would actively encourage the retention of ancestral language and culture, although the two official langua-



the report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, released in 1970. Entitled *Other Ethnic Groups*, Book IV stressed the contribution of groups of neither French nor English origin to the national fabric. The report also noted the difficulties encountered by those Canadians who wanted to maintain their cultural heritage. The new multiculturalism policy was designed to ease these difficulties. It was a policy of cultural freedom which would do more than help



ges would remain French and English.

To implement the multiculturalism policy, a new program was created and allocated a budget of \$3 million. In November 1972, the Government appointed a special Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism.

### Cultural grants

Best known, perhaps, is the program of multicultural grants for cultural projects proposed and carried out by the cultural and ethnic groups themselves.



Since the program began in March 1972 until June 1974, about 858 groups had been funded. Grants have supported activities including traditional song and dance festivals, television programs, theatrical performances and art exhibitions. They have subsidized research, teaching aids for third language classes and cultural instruction, summer camps, literary publications and bibliographies of Canadian ethnic material.

Grants are also provided to establish multicultural centres where people of all cultures can meet, exchange ideas and carry out co-ordinated programs. Each centre differs according to the needs of local groups. It may provide space and facilities for language classes, workshops, exhibitions and performances; or it may distribute resource materials and provide referral services.

#### Publications

Under the multicultural studies program, 19 scholarly histories have been commissioned to provide, in some cases for the first time, an accurate historical account of the part played by ethnic groups in the opening up of Canada. These histories will be published in both official languages for use in schools and will eventually be published in popular versions.

Another program involves extensive use of Canada's vigorous ethnic press to ensure that people in Canada who do not have an adequate command of the official languages will not suffer from a lack of basic information about pensions, immigration regulations, consumer protection and many other federal programs.

#### Identities Program

A Canadian Identities Program was designed to foster an awareness of the cultural richness within Canadian society. The program spans most areas of cultural expression and includes a series of 12 regional folk festivals that culminate annually in a national folk arts festival in Ottawa. Thirty folkloric groups participated in the first national festival, "Multiculturalism Festival 74", which took place in July, augmenting Festival Canada activities. The Canadian Identities Program also sponsors playwriting competitions, touring exhibitions of crafts and the translation into English



and French of third language literature about the Canadian experience.

Five federal cultural agencies, apart from the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, are also involved in the implementation of the multiculturalism policy and have their own programs: the National Library and Public Archives, the National Film Board, the National Museum of Man and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

All programs were preceded by countless discussions and consultations between federal and provincial agencies, communities and groups they are to serve. Constant consultation is an integral part of multiculturalism policy. One of the most important instruments of this consultative process is the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, appointed in May 1973. Its 102 members are representative of the many ethno-cultural groups and all regions of Canada. The first Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism attracted 350 people from across Canada who met in October 1973 to offer their views on the multiculturalism policy. The warm response of cultural groups to this conference and to all programs shows their awareness of the new dimensions of cultural freedom and many forms of assistance available to them....

#### Concern over U.S. beef import quotas

Canada has registered its "strong concern" with the United States following an announcement that the U.S. Government would hold a public hearing on the proposed restriction on the importation of certain livestock and meat products from Canada as a consequence of Canadian import quotas on beef, veal and live cattle on August 12.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, in a statement on October 10, said that the object of Canada's import quotas on live cattle and beef from all countries was to ensure that the Canadian program of stabilization of returns to livestock producers was not adversely affected by declining world market conditions. "In the absence of the stabilization program the long-term future of the Canadian industry would have been jeopardized by short-term trends," Mr. MacEachen said.

"We were concerned," the statement continued, "that a fundamental disequilibrium in world beef production and consumption has resulted in serious problems for beef producers. This situation was accentuated when both Japan and the European Economic Community adopted policies that severely restrict beef imports. In addition, *per capita* consumption of beef in the United States declined sharply in 1973, largely as a consequence of United States Government actions. This has contributed to an over-supply situation there this year. A combination of these, plus other factors, has led to the current world beef situation.

"The quotas imposed by the Canadian Government were designed to ensure that in this period of disequilibrium shipments to Canada would not exceed volumes which the Canadian market has been traditionally able to absorb during normal market conditions. Therefore, the quotas were based on the average of imports over the last five years.

"The United States of America (along with our other trading partners) was advised in advance of the Canadian action. We offered to meet with the three trading partners principally involved. Consultations were held with the United States but it was not found possible to meet United States' concerns.



### CIDA review 1970-1974

The volume of Canada's appropriations for development assistance rose from \$339 million in 1969-70 to \$733 million in 1974-75, an increase of almost 100 per cent. This and other information regarding the activities of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), are contained in *Taking Stock*, a recent publication of the Agency, which reviews its activities from 1970 to 1974. Highlights from the review follow:

Canada's official development assistance represented 0.48 per cent of the gross national product in 1973-74, compared to 0.40 in 1970-71. Disbursements of \$733 million in 1974-75 could represent 0.53 per cent.

The progress of projects has been speeded up significantly and greater emphasis is being placed on their social impact. CIDA has increasingly concerned itself with types of assistance that provide direct benefits to the poorest and most disadvantaged.

The volume of development assistance programs must continue to expand not only to compensate for the rate of inflation but to reflect the rapid increase in the wealth of the industrialized countries.

Third World countries are demanding a radically new world order in which power and wealth will be shared in a more equitable manner.

CIDA is preparing a "basic developmental strategy" for the next five years which will help identify new horizons of developmental co-operation.

Canada's bilateral program is scheduled to grow from \$258 million in 1969-70 to \$389 million in 1974-75.

The multilateral share of Canada's aid program is expected to triple, rising from \$74 million in 1969-70 to \$206 million in 1974-75.

Funds provided to voluntary agencies, usually on a matching basis, rose from \$6 million in 1969-70 to \$24 million in 1974-75.

Funds allotted to the International Development Research Centre rose from \$2 million in 1970-71 to an expected \$19 million in 1974-75.

Humanitarian aid to Southern Africa in 1973-74, such as to the UN Trust Fund, for scholarships and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees,

amounted to \$302,000.

To help fight malnutrition and boost food production in developing countries, CIDA contributes to agricultural projects of the FAO, the World Bank Group, the UNDP, international agricultural research institutes, to various bilateral programs, including 80 fisheries projects, NGO projects, and to the special funds of regional development banks.

Canada spent \$250 million in the past four years to help develop the energy sector in Third World countries. This was double disbursements of the past 16 years.

Canada is the second largest contributor to the World Food Program and the third largest donor of wheat under the Food Aid Convention. More than 2.3 million tons of 15 types of food were shipped in the past three years. More than half was wheat — 1.9 million tons. Disbursements in these years ending in 1973-74 amounted to \$250 million.

\$159-million worth of commodities (metals, fertilizer, forest products) were shipped mainly to developing countries in Asia in the past three years.

### Engineering students aid handicapped

Complete loss of sensation from the neck down, total immobility, complete dependence on others to feed, wash, clothe you, write letters and do a hundred other things while the mind is sharp, active and frustrated is a frequent condition of paralyzed patients.

Although, short of a miracle, little can be done for these sufferers medically, a professor and three students from Montreal's McGill University's Department of Mechanical Engineering have designed a mechanical feeder that allows a quadriplegic to feed himself at his own pace without assistance, by the merest movement of his head.

Under the direction of Professor David Pfeiffer, second year engineering students David MacKay, Douglas Kennedy and Patrick McNally took on the "feeder" project as part of their Design II course last year. Working on a shoe-string budget of about \$50 they had to come up with a design that was economically feasible but which came as close as possible to simulating



Patrick McNally, McGill student, demonstrates feeding-aid that he helped to design.

normal feeding activity. Piping food through a tube into the patient's mouth, although easy to design, was considered too unnatural and inhuman.

#### How it works

The result of three months' hard labour was a simple, ingenious device that is connected to a table trolley from which the patient eats. Under the table are two motors, one of which spins a disc above the table where a plate is set. The other moves a crank to which an arm and spoon are attached.

A cam mechanism allows the spoon to follow a certain cycle during which it is lowered onto the plate, scoops from the far side of the plate towards the patient, picking up food as it comes, halts against a back stop of the plate's edge and then rises to the patient's mouth. At this stage the patient activates a stop switch by tilting his head slightly to the right against a wire connected to the motor. When he has taken a mouthful of food and feels prepared for the next he reactivates the motor and the spoon returns to the plate. By nodding his head to the left he touches a second wire which revolves the plate. In this way the spoon does not cross the plate in the same spot each time.

While designing and building the machine, students consulted with a nurse and patient in the Montreal Neurological Hospital, where the feeder has been used with much success.



### Decline in starts on new housing

Housing starts during September were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 186,100 for all areas, according to preliminary figures released recently by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This brings the nine-month seasonally-adjusted rate to 238,400 dwelling units.

Actual starts during the month in the urban areas were 13,085, a decline of 34 per cent from the 19,879 recorded for the same month one year ago. Cumulative urban starts for 1974 reached 135,053, a decline of 12 per cent from the 154,140 starts in the comparable nine-month period last year.

The January-September totals show that starts of single-detached dwellings remained practically unchanged from the same period in 1973 while multiple housing activity declined by 21 per cent.

### Veterans' benefits improved

Significant changes in veterans legislation were announced last month by Minister of Veterans Affairs, Daniel J. MacDonald, when he introduced in the House of Commons a bill to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act (WVA) and the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act (CWA).

For the first time, it is proposed to make provision for the payment of additional allowances to recipients with dependant children which, Mr. MacDonald says, is a milestone in veterans' legislation.

Until now, a married couple with children received the same allowance as a couple without children. Effective October 1, 1974, the new legislation will provide for the payment of \$50 a month for each child, less the amount of Family Allowance paid in respect of the child. Widows and widowers with more than one child and orphans of veterans also will benefit.

The acts now provide that the additional allowance paid on behalf of a child of a widow or widower, or an allowance paid to an orphan, may be continued to age 21 as long as the child continues his education. The bill will extend the age limit to age 25.

Changes in the method of escalation of allowances are included in the bill to ensure that benefits are not eroded by increases in the cost of living.

Escalation of the income ceiling and the rates will now be made quarterly instead of annually, and will be made on the income ceiling with the rates being increased correspondingly. The WVA/CWA income ceiling will be escalated 5.3 per cent and the rates by similar dollars, effective October 1973. Changes will be made quarterly from then on in accordance with the consumer price index.

In line with the general policy of the Government to provide equality of status for men and women, several amendments to the act are proposed in this regard.

Changes in the method of escalation will have the following results:

As of September 30, 1973, the single recipient had a monthly income ceiling of \$191.14. The new monthly income ceiling, effective October 1, 1974, will be \$223.66, reflecting a 17 per cent increase, or \$32.52.

The recipient receiving the allowance at the married rate had a monthly income ceiling of \$327.21 on September 30, 1973. This will be increased by \$55.69, providing for a new ceiling of \$382.90 a month on October 1, 1974, or an increase of 17 per cent.

In calculating the adjustments to be made in the case of WVA/CWA recipients who are age 65 or over, the quarterly escalations in the OAS/GIS (Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement) payments since October 1, 1973 will have to be taken into account.

Mr. MacDonald pointed out that because of the large number of accounts to be adjusted some delay in processing could be expected. He stated, however, that everything would be done to bring any increased benefits approved by Parliament to WVA and CWA recipients as soon as possible.

### Spruce budworm threat to forests

Seven million acres of forest land may have to be sprayed next year to combat the spruce budworm which, if not contained, could seriously damage the forest industry.

New Brunswick Natural Resources Minister A. Edison Stairs said he was

alarmed at current scientific predictions of increased budworm destruction in 1975.

He described the budworm threat as "a real emergency".

"We may be in for the worst outbreak since the 1920s unless we give the forests adequate protection by aerial spraying," he said. "Estimates based on surveys of tree conditions and egg masses laid by budworms in 1974 indicate that the fir and spruce trees on 7 million acres require protection from being killed or seriously damaged." Several million additional acres of forest are also infested with hazard to trees slightly less than those in the 7 million acres of extreme hazard.

In recent weeks the New Brunswick Legislative Select Committee on Renewable Resources has been giving the problem priority consideration in an effort to determine what can be done to prevent widespread damage to the forest.

Mr. Stairs said that while the problem was not confined to New Brunswick — Maine and Quebec are also hard hit — it could have a far-reaching impact on the province.

### Alberta/Japan dairy exchange program

To encourage Alberta dairymen and dairy researchers' co-operation in the Alberta/Japan dairy exchange program, Dr. Hugh Horner, Alberta Minister of Agriculture, announced an increase in travel subsidy and supplemental wages for Alberta dairymen participating in the program.

At present, says Dr. Horner, there are eight Japanese dairymen and one instructor in Alberta participating in the exchange but there are no Albertans in Japan. He feels that the main obstacles preventing Alberta dairymen from going were travel costs and the lower wages paid in Japan.

The Government of Alberta will subsidize dairymen's wages to \$400 a month before taxes when working in Japan. Previously in the program workers in Japan received just over \$100 a month.

Travel costs will also be subsidized. Minimum subsidy will be 40 per cent for a six-month stay ranging to 100 per cent for a work period of 12 months or over.



### New air transport tax delayed

The implementation of an air transportation tax, which was scheduled to start on October 15, will be postponed to December 1, Transport Minister Jean Marchand announced recently. The change is in response to the request of the Air Transport Association of Canada to obtain further time for the training of airline personnel and travel agents.

### Costs

The tax on air transportation paid or payable in Canada will be 5 per cent of the air fare up to a maximum amount of \$5 on any ticket sold for air travel within the designated taxation area, and a specific tax of \$5 for international trips ending outside the taxation area. The taxation area includes Canada, the United States (except Hawaii), and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The tax will be shown separately on air tickets.

### Quebec, a leader in mobile home manufacturing

The mobile-home industry has taken giant steps in Quebec in the last three years with the recent establishment of the Moduline International Company in the Drummondville Industrial Park.

The plant produces three mobile homes a day and employs 100 workers. Maximum capacity is 12 units a day, an objective to be achieved within two years, according to company president L.C. Merta. The company already manufactures mobile homes in the United States and in other Canadian provinces.

### Boom in '75

In 1971, Quebec produced 2,778 mobile homes, compared to 17,609 single family dwellings. In 1972, production had doubled to 4,980 and had reached 7,562 in 1973. It is expected that by 1975, one out of two single family dwellings will be a mobile home.

Quebec now produces more than a third of the mobile homes manufactured in Canada. Close to 36 per cent of this production are shipped outside Quebec.

### Formal recognition of Canadian national anthem

A revised version of *O Canada*, which will become Canada's national anthem, was introduced in the House of Commons on October 4 by Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner,

The new version, recommended in 1968 by a special joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons, was first introduced in Parliament by the Secretary of State on February 28, 1972. After receiving second reading it was referred to the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts. With the dissolution of Parliament on September 1, 1972, the Bill died on the Order Paper.

### History of anthem

Although accounts differ on the origin of *O Canada*, all agree that the anthem was written well after Confederation, that the French version of the words preceded the English, and that the music was composed by Calixa Lavallée in 1880. In that year Dr. Theodore Robitaille, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, took the lead in urging Adolphe Routhier, President of the French Canadian National Convention, to write a poem to serve as a new national hymn. Lavallée was commissioned to compose an anthem.

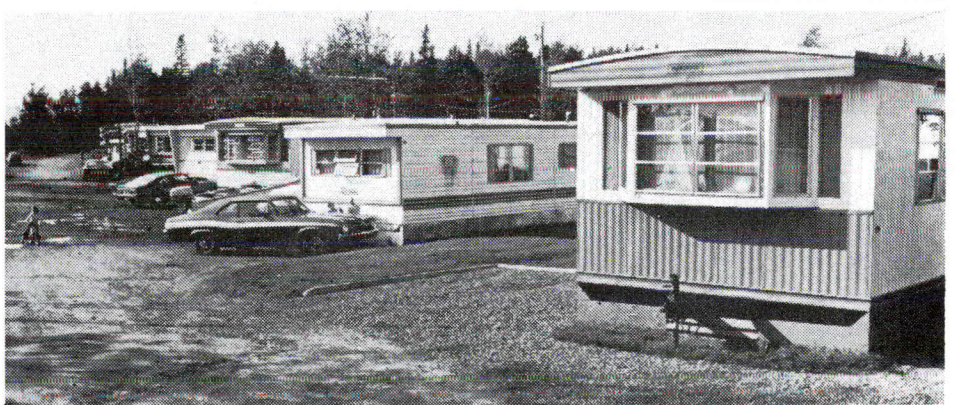
The first English translation of the words, by Dr. Thomas Richardson of Toronto, appeared in 1906. The three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec inspired many poets to produce verses for *O Canada* and one of these, by Robert Stanley Weir, became the accepted English text.

An official version was adopted for the diamond jubilee of Confederation in 1927, and the playing of *O Canada* became so general that successive prime ministers saw no need to give the song formal recognition as a national anthem. Lester Pearson disagreed, and while he was in office, a parliamentary committee recommended the official adoption of *O Canada* as the national anthem with Routhier's and Weir's verses (with minor changes) for the words.

The new English version reduces the repetition of the words "O Canada" and "stand on guard". Lyrics of the official English and French versions follow:

O Canada! Our home and native land!  
True patriot love in all thy sons  
command.  
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,  
The true North strong and free!  
From far and wide, O Canada, we  
stand on guard for thee.  
God keep our land glorious and free!  
O Canada, we stand on guard for  
thee.  
O Canada, we stand on guard for  
thee.

*O Canada! Terre de nos aïeux,  
Ton front est ceint de fleurons  
glorieux!  
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,  
Il sait porter la croix!  
Ton histoire est une épopée  
Des plus brillants exploits.  
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,  
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.  
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.*



(Photo: Moduline International Company)

*All the comforts of a home away from home.*



### National film collection

The Public Archives will soon house one of the most comprehensive collections of motion pictures, television and related documentation in Canada.

Under the terms of an agreement signed on October 4 by Jean Clavel, president of the Canadian Film Institute and Dominion Archivist Dr. Wilfred Smith, the resources of the Canadian Film Archives, a division of the Canadian Film Institute, will be deposited in the National Film Archives, a division of Public Archives Canada. The collection includes more than 5,000 films, 7,000 books, 800 periodicals, 110,000 stills, and some 80,000 files on film and television.

Dr. Smith, in accepting the donation, said that the acquisition would make it possible to create a national collection of film and television second to none in the world. The films, which go back to the origin of motion pictures in 1895, include Canadian and foreign films of historical importance which document the emergence of films as an art in Canada and throughout the world.

Gordon Noble, executive director of the Canadian Film Institute, said that by donating the vast collection to the Public Archives, the Institute would be in a better position to concentrate its efforts on its distribution, exhibition and publication programs.

The Institute, a private and non-profit organization, has been active in film conservation, distribution, and exhibition for almost 40 years. Under the agreement the National Film Archives will continue to offer the same public services in film reference and information previously offered by the Institute. In most cases Institute staff will be employed to carry on their present work.

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*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.*

*Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.*

*Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.*

### Canadian Forces photographers proud of their big eye camera

Photographers of the Canadian Armed Forces are using a 6,000-pound Baker-Nunn space camera, named after its designers, that was first brought into use with North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) in October 1957.

The highly-sophisticated camera, is part of NORAD's satellite tracking system, a world-wide network of space sensors designed to detect, track and catalogue more than 3,100 man-made objects now orbiting the earth.

NORAD's Space Defence Centre, in the United States, processes about 20,000 incoming observations a day from the network. This permits them to arrive at accurate mathematical descriptions of each satellite in orbit, no matter how large or small.

Extensive indexing of space objects is essential to NORAD in performing its space defence mission, which is primarily one of determining when new satellites are launched, assessing their purpose and evaluating their capabilities.

NORAD, a joint U.S./Canada command, uses five Baker-Nunn cameras to track and photograph satellites too small or too far out in space to be observed by radar and telemetric elements of the tracking system.

Four of the cameras belong to NORAD's Fourteenth Aerospace Force, the U.S. Air Force element of the satellite tracking network. The fifth is operated by Canadian Armed Forces.

A basketball 25,000 miles away  
The ten-foot tall cameras are placed across the globe to provide maximum observation of satellites in certain latitude bands. The sites are at San Vito dei Normanni in Italy, Sand Island in the central Pacific, Mount John in New Zealand, Edwards Air Force Base in southern California and Cold Lake, Alberta in Canada.

The range of the Baker-Nunn is flexible, extending from the lowest point of orbit of the closest satellite to infinite distances out in space, depending on the size and reflectivity of the target.

It has on several occasions photographed objects the size of a basketball at a distance of 25,000 miles. In January it captured the comet *Kohoutek* on film as it came within 75 million

miles of earth, and proud NORAD technicians claim that under ideal conditions their "big eye" could take a picture of a 20-foot family camper if it were traversing a shadow-free area of the moon's surface. The moon is 239,000 miles away.

The camera's optical components are so sensitive they have a light gathering capability 3,000 times greater than that of the unaided human eye.

Captain Red Hill, of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, commanding officer of the Canadian satellite tracking unit, says that the Canadian camera has the longest range capability in northern latitudes. It caught *Appollo 12* on film at a distance of 37,000 miles and has tracked the Canadian satellite *Alouette* many times.

### U.S. beef import quotas

*(Continued from P. 2)*

"In keeping with our trade agreement obligations with the United States, Canada immediately notified the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Subsequently, we advised the GATT that our action was taken under article XIX of the General Agreement which provides internationally agreed procedures for dealing with emergency action against imports to protect domestic producers from serious injury.

"The Canadian Government regrets that the United States intends to proceed with measures to restrict Canadian exports to that market. When United States' hearings are completed and details of the proposed United States' action are known, Canada will consider its position in light of the extent of the United States' action and the established procedures available in the GATT."

