

Bulletin

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CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA

In an address to the first regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in San José, Costa Rica, on April 15, Mr. André Ouellet Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, proposed the creation of a permanent Canadian observer mission to the OAS to permit closer co-operation in social and economic development. "An observer mission would not only be accredited to and co-operate with the Organization of American States," Mr. Ouellet said, "but would also be an integral part of the Canadian governmental apparatus, committed to furthering our relations with this most important inter-American institution."

His remarks follow in part:

...Last year we explained to the General Assembly the philosophy and thinking underlying the new orientation of Canadian foreign policy, referring particularly to my Government's decision to intensify relations with our fellow countries in Latin America.

This policy decision was prompted not only by a greater Canadian awareness of the Latin American fact, but also by our growing community of interests and the recognition that Canada must play a fuller part in the development of the hemisphere. We would like to translate these desires into practice by associating ourselves now with Latin American efforts in the area of social and economic development.

My intention in these brief remarks is not to set forth the various types of aid or the amounts we allot for development. For the moment I merely wish to assure you that we are directing an increasing proportion of our development assistance budget to countries in this hemisphere and that we have already visited several countries in order to identify the priorities of the governments concerned.

STEPS ALREADY TAKEN

The goals we had set for intensifying our relations with Latin America are well on the way to realization. For example, we hope that negotiations now in progress will result in Canada's admission this year to several inter-American organizations.

We have discussed with the authorities of the Pan-American Health Organization our role and obligations within this Organization, and we expect that a formal Canadian application for membership will be submitted within a few weeks. We in Canada have a very high regard for the work of this Organization and are looking forward to taking a full part in its activities.

Preparations for Canadian membership in the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences are also at an advanced stage. We had the honour of welcoming the Institute's Director-General in Canada last year, and I had the pleasure of visiting him during my stay in San José. Our conversations confirmed to me that the Institute would be a great help in the work we are trying to do in Latin America, since a large part of the Canadian effort is in the

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form of technical assistance in agriculture. We would like to contribute as much as possible to the work of the Institute, and the information and services which would be made available through membership would help us to apply our aid program more effectively.

Canada will also submit application soon for membership in the Inter-American Institute for Social Security and the Inter-American Indian Institute.

Finally, we have studied the best method of co-operating more closely with the Inter-American Export Promotion Centre. During last November's visit to Ottawa by the Centre's Director, and in subsequent discussions, we have been considering placing Canadian specialists at the Centre's disposal. We recognize the importance of export promotion for the Latin American countries and we hope that Canada can make a useful contribution to the work of the Inter-American Export Promotion Centre.

This brief examination of the increasing institutional links between Canada and the rest of the hemisphere would not be complete without mention of our close co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank, which, for over six years, has administered Canadian funds used for economic development in Latin America. We also participate continuously in the work of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Centre for Tax Administrators, the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies and the Inter-American Statistical Institute. For a long time we have been a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America. We believe that Canada has a place in these specialized organizations and that it can play an even more important role, and we are now in the process of examining ways of attaining this objective.

CANADA AS OAS PERMANENT OBSERVER

Now I come to the crux of the matter of our co-operation with the other nations in the hemisphere. We believe that it is essential to establish satisfactory institutional links between us. You will therefore understand our hope that you will agree to the creation of a Canadian permanent observer mission to the Organization of American States.

We are looking for concrete ways to co-operate with you in the area of social and economic development. An observer mission would not only be accredited to and co-operate with the Organization of American States, but would also be an integral part of the Canadian Governmental apparatus, committed to furthering our relations with this most important inter-American Institution. It would be a bank of considerable technical knowledge on the mechanisms of co-operation in our hemisphere and an invaluable source of information for our guidance in allocating funds for Latin America. Decisions that Canada must make will be based on a better understanding of Latin American needs if we receive regular and documented information from the Organization of American States.

We believe that a Canadian observer mission

would also be beneficial to the Organization and its members. Closer co-operation with the Organization of American States is to us an important aspect of Canadian policy on Latin America.

We know that certain difficulties may stand in the way of this proposal, and we recognize and understand these problems. I therefore request your co-operation in reaching this goal. As the former Prime Minister of Canada, Lester B. Pearson, said in this report *Partners in Development*:

It is our view that a world-wide co-operative campaign to set the developing countries on a path of rapid growth toward economic independence is a task within our range of accomplishment. It is a noble goal, to which mankind is called in the last third of the twentieth century.

PEKING PLEASES PING PONG PLAYERS

On their return to Canada on April 18, members of the Canadian Table Tennis Association who had been invited to play in the Chinese People's Republic with other international teams, described Chinese hospitality as "overwhelming". Members of the other teams agreed, said Derek Wall of Toronto, the Canadian team captain.

The teams had been competing in a series of games in Singapore and Japan when Mrs. Margaret Waldon, secretary-general of the Canadian Table Tennis Association, who was accompanying them, was unexpectedly invited by the head of the Chinese group at the world table-tennis championships in Japan to visit China. They visited Hong Kong after leaving China.

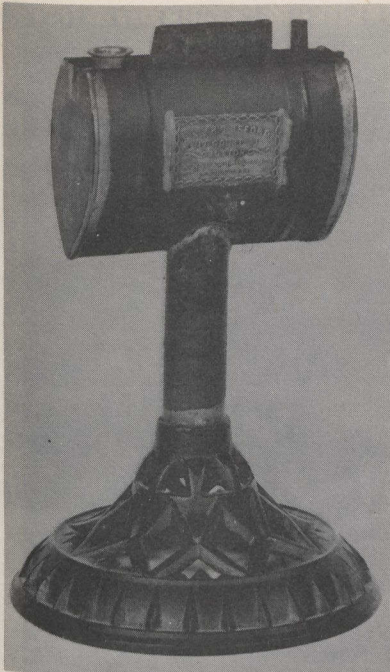
The Canadians were taken through several cities prior to playing before a crowd of 18,000 people on April 16 in the Capital Stadium in Peking, where the Canadian men's team won five games to the Chinese four; the Chinese women's team beat the Canadian women by five games to three.

Mr. Wall, who is also the Canadian champion, said that the Chinese had been more concerned with showing friendship than playing table tennis. He believed that they wished to be friendly and that "this was their way of showing it".

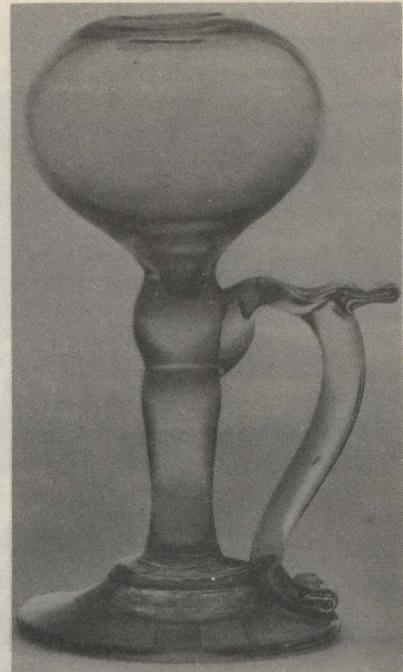
A return visit by the Chinese was "contemplated", said Mrs. Waldon.

CANADA-IRAN CREDIT PACT

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced recently that a \$100-million line-of-credit-agreement had been entered into by the Imperial Iranian Government and the Export Development Corporation. "This will provide an opportunity for as many as 35 Canadian companies, mainly manufacturers of electronics and construction equipment, to make sales to Iran," the Minister said. "Several contracts are already being negotiated and I expect an announcement of some specific orders will be possible in the near future."



Kinnear lamp



Whale oil hand-lamp

OLD LAMPS
ILLUMINATE
CANADA'S PAST



Crusie or Crasset lamp

Photos courtesy of the
National Museums of Canada

Thirty antique lamps dating from the early days of British North America, will be displayed in five Maritime centres during the next six months. They are part of a collection of over 350 lamps possessed by the History Division of the National Museum of Man (one of the National Museums of Canada), which is considered to be the best in the country.

The first showing was held at the DesBrisay Museum at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. From there the exhibition moved to the Confederation Art Gallery and Museum at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, from where it will go to the Miners' Museum at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, and will finish its tour in Newfoundland on November 1.

Lard, tallow, whale-oil and fish-oil were the common fuels for lighting the long cold winter nights in the years before 1846, when the kerosene lamp came into use. In its turn, the kerosene lamp became obsolete with the general employment of cheap electricity.

The lamps in the National Museum display can

be classified under three general headings: *imitation* – traditional European forms; *experimentation* – models designed for the investigation of burners and fuels; and *specialization* – the diverse form of kerosene burner.

The *imitation* category includes the Rush lamp, in which a tong grips the burning pitch of a rush inserted in tallow at an angle of 45 degrees. There was also the Betty lamp, an early type said to be of United Empire Loyalist origin.

One of the lamps featured in the *experimentation* category is the Kinnear lamp, a model that employs the principle of heat conduction. Copper wire extends from the small wick-slot to the bottom of the lamp and activates the lard.

In the *specialization* class, a great variety of burners is featured: the Macy burner, the Collins burner and the Victor burner, to name a few, each having a special feature. There was also a corresponding diversification of lamp-bodies, with three main types: the composite table-lamp: the all-glass table lamp: and the glass hand-lamp.



POWER FROM THE MANIC DAMS

Some 25 miles from the Manic 3 site, on Quebec's Manicouagan and Outardes rivers, is the 1,015,000-kilowatt Manic 2 station, which began operation in 1965 and was completed in 1967. Manic 2 comprises eight units operating under a net head of 230 feet. Manic 2 dam, 2,270 feet long and 310 feet high, was the first hollow-joint gravity dam built in North America. Hollow-joint construction enabled concrete requirements to be reduced about 15 per cent without loss of stability.

At the mouth of the Manicouagan River is the 184,000-kilowatt Manic 1 station, which Hydro-Quebec completed in 1967. Manic 1's three units operate under a net head of about 120 feet, utilizing the same local headpond as the privately-owned McCormick station, which has been operating since 1951. Upstream regulation of the river has enabled additional units to be installed at McCormick, increasing capacity from 190,000 kilowatts to 314,000 kilowatts. (*Last of a series.*)

CANADA WATERS U.S. DRINKS

Fear of pollution has boosted the sales of bottled water in the United States to such an extent that Radex International Corporation of Maryland plans to import Canadian water and ice for sale in U.S. supermarkets.

The President of Pure Spring (Canada) Limited, Mr. Norman Mirsky, will sign an agreement with President E.J. Folkenberg of Radex to export water from artesian wells in the Gatineau Hills of Quebec, bottled in nearby Ottawa and carried by truck to destinations in the Eastern United States.

Newfoundland fishermen will cut the ice from floes in the Labrador Sea, crush it in two-pound bags for shipping to Boston.

Mr. Folkenberg said that half a gallon of Can-

adian water would sell for 39 cents in the U.S., and Canadian ice would cost from 39 to 49 cents a bag. Bottled water now costs about 50 cents a gallon in the U.S. Mr. Folkenberg estimated that 300,000 cases (eight bottles to a case) of water would be imported into the U.S. annually. At present one in every 200 Americans drinks bottled water.

Americans were of the opinion that Canadian resources were "very pure". "This water," Mr. Folkenberg went on, "from the apex of the Laurentian Mountains, really is pure." United States residents with a taste for Canadian whisky could now drink it with Canadian water and ice, Mr. Folkenberg added. He described the Labrador ice as being "as old as Eric the Red". "It's what sank the *Titanic* 40 years ago," he said, "and now you can get 'sunk' in your own living room with it."

ENVOY TO CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently announced the appointment of Mr. Ralph Edgar Collins as Canada's first Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Collins who was born in Yunnanfu (now Kunming), China, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940. He has served in Chungking, Washington, London, Moscow, and as the Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. In Ottawa he has served as head of the European Division, the Far Eastern Division and the African and Middle Eastern Division. Since 1965, he has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Huang Hua is the first Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Canada.

TAX CUT URGED ON FOREIGN BOOKS

Action to reduce the prices of foreign books in Canada by abolishing some of the import restrictions built into the copyright law was recommended recently in a report to the Federal Government by the Economic Council of Canada.

One survey indicated, the Council said, that the prices of a sample of British books purchased and posted to Canada directly from British bookstores were, on the average, 30 percent lower than the retail prices of the same books purchased from a Canadian bookstore. It was suggested that this difference went well beyond what could reasonably be expected as a result of the higher costs of distributing books to a dispersed Canadian market.

COPYRIGHT LAW CRITICIZED

This situation results in part, the Council said, from sections in the copyright law that can be used to protect publishers who distribute foreign books in Canada from price competition by prohibiting others from importing the same copyright works in volume. By acquiring the Canadian copyright on the works of foreign authors, usually by acting as agents for parent firms abroad or for other foreign publishers, the Canadian publishers are able to price and distribute these books without the threat of large-scale competition.

Such practices had been defended in the past, the Council observed, on the ground that the profits from this agency business were needed for the "cross-subsidization" of Canadian literature. The Council said that the fostering of Canadian cultural identity and the maintenance of a healthy Canadian publishing industry were important national objectives but that keeping up the prices of foreign books was a poor way of trying to achieve them - a way even more objectionable on cultural than on economic grounds.

The Council asked how it furthered the education of Canadian young people and the development of

Canadian culture and civilization, which still depended heavily on effective links with their nearer foreign relations, to place so high a private tax on an important part of their reading matter.

TIME FOR CHANGE

The Council said it was time for public policy to strive to bring down the prices of foreign books in Canada. More effective ways of supporting Canadian literature could be found. The Federal Government, for example, could help the publishing industry to explore the possibility of developing an independent network facility for the distribution of authorized photocopies and other short-run materials produced to order. This would help to alleviate the infringement of copyright by the photocopier and provide enlarged markets to authors and publishers.

Touching on recent issues in Canadian publishing, the Council said that, while it had closely examined the economic aspects of copyright, it recognized that Canadians wanted a strong and distinctive cultural identity. The Council said it assumed that, while Canadians were willing to pay some price for this special identity, they wanted Canadian creative works to be not only Canadian but good.

"To reduce the matter to a concrete example, any decision-maker responsible for foisting upon Canadian students a third-rate textbook simply because it is written and produced in Canada should consider himself overdue for an interview with his conscience and a careful contemplation of the long forward shadow cast by the quality of education.... Low-grade cultural parochialism does no service to the cause of a durable and creative Canadian nationalism - quite the contrary."

CANADA-GERMANY SOCIAL SECURITY PACT

A convention on social security involving Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, which was signed recently in Ottawa, will come into force as soon as it is ratified by both countries. Mr. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare, signed for Canada, and Ministerialdirektor Professor Dr. Kurt Jantz of the German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs signed for Germany.

"The convention is an important advance in securing for Canadians of German origin the social security rights they earned before coming to Canada," Mr. Munro said. "Under the convention there will be, for the first time, reciprocity between our two countries in social security matters. Up to now Germany has taken the position that it could not pay pensions earned in Germany to former Germans who had become Canadian citizens. The convention provides that German pensions can be paid in Canada to Canadians as well as to German citizens."

The convention is the result of lengthy negotia-

tions between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. Officials of the German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, of the Federal Government and of the Province of Quebec, who had participated in the negotiations, were present at the signing, together with representatives of the Trans-Canada Alliance of German Canadians.

"There will be continuing talks between our two countries to ensure that difficulties do not arise in the implementation of the convention," Mr. Munro said.

WHEAT SALE TO BRAZIL

A contract for the sale of 400,000 metric tons (14.7 million bushels) of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board to the Brazilian Wheat Board was recently announced by Mr. Otto E. Lang, the Minister responsible for the CWB.

The consignment of No. 4 Manitoba Northern wheat, valued at some \$27 million, is to be shipped in the period from May to September from ports on the St. Lawrence River.

This contract is part of the long-term agreement announced last May in which Brazil agreed to purchase from Canada 900,000 to a million metric tons of wheat over a four-year period. Canada shipped 300,000 tons of wheat to Brazil in the first year of this agreement.

"These sales would not have been possible without the revised and expanded credit facilities which the Government has made available to improve the competitive position of Canadian wheat in developing countries," Mr. Lang said.

AIR CADET WEEK

The week of April 18 to 24, which was the thirtieth anniversary of the Air Cadet League of Canada, was observed as National Air Cadet Week and, throughout Canada, 375 Air Cadet Squadrons held church parades, open house and "father-and-son" banquets.

The main purpose of Air Cadet Week is to acquaint the public with the work of the League in providing aviation- and citizenship-training for more than 30,000 cadets across Canada. In some communities, sponsoring committees of the League also campaigned for funds during the special week.

Since the movement was founded in 1941, over 300,000 young Canadians have received air cadet training; 155,000 have attended summer camps; some 7,800 have been taught to fly; 1,422 top cadets have made goodwill exchange trips abroad; and some 4,320 cadets have attended leadership courses.

The aim of the League is to build better Canadian citizens by encouraging boys to invest their spare time in activities that will be of future benefit both to themselves and to their home communities.

GRANT TO ICAO

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, and the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Dr. Assad Kotaite, recently signed an exchange of notes formalizing the terms of an agreement under which the Canadian Government would make an annual grant of \$1.1 million to the Organization to help meet the costs of new headquarters premises in Montreal. The ICAO is expected to conclude an agreement at an early date with International Aviation Square Incorporated of Montreal for leased accommodation in a development to be constructed on Sherbrooke Street in Montreal.

The ICAO has made its headquarters in Montreal since it was established in 1947 as the United Nations Specialized Agency in international civil aviation.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS UP

Commitments and disbursements of Canadian Government funds for international development increased significantly in calendar year 1970, Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, announced recently.

Disbursements rose to \$361,391,000 in 1970, over 37 percent higher than the 1970 total of \$263,374,000. This follows the pattern of significant increases in disbursements that developed in the fiscal year 1969-70.

Commitments made in 1970 rose by almost 20 percent to \$468,246,000 from \$387,268,000 in 1969. The commitment of funds occurs when monies are earmarked for a development project following ministerial or Cabinet approval.

The commitment may be for a project that will be completed within the fiscal year or for a longer term project that may require the disbursement of funds over a period of years.

The disbursement of bilateral loans was almost double that for 1969, while grant-aid funds increased by over 34 percent. Assistance to non-governmental organizations continued to rise and funds disbursed for international emergency relief rose sharply to support the major operations conducted by Canada after the natural disasters in Peru and Pakistan last year. The increase in food-aid disbursements is owing partly to the timing of shipments and to the additional food aid approved during 1970. Both the commitment and disbursement of multilateral assistance increased. However, the total aid figure showed a smaller increase from 1969 to 1970 than did the total bilateral increase. This resulted from the fact that advances to international financial institutions in 1969 included payment of a major pledge carried over from 1968 in addition to the regular 1969 advances.