

Canada Weekly

Volume 4, No. 19

May 12, 1976

JUN 22 1976



Ottawa, Canada.

LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
OTTAWA

Canada moves towards self-reliance in energy by 1985, 1

Radiation task force created, 2

Austrian theatre bicentennial exhibit at National Arts Centre, 3

External Affairs Minister to visit Germany and Austria, 3

Nuclear agreements with Finland and Spain, 3

Anne Murray visits home university, 4

Canada/Belize investment insurance agreement, 4

International prize for inventor of new piano-teaching method, 5

Extension of Canada/U.S. reciprocal fisheries pact, 5

Olympics arts and culture tickets, 5

Canada at UNCTAD IV, 6

News briefs, 6

Canada moves towards self-reliance in energy by 1985

Energy self-reliance within ten years is the target of a new national policy paper, "An Energy Strategy for Canada: Policies for Self-Reliance", tabled in the House of Commons by Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie on April 27.

"The strategy is designed to minimize Canada's dependence on imported energy sources while ensuring that we become as self-reliant as possible on secure, domestic sources of energy," said Mr. Gillespie.

One of the main targets in the plan is to raise domestic oil prices towards international levels and move domestic prices for natural gas to an appropriate competitive relationship with oil over the next two to four years. The price of oil in Canada has been controlled since September 1973, when international prices began to rise. World prices are now about five times higher than they were at that time. The Canadian price, frozen at \$3.60 a barrel in 1973, was raised to \$6.50 a barrel in 1974 and to \$8 last July – about \$4.60 below the international price.

Highlights from the Government's new 170-page paper follow:

Self-reliance in energy is measured by the degree to which Canadians are independent from oil imported from insecure sources and the vagaries of unstable supply and unpredictable price changes that dependence implies.

To achieve self-reliance, Canadians will have to lower their growth-rate of energy demand, accelerate the search for new domestic sources of energy and for new technologies in production, distribution, conversion and use.

Canadians will have to pay prices closer to international levels to support these activities. Federal-provincial consultation and constructive co-operation will be essential as will supplementation of the market forces by government initiatives, for example, in the area of energy-conservation.

"An Energy Strategy for Canada: Policies for Self-Reliance" speculates on a number of possibilities in Canada's energy future over the next 15 years.

It discusses the problems these possibilities imply and outlines a strategy consisting of nine major policy elements, specific targets and proposed actions to resolve these problems in support of the self-reliance objective.

Elements, aims and action

The elements are:

- appropriate energy pricing;
- energy conservation;

- increased exploration and development;
- increased resource information;
- interfuel substitution;
- new delivery systems;
- emergency preparedness;
- increased research and development;
- greater Canadian content and participation.

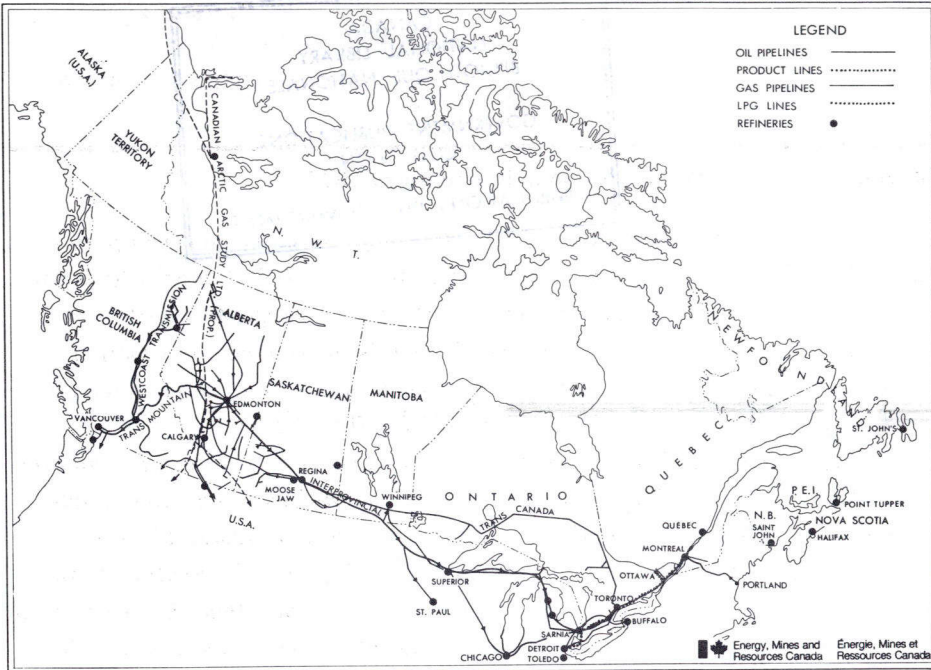
The targets are:

- to move domestic oil prices towards international levels and move domestic prices for natural gas to an appropriate competitive relationship with oil over the next two to four years;
- to reduce the average rate of growth of energy use in Canada over the next ten years to less than 3.5 per cent a year;
- to reduce Canadian net dependence on imported oil in 1985 to one third or domestic total oil demands;
- to maintain self-reliance in natural gas until such time as northern resources can be brought to market under acceptable conditions;
- to double, at a minimum, exploration and development in the frontier areas of Canada over the next three years, under acceptable social and environmental conditions.

Proposed actions include:

- changes to oil and gas land regulations that will revise royalties to facilitate exploration and development, increase Canadian participa-

OIL & GAS PIPELINES IN CANADA



which make up 65 per cent of Canadian energy consumption, will continue to be the single most important source of energy for the next ten to 15 years. If present trends were to continue without a plan towards self-reliance, Canada could be importing oil to cover from 40 to 47 per cent of its estimated annual demand in ten years.

Self-reliance does not mean self-sufficiency at any price. In fact, it is likely that Canada will not be able to eliminate all oil imports in the 15 years projected in the strategy or even beyond that time. It will take time to reverse the present trend of rising import volumes and it will take time and money for the exploration and transportation developments basic for self-reliance. In view of the costs involved it may be necessary and even desirable to continue to import oil. In that event, self-reliance means that Canada must have a large enough emergency reserve to cover any prolonged curtailment in imported supplies — another important goal stressed in “An Energy Strategy for Canada: Policies For Self-Reliance”.

While the period covered by the paper is the most important for developing self-reliance, it will also be necessary to look at the time beyond, when oil and natural gas will no longer supply most of Canada's energy and new sources and policies will have to be determined. These longer-term issues will be the topic of a subsequent paper indicating alternative energy “futures” beyond 1990.

- tion and provide a more stable land-tenure system;
- amendments to the National Energy Board Act to facilitate allocation of domestic natural gas among consuming provinces in case of shortages;
- new studies for methods of energy-conservation and changes to the Income Tax and Excise Tax Act to encourage energy conservation;
- requirements for companies to begin drilling on specific geological structures within a definite period;
- reduction of the period during which

- geophysical information is confidential;
- federal assistance to provincial governments and utilities in reviewing their pricing policies for electrical energy;
- the federal position that coal producers should determine whether a market exists in Canada for their product before they make new export commitments.

Critical ten years

The next ten years in energy matters are critical for Canada. Oil and gas,

Radiation task force created

A federal-provincial task force to expedite the clean-up of radioactive contaminants in the Port Hope area of Ontario and to assist the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) in assessing the significance of radioactivity in other locations in Canada was announced recently by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Alastair Gillespie.

Though investigative and remedial action has been started, and is continuing, at Port Hope, the Minister said it had been decided to form a task force in order to bring together, in a concerted way, the expertise of various federal and provincial departments and

other agencies.

The task force will be established under the leadership of the Atomic Energy Control Board, and will include the following federal departments: Health and Welfare, Environment, Energy, Mines and Resources, and National Defence. Provincial representation will be invited from the appropriate ministries, including health and environment, of the provinces in which radioactive areas are located. Its first priority will be to finish the investigation and clean-up at Port Hope already begun by the AECB in co-operation with the Ontario Ministry of Health.

The detailed status report on the investigation and clean-up at Port Hope includes information on contaminated

properties within the town of Port Hope as well as at the Eldorado Nuclear Limited waste-disposal sites. The four waste-disposal sites were the focus of public attention in mid-1975, and were the subject of a summary report released last July.

Radioactivity is known or suspected at 109 Canadian locations in 25 areas. Such locations and areas are most numerous in Ontario (79 locations in 15 areas) and Saskatchewan (19 locations in two areas), but they also exist in Alberta (two locations in different areas), Manitoba (two locations in different areas), and Quebec (two locations in different areas), as well as in the Northwest Territories (five locations in two areas).

Austrian theatre bicentennial exhibit at National Arts Centre



Austria's Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Walter F. Magrutsch (left) chats to G. Hamilton Southam, Director General

In celebration of the two-hundredth birthday of Austria's national theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater, Dr. Walter F. Magrutsch, the Austrian Ambassador to Canada, opened an exhibition at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa on April 14. Among officials present was Arts Centre Director General, G. Hamilton Southam.

"200 Years Vienna Burgtheater", which depicts the theatre's history from its foundation by Emperor Joseph II in 1776 to the present, highlights a collection of original costumes designed by Austrian artist Oskar

of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, at the opening of the exhibition "200 Years Vienna Burgtheater".

Kokoschka. Included in the 26-panel display are drawings and photographs of scenes from the first performance on April 8, 1776 to the present, as well as a theatre program of that date.

Members of the Burgtheater gave recitals from works of Austrian writers in 1968, in Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, as part of a tour of North America, Europe and Asia. The Burgtheater company also presented *The Young Goethe* at the University of Calgary, the University of Toronto and at the Place des Arts in Montreal.



The Vienna Burgtheater in its early years. (Drawing by M. Ledeli.)

External Affairs Minister to visit Germany and Austria

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen will visit the Federal Republic of Germany, May 24, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. On May 25 and 26 he will visit Austria at the invitation of Austrian Foreign Minister Erich Bielka-Karltru.

Mr. MacEachen will discuss with representatives of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany bilateral and multilateral questions including Canada's relations with the European Community.

In Austria, Mr. MacEachen will discuss bilateral matters, but the emphasis in the talks with his Austrian counterpart will be on multilateral questions, including the United Nations.

Mr. MacEachen plans to take advantage of his visit to Austria to hold talks with officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Nuclear agreements with Finland and Spain

The Department of External Affairs recently made announcements regarding nuclear co-operation with two countries.

Canada and Finland have signed an agreement concerning safeguards on nuclear material, equipment, facilities and information transferred between them, under which both countries have placed their entire nuclear power programs under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

At present nuclear trade between the two countries consists largely of the sale of Canadian uranium to Finland, which is developing an important nuclear-power generating program.

The agreement, signed in Helsinki, March 25, is intended to satisfy the national safeguards policy of both countries on a bilateral basis, in support of their commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Both governments see the conclusion of this agreement as a positive step in the promotion and expansion of nuclear co-operation for peaceful pur-

poses between the two countries, and as a useful example of international understanding in this field.

Terms of agreement

The new pact includes the following conditions:

Transferred items shall only be re-transferred to third states with the consent of the supplying party.

Nuclear materials covered by the agreement shall only be enriched or reprocessed with the consent of both parties.

Materials covered by the agreement shall not be used for any nuclear explosive device.

If international safeguards pursuant to the Non-Proliferation Treaty should for any reason cease to be applied in either country, standby safeguards mechanisms shall be implemented.

Both parties will take such measures as are necessary and which satisfy the recommendations and requirements of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure the physical protection of nuclear material covered by the agreement.

Both parties shall consult annually or at any time at the request of either party, with the possible participation

of the International Atomic Energy Agency and shall institute the necessary administrative arrangements to ensure effective implementation of the agreement.

The agreement shall remain in force for 30 years but the provisions related to safeguards shall remain in force while any material or equipment subject to the agreement remains in existence and until these are no longer usable for the manufacture or acquisition of a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device.

Canada/Spain

Canada and Spain have exchanged instruments of ratification for an agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which upgrades the safeguards conditions provided for under the existing nuclear co-operation agreement between the two countries dating from 1965.

Spain, which has a major nuclear power generating program is an important purchaser of Canadian uranium.

Conclusion of the revised agreement is in line with the Canadian Government's policy of upgrading existing nuclear co-operation agreements to meet current Canadian standards.

Canada/Belize investment insurance agreement

The Government of Canada, through its agent, the Export Development Corporation (EDC), and the Central American Government of Belize (formerly British Honduras) have signed an investment insurance agreement to further protect Canadian investments against possible losses incurred by political actions of the host country.

In announcing the agreement, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen said such accords were basically designed to strengthen economic relations between the two countries by facilitating the flow of Canadian capital and technology to Belize. Only clients having EDC's foreign investment insurance are covered under the plan which provides for the orderly settlement of claims while avoiding government-to-government confrontation.

EDC's foreign investment guarantees division provides insurance for Canadians investing abroad against the political risks of war, insurrection, expropriation and inconvertibility.

Canada has signed, through the EDC, agreements of this type with the following 13 countries: Barbados, Ghana, Jamaica, Indonesia, Israel, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Singapore, and Trinidad and Tobago. Negotiations are currently taking place with other countries involving similar agreements.

The Export Development Corporation is a financially self-sustaining Crown corporation providing insurance, guarantees, loans and other financial facilities to Canadian exporters.

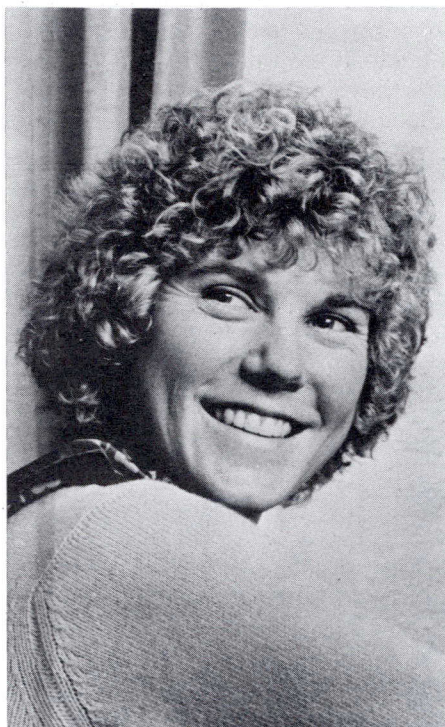
Anne Murray visits home university

The University of New Brunswick will have a special visitor at its tenth reunion this spring when singer Anne Murray joins festivities in celebration of the opening of the university's new Aitken Centre.

Miss Murray, who will perform in concert at the new multi-purpose centre on May 14, has waived her professional fee and all profits will be used for university projects supported by the UNB Associated Alumni.

The internationally-acclaimed singer of popular songs, who graduated from UNB in 1966, has supported the Alumni Association's fund-raising campaigns since then and has been a member of the President's Club since its inception.

Total costs for the new building are expected to be in excess of \$3,200,000. The Beaverbrook Canadian Foundation has contributed nearly \$2.5 million. The Alumni Association has, to date, given \$400,000 and their campaign will



Anne Murray

continue for another year.

Aitken Centre was built to accommodate conventions, concerts, exhibitions, amateur athletic championships and professional sporting events. It has a seating capacity of 4,000 for arena functions but can accommodate up to 6,000 for concerts or conferences. The centre will contain a Rinktex ice cover, said to be the first of its kind in North America, which will allow the conversion from ice to a floor surface to be made in less than two hours.

International prize for inventor of new piano-teaching method

Georges Cournoyer, pianist, composer and engineer with Hydro Quebec, won the gold medal at the *Foire internationale des inventeurs*, held recently in Brussels, for having developed the "Règle musicale", an innovative method of teaching the piano. This honour, which is only bestowed every five years, and in truly exceptional cases, set off a chain reaction in the music world that quickly made the inventor well-known; in fact, the most famous institutions of music instruction have contacted Mr. Cournoyer for information concerning his method.

Method developed from choir work

"This invention came about almost by itself, as a result of musical contacts throughout my career," Mr. Cournoyer explains. "I suppose the beginnings of the method date back to the period when I was director of the choir of the *Mécanterie de Montarville*." Because the members of this choir knew very little about music, the director had to find a way of rapidly teaching them basic theory.

"In our modern society, people have to learn a great deal in a short time, and the method I developed provides an answer to this new need," Mr. Cournoyer said. "My method is a stimulus; it puts an end to the feelings of inadequacy often experienced by a new student of a musical instrument. Regardless of age, it becomes possible, using my method, to learn music very quickly, to advance from basic reading to musical arranging, and later on to composition. During the two years I have been testing this method, I have obtained results that greatly outdistance the so-called traditional method."

Perhaps you are wondering what this "revolutionary" method is. Mr. Cournoyer points out first of all that it is a completely new approach to music teaching compared with traditional teaching: "Musical ideas take from 300 to 400 years to be updated, and my method is part of this modernization process," he declares.

"Simply designed and easy to understand, this method measures and analyses the range of sounds," he claims. "It consists of four rules based on music theory used in teaching harmony.



Georges Cournoyer teaches his daughter the new method.

Using these rules, the sounds are 'seen' and 'touched'. The student need no longer rely on an act of faith, since he goes through a concrete experience. He learns the language of music at its most personal level."

General aims of Cournoyer's Règle musicale

For the student —

- . To simplify the study of music;
- . to facilitate understanding of the elements of harmony;
- . to stimulate the use of reasoning;
- . to illustrate sounds and encourage more thorough memorization;
- . to stimulate and facilitate self-correction.

For the teacher —

- . To assist in self-improvement;
- . to provide a means of more easily learning music theory;
- . to speed up correcting and checking work.

For the arranger —

- . To eliminate uncertain solutions;
- . to assist in checking work;
- . to guarantee certitude.

For the conductor —

- . To permit fast checking.

For the amateur musician

- . To show how the appropriate harmony to accompany a given melody can be found.

Specific aims

To allow the study of scales, intervals and chords by:

- (1) measuring the range of sounds;
- (2) indicating which notes make up elements of a composition;
- (3) qualifying the range of each element;
- (4) facilitating transposition.

Extension of Canada/U.S. reciprocal fisheries pact

The Governments of Canada and United States extended their agreement on reciprocal fishing privileges for one year by an exchange of notes in Ottawa dated April 14 and 22. At the same time they agreed to continue consultations on a new agreement that would accommodate extended fisheries jurisdiction in both countries.

The reciprocal agreement, which was initially concluded in 1970 and renegotiated in 1973, is being extended to April 24, 1977. It provides for nations and vessels of each country to conduct commercial fishing for designated species on a reciprocal basis within certain defined areas in the waters over which each country currently exercises fisheries jurisdiction.

Olympics arts and culture tickets

Some 270,000 admission tickets are on sale for 322 performances of 125 shows and concerts in Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa and Sherbrooke from July 1 to 30 in conjunction with the Olympic Games. A total of 300,000 tickets will be available, but 30,000 have been set aside to be put on sale on the day of the performance.

This is the first time in the history of the Olympics that an organizing committee has prepared a wholly national program at the special request of the International Olympic Committee. The budget for the festival of arts and culture is \$8 million.

As of April 13, tickets were being sold at TRS (Ticket Reservation System) outlets across Canada, and till May 22 they could be ordered by post from the COJO ticket office, C.P. 1976, Montreal H3C 3A6. After June 1, tickets will also be sold at the box offices of the 19 theatres and halls being used to stage the festival. United States residents may purchase tickets from all Ticketron outlets, starting June 1.

The program containing all the performing arts events is available from TRS outlets and COJO. This program leaflet is being sent to holders of Olympic sports tickets overseas, in the U.S. and in Canada.

Canada at UNCTAD IV

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, heads the Canadian delegation to the Fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD IV) which began May 3 in Nairobi, Kenya. He is accompanied by Michel Dupuy, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The deputy head of delegation is Geoffrey Bruce, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations in New York and Canadian Representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Officials from the Departments of Finance, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Ministry of State for Science and Technology, and External Affairs make up the delegation; in addition are representatives of each of the four parties in Parliament who attended the opening week of the Conference as observers.

UNCTAD IV, which ends May 28, will carry forward consideration of proposals for a new international economic order which were initiated at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974 and 1975. Discussions at the Conference are expected to centre on commodity trade, financial issues including debt, access to markets, and the transfer of technology.

Special attention will also be paid to the economic situation of the least developed of the developing countries.

Ministers from more than 100 third world countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East met recently in Manila to prepare a statement of their position to submit formally to the Conference.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

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

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

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

The discussions and the conclusions of the Conference will give direction to the further work of UNCTAD and will be pertinent to the Conference on International Economic Co-operation of which Mr. MacEachen is co-chairman.

News briefs

- The House of Commons began debate, May 4, on a bill to abolish capital punishment proposed by Solicitor-General Warren Allmand. It would impose a life sentence for first-degree murder, with a minimum prison term of 25 years. The vote is expected to be close.
- Under the terms of a new \$2.4-million contract between the Nigerian Government and the Canadian Commercial Corporation, 17 Canadians will work in Nigeria for up to 18 months on a management-development program for the Public Service Review Commission of Nigeria. The Bureau of Management Consultation, a branch of the Department of Supply and Services, provided the consultants.
- A bill to freeze the salaries and expense allowances of MPs and senators for one year was given approval in principle after a stormy debate in the Commons May 3. Treasury Board President Jean Chrétien said that holding MPs' salaries at \$24,000 and expense allowances at \$10,600 would mean "a great sacrifice" for some who are struggling to make ends meet, but that it was necessary to set an example.
- Seventy-three countries have confirmed they will attend the UN Conference on Human Settlements – Habitat – opening in Vancouver May 31, says Duccio Turin, deputy secretary-general of the Habitat secretariat. The final attendance total will probably be more than 120 states.
- Inco Limited is the new name for the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited. Shareholders, who approved the name change at the firm's annual meeting, April 21, also decreased the number of directors from 25 to 22.
- Air Canada had a record \$12.4-million loss in 1975 and faces tough times again this year, says Pierre Tasche-reau, acting chairman. This second consecutive loss was due largely to a

world-wide economic slump which undermined business and leisure travel.

- The premiers of the four western provinces – British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba – announced a seven-point outline for economic co-operation on April 29. After a two-day conference, the premiers said an economic development strategy would include more co-operation in marketing western skills and products in foreign countries, common pressure on the Federal Government for a transportation system to encourage western development and western input in international tariff negotiations.
- The first of two volumes that tell the story of McMaster University since its founding in 1887 went on sale at bookstores April 15. Entitled *McMaster University, The Toronto Years*, this book and its forthcoming companion volume are the work of Dr. C.M. Johnston, Professor of History at McMaster. The first volume covers the history of the university from its founding until its move from Toronto to Hamilton in 1930.
- Immigration Minister Andras said recently high immigration priority was being given to residents of war-torn Lebanon if they had relatives in Canada. He said an immigration officer returned to Beirut since the Canadian Embassy was closed there and was handling files on about 200 potential immigrants.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Buchanan said the Federal Government needed more information on the amount of natural gas available in the Far North to justify building a Mackenzie Valley pipeline. This was why Ottawa gave Dome Petroleum Ltd permission to start offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea, he said. So far, only a two-year supply of natural gas had been found.
- The Export Development Corporation has agreed to loan up to \$1.51 million to Turkey for the purchase of 11 truck-mounted rotary drilling units from a company in Edmonton, Alberta. Turkey will use the equipment for construction, foundation and water-drilling.
- At May 5, in the National Hockey League semi-finals, Montreal was leading New York Rangers by three games to one in the best-of-seven series; Philadelphia was leading Boston three games to one.