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Oct. 1/75
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Canada Weekly

Volume 3, No. 40

October 1, 1975



Ottawa, Canada.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

OCT 15 1975

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Urgent need for a new international agreement on the law of the sea

In an address to the Thirtieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 22, Allan J. MacEachen, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, covered several topics — the recent special session of the UN, the law of the sea, disarmament, peace-keeping and the Middle East, and structural reform of the UN.

Canada, which has been trying at UN conferences to obtain management rights over a 200-mile economic zone off its coasts to replace the present 12-mile limit of national jurisdiction, is hoping that a new multilateral agreement will be signed at the Law of the Sea Conference to be held in New York in March and, speaking of this, Mr. MacEachen stated that "to reach final agreement, all participants must act responsibly, flexibly and above all, with a sense of real urgency".

If the multilateral approach failed, said Mr. MacEachen, Canada would have to "resort to other solutions to protect fundamental national interests".

The Minister's remarks relating to this subject follow:

* * * *

One of the most important but least recognized functions of the United Nations is the regular and persistent efforts it makes to contribute to a stable world order through the progressive development of international law. The law of the sea is a dynamic example.

We are developing new rules which reflect the growing awareness of the interdependence of nations and the need for preservation of the marine environment and the conservation of its resources. I have no hesitation in affirming the view of the Canadian Government that the viability of an increasingly interdependent world order rests on the creation of an international economic system which provides a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities to all people. This principle must be reflected in the new law of the sea.

Role of UN

The role of the United Nations is central to the process of developing new international law which will reflect broad recognition that the oceans of the world, which cover 70 per cent of the earth's surface, are vital to man's survival. Binding legal rules must be established. The Law of the Sea Conference has already achieved broad agreement on revolutionary new legal

concepts such as the economic zone and the common heritage of mankind, concepts which must form the basis of the constitution of the seas. The new law must lay down duties to go hand in hand with every new right recognized. It must be based on principles of equity rather than power.

The task is a formidable one and may prove to be beyond the reach of the United Nations. I think not. What is clear, however, is that without the United Nations the task would be impossible and the world would be involved in a series of conflicting claims which could produce serious threats to the peace.

My Government is preparing now for the crucial fourth round of negotiations of the Third Law of the Sea Conference beginning here in New York next March. We do so knowing that to reach final agreement all participants must act responsibly, flexibly and above all, with a sense of real urgency.

Canada cannot wait indefinitely

No government is more committed than my own to achieving agreement on a viable and balanced global regime for the seas. But I would be less than candid if I did not state clearly that the Canadian Government, like many other governments, cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for agreement. I

hope our actions have demonstrated that the Canadian Government is conscious of its responsibilities to the international community. But the Canadian Government is also conscious of its responsibilities to the Canadian people. The economic and social survival of whole communities in certain coastal areas of Canada depend on the successful outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference or, failing such success, some alternative course of action. It is because of these national and international responsibilities that my Government is now engaged, as a matter of the utmost priority, in a series of talks with countries who fish off our coasts to pave the way for an extension of our fisheries jurisdiction based upon the consensus emerging at the Third Law of the Sea Conference.

I wish to reiterate the faith of the Canadian Government in the United Nations and the opportunity it offers to negotiate multilateral solutions to the complex problems of the law of the sea. A multilateral agreement would be of lasting benefit to this and to future generations. Only if the multilateral approach fails — and at a certain point further delay or procrastination is failure — will my Government, and I assume others, resort to other solutions to protect fundamental national interests. The governments and

Canadian delegation at the UN

Canada's delegation to the Thirtieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which convened on September 16, is composed of: Allan J. MacEachen (chairman), Secretary of State for External Affairs; Dr. S.F. Rae, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; R.D. Stanbury, Member of Parliament; Mrs. M. Masson; L. Duclos, Member of Parliament; W.H. Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations, Geneva; A.J. Matheson, High Commissioner of Canada to Trinidad and Tobago; M. Baudouin, Ambassador of Canada to Morocco; M.D. Copithorne, Director General, Bureau of Legal Affairs, Department of External Affairs.

people of the world are not prepared to wait much longer for the results of the Conference. We must act quickly and in concert. If we do — and I am convinced we can — we will achieve what the Secretary-General has rightly called "one of the most important conventions ever devised by the International Community".

* * * *

Giant refuelling tank

Canada's largest aircraft refueller is a new all-aluminum mammoth of the runways, twice the size of the largest highway semi-trailer tanker. It can transfer its 16,500 imperial gallons (75,000 litres) of pure jet fuel into a "Jumbo" aircraft at a rate in excess of 600 gallons (2,700 litres) a minute.

Designed and built in Vancouver by Willock industries, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Westank Industries Ltd, the tanker is MIG-welded from 5454 alloy sheet — about 10,000 pounds of it. The unit's loaded weight is 170,000 pounds, which includes 138,000 pounds of fuel.

The tanker is also able to perform a defuelling role in the event of a last-minute change in the load factor of the aircraft it is servicing. It can remove fuel at a rate of about 250 gallons (1,130 litres) a minute.

Canadian education report released for OECD review

Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner has released the report prepared by his department on behalf of the Government of Canada for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

As part of its regular activities, the OECD is currently engaged in a review of educational policies in Canada. The object is to acquaint other countries with educational developments in Canada and to assist Canadian authorities in planning more effectively for the future.

The federal report is one of six prepared in the context of the OECD review. They include an introduction, which provides a general view of constitutional, statistical, operational and organizational background; four regional reports describing educational policies and practices of the provinces; and, a report on the educational activities of the Federal Government. It is this final section, on federal activities, which has just been released.

Together, the six reports offer an up-to-date survey of education in Canada. The OECD review comprises three stages. The first consists of the "internal" reports which were prepared by the regions and the Federal Government. The second stage involved an "external" examination carried out last June by a team of educational experts from West Germany, France, the United States, Belgium and Norway, who toured the country and are now preparing a report based on their first-hand observations.

Paris meeting set

The third stage of the review will consist of a meeting, now scheduled for December in Paris, between Canadian educational authorities and the experts from the OECD member countries who will have prepared the external report. This, together with the conclusions of the Paris meetings, will be published next year by the OECD.

Enquiries concerning the regional reports should be directed to the Council of Ministers of Education, 252 Bloor St. West, Suite S500, Toronto M5S 1V5, Canada.

Prime Minister to visit Latin America

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, accompanied by his wife, will visit Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela from January 23 to February 1, at the invitations of President Luis Echeverria of Mexico, Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba and President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela.

This trip, which will be the first one of this magnitude that a Canadian Prime Minister has made to Latin America, is in accordance with Canada's policy of expanding relations with the region. Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela are among the many countries with which relations have been extensively developed during the past few years. Several exchanges of missions and ministerial visits have taken place between these countries and Canada. The President of Mexico visited Canada in 1973.

Recycling prevents pulp plant pollution

A breakthrough in the control of water pollution in the pulp and paper industry has been made by Dr. W. Howard Rapson, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Toronto.

The method will eliminate the pollution of water by bleached kraft pulp mills in what is claimed to be the world's first "closed-cycle" mill, which is now under construction for the Great Lakes Paper Company at Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The system, a decade in the making, is described by Dr. Rapson as a scheme that "provides for the recycling of the flow of contaminated pulp-processing waste in such a way that only essentially clean water, used for cooling purposes, will be discharged into the Kaministiquia River from the Great Lakes mill".

An essential component that makes the closed-cycle mill possible, is a process for removing the large quantity of ordinary salt (sodium chloride) produced from the bleaching chemicals. This process was also developed at the University of Toronto by Dr. Douglas W. Reeve.

Important complex processes of this kind require a large amount of testing, development and scaling up to commercial-size equipment. A company was incorporated to develop and promote the process internationally, Erco Envirotech Limited, a joint venture of Erco Industries Limited of Canada and Envirotech Corporation of the United States. Both Dr. Rapson and Dr. Reeve are consultants to this company, which licenses the process.

Kraft pulp mills chemically treat wood to separate the individual wood fibres, from which paper is made. The dark brown unbleached pulp makes strong paper for grocery bags, corrugated boxes, and other packaging materials. It is bleached white without losing strength, using chlorine dioxide, chlorine and sodium hydroxide.

New method

The contaminated effluent from washing the bleached pulp is the most serious water-polluting stream from this type of mill in many areas of the world. In the closed-cycle mill, the amount of water used is sharply decreased by counter-current washing,

and the effluent is introduced into the chemical-recovery system, where it is evaporated and the organic matter is burned.

The pulping chemicals are regenerated, and the salt is recovered for manufacturing the bleaching chemicals electrolytically. The evaporator condensates are cleaned by steam-stripping and re-used as process water. Cooling is carried out in heat exchangers, and the thermally enriched but clean water is discharged from the pulp mill.

By this method, very expensive sewage-treatment plants, said to be not wholly effective, are not required. "Therefore, not only is water pollution eliminated, but the capital and operating costs are decreased," stated Professor Rapson. "At the same time the process produces stronger, cleaner and more stable pulp of higher yield."

After the new mill is operating successfully on the closed cycle at Thunder Bay, Professor Rapson hopes that kraft pulp mills throughout the world will adopt the system to avoid water pollution completely. "I hope that solving the water-pollution problem for one industry will also encourage other manufacturing industries to close up their water cycles," he said.

Environment Canada Minister Jeanne Sauvé has announced that the first DPAT (Development and Demonstration of Pollution-Abatement Technology) contract for \$1,158,000 has been granted to Great Lakes Paper Company, which will spend an estimated \$8 million to implement the complete closed-cycle facility, ready for the opening of the new kraft mill next year.

Love story has happy ending

A Canadian Forces *Chinook* helicopter was the gallant rescuer of lost love on September 17 after all others had failed.

The 5,000-pound centre piece of a fiberglass sculpture called *L'amour-Love* was flown to Hull from nearby Renfrew, where it had been finished by artist Henry Wanton Jones, head of the fine arts program at Concordia University in Montreal. Because of its bulk, the "rump" section of the complete work that will be located in the National Capital Commission park adjacent to the Federal Government's Place



Mike Kerr, DPW

To Hull with love

A Department of National Defence *Chinook* helicopter over the Ottawa River en route from Renfrew, Ontario, to Hull, Quebec, carries the middle section of *Love*, a 36-foot fiberglass sculpture weighing over 5,000 pounds. The work was commissioned under the Department of Public Works' fine art program for a Federal Government office complex in Hull.

du Portage complex, could not be transported by road. Another attempt by a privately-owned helicopter had been unsuccessful.

The whole sculpture, which cost \$88,500, is part of the Department of Public Works' fine art program. It was commissioned three years ago, processed at a steel foundry in Montreal and finished at a fiberglass plant in Renfrew. The other two sections, one resembling a knee, the other a head, had been hauled to Hull by truck.

The three parts, which together are 36 feet high and weigh over 11,000 pounds, will be bonded together on site, under the direction of Mr. Jones.

Sculptor's relief

As the giant helicopter drew nearer, crowds peered skyward. Traffic slowed, pedestrians stopped. The artist, awaiting the arrival of his huge labour of love, said that he had been searching the horizon for what had seemed like hours. As it drew closer, he said, all

he could feel was "nervous". Then, when the helicopter lowered its swinging burden gently to rest, his relief was "tremendous" and he was "very, very happy". Not only was the prospect of beginning all over again "unthinkable" if a mishap had occurred, said Jones, but because of complications arising from the earlier helicopter attempt, the work "wasn't even insured".

Under the fine art program of the Department of Public Works, up to 1 per cent of the capital costs of Federal Government buildings is devoted to fine art.

Mr. MacEachen in Poland

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, is visiting Poland from September 29 to October 4 at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister, Stefan Olszowski.

Included in the itinerary are the cities of Gdansk, Krakow and Katowice. Official talks are being held on a full range of multilateral and bilateral subjects of mutual interest.

Award for two-language sound film

Ken Roberts, Director of Defence Exhibitions and Displays in the Department of National Defence, has won an award from the Canadian Public Relations Society for developing a 16-mm dual-track optical sound system, capable of producing two languages for an audience watching a single screen.

Considered a "new breakthrough in the use of 16-mm sound film" by the awards jury, the combination of twin-track film and projector, equipped with dual sound pickup cells, is capable of providing French and English or other languages simultaneously, individually, on push-button demand, or in a display situation with directional speakers.

The 1973-74 *Annual Report of Official Languages* comments that the Department of National Defence "also pioneered the use of dual sound tracks for the projection of films in both English and French at the same time; this system could be of use to many private and public institutions".

The multiple track optical system, pioneered by Chester Beachell of the

National Film Board, was used in the defence department's mobile theatre last year at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver; Quebec Provincial Exhibition, Quebec City; and the Calgary Stampede.

The modified projector was designed by Mega System Design Ltd, of Toronto while the National Film Board produced the dual optical soundtrack film negatives.

Mr. Roberts, a former editor of the *Canadian Forces Magazine Sentinel*, retired from the Canadian Forces as a major in 1971 following a career as a wartime RCAF bomb-aimer and postwar career as an RCAF public relations officer in Canada and abroad. He has been in his present position since 1973.

Continental free trade study concludes benefit for Canada

For generations, some Canadians have asserted that, while substantial economic benefits might flow from free trade with the United States, the political costs would be prohibitive. Little effort has, however, been made to assess carefully and systematically the probable political consequences for Canada of a free trade arrangement. A study by Professor Peyton V. Lyon, *Canada-United States Free Trade and Canadian Independence*, published by the Economic Council of Canada, broaches the subject by drawing on some recent findings of students of international integration, by surveying the political experience in contemporary free trade areas, and by speculating about the political institutions and processes likely to be associated with a Canada/United States free trade area.

The author, a political scientist at Ottawa's Carleton University, argues that the alleged political costs of a continental free-trade arrangement are generally stated in terms of Canadian "independence". The basic threat is seen as the erosion of distinctive national values through fascination with the lifestyle of, and events within, Canada's "superpower neighbour", accentuated by the media and the multiplication of transnational ties in business, professional associations, trade unions, the arts, athletics, and

other activities.

Professor Lyon asks what would be the general impact on Canadian autonomy if a Canada/United States free trade area were implemented. He explores the multiple aspects of Canadian independence in that context, including the formal, economic, transactional, attitudinal, institutional, and policy dimensions. He argues that there is no evidence to support the prediction that free trade with the United States would unleash forces that would drive Canada and the United States on to a customs union, to say nothing of political union. On the other hand, it is quite conceivable that Canada would become less dependent upon exports to the U.S. market because with free trade the prospects of increased efficiency in Canadian industry and the ability to export to third countries would probably improve. The manufacturing component of Canadian exports might also increase. Canada's long-term dependence on inflows of foreign capital should decline. With greater productivity, Canada would gain confidence in dealing with foreign powers, not least the United States. Canadians would have the means to spend more on welfare, regional development, pollution-control, education, the arts, and foreign aid. This in turn would augment national cohesion, identity, and autonomy.

The author concludes that experience elsewhere and current trends in Canada render it reasonable to expect that free trade with the United States would result in a modest net gain in Canadian autonomy.

Canada/New Zealand Consultative Committee meet

The third meeting of the Canada/New Zealand Consultative Committee was held in Ottawa, September 18 and 19.

This committee, which was created in 1970, provides for periodic discussions between Canada and New Zealand on general bilateral and multilateral matters, especially those of commercial and economic interest to the two countries.

The September meeting compared recent developments in the two countries' economies, discussed major foreign economic and political issues, and reviewed trade matters.



The Old Pump, a woodcut by Rodolphe Duguay (1891-1973).

Exhibition by Quebec artist opens in Ottawa before national tour

One of the 12 new touring exhibitions, *Forty Woodcuts* by Rodolphe Duguay, organized by the National Program of the National Gallery of Canada, opened in Ottawa on September 19.

This exhibition, which recalls Canada's recent past, will be shown in Rimouski, Quebec in November; Halifax, Nova Scotia, in February and in Quebec City from mid-March to mid-April.

Although Rodolphe Duguay (1891-1973), the Quebec artist from Nicolet, is known chiefly for his landscapes, he was among the best Canadian wood engravers of the 1930s, when this technique was being revived. He considered engraving as an important means of expression, and sometimes did woodcuts for magazine and book illustrations. His interest in nature and people is combined with an unusual religious sensibility.

Forty works, including loans from the Museum of Quebec and Mrs. Rodolphe

Duguay, make up, with an illustrated book and an Almanac, the exhibition.

Circulating exhibits program

The circulating exhibitions for 1975-1976, include major Canadian and European masterpieces from collections of the National Gallery. This year's program also continues a policy of bringing the work of contemporary Canadian artists from one area of Canada to another; of looking into Canada's past; and of showing works from other institutions, including those abroad.

The exhibitions include the works of Tom Thomson, Nicholas Poussin and The Group of Seven.

Abstract Painting in the West: Emma Lake and After, shows the development of abstract painting in the Prairie Provinces over the past 15 years with 60 paintings by 25 artists.

Displays from abroad

The National Program will also circulate three important exhibitions from collections of other institutions: Tapestries from Poland will include



The Jack Pine, by Tom Thomson (1877-1917).

62 works from the Central Museum of Weaving, Łódz, Poland; an exhibition of etchings by the Tiepolos (Giambattista, Giandomenico and Lorenzo) from the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design, New York; and German expressionist prints from the McMaster University collection, (Hamilton, Ontario).

Also presented will be the work of two contemporary Canadian artists: James B. Spencer in an exhibition entitled *Waves and Mountains*, and Albert Dumouchel whose display, *The Artist as Printmaker*, includes some 60 works by this distinguished artist, who died in 1971.

Drawings, prints, manuscripts and posters; photographs, models and sketches in *Towards a New Theatre*: Edward Gordon Craig and *Hamlet*, illustrate Edward Gordon Graig's contribution to the development of theatre design. The exhibition highlights the *Moscow Hamlet*, produced at the Moscow Art Theatre in 1912. Materials were borrowed from England, Europe, the United States and Canada.

Skate Canada '75

Skaters in the men's and ladies' singles and ice dancing from 14 countries, including Canada, will compete in the third annual Skate Canada competition in Edmonton, Alberta, from October 23 to 26.

Canadians competing will be: (men's singles) Toller Cranston, Toronto; Ron Shaver, Galt; Kevin Hicks, Windsor (all Ontario); (ladies' singles) Kim Alletson, Ottawa, Ontario; Susan MacDonald, Vancouver, British Columbia; Camille Rebus, Edmonton, Alberta; (ice dancing) Barbara Berezowski and David Porter, Toronto; Susan Carscallen and Eric Gillies, Toronto; Lorna Wighton, Don Mills and John Dowding, Oakville (also Ontario).

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 parecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

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

Caribbean seasonal workers program

The Caribbean Seasonal Workers Program will be extended to include seven islands of the Eastern Caribbean effective in January. The islands are: Grenada; the five West Indies Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent; and Montserrat.

The change is simply a geographic extension of participation and will not have any direct bearing on the number of workers coming to Canada; that will continue to depend entirely on demand in Canada for seasonal workers and on their availability.

Old age pensions rise

Increases in old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement payments, effective October, have been announced, representing the eighth quarterly escalation based on the cost of living, as provided for in the Old Age Security Act.

The new monthly total at the single rate for persons receiving both the basic old age security pension and the maximum guaranteed income supplement will be \$219.96.

For a married couple both pensioners, the combination of the basic pension and the maximum supplement will provide \$419.62 for the couple monthly.

The basic old age security pension will rise to \$129.28 from \$125.76.

The maximum guaranteed income supplement for a single person, or a married person whose spouse is not a pensioner, will go up in October to \$90.68 from \$88.21. The maximum supplement for a married couple, both pensioners, will increase to \$80.53 each from \$78.34. Added to the basic pension, this will give each married pensioner \$209.81 monthly.

Spouse allowances

First payments in the new spouse's allowance program will also be made in October, with the maximum payment of \$209.81 comprising an amount equivalent to the basic old age security pension and an amount equivalent to the maximum guaranteed income supplement at the married rate. The maxi-

mum spouse's allowance will be reduced in accordance with the combined income of the couple.

The spouse's allowance may be paid to the spouse of an old age security pensioner if that person is between 60 and 65 years of age and has fulfilled the residence requirements. This new program was designed to provide relief in situations where two persons would otherwise have to live on one pension.

Farmers looking more to crop insurance

About 55 per cent of the eligible farmers in Canada now carry crop insurance, with 101,756 users this year compared to 84,781 last year.

Premiums paid by governments and farmers this year totalled \$87 million for \$995 million of coverage.

"The state of the economy has created an awareness of the risk involved in farming," says G.M. Gorrell, Agriculture Canada's crop insurance division director. "The capital investment at stake is high. So is the cost of production and the final product price. Crop insurance guarantees the farmer some return on his investment."

This type of insurance has been available for 16 years, with Manitoba the first province to make use of it. In most provinces, the Federal Government and the farmers share the premiums equally, the province paying administration costs. In Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, the federal and provincial governments share the other 50 per cent.

Saskatchewan farmers bought most insurance last year, with 39,000 of them buying \$415-million worth of coverage. Alberta was second with 19,000 farmers putting \$200-million coverage on their crops. Ontario was third, with 16,000 farmers buying \$160-million coverage; and Manitoba was fourth with more than 14,000 farmers taking out \$120 million in coverage.

Last year substantial indemnity payments were made in all provinces, with autumn frost being the major cause of loss. Only in British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec did premium income exceed the amount paid in claims. The difference was met from reserve funds and through loans from the provincial and federal governments.