



Bulletin

Vol. 23, No. 40

October 2, 1968

CANADA'S EXTERNAL AID 1968-69

The Canadian Government has announced details of its external economic assistance plans for the 1968-69 fiscal year. Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, said that exclusive of export credits the programme would reach a new level of \$291 million - \$38 million more than the amount allotted for the last fiscal year.

This year's figure does not include Section 21A loans to developing countries by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which are calculated with the official aid programme to produce a total contribution to international development. In the fiscal year 1967-68 the programme level was \$253,100,000. In addition, \$63,600,000 was advanced under Section 21A credits - a total of \$316,700,000.

The programme includes \$48 million to multi-lateral development agencies, part of which will help replenish the funds of the International Development Association, the World Bank agency that extends loans on concessional terms. The remaining \$243,100,000 will be allocated through grants of \$68,100,000 (\$50 million last year), interest-free and medium term development loans of \$106 million (\$90 million last year), and food aid, which drops from last year's figure of \$75 million to \$69 million. The reason for the decline is the improved crop production of developing countries, particularly that of India, which is reporting an exceptional harvest.

The largest percentage increases in programme assistance go to French-speaking countries of Africa and to the Commonwealth Caribbean region.

The total of grants, loans and food aid allocated to the former area is 22.5 million, an increase of 87 per cent over the 1967-68 allocation. The latter will be eligible to receive \$22 million compared to \$17,200,000 during the last fiscal year.

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Mr. Sharp said that the Government was continuing to develop its policy of concentrating the bulk of Canadian assistance in countries where it would clearly contribute to the effectiveness of development efforts.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Grants to India are being increased to \$6 million from \$2 million and the level of development loans is being maintained at \$38 million. The increase in grant funds will help India to meet its substantial need for foreign exchange. Work will continue on projects financed by Canada such as the Idikki Dam in Kerala State, and emphasis is being placed on the provision of commodities, fertilizers and agricultural assistance. Increases in crop production make it possible to reduce planned food aid from \$50 million in 1967-68 to \$40 million.

Grants to Pakistan are being increased to \$4 million from \$2 million and development loans will be maintained at \$18 million. Work will continue on the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant and the East-West interconnector electrical transmission line, and other projects are being considered for financing in 1968-69. Increases in crop production have made it possible to reduce food-aid allocations from \$8.5 million in 1967-68 to \$5 million.

Canada's allocation to Ceylon is being maintained at the level of \$4.5 million. (This figure includes \$500,000 in grants, \$2 million in loans and \$2 million in food aid.) Construction of the Katunayake Airport, Canada's major aid project in Ceylon, was completed in 1968.

The commitment of loan funds for Malaysia in 1967-68 for a series of feasibility studies should lead to specific project proposals for development loan financing in 1968-69. As a result, the Canadian programme is being maintained at \$3 million (\$1.5 million in grants and \$1.5 million in development loans).

COMMONWEALTH AFRICA

Allocations to Nigeria are being maintained at the 1967-68 level of \$3 million in grants and \$4 million in development loans. Projects financed from these funds will include the personnel-training project for the Niger Dams Authority, and further phases of the Nigerian telecommunications improvement project.

The grants to Ghana have been increased to \$2.5 million from \$2 million to permit expansion of the technical assistance programme, which has concentrated heavily on the provision of teachers. A development-loan allocation of \$2 million is being provided for the first time and is earmarked for the Ghana portion of the Ghana-Togo-Dahomey transmission line.

FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA

Canada's programme of aid to seven nations of French-speaking Africa will be expanded and diversified. This year, the allocations are increased to \$22.5 million from \$12 million last year. Grants have been increased by \$2.5 million to a total of \$11 million; development loans are up \$2.5 million to a total of \$5 million and food aid has been increased by \$5.5 million to a total of \$6.5 million. To provide maximum flexibility in developing an effective programme in this area, no specific allocations have been made to individual countries with the exception of Rwanda, where Canada has made a long-range commitment to the University of Butare.

COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN

The total allocation to Jamaica has increased by \$1,350,000 to a total of \$5,350,000. This includes an increase of \$750,000 in grants and \$500,000 in development loans. Work will continue on the provision of rural schools, low-cost housing, water-distribution schemes and pre-investment and feasibility studies.

Canada's aid allocation to Trinidad and Tobago in 1968-69 is being increased by \$1,250,000 to a total of \$5,250,000. The increase consists of \$750,000 in grants and \$500,000 in loans. Projects under way include a dairy-industry development programme, water resources, transportation and aerial surveys.

The Canadian allocation to Guyana is being increased by \$1,300,000 to \$4.5 million in 1968-69. The grant allocation is increased by \$800,000 to \$2 million, a substantial part of which will be used in construction of the New Amsterdam Vocational School and supporting technical assistance. Development loans have been increased by \$500,000 to \$2.5 million.

Canadian allocations for the Leeward and Windward Islands and British Honduras in 1968-69

are increased by \$1 million to a total \$6 million. There are now school-construction, water, air-transport and agricultural-development projects under way in the islands, with Canadian financing, and the Canadian Government has indicated that it would like to concentrate aid in these fields.

Canada has agreed to provide a minimum of \$1 million to the University of the West Indies each year for the next three fiscal years. This figure will be maintained in 1968-69.

LATIN AMERICA

Each year since 1964, Canada has provided \$10 million in development-loan funds for Latin America through an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank. The 1968-69 allocation of \$10 million makes a total of \$50 million. The Bank administers the funds for Canada. Projects undertaken include the development of the port of Acuatla in El Salvador, studies of the Guayas river basin in Ecuador, highway-development studies in Paraguay, hydroelectric development studies in Argentina, the supply of mining and industrial equipment to Bolivia, pre-investment studies in Mexico, development of the State Technical University in Chile, feasibility studies in Peru and various projects, mainly in the area of grain-storage for the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. In addition to its "soft"-loans to Latin America, Canada is developing a technical assistance programme.

CZECHOSLOVAK ART IN CANADA

The recently-appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Canada, Dr. Ivan Rohal-Ilkiv, will open the exhibition *Contemporary Prints of Czechoslovakia* at the National Gallery of Canada on October 3. The display of 105 prints by 20 artists will remain at the Gallery until November 3, after which it will visit the Edmonton Art Gallery, the London Public Library and Art Museum, Confederation Art Gallery, Charlottetown, the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, the Winnipeg Art Gallery and the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

This is the first major showing of Czechoslovak art, outside of Expo 67, to be seen in Canada since the Second World War. Although colour is a preoccupation of some of the artists, notably Stanislav Filko, they "remain basically faithful to the poetic nobility deriving from the contrast of black and white, that basic element of tension," says Eva Sefcakova, Commissioner-General for the exhibition, in the introduction to the catalogue.

WINNERS OF CARTOON CONTEST

Eduardo Del Rio of Mexico and Paco Martinez of Spain were recently declared joint winners of the \$5,000 Grand Prize of the Fifth International Salon of Cartoons, which is on exhibition at the Pavilion of Humour at Man and His World, Montreal's permanent cultural exhibition. In addition, both artists received an award of \$1,000, Señor Del Rio for placing first in the editorial category and Señor Martinez for coming first in the caricature category.

THE FUTURE OF FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA

The following passages are from an address by the Secretary of State, Mr. Gérard Pelletier at a meeting on September 25 of the French section of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Industrial Editors' Association:

...We represent a group of six million French-speaking persons in the midst of a linguistic sea of 220 million whose mother tongue is English. For two centuries, simply to preserve our language, we have had to expend precious energy that other nations devote to the development of their culture. And this is not only a collective struggle; it is a struggle each of us must wage for himself. The nightmare of "Anglicism", the obsession with the incorrect word, poverty of vocabulary, are the daily concerns of everyone who speaks French in North America.

Mention must also be made of the economic corollaries of our linguistic conditions which become confused with our position as a cultural minority. But why recite the litany of problems we know by heart? I am addressing an audience which, I am sure, has often had cause to reflect on these matters, to whom my personal observations would contribute nothing new.

LANGUAGE-CULTURE TIE

However, there is one observation I should like to make. When we ask ourselves why, as French-Canadians, we have persevered with such stubbornness in our fidelity to our language, the answers are many and varied. We cite the instinct of preservation, group solidarity, honesty towards oneself and a thousand other reasons.

But the ultimate reason, in my opinion, lies in the very nature of French, in the fact that the language is inseparable from the culture which inspires it and which it expresses so aptly.

Now the case of English is quite different. One may be genuinely, unrelentingly, Irish and yet speak English. One may be Scottish, Indian or Sinhalese and not know any other language than that of Oscar Wilde and Winston Churchill. English, Scottish and Irish civilization and culture are much more closely related to institutions, history and temperament than they are to the use of a language.

But who can call himself French if he no longer speaks the language of Pascal, if he can no longer read Molière or the *Canard enchaîné* or the memoirs of Malraux and General de Gaulle? I shall not attempt to explain this phenomenon; I shall merely state that it exists; language and culture throughout the French world are so intimately linked together that an individual cannot abandon his language without denying a major part of himself, without becoming a cultural turncoat. And it is mainly for this reason, no doubt, that we have held out here against wind and tide, that we have accepted the unbelievable wager of clinging to this continent, of implanting in this land a language and culture which history would wish to efface.

On the other hand, we must also recognize the

advantages of our situation. If, instead of speaking French, we had inherited Celtic or Romanic as our mother tongue, we would have sunk long ago in the English-language ocean surrounding us. If we have survived, it is because the French language unites us with some 75 million French-speaking persons like ourselves, dispersed throughout the world and found on four of the five continents: Europe, with France as the home of our mother culture, Africa, America and Asia.

In addition, we have inherited not a local *patois* or a residuary idiom but a modern language, capable of expressing modern culture and reality, a vehicle through which we preserve our traditions as we advance boldly towards the future.

True, the French language is often accused of being a step behind the technical progress of our era, of having failed to grasp modern reality. These accusations, already outdated, persist, nevertheless and it is not without some irritation that we hear them repeated. Some even accuse the French mind of being concerned with too many shades of meaning, of being too circumspect, too inclined to engage in interminable and vain discussions on the comparative value of a given expression.

You and I know that these accusations are false, that French is an instrument of extraordinary precision, at once flexible and as hard as a diamond. But we also know that French is not simple, that, in order to write it well, one must understand the meaning of the terms used, weigh each word, and choose, from a range of more or less equivalent terms, the precise word which will enhance the sentence.

To say of French that it is outmoded or aging is a falsehood arising out of ignorance; for while it is true that, from 1918, the French language had done nothing to develop and catch up with modern technology, since 1948, on the contrary, it has rapidly adapted itself to the requirements of the new world born of the war....

In spite of all our apprehensions, French is nevertheless our daily reality. There has been an awakening in French Canada; it remains for the whole of the French-speaking world to meet. France must be more willing to spread her culture; she is of course the principal source of this culture, but for too long a time she has considered it to be her personal property and she must now share it with other French-speaking countries. France must allow other French-speaking countries more active participation in determining the development of the French language. Her academies should perhaps include members from Canada, Lebanon, Morocco...who would make contributions to the common fund of a language which is also theirs.

FRENCH LANGUAGE IN CANADA

And so we come back to a twofold theme which is very familiar to us: the French-speaking world and the state of the French language in Canada.

Alarmists keep repeating that the French language is on its last legs in Canada, that it is rapidly disappearing and that we will probably be the last generation to speak French in North America. You will allow me to doubt these prophecies of misfortune. When I was a journalist, I occasionally had to consult old newspapers and read a good deal of history. In 1810, people were worrying about the fate of the French language in Canada and were predicting that the younger generation would be completely assimilated. That was over 150 years ago. And ever since, every 20 years, the same fears continued to be expressed. Even more recently, if you look at the newspapers of not more than 25 years ago, you will see that all advertising was in English, so that even French daily newspapers advertised sales of "overcoats" and "windbreakers." Could this be done today without incurring general criticism and ridicule? A few years ago, the sociologist Jean-Charles Falardeau proposed a theory which was both disquieting and reassuring. He compared the development of the French language in Canada to the opening of a pair of scissors. Whereas 50 years ago, our peasants spoke better French than the inhabitants of our cities, the situation is now very different. The educated public speaks a language which is increasingly correct and accurate, while in areas where the level of instruction is low a certain decline in the language can be observed, especially in the urban environment. Is this not proof, then, that the solution lies in raising the level of education? I personally feel that, with the new teaching techniques, wider access to higher education and a steady improvement of the mass communication medias, we shall be able to slow down, and even halt completely, the disintegration of our language. I do not want you to think that I am an over-confident optimist and that I feel that the battle is won. We must be on guard constantly. I cannot understand, for example, why Quebec, instead of thinking of unilingualism, does not think of making its entire population study enough French at school to be able to speak the language fluently. Rather than depriving new Canadians and the English-speaking minority of a language they want, I would plan to provide them with an additional asset: compulsory and well-taught French.

Similarly, it is unthinkable that the conditions imposed on the French language in the other provinces should not undergo thorough and rapid change. A country cannot proclaim itself bilingual. Such a claim to cultural duality will remain a grotesque lie as long as some of the country's authorities continue to forbid the use of one of the two official languages as a language of instruction.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT

Having read the Throne Speech, you will know that the Federal Government is determined to set order in its own house. An Official Languages Act, whose contents I am unfortunately unable to reveal here, since it has not yet been presented to the House, will be submitted to Parliament in the near future. It is to be hoped that the provincial governments will follow suit.

However, the task falls first upon us, the French-speaking citizens of Canada.

What has, up to now, been a difficult survival of the French language must become once again a creative force. And "creative force" was never the synonym of "exaggerated purism". It is a question of regenerating the language and not merely of preserving it. A living language cannot be a mausoleum.

You should neither become intimidated nor carry the defensive instinct to the point of an unhealthy fear of all translations. Great cultures have always promptly and ably translated meaningful writings of other countries. Read the *Book Review* of the *New York Times* and you will see that the best books published in all languages are immediately translated. As for myself, I shall always prefer a manual that has been well thought-out by Americans and translated into high-quality French to a book that was written originally in French but is scientifically unsound or inspired by faulty pedagogical principles.

If, finally, we fully confirm our position as North Americans, we can play an important role in the French-speaking world as original creators. We must neither renounce these North American roots of ours nor be ashamed of them; we must make of them the original, indispensable element of our contribution to the French-speaking world....

These have been a few, perhaps rather rambling reflections, which I have had the pleasure of conveying to you, and before I leave I should like to say that I feel it is essential for all of you who edit, publish and translate information to adopt the highest standards of professional ethics. To inform, in French, a people who have too long forgotten the importance of their language is, in a way, to act as a teacher. The wrong use of a term or expression is no longer merely a simple error that can be corrected; the danger is rather that you will be imitated! When we have been assigned a role as important as that of putting the final touches to all written or broadcast works intended for the Canadian public first, and then for the public abroad, we are taking on a responsibility of the greatest importance. If I may quote Mr. Servan-Schreiber - it is up to the French language to accept, through us, the "American challenge".

FITNESS COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

Two internationally-known hockey figures were among nine Canadians appointed recently to the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport by National Health and Welfare Minister John Munro. Jean Beliveau of the Montreal *Canadiens* was named to his first term on the 30-member Council and the Reverend David Bauer, special adviser to the Canadian national hockey team and originator of the current national team idea, was appointed for a second term.

The new appointments, effective immediately and expiring at the end of 1970, also include a doctor, a sociologist, a stockbroker, a gymnastic coach, former athletes, a recreation director and a lawyer.

CANADIAN-OWNED BROADCASTING

Mr. Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State, recently announced a new directive affecting the ownership of radio and television broadcasting facilities in Canada.

The Minister in making this announcement stated: "This direction (*sic*) is a first step to implement the broadcasting ownership policy set forth in Section 2(b) of the Broadcasting Act, 1968, that the Canadian broadcasting system should be effectively owned and controlled by Canadians so as to safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada."

The new ruling, effective September 20, provides that the directors and chairmen of corporations engaged in broadcasting in Canada must all be Canadians, and that 80 per cent of the voting shares as well as 40 per cent of the investment must be owned by Canadians.

The situation existing before September 20 was a continuation of Section 14 of the 1958 Broadcasting Act, which provided that broadcasting licences could be issued only to Canadian citizens or to corporations incorporated under a federal or provincial statute and in which at least two-thirds of the directors were Canadian citizens and three-quarters of the voting shares were held by Canadian citizens or Canadian corporations.

The directive recognizes that it will take some time for licence-holders to conform to these requirements. It does not apply to those who held CATV licences under the Radio Act at April 1 of this year, as those persons have not as yet been licensed as broadcasters, but it will in future be extended to include this class of broadcasting licence holders. Applicants for new licences will have to comply with the new ruling at once.

In addition, with the approval of the Governor in Council, the Canadian Radio Television Commission may, in exceptional cases, grant a renewal or an amendment of licences to corporations that held valid broadcasting licences before April 1, 1968, where the Commission and the Governor in Council deem it is in the public interest to continue for a further period the services provided by the licencees.

LAKE ONTARIO CLAIMS SETTLED

The Lake Ontario Claims Tribunal, United States and Canada, held its last meeting in Ottawa on September 30.

The three-member board was set up in accordance with the agreement of March 25, 1965, between Canada and the United States concerning the establishment of an international arbitral tribunal to dispose of United States claims relating to a navigational improvement in the international section of the St. Lawrence River known as Gut Dam. The agreement was brought into force through an exchange of instruments of ratification by the two governments on October 11, 1966. The Chairman of the Tribunal, Dr. Lambertus Erades, the first

Vice-President of the Rotterdam District Court of the Netherlands, was appointed jointly by Canada and the United States. The Canadian national member was W.D. Roach, a retired Justice of the Court of Appeal of Ontario. Professor Alwyn V. Freeman of John Hopkins University was the United States national member on the Tribunal.

At the September 30 meeting, representatives of the two governments made a joint communication to the Tribunal regarding a compromise settlement. Under this settlement, Canada is to pay to the United States \$350,000 (U.S.) as a lump sum, without prejudice to the factual or legal positions of either government, and in full and complete satisfaction of all claims of any citizen of the U.S.A. for damage allegedly caused by Gut Dam. The Tribunal recorded this settlement at the meeting and declared itself dissolved.

REASON FOR TRIBUNAL

The claims presented to the Tribunal on behalf of U.S. citizens arose in 1951 and 1952 during unusually high water-levels on Lake Ontario. The claimants complained that their properties on the south shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River were damaged by the water-levels and that this damage was attributable in whole or in part to the construction by the Government of Canada of Gut Dam in the early part of this century.

Gut Dam was located about ten miles downriver from Prescott, Ontario, and was constructed early in this century pursuant to arrangements by the Canadian and United States governments of the day. Gut Dam was removed in 1953 as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway construction programme.

The Tribunal held its first meeting in January 1967. The complexity of the case required the filing of lengthy written pleadings spread over a period of many months. Following the completion of the filing of the pleadings, the Tribunal held more meetings at which oral arguments were presented by both governments.

UN DELEGATION

The Canadian delegation to the twenty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on September 24, is chaired by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, and consists of the following members: Mr. George Ignatieff, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Vice-Chairman of the Delegation; Mr. Jean-Pierre Goyer, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. Robert Kaplan, Sister Ghislaine Roquet; Mr. Marvin Gelber; Lieutenant-General E.L.M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament; Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Associate Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Mr. Bruce Rankin, Ambassador of Canada to Venezuela; and Mr. Allan Gotlieb, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

DUTCH HOUSING EXPERTS VISIT

The Minister of Housing and Physical Planning in the Government of the Netherlands, Mr. W.F. Schut, visited Canada from September 21 to 28 to take part in a study of Canadian timber-frame construction methods. Mr. Schut's visit coincided with the second week of a 14-day examination of the Canadian technique by nine Netherlands housing experts brought to Canada by the federal Department of Trade and Commerce. A growing need for more housing in the Netherlands prompted Canada's trade department to suggest the mission as a means of exposing the Netherlands officials to the operational efficiency, economy, speed of construction, flexibility and variety of design of the Canadian timber-frame technique.

The group arrived in Canada on September 13 and spent the first five days of its tour in Vancouver, British Columbia, and on Vancouver Island observing logging, lumber and plywood manufacture and house construction. Before going on to Ottawa, the visitors made a stop in Calgary, Alberta, to study medium-density housing developments. In Ottawa, Mr. Schut met the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The Netherlands experts joined him in discussions with officials of the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Industry, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the National Research Council, and housing specialists in the fields of insurance, on-site construction and mortgage-lending.

Visits were made to both Montreal and Toronto for further examination of timber-frame housing, town-planning and rapid transit.

As a result of a previous mission and the promotional efforts by Canadian wood-product industry associations, several projects employing the timber-frame technique are under way or have been completed in the Netherlands. This growing interest in the Canadian building technique has led to increased export sales of forest products to the Netherlands. Recent statistics show that the export sales of lumber and plywood to the Netherlands in 1964 totalled \$3.2 million, while in 1967 the total reached \$5.1 million.

ARCTIC TRAILS OF ICE-PLOW SUCCESSFUL

Mr. Jean Chrétien, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in conjunction with Panarctic Oils Limited, has announced the completion of trials of the *Alexbow* ice-plow, which were undertaken for the first time in Arctic waters. The Minister said he was most encouraged with the preliminary reports of these tests, which indicated that the latest version of the *Alexbow*, mounted on a barge and pushed by a tug, had easily penetrated ice up to four feet thick and had been able to handle ice between five and six feet thick. It had also sliced through a pressure-ridge some 20 feet high without any difficulty and gave indications that it could be used on ice with a thick snowcover. Generally, operating under such conditions is difficult for a conventional ice-breaker because the snow freezes to the sides of the ship and slows the momentum.

Not only was it the first time that the *Alexbow* was employed in Arctic waters but it was the first time that a tug-and-barge operation had been used to supply the far northern islands of the Queen Elizabeth group. The barge with the *Alexbow* device was first used to good effect to plow a way through shore-ice to a temporary wharf built on the west coast of Melville Island. Had a conventional ship been used, it would have been impossible to unload the cargo at its destination and this would have added considerably to the logistics problem of drilling the first well in the Panarctic exploration programme. The Government owns 45 per cent of Panarctic, which, in turn, has acquired a 51 percent interest in the *Alexbow* device.

Mr. Chrétien cautioned that the results of the *Alexbow* trials had still to be analyzed technically in order to determine the actual efficiency achieved, but he confirmed that the device performed beyond expectations and that he hoped next year a similar device could be mounted on a larger ship for further trials. He said suggestions had already been made that an *Alexbow* device attached to a super oil tanker, because of the size and weight involved, could perhaps push through the frozen Arctic seas at all times of the year.