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- Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Latin America, 1
- Mr. MacEachen to Middle East, 1
- Treasure trove of Latin American history at McMaster, 3
- Fake falcon bird-strike deterrent, 3
- Condolences to China, 3
- Soviet teams win "super series '76", 3
- New medical accelerator installed in London, Ontario cancer clinic, 4
- Canada and the United States remove meat quotas, 4
- McGill/Arctic Institute link nearing dissolution, 4
- Tough laws to clean up environment, 5
- Railway cars for Mexico, 5
- Canadian representative to ECOSOC, 5
- U of T wins Yeats publishing project, 5
- Manitoba borrows money in Europe, 6
- Use for waste lubricating oil, 6
- Academic exchanges, 6

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Mr. MacEachen to Middle East

At press time, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen had just begun a 10-day tour of the Middle East, visiting Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and Israel.

External Affairs officials said that this trip, the first to the Middle East by a Canadian External Affairs minister, since Mitchell Sharp went to Egypt and Israel in 1969, came at a time when the Middle East was seen as an area for improved economic and trade relations and not as a theatre of war.

Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Latin America

Pierre Elliott Trudeau's official visit to Mexico, Cuba and Venezuela — from January 23 to February 2, 1976 — is the first of its magnitude to be made by a Canadian Prime Minister to Latin America. The only other time a Canadian head of Government visited a Latin American country was when Mr. Diefenbaker visited Mexico in 1960, in return for the Mexican President's visit to Canada the previous year.

Mr. Trudeau, accompanied by his wife, will be in Mexico from January 23 to 26, in return for President Echeverria's visit to Ottawa in spring 1973. He will be in Cuba January 26 to 29, and Venezuela January 29 to February 2, in response to invitations from Prime Minister Fidel Castro and President Carlos Andres Perez.

The main objectives of the trip will be to strengthen Canada's economic, political and cultural relations with the three countries; to demonstrate Canada's policy of developing closer links with Latin America as a result of its policy of diversifying its international relations; to discuss the future course of inter-American institutions; and to examine such issues as the development of the law of the sea, the prevention of nuclear proliferation, the evolution of economic relations between developed and developing countries, environmental questions and energy matters (Venezuela is currently Canada's largest supplier of imported oil and Mexico is developing into a major oil producer).

Trade and tourism

The three countries, lying in the Caribbean basin, together account for the greatest portion of Canadian trade with, and tourism and travel to, Latin America. During 1975, they purchased about half of Canada's total exports of \$1,260 million to Latin America (thus together outranking Brazil), and supplied 80 per cent of Canada's total imports of \$1,830 million from Latin America. Two of the three countries, Mexico and Cuba, are the destination of by far the greatest portion of Canada's tourist traffic to Latin America;

out of some 250,000 Canadian visitors in 1975 to the entire area, nearly 200,000 Canadians went to Mexico and about 40,000 to Cuba. This traffic constitutes, in effect, an important additional export by those countries to Canada.

Canadian parliamentarians have displayed an active interest in discussions with their counterparts in the three countries. A group of Canadian parliamentarians visited Cuba in January 1974, and another group went to Mexico in December 1974; a return visit to Canada by Mexican parliamentarians will take place during the first week of February 1976. Still another group of Canadian parliamentarians were in Caracas January 6-13, 1976.

The Canadian Association for Latin America will hold its fifth annual convention — and the first to be held abroad — in Caracas, to coincide with the Prime Minister's visit there. This meeting will be attended by Canadians prominent in the private sector and by their opposite numbers invited from all countries in Latin America.

Mr. Trudeau's visit is another important manifestation of Canadian interest in, and involvement with, Latin America that has been growing since completion of the Canadian Foreign Policy Review of 1970. Since that time Canada has established its first official link with the Organization of American States, through the appointment of a Permanent Observer in 1972. Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank as a full member in 1972 and has committed \$300 million to help finance the Bank's development activities in Latin America.

Canada is also now a member of several of the inter-American specialized agencies working in such fields as health, geography, agriculture and tax administration.

In addition, since 1970, the Canadian International Development Agency has carried on a program of technical assistance and co-operation in several countries of Latin America, especially Colombia, Peru, the nations of Central America, Cuba, Haiti and Brazil. In the



Mexican President Luis Echeverria conferred with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, former Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and other members of the Canadian Cabinet during the Mexican leader's visit to Ottawa in March 1973. He also addressed the Canadian Parliament.

Pictured from left are: Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa, Mr. Echeverria, Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Sharp and former Minister of Finance John Turner.

Canadian Press photo

same period, Canada's International Development Research Centre has established a number of important programs in Latin America of research into the problems of developing countries, especially in the fields of agriculture and health. The Canadian University Service Overseas has several hundred persons working in Latin America as volunteer technical experts. Canadian private and religious organizations support assistance programs of many kinds throughout the Latin American area.

Following Mr. Trudeau's visit, Canada will be looking forward to the many Latin American participants at two major international gatherings taking place in Canada this summer, the 1976 Olympic Games, which are being held in Montreal July 17 to August 1, and the United Nations Conference and Exposition on Human Settlements – Habitat – which will be held in Vancouver May 31 to June 11.

In addition to its Permanent Observer Mission to the Organization of American States which has its headquarters in Washington, Canada has diplomatic relations with all the countries of Latin America and maintains 13 resident missions in the area, located in Argentina, Brazil (Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and Saõ Paulo), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. These missions are also responsible – through multiple accreditation – for diplomatic, trade, consular and cultural relations with the other countries of Latin America.

Biography of Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada

Mr. Trudeau was born in Montreal in 1919. He received his under-graduate schooling at Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf in Montreal. Having graduated with honours in law from the University of Montreal, he was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in 1943. He received a master of arts degree in political economy from Harvard University, and did postgraduate work in law, economics and political science at L'École des Sciences politiques in Paris and the London School of Economics.

Mr. Trudeau was subsequently employed with the Privy Council in Ottawa, and then practised law, specializing in labour law and civil liberties cases in the Province of Quebec. In 1961, he was appointed Associate Professor of Law at the University of Montreal, where he taught constitutional law and civil liberties, and carried out research as a member of the staff of l'Institut de Recherches en Droit public.

Mr. Trudeau was elected to the House of Commons in 1965. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, in January 1966. In April 1967, Mr. Trudeau was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. In April 1968, he became Prime Minister of Canada. He was re-elected in the October 1972 and July 1974 general elections.

Mr. Trudeau was a delegate to the France-Canada Interparliamentary Association meetings in Paris in April 1966. He also served as a Canadian delegate to the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly from September to December 1966, where he was a member of the Special Political Committee. In February 1967, Mr. Trudeau undertook a tour of French-speaking African states on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs to determine the role Canada should play in the formation of an association of French-speaking states. He played an important role at the 1971 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Singapore, and was host to the Heads of Government when they met in Ottawa in 1973.

Mr. Trudeau has written extensively on reform in politics and the theory and practice of federalism. His articles, essays and manifestos have appeared in several Canadian and foreign publications.

Mr. Trudeau is the author of a social study of French-Canadian society entitled *La Grève de l'Amiante* and of a book entitled *Le Fédéralisme et la Société canadienne-française*, which includes some of his previous articles and essays as well as a critique of his thinking on federal and constitutional matters. He was one of the founders of the reform review *Cité Libre*.

Treasure trove of Latin American history at McMaster

Canada will soon possess a unique record of New World history when the McMaster University Library's Archives and Special Collections division completes a microfilming project in Guatemala. The General Archives of Central America, embracing a wealth of Spanish New World history dating back to earliest colonial times, have been opened to McMaster under a contractual agreement with the Government of Guatemala to preserve the ancient records.

Resource materials covering the period from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries are now stored in Guatemala City, where they have been deteriorating over the centuries from the effects of moisture and insects. Urged by Professor John Browning of the McMaster Spanish department, University librarian William Ready and business manager Arthur Lawrence visited Guatemala and, following their visit, Guatemalan authorities agreed to allow McMaster to microfilm the contents of the archives for studies.

The Donner Canadian Foundation, of Toronto, granted \$35,000 to McMaster to initiate the program.

"It has already assumed well-nigh monumental significance," Professor Ready said, "and it will be of inesti-

mable service to scholars. This generous grant is one of the most enlightened of recent years in respect of library service, and since the commencement of filming last year McMaster University has acquired 800 reels of microfilm, equal to about 1,365,000 pages of documents."

There are from five to six million pages of documents in the General Archives, located in a nine-storey building. Copies will be made available to scholars across Canada.

Major source

The General Archives of Central America are among the three or four principal archives for study of the Spanish-American colonial period.

The project will make available to Canadian universities vast quantities of Spanish regime historical resource materials, ranging from literature and religion through geography, military matters, sociology, economics and anthropology.

The General Archives of Central America hold the major part of Spanish colonial records, and scholars have had to journey to Guatemala City to study and do research on aspects of Central American colonial times.

Condolences to China

Prime Minister Trudeau expressed his "deep sadness" on January 8 on the death of Premier Chou En-lai of China.

Mr. Trudeau, in a telegram on behalf of the Canadian Government, himself and his family, conveyed regrets to the wife of the late premier and to the Chinese people.

Soviet teams win "super series '76"

The two visiting ice hockey clubs from the U.S.S.R. — Central Red Army and the Soviet Wings — won the recent "super series '76" against National Hockey League teams by five games to two; one game, Red Army against Montreal Canadiens, on December 31, was tied at 3-3.

In the first game, December 28, Red Army defeated New York Rangers 7-3; on December 29, Wings beat Pittsburgh Penguins 7-4. On January 4, Buffalo Sabres won by 12-6 over Wings; on January 7, Wings beat Chicago Black Hawks 4-2; January 8, Red Army defeated Boston Bruins 5-2; January 10, Wings beat New York Islanders 2-1; and in the final game on January 11, Philadelphia Flyers beat Red Army by a score of 4-1.

Fake falcon bird-strike deterrent

Significant progress has been made in reducing the number of collisions between birds and aircraft, but still much remains to be done. At the speed aircraft travel today, the impact of even small birds can shatter a windshield, puncture a wing, or completely destroy a jet engine.

At Vancouver International Airport, when the usual deterrents such as shell crackers, gas cannons, use of live shot, and runway patrol vehicles failed to dispel large flocks of small shore birds called dunlins (sometimes numbering 8,000), the problem was brought to the attention of the National Research Council of Canada's Associate Committee on Bird Hazards to Aircraft. Studies were initiated using live falcons and radio-controlled model aircraft as deterrents. The former method proved effective, but because

of the costs involved in maintenance and training, falcons would be used only if other methods failed. The use of conventional-shaped model aircraft



did not have the desired effect.

Ornithologists advised the committee that most birds were alerted by the shape of a predator. Would a falcon-shaped model aircraft then be more successful than a conventional-shaped one?

Captain Robert Randall (*right*), a DC-8 pilot with CP Air, who undertook to build a radio-controlled model shaped like a falcon, is shown with Captain Gordon Richardson, a member of the committee. Trials were carried out last year and the results proved successful. Dunlins, ducks, gulls and geese treated the falcon-shaped model as a potential threat and were effectively dispersed from the area. It still has to be determined if, through repeated exposure to the model, the birds will learn that it is different from a live falcon and not a threat to them. Further testing will be required before the technique can be fully evaluated.

New medical accelerator installed in London, Ontario cancer clinic

The first Canadian-built therapeutic linear accelerator for the treatment of cancer was installed recently at the Ontario Cancer Foundation's clinic in Victoria Hospital, London.

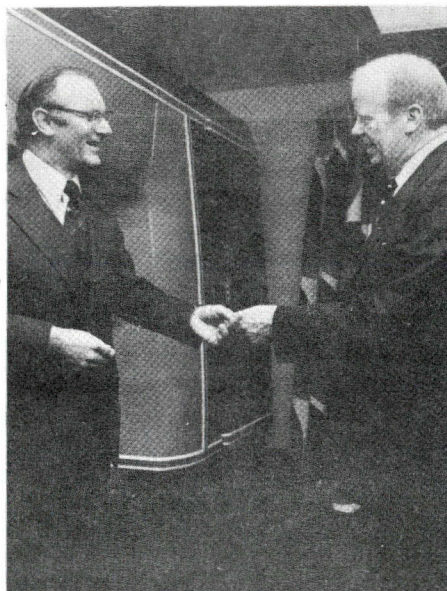
The unit, known as a Therac 6, is valued at \$200,000 and was built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) Commercial Products. Keys for the equipment were turned over to Judge J.R.H. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Foundation, by J.M. Beddoes, vice-president, Commercial Products, in a ceremony at the clinic.

The Therac 6 is the first of a family of accelerators that has been designed as a result of a co-operative program between AECL and CGR-MeV of France. Both organizations have extensive experience in the development and manufacture of accelerators and radiation therapy equipment and have pooled their expertise to produce a new series of cancer therapy machines.

The Therac 6 Linear Accelerator has 20 times the output of the first commercial cobalt-60 unit which was installed in London 24 years ago last November. Accelerators produce an intense beam of radiation by electronic means, whereas cobalt therapy units use gamma radiation from reactor-produced radioactive material.

Although Cobalt-60 teletherapy units are still considered to be the "work-horses" of cancer therapy clinics, a

number of radiotherapists prefer linear accelerators because the beams from these machines are more sharply defined, are capable of greater penetration and the higher output makes possible the treatment of more patients daily.



John Beddoes, vice president of AECL's Commercial Products (left) gives the keys of the first Canadian-built therapeutic accelerator to Judge J.R.H. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Ontario Cancer Foundation clinic at Victoria Hospital, London, where it was recently installed.

Canada and the United States remove meat quotas

Effective January 1, quotas on beef and veal were removed by the United States and Canada. Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan noted that this action was a direct result of his meeting in Washington on December 19, 1975, with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz. It clears the way for restoration of normal trade in meat. Trade in live animals was restored last August.

"During our meeting, Mr. Butz pointed out that the U.S. have a meat import law in their statutes and they must operate under it," Mr. Whelan said.

"Taking that into account, I advised Mr. Butz that Canada would need to provide similar safeguards to protect against any unusual or excessive meat

flow into this country. We have reached agreement in this context and are very satisfied with the arrangement."

In general, as of January 1, exports and imports of beef and veal will be under open general licence and individual export and import permits will not be required.

Trade will continue to be monitored and should any unusual circumstances arise there will be consultation between the two countries.

Mr. Whelan also noted the agreement opened the way for discussions with Australia and New Zealand.

"These two countries are significant exporters of beef to Canada. We have already advised both countries that we want to make similar arrangements with them to ensure orderly marketing," said the Minister.

McGill/Arctic Institute link nearing dissolution

The long-standing relation between the McGill University, Montreal, and the Arctic Institute of North America appears to be coming to an end.

The University has asked the Institute to move from Purvis Hall as soon as it is convenient, terminating a connection which began with the founding of the research-oriented organization in 1945.

An announcement by the Institute that it intended to move its head office and library from the McGill campus to the University of Calgary, Alberta, was followed by a series of recent proposals whereby McGill was asked to provide the Institute with the space it now occupies, cost-free, together with financial assistance and help in establishing a computerized technical and scientific information service. Financial help was described as an annual monetary grant by McGill and the use of the University as an intermediary between the Quebec government and the Institute in order to obtain a subsidy from the public purse.

McGill viewed the Institute's decision to transfer the library to Calgary as one of the main reasons for making a complete break. The arrangements concerning financing and accommodation were provisional on the library remaining in Purvis Hall, and the University now considers them as having lapsed.

Duplicate library

McGill is hopeful that measures can be worked out so that duplicate library material can remain there.

It is understood that the Centre for Northern Studies and Research requires additional room, and would occupy the space vacated by the Institute. The Centre would be responsible for the duplicate library material and make it available to users as before.

The Institute, established in 1945 to encourage and support scientific research relating to the polar regions, has always been located on the McGill campus. Numerous University staff members have served on its board of governors and technical committees, and McGill professors and students have served on expeditions sponsored by the Institute.

Tough laws to clean up environment

The Environmental Contaminants Act, which was given royal assent in December, provides Canada with a new tool for protection of the environment, which is claimed to be among the most advanced of its type in the world.

The Act gives the Federal Government the power to acquire information about substances that may be harmful to human health and the environment, to take measures – in consultation with the provinces – to prevent or control their use, and to exact fines of up to \$100,000 or imprisonment for up to two years for non-compliance.

Industry is required to furnish information about contaminants. Details on substances being used, as well as on those proposed, will include data on the rate and extent of release into the environment, the effects on human and other life, and measures being taken to control release. Industry will be required to carry out the tests necessary to provide this information.

Based on this information, the Government, in consultation with the provinces, will demand any desirable preventive measures, ranging from limitations or controls to outright ban on the use, manufacture or importation of hazardous contaminants.

Until now the tendency has been to take remedial action to correct environmental damage that has already occurred. The new Act, however, attempts to anticipate and to institute a continuing risk-evaluation system, at the national level, to monitor old and new chemicals and adapt control methods to specific cases.

Under the new Act new chemicals that are expected to be dispersed widely in the environment will be tested and evaluated; and existing chemicals already on the market will be subject to restrictions, if necessary, and to periodic impact reassessment.

Assessment criteria

Environment Canada experts will generally base their assessment on five characteristics – the extent to which the substance persists in the environment (i.e., is not biodegradable); combines with biological tissues and passes through the food chain; spreads widely through air and water by natural transfer mechanisms; can be retrieved,

once dispersed in the environment; can induce biological changes, even though present in trace quantities.

The Government will call for companies importing, handling or using certain substances in manufacturing processes to report the amount involved, its toxicity, dispersion in the environment and concentration.

Railway cars for Mexico

An order for railway equipment worth \$76 million, from the Mexican National Railway company has been negotiated by Hawker Siddeley Canada.

Two hundred passenger cars will be built at the company's Canadian Car Division, Thunder Bay, Ontario, and delivery is planned in 1976-77. The cars will be of the long lightweight design pioneered by Hawker Siddeley for the Ontario government's GO Transit commuter rail network in southern Ontario.

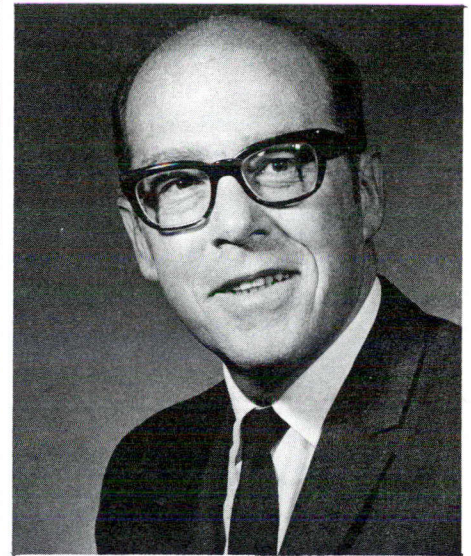
Canadian representative to ECOSOC

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen recently announced the appointment of Geoffrey F. Bruce as Canadian representative to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Mr. Bruce who, in 1973, was appointed Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations in New York, will continue in that position while concurrently meeting his new ECOSOC responsibilities.

ECOSOC was expanded from 27 to 54 members in 1973. Canada was elected as a full member by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the year 1974 and then for a further three-year term, which began in 1975. Mr. Bruce succeeds Ambassador Norman Berlis, who in October 1975 became Canadian Ambassador to Denmark.

ECOSOC holds two main sessions every year, the first one in the spring in New York, the second in the summer in Geneva. As Canadian representative at ECOSOC sessions, Mr. Bruce will serve under the general authority of Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York or Geneva, as the case may be.

Before his New York assignment, Mr.



Geoffrey F. Bruce

Bruce was Director of the Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems Division of the Department of External Affairs. He joined the Canadian foreign service of the Department of External Affairs in 1952. He has served in Israel, Sri Lanka, Austria and at the United Nations.

As well as Consul and Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy in Vienna, Mr. Bruce was the Alternate Governor for Canada on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency for more than four years.

U of T wins Yeats publishing project

The University of Toronto has won the right over international competition to publish the vast quantity of unpublished work of the Irish writer W.B. Yeats. The coup is regarded as the most important achievement by Canada in the international literary world since the acquisition of the Bertrand Russell papers by McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Some 84 volumes are planned in the Yeats series, and the publishing schedule extends to 1990. Included will be all the unpublished work of Yeats, who died in 1939, and the Yeats family – poems, plays, stories, novels, essays, occult writings, diaries, memoirs, letters, etc. At least 40 Yeats' scholars, many of them in Canada, will be involved as editors of the various volumes.

Most of the material is in the National Library of Ireland, although some

is in private hands, and some in possession of Yeats' son Michael, a barrister who is a member of the Irish Senate and vice-president of the European Common Market Parliament.

The man primarily responsible for bringing the project to Toronto is Robert O'Driscoll, professor of English at St Michael's College and founder of the Canadian Association of Irish Studies and the Irish Arts Theatre. Professor O'Driscoll, who once taught Irish literature at the National University in Dublin, was born in Newfoundland.

Manitoba borrows money in Europe

Manitoba has borrowed the equivalent of \$36.7 million in Canadian funds from a European currency pool in which nine European currencies are involved.

Premier Ed Schreyer, Manitoba's Finance Minister, said that the negotiations involved the borrowing of 30 million European "units of account", which will produce about \$36.7 million. The issue, carrying a 9.25 per cent annual interest coupon, was sold at par.

The ten-year issue, dated December 8, 1975, will be used for the Manitoba Telephone System. The sale obligates the province to purchase debentures amounting to 1.8 million "units of account" in each of the first eight years, and 7.8 million units in each of the remaining two years, providing the purchase price is under par. This means, the premier explained, that if interest rates fall in the future the issue will remain out for ten years. If the interest rates rise, the province will be able to buy back the debentures for less than what they were sold.

This is the third time in the last six years Manitoba has borrowed from the "units-of-account" currency pool. In

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

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

1969 it became the first North American borrower to use it, and since then other jurisdictions have followed suit.

The premier said that one of the most important features of the arrangement was that it reduced the risk of changes in the exchange rates of individual currencies.

Under the formula, if all nine currencies in the units-of-account system change from their International Monetary Fund values, with a notable swing in one direction, then payments are based on that. But in any case, repayments will be increased or decreased only to the level of the currency showing the smallest rise or drop among the nine in the pool.

This system, said Mr. Schreyer, gave broader protection, both to the borrower and lender, than using a single currency where greater fluctuation could occur. Because of the present strength of the Dutch guilder, it was the currency in which the province received the proceeds of the debenture issue.

The issue was arranged through a consortium headed by Kredietbank S.A. of Luxembourg.

Use for waste lubricating oil

Used lubricating oil that causes persistent pollution problems when dumped into sewer systems or sprayed on gravel roads, has been found to be a suitable fuel for the cement industry.

This information was contained in a joint statement issued by the federal departments of Environment and Energy and the Ontario Environment department.

Tests at the St. Lawrence Cement Company in Mississauga, Ontario, have shown that the pollution problem inherent in burning used lubricating oil or disposing of it by other means can be avoided by using it as a supplementary fuel to fire cement kilns.

Waste lubricating oil could supply 15 per cent of the fuel requirements of the Canadian cement industry, which, as one of the major fuel users in the country, depends heavily on the limited resources of oil and natural gas. Cement plants are generally located close to urban centres, where large quantities of waste oil can be collected.

The use of waste lubricating oil for domestic and commercial heating poses formidable difficulties and unaccept-

able hazards. Burners for these applications are designed for a narrow range of fuel with characteristics substantially different from those of lubricating oils.

Moreover, waste oil is contaminated by other materials, such as water, dirt, heavy metals, grease, gasoline and solvents used by service stations. Accordingly, its use in conventional burners leads to clogging, excessive wear, and poor control of combustion. This results in soot, smoke, pollution and the danger of explosions.

Simple procedures such as filtering or centrifuging can remove the dirt and sludge, but not the explosion hazard caused by gasoline and solvents.

In contrast, oil burners for current kilns are designed to cope with fluctuating fuel quality and can burn used lubricating oil.

Academic exchanges

Eighteen Canadian universities have invited 45 European and Latin American scholars to their campuses during the 1975-76 academic year, with the help of grants from the Federal Government. Participating countries are Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Peru and Switzerland.

The grants, totalling \$145,000, are awarded under a cultural-exchange program administered by the Canada Council on behalf of the Department of External Affairs. Under the cultural-exchange agreements, Canadian scholars are also invited to the countries in the program.

During their stay in Canada, the visiting scholars will give lectures and hold seminars for students, faculty and the public. The host universities are: Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Carleton, Dalhousie, Laval, McGill, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec (at Montreal and Trois-Rivières), Queen's, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Trent, Victoria, Waterloo and Western Ontario.