

Bulletin

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FAO ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

The Canada Department of Agriculture was host on October 16 at a celebration marking the silver anniversary of the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on October 16, 1945, at Quebec City.

A scroll marking the occasion was presented to Mr. A.H. Boerma, Director-General of the FAO. Agriculture Minister H.A. (Bud) Olson was chairman and one of the keynote speakers. Mr. Boerma also spoke.

The following passages are from Mr. Olson's speech:

...When I began to prepare my comments, I looked at the FAO reports giving the statistics of successes and near failures. My first reaction was similar to that of the man who said: "By the time I get to where it's at, it's always where it was". On balance, I am impressed with the progress that has been made in spite of the difficulties that could not have been visualized by the founders of the FAO. In 1945 there were 2.3 billion people on this earth and today there are 3.6 billion. Politically, half a dozen countries made all the major world decisions in 1945. Today, more than 130 nations are operating as sovereign nations. The great majority are economically underdeveloped. They are becoming more and more impa-

tient with their slow progress towards higher standards of living.

In 1945, there were no space-ships. Man's walking on the moon was still a wild dream. The "green revolution" was not even thought of. Pollution was not a dirty word. However, the word famine struck fear in the hearts of many. Today we are on the verge of a major agricultural production breakthrough in the developing countries; we are beginning to be concerned over the social impact of the "green revolution". In 1945, the FAO was the first of the new UN Specialized Agencies. Today we have many. The idea of bilateral and multilateral aid for economic development was, as we understand it today, unknown 25 years ago. I could recite statistics and give many examples of the progress made, by all countries, in farming, fishing and forestry, and the contribution the FAO made. However, Dr. Boerma has given us an excellent outline of the FAO's role in a changing world. My purpose is to take a look at the next 25 years - what needs to be done? What can the FAO's contribution be?

What makes the FAO so important? The simple fact that nearly 70 per cent of the people in the developing countries depend upon agriculture - that is, farming, fishing and forestry - for their livelihood. Too many of these people are still living under sub-standard conditions....

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

During the FAO's first 25 years, the agricultural problems facing developed countries changed from problems of shortages which followed the Second World War to problems of surpluses. As a result, the policies needed to meet these problems have changed from emphasis on technical considerations to concentration on *adjustment* programs. If the potential outlined by the Indicative World Plan for increased production in developing countries is realized, it is probable that in the next 25 years their problems will slowly undergo the same changes that have occurred

recently in developed countries. As a result, the FAO's role in the future will be as much concerned with economic and social adjustment in the structure of agriculture as with the technology of increasing agricultural output....

Today, there are many UN Specialized Agencies, and therefore there is more scope for specialization by the Agencies. I am of the opinion that the FAO should be more selective in its activities. It should concentrate on the problems that have the highest priorities in the light of current developments and future requirements. These requirements are to a large degree highlighted in the international strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the FAO Indicative World Plan, which has been referred to on several occasions and does not require further comment on my part.

AGRICULTURAL TARGETS

What does the strategy for the Second Decade of Development propose in the field of agriculture? It sets as a general target an average annual rate of growth of at least 6 per cent in the gross national product of the developing countries during the decade; this will imply an average annual expansion of 4 per cent in agricultural output - a staggering task, bearing in mind past rates of increase. In order to meet this target, developing countries have committed themselves to augment production and improve productivity in agriculture. They have, for example, undertaken to formulate national strategy for agriculture to improve the quantity and quality of their food supply, and the reform of land-tenure systems for promoting both social justice and farm efficiency. They will adopt appropriate agricultural pricing policies as a complementary instrument for implementing the agricultural strategy. On their side, the developed countries such as Canada will support these endeavours by providing resources for obtaining essential "inputs", through their assistance in research, for building of infrastructure, and also by taking into account in their trade policies the particular needs of developing countries. International organizations, especially the FAO, in respect to agriculture, will be actively involved in helping to attain these objectives....

In the past, it has been assumed that any increase in agricultural production, any increase in food supplies, automatically results in economic and social benefits to all the people. This is not necessarily so. Technological changes, as we have said, lead to changes in the structure of agriculture, and can also have an impact on other sectors of our economy.

It has also been assumed that increased production will automatically result in increased food availability. This is not the case. Food, after it is produced, has to be processed, moved, stored. Also, more consideration should be given to widening the spectrum of food types, to providing, especially in developing countries, a greater variety of foods.

EMPHASIS ON MARKETING

More emphasis should be put on the marketing of agricultural products, and on the processing of farm and fish products. But here I should like to issue a word of warning. Many changes are occurring in the processing, packaging, storage and transportation of food. The FAO should look ahead in providing marketing and processing know-how to developing countries. After all, the aeroplane has made it possible for New Zealand to deliver in the same day fresh lamb to Vancouver, and Canada to deliver purebred cattle to Uganda and Guatemala. With new technological developments and larger air-cargo planes being built, we may find it economically possible to ship fresh food great distances within a matter of hours. Add to this new roads, refrigerated transports, increase in urbanization in all parts of the world, and the pattern of food distribution is completely altered. Perhaps high priority of research should be given even in the developing countries to market research.

Related to the above is the work of the FAO on food standards. Good progress has been made to date in defining standards as they apply to quality, health and sanitary conditions. Good progress has been made in proposing international standards that will result in reducing the use of food standards as non-tariff barriers in international trade. To date, in the main, the developed countries have been most actively involved. Too few of the developing countries are participating. The FAO should expand its activities in this area, and concentrate on assisting and encouraging developing countries to participate in the Codex Alimentarius program.

PROBLEMS OF APPLYING TECHNOLOGY

We have yet to discover a satisfactory technique that will enable us to transfer easily and effectively the technological know-how and scientific knowledge in a form that will fit into the requirements of the economically-developing countries. We know that the gap between the low-income and the wealthier nations of the world, and between regions within a country, is to a large extent a science and technology gap. However, past experience has taught us that direct transfers of capital, knowledge and experts do not by themselves provide all the ingredients necessary for the advancement of the less-developed countries. These countries must develop their own capabilities of producing the goods and services they require to raise the level of well-being of their people. If capital and technical assistance are to be effective, they must be integrated into the specific economic and social setting of each of the developing countries. To do this requires development of new ways of applying existing technologies to meet the particular needs of the less-developed countries....

We in Canada are very much aware of the importance of this aspect of multilateral and bilateral aid. We have set up an International Development Research Centre. In brief, the Centre will identify, initiate and encourage, support and undertake re-

MONUMENT TO MARITIME ICEBOATS

An unusual federal monument to the iceboat service between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, was unveiled recently at Cape Traverse.

The monument, a full-scale pine and oak copy of a turn-of-the-century iceboat, is 19 feet long and over five feet wide. Sheltered by a wall bearing the commemorative plaque and a protective roof, it represents what is believed to be the last remaining iceboat from the original service — now displayed at Fort Amherst National Historic Park, P.E.I. The monument was commissioned by the National Historic Sites Service of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

For the 90 winters between 1827 and 1917 the small wooden iceboats, their hulls sheathed in tin and their double keels fitted with iron runners, carried mail and passengers under sail across the nine often treacherous miles of Northumberland Strait.

Until the establishment of the Railway Ferry Service in 1916, the Capes Iceboat Service provided the quickest, most reliable, and often the only means of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and mainland New Brunswick.

Travel through the ice-bound waters was at first attempted by birchbark canoe. In 1827, trips were begun in the flat-bottomed dory with runners called the "iceboat". These boats, equipped with sails, could be rowed through open channels or dragged on their runners over ice. A first-class passenger might remain seated for the crossing, but travelling second class meant helping the crew.

The boats were exposed to sudden storms and passengers occasionally faced danger and loss of life. Even after the advent of ice-breaking steamers in the late nineteenth century, the iceboats were maintained until 1917 as an auxiliary service.

CANADA COUNCIL REPORT

A new plan to promote public awareness of the Canadian heritage was revealed in the Canada Council's thirteenth annual report, which was released recently. Under the new program, the Council plans to extend its assistance to the humanities and social sciences to include a large variety of work on Canadian topics intended for a general public, and to make reliable Canadian reference material available to educators. The program will be launched early in 1971 under the working title "Canadian Horizons".

The Council also revealed that it had helped eight arts organizations to reach new audiences through its Diffusion of the Arts Program, launched late in 1969. Among the experimental projects supported were a neighbourhood arts centre in Vancouver, concerts at churches in Montreal and at a shopping centre in Winnipeg, and a ballet performance for young people in Toronto.

The report lists all grants made by the Council during 1969-70, shows comparative figures for previous years, and gives the basic reasoning behind Council support of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

TAXATION COMMENTS

The report contains the Council's comments on the Federal Government's White Paper on Taxation. Among other things, the Council suggests that the Government should include encouragement of the arts among its uses of tax legislation as an incentive.

A feature of the report is a detailed description of the screening system used to assess requests for Council money from the humanities and social sciences. Before the Government-appointed Council makes its decisions, it calls on the advice of a great number of outside specialists. For research grants alone the Council has sought the opinion of more than 6,000 research specialists over the past three years.

The Council spent \$30 million in 1969-70, compared to \$27.3 million the year before and \$20 million the year before that. Its budget for the current year is \$32.5 million. In 1969-70, \$18.8 million went to the humanities and social sciences and \$9.7 million to the arts. The Council also finances the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and administers a program of cultural exchanges for the Government of Canada.

NEW RULES FOR U.S. AFFILIATES

Amendments to the Canada Corporations Act recently given royal assent were described by Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Ron Basford as an important step in understanding the problems of foreign ownership in Canada. The amendments would require, for the first time, disclosure of financial statements by large private United States subsidiaries incorporated under federal law.

Mr. Basford stressed the usefulness of the economic data that this measure would make available to the public. "Government, citizens, economists, would-be investors and creditors will all benefit by being able to see how large pools of private capital are deployed," he declared. "But there is still an important gap. Since the new disclosure laws apply only to federally-incorporated companies, we will still be in the dark about a large number of private companies which operate under provincial laws of incorporation."

"Unless the provinces follow our lead, we will be forced to consider other means of achieving uniform disclosure by all companies of economic significance," Mr. Basford added. "Provisions have been made to prevent the new laws from operating to the disadvantage of a federal company which must compete with a provincial company which need not disclose its financial statements."

RESIDENCE ANGELICA, MONTREAL



The Residence Angelica, which was officially opened in October 1969, looks like the usual 17-storey apartment skyscraper. Situated on the banks of the Rivière des Prairies just north of Montreal, it was, in fact, specially designed and built to house over 500 elderly persons.

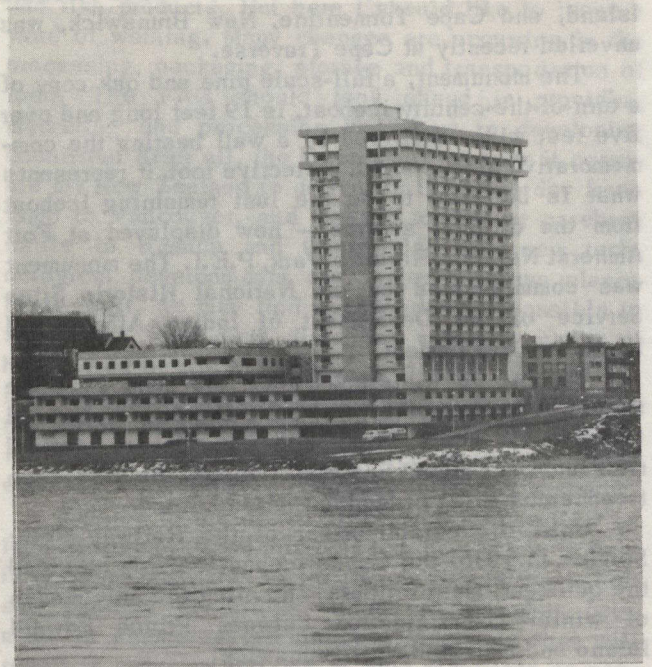
Homes previously erected for old people in this part of the Island of Montreal do not offer the amenities and special features that are characteristic of the Residence Angelica. Most of the other homes were built about ten years ago, when the design of housing for special groups was less advanced. Such homes, while they provide acceptable housing, do not meet the present needs of the population of a metropolis like Montreal. The land (an area of about 80,000 square feet) on which the Residence has been erected faces the Marie Clarac hospital complex, which is administered by the same organization that set up the corporation responsible for the Residence Angelica.

The Communauté des Soeurs de Charité de Sainte-Marie, the present administrators, supplied the initial capital of \$750,000 required by the Quebec Department of Family and Social Welfare. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation granted a long-term loan of \$3,801,000 at 6¼ percent interest, repayable in 50 years.

The Residence was designed by the Montreal architectural firm of Archambault and Gagnon. Besides being near the hospital complex, it has the advantage of being close to public transportation, so that its tenants can reach the centre of Montreal in a short time.

ACCOMMODATION AND RENT

The building comprises 16 storeys, reserved for dwelling purposes, and three basements, two of which have habitable floors. The basements also have rooms provided with community and administrative facilities.



Opposite Page:

Nuns on staff of Residence Angelica inspect a model.

Residence Angelica seen from across Rivière des Prairies.

Main entrance to Residence Angelica. Each apartment has a balcony.



Above: A Nun chats with a tenant in a typical bachelor apartment.



Left: Knitting is one of the favourite pastimes of female residents.

The complex includes 325 housing units for about 540 persons. The present rents are \$90 for a bachelor apartment, \$120 for one-bedroom apartment, \$73, including meals, for a room for one person and \$49, including meals, for a room for two persons.

Angelica, as the residents call it, has two kinds of apartment – one-and-a-half-room units (bed-sitting room and kitchenette) and two-and-a-half-room units (two bedrooms or, as an option, a bedroom and a living-room and the kitchenette). Each unit has a bathroom, and tenants have all the necessary facilities for cooking their own meals as an alternative to using the cafeteria. Maintenance (by a staff of some 130 employees), electricity, heating, water tax and nursing supervision are included in the rent. An “intercom” system connects all apartments and rooms to the reception office and a supervisory staff is on duty 24 hours of every day.

Costs are paid in whole or in part by the tenants, according to their means. Where necessary, the Department of Family and Social Welfare pays the difference between the real cost and the amount paid by the tenant. In the case of persons living on their old-age pensions, cheques are paid to the institution and tenants are handed back a minimum of \$22.50 a month for their petty expenses.

In addition to being 65 years of age, tenants must be capable of living independently and must be able to prepare their own meals.

Cases of slight illness or those needing regular treatment are looked after by a qualified nursing-staff of 60. Tenants' facilities also include three automatic elevators, a lounge on each floor, a chapel, a multi-purpose hall for group activities, a hobby shop, a laundry, a hairdressing-salon for both men and women and an air-conditioned indoor swimming-pool.

YUGOSLAV COMMUNICATORS VISIT

Eight directors and engineering specialists from the Yugoslav Central Post, Telephone and Telegraph (PTT) spent a week in Canada recently studying the telephone systems and manufacturing facilities of Ontario and Quebec.

The group was invited by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce with a view to assisting Yugoslavia in its seven-year telephone-modernization and expansion program, which started last year. This program is financed in part by the World Bank (IBRD).

The visitors met representatives of the Canadian telecommunications industry in Ottawa on October 13. They also studied Canadian techniques and manufacturing facilities in Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Toronto and Whitby. Their interest lay in automatic telephone-dialing systems, computerized call-recording and billing, and exchange, switching and microwave radio relay equipment.

Their program included consultation with the Department of Communications, Northern Electric Company Limited, Northern Electric Laboratories, Northern Radio Manufacturing Co. Ltd., RCA Limited, Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd., Lenkurt Electric Co. of Canada Ltd., Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Collins Radio Co. of Canada Ltd., Andrew Antenna Company Limited and Canadian Marconi Company.

The delegation was headed by Ante Zmijarevic, deputy director-general of PTT. Other members were Milan Josimovic, engineering specialist, PTT; Miroslav Popovic, Dipl. Ing., engineering specialist, switching equipment, PTT; Gojko Bubalo, general director, Belgrade PTT; Mirko Radalt, general director, Joint Rijeka PTT; Djore Damevski, general director, Joint Macedonian PTT; Stjepan Jurekovic, director of PTT Enterprise, Zagreb; and Jovo Milisic, director of PTT Enterprise, Sarajevo.

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search into the problems involved in the development of economically-deprived regions of the world. The Centre will seek to develop the most effective application of the results of this research to the needs of the people of those regions. It will give high priority to programs that assist the developing countries to build their own scientific and technological capabilities so that they will not be mere welfare recipients but contributors to the solution of their own problems.

The FAO should identify the problem areas in farming, fishing and forestry and indicate priorities,

and relate this form of aid to its continuing work under the Indicative World Plan.

The FAO should encourage increased research on food-crop diseases. We cannot rest on the laurels of the "green revolution". Without new developments in disease and parasite resistance, it could fail completely in five years....

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The FAO should emphasize programs on protection of the environment in rural areas. The problem of environmental pollution, now serious in the developed countries, will also increase in the developing areas. The drive to control pests in crops, animals and stored foods, as well as pests of people, can lead to serious side effects unless all checks and balances are carefully employed....

In the next 25 years, the FAO must continue to expand its important work in all aspects of fisheries development to ensure that the biological resources of the world's ocean and fresh waters are evaluated, rationally utilized and effectively managed to provide a continued supply of essential food products....

Forests cover one-third of the world's land area. The FAO should provide for dissemination of new knowledge for improving forestry education and training, developing forests in arid as well as tropical regions, management of wildlife and national parks, and in linking results of fundamental research to field practices. Special attention will have to be given to reducing losses caused by wasteful logging and processing practices, and by insects, disease and fire.

No other single aspect of man's environment so markedly influences his health and capacity as the food he eats. Nutrition has a paramount influence on social and economic development. We have at our disposal today adequate scientific and technological knowledge to enable the provision of ample food supplies to assure nutritional adequacy for the total of the world's population. Yet there still remains a vast amount of unfinished business in nutrition. Doubtless the most pressing nutritional problem on a world-wide scale is protein-calory malnutrition. A tremendous amount of work remains to be done to combat problems of under-nutrition and malnutrition throughout the world, and emphasis must be given to the needs of special vulnerable groups....

A major contribution by the FAO over the past 25 years is the development of a food-aid program — a scheme for intelligently utilizing surplus foods for economic development. The spectres of food surpluses and shortages will continue to haunt us for some time. The FAO must continue to seek better ways of utilizing food abundance to meet the shortages and to assist both social and economic development....