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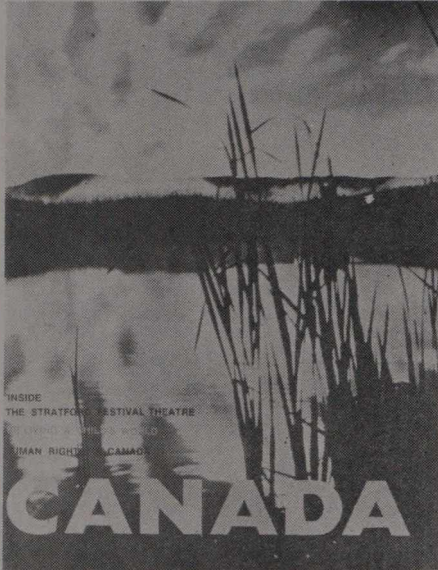
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INSIDE  
THE STRATFORD FESTIVAL THEATRE  
RE-LIVING A CHILD'S WORLD  
HUMAN RIGHTS IN CANADA

# CANADA

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Vol. I No. II Apr.-June 1977



OUR COVERS: A Canadian vignette on the front cover and on the back cover a scene from a performance at the Stratford Festival Theatre, Stratford, Ontario, showing Bottom and Titania in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream".

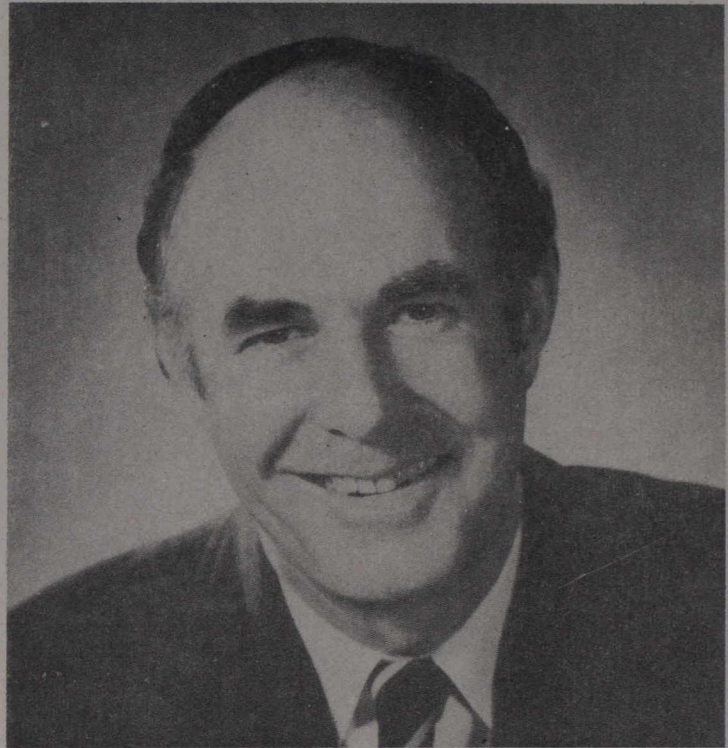
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CANADA est publiée par Brian Morrissey au nom du Haut Commissariat du Canada, New Delhi, et imprimée par lui chez, Tej Press, 8-B, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110001.

CANADA is published by Brian Morrissey on behalf of the Canadian High Commission, New Delhi, and printed by him at Tej Press, Pvt. Ltd. 8-B, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110001.

## LOANS CONVERTED TO GRANTS TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

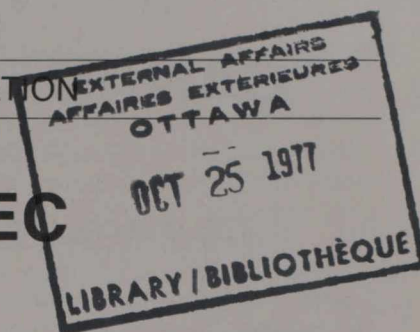


Mr. Alastair W. Gillespie

Canadian Minister for Energy, Mines and Resources, Alastair Gillespie, announced at the recently concluded Ministerial meeting of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), that as part of the special action programme set up to meet the immediate needs of developing countries, the Canadian Government will convert to grants all past development loans to a number of Least Developed Countries in Asia and Africa. The total amount of debt to be written off is some Canadian \$254 million.

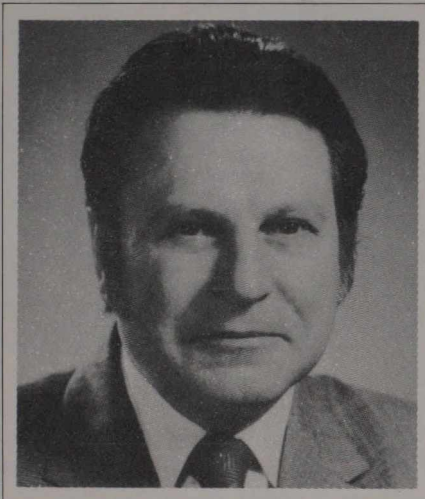
In addition to converting these loans to outright grants, for which no repayment is required or interest charged, the Canadian Government will henceforth provide its bilateral aid to these countries entirely on a grant basis. It is expected that the debt relief will have an immediate and positive impact on the countries concerned and will free funds for their development which would otherwise have been due Canada.

# CANADA AND THE CIEC AN ASSESSMENT



On June 2, 1977, the Conference on International Economic Cooperation drew to a close marking the end of this particular forum for discussing greater international economic cooperation but by no means bringing to a close the dialogue on how to establish a new economic order. Participating in the Conference, which was established following the Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1975, were 27 nations representing the industrialized countries, the oil exporting developing states and the oil importing developing states which, combined, made up one-half of the world's population and three quarters of its economic production. Originating out of the need to find a formula for a producer-consumer dialogue on energy after the oil price increases of 1973 and 1974, the Conference undertook to discuss the broad topics of energy, natural resources, financial affairs and development assistance.

With states drawn from three broad economic situations participating in the Conference, it was natural that objectives would differ as to the outcome to be achieved. The industrialized countries (a group of eight countries, referred to as the "G-8") sought the control of factors such as commodity and oil prices which affect inflation, the assured availability of energy and raw materials and the security of international investment. Amongst the Group of 19 developing countries (known as the "G-19") there was a shared objective to improve the terms of trade in their favour. In addition, the seven oil exporting countries were anxious to preserve the purchasing power of their oil revenue in terms of the prices of manufactured imports, while the twelve oil importing countries of the Group of 19 were anxious to protect and improve the purchasing power of their earnings from commodity exports. The Group of 19 furthermore sought to alleviate the burden of foreign debt repayments and to raise



*Mr. Allan J. MacEachen*

the level of foreign aid. With such complex and often conflicting objectives, it is little wonder that the work of the Conference was extended a further six months from the originally planned duration of one year.

## ACTIVE ROLE

Canada, as a member of the Group of 8, played a particularly active role in the progress of the Conference. As co-chairman to the Conference in the person of Allan J. MacEachen, President of the Canadian Privy Council, Canada was continually in the forefront in the attempt to put the between developing and industrial states on a firmer footing by trying to bring together G-8 and G-19 consensus positions. At the same time as one of the industrialized nations, Canada had her own interests to meet. Those interests lay in the areas of energy and its relation to the world economic environment and in the political consequences of success or failure of the Conference for broader North-South relations, that is, between the industrialized and developing countries. In energy, Canada has a growing need for secure sources of oil and an interest in achieving a smooth transition from present energy sources to alternative sources. Canada also has a fundamental interest as a major exporting country in preserving favourable political conditions for international economic cooperation,

conditions which are affected by the degree of cooperation of the developing countries. It is also in Canada's interest that there be orderly progress in dealing with global economic problems in areas such as commodities, trade, finance and development assistance. With such important issues at stake, Canada's pledge to take on the task of shaping a new economic order to reduce the gap between the wealth of the few and the needs of the many was a commitment of great significance.

While much publicity was given at the end of the Conference to the disappointments which were expressed about the outcome, it would be erroneous to suggest that the Conference was a failure. To be sure there were disappointments on all sides. Developing countries were disappointed that some of their proposals for a structural reform of the international economic system were not met. The industrialized countries were disappointed at the failure of OPEC members to agree on an arrangement for continuing consultation in the energy field. Canada particularly regretted this failure since it wholeheartedly supported the concept of a continuing energy dialogue after CIEC as one which would benefit the entire world economic community. The results of the Conference have been described by some as a "qualified success" and by the more pessimistic as a "qualified failure". Rather than speaking in terms of success or failure, one must look at the conference in terms of its contribution to what necessarily must be a long term international discourse and constantly reviewed plan of action to be implemented by many international bodies. All sides agreed that the Conference contributed to a clearer understanding of the international economic situation and that its intensive discussions were useful to all participants. That in itself was useful, but the Conference did result in concrete recommendations which will lead to specific action.

*(Continued on page 5)*  
APRIL-JUNE 1977

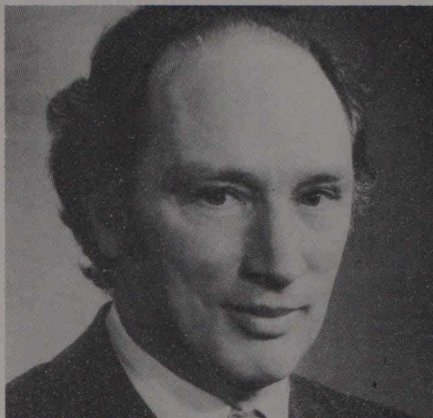
# CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION

## COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING, JUNE, 1977

One Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting is never like another; each seems to develop a character of its own and the recent Meeting in London from June 8-15 was no exception. It is difficult to imagine a more certain formula for concentrated activity and excitement than the bringing together over thirty Presidents and Prime Ministers and seating them face to face for eight days.

### OLD AND NEW

Within this distinguished group, there was an interesting blend of old and new. Several leaders had had long experience with Heads of Government Meetings. The participation of Prime Ministers Trudeau, Lee and Manley, President Kaunda and Archbishop Makarios, among others, gave the Meeting continuity and perspective. For others, this was a new experience, but they quickly adapted to the unique modus operandi of Commonwealth meetings and came away with an appreciation of the value of the Commonwealth association. Prime Minister Desai, who was, as he himself pointed out, at the same time the youngest



*Prime Minister Trudeau*

and the oldest Commonwealth Prime Minister, played a most important part.

Heads of Government tackled two particularly thorny questions with considerable success. The first was the problem of the Commonwealth Games and the related issue of sporting contacts with South Africa. The second was the question of human rights in Uganda.

For Canadians who had seen the 1976 Olympic Games so seriously affected by a partial African boycott, the prospect of a similar but more massive African abstention from the

Commonwealth Games in Edmonton in 1978 was a depressing one. But the private exchanges which took place in Scotland where the Commonwealth leaders spent an informal weekend during the Conference, produced a formula to which all parties agreed and which African leaders indicated would be acceptable to the Organization of African Unity. Thus, one of the most concrete modes of Commonwealth cultural interchange was preserved.

### HUMAN RIGHTS

The systematic violation of human rights in Uganda is an issue which has drawn the increasing attention of the Canadian public. Prime Minister Trudeau was committed to discussing the problem which, as Commonwealth Secretary-General Ramphal himself had pointed out in his report, had manifestly gone beyond the bounds of tolerance. There was some fear that the issue might split the Commonwealth membership. In point of fact, the association displayed a high degree of maturity and the Commonwealth reasserted its support for basic human rights in the clearest of terms. Presi-

Canada has played a fundamental role in the emergence of the Commonwealth. It was the Canadian insistence on achieving independent status within the then British Empire that instigated the initial development of the Commonwealth association.

Canada was searching for a form of association that would allow it the full independence befitting a sovereign nation while retaining its traditional links with Britain. The Commonwealth proved to be the answer to this problem for while preserving the nation's historical ties it at the same time provided the forum, particularly following the Second World War, for Canada to expand its independent role in world affairs. The transformation of most of the remaining British colonial empire into free, sovereign states participating in the Common-

wealth enabled Canada to establish new ties with Africa, South and South East Asia and the Caribbean. The independence of India and its cooperation in creating a multi-racial Commonwealth, free of colonial stigmas, made a particularly important contribution to the shaping of today's Commonwealth and to broadening opportunities for Canada's association with the "Third World"

### ALL MEMBERS EQUAL

Over the years, the development of the Commonwealth has thus been in a direction that is complementary to Canadian interests and attitudes. The Commonwealth's frankness, its informality, its freedom from superpower hegemony, its concern with practical cooperation, its diversity and its directness are all aspects that reflect Canadian desires and approaches. As Prime Minister Trudeau

once said of this association: "Within the Commonwealth we have the opportunity and the means for both communication and understanding. In this forum of discussion all Commonwealth members are equal. None is senior; none is superior. None is distinguished by economic self-sufficiency; none is possessed of all political virtue. . . . In this Commonwealth there is no structure to contain us; there are no fetters to chafe us. The Commonwealth is a reflection of its members and of their desire to consult and cooperate with one another. There is no artificial adhesive. Nor is there any voting, any constitution, any flag, any headquarters. This association is neither regional in nature nor specialized in its interests. The Commonwealth is an organism and this fact guarantees both its vitality and its flexibility"

dent Kaunda of Zambia took a particularly positive position, underlining the need to apply a single standard of behaviour in Africa. Oppression in parts of free Africa were as heinous as oppression in the territories controlled by the minority and apartheid regimes.

For over fifteen years southern African questions have been at the forefront of Commonwealth conferences. Heads of Government deeply regretted that the Smith regime in Rhodesia remained inflexible and intransigent and expressed concern at the increasing danger to international peace and security in view of the escalation of the armed struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia. They recognized that armed struggle has become "complementary" to other efforts to bring about a transition to majority rule. They pledged themselves to tighten and extend economic sanctions against Rhodesia and agreed to investigate more assured ways of cutting off the flow of oil. Once again they re-affirmed their solidarity with the oppressed majority and looked forward to the day when an independent Zimbabwe could be admitted into the Commonwealth membership.

The Commonwealth leaders condemned the continuing and illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and called for an immediate South African withdrawal. They recognized that free elections with the

full participation of all the peoples of Namibia is the only way in which the freedom and dignity of the Namibian people could be protected.

### **APARTHEID CONDEMNED**

Once again the Heads of Government were unanimous in their utter condemnation of the apartheid policies of the South African government. It was significant that the Conference was held just before the anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto disturbances of June and July of 1976 and the Heads of Government noted with deep regret the inevitability of further violence until the South African regime is forced to accord full human and civil rights to all the peoples of South Africa. They recognized the grave threat to the security and stability of international peace posed by the apartheid regime and urged the international community to take effective measures to compel South Africa to bring about majority rule.

Functional questions in Commonwealth affairs were for the greater part sent to the Committee of the Whole (Senior Officials) for their attention. Sitting apart from Heads of Government, the Committee reported back to their leaders on the Commonwealth Youth Programme and the Commonwealth Foundation. They also considered two modest Canadian initiatives. The first will see the establishment of an Advisory Group to examine Non-Go-

vernmental Organisations (NGOs) and the important role they play in the "unofficial" Commonwealth. Allied to this is a possibly enlarged mandate for the Commonwealth Foundation so that it can extend its already very significant work among NGOs.

The second Canadian paper presented to Senior Officials and endorsed by Heads of Government involves the establishment of a small Advisory Group to examine questions of rural development and food production. Connected with this is a Canadian offer to send out multidisciplinary planning teams to developing countries which request their services. This project would be carried under the aegis of the CFTC and the Secretariat's Food Production and Rural Development Division and a Canadian non-governmental organization, the Canadian Executive Service Overseas, would provide the manpower from its own resources.

The conference did have some moments to relax and to enjoy London in its Jubilee mood, but as the assiduous attendance of Heads of Government showed, this was a hard-working conference where concrete and useful decisions were taken. The venue for the next conference will be Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, where Mulungushi Hall will undoubtedly see a vigorous and vital Commonwealth gathered together again.

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## **CANADA AND THE CIEC**

*(Continued from page 3)*

### **MILESTONES ATTAINED**

In the view of Canadian officials a number of milestones of signal importance were attained through the Conference. In the words of Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Alastair Gillespie, who represented Canada at the closing Ministerial meeting in Paris, the Conference brought about "a new emphasis on official development assistance; a new appreciation of the extent of developing country's integration into the international economic system; a fresh spirit of willingness to examine new solutions and an important international understanding on energy matters." Translated into specifics, the CIEC produced agreements in the areas of energy availability and conservation, in the transition to perma-

nent and renewable sources of energy, in food and agriculture, in infrastructure in Africa and in several other trade and development issues. The industrialized countries came forward with a \$1 billion special action programme, with support for a common fund within an integrated programme for commodities and with new commitments on official development assistance. These achievements represented gains which only a few months before seemed beyond realization.

### **SPIRIT OF COOPERATION**

To be sure the work begun by the CIEC is not finished. Nor was it expected to be. The best that could have been hoped for has been achieved: a number of concrete results which can be regarded as progress and that lay a foundation for con-

tinuing a non-confrontational dialogue between North and South in other international forums. It is now up to these other international bodies such as UNCTAD, GATT, and IBRD, to name a few, to carry on the challenge.

Co-Chairman, Allan MacEachen perhaps best summed up the CIEC when he said before the Canadian House of Commons: "I believe that despite disagreements and despite failure to reach agreement on all fronts, the progress registered at CIEC justifies the continuing efforts of developed and developing countries to work out their problems in a spirit of cooperation and non-confrontation. I believe that the overall result justifies the very considerable Canadian effort which was expended at this Conference, an effort which I believe has reflected favourably on Canada internationally."

ROBERT RYKER  
AND THE  
CALCUTTA SYMPHONY  
ORCHESTRA

The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra has played an important role in the musical and cultural life of the city, particularly as it is composed mainly of amateurs whose only incentive is to create an ensemble that could play a high standard of music. It is a versatile orchestra of some 50 musicians, most of them Indians, who have had their training in this country. The score of professionals on the orchestra come from hotel and services bands, or are music teachers. In addition, a busload of boys comes into Calcutta from the Oxford Mission to augment the strings section. Others come from within the community and the orchestra therefore is really a fine example of a community orchestra bringing together varied talents and people from all walks of life. More so than for a professional orchestra, an orchestra like the Calcutta Symphony needs a conductor. While it has not been possible for several years to have a permanent conductor, it was recently possible to arrange a guest conductor to work with the orchestra.

A Canadian conductor, Robert Ryker, met the Concert Manager of the Calcutta Music School (which sponsors the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra) at San Diego during the annual conference of the American Symphony Orchestra League. Following that meeting and subsequent discussions, Robert Ryker offered to make himself available to the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra for six weeks in November/December 1976 to plan and conduct the orchestra's winter concerts and also to direct a symposium for Indian music conductors.

On arriving in India, one of the first impressions Ryker had was that a large number of Indians—people prominent in business, politics and industry—had developed a deep love for symphonic music through their own individual exposure to it. Where this music was taught in schools it was accepted with almost passionate reverence by its students. "Indians...and perhaps especially the Bengalis...are an expressive,

exuberant people, and they do seem to have unusual innate talent," said Ryker.

The most pressing question which Ryker had first to resolve in his own mind was whether it would be defensible to devote to the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra the time and money required to revitalize it. He found his answer in the enthusiasm of the orchestra's supporters. The orchestra, he soon found out, enriched the lives of many people, not just the students or the participating musicians and their families. He found that it gave both relaxation and inspiration to Calcutta audiences who were anxious to listen to symphonic music from other countries in addition to traditional Indian music. This he felt was sufficient to justify the effort.

Another basic question that he found himself entertaining at the beginning of his sojourn, concerned the differences between Eastern and Western music. He began to feel that Eastern and Western music differ essentially in the nature of the ensem-

*Robert Ryker*



**Robert Ryker, a Canadian Conductor, was in India recently to work for six weeks as Music Director of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. A former Conductor and Music Director of the Montreal Philharmonic Orchestra and a teacher of music at McGill University, Robert Ryker has been around the world as a conductor and has performed in Canada, U.S.A., Europe, the Soviet Union and Orient. His first recordings were in Helsinki in 1976 when he was invited to conduct three programmes with the Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra. Among the major orchestras he has conducted are the Montreal Symphony, L'Orchestre National de L'Opera de Monte Carlo, the Baltimore Symphony and the Cleveland Orchestra.**

ble, not in the nature of the musical elements. Part of this difference, he thought, may stem from their source in religion. Eastern religion is personal, the penitent alone in the temple with his god: Eastern music is soloistic. Western religion is congregational, one worships his God as a member of a community: Western music is conceived to accommodate ensemble playing. While there are advantages to both approaches in music one benefit of the ensemble approach is that it involves a larger number of students in the experience of making music together.

Setting down to work with his orchestra, Ryker saw that the programming of concerts and the music scores to be played by the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra had to be carefully chosen for two ends had to be met as he saw it: "The orchestra plays for itself as a recreational function, and it plays for the audience as a cultural function." The first priority of a community orchestra is to serve its own needs, recreational, while in a professional orchestra the first priority is to serve the needs of its audience. In any orchestra, these two priorities always must be recognized, respected and balanced."

The morning after his arrival from Canada, Ryker met the members of the Orchestra for their first rehearsal together. During the week, he continued with the repertoire already underway. He asked the members of the orchestra to let him hear them individually in brief auditions. On the basis of these first rehearsals and auditions, he was able to implement several changes affecting the overall artistic policy of the orchestra.

Working closely with the orchestra, and selecting the music it was most suited to playing, Ryker was able to contribute a great deal to the high quality of the concerts it subsequently gave. Judging from the reactions of the Calcutta audience, his efforts were very well received. Ryker realised, however, that though his work with the players might be immediately beneficial to them, its value

would be limited to these few with whom he came into direct contact. To compensate for this, he felt that the most important single programme he could implement during his stay in India would be to hold a symposium to coach young Indian conductors. Such a programme would benefit not only this, but other Indian orchestras as well.

At the first of the three lectures open to the general public, applications were received from four conductors, all of whom were admitted as active participants in the symposium. The approach to the symposium was to have each man work with the Oxford Mission Orchestra with a piece of music which was unfamiliar to them all, Stravinsky's Apollon Musagete. In the following sessions, Ryker then requested each of them to estimate the time necessary for adequate rehearsal of their assignments and to prepare these assignments with the orchestra in the time allotted.

During the final week of the symposium after the last public concert of the orchestra was completed, the young conductors were given the opportunity to work with the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. The concluding session of the symposium was open to the public and the audience watched the conductors in rehearsal. At this stage, Ryker interrupted but rarely and then only to offer the most general comments. Afterwards he spoke on the role and the responsibilities of the conductor to his orchestra and to the audience.

Ultimately, said Ryker he would like to see the Calcutta School of Music taking an initiative to introduce ensemble programmes in schools throughout the country. "We should strive to develop well trained instructors to coach the teachers, and then the teachers to train the students. The students (musicians) can then form orchestras, bands and choirs. The lives of all of these people, the people of India, will be enriched with the capacity to share in live music."

Summing up his views on the symposium, Ryker commented: "I was

gratified indeed that this symposium for conductors was such a resounding success." One indication of this was the unexpectedly large turnout for the concluding session. Another was the fact that he felt confident enough to recommend to the Board the appointment of two young men, Prosanto Dutt and Jogendra Khan, as Assistant Conductors of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

The experience in Calcutta proved invaluable for Ryker by broadening his understanding of Indian music. Twice during his stay, he met the Indian Sitar Maestro, Pandit Ravi Shankar. "He received me with extreme kindness," said Ryker. "He was particularly interested in the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra and had some pertinent advice to offer. The Indian people love melody, he pointed out. But it is not always necessary to play Scheherezade; they will also be happy to hear Mozart, for example, but would find some difficulty with Brahms!"

"I agreed with him implicitly on the fusion of the Eastern and Western approaches to music, and in fact there are plans to conclude the 1977-1978 CSO subscription concerts with the Indian premiere of his Concerto for Sitar and Orchestra. The Pandit himself will be the distinguished guest soloist."

Perhaps the best compliment paid to Ryker's work in India was by the members of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra themselves, who all agreed that they seemed to play better after their work-outs with him and that the orchestra as a whole had never sounded better. Ryker was also asked by the Board to maintain an advisory capacity with the Orchestra and to return to India to conduct it. Unfortunately, owing to other commitments in Canada he will not be able to give to the orchestra the time he would like to. However, he said that he would continue to have a great interest in the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

# HUMAN RIGHTS IN CANADA

**Complaints of social discrimination occur in Canada, for it is made up of people of diverse origins. However, the law in Canada shows Canadians do not condone racial or other forms of discrimination.**

The existence of fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right of every individual to participate in society without encountering racial religious or other forms of discrimination, is a basic and underlying principle which has long been recognized by the Government of Canada at both the international and domestic levels.

Both the Federal and Provincial governments have enacted legislation banning discrimination and have established various ongoing programmes designed to prevent discriminatory practices. Provincial governments have played a leading role in enacting Canadian domestic laws and creating mechanisms to protect individuals against discrimination since the areas of civil rights, employment, accommodation and supply of services, where human rights need to be protected, come under provincial jurisdiction. The Federal government, for its part, is responsible for the international aspects of human rights and for safeguarding the rights of Canadians in all areas coming under the legislative authority of the Federal Parliament.

On the international level, Canada has been prominently involved in the promotion of human rights for several decades. Canada supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, is a party to the 1966 U.N. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and acceded in May 1976 to the U.N. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Canada has consistently condemned racism and apartheid in Southern Africa. Canada also provides financial support for the activities of various multilateral bodies which deal with the victims (usually refugees) of racist governments.

On the domestic level, the original CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT (1960) is in the process of being updated with the introduction of a new bill in the Federal Parliament on November 29, 1976. The purpose of this bill is to state the existing law of Canada with regard to discrimination in a simple and straight-forward manner while making the law as comprehensive and effective as possible. The bill is also intended to bring the law under one single statute and to entrust its administration to a single independent body, the Canadian Human Rights Commission. The bill declares that discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, marital status, physical handicap or a conviction for which a pardon has been granted be prohibited. The bill is designed to cover the activities of all federal departments and agencies and any business or industry under federal jurisdiction relating to the provision of services, facilities or accommodation generally available to the public. Failure to comply with a cease and desist order relating to the violation of the statutes of the Act can result in a contempt of court ruling with a penalty of up to one year in prison or a fine of up to \$5000.

The Canadian Human Rights Commission which is to be set up by the new bill will be charged with the responsibility of administering the Act. As an independent body it will report to the Federal Parliament. In addition to its educational, research and informational roles, the Commission will also review legislation to ensure it complies with the princi-

ples of the Act and will be empowered to issue guidelines with regard to a particular case or to a class of cases. It will have the power to appoint expert tribunals to adjudicate cases. The functions of the Commission place an emphasis on the conciliatory approach, developed by a body with specialized knowledge in the area of human rights, as the most successful way to deal with problems arising from discriminatory practices.

As a compliment to the new CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, other Federal legislation will continue to deal with the protection of rights. Part I of the CANADA LABOUR CODE (FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES) administered by the Labour Department deals with employment and trade union membership in areas under Federal jurisdiction. As well the CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA was amended in 1970 (by adding section 281.2) to legislate against hate propaganda. The POST OFFICE ACT prohibits the circulation of hate literature. Within the Federal Civil Service, the Public Service Commission established an Anti-discrimination Branch in 1973. In its first two years of operation, it handled the following number of complaints:

Allegation of Discrimination based on:

	1973	1974
Sex	29	51
Race, colour and national origin	81	45
Marital status	1	10
Age	16	20
Religion	5	7
Criminal record	2	5
Others or undertermined	72	152
Total	206	290

Apart from legislation protecting rights, there are a number of agencies whose programmes are designed to reduce discrimination in its various forms. The Departments of Labour and Indian and Northern Affairs and the Secretary of State are active at the Federal level in this regard. The citizenship section of the Secretary of State has recently been focusing its attention on resolving problems of racial tension and promoting community relations. The multicultural programme in the same Department supports multicultural organizations and events at local, regional and national levels to the sum of \$2.5 million a year. The Department of Labour promotes integration in the work environment with an active educational programme undertaken in coordination with employees, unions and minority groups organizations. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is actively involved in assisting native people, especially in working towards land claims settlements.

The long standing Canadian campaign to promote and protect human rights has received considerable impetus from the activities of the provinces. Each province has enacted a Human Rights Code or similar statute which legislates against discriminatory practices in their areas of jurisdiction (e.g. employment, education, housing, etc.) in both the public and private sectors. In each province, any individual believing himself or herself to be subjected to discrimination may lodge a complaint with the provincial Human Rights Commission. Most complaints are settled by

*(Continued on page 19)*





# 25 seasons of the Stratford Festival

The Stratford Festival, the most acclaimed of Canadian theatrical ventures has reached another milestone in 1977—its twenty-fifth season. Trumpets were sounded in Stratford, Ontario on each opening night, beginning June 6, 1977, as patrons were ushered into the Festival Theatre auditorium. The now traditional trumpet fanfares were first heard in 1953. Then, a tent housed the two productions for the first summer of Festival plays. This year, in a splendid build-

ing in use since 1957, the trumpets announced the performances of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *All's Well That Ends Well* and *Richard III*.

At the Avon Theatre, *Romeo and Juliet* opened in an afternoon performance and was followed on successive days by Henrik Ibsen's *Ghosts* and August Strindberg's *Miss Julie*. An evening performance of Ferenc Molnar's *The Guardsman* marked the final opening night of the

first week of the anniversary season, making it a total of seven productions opening in one week.

Guests of honour on opening night, were Tanya Moiseiwitsch, the noted stage designer who with Tyrone Guthrie, designed the Festival's thrust stage, and Tom Patterson, founder of the Festival.

## Early History

July 13, 1953, was, as one critic noted, "the most exciting night in the

The Stratford Festival main theatre, Stratford, Ontario





Alan Scarfe as Buckingham, Graeme Campbell as Hastings, Max Helpmann as Derby and Brian Bedford as Richard in *Richard III*.

history of Canadian theatre." From the first entrance of the noted Sir Alec Guinness in the title role to the ovation after the opening performance of *Richard III*, the atmosphere was electrifying.

By the conclusion of the second production, *All's Well That Ends Well*, the following night, again featuring Sir Alec, Irene Worth and a company otherwise made up largely of Canadian actors, it was evident that in the small industrial but picturesque city of Stratford, Ontario, the Stratford Shakespearean Festival had overnight become a centre of theatrical importance.

Countless skeptics doubted that the project would ever reach fruition but all summer long, the tourists poured into Stratford, filling the 1,980-seat tent theatre to 98 per cent of its capacity. The original five-week season had to be extended to six. If there had been any reservations at the outset that the Festival could—or should—be repeated, the final reckoning of attendance and box office totals quickly assured that the Shakespearean plays in the park on the banks of Ontario's Avon River must become an annual event.

Richard Monette as Romeo and Marti Maraden as Juliet in *Romeo and Juliet*





*Martha Henery as Helena and William Hutt as the King of France in All's Well That Ends Well*

*Eric Donkin as the Critic, Maggie Smith as the Actress and Brian Bedford as the Actor in The Guardsman*



In the years since 1953, under the artistic direction of Tyrone Guthrie (1953-54), Michael Langham (1955-67), Jean Gascon (1968-74), and at present, Robin Phillips, Stratford has produced all but one of Shakespeare's plays. Twenty-one plays have been repeated. The Festival has also staged works by Sophocles, Moliere, Chekhov, Ibsen, Sheridan, Brecht, Beckett and many other great playwrights.

Among the Canadian writers whose works have premiered at Stratford are James Reaney, Tom Hendry, and Michael Ondaatje and Larry Fineberg.

Music exhibitions and the Stratford International Film Festival give the Festival visitor more attractions to enjoy during an extended stay in Stratford.

### **Founders and Foundations**

The holding of a festival of Shakespeare's plays in Canada's namesake of the English poet's birthplace was conceived by Tom Patterson, a Stratford-born journalist. The original plan called for a simple

open-air presentation, but eventually it was decided to construct a tent theatre. This decision stemmed from the advice of theatre director Sir Tyrone Guthrie who had been called in to advise on the project. Sir Tyrone visited Canada in July of 1952 and spent two weeks, not only investigating the suitability of Stratford as a site for such a project, but also the current state of theatre in Canada. At the end of this time he agreed to be associated with the venture if a star and experienced theatre personnel were employed, if an enclosed theatre, or tent, were constructed, and if a revolutionary "open" stage were built instead of the conventional proscenium type. The committee approved his proposed budget of \$150,000 and negotiations were completed with Sir Alec Guinness and Irene Worth to head the company, with Tyrone Guthrie as director and Tanya Moiseiwitsch as designer. An application was made for a charter to the provincial government and in October, 1952, a non-profit organization to be known as the *Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada* was set up.

Originally the Festival was administered by a predominantly local Board of Governors and a small summer staff. It now employs a permanent year-round staff of 65, and at the height of the season there are more than 620 individuals on the payroll. The Board of Governors nowadays is drawn from a wider area and consists of men and women from many walks of life—the arts, the professions, the business world.

### The Festival on Tour

The Festival has come a long way since its uncertain beginnings. Festival productions have gone from Stratford to other parts of the world—to Scotland, Britain and the United States in 1964, and to Europe in 1973, including engagements in Copenhagen, Utrecht, The Hague, Warsaw, Krakow, Moscow and Leningrad, the first such tour by an English-speaking Canadian theatre company. For seven weeks during 1974, the Stratford Company embarked on its first tour of Australia, performing in Perth, Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney.

In February and March, 1967, the Stratford Festival Company made its first coast-to-coast tour of Canada under the auspices of Festival

Canada. Stratford has since toured annually to major centres in Canada and the United States. In 1969–70, the Festival presented a seven-month season at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa. The fame of the theatre has spread throughout the world.

### The Festival Theatre

A proud symbol of the Festival for the first four years of its operation, the giant canvas tent was dismantled for the last time at the end of the 1956 season. By then the Festival was an established success and construction of a permanent home was begun. In January 1957, the building had taken recognizable shape when His Excellency, the late Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H. then Governor-General of Canada, laid the foundation stone in the foyer wall. Designed by Robert Fairfield, the Festival Theatre won its architect the Massey Gold Medal for Architecture in the 1958 competitions sponsored by the Royal Canadian Architectural Institute.

### The Stage

The focal point of the Festival theatre, both tent and permanent building, has always been the pillared, porticoed stage, designed in 1953 by Tanya Moiseiwitsch and Tyrone Guthrie, on which elaborate costumes and properties, in lieu of scenery, serve as the only dressing. A unique platform, the stage is a permanent structure—a modern adaptation of the Elizabethan stage with balcony, trapdoors, seven acting levels and nine major entrances. Changed for the tenth season to amend technical difficulties which had arisen over nine years and to accentuate further the basic principle of close audience actor relationship, it was changed again for the twenty-third season. The balcony can now be removed to the backstage space, presenting new possibilities for staging on the platform. The steeply sloped amphitheatre surrounds the stage on three sides with its 220 degree sweep, and although the theatre seats 2,258 people (1,400 in the orchestra, 858 on the balcony), no spectator is more than 65 feet from the stage.

### Backstage

The backstage space, one of the largest in any North American theatre, contains facilities for both the artistic and administrative per-

sonnel. Located on six levels, the various departments are within easy reach of one another and the stage.

### The Avon Theatre

Since 1956 the venerable Avon Theatre has occupied an increasingly important part in the annual Stratford Festival. In 1963 the Festival's Board of Governors purchased the theatre. Under the direction of talented designer Tanya Moiseiwitsch the handsome interior of the Avon was altered in keeping with its new stature as a partner in the Festival Theatre. In 1967 the project was completed with an attractive new exterior front designed by John B. Parkin Associates, architects. In 1975 the 1,102 seat auditorium was redecorated and the stage rebuilt.

### The Third Stage

An innovation of the 1971 Festival Season was the Third Stage, a small modestly equipped theatre in the Casino on the River Drive. It has been used for the production of both music and drama, with presentations of original Canadian plays, contemporary plays from Europe, North and South America, experimental productions of classic plays and chamber operas. The Third Stage has been an important link between the Festival's classical work and its interest in new developments in theatre. In this tradition, it will again be used during the 1977 season for the Stratford Festival's Workshop program. Because of the essentially exploratory nature of the Workshop programs, they will not be available to the public. Discoveries made in the Third Stage Workshops, however, will surely be felt among the Festival company and could also influence the choice of repertoire for future Festival seasons.

The scope of the 1977 Season in itself shows how far the Festival has come in 25 years. As the present art-director, Robin Phillips states, "We believe the quality of the season will show that the spirit that infused the Festival in its beginning years has not been lost, and that the talent and enthusiasm that gave the first Season its tremendous success still thrive in Stratford. We have brought together a most special ensemble of actors, directors and designers to make this in every way a celebrator's season."



David Kemp

DAVID KEMP

## RE-LIVING A CHILD'S WORLD

by Vijay N. Shankar

**The experience of childhood and the experience of growing up comes through as David Kemp reads...and he says: "You cannot go back to anything, not back to childhood, but it is good to make a trip there sometimes because that helps you understand your own realities better."**

**D**arkness on the stage opens slowly like a flower into light and you find a big man sitting relaxed on a sofa. With casual movements, he picks up pieces of paper from a table, takes a drink of water, and starts reading to the audience. There are poems, fiction excerpts and fairy tales about children and his clipped voice takes hold of you. Suddenly you are with a child playing with his dog, or listening to a child whose father couldn't buy him a Christmas present, or hearing a father whose child died on a cold mountain. The experience of childhood and the experience of growing up comes through as David Kemp reads the extracts he has chosen and arranged himself. It is a 70-minute journey into a world we have forgotten or only vaguely remember and not for a moment does Kemp's insistent, at times dramatically flexed voice let you get away from his theme of 'A Child Grows Up'.

Onstage in New Delhi recently with his performance of 'A Child Grows Up,' David Kemp brought an introspective and a bittersweet experience to his audience. The simplicity of what he was doing was also the strength of his performance—it prepared you to follow him unhesitatingly into a child's world in a mood of seeking again the identity and the experience you have lost.

"The essence of it is the sense of being read to," said David Kemp in an interview later. "Everyone has had a childhood that he can identify with and being read to by someone does produce a feeling of innocence and dependence. That is perhaps why it is so effective. For me of course, it is a very personal piece of theatre. And I am always conscious of the fact that

It's my show...I collected it, I directed it and now I perform it. If it doesn't work, it's my fault and that's a challenge I have to live with," said the robust, bearded actor and drama teacher who while on a year's sabbatical from his university has taken his show around the world. "It's inexpensive to perform as all I need is a comfortable looking chair on the stage," he said, "and use a backdrop prop which can be anything at all that is easy to find. In Delhi, for instance, we cut a big branch from what you call a "neem" tree and put that on the stage. But I don't need very much. And my wife, Elisabeth handles the lighting."

Kemp first performed 'A Child Grows Up' about ten years ago when he was teaching at Exeter in South-West England. He also performed the work in Kingston, Ontario in 1967 and has revised it considerably since then. "I keep changing it all the time," said Kemp, "and try to vary the emotional range as much as I can. I choose extracts that are really strong I don't want this to be merely cute or sentimental." The collection of extracts includes prose and poetry from the works of about two dozen authors. The presentation begins with the pessimistic thoughts of an unborn child in "Prayer Before Birth" by Louis McNeice (it is read out by Kemp when the stage is totally dark) and ends with the promise of universal love through the sacrifice of the Holy Child in Oscar Wilde's, "The Selfish Giant." And in between appear extracts from Ben Jonson, Ogden Nash, Charles Dickens and Dylan Thomas.

Yes, the show has taken a great deal of skill that one cannot

gauge from the simplicity of the presentation. And also Kemp's own intense involvement in children's creative drama and live theatre. He is Professor of Drama at Queens and McMaster Universities, Ontario, and said that his main interest is to teach those who teach drama at primary and secondary schools. In fact, while in New Delhi, he led a workshop for teachers at the St. Thomas School and was very interested in what he had to learn about children's theatre in India. "We have very superior attitudes about drama for children," he said, "and normally we feel that such drama has to be brought down to a certain level. But that's all wrong. Children's drama must have its own logic, its own vitality. In Canada we have what we call creative children's drama where there is no script and the children are encouraged to create their own performance. They are given a theme and then left to produce a dramatic performance from their own imagination and experience."

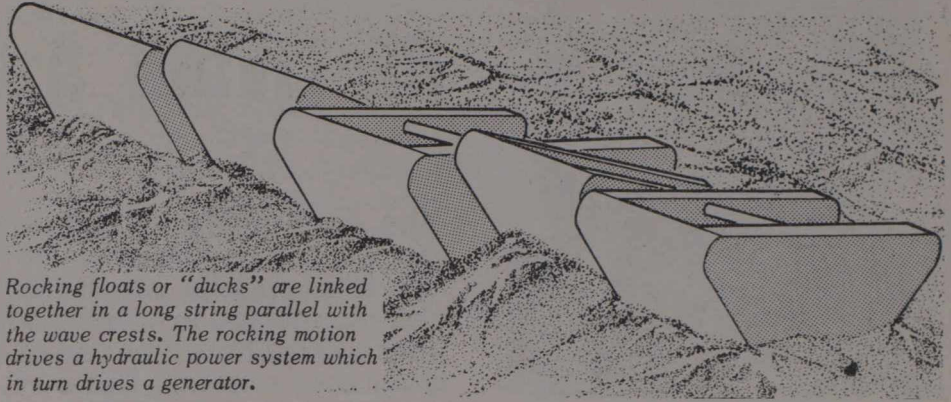
With his involvement in children's drama, as with his show, 'A Child Grows Up', David Kemp has endeavoured to return into the wondrous fleeting world of childhood. He feels that it is tragic that once we grow to adulthood, we are emotionally and intellectually completely cut off from the childhood perspectives and experiences that were the starting point for our present consciousness. "No, you cannot go back to anything, not back to childhood," he said, "but it is good to make a trip there sometimes because that helps you understand your own realities better."

## ENERGY FROM THE WAVES

In Japan, Britain and the United States interest is increasing in the possibility of using the motion of ocean waves to generate power.

As part of the Energy Project at the National Research Council of Canada, scientists Joe Ploeg and Geoff Mogridge are assessing the potential contribution of wave energy to the Canadian energy budget.

Devices for the extraction of wave energy fall into two categories, mechanical and hydraulic. In the first category, there are two proposed systems. Rocking floats (sometimes known as "ducks") are specially shaped floats, arranged in a string sideways onto the waves, rocking to and fro, while "contouring rafts," a series of hinged floats, follow the shape of the waves. In the case of the ducks, their rocking motion would be converted to useful energy and transmitted ashore either as electricity or as hydraulic pulses.



*Rocking floats or "ducks" are linked together in a long string parallel with the wave crests. The rocking motion drives a hydraulic power system which in turn drives a generator.*

In the second category are the "wave rectifiers" and the oscillating water-column devices. The former would consist of a large structure divided into two reservoirs with valves arranged so that waves drive sea water into a high level reservoir and empty a low level one. This creates a "head" between the two reservoirs that can be used to drive a turbine.

A great attraction of wave power is that, compared with wind power for

example, waves represent a fairly concentrated energy source. In fact, the sea acts as a giant wind-power collector, absorbing wind energy over thousands of square miles and concentrating it in the form of waves.

High costs and engineering problems will have to be overcome but, despite the drawbacks, eventually wave energy will become a practical proposition and will contribute to the world's energy demands.

## NEW RADIO SYSTEM FOR REMOTE AREAS

A research program involving participation by members of an Eskimo Inuit community and aimed at development of a novel trail radio system is under way in the Department of Communications. The system, which may have considerable potential for Inuit, Indian and other remote Canadian communities, is being field-tested by DOC's Communications Research Centre (CRC).

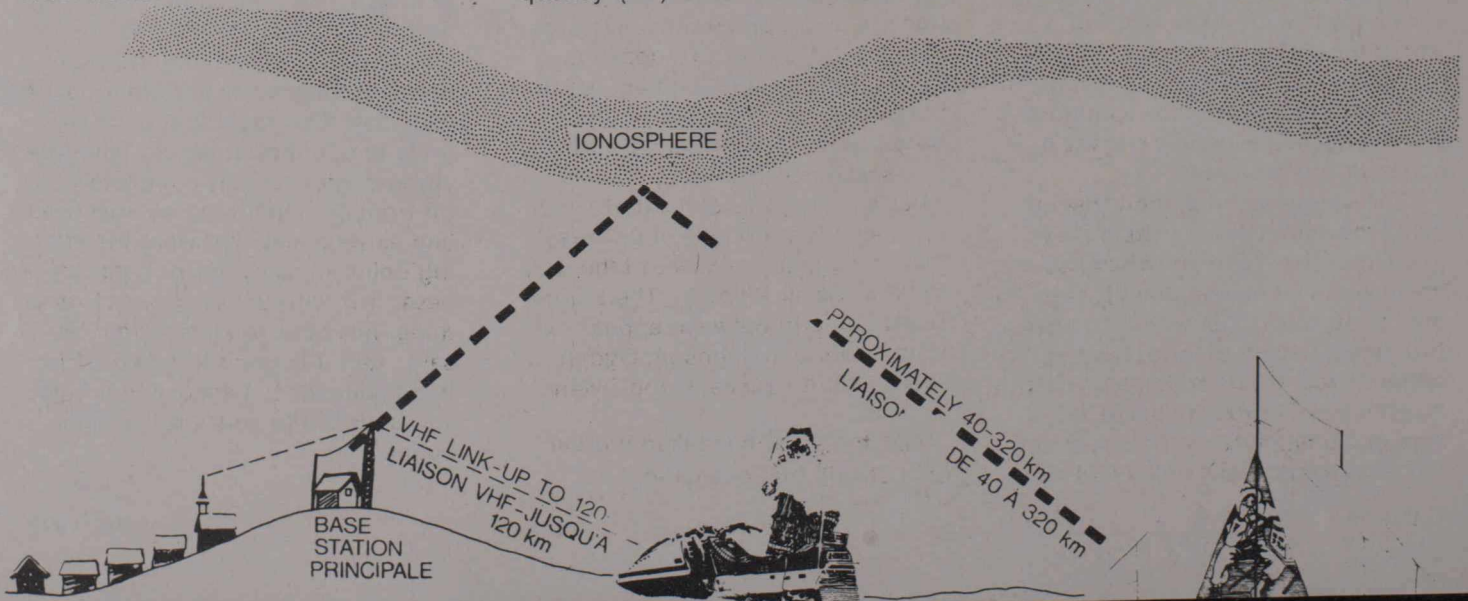
The system is aimed at keeping hunting and fishing parties in reliable radio contact with settlements — whether they are a few hundred metres or several hundred kilometres from home.

A prototype has been assembled in CRC's radio communications laboratory and flown to Koartac, a Quebec Inuit community of 125 persons, about 485 kilometres north of Fort Chimo, where it is now at the disposal of the inhabitants.

The region is economically dependent on hunting, fishing and other traditional activities requiring settlement members to be away from home, out on the trail or in temporary camps for extended periods. Communities like Koartac can talk to the South by telephone, or to the next community by traditional high frequency (HF) short wave radio. But

they have no means of maintaining reliable safety communications within their own areas, especially when the community extends to those in pursuit of fish and game as well as those in the settlement.

The CRC system receives HF for longer-range coverage, but introduces lightweight, power-efficient VHF (very high frequency) FM transceivers which can provide almost 100 per cent reliable communications within line-of-sight distances (40 to 120 kilometres, depending on local topography and elevation of the community base station repeater) between settlements and trail parties.



## PEARSON FELLOWSHIPS FOR PROFESSIONALS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A newly-established program of fellowships commemorating former Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson will enable outstanding young professionals from developing countries to study and travel in Canada. The first five Pearson Fellows, young men or women between the ages of 25-35 who are beginning a career of public service in their home countries are expected to arrive in Canada by November of this year.

Mr Pearson—Prime Minister of Canada from 1963-1968, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize—was widely

respected for his efforts to promote international cooperation and economic development. The Pearson Fellowship program will be administered by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, a public corporation established in 1970 to support research by developing country professionals. Mr. Pearson was the first Chairman of the Board of Governors of IDRC.

The first awards are to be made in the field of agriculture. They will enable candidates to pursue any program of formal or informal study, research, or other professional activity

that provides them with increased competence within this general area. Awards will cover the actual costs of travel to Canada, tuition or training fees, and include allowances for books and research costs, travel within Canada, and a modest stipend.

Canadian Missions in developing countries will be responsible for nominating candidates for the Pearson Fellowships. Canadian diplomatic personnel are in frequent contact with government departments in developing countries, and are aware of the young people who should be considered for one of these awards.

## THREE NEW STAMPS

The Canada Post Office Department issued new 15-cent, 20-cent, and 25-cent stamps on 8 August.

Each stamp features a Canadian tree. The 15-cent stamp portrays the trembling aspen, a member of the poplar family which grows throughout the forested areas of Canada. The Douglas fir, a tree native to the Pacific coast, appears on the 20-cent stamp. The 25-cent stamp, which will be used for international mail, depicts Canada's famous sugar maple.

"These new stamps not only re-



veal the beauty of our forest areas", said Mr. Blais, Postmaster General, "but are a reminder also of the significant contribution the forest

industries have made to the economic well-being of Canada."

Toronto artist Heather Cooper designed the three stamps.

## INCREASE IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Canada's estimated spending in official development assistance (ODA) for 1977-78 will be \$1.1 billion, a 10 per cent increase over last year's \$1,000,400,000 budget. From 1971 to 1976, ODA increases averaged 20 per cent, but in the light of the government's current policy of fiscal austerity, increases for 1976-77 and 1977-78 have been kept at about 10 per cent.

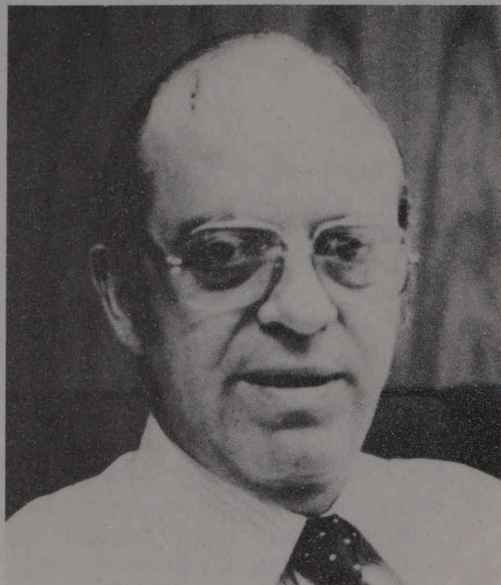
The percentage of the Gross National Product (GNP) to be spent on ODA in 1977-78 is projected at 0.53, the same as last year's ODA/GNP ratio, but down from the 0.56 level of two years ago. Although Canada remains committed to the UN goal of 0.7

per cent of GNP for ODA, set at the beginning of the Second Development Decade in 1970, the government has not set a date for reaching that goal.

Official development assistance includes the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) budget and all other assistance given by the Government of Canada on concessional terms. So in 1977-78, ODA will consist of \$971,299,000 in CIDA loans, grants, contributions, investments and advances, \$34,500,000 in support for the International Development Research Centre, and \$94,201,000 in loans from the Department of Finance.

CIDA's estimates break down into \$506,500,000 in bilateral (direct government to government) assistance, not including food aid; \$191,799,000 in multilateral cooperation, again excluding food aid; \$2,000,000 in international emergency relief, and \$41,000,000 for special programs, consisting mainly of support for non-governmental organisation active in international development.

In continuing to implement the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation, 1975-1980*, CIDA will increasingly direct its assistance to the poorest populations in developing countries.



*Eric C.B. McConachie, Canadian aviation consultant*

Canada has acquired a solid record of achievement in air transportation and has gained unique experience in building more than 1,600 facilities ranging from major international airports to remote Arctic airstrips. Canada can offer other countries a wealth of experience gained in air transport development through a systems management approach to airport and air traffic requirements.

Aviation Planning Service Ltd. of Montreal (APS) is a Canadian consulting company that provides its services to other countries and in the process has acquired impressive expertise in its field. APS was formed in 1967 and acquired by its present owners from the American parent organization, R. Dixon Speas and Associate, in 1972.

"We are one of the few vertically-integrated aviation consulting firms in Canada," said Eric McConachie, president of APS.

Customers of APS in recent years include cities and national governments, airlines and airport operators, manufacturers and distributors.

"About one-third of our business is with airlines, about one-third with manufacturers and other parts of the aviation industry, and the rest with airports and governments," said Mr. McConachie. "We cover the whole spectrum of the aviation industry, and we have developed an extensive expertise in the STOL industry."

The STOL (Short Take-off and Landing) project that was carried out between Ottawa and Montreal was the largest project of its type under-

**Canada ranks second in the world as a domestic air carrier and fifth in international air traffic...and offers a wealth of aviation experience as well as specialized aircraft to other countries.**

# AVIATION CONSULTANTS TO THE WORLD

taken anywhere in the world. During the summer of 1974, the Canadian Department of Transport inaugurated a two-way experimental service using specially-modified (to FAR 25) de Havilland DHC-6-300S Twin Otters to link city-centre STOL ports at Montreal and Ottawa (128 mi.-206 km). The service was terminated in 1976 when it had yielded the operating data it had been intended to provide.

"There are some definitive requirements, not only in Canada but elsewhere in the world, that can utilize the material that was developed during the STOL demonstration," said Mr. McConachie. "A great deal of money has been spent on the system and what we want to see now is that system being put to use some-

where in the world.

The STOL project was intended to place the air system in direct competition with the other modes of transportation. On the Montreal/Ottawa route the distance and times were such that the rail and road modes offered direct competition to the air mode, and the object of the demonstration was to determine whether or not a commuter aircraft would attract traffic in such circumstances.

The STOL service did quite well in the competition and aircraft operated with a high load factor.

APS of Montreal now has the experience of more than 200 projects for about 80 different clients. The company is at ease with any size or type of project in the aviation field, and can operate in any country in the world.

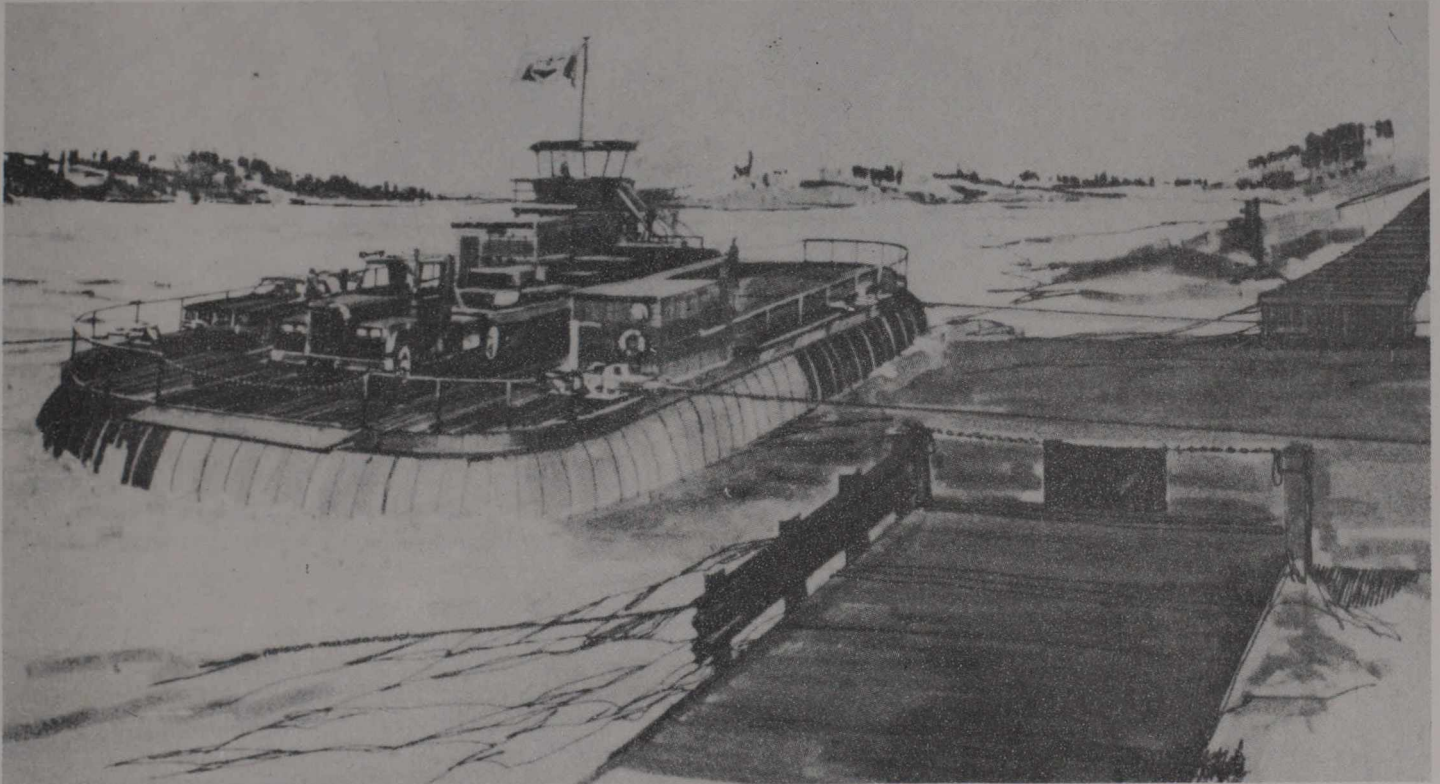
*The Canadian designed De Havilland Twin Otter Aircraft*





# HOVERLIFT

## A YEAR ROUND FERRY



Canada's distances and rough terrain have demanded that the transportation industry be innovative and daring, and the need to get further north to reach energy resources challenges the ingenuity of Canadian aviation today as much as it ever did in the past. The search for oil and natural gas in the Arctic has depended entirely on airlift to get the oil rigs in place and for support during the drilling program. However, aviation technology has made other significant contributions to northern transportation and a novel ferry system in Northern Alberta has evolved from hovercraft engineering.

The hoverlift is intended to be a ferry system that will operate year-round whereas present ferries can only operate during periods when there is open water. Existing systems utilize ferries during the summer and run the roads on ice during the winter but this provides no transportation during the periods of freeze-up and thaw. Bridges are rare in the north because of costs; however, estimates

suggest that a hoverlift can be built, installed, and operated for less than the interest cost on the investment of building major bridges in remote areas.

"The idea originated with Hoverlift Systems of Calgary and was developed in conjunction with the National Research Council," said Fred Harvey, Chief Bridge Engineer for the Province of Alberta's transportation department. "Hoverlift systems had already developed a hovercraft for possible use in the oil industry and it looked as if it could serve our purposes."

The hoverlift will be floated above the surface using conventional hovercraft technology but the hoverlift will not be self-propelled. Once the vehicle is off the surface it will be pulled across the river on cables using winches and engines that are on the vessel. The only part of the system that will be on shore will be the anchor points for the cables.

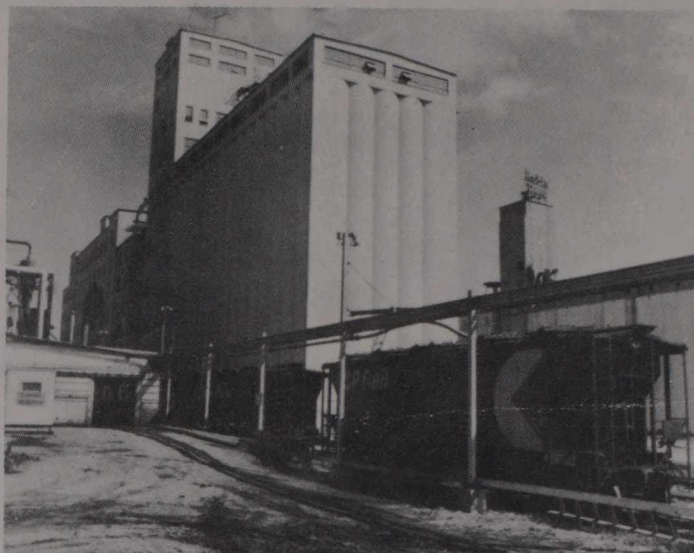
"This could become a new technique of bridging if we do not en-

counter any major difficulties," said Mr. Harvey. "It is still a development project and that is why we are trying it out at La Crete crossing where we have Alberta's major river and probably the worst ice conditions in the province."

The hoverlift is being manufactured by Central Fabricators Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta, and it will be equipped with Caterpillar diesel engines. When the parts are completed the assembly will take place in the Edmonton yards of the Alberta department of transportation, and extensive trials will be carried out on the North Saskatchewan River in Edmonton before the hoverlift is taken north.

The hoverlift system could be particularly appropriate in Northern Alberta. Rich agricultural land penetrates further north here than anywhere else in Canada but transportation across rivers has been a major block to development. Most pertinent however, is the need to get into the areas that could hold the oil and gas that all of North America so badly needs.

# CANADA GRANTS \$20 MILLION FOR IMPORT OF RAPESEED OIL



*Rapeseed being loaded into freight cars for shipment to crushing facilities at terminal points in Canada.*

ON August 9, 1977 Canada and India signed a development cooperation agreement under which Canada will supply India with \$20.0 million (approximately Rs. 16.9 crores) worth of rapeseed oil amounting to some 30,000 metric tonnes of oil. Under the agreement Canada will, in addition, meet the transportation costs of shipping the oil to Indian ports from where distribution will be handled by the State Trading Corporation. This grant of rapeseed oil is a part of Canada's continuing development cooperation programme with India which in 1976/77 amounted to Canadian \$83 million (approximately 66.4 crores) in grants and development loans.

During the past three years, food aid has formed the largest share of this development cooperation programme as Canada responded to India's need for imported food grains until its own buffer stocks could be rebuilt. Fortunately, India has now reached the point where these stocks have been increased to record levels. However, in spite of this success, India has continued to face an acute shortage of edible oils and Canada has responded accordingly, being the only country to supply India with rapeseed or rapeseed oil in the form of outright grants. Recognizing the importance of edible oils in India,

Canada has increased its allocation of grant funds to India for this product over the past few years, as indicated by the following statistics:

Rapeseed is Canada's "Cinderella" crop. Although its production in Canada is a relatively new enterprise compared to the production of cereals, rapeseed has now become the country's third most valuable crop. It was first cultivated extensively in the three Prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba as a war-time effort to produce oil for industrial purposes. However, the value of the oil as an edible product was well known and the first oil extraction for edible purposes in Canada occurred in 1956. Oil extracted at crushing mills is refined for use in the manufacture of margarine and cooking oils. Since 1958, domestic consumption of rapeseed oil in Canada has increased by more than 15 times. Canada has intensified its research efforts and developed new varieties suitable for the edible oil industry to the point where Canada is now the world's largest producer and exporter of rapeseed.

Western Canadian farming conditions are ideally suited for growing rapeseed for it fits extremely well in a rotation involving cereals. Turnip rape (*Brassica campestris*), which is an early maturing type, maturing in 75 to 80 days, is the most popular of the three varieties grown and accounts for up to 80% of the rapeseed acreage of Western Canada. A good average yield ranges in the region of 1200 to 1500 lbs per acre. Rapeseed in Western Canada is marketed through similar channels as wheat and it is accepted at the country elevator and shipped to either the West Coast or to the terminal system at Thunder Bay, Ontario for crushing and distribution around the world.

in C\$ million			
YEAR	Rapeseed	Rapeseed Oil	Total
1972/73	10.9	—	10.9
1973/74	4.7	9.4	14.1
1974/75	5.4	15.4	20.8
1975/76	—	8.0	8.0
1976/77	—	20.9	20.9
1977/78	—	20.0*	20.0*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>

\*In addition to this Canada will pay transportation costs close to around C\$2.0 million.

## THE IMPOSSIBLE CAN BE DONE CANADIAN FIRM HELPS BUILD ASSAM PIPELINE IN SINGLE SEASON

**M**AY 1977 marked the successful completion of one stage in India's rush to become self-sufficient in oil. In Bongaigaon in Assam, the Indo-Canadian team of Engineering Projects India (EPI) and Majestic-Wiley Limited handed over a 212 km pipeline to Oil India Limited—and it was ready within 15 days of the originally scheduled deadline.

This may not seem remarkable in itself, but behind this simple ceremony lay a 6 months race against time, against rains and against the hilly terrain. Only by close cooperation between the Indian and Canadian partners on the job were the problems overcome.

Oil India wanted to bring oil from Jorhat to feed the refinery and petro-chemical complex at Bongaigaon; but they wanted the job done in one field season which most contractors thought impossible. Majestic Wiley, realising the difficulties, made their proposal to Oil India and were selected as engineering consultants for the project in tandem with EPI. A total of 60 Canadian professionals lived in Assam for the period working with counterpart Indian engineers and the locally employed crew. The technology of laying the pipeline was new to the labourers, but they were soon laying pipe at the rate of nearly 3 kms a day—the same speed attained by skilled crews overseas. As a result, the work force of over a 1000 crew and engineers completed the Rs. 40 crore project on time and oil will begin to flow to the Bongaigaon refinery in September this year, helping to reduce India's expenditure of foreign exchange for imported fuels.

The Indo-Canadian approach worked well in Assam. The Majestic Wiley look forward to assisting Oil India in future projects—and perhaps to proving again that the impossible can be done.

## HUMAN RIGHTS IN CANADA

(Continued from page 8)

conciliation. If this fails, enquiries are conducted by tribunals or boards appointed by the Commission at which all parties are given the opportunity to present evidence. Tribunals are empowered to issue orders to resolve disputes such as job reinstatement or payment for loss of wages or other damages. Court action can generally be taken to enforce the orders if necessary or to appeal the orders of tribunals or boards.

Most provinces have also created the office of Ombudsman to investigate complaints made against branches or agencies of the provincial governments. In addition, various provincial departments and Human Rights Commissions are mounting intensified programmes of public education through the media and are providing discussion material to

interested groups. Community relations programmes are being expanded to deal with present and potential problem areas and increased cooperation is being established between minority groups and police forces to combat against social discrimination.

As a country made up of people of diverse origins, including the indigenous American Indian and Inuit (Eskimo) people and immigrants drawn from every continent, it is not surprising that from time to time incidents and complaints of some form of social discrimination occur in Canada. However, as is evident from the volume of legislation in force and the various mechanisms instituted to protect human rights, Canadians as a people neither condone acts of discrimination nor are apathetic towards the protection of individual rights.

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