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Mr. Jamieson urges integration of developing nations into world economic system

The ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Council, held in Paris on June 23 and 24, was the first opportunity for member countries to discuss the results of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC), which was also held in Paris from May 30 to June 2.

Addressing the OECD Council on June 23, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, described the achievements — and the disappointments — of the CIEC meeting, spoke of the "imperative" need to plan for the future, and urged the OECD countries "to maintain and increase the momentum of developing countries' integration in the international economic system." Passages from Mr. Jamieson's speech follow:

...The Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) grappled with two of the major challenges facing mankind — the energy question, and the acute yet long-term problems of development. Successes were registered. Significant efforts were made by the industrialized countries on development issues. These were acknowledged and welcomed by our own populations and by the developing countries — more, I might add, in private than in public statements.

Disappointments

There were also disappointments. The industrialized countries were not encouraged by the rather cautious response of the developing world to new measures agreed to in the CIEC. Some regret accompanied the failure to agree on an ongoing energy-consultation mechanism. The developing countries, for their part, regretted that results fell short of their aspirations for the structural changes necessary to the creation of a new economic order.

Achievements

Against these disappointments must be recorded the very real achievements of the Conference:

- A program for energy co-operation and development which can serve as a framework for future international work. This program includes specific measures to exploit the energy potential of the developing countries.
- Commitments for increases in the flows of development assistance, for a

special action program of assistance for particularly disadvantaged developing countries, and support for the African Infrastructure Development Decade.

- Agreement on the establishment of a Common Fund, and on willingness to begin negotiations on a new international grain arrangement.

- Other gains on a wide variety of fronts, from the International Emergency Grain Reserve, to the access developing countries have to capital markets.

Above all, I should like to stress that CIEC served to underline the persistence of the developing-country demand for structural change in the international economic system. We can expect this demand to continue and intensify in the monetary, trade, and raw materials fields. It has become increasingly clear from recent important meetings, including the Downing Street Summit, that there is a clear perception of the need for strong co-operative efforts to meet this challenge.

We see increasing evidence of attitudes which acknowledge that change is taking place and must continue to do so. In our future work, however, I believe the message should be given to the developing countries that it would be a mistake to underestimate the difficulties facing the developed world. We have to muster public support in difficult economic circumstances for these changes which will, by their nature, impose additional burdens on our people. I must further underline that all countries have a common interest

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in the health of the world economy. Full health must be restored and maintained if the international system and the economies of our countries retain and increase their capacity to assist with development needs....

Looking ahead – energy

The lessons of CIEC have been the focus of close scrutiny by all participants but we do not believe that it would be a particularly good use of future time to continue with an intensive analysis of CIEC's results. The need to plan future activity is, to our mind, more imperative now.

There are some paramount questions to be asked as we enter this stage of consolidation: How should the energy "dialogue" be pursued? Can development-assistance efforts be given new focus? What orientation must we seek for the evolution of our relations with the developing-country groups? Do our institutional frameworks operate to further our objectives in these areas?

First, on energy. We were unsuccessful at CIEC in achieving agreement on a restricted, representative body of industrialized Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and oil-importing developing countries to continue the energy "dialogue". International discussion of energy issues will inevitably be pursued in some forum, not least because of CIEC's International Energy Co-operation and Development Program. Bilateral contacts will continue to be of prime importance and we must not forget the contribution CIEC has made to strengthening these contacts. The shape we give to the multilateral implementation of the program is now "key".

There are some indications that the OPEC could be responsive to some form of increased producer-consumer contact through the International Energy Agency. This is an option worth investigating.

It also seems likely that follow-up on energy issues will be discussed at the resumed United Nations General Assembly this autumn. There are two kinds of risk inherent in increased energy activity in the UN system. A number of existing specialized agencies, already involved in energy work, may attempt to increase this dimension to the point of fragmentation, more cost and less effectiveness. There is the Interna-

tional Atomic Energy Agency, whose safeguards capabilities Canada would not wish to see diminished or diluted. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the UN Centre for Natural Resources and even the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which has been providing technical assistance in energy for some years, also come to mind. It might therefore be desirable to centralize UN energy activities in a single institution, but we must carefully consider whether we want an entirely new specialized agency for energy. I think that our common efforts at this stage should be concentrated on avoiding either of these extremes.

Energy supply/demand/price issues could also be reviewed in a limited membership international forum, such as the World Bank. Perhaps the Energy Consultative Group idea investigated by the industrialized countries at the CIEC could be further explored in connection with the Bank's future increased energy development investment agreed to in the CIEC. The possible involvement of the developing countries, including of course OPEC, in the energy research and development activities of the IEA, may present a similar opportunity. To our mind, these types of operation have more appeal.

Assistance to development

Next, on the future focus for assistance to development, the developing countries in the CIEC reaffirmed their primary responsibility for promoting their own development. We achieved rather less success, however, in mobilizing support for the idea of meeting basic human needs. We must ensure that the benefits of development – indeed the focus of development-assistance programs – should be concentrated, to an increasing extent, on the poorest sectors of the developing countries. It is now Canadian policy to direct our assistance to programs which will benefit the poorest countries and within these countries the most disadvantaged. I know that many other countries around this table share this objective. We might well direct our common energies to an effort to secure wider allegiance to this principle, especially among the developing countries. We might also evaluate together the types and quality of program which have best served this need.

Re-examine ties

On the matter of our general relations with the developing countries, I believe that our Secretary-General has usefully indicated the need to re-examine our ties with these countries. Particularly, as the most industrialized tier advances, and as the oil producers continue to accumulate revenues, there will be increasing need to re-examine developed country links with these groups. These changes are of course, already being reflected in bilateral relationships, but there may well be a need to consolidate new forms on the multilateral plane.

This will not be an instant or easy process. Full association with the OECD countries by individual developing states is yet distant. There will be problems of definitions and categories. There will be resistance to the simple fact that the more advanced of the developing countries cannot, at the same time, receive developing countries' benefits and yet be full participants in the councils of the industrialized world.

The OECD countries must nevertheless maintain and increase the momentum of developing countries' integration in the international economic system. In this process, we must encourage greater less-developed countries responsibilities. The problems of the international system are enormous – continuing high rates of inflation, untenable levels of unemployment, severe balance-of-payments distortion, the dangers of resorting to protectionist trade measures, energy deficiencies, the role of nuclear energy, and in that context, the related question of how to ensure the attainment of our goal of preventing the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. The pursuit of the "dialogue" with the developing countries must in the real world reflect these concerns.

It is a long road and the frustrations are many. But there are no real options other than pushing toward a better share for the developing countries. We in Canada are proud of our record on development issues and were glad to contribute to the management and, I hope, the success of the CIEC. We will continue to contribute and pledge our efforts to the continuation of the battle against poverty, hunger and ignorance.

□

Refugees from Chile

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced last month that Canada would accept an additional 1,000 refugees from Latin America, bringing Canada's commitment under the Special Chilean Movement to 7,000.

"We have already admitted 5,200 refugees under this movement and cases now under consideration will bring the number up to our previous commitment of 6,000," Mr. Cullen said.

The decision to admit 1,000 more refugees is in response to the uncertain situation of refugees in South America, which will enable Canada to continue to accept individuals who may be facing persecution.

Since the September 1973 *coup d'état* in Chile, Canada has accepted more persons for permanent residence than any of the other 50 countries involved in the resettlement of these refugees.

Forestry development in Guyana

Canada is providing \$8.25 million of assistance to help Guyana develop its forestry industry, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced recently. The assistance, through the Canadian International Development Agency, will consist of a loan of \$7 million and a \$1.25-million grant.

The loan will enable Guyanese forestry producers to purchase sawmill machinery and logging and road-building equipment in Canada. The Guyana Agricultural Co-operative Development Bank will administer the funds and will act as a lending and co-ordinating agency. The proceeds of loan repayments by the Guyana producers will be re-invested in the forestry industry for 15 years. The goal is to double the forestry economy within five years.

The CIDA grant, which will be used to provide technical assistance to the Guyana Forest Department, will cover the costs of eight Canadian forestry advisers; training for forestry professionals and technicians; and minor equipment in support of specified programs in the Forest Department. The goal is to help the Guyanese Forest Department to develop a long-term

capability to effectively manage the country's forest, which covers more than 80 per cent of its land area.

This is the largest commitment of funds made by the Government of Canada to the Government of Guyana during the 13 years of development-assistance co-operation between the two countries.

Federal-provincial road safety

A 30 percent decrease in the national road fatality rate from 1973 to 1976 was reported at a recent meeting of federal and provincial road safety officials.

Measures that have contributed to this decrease include: improved seat belts, along with increased public awareness of their benefit and legislation of their use in two provinces; stiffer penalties for impaired driving under the Criminal Code, as well as the reduction of speed limits in several provinces; the systematic removal of roadside hazards;

the continued improvements in highway systems; and the increasing number of motor vehicles built to meet stricter standards for withstanding collision impact.

Officials met to discuss the causes and implications of this decrease and the progress of the five-year Federal-Provincial Co-operative Road Safety Program, which began in 1974 with a goal of reducing the national road fatality rate by 15 per cent over five years.

The number of highway fatalities in Canada dropped from 6,706 in 1973, the highest on record, to 5,262 in 1976. This represents a decrease in the road-fatality rate from 6.7 fatalities *per* million-vehicle-miles to 4.7, a 30 percent reduction.

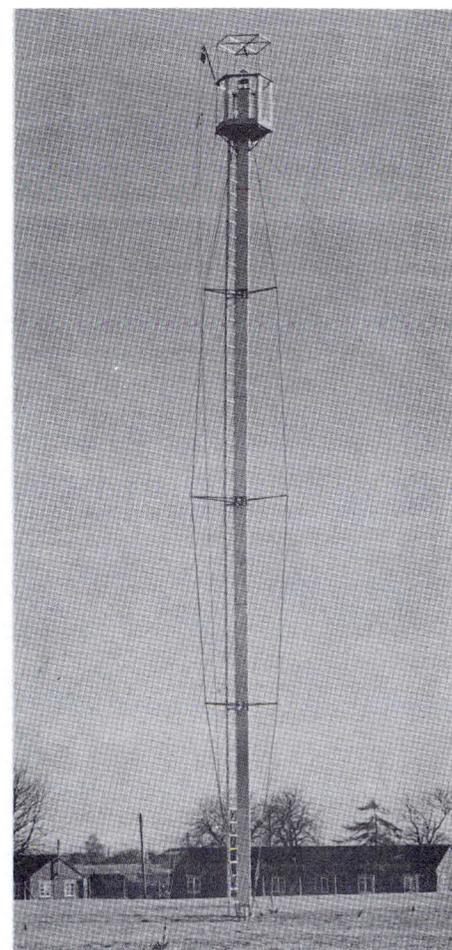
This downward trend in the number of fatalities, the first ever recorded in Canada's motoring history, occurred when the number of vehicles and the amount of travel on Canadian highways was increasing.

High-survey towers to be sold in Britain

A new range of Ontario-manufactured survey towers up to 60 feet high, which come in 15-foot sections and can be erected by a team of three in half a day, is now being marketed in Britain. The range is produced by Triodetic Building Products Ltd, Ottawa, and will be sold in Britain by Survey and General Instrument Co. Ltd., Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent.

The "Lambert twin towers", can be used for land-surveying, forestry work, telecommunications-masts and broadcasting; the picture shows a tower at present undergoing a three-month evaluation program under varying weather conditions by the Royal Engineers' 42nd Survey Regiment at Barton Stacey, Hants., England.

The tower consists of an external aluminium "shell" supporting a ladder and an observation platform, and an inner tower supporting an accurately-defined instrument site. Mainly of aluminium alloy construction, the towers are very light (only 900 pounds for a 60-foot tower) and can be dismantled easily for movement by truck, or land-rover; they can also be transported in a fully constructed state by helicopter.



Canada/Hungary urban exchange – interest in CANWEL

Canada and Hungary have agreed to exchange technology and information immediately on the CANWEL (Canadian Water Energy Loop) waste-management and recycling system, and the Hungarian development and use of geo-thermal and solar energy as a low-grade energy alternative, following a visit to Hungary by Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet last month.

The Hungarian Minister of Building and Urban Development, Jozsef Bondor, and Mr. Ouellet, who discussed planning and developing human settlements, agreed that their ministries would con-

sult further on questions of energy and human settlements, housing programs and technology and urban administration. They will begin by exchanging documentation in these three areas, followed probably by discussion, either bilaterally, or through the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The CANWEL project, a major research and development undertaking of Central Mortgage and Corporation, is aimed at a comprehensive approach to community waste-management with con-

servation of resources as its basis.

Extensive research in the development of geo-thermal energy, which has been completed by the Hungarian Institute for Scientific Research for Town Planning, will be combined with further Canadian-Hungarian research in using geo-thermal and solar energy in tandem.

Mr. Ouellet, who was in Hungary from June 12 to 15, met with Deputy Prime Minister Ferenc Havasi on June 14. He also visited Veszprém, 60 miles southwest of Budapest, where extensive renovation has been undertaken by the Hungarian Government in the historical centre of the town, and toured housing sites and a prefab housing factory in the Budapest area.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation's CANWEL project

CANWEL incorporates three sub-systems that may be employed separately or in pairs, or be totally integrated.

Municipal waste water, which is mainly domestic sewage, is renovated to the point where it may be considered suitable for undiluted surface discharge to storm systems or small streams, or for impounding for recreational or utility uses.

The renovated waste water (or any other reasonably good raw water supply) is "polished" using – where

necessary – reverse osmosis filtration, to produce potable water of the highest quality.

Domestic solid waste (garbage) is incinerated in a condition of partial pyrolysis and the heat recovered for use by the community serviced.

While these systems could be used as alternatives to conventional systems in conventional locations, their benefits would be maximized elsewhere. By treatment of sewage in upstream plants, collector and trunk sewers could be reduced. Centre-town

development and redevelopment to higher densities could occur without disturbing existing infrastructures. The recycled use of renovated waste water – if only for utility purposes – could become a real possibility. The recovery of energy from garbage could reduce the demand for non-renewable fossil fuels.

The CANWEL technology is designed to achieve these objectives with a high degree of efficiency and without incurring any environmental damage.

(See also Canada Weekly dated June 16, 1976, P. 1.)



David Lewis

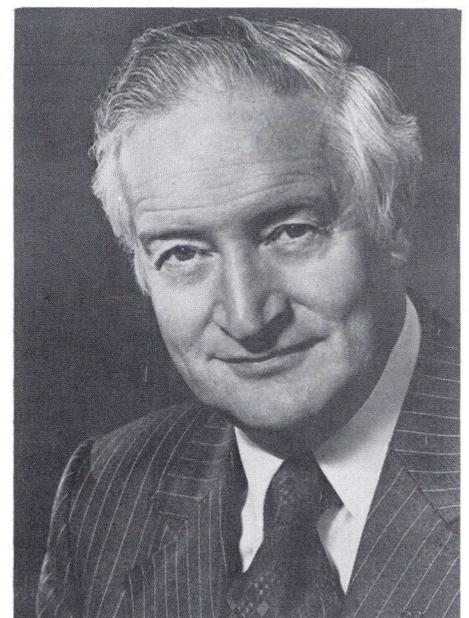
Canadians receive medals

Sixty-seven Canadians were presented with their insignia of membership in the Order of Canada by Governor-General Jules Léger, at an investiture at Government House in Ottawa last month.

Two recipients, David Lewis, former leader of the New Democratic Party, and Roger Rousseau, who was President of the Executive Committee of the 1976 Olympics, became Companions of the Order, twenty-two were made Officers, and forty-three became Members. (Mr. Rousseau has recently been appointed Canada's Ambassador to Venezuela.)

The Order of Canada was created in 1967 to recognize outstanding achievement and merit in every major field of endeavour.

Among Officers named to the Order



Roger Rousseau

are: Maxwell Cohen, chairman of the International Joint Commission; Isabel Dunbar, geographer; Pierre Grenier, dean of the science faculty, Laval University; Karen Kain, ballet dancer; and Maurice Strong, head of Petro Canada.

Toller Cranston, former champion ice skater, now professional, was among recipients of the Member of the Order of Canada, as well as businessman and philanthropist Jean-Louis Lévesque and author/conservationist Andy Russell.

Canada/Romania fisheries

Canadian and Romanian representatives met in Ottawa on June 8 and 9 to discuss future co-operation in fisheries matters.

Both delegations put forward proposals as the possible basis for an agreement on the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Romanian vessels in areas under Canadian jurisdiction.

On the basis of the proposals, they agreed on the terms of an agreement which, if approved by both governments, would permit Romanian vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements. The agreement also recognizes the special interests of Canada, including the needs of Canadian coastal communities, in fisheries resources in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the the Canadian 200-mile zone.

The proposed agreement will now be submitted for the approval of the two governments. Since the extension of Canadian jurisdiction over fisheries on January 1, it is the second such agreement to be negotiated following the conclusion in May of an agreement with Cuba.

France honours UVic professor

The French Government has named Dr. Michael Ashwood-Smith, professor of biology at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, as one of only six foreign visitors granted the title of professor in French universities for 1977-78.

Ashwood-Smith is taking his year's

study leave at the University of Dijon, where, as a professor there, he will give a series of lectures.

The main purpose of his stay is to work on the basic aspects of the biology of freeze-drying bacteria with professor Denise Simatos, of the Dijon faculty.

Ashwood-Smith is a specialist in a number of fields in biology, and in recent years has been carrying out research on finding a way to freeze white blood cells, which would aid in the treatment of cancer patients.

He is also in the process of doing preliminary research in marine microbiology, and in this regard he has recently received a \$15,000-grant from Environment Canada (Fisheries and Marine Branch) to study the recycling of nutrients in the sediment of local sea water.

This grant will enable him to work with Dr. Ralph Brinkhurst, head of the Ocean Ecology Laboratory at the institute of Ocean Sciences at Pat Bay.

Ashwood-Smith's stay in France will be funded in part under a NATO senior research fellowship.

Grant assists Western French-language teachers to improve skills

For the second consecutive year the Department of the Secretary of State is making a contribution to enable French-language teachers in the four Western provinces, whose mother tongue is French, to improve their skills.

A federal contribution of 50 per cent of the project, amounting to \$16,233, will help defray administrative costs and salaries of specialists who will instruct the group of 75 Western teachers during a month-long course this summer in a community college in Cap Rouge, near Quebec City.

The 75 teachers have also received bursaries of \$800 each from the Department under a federal-provincial program of bursaries for language instructors.

Last year, the Department contributed \$19,212 to help a similar number of teachers.

The project is funded under the terms of the Federal-Provincial Agreement on Bilingualism in Education. Projects under this agreement are initiated at the provincial level and 50 per cent of

the admissible costs are then provided by the Department of the Secretary of State. There are 130 language-oriented projects being funded under the same agreement by the Department across Canada.

Canada/U.S. issue Peace Bridge commemorative stamps

Both the Canadian and United States postal authorities are issuing stamps to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Peace Bridge between Fort Erie, Ontario and Buffalo, New York.

Canadian Postmaster-General Jean-Jacques Blais and his U.S. counterpart, Benjamin Franklin Bailar, will meet near the bridge to formally "launch" the new stamps on August 4.



The Canadian 12-cent stamp, designed by Rolf Harder of Montreal, is a faithful rendition of the bridge structure. The sweeping lines are broken only by the three flags that adorn the bridge — Canadian, U.S. and the United Nations.

Peace Bridge

When the bridge was officially opened, August 7, 1927, Canada was represented by Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King; the United States by Vice-President Charles Dawes; and Britain by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and two future kings, Prince Edward (King Edward VIII) and Prince George (King George VI).

The structure was envisaged by its promoters as a monument to the peaceful years since the War of 1812. Planning was well advanced by 1914 but the First World War intervened and it was not until 1927 that the project was completed. The bridge was regarded also as an emblem of the new spirit in Canada/U.S. relations following the War of 1812, the Fenian Raids and the fear of invasion after the Civil War.

Commissions of inquiry: safeguards for protection of citizens

Citizens involved in commissions of inquiry, whether they appear or not before them, will be better protected from adverse effects on their rights, reputation and privacy, if a proposal made by the Law Reform Commission of Canada becomes law.

In a working paper released recently, titled *Commissions of Inquiry: A New Act*, the law reformers propose that the old act, passed in 1868 and modified only a few times since, be repealed and replaced by a new act which would provide safeguards for the protection of individuals and the public and give commissions powers more closely suited to their individual needs.

The Commission's proposed new act gives the federal Cabinet the authority to establish 'advisory commissions', to advise the Government on broad policy issues, and 'investigatory commissions' to look into the facts of specific problems. The Law Reform Commission says that one advantage of having a statute that offers a choice between commissions to advise and commissions to investigate is that it will be unnecessary to grant every commission strong powers whether it needs them or not.

Advisory bodies

Advisory commissions, under the paper's scheme, would generally have no power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to compel evidence under oath, or force production of documents or other evidence. The Commission believes that to compel citizens to give advice or opinion is inappropriate in a democracy. For the rare occasions where this may be required, the act provides that the Cabinet may exceptionally grant such powers. The main feature of advisory commissions in the new scheme — apart from the absence of strong powers — is the provision for the hearing and funding, at the Commission's discretion, of individuals or groups who have a real interest in the commission's inquiry.

Investigatory bodies

Investigatory commissions would have broader powers. These commissions would be permitted to compel the attendance of witnesses, enforce the

production of documents, compel witnesses to give evidence, ensure adherence to rules of practice and procedure that may be established, and maintain order firmly. These strengthen some of the powers under the existing act.

In addition, under the proposed new act, search warrants may be issued to obtain relevant evidence and imprisonment may be imposed for failure of a witness to give evidence. But enforcement of these powers would be done through the laying of an information before the ordinary courts. The idea that commissions of inquiry should have direct powers of enforcement, as is the case in some provinces, is firmly rejected by the law reform body. The working paper states that only the courts should have such powers in the absence of exceptional circumstances. Federal inquiry commissions have not in the past had or required such powers. If, at any time, it is felt that a commission should have more extensive powers, the Commission says it should be done by a special act of Parliament.

After allowing for comments to be expressed and discussed, the Law Reform Commission will make its final views known in a report to Parliament in a few months.

The hotter the better

For Canada's overseas mustard trade, the hotter the mustard the better.

Keith Downey and Don Woods, two mustard specialists on the staff of the Agriculture Canada research station in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, recently finished work on a new variety of oriental mustard seed. The new seed, called *Domo* — Japanese for "Thank you" — is now licensed and will be grown this summer under contract by Western farmers.

"One of the things *Domo* really has going for it is its hotness," Dr. Downey says. "It's a much desired feature in our trade. It's also at least 10 percent higher-yielding than the variety now grown (Lethbridge 22A), is more resistant to 'lodging' and has good seed shape and colour.

"All these features are sought by both the producer and the trade. We've built them into *Domo* so that Canadian mustard can maintain its dominant place in the world market. We are the major mustard supplier to the world."

Of the 200,000 acres of mustard grown annually in Canada, about half produce the "hot-dog" mustard seed sold here and in the United States. Twenty-five per cent of the acreage is seeded to the brown mustards popular for export to Europe.

The remaining 25 per cent is seeded to oriental mustard destined mainly for the Japanese market.

Niagara Falls sightseeing aerial cars

Plans for a \$6-million tramway across the Niagara River — offering a panorama of the United States and Canadian Falls — are being considered by both the Ontario and New York State city authorities concerned. According to the developers, two enclosed cars, each with a capacity of 140 passengers, would travel across the river suspended on 3,600-foot cables linking the two countries.

The cables, supported by a single pylon on each side of the river, would be almost parallel to the Rainbow Bridge, just north of the Falls. The promoting companies estimate the tramway would take about five minutes for the crossing and on busy days nearly 25,000 persons could be carried.

Before the tramway can be put into operation it must be approved by the two cities, the parks commissions on both sides of the river, the province of Ontario and New York State and federal authorities.

Subsidy payment for dairy farmers

Final subsidy payments for the 1976-1977 dairy year, totalling \$24 million, were mailed out to dairy farmers recently by the Canadian Dairy Commission. The payments included March subsidy payments plus the year-end adjustment of \$6 million.

Cheques were sent to 60,000 milk and cream shippers. Milk shippers received cheques up to \$3,500 for an average of \$55. Cheques to cream shippers were up to \$1,000 with an average of \$116.

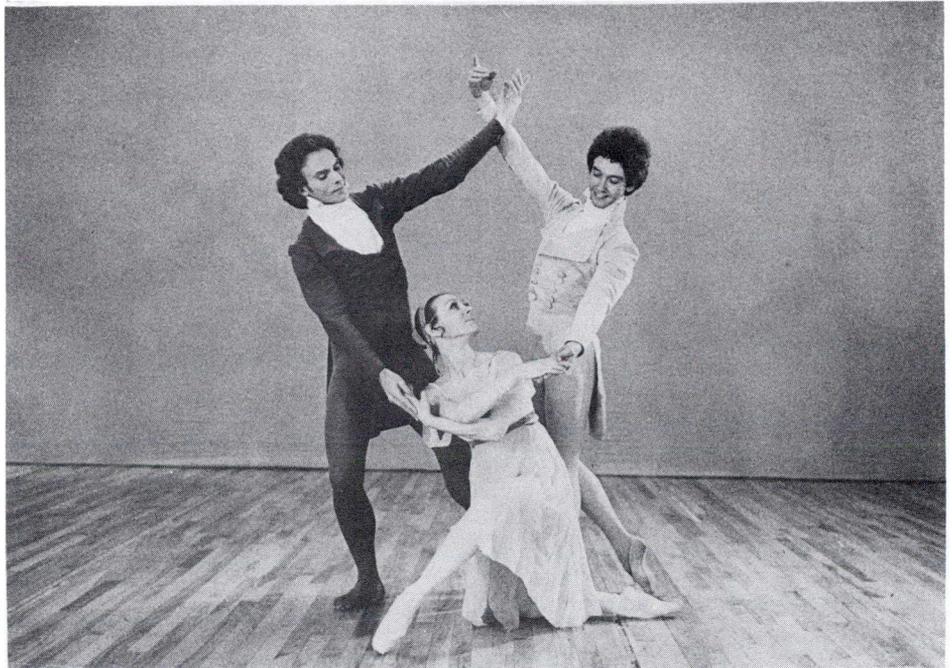
News of the arts

Les Grands Ballets smash hit in South America

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens of Montreal have been in Latin America since May 24, performing one of the most successful Canadian tours ever sponsored by the Department of External Affairs. The company of 52 dancers, technicians and artistic staff is away from Canada for a total of seven weeks, on a tour that includes 41 performances drawn from a repertoire of nine works.

The itinerary takes in 19 cities in ten countries. Beginning in Argentina, Les Grands Ballets appeared in Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico and Cuba. The last performance takes place in Havana on July 22.

Under artistic director Brian Macdonald, the troupe has taken a number of Macdonald's own works: *Time out of Mind*, *Tam Ti Delam*, *Lines and Points*, *Jeu de Cartes* and *Diabelli Variations*, plus works from the international repertoire *Carmina Burana*, *Concerto Barocco*, *The Firebird*, *Allegro Brillante*.



Les Grands Ballets Canadiens – a scene from Diabelli Variations.

From the beginning of the tour, the reaction to the Canadian company has been excellent, the critics have been highly complimentary and the public have bought every available seat (with "scalpers" selling tickets in some cities for twice the original price).

Press coverage has included comments like "a feast for the eyes and senses... a group of astonishing and gratifying cohesion...we revel in the pure pleasure of the dance...eloquent movement...excellent technical level...a young company full of *savoir faire*... 12 minutes of curtain calls...the company transmitted to the overcrowded theatre a note of purest national joy... one of the best companies we have seen."

By the end of the tour – the first major Canadian cultural event since the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's visit in 1974 – some 100,000 people will have seen the company live. In addition, a telecast of the ballet by TV-Globo of Rio on May 29 reached an estimated audience of over 22 million.



The Canadian Consul in Rio de Janeiro, Roger B. Blake, offered a tasse de champagne on the opening night of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens recently, which was attended by the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro and several other civilian and military officials, journalists and businessmen. In the photo (left to right): Canadian Consul Roger Blake, Adolpho Bloch, president of the Foundation of Theatres of Rio de Janeiro and president of Machete Magazine and Bloch Printers Co., Canadian Ambassador James H. Stone, and Mrs. Myrthes de Lucca Wenzel, Minister of Education and Culture of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

First authoritative book on attempted assassinations of Hitler

The History of the German Resistance, 1933-1945 by Peter Hoffmann, a professor in McGill University's Department of History, was recently reviewed by the London *Economist*. The following are excerpts from that review:

"This admirable book goes right to the heart of the conspiracy to kill Hitler that misfired on July 20, 1944, to the last fascinating detail.... The conspiracy cannot help providing the

core of the book, but as the author demonstrates it was the last in a long series.

"People had been planning to get rid of Hitler from the early days of his dreadful régime.... Till the first edition of this book came out in German eight years ago, everybody lacked an authoritative, documented survey of what had actually happened...

"There is some new material in it, ranging from a detailed account by a previously untraced sergeant-major to an equally detailed account of the main conspirators' abortive approach to Roosevelt and Churchill in October 1941...

"The author combines history, integrity, sympathy and objectivity to an unusual degree. This is a powerful study of lasting interest, as well as a piece of first-rate scholarly detection."

Professor Hoffman's book was published by Macdonald and Jane's, London and by M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Energy-saving message to children

The Newfoundland Office of Energy Conservation, through Canada Manpower in Ottawa, has created a novel way to explain energy conservation.

A group of seven young Newfoundlanders, a theatrical troupe, has undertaken the task of promoting the saving and use of energy to children in almost every part of Newfoundland.

All the material in the show, consisting of skits, songs, satires, and plays has been created by local students who are producing the program.

Performances, which began in June in St. Johns, will be seen in many other areas, of the province, including Placentia, Grand Bank, Port Rexton and Gander, ending on August 26.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdô Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticario de Canadá.

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

Canadian Forces Roman Catholic adviser appointed

Cardinal Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec City and Primate of Canada, had been appointed the first colonel commandant of the Canadian Forces Chaplaincy Branch (RC).

In the newly-established honorary position, he will advise National Defence Headquarters on matters of significance to the Roman Catholic Church and provide a link between the Canadian Forces, religious organizations and the Catholic Church of Canada.

Cardinal Roy, who enrolled as a captain chaplain in 1939, at the beginning of the Second World War, went to England with the Royal 22nd Regiment. He was promoted to major and appointed senior chaplain of the Canadian units at Aldershot, England in May 1941. In the rank of lieutenant-colonel he accompanied the troops in the invasion of Sicily, Italy and Northern Europe, and in March 1944 was mentioned in dispatches for "extremely courageous conduct."

News briefs

■ Prime Minister Trudeau confirmed on June 29 that Trade Minister Jean Chrétien had discussed the possibility of leaving federal politics to pursue the leadership of the Quebec Liberal party. Mr. Trudeau told his weekly news conference that he did not try to dissuade Mr. Chrétien.

■ Federal Cabinet ministers failed to find any consensus among 15 business, labour and public interest groups on June 20 on how and when to end compulsory wage and price controls. Finance Minister Donald Macdonald said that in the end, it would have to be a Government decision.

■ HMCS *Huron*, a helicopter-equipped destroyer based in Halifax, Nova Scotia, participated in celebrations for Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee with ships of the Royal Navy, Commonwealth and other NATO countries in a naval review for the Queen at Spithead, England on June 28.

■ The Government introduced new welfare legislation on June 20 to clear the way for increased federal spending on a wide range of services, including day-care facilities and aid to the old and disabled. A new social services bill would increase federal welfare spending by \$132 million to an estimated \$616 million next year and would also set out new terms for cost-sharing between Ottawa and the provinces.

■ The Export Development Corporation has approved credit insurance, long-term loans and investment guarantees totalling \$84.45 million to support export sales valued at more than \$88 mil-

lion to Algeria, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Cuba and Morocco.

■ The National Hockey League has extended an invitation to World Hockey association teams to join them for the 1977-78 season, provided they meet the conditions set down by the NHL.

■ A contract for a feasibility study for a planned 100,000-barrel-a-day plant to upgrade Alberta heavy oil has been awarded to a consortium headed by Pacific Petroleum Limited. Cost of the facility, scheduled for completion in 1981, is estimated at \$500 million to \$700 million.

■ Retiring Chief of Defence Staff General J.A. Dextraze has been appointed member and chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, effective Sept. 1. General Dextraze replaces Pierre Taschereau, who was appointed chairman of Air Canada earlier this year. General Dextraze, who became Chief of Defence Staff in 1972, will be replaced by Vice-Admiral Robert H. Falls who will be promoted to the rank of Admiral on September 15.

■ The Canada Labour Relations Board has made history by opening the door to union organization among the almost 140,000 bank employees in Canada. The board has ruled that a single bank branch is an appropriate bargaining unit, rejecting arguments by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce that certification of a union for a single branch would create "utter chaos" contrary to the public interest.

■ British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has sold \$200 million (U.S.) of 8.375 percent bonds.