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FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF WORLD HUNGER

The following excerpts are from an address by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the Young World Food and Development Seminar in Toronto on September 15:

...Despite billions of dollars spent on foreign aid and gifts of food, despite the energy and dedication of such organizations as the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, and despite years of activity by all the international agencies which have applied themselves to this field, the fact remains that there are more hungry mouths in the world today than ever before in history.

Malnutrition is the dark angel which hovers today over millions of young children in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It appears before their birth and carries them to an early grave, with hunger their constant companion in the years between. Famine strikes all too frequently upon the plains of Asia. We can admire the fact that hungry nations have made progress in the last 20 years; were they not handicapped by crippling difficulties, they could take great forward strides.

The statistics of the world food crisis read like a gospel of despair. We have been told that more lives will be lost through starvation in the next ten years than in all the wars of history. More than a fifth of the 2,200 million inhabitants of the developing countries are hungry and more than half suffer from malnutrition. Grain stocks, once considered excessive in certain major exporting countries such as Canada, have been drawn down drastically in the past five years and are now deemed to be at minimal levels. If present trends are not altered, the 13 developing countries with major cereals shortages

could experience a cereals deficit of as much as 30 million tons a year by the mid-1970s. These nations, already suffering chronic balance of payments deficits, might have to spend \$7.5 billion in foreign exchange in 1975 to import foodstuffs, with a consequent slowing-down in significant areas of economic development.

Statistical surveys, based upon total food produced per person, suggest that there is no worldwide shortage of food in terms of calories or protein at the moment.

But in the developing countries, where two-thirds of the world's people live, there is overwhelming evidence of undernutrition and malnutrition.

The world's increasingly serious nutritional problem arises from the uneven distribution of the food supply among countries, within countries and among families with different levels of income.

HUMAN ORGANIZATION DEFECTIVE

The conclusion is inescapable. The deficiency is one of human organization. The people of our world need leadership to escape from the vicious bonds of hunger.

We have the land. With imaginative schemes of irrigation and flood control, with the application of fertilizer and the latest advances in technology, millions of acres can be brought into fruitful production.

We have limitless possibilities for technical advance — in developing the immense resources of the sea, new cereal strains, herds and flocks that give more meat, more milk.

We have the human resources — abundant human resources. Each year, for example, thousands of overseas students in our Canadian universities demonstrate their ability and their determination to apply their broader knowledge to the problems of their native lands. Given the capital and the tools, there is no doubt that they can do the job.

For the first time in history we have the potential to solve this age-old problem. But we have to generate the will to use those skills to the benefit of mankind.

We are told that social changes are required, but that these must evolve gradually. We know that centuries-old systems of land-use do not always produce the greatest benefit from the land but that old methods of farming, which have served generations, cannot be altered overnight to suit the dictates of an alien science.

But surely, in facing the disastrous consequences of continued hunger, more devastating in its effect than the mushroom cloud of a nuclear explosion, surely we must become impatient — surely we must demand an end to the apathy which acts as a brake on human progress.

LEADERSHIP ESSENTIAL

Leadership is the essential ingredient. Only men and women charged with the urgency of the situation can give the inspiration and direction which will lead us away from hunger and sickness to plenty and health. Those not prepared to meet the challenge of development are not fit to be in positions of responsibility. Leaders must have the foresight and wisdom — not only to deal with recurrent emergencies but to lead their people to solve the central problem of our time.

The dimensions of the world food crisis may not strike the public as being as dramatic as the threat of war. The average citizen, saturated with statistical data, finds it hard to become excited about things which may happen in 50, ten or even five years' time. But hunger and its companion ills cannot be ignored. They are breeding, today, the crises and conflicts that could face each one of us tomorrow.

A continued imbalance between the affluent societies and those who never have enough to eat places great strains on a world already subject to dangerous pressures. If we are to ease those strains, we must act decisively and wisely before present opportunities are lost.

CANADA'S ROLE

In Canada, we are preparing ourselves for the role which we must play as a great agricultural nation. We have made major contributions to the world's food shortages — we gave more than \$100 million in wheat last year and pledged 10 per cent of the resources of the World Food Programme.

This year, we have some 60 agricultural advisers abroad in 17 different countries — practical men, applying themselves to practical problems. They are developing new rust-resistant strains of wheat in Kenya; helping to fight rinderpest disease in West and Central Africa; and helping to establish new

pasture land in Korea and new agricultural education facilities in Thailand. Other Canadians, sponsored by non-governmental organizations, are helping to drill for water in the famine-stricken areas of India and are taking part in the Asian drive against food losses through vermin and rot.

Our capital-assistance projects bearing on agricultural or fisheries development in 20 countries total almost \$15 million. Apart from our food-aid programme, we plan to ship overseas in 1967 and 1968 more than \$22-million worth of fertilizer and fertilizer components.

MORE TO BE DONE

But we know that this is only a part answer to the long-term problems of agricultural insufficiency. There is much more to be done.

In concert with others, we must provide the schools and cultural institutions that make rural life rewarding for young men and women with ambition and spirit. We must make sure that when the land is ready, machinery, fertilizer, seed and stock are available — that techniques and skills are transferred in time.

We must go further. In co-operation with others we hope to achieve advances in international commodity price agreements and the arrangement of markets to provide improved access for the primary products of less-developed nations. The individual farmer must have the assurance of a reasonable return on his industry and investment....

FARM SPECIALISTS TO INDIA

Our aid programme in Canada is being reshaped to meet this challenge. Despite the improvements in communications and the close relations which Canada has had with its partners in development, not enough is known about the way in which our special experience and capacities can be wedded to overseas need. We are moving to remedy this situation. Next month, we shall send a team of Canadian agricultural specialists to India. Their assignment is to define areas in which Canada, with its specific skills, experience and products, can mount better programmes of assistance. It is our hope that other nations may follow our lead and that those who require assistance will welcome this initiative....

SCIENCE AWARD FROM FRANCE

Dr. John P. Tully, of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, has been awarded the 1967 Medal Commemorative of Prince Albert I of Monaco (Manley-Bendall prize) by the Committee for Advancement of the Oceanographic Institute of France. This is the first time a Canadian scientist has received this award, which is an acknowledgement of outstanding achievement in physical or biological oceanography and was first presented in 1948.

CABINET SHUFFLE

The Prime Minister has announced the appointment of Mr. John W. Pickersgill, as President of the new Canadian Transport Commission. Mr. Paul T. Hellyer, will succeed Mr. Pickersgill as Minister of Transport and Mr. Léo Cadieux, will succeed Mr. Hellyer as Minister of National Defence.

COMMUNICATIONS LOAN TO GREECE

Canada will finance the sale of telecommunications equipment and services to Greece. Trade and Commerce Minister Robert Winters said that \$1 million would be lent, through the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, to the Organization of Telecommunications of Greece, the company that controls the entire Greek network.

This is the second Canadian loan to Greece. The first, \$4.8 million, was made in June 1966, to cover the purchase of telecommunications switching equipment and services to expand the telephone system in major centres in Greece. Because however, of an increased need, the system will be expanded further.

The Canadian supplier for both projects is Northern Electric Company, which won the contracts despite international competition.

In announcing the loan, Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, congratulated Northern Electric on obtaining the order and commended the company for their initiative in assisting Canada's successful export drive.

The total of contracts signed under the Government's long-term export financing programme has now reached \$370 million.

Mr. Winters said that Canada's total exports for the year are now substantially over \$7 billion and on the way to the \$11.25-billion target for the year.

SOVIET FISHERIES GROUP VISIT

The Fisheries Minister of the U.S.S.R., A.A. Ishkov, arrived in Ottawa last week on a 16-day visit to Canada. Mr. Ishkov is accompanied by I.P. Shinkarev, Chief of the Main Fisheries Department, West Riga, M.I. Drozdov, Chief of the Main Fisheries Department, East Riga, Dr. A.S. Bogdanov, Director of Fisheries Research Institute, Moscow, Dr. S.A. Studenetsky, Director of Fisheries Research Institute, Kaliningrad, A.A. Volkov and V.M. Nikolaev, both of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Fisheries.

This visit, which was undertaken at the invitation of Canada's Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud, is in return for a visit, Deputy Fisheries Minister Dr. A.W.H. Needler and a party of Canadian fisheries representatives made to Russia earlier this year at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Soviet group visited the Department of Fisheries in Ottawa and then flew west, stopping *en route* at Winnipeg for a tour of the Freshwater Fisheries Institute of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Mr. Ishkov and his party will visit the Vancouver Aquarium, the Research Board's Vancouver Technological Station, and will tour several fish-processing plants. They will visit the Research Board's Biological Station at Nanaimo and inspect the Fisheries Department's salmon development project at Big Qualicum River. The itinerary includes Regina, Halifax, Lunenburg, and St. John's Newfoundland.

Several additional days have been provided in the tour to enable Mr. Ishkov and his party to visit Expo '67.

COLOUR TV PLANT

RCA Victor's \$25-million colour picture-tube plant in Midland, Ontario, was officially opened recently by Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry. The plant, described by RCA Victor officials as the largest single expansion programme in the Canadian electronics industry, was established with the help of a substantial grant from the Department of Industry through its area-development programme for "designated" areas.

Much of the Georgian Bay region was designated in 1965 and became eligible for area-development assistance. Since then, capital investment in and around Midland, Collingwood, Bracebridge and Owen Sound has totalled over \$118 million. Within the next three years this investment will have created direct employment for about 6,700 people, and it is estimated that, as a result, another 7,000 jobs will be created in trade and service industries.

The RCA Victor plant, which covers about 250,000 square feet of floor space, is capable of producing 300,000 rectangular colour picture-tubes a year. It is the largest colour picture-tube manufacturing facility outside the United States and is designed to meet the needs of Canadian colour television manufacturers for many years to come.

In his address at the official opening of the plant, Mr. Drury said that current developments in designated areas were laying a firm foundation for future growth and development.

ANTI-DUMPING COMMITTEE

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, has announced the formation of a special committee to receive views and representations as to how the international convention on the application of anti-dumping duties (Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), accepted by Canada as part of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations, should be translated into Canadian law.

The anti-dumping convention is to be implemented no later than July 1, 1968, by the countries that have accepted it. It is apparent that some revisions in the present Canadian customs tariff and in the Canadian Customs Act will be required so that Canada can give effect to the convention. The assignment of the committee is to receive representations as to what changes are required in Canadian law and practice because of adherence to this agreement.

Submissions would be welcomed, Mr. Sharp said, from or on behalf of Canadian industries, individual firms and associations, and exporters in other countries. Interested parties were invited to present written briefs and might supplement their written comments by an appearance before the committee.

GUTHRIE AWARDS 1967

Ten members of the Stratford Festival Company and staff have received Tyrone Guthrie Awards totalling \$7,500, to be used for further study in the theatre.

From a record number of 51 applications, the award committee selected Robert Comber, musician (\$500), Muriel Greenspon, of the Stratford Festival Opera Company, (\$500), Gwenlynn Little, also of the Opera Company, (\$500), Jack Merigold, production stage manager, (\$1,000), Richard Monette, actor, (\$1,500), Christopher Newton, actor, (\$1,000), Blaine Parker, actor, (\$500), Brian Petchey, actor, (\$500), August Schellenberg, actor, (\$500) and William Webster, stage manager (\$1,000).

Money for the Awards is raised each year by a special performance from which the proceeds, after expenses, are contributed to the fund. This year a second performance was given. The performances of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, on August 14, and the special performance at the Avon Theatre on August 31, included performers from the Stratford Festival Company, the Stratford Festival Opera Company and the National Festival Orchestra.

This fund, which has distributed some \$72,000 since its inception in 1954, was established by the acting company as a token of appreciation for the leadership of Sir Tyrone Guthrie, first Artistic Director of the Stratford Festival. Members of this year's committee are Frances Hyland, William Hutt, Tony van Bridge, Howell Glynne, Tom Bohdanetsky and Jack Hutt.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced that Mr. Joseph E. Thibault has been appointed the Canadian Ambassador to Cameroun. He will replace Mr. Georges H. Blouin, who has been appointed Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Thibault, who was born in Embrun, Ontario and educated at the University of Ottawa, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1942 and has served in Cape Town, at the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, in Oslo and Belgrade. Until his new appointment, he was the Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Blouin, native of Montreal, was educated at the College Ste Marie and the University of Montreal, joined External Affairs in 1949 and served in New Delhi, San Francisco, Athens and Brussels before being appointed as Ambassador to Cameroun in 1965.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL WEEK

With the football season in full swing, Health and Welfare Minister MacEachen recently invited Canadians to observe the third week of September as "Amateur Football Week". "For the past three years," said the Minister, "Amateur Football Week has been conducted under the auspices of the newly-organized Canadian Amateur Football Association. Each year has proven more successful than its predecessor. Nearly 150,000 boys are currently playing amateur football in Canada. From it they are receiving guidance in discipline and team co-operation, as well as the positive benefit of increased physical fitness. It is toward these increased fitness levels that our Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme is aimed. And it is because of this aspect of amateur football that I heartily endorse 'Amateur Football Week'."

For the previous two years, the Minister explained, the Fitness Programme had supported amateur football through financial assistance toward sponsoring of coaching clinics. This programme of leadership training he said, had helped to improve the calibre of amateur football.

EQUESTRIANS AT EXPO

Six equestrian acts, two internationally-known military bands and hundreds of expert horsemen have been brought together for the World Horse Spectacular which opened at Expo 67 recently.

Included in the show, which is said to be one of the most successful outdoor performances of the fair, are gypsy caravans, military drills, demonstrations of championship dressage and equestrian high jinks.

The cast includes the Musical Ride and band of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery from Britain; the band and Mounted Troop of the Barbados Police; the Cuneo Horse Fantasy, the Warvell Troop and the Anderson Troop; the Morgan Horses of Vermont, with their "Bienvenue" carriages; and 20-year-old Christilot Hanson, Canadian Olympic star of Grand Prix dressage.

CAPE BRETON MINE CHIEF

Prime Minister Pearson has announced the appointment of Mr. Robinson Ord as President of the Cape Breton Development Corporation. The Nova Scotia government was consulted on the appointment, which comes into effect on October 1.

Mr. Ord's appointment coincides with the proclamation of legislation passed by Parliament last June setting up the Cape Breton Development Corporation. As President of the Corporation, Mr. Ord will report to Parliament through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

This Crown Corporation, which is based in Sydney, Nova Scotia, will acquire, reorganize and manage the Cape Breton coal-mining interests of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and help promote and finance the development of modern industry on the island.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

The Federal Government is making a capital contribution of \$25 million to the CBDC for the rehabilitation and operation of the Cape Breton mines and \$20 million for the development of new industry to broaden the Cape's industrial base.

The government of Nova Scotia will contribute \$10 million to the initial economic development fund of the Corporation.

PRE-CENTENNIAL COIN DESIGN

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, announced recently that, in 1968, the Royal Canadian Mint would revert to the designs used before centennial year on the reverse side of Canadian coins. The Minister said this meant that the special wildlife designs on coins produced this year would be limited to the centennial coins.

In announcing last year the choice of the centennial coin designs, Mr. Sharp had said that the response of the public would be considered in deciding what designs would be used on coins after centennial year. The Minister has received expressions of opinion both from those who admired wildlife designs and from those who preferred the former designs.

"In reaching a decision," Mr. Sharp said, "I was strongly influenced by the view that the distinctive wildlife designs should be unique to the coins of the centennial year to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Confederation."

The centennial coins have been well received. In the first eight months of this year, total output of coins has been 74 percent higher than the corresponding period of 1966.

The centennial coinage designs were created by Alex Colville of Sackville, New Brunswick. All but one of the former designs, which will be reissued by the Mint next year, were first adopted for the reverse side of Canadian coins in the 1930s. They were the work of three men: the one-cent and five-cent coins by the late George Kruger Gray, a British designer; the 10-cent, 25-cent and one-dollar coins

by the late Emanuel Hahn of Toronto, and the 50-cent coin by Tom Shingles of Victoria, retired Chief Engraver of the Royal Canadian Mint. The canoe design of the silver dollar went into use in 1935, the coat-of-arms of the 50-cent coin in 1959, and the others in 1937.

NEW TORONTO MEDICAL BUILDING

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of National Health and Welfare, recently approved three contributions, totalling \$18,883,178, from the federal Health Resources Fund for the planning and development of health-training facilities at the University of Toronto.

Of this amount, \$18,532,910 is for the construction of a new Medical Sciences Building. Contributions of \$150,500 and \$199,768 will go to the Health Sciences Centre complex and the Medical Sciences Building respectively.

Mr. MacEachen said that the money being provided under the terms of the Health Resources Fund to Ontario and the University would help erect the largest medical sciences building on any Canadian campus. "Along with other institutions being aided by the Fund," he added, "it is a major step forward in providing training facilities for the health personnel of tomorrow."

The Medical Sciences Building will be devoted primarily to instruction and research in basic medical sciences such as anatomy, biochemistry, physiology and genetics. Research space will be provided for representatives from clinical departments. Some 2,000 undergraduates from the faculties of medicine (500), dentistry (400), pharmacy (250) and nursing (100) will receive instruction in the Building, as well as students of physical and occupational therapy physical and health education, arts and science and others.

It is expected that total enrolment for medical classes each year will be increased from the present 175 to 250. The Building should be completed in 1970.

PLANNING UNIT

The Functional Planning Unit for the Health Sciences Centre complex is conducting a study of all the health sciences at the University, with the planning group and consultants coming from within the University.

One of the aims of the project is to establish a computer simulation model to deal with immediate problems, determine long-range planning by examining alternative proposals respective of educational values, as well as relating them to staff, space and financing, and provide a basis for continual planning to promote orderly future development.

The \$500-million Health Resources Fund, which was established in 1966, pays up to 50 per cent of costs incurred in the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipping of health-training facilities, such as medical schools, teaching hospitals and research institutions, after January 1, 1966.

RECORD HISTORIC SITE VISITS

The National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development recently released figures that show a total increase of 36.55 per cent in attendance at historic sites in Canada from April 1 to July 31.

The largest increase occurred at the Citadel of Halifax, where 313,673 visitors were recorded, compared to 109,066 last year - an increase of 187.59 per cent. Signal Hill, in Newfoundland, recorded a 60.75 percent increase; Fort Rodd Hill on Vancouver Island increased its attendance by 61.06 per cent; Fort Wellington, Ontario by 46.73 per cent; Fort Lennox, Quebec, and Fort Beauséjour, New Brunswick, by 19.89 per cent and 21.85 per cent respectively; Batoche Rectory, Saskatchewan, by 35.74 per cent; and Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba, 28.33 per cent.

In all, 1,299,670 visits had been made to National Historic Sites in Canada up to the end of July. Renewed interest in history during centennial year and a new approach to historical presentation at the various sites have been cited as reasons for the increase.

FOREST-FIRE DAMAGE

According to estimates by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development there were 1,704 forest fires throughout Canada in July which caused damage to some 606,000 acres of woodlands. In comparison, there were 1,849 forest fires in July 1966, which damaged 126,000 acres.

During the first seven months of this year, there were an estimated 5,095 forest fires in Canada, damaging some 1,157,000 acres. During the same period last year there were 4,811 fires which damaged 370,000 acres.

PROVINCES HIT

Of the fires in July this year, 122 occurred in Newfoundland, where the area damaged totalled 487,576 acres. There were 657 fires in British Columbia, damaging 6,300 acres; 167 in Quebec affecting some 70,820 acres; 114 in Manitoba affecting 5,891 acres; and 272 in Ontario causing damage to 47 acres of forest.

In June this year, an estimated 446,000 acres were damaged by 2,068 forest fires throughout Canada.