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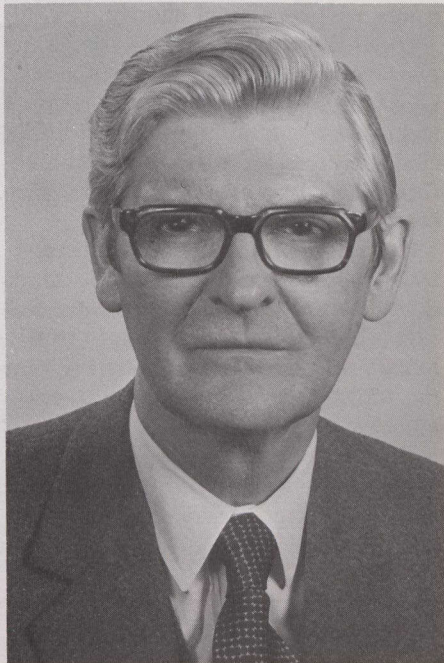


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Appointment of Canada's next Governor General

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced on October 5 the appointment of Mr. Jules Léger as the next Governor General of Canada succeeding Mr. Roland Michener, who retires in January. Mr. Michener has been Governor General since April 1967, his five-year term having been extended twice.



Jules Léger, 21st Governor General

Mr. Léger, at present Canada's Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg, will be the fourth Canadian-born Governor General. Since 1952, the post has been filled alternately by French- and English-speaking Canadians.

A number of probable names had been speculated on for the position of Governor General, including former Ambassador to the United Nations George Ignatieff; Ambassador to France Leo Cadieux; Ambassador to the United States Marcel Cadieux; Speaker of the House of Commons Lucien Lamoureux; and former Chief of Defence Staff General J.V. Allard.

Career

Jules Léger was born in Saint-Anicet, Quebec, in 1913 and was educated at

Valleyfield College, the University of Montreal, where he obtained a law degree, and at the Sorbonne in Paris, where he took a doctorate in literature.

On his return to Canada, Mr. Léger was associate editor of the Ottawa newspaper *Le Droit* from 1938 to 1939. The next year he joined the Department of External Affairs and was seconded to the office of the Prime Minister, W.L. Mackenzie King, who was also Secretary of State for External Affairs. From 1940 to 1942, he was professor of the history of diplomacy at the University of Ottawa.

Mr. Léger was a member of the Canadian mission in Chile from 1943 to 1947. In February of that year he was appointed to London and in 1948 he acted as adviser to the Canadian delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris. In 1949 he returned to Ottawa as executive assistant to Prime Minister Louis S. Saint-Laurent.

In August 1950 he became chief of the External Affairs European Division and the following February he became an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. In October 1953 he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico, returning in August 1954 to become Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, a post he held until November 1958, when he was made Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris. Mr. Léger took part in all the spring and winter ministerial meetings of NATO from 1958 until 1962, and in the 1959 Atlantic Congress in London.

In 1962 Mr. Léger was appointed Ambassador to Italy, and in 1964 he became Ambassador to France. He assumed the position of Under-Secretary of State in 1968, with responsibilities in the fields of arts and cultural support, bilingualism, education and citizenship.

In March 1973, Mr. Léger was appointed to his present position as Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg.

Married to Gaby Carmel since 1938,

Mr. Léger has one daughter, Hélène. He is the brother of Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger, who is a missionary in Africa.

Mr. A.E. Ritchie, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, a colleague of Mr. Léger, said of him:

"There are two qualities most marked in this man: his wisdom and his humanity. He regards both Canadian cultures as terribly important but he is interested in all aspects of Canadian life. He values them all."

Institute of Cardiology wins French award

The Institute of Cardiology, affiliated with the University of Montreal, is a small hospital (100 beds), that has made an international name for itself. Dr. Pierre Grondin, one of its surgeons who was one of the pioneers of heart transplants, and a team of six staff members won the Jean Lenègre award from the Fondation Nativelle in Paris recently.

Some heart patients have been helped by a technique that consists of compensating with a vein graft the insufficient output of a deficient vessel. This delicate surgery has been practised on more than 6,000 patients of the Montreal Institute of Cardiology since 1966. Unfortunately, the grafted veins have a tendency to shrink and close after a certain time. Researchers have thus had to re-evaluate this operation and define its consequences as well as its chances for long term success. This is the project that won the Jean Lenègre award for six of the Institutes's physicians.

The operation is simple in theory but very complicated in practice. Two cardiologists, Martial Bourassa and Lucien Campeau, examine patients and choose those most likely to successfully receive vein grafts. Two surgeons, Drs. Pierre and Claude Grondin (brothers), perform the operation. Radiologists Jacques Saltiel and Jacques Lesperance evaluate the state of the graft at intervals of 15 days, a year and three years, analyze the data and draw conclusions from it.

The knowledge thus gained, which made an impact on the medical world, has also led to an improvement in both technique and results.

International exchange of information on drugs

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde announced on September 26 that Canada would exchange information with Britain and Sweden regarding the manufacturing, quality-control, analysis and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Letters of agreement have been signed with the British Department of Health and Social Security and with the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare by the Health Protection Branch, Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare. Discussions with authorities of a number of other countries are also in progress, and it is expected that other agreements will be signed shortly.

These agreements, Mr. Lalonde emphasized, would complement the present ongoing programs of his Department by making available more information regarding conditions of manufacturing and by giving increased control on imported drug products.

The information will be exchanged by agencies; provision is made to communicate information on situations involving drugs that are likely to be a hazard to health. Experts will review the progress in implementing the procedures and arrangements have been included for visits to pharmaceutical manufacturers by inspectors to compare inspection procedures and reporting techniques.

Agricultural goods controls lifted

Further relaxations in export controls on agricultural protein commodities were announced recently by Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie.

Export permits will be granted for soybeans and soybean meal, sunflowerseed and sunflowerseed meal, alfalfa products, packinghouse and rendering by-products, vegetable oils, mixed feeds, lard and tallow, by-products of brewing and distilling, corn gluten feed and meal, soybean lecithin and methionine for shipment by December 31.

Export permits will be issued against contracts of fishmeal for shipment by January 31, 1974. A similar relaxation was announced on August 13 with

respect to issuing export permits for rapeseed and meal and flaxseed and meal.

The Department will continue to monitor the effects of these shipments to protect the interests of domestic users and traditional export customers.

The Minister said that the Government's action was taken in light of the improvement in the protein-supply situation following the early results of harvest. It also reflected the United States announcement of a reduction in their export controls and their expectation that all U.S. export restrictions would end on October 1. Termination of these restrictions should enable a further relaxation in Canadian export controls.

More trees in B.C.

British Columbia's Forest Service has been setting itself higher and higher targets in tree-planting. This year it expects to sow 86 million seedlings and last year in the Vancouver forest district alone 12 million trees were planted.

Under the original ten-year plan the aim was to be sowing 75 million seedlings a year by 1975 but the department did so well that the schedule was revised.

British Columbia's forests are her most valuable renewable resource; coal exports are fractionally larger but coal is non-renewable. Sixty per cent of the province's total area is covered by forest — that is 138,367,501 acres which contain over 50 per cent of the commercially available forest resources in Canada. The forest industry is expected to be a \$2 billion-a-year business by 1976. It employs 76,000 people and thousands more in related industries.

Labour force in August

Estimated employment edged up to 9.24 million in August from 9.23 million in July and unemployment dropped to 433,000 from 461,000. A year ago, employment was 8.77 million and unemployment 503,000.

The total work force was estimated at 9.67 million in August compared to 9.69 million in July and 9.27 million in August 1972.

Canadian wins world water ski championship for second time

George Athans of Kelowna, British Columbia, retained his world title in water skiing when he won the XIII World Championships in Bogota, Columbia, last month after a spectacular performance in the slalom event.

Athans, who has held the Canadian title since 1968, won his first world championship in Spain in 1971. He has been a member of Canada's National Team since 1966.

In Bogota, Athans was in second place in the Jumping and Tricks event but he pulled ahead to win after his showing in the slalom. A fourth year film-course student at Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Athans first learned to water ski on an ironing

board when he was four years old.

The Canadian team, which attended a reception at the Canadian Embassy in Bogota and given a tour round the city, finished second over-all to the U.S. team.

In slalom water skiing, the skier tries to round six buoys on either side of the boat. Boat speeds increase to 36 miles an hour as each stage is completed and the tow line is shortened.

Jumpers, who have three passes at the jumping ramp, are pulled at a speed of 35 miles an hour. In the Tricks event, 180-, 360 and 540-degree turns on two skis and on one ski are included.



World champion water skier George Athans makes slalom look easy.

Contribution to United Nations Children's Fund

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, has presented a cheque in the amount of \$1.9 million to the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, as the Canadian Government's annual contribution to the Fund for 1973. This brings Canada's total contribution, since UNICEF was established in 1946, to more than \$27 million.

In addition to these funds Canadians, through private organizations and the

Government's Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), contributed an additional sum of \$2.1 million in 1972.

Pledge to UN population fund

Canada has also pledged a contribution of \$2 million to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), bringing to \$7 million the total Canadian support to UNFPA since its inception in 1969. Canada is among the eight major contributors.

UNFPA is financed by voluntary contributions from a number of UN members. Its programs extend over a wide range of population-related activities from family planning to demographic studies. Canada considers population and family planning program to be an important aspect of development assistance, aimed at improving living standards in the developing countries. An additional responsibility of the Fund involves the international activities related to World Population Year 1974, the highlight of which will be the World Population Conference in Bucharest next August.

Quebec election in October

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec announced recently that an election would be held in his province on October 29. The present government in Quebec was elected on April 29, 1970. At dissolution the standings were: Liberals 70 seats; Union Nationale 16; Creditistes 11; Parti Quebecois 7; Independents 2; and two seats vacant.

Lowest birth rate ever in '72

A total of 347,319 Canadian births were registered in 1972, the lowest since 1946 and nearly 15,000 below the corresponding 1971 total of 362,187. The crude birth rate (per 1,000 population) declined to 15.9 in 1972 from 16.8 in 1971. The rate was the lowest recorded since establishment of the national system of vital statistics in 1921.

All provinces except Newfoundland showed a smaller number of registered births in 1972 than were recorded during the previous year.

Deaths

The number of registered deaths rose by over 5,000 to 162,413 in 1972 from 157,272 in 1971. The rate per 1,000 population advanced to 7.4 from 7.3 in the same period. The male rate per 1,000 population rose to 8.7 in 1972 from 8.5 in 1971, while the corresponding female rate edged up to 6.2 from 6.1. The number of recorded deaths in 1972 showed an increase in all ten provinces compared to those of the previous year.

Federal commitment for the recruitment of farm labour next year

The Federal Government is committed to help Canadian farmers recruit farm labour they will need in 1974, either in Canada or abroad, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced recently, as his Department began discussions with the provinces on re-writing the Agricultural Manpower Agreements.

The federal-provincial agreements provide cost-sharing arrangements for the recruitment, training and transportation of workers and the provision of accommodations, as well as research into agricultural manpower needs.

The Minister's statement follows:

"Rising food costs have focused national attention on the problems of agriculture. We are all anxious to see farmers get a fair return for their work and investments. We are also determined to help farmers solve those problems, often beyond their control, that contribute to increased costs or reduced quality of output. One of these problems undoubtedly is the supply of manpower available to the farmer, year-round or seasonally.

"We are willing and anxious to have the federal-provincial manpower needs committees examine agricultural training needs in relation to other priorities and to assess the effectiveness of the training period.

"For 1974 we are prepared to consider new ways of developing high-

quality, organized agricultural labour pools of student workers including provision for the accommodation, transportation, supervision and recreation of the young workers.

"Although I have criticized some cases of poor living and working conditions for foreign workers, I am prepared to authorize the admission of suitable foreign workers in as large numbers as are necessary to meet the need, provided the employers offer adequate wages and working conditions and Canadian workers are not available or willing to take the jobs in question. However, I will not hide my personal preference that every effort should first be made to persuade and help Canadians themselves to take these jobs."

Queen and PM stamp series

A new series of stamps was issued on October 17, with portraits of six former Canadian prime ministers featured on 1- to 6-cent values and a portrait of Queen Elizabeth on an 8-cent value.

Although some former prime ministers have been honoured on commemorative issues in the past, this is the first time that such figures have appeared on definitive stamps. The six men all were instrumental in creating, consolidating or unifying the Confederation of Canada.

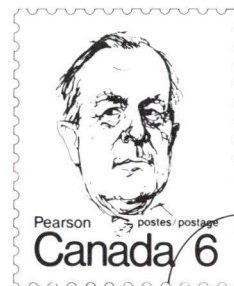
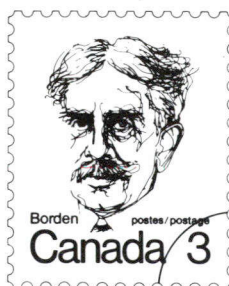
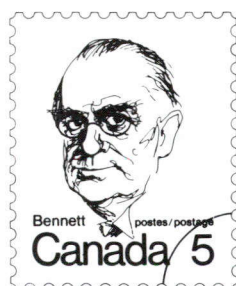
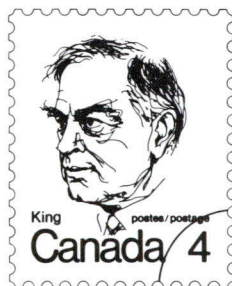
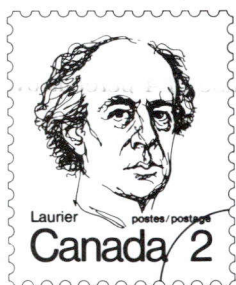
Sir John A. Macdonald appears on the 1-cent issue; Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the 2-cent; Sir Robert L. Borden on the 3-cent; William Lyon Mackenzie King on the 4-cent; R.B. Bennett on the 5-cent; and Lester B. Pearson on the 6-cent issue.



The design for the 8-cent definitive is the first ever given royal approval on Canadian soil. The design was approved by Queen Elizabeth on July 1 during a visit to Canada. Traditionally, proofs of stamps bearing the monarch's portrait are sent to Buckingham Palace for approval.

The seven pen-and-ink portraits are the work of David Annesley of Beaverton, Ontario.

The colours of the 20-mm-by-24-mm stamps are: 1-cent, orange; 2-cent, green; 3-cent, brown; 4-cent, black; 5-cent, purple; 6-cent, red; and 8-cent, blue.



Flentrop organ inaugurated

The National Arts Centre's new Flentrop organ, given to the people of Canada by the Dutch-Canadian community, was heard for the first time on October 7 at a recital by the Dutch master organist, Albert de Klerk. The concert was attended by 700-800 members of the Dutch-Canadian community, officials of the Canadian Government and of the National Arts Centre, and members of the Netherlands Embassy in Ottawa.

This organ, a gift by Canadians of Dutch ancestry in recognition of Canada's role in the liberation of the Netherlands in 1945, was officially donated in March 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the liberation. Since the organ would take three years to build, a small "positiv" instrument was given as a token of the gift to come, and this has been in frequent use in the Opera. Both were built by Flentrop Orgelbouw of Zaandam in the Netherlands, claimed to be one of the world's best builders of organs. Only two Flentrop organs are in Canada. The new one arrived a year ago in separate sections, and was assembled by technicians sent by the makers. It has stood since that time, to allow the different woods used in its construction to acclimatize themselves to the atmosphere in the Opera. Recently, two technicians came from the Netherlands to "voice" the organ under conditions of almost complete silence backstage.

The instrument was built to special specifications suitable to the NAC Opera. It is 24 feet high, 16 feet wide, and weighs three tons. Its traction is mechanical, and it has 1,300 pipes ranging from eight feet to half an inch, and 26 registers. The pipes are made of copper, tin and wood. Among the various exotic woods are Slavonic oak, African mahogany and red cedar.

Satellite electronics to United States

A contract valued at over a third of a million dollars has been awarded to Northern Electric Company Limited of Montreal by Hughes Aircraft Company, El Segundo, California. This order, for highly sophisticated telemetry and

command digital electronic equipment, opens the way to a substantial international market for the Company.

Two sets of electronic equipment will be assembled and tested in the spacecraft assembly area of Northern Electric's transmission plant at Lucerne, Quebec, where satellite electronic equipment is assembled.

The equipment will be fitted into a pair of Intelsat IV-A satellites — a new series of spacecraft to be operated by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (Intelsat). The satellites will provide additional trans-oceanic telecommunications services to meet the accelerating growth of international traffic. Canada holds a 3.48 percent interest in Intelsat.

The electronic systems for the two Intelsat IV-A satellites will be delivered to California during 1974 for integration into the complete 24-channel spacecraft. Launch of the first satellite is scheduled for early 1975.

Canadians are quitting cigarette habit

Statistics on Canadian cigarette-smokers up to December 1972, show a steady increase in the percentage of non-smokers, mainly attributable to the stopping of smoking by adult men and, to a lesser extent, adult women.

The figures, released at the end of September by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde indicate that the increase in the proportion of Canadians who do not smoke was achieved despite a sharp increase in smoking by teen-age girls. There was a levelling off of smoking by teen-age boys.

Only two out of five Canadians 15 years of age and over smoke cigarettes regularly. There are, it is estimated, almost half a million fewer cigarette-smokers in Canada now than there would have been if the rate prevailing in 1965 had continued.

Regional variations

The largest increase in the non-smoking population is in Ontario and British Columbia, the least in Quebec, which has the heaviest smoking pattern for both men and women. There were decreases in the percentage of regular cigarette-smokers 15 years of

age and over among males of all regions, and among females in Ontario and British Columbia. There were increases in the percentage of female smokers in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions.

Mr. Lalonde emphasized that while it was necessary to maintain efforts to reduce smoking hazards, there was a need to develop more effective services at the community level, where they were likely to have most impact.

"To recognize differing local, regional and provincial influences and the excellent resources available throughout the country, we have considerably strengthened our liaison services with provincial governments and other groups dealing with the smoking problem over the past year, and we expect to increase them in the future," said the Minister.

The federal Health Department is concerned with Canadians who are unable to quit smoking. Efforts are being continued to develop less hazardous tobacco products. Educational activities are also being maintained by the Department to inform Canadians of less hazardous ways of smoking, should they not be able to stop completely.

Further increase expected in capital spending

Capital expenditures by all sectors of the Canadian economy are now expected to reach \$24,763 million this year, an increase of 4 percent over the \$23,753 million reported as planned at the beginning of the year, says Statistics Canada. Achievement of these capital-spending intentions would involve an increase of 13 percent over the level of \$21,877 million for 1972. Planned capital spending for the acquisition of machinery and equipment is registering additional strength during 1973 with a new total of \$9,119 million. If implemented, this total will be 5 percent higher than the earlier expectation of \$8,661 million, and 20 percent higher than 1972's preliminary actual total of \$7,579 million. The total value of new construction is now estimated to be \$15,644 million, compared to \$15,092 million in the earlier estimate for this year and \$14,298 million for 1972.

Canadian open chess champion

Duncan Suttles of Vancouver won the Tenth Canadian Open Chess Championship in Ottawa recently in the largest tournament in the history of the event. Two hundred and thirty five contestants from all parts of Canada and the United States as well as one each from Australia and Spain, took part in this year's competition.

Suttles, with a score of 9 points out of a possible 11 (eight wins, two draws and one loss), won \$1,250 and the John G. Prentice trophy.

History of Canadian chess

Chess in Canada dates almost from the arrival of the white man to North America. Champlain, the founder of Quebec, is mentioned as playing chess, and it has been established that the game was played in Lower Canada under the French regime. Though details are scarce, there is record, in the *Bulletin Historique*, that chess was played as early as 1779 in Montreal, when the well-known painter Dulongpre played the game with Joseph Papineau, the father of Louis-Joseph Papineau.

Chess was first organized in Canada five years after Confederation. The Canadian Chess Association was founded in Hamilton, Ontario on September 24, 1872.

Until the turn of the century, no money prizes were allowed, the winner receiving a set of silverware, or a leather travelling bag. It has only been in the late Sixties that prizes in Canadian chess have reached \$1,000 or more.

Today there are two Canadian championship tournaments, the older of which, the Canadian Closed, is held every third year. Entry to the Closed is by invitation only, based on achievements in other chess events

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according to a schedule laid down by the Chess Federation of Canada. The winner of the Closed represents Canada in the world championships, the final level of which was recently witnessed in Rejkavik between Fischer and Spassky.

The other national tournament is the Canadian Open, currently held in the years between the Canadian Closed tournaments.

Polish forestry experts visit

A four-man forestry mission from Poland led by that country's Minister of Forestry and Wood Industries recently visited Canada.

They discussed with Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, forestry developments in Poland and the capability of Canadian suppliers and consulting engineers to share in this development.

The delegation later visited equipment manufacturers and consulting engineering firms in the Montreal and Vancouver areas to determine Canadian expertise in the design and supply of equipment and engineering services required for pulp-and-paper and sawmill plants. They also met with representatives of the Canadian forestry industry and toured their facilities.

Alberta oil sands development

The province of Alberta has approved a proposed investment by Synconde Canada Ltd. of \$1 billion for development of the potential in the Athabaska oil sands. The proposal centres on building an oil-sands extraction plant near Fort McMurray. If the proposal also gets federal assent, it could result in 125,000 barrels a day being produced by 1982. Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta has also announced the formation of the Alberta Energy Company as a vehicle to mobilize investment for projects ranging from the oil-sands development to pipelines and the production of natural gas. An initial issue of \$50-\$70 million in shares will be made next summer. The provincial government will retain a half interest and preference will be given to Albertans in the initial subscriptions.

New educational leadership agency

A new organization — called the Ontario Council for Leadership in Educational Administration — has been set up with the aid of a \$375,000-grant given by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE).

The idea for the new council was developed jointly by OISE and the Ontario Association of Education Administrative Officials (OAEAO). The project is also shared with the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, Ministry of Education, and Ontario Universities offering graduate programs in education. Last year a pilot project of six workshops for supervisory officials was presented by OISE, OAEAO and the Ontario Ministry of Education to test out the idea. These workshops proved so successful that it was decided to expand such activities through a council.

The OCLEA intends to embark on a comprehensive program of interest to educational officials working in elementary, secondary and community college levels. Planned are several on-the-site workshops each year for educational leaders, systematic information collection, retrieval and dissemination services, and the establishment of practitioner-professor task forces to improve graduate programs in educational administration at Ontario universities. The council will also undertake co-operatively conducted research and development projects in educational administration, and will form collaborative task forces to develop new policy alternatives in education. Comprehensive ways of communicating the council's activities to interested individuals and organizations, not only across Canada but internationally as well, are also planned.

The founders hope that this new council will serve as a model for the formation of similar associations in other provinces.