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Canada salutes the United States as bicentennial year begins

Today, in a world of continued crisis, the United States and Canada have found a balanced calm – they share the responsibilities of being North Americans yet pursue separate destinies with the understanding that comes with years of friendly adjustments. Canadians rejoice in the two-hundredth birthday of the United

States, their closest neighbour, just as the people of the United States rejoiced in Canada's centennial nine years ago. Best wishes are extended for the next 200 years – and more. Whatever crises the years may bring, they will be resolved by persons of good will on both sides of the border. Familiarity breeds content.

As a major salute to the U.S. bicentennial celebrations, Canada took part in the 1976 Tournament of Roses Parade – the first official event in the bicentennial year – the East-West All-Star College Shrine Game half-time show, and gave a display at Disneyland early in January. At each event, the Canadians were easily identified with a specially-designed symbol combining an outline of a red maple leaf, and the figures "76" in red, white and blue stripes that are an integral part of the U.S. bicentennial logo.

Rose Parade

The Tournament of Roses Parade – watched by an estimated 1.5 million spectators along a 5.5-mile route in Pasadena, California, on January 1, was televised coast to coast in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico and in all the countries of Central America.

Leading the Canadian section of the Parade was a float from the city of Calgary, which won the Ambassador's Award, one of the 18 prizes given for various categories. The entry, "Let's Celebrate Friendship", was a ceremonial pipe of peace, decorated with feathers and beads and covered with masses of rust-coloured chrysanthemums. Real smoke puffed from the bowl of the pipe.

Next came the 36 horses and men of the Royal Canadian Police Musical Ride. The Mounties, in their scarlet tunics, dark-blue breeches with yellow stripes and famous broad-brimmed felt hats, astride their magnificent black horses, have become a familiar sight throughout Canada, the U.S., Britain,

Europe, Bermuda and Japan. Records indicate that the first musical ride was performed in 1876, three years after the inception of the Royal North-West Mounted Police force, as it was then known.

Canada's Ambassador to the U.S., Jack Hamilton Warren, took the salute as the troop passed the reviewing stand, followed by a 90-man combined regimental band called the Scarlet and Brass, comprising musicians of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry of Calgary, Alberta, and the Royal 22nd Regiment of Quebec City. It was the first time the two bands had played as one group.

Highland pipers – 150 of them – formed the All-Canada Pipe Band in

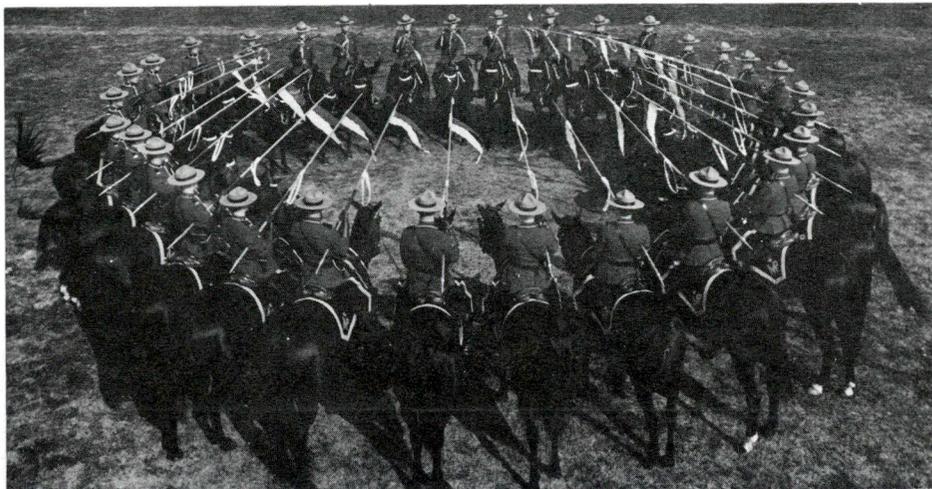


The City of Winnipeg Massed Pipes and Drums were part of the All-Canada Pipe Band marching in the Parade.

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"The dome", one of the manoeuvres of the RCMP Musical Ride.

the Parade. They came from celebrated bands such as the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, the Maxville Pipers, the City of Winnipeg Massed Pipe Band, the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, the Canadian Scottish Regiment, the Heatherbelle Ladies' Pipe Band, the Nova Scotia Pipers and many others.

Three other floats, sponsored by the cities of Montreal and the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, were in the Parade. "Une Double Celebration", Montreal's entry, honoured the double celebration of the U.S. bicentennial and the Olympic Games in Montreal, to be held in the summer. The predominantly white float of roses, orchids, gladioli and carnations, had red, white and blue fireworks shooting up from the revolving base.

"The Greatest Snow of Earth", the float from the province of Quebec, added a touch of Canadian winter to the Parade. It portrayed the Quebec Carnival, an annual ten-day frolic held in February. The entry, pulled by sculptured polar bears, had ice palaces of white gladioli shimmering from suspended paths of snow made from iceberg 'mums. "Bonhomme Carnaval", the huge snowman king of the carnival, whose identity is never revealed, laughed and greeted onlookers in the traditional carnival spirit.

Nova Scotia's "Freedom and Friendship" float was a sweeping scroll of parchment representing a map of the Maritime provinces, covered with white 'mums with a border of roses. In the centre, was a scene of ships and settlers arriving in a new land. Cascades of roses fell from the parchment

frame. The scene portrayed the struggle for freedom shared by the United States and the province of Nova Scotia — and the resulting friendship between the two.

Shrine football game

A contingent of 200, drawn from the Canadian section of the Tournament of Roses Parade took part in the half-time presentation at the East-West All-Star College Shrine Game in Palo Alto, California on January 3. The traditional football game between "all-star" college teams in the United States is held annually.

Twenty-four men from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride thrilled spectators with a performance

of intricate equestrian manoeuvres that the Force has honed to perfection. In addition, the 45 members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Band played a varied program of military tunes and modern music. Colourful Scottish entertainment was provided by a massed highland band of 100 military and civilian pipers. The Canadian entertainment was received enthusiastically by an estimated 72,000 people. Ambassador Warren was in the stands.

Profits generated by the game will be given to Shriners' hospitals for crippled children in both the U.S. and Canada.

Disneyland events

Performances on January 3 and 4 at Disneyland by several Canadian units which participated in the Tournament of Roses Parade included the pomp and splendour of the Musical Ride and stirring music by the band of the Royal 22nd Regiment — the "Vandoos". Parades took place both days.

Twelve RCMP horsemen and the 45-man "Vingt-Deuxième" contingent were joined at the Disneyland show by various highland units including the Cameron Highlanders and the Nova Scotia Pipers. Another 48 pipers from Eastern Canada and the Maxville Dancers from the Glengarry County Band also took part in this event, which was attended by Ambassador Warren and the Canadian Consul-General in Los Angeles, Donald A. Gilchrist.



As well as forming part of the Scarlet and Brass at the Tournament of Roses Parade on New Year's Day, the band

of the Royal 22nd Regiment, "the Vandoos", also played at Disneyland on January 3 and 4.

Towards a new equilibrium

The following is the text of a new year's message from Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau:

The year 1975, with all its happy and unhappy events, has just become history, and we stand on the threshold of a new year. The wishes and greetings we exchange at this time, the resolutions that we make, are traditions whose original meaning we sometimes neglect. In fact, they precede a profound renewal of all nature which, dormant through the long winter, is already preparing for the coming spring. We have only to look closely at this natural phenomenon to see in it not just a symbol, but the occasion of true regeneration. We find it an easy matter to wish the best to relatives and friends, but what shall we, as citizens of this country, wish for each other? What shall we hope to achieve together this year? In what new directions shall we move?

Let's face the fact: these are not easy times. The great majority of industrialized countries are suffering the fluctuations and uncertainties of a prolonged economic crisis, to say nothing of social and cultural tensions. Group pressures and citizens' demands are growing, creating a formidable strain on governments and forcing them, usually against their will, to counter with universal economic controls and authoritarianism. Although we have not yet arrived at that stage in Canada, it would be presumptuous to think that we are immune to such dangers.

Because Canada is a young country with vast dimensions and plentiful resources, we can contemplate the future with more optimism than many other countries. We must take care, however, not to let this optimism blind us to reality. That is why, on this first day of the year, I want to invite you to join with me in seeking the foundations of a new equilibrium. The abundance of consumer goods available to us often leads us to abuse or waste. It raises our expectations and leads to many forms of imbalance which adversely affect our physical and mental health, as well as our natural environment and our social and economic structures.

The time has come when we must adopt a new lifestyle. We are being forced to do this not merely by our

own economic situation, but by the world-wide evolution of mankind. After 10,000 years of agriculture and barely two centuries of industrialization, we find ourselves faced with a different kind of society. The personal and collective equilibrium we must seek, in order to adapt to this new era, will not last unless it is based on a fundamental change in attitude. As an American philosopher once said, "lives based on having are less free than lives based either on doing or being".

It is this sort of change that I propose to you today. Instead of competing with each other to take more and more out of the economy without concern for what we put into it, instead of expecting the Government to provide everything and thinking more of our rights than of our duties, let us resolve that this year we shall do more and be better, each one of us in his own field of endeavour. In the hope that these few ideas will generate a spirit of renewal, I wish all of you a happy new year.

Canada/Japan fish protection research

New arrangements to protect halibut in the Eastern Bering Sea were announced last month by Roméo LeBlanc, Minister of State for Fisheries.

The arrangements were agreed upon by Canadian, United States and Japanese delegates to the recent annual meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission in Vancouver, B.C. They include a continuation of a total closure to Japanese trawlers from December 1, 1975 to May 15, 1976 in areas of the southeast Bering Sea (off the southwest coast of Alaska), where rates of capture of halibut is high, compared to other species.

"The results of the total closure to Japanese trawlers in 1974 and 1975 are encouraging," said Mr. LeBlanc, "although scientists from the International Pacific Halibut Commission stress that halibut stocks remain at a low level and require continued protection. There is also a need to increase research efforts on the effects of trawling on halibut, and the new arrangements will contribute to this need."

Under the terms of the agreement, Japan will be permitted to operate two

pairs of vessels in a small area of the Bering Sea for parts of the period between January 1 and May 15, 1976. One vessel in each pair will use a conventional trawl net, the other will use a new experimental off-bottom net, in order to compare results.

"Canada will be providing observers on the Japanese vessels to look at the experimental operation and help judge its effectiveness," said Mr. LeBlanc. "I am extremely encouraged by Japan's continuing desire to protect halibut, and Canadian scientists will be making a careful analysis of the results of the experiment."

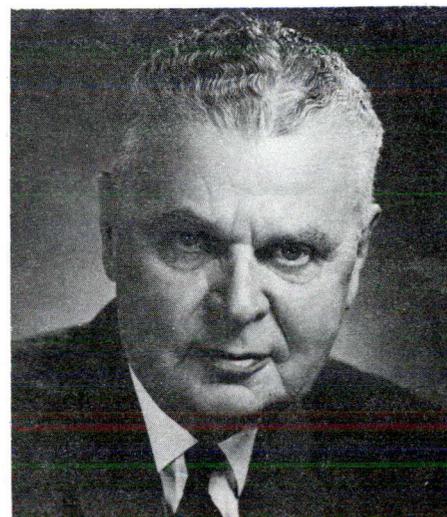
Queen's honour for Mr. Diefenbaker

Former Prime Minister of Canada (1957 to 1963), John G. Diefenbaker, was appointed a Companion of Honour in the 1976 New Year Honours List by Queen Elizabeth. Only the Queen and 65 others hold the honour, which is bestowed by the Queen herself after consulting with the British Government and the governments of the Commonwealth countries. It is given in recognition of conspicuous national service.

Sir Winston Churchill, Clement Atlee, former British Prime Ministers, Graham Greene, novelist, and Henry Moore, sculptor, are among others who received the Companion of Honour in the past.

Other Canadians holding it are Dr. Charles Best, the co-discoverer of insulin, and Professor Arnold Smith, former Commonwealth Secretary-General.

Some holders of Companions of Honour subsequently received the



John G. Diefenbaker

higher Order of Merit, which is limited to 24 living members. Included in these were former Canadian Prime Ministers Lester B. Pearson and Mackenzie King.

Mr. Diefenbaker, who was named to the Queen's Imperial Privy Council in 1957, is the only living Canadian member of that Council. He has received a total of 33 honorary degrees in Canada and abroad.

Now 81 years old, Mr. Diefenbaker is a member of the official Opposition in the Canadian Parliament.

Ocean dumping without permission can be expensive

The Ocean Dumping Control Act and regulations that became effective across Canada December 13, 1975, control all ocean dumping as defined in the Act, from either ships or aircraft, by a federal permit system.

Penalties for dumping without a permit can involve fines of up to \$100,000.

Canada was one of some 80 nations which signed the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention) in 1972. The Convention is now in force, having been ratified by Canada and more than 15 other nations.

Under the regulations, permits are required for general dumping, dredging, incineration at sea, disposal of vessels, and disposal on ice.

As a general rule, permits will not be granted to dump substances which are known to cause harm to the marine environment, such as mercury, cadmium, plastics, oils, and highly radioactive materials.

Canada/Morocco double taxation pact

Canada and Morocco signed a convention on December 15 for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital. The agreement was signed in Ottawa by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, and Moroccan Ambassador Nourredine Hasnaoui.

After the Canadian tax reform in 1971, the Minister of Finance indicated that it would be necessary to revise exist-

ing tax treaties and to negotiate a large number of others. In the case of the convention with Morocco, talks started in December 1973. This convention is the fourth signed by Canada since the tax reform.

The convention, which is patterned on the draft double taxation convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, can be divided into seven parts: scope; definitions; taxation of income; taxation of capital; elimination of double taxation; special provisions; and final provisions.

A general rate of withholding tax of 15 per cent will apply to dividends, branch profits and interest paid to non-residents, and a rate of 10 per cent will generally apply to royalties. The convention also provides for a very limited number of exceptions in the case of interest and royalties.

Astronomy find excites scientists

A team of National Research Council of Canada astronomers has announced discovery of the heaviest molecule yet found in interstellar space.

Microwave radiation from the molecule cyanodiacetylene (HC₅N) was detected in November through observations at NRC's radio telescope facility in Algonquin Park, Ontario.

Astronomers consider it surprising that such a scarce molecule should be found in the vast reaches of space between the stars where molecules of any kind are exceedingly rare.

Until now, the heaviest species identified has been sulphur dioxide (SO₂), composed of three atoms with a total molecular weight of 64. While significantly heavier at molecular weight 75, cyanodiacetylene contains single hydrogen and nitrogen atoms attached to a five-carbon long organic backbone.

The new molecule has caused excitement to scientists since it has the same molecular weight as glycine, the simplest of the amino acids. All the atoms that comprise glycine, namely carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, are present in interstellar space. The detection of a heavy molecule like cyanodiacetylene raises hopes that amino acids, the building blocks of protein, may also be found. If life exists elsewhere in the universe, such amino

acids must be present.

The suggestion to search for cyanodiacetylene came initially from Dr. Takeshi Oka, a scientist at the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics in Ottawa. Working with data observed in the laboratory by Dr. Harry Kroto of the University of Sussex in England, he was able to predict a precise frequency at which the molecule would emit energy.

The search then shifted to NRC's Algonquin Radio Observatory whose radio telescope was aimed at an area in the constellation Sagittarius, some 30,000 light years away. In the past, this same region of the galaxy has been a rich source of discovery for new interstellar molecules.

Within days, the predicted radio frequency of cyanodiacetylene was detected and recorded. The findings were announced December 10 at the Chicago meeting of the American Astronomical Society in Chicago, U.S.A.

The Canadian team, N.W. Broten, Dr. Lorne Avery, and Dr. J.M. MacLeod of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics is continuing its search for other frequencies in the spectrum of cyanodiacetylene and for evidence of other possible heavier molecules.

In a few short years, molecular line spectroscopy has become one of the most active fields in astrophysics. It has grown concurrently with the emerging sophistication of the radio telescope, an instrument whose detection of radio waves is analogous to light detection by an optical telescope.

Veterans pensions rise

Increases in disability pensions, widows and orphans pensions, war veterans allowances, civilian war allowances, and other benefits effective January 1, reflect the 11.3 percent increase in the consumer price index since the last adjustment a year ago.

Increases in allowances payable under the War Veterans Allowance Act and certain civilian allowances payable under the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act, which are adjusted quarterly, reflect the 2.8 percent rise in the cost of living since October.

Nearly 425,000 Canadian veterans and dependants of veterans receive benefits affected by these latest increases.

Block parents co-operate with police

The need of involving citizens directly in crime prevention and the intention of police across the country to encourage just such participation was one of the ideas most clearly spelled out at a recent meeting of chiefs of police in Toronto.

"A police department functions on information...the efficiency of the police department suffers drastically if an apathetic public is unwilling to report a crime or become involved in crime prevention," stated a report of the association's committee on crime prevention.

Thus, at a time when Canada is becoming increasingly urbanized and cities less personal and humane, police are consciously stressing programs, such as the "block parent" project, which encourage a sense of community and concern for others.

The idea came into being in London, Ontario, in 1968 as a result of action taken by members of the National Council of Jewish Women, who had become deeply disturbed by the prevalence of child molestation and purse snatching. They implemented an actual working program whereby several residents of a given block displayed signs indicating to children that in these houses they could find refuge from bullies and get help when lost or faced with other problems.

Today more than 7,000 London residents display the block parent sign, a beacon of help to young people in trouble. In Sarnia, Ontario, where the program is also operating, attacks on children dropped from 42 to nine in one year.

Ottawa has also joined the plan with a pilot project involving five schools and 2,000 residents in the Riverside Park district. Residents involved in the plan accept screening by police. "We can't be too careful," says Pat Downing, chairman of the Ottawa group.

Training

Block parents everywhere are trained to give help where needed and all have a list of telephone numbers they can call to receive more specific help for the youngsters who knock on their doors. They are also encouraged by police to report the presence of sus-



Ryan Downing of Ottawa would be quick to turn to a "block parent" for help. The whole Riverside Park community, including schools and police, have been involved in the scheme.

picious-looking cars or strangers in the neighbourhood.

While child molestation is not regarded as a serious problem in cities such as Ottawa, police feel confident that the program will provide a most effective crime prevention device, not only within its own particular terms of reference, but beyond these in bringing the community and law enforcement officers closer together as a co-operative unit, and taking up the challenge so forcefully enunciated by the police chiefs in Toronto.

OECD Canadian education review

Federal and provincial government officials have been, in general, very impressed with a review of education in Canada that was conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and expect that the report will be the subject of intense discussion among education officials during the next few years, says Education Minister Ben

Hanuschak, of the Manitoba provincial government. Mr. Hanuschak was chairman of a 19-member Canadian delegation to the meeting of the OECD Education Committee, held December 9 and 10, 1975, in Paris, at which the report was presented.

The two-year Canadian review, which will be published by OECD, embraced the entire range of public education from early childhood to adult continuing education and, Mr. Hanuschak said, covered a scope never before attempted in the history of Canadian education.

Review format

The review was in two parts. The first was a series of extensive analyses and research studies concerning the state of Canadian educational systems, conducted by the provinces and certain federal departments. These were submitted as a six-volume Canadian Internal Report to OECD, comprising a foreword, reports from the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Western regions and a Federal Government report that discussed federal participation in education and education in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

This format, said Mr. Hanuschak, enabled the unique aspects of Canadian education to be examined, such as the diversity of education and education policy, the control of education, population distribution and other issues as perceived by the various provinces.

Overseas examiners

Following submission of the internal report, five education examiners from other OECD nations came to Canada and consulted with many groups and individuals representing a broad cross-section of community interests in education.

The examiners prepared a preliminary report on findings on Canadian education which, together with the internal report, formed the basis for discussion at the OECD Education Committee Paris meeting. There, discussions focused on intergovernmental relations, the policy-making process, school governance, bilingualism, levels of the school system, educational opportunities and educational research, information and dissemination.

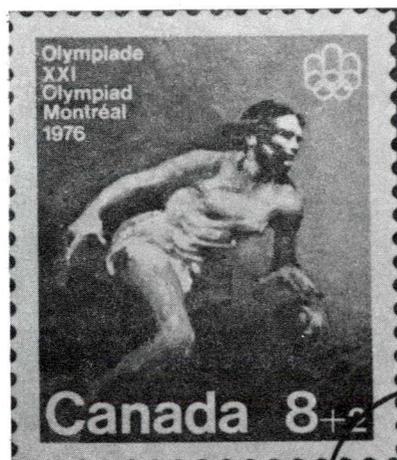
The Canadian review was the eighth review of education conducted by OECD; earlier studies were carried out

in France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

OECD, established in 1961 and based in Paris, is an international body for stimulating economic progress and world trade. Its members come from the industrialized nations of North America and western Europe and also include Japan and Australia. OECD conducts an annual evaluation of member states' economies.

Olympic action stamps

Three additional Olympic Action Stamps, issued on January 7, are the fourth and final set of surcharged stamps to be issued by the Canada Post Office for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. They feature the gymnastics and team sports of vaulting, basketball, and soccer.



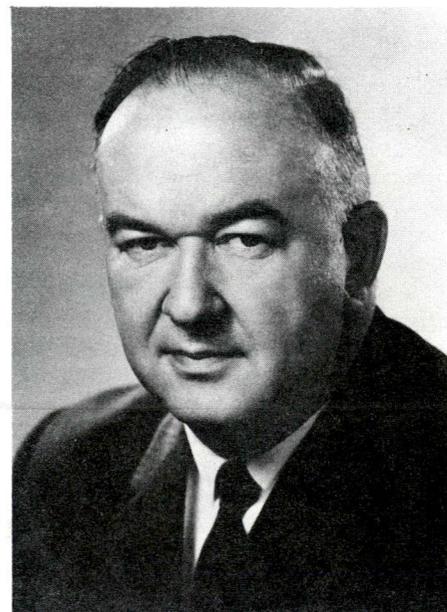
The stamps are in denominations of 8 cents plus 2 cents surcharge, 10 cents plus 5 cents surcharge, and 20 cents plus 5 cents surcharge.

When the Action stamp is sold across a post office counter, the net proceeds from the surcharge portion is counted as support revenue for the Olympics; when it is sold through the Philatelic

Service, the total value, including the surcharge, is counted as philatelic revenue and the net proceeds, after deducting costs, go to the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games and amateur sport.

The predominant blue colour of these stamps, which were designed by James Hill of Toronto, is in contrast to the orange-reds of the previous set of combat sports Olympic Action stamps, also designed by the same artist.

James Hill, a well-known Canadian illustrator, whose work has appeared in numerous Canadian and American magazines over the years, was named artist of the year in 1966 by the Society of American Artists, an honour hitherto conferred only on Norman Rockwell and James Spanfeller. He also holds the distinction of being the first illustrator ever elected to the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.



Yvon Beaulne, Canada's representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights.

West German cataloguing system for National Library

The National Library of Canada has decided to acquire the Dormunder Bibliothekssystem (DOBIS), a system developed by the University of Dortmund, West Germany, which will provide on-line facilities for catalogue search, cataloguing, acquisition, serials control, binding, accounting, circulation and interlibrary loan.

The system will require modification for the Canadian environment, including incorporation of multi-user capability and cataloguing capability in French and English based on Canadian MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloguing) Standards.

The National Library and the University of Dortmund are negotiating the acquisition of the system, which is expected to be in use by November 1976.

Canadian representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights

Yvon Beaulne, Director-General of the Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs in the Department of External Affairs, has been appointed Canada's representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Canada was elected to the Commission by the fifty-eighth session of the United Nations Economic and Social

Council in the spring of 1975, for a three-year term which began January 1.

Mr. Beaulne has for a number of years taken an active and sympathetic interest in human rights. He was closely involved in these issues as Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York from 1969-1972 and subsequently as Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Secretary of State Department from 1972-1974.

The Commission on Human Rights, the principal body of the United Nations concerned with human rights, was created in 1947 and immediately undertook the drafting of a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly the following year.

The Commission, among other things, has elaborated a series of international instruments, declarations or conventions, in particular the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

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