

# Canada Weekly

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## North Atlantic Treaty Organization celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary

In a statement marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), April 4, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, reviewed its accomplishments and spoke of its role in the future. Mr. Sharp's statement follows:

\* \* \* \*

In looking back over the last 25 years one is struck by the profound changes that have occurred in the circumstances facing the alliance and the capacity it has demonstrated to respond effectively to a threat to their common security. Although considerable progress has been made on the road towards *détente*, the members of the alliance, including Canada, remain convinced that, pending more substantive achievements in the field of disarmament or the establishment of an effective world collective security system, their individual interests are best served by their common commitment to mutual assistance under the North Atlantic Treaty. In support of this collective approach to security, Canada continues to contribute forces to the various elements of NATO's defence activities - the defence of Europe, the defence of the North Atlantic, and the defence of the alliance's North American region.

In the meantime, NATO has responded regularly to new tasks that have developed. For some time it has been serving as a forum for the exchange of information and for the harmonization of members' views on a wide range of political issues. This process of continuing consultation is of particular value to smaller alliance members such as Canada because it gives us direct and immediate access to the thinking of our allies and an opportunity to bring our own views to their attention. More recently, NATO has assumed the major new function of coordinating the approach of its members to such important East-West negotiations as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Geneva and the force reduction talks in Vienna. All of the allies including Canada share a desire to find practical ways to further *détente* and are satisfied their individual interests in this area

are best served by the close harmonization of positions that NATO makes possible.

The late Lester B. Pearson attached considerable importance to Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty which emphasizes the desirability of co-operation amongst alliance members in fields outside the traditional politico-military sphere. It is therefore gratifying to note that in addition to its role in this area, NATO is making a regular contribution to the search for solutions to problems in fields such as science and the environment that affect the well-being of its members in quite a different way. The approach, which is low key and pragmatic, is based on the idea that NATO's well-established techniques for co-ordination and consultation can usefully be exploited in any area of common concern to its members.

### Canada in NATO's future

Looking to the future, it seems clear that for some time to come NATO will continue to have a major role to play in furthering the individual and collective interests of its members across a wide range of subjects. For Canada, however, our membership in the alliance is likely to assume still another dimension in the period ahead. We welcome and support the efforts of our friends in Europe to develop their political and economic unity. At the same time we are seeking to diversify our own international relations and in this effort the newly-emerging Europe will be an area of particular significance for us. As our new relations with Europe evolve we have every reason to believe that Canadian membership in NATO in common with eight of the nine EEC members will provide opportunities for co-operation in areas of mutual concern.

NATO's capacity to fulfil these useful functions in the period ahead

### Late hockey result

Montreal Canadiens, last year's Stanley Cup winners, were eliminated by New York Rangers by a score of 5-2 in the sixth game of the best-of-seven quarter finals on April 18.

will depend of course on the maintenance of a sense of common purpose and the willingness of its members to find ways to overcome periodic internal differences such as those now being experienced in the field of Atlantic relations. These differences should not be minimized but I am satisfied that the vital interests which the allies continue to share are of such importance to their individual and collective well-being that, as on similar occasions in the past, the present difficulties can and will be resolved.

In conclusion, I would like to mention the work of the North Atlantic Assembly. This body, although independent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as such constitutes an unofficial link between the alliance and the parliamentarians of member countries. The Assembly, including its Canadian members of parliament, contributes significantly to a better understanding of the vital issues that confront us today.

#### Eskimo hearing problems

During 1972-73, two McGill University professors, Dr. J.D. Baxter, Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology and Dr. Daniel Ling of the School for Human Communications Disorders, carried out a survey of ear disease and hearing loss among the Eskimo population of the Baffin Zone. The survey, which was done at the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare, took 16 months to complete. Its purpose was twofold: to assess the extent of ear disease and hearing loss in the Eskimo population and to identify individual problems and initiate procedures for their appropriate management.

Survey teams visited 12 of the 13 settlements in the Baffin Zone and examined 3,777 of the 4,962 Eskimos living in these settlements. Results analyzed by age, sex and settlement show that most chronic *otitis media* (infection of the middle ear) and conductive hearing loss is found among children in the southern settlements, where from 13 to 19 per cent of the school population suffer from the disease. Chronic *otitis media* was

#### Football legislation introduced in House of Commons

The Federal Government has introduced legislation in the House of Commons designed to bar the Toronto Northmen from operating in the new U.S.-based World Football League. The measure, given first reading in the House, prohibits any person owning, operating or managing a football team within a foreign league from requiring or permitting that team to play football in Canada.

The proposed entry of the Northmen into the WFL has prompted concern in recent months that the team's operation as a Toronto franchise in the new professional league would constitute a threat to the Canadian Football League.

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde, minister responsible for sports at the federal level, warned on several occasions that the Government would introduce such legislation unless the Northmen, owned by John F. Bassett Jr., abandoned plans to operate a WFL entry in Toronto. Mr. Bassett refused to withdraw; he and his supporters, as well as other non-WFL partisans interested in the Canadian Football League's survival as a viable football league, argue that the Government should turn its attention to aiding the CFL directly rather than devote its attention to legislative action against the Toronto Northmen.

infrequently seen in adults, but sensorineural hearing loss secondary to noise exposure was found in up to 85 per cent of the adult males.

#### Noise factors

There are two main sources of noise in the Eskimo's life: the snowmobile and the rifle. The difference in the proportion of Eskimos who have serious hearing loss clearly varies considerably from one settlement to another. The number affected in each settlement is roughly proportional to the amount of hunting done and the distance travelled to the hunting ground. Most subjects with noise-induced sensorineural loss are adults, principally those in their twenties and thirties, but cases may be found in all age groups from children in elementary school to the aged.

The football legislation goes beyond barring foreign teams and leagues from operating in Canada. It provides a Canadian content rule for football teams in Canada, requiring that 55 per cent of a team's roster be Canadian during the 1974 season and 60 per cent for every year thereafter. CFL teams currently are limited to 32 players — 17 Canadians and 15 imports. To meet the terms of the bill this year, the CFL would need to reduce allowable imports to 14 or increase rosters to 33 or 34 players with the additional players to be Canadians.

The bill defines an import as a person "who is not a Canadian citizen and who has, before his 18th birthday, received training in football by having participated as a player in a football game outside Canada".

Under the measure, a "foreign league" means a league "organized or operating in a country other than Canada or having its principal office or any part of its membership in a country other than Canada".

The bill also would prohibit expansion of the CFL beyond this country's borders, a move that was contemplated by some CFL owners in 1972. The bill says no Canadian league shall grant a franchise to any person to operate a football team elsewhere than in Canada. (M.G.)

It is interesting to note that chronic ear disease was most prevalent in the southern settlements and that the majority of the population with normal hearing was found in the more northern settlements. Various factors seem to be conducive to the development of ear disease in the southern settlements. They are: the high rate of inbreeding, overcrowded installations, poor hygiene and bad nutritional habits largely due to the introduction of sweets, soft drinks and alcohol.

This survey is the most comprehensive of its type ever undertaken on ear disease in the Eskimo. One of its advantages is that the relative effects of age and environment on the disease can be studied throughout the whole population. A major disadvantage is that only cross-sectional data on the disease was obtained.

### Tribute to President Pompidou

Before leaving Ottawa for Paris to attend the memorial service for the late President Pompidou of France, Prime Minister Trudeau paid him the following tribute in the House of Commons on April 3:

...We were deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Georges Pompidou, President of the French Republic.

The range of his talents, the variety of his careers had made him known to Canadians much before his accession to the presidency of the Republic. A man of letters, high official, financier and politician, success had become rightly familiar to him. President of the Republic since 1969, he had won renown for his particularly intense activities in the field of international relations as well as on the national scene. Thus the influence of his action expanded beyond the French borders.

Tried by illness, he recently gave to all of us the example of a sense of duty which brought out the stamp of his character.

President Pompidou's death will be regretted by Canadians. His moderation and realism, qualities which he owes as much to his origins as to his wide and worldly experience, have been reflected in relations between France and Canada. Under President Pompidou our relations have developed within a framework of concrete co-operation. I am sure that this House and the Canadian people join me in offering our deepest sympathy to the family of President Pompidou, to the Government of France and to the French people — a people to whom we are closely linked by language, by culture and, above all, by friendship....

### Potatoes to Japan

Alberta's Minister of Agriculture Dr. Hugh Horner has announced that an Alberta potato-processing firm has sold two million pounds of dehydrated potato granules to buyers in Japan.

Officials of the company, Vauxhall Foods Ltd, Vauxhall, Alberta, believe that it is the first recorded purchase of Canadian potato granules by Japan. The sale, negotiated by the Alberta export agency, is worth about \$1 million.

### Canadian Naval Reserves golden jubilee painting exhibition

To mark the Canadian Naval Reserves fiftieth birthday, the Canadian War Museum, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada is holding its first exhibition of naval paintings. The works, mostly oils, taken from the War Museum collection, are by 14 Canadians, among them Leonard Brooks, Alex Colville and Anthony Law, whose names are still prominent in Canadian art. Half of the paintings depict the Battle of the Atlantic, the Murmansk convoys and the Mediterranean theatre, during the Second World War. The others deal with other aspects of war at sea. Uniforms of the period and three ship models — a training schooner, a corvette and a minesweeper of the *Bangor* class are also displayed.

The professional merchant seamen of the RCNR and the volunteers who joined the RCNVR helped fight the Battle of the Atlantic throughout the Second World War. They manned the convoy escort and support group vessels that kept the lifelines open.

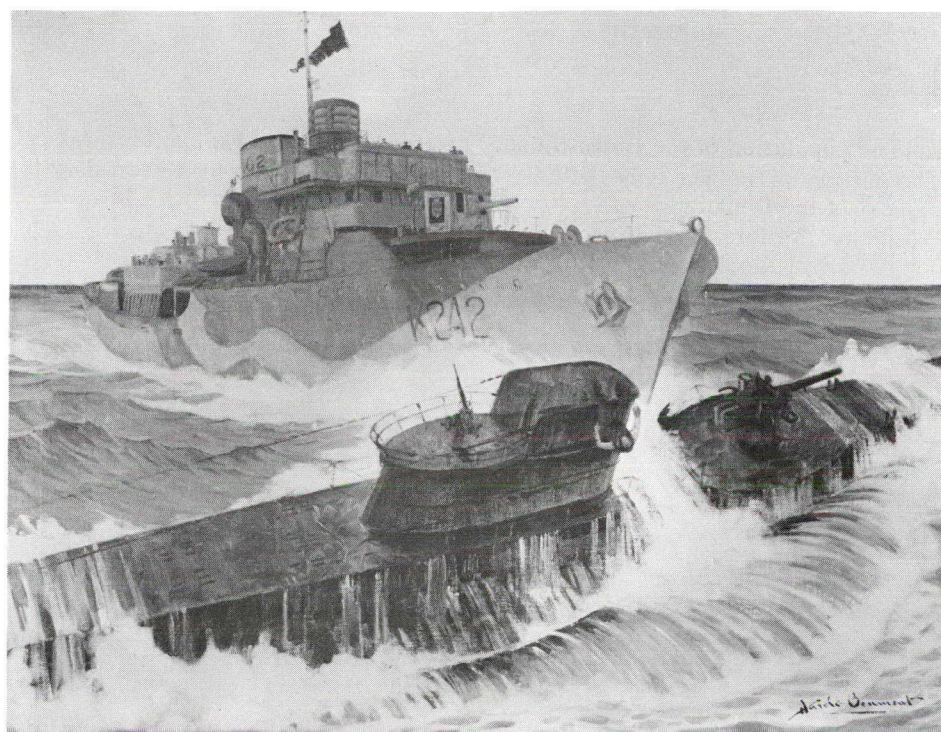
Although this was the most important task entrusted to the Royal Canadian Navy, their service did not end there. Reserves manned submarines, Fleet Air Arm aircraft, minesweepers, torpedo boats and landing craft. They served

aboard destroyers and cruisers and in two aircraft carriers. On the west coast of Canada the Fishermen's Reserve made its own contribution to local defence.

#### History of reservists

Perhaps the first large-scale use of naval reservists in Canada occurred in 1745, during the first capture of Louisburg, which involved 90 transports convoyed by ten Royal Navy vessels manned by 1,000 volunteer seamen. From that time to the present, the Reserves have been important in Canada's naval defence. By 1947 the Canadian navy had dwindled to ten ships and fewer than 10,000 personnel. But, influenced by Canada's part in the United Nations and NATO, the RCN and the new RCN (Reserve) began to grow. The Korean War, and a specific request from NATO for Canada to specialize in anti-submarine warfare, put new life into the navy. At the beginning of 1960 personnel numbered 20,000 in the regular navy and 3,500 in the active reserves.

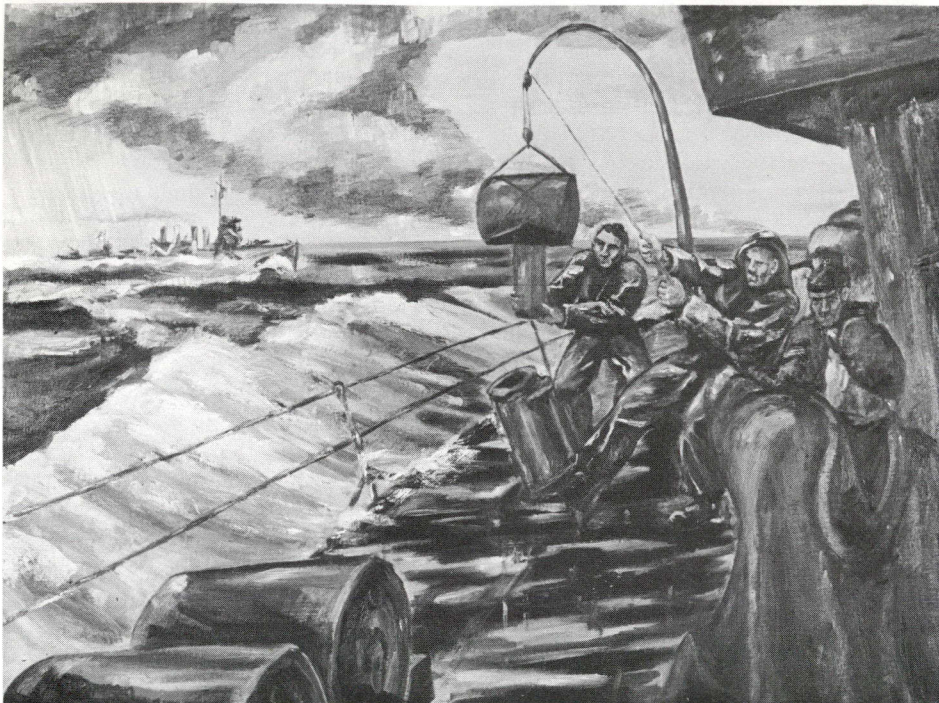
Changes in political and military policies since then have been reflected in the naval reserves and there are now under 3,000 all ranks in 16 naval



HMCS Ville de Quebec Gets a Sub, by Harold Beament, 1898-

reserve units which have become part of Canada's unified forces. In this, their fiftieth year, they have been entrusted with "an extended capability

to man minor warships, up to and including...coastal minesweepers, in emergency or in peacetime" for the surveillance of Canadian waters.



Photographs courtesy National Museum of Canada

*Starboard Throwers*, by Ronald Weyman, 1915-



*Canadian 'Tribals' on Northern Convoy*, by Charles Anthony Francis Law, 1916-

### Canadians at UNGA special session

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, is chairman of the Canadian delegation to the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened in New York on April 9. Other members are: Donald S. MacDonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; Saul F. Rae, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York; J. Austin, Deputy Minister of Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; N.F.H. Berlis, Ambassador and Representative of Canada to the United Nations Economic and Social Council; G.M. McNab, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; J.P. Drolet, Assistant Deputy Minister of Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; and J.E.G. Hardy, Director General, Bureau of United Nations Affairs, Department of External Affairs.

### National Ballet of Canada receives anonymous gift

The National Ballet of Canada has received a gift of \$75,000 from an individual in the United States who has requested to remain anonymous.

Use of the money has been left to the discretion of the Ballet. In presenting the gift, the benefactor stated that it was made in recognition of the "growing accomplishments of the National Ballet of Canada".

Ian H. McLeod, President of the Board of the National Ballet, who accepted the gift, stated: "This donor's extraordinary generosity is without parallel in our company's history. All of us at the National Ballet of Canada hope that this heartwarming philanthropic gesture will inspire others to recognize the high standard of artistic achievement attained by our company and to extend their support accordingly. We are profoundly indebted to this person."

The \$75,000 brings the total of money raised by the Ballet's fund-raising department to more than \$280,000 for the 1973/74 season. The fund-raising goal for the season, ending June 30, 1974, is \$500,000.

### Canadian lamp to light up U.S./U.S.S.R. space venture

A Canadian light will be shining in space during a United States and Soviet Union joint space mission planned for 1975, thanks to a development by a professor at York University, Ontario.

The lamp, used for measuring oxygen and nitrogen at orbiting altitudes, was developed by Professor Robert A. Young of York University's Centre for Research in Experimental Space Science.

Mounted on the U.S. *Apollo* spacecraft being used in the joint mission, the lamp will bounce a beam of light off a mirror on the U.S.S.R. *Soyuz* spacecraft and will be measured as it is reflected.

The experiment will be done while the two spacecraft are separated by as much as 1,000 meters.

Space scientists want to make the measurements to confirm readings made in other ways and to better understand

the area between space and the earth's atmosphere.

After the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) decided to do the experiment it was discovered a suitable lamp was not available.

Professor Young's lamp is the only one of its kind bright enough to work over the distances involved. It emits more light in a certain wave length than do other lamps and also weighs less and requires less power to operate than other devices.

The type of light emitted by the lamp is absorbed by oxygen. By measuring the amount of absorption, scientists can tell how much oxygen exists between the spacecraft.

The \$165,000-contract was sub-let by Lockheed Electronics Inc., to Intra-Space International Inc., a company formed by Professor Young and four associates. A total of 20 lamps will be delivered to NASA.

### University of Miami honours National Film Board

The University of Miami has honoured the National Film Board of Canada for "distinguished contribution to communication arts", the first time the award has been conferred outside the United States. The award, which was presented to Sydney Newman, Canadian Government film commissioner and chairman of the National Film Board at the Wilson Hicks International Conference of Visual Communication, April 19, is the fourth in the university's history. Previous recipients have been Walter Cronkite, CBS; Joan Ganz Cooney, president, Children's Television Workshop; and Dr. Edwin N. Land, president, Polaroid Corporation.

During the conference, from April 17-19, a program of NFB films highlighted by a presentation on the history of the National Film Board, was shown.

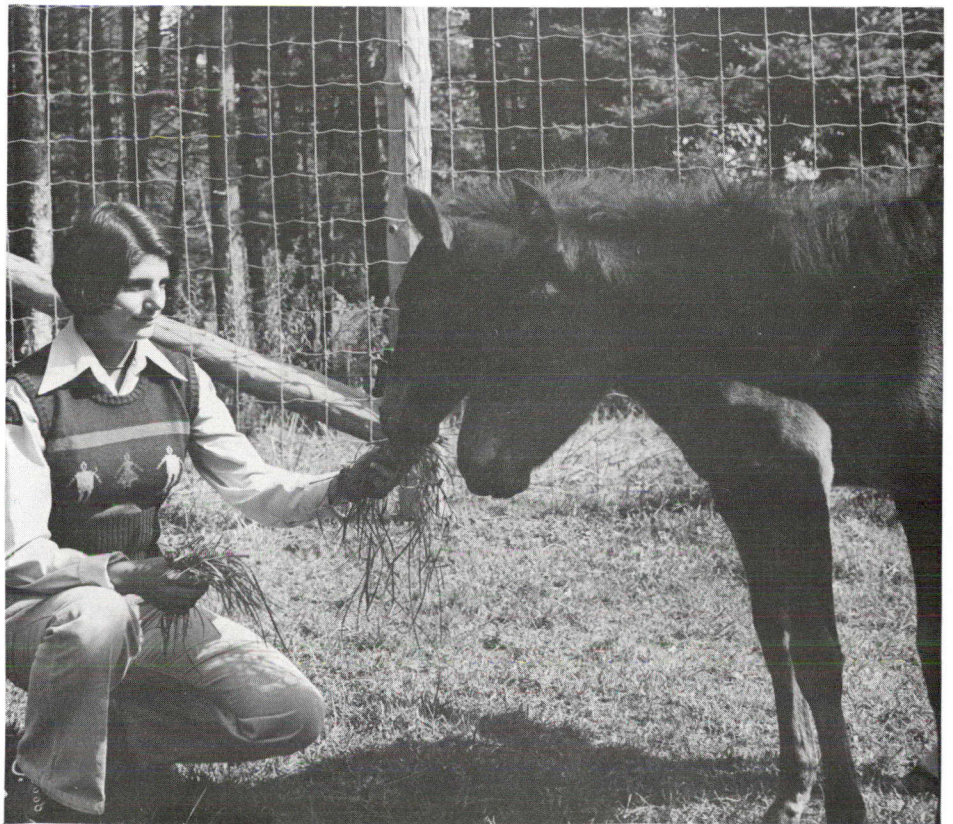
### Mystery of Sable Island's quadrupeds

Sable Island, located in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles southeast of mainland Nova Scotia, is the home of a herd of wild horses whose origin is still a mystery.

It is estimated that these horses have tenanted their island home for almost 450 years — yet nobody really knows how they got there. One explanation credits their presence to one Baron de Lery, who put off some cattle and horses on the island during a voyage from France in 1539, on the way to colonize Acadia.

Another theory is that the Portuguese were responsible for their appearance during colonial expansion as early as 1582. Yet a statement made in 1753 by Andrew Le Mercier, a Huguenot minister from Boston, read "...when I took possession of the island in 1739, there were no four-footed creatures upon it but a few foxes, some red and some black. Now there are...between 20 and 30 horses, including colts, stallions, and breeding mares."

The most popular belief is that the animals simply swam ashore from ships wrecked on the island's hidden sandbars. Sable Island is known as the "graveyard of the Atlantic" for



Nova Scotia Communications & Information Centre photo

*Sandy and Sable, two horses recently airlifted from Sable Island, have adapted quickly to new surroundings*

*in the natural environment of the Shubenacadie Wildlife Park, Nova Scotia.*

hundreds of ships that have come to grief on its treacherous shoals.

The horses' closest relatives appear to be a strain of horses found only in Spain, Mexico and the Ukraine. This lends some support to the speculation that they came to the island from wrecked Spanish galleons.

Officially registered as 'horses' with the Federal Government, the animals are not, as many are led to believe, stunted or dwarfed. They come from a fine strain of breeding and are comparable in size to the average mainland horse. The average adult stands in excess of 14 hands high, and weighs between 500 and 700 pounds.

The animals are dispersed along the island in 40 to 50 family herds and several bachelor herds, along with a few old, single stallions who have lost their herds. Competition can be quite fierce among the leaders of each group to protect their mares and territory.

The present strength of the herd is 276 adults and about 60 foals which, in keeping with the strict laws of nature, has maintained fairly constant over the years.

**Hair today – gone tomorrow**

A group of boy scouts in Toronto – the 2nd Downsview Scout Group – recently planning a camping trip in Algonquin Park, Ontario, found that their main problem was lack of money. To overcome the difficulty they came up with a unique idea – they decided to get their hair cut and solicit pledges for each inch trimmed.

Young Gord Collins had the most removed – about six inches – and, with a total amount in pledges of \$8 an inch, he earned almost \$50. His

parents were delighted – it was the first time they'd seen his ears for quite some time.

Two other boys, Albert Curtiss and Gord Spearing, who lost about four and five inches each, ended up with "brushcuts".

All told, ten scouts had about 40 inches of hair cut and earned over \$200 towards their camping expedition. They are hoping their newly-naked ears will be treated to warm weather during their stay in Algonquin Park.

**Beaufort Sea environment studies prior to oil and gas drilling**

The Federal Government and the petroleum industry have agreed to embark on a major program of environmental assessment in the Beaufort Sea in Canada's western Arctic before drilling for oil and gas begins there in 1976. Details were announced recently by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien and Environment Minister Jack Davis.

A group of 18 member companies of the Arctic Petroleum Operators' Association (APOA), who hold permits to explore for oil and gas in Arctic waters, have agreed to provide \$4.5 million required for 21 separate environmental studies related to the Beaufort Sea. These are part of a general program originally estimated to cost \$5.5 million to provide a substantial proportion of the baseline and operating data preparatory to exploratory drilling in the Beaufort Sea.

As Mr. Chrétien announced March 6, offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea will not be allowed to begin before the summer of 1976. This decision allows more than two years to undertake the wide-ranging environmental studies. The research program is designed to provide the Federal Government with sufficient data to assess the environmental impact on the Beaufort Sea area from oil and gas drilling from ships or floating platforms.

The program complements a series of preparatory studies related to Beaufort Sea drilling undertaken by the industry through the APOA over the past four years at a cost of \$3 million. An industry-government training program to promote native employment in the oil and gas industry has led to inclusion

of a large percentage of native north-erners in the total work force of the industry.

Studies to be covered in the Beaufort Sea environment assessment program relate to all phases of the Arctic environment, fish, marine mammals, and wildlife; physical and chemical oceanography, meteorological and sea-bottom observations, and others related to the effects of possible oil spills in ice-covered waters.

An optimistic view of the volumes of oil and gas to be found in the Beaufort Sea came in a report prepared last year by scientists of the Geological Survey of Canada, who estimated that there were six billion barrels of recoverable oil and more than 90 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas in the Beaufort Sea-Mackenzie Delta area. Of this, they believe, about half lies under the Beaufort Sea.

**Hockey news at April 16**

**National Hockey League Stanley Cup record (quarter finals)**

Series A	GP	W	L	GF	GA	Pts
Boston	4	4	0	17	9	8
Toronto	4	0	4	9	17	0
Series B						
Montreal	4	2	2	13	13	4
NY Rangers	4	2	2	13	13	4
Series C						
Philadelphia	4	4	0	17	6	8
Atlanta	4	0	0	6	17	0
Series D						
Chicago	5	4	1	10	7	8
Los Angeles	5	1	4	7	10	2

**World Hockey Association (quarter finals)**

Series A	GP	W	L	GF	GA	Pts
Houston	4	4	0	23	9	8
Winnipeg	4	0	4	9	23	0
Series B						
Minnesota	5	4	1	22	14	8
Edmonton	5	1	4	14	22	2
Series C						
New England	6	3	3	21	21	6
Chicago	6	3	3	21	21	6
Series D						
Toronto	4	3	1	14	8	6
Cleveland	4	1	3	8	14	2

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