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Season's Greetings to All Our Readers

The gifts of Christmas past people who share are gifts to each other

The following story by James McNeill about an Eskimo girl who spent last Christmas away from home is reprinted from North, a publication of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, January/February 1974 issue.

The excitement of the busy week before Christmas ended in hurried good-byes. Suddenly it was very quiet in the student nurses' dormitory at the hospital. Maria fought back tears as she ran down the empty corridor. All the other students, including her roommate, had departed for the Christmas holiday. For an Eskimo girl whose home is at Nutak near the north of Labrador could not get home in so short a time, let alone be back for classes in three days. Her thoughts were of her father and mother, so she took this quiet interlude to write to them.

"Dear mother and father," she began, "it is so lonesome here. The girls in my class have all gone home. It is Christmas Eve and everything is so gaily decorated. Christmas music is on the radio and there is a big fir tree in the cafeteria - it is not like home - I long to see you so much that sometimes I cannot study...."

She could not continue to write, the words would not come.

She had decided to quit her nursing course and go home when she heard a soft knock at the door. She opened the door and there stood a pretty graduate nurse. "I'm Hanna Smith. It is Christmas Eve and we are very short of help on the geriatric ward. We thought you would like to come and assist us."

Maria, gratefully agreeing, put her apron over her uniform and accompanied her new friend to the elevator. In five months at the hospital this was her first appointment to work with old people. While passing through the hospital's corridors, the nurse explained her duties to her.

First she would give supper to an elderly lady. "How strange it is," she thought to herself as she combed the patient's long white hair and propped her up in bed, "that some people become as helpless as little babies when they grow old. I wonder if my great-

grandmother was like this before she died."

Time passed quickly. All was quiet on the ward and Maria noticed that the hands on the big wall clock had just passed midnight. It was Christmas Day.

Maria could not concentrate, her mind wandered to the little chapel at home. At this very moment it would be filled with her family and friends. They would all be happy, singing in Eskimo, singing the old hymns.

"It is late, Maria," the head nurse reminded her, "You may go off duty now." "I would sooner stay here where there are people. I am not sleepy and perhaps someone will need me," Maria replied.

The head nurse understood. "Certainly, I enjoy your company too! I will make us a cup of tea and you can tell me about Christmas in your country."

They sat for some time, just talking and listening to the sounds of breathing, snoring on the ward. From time to time they walked lightly down the hallway.

"Is that someone crying?" Maria asked. The two women paused to listen, Maria went to investigate. She paused outside Room 10 and listened again. It was not crying that she heard but someone singing. She quietly opened the door and listened again. The words were familiar to her. In the dim glow of the nightlight she saw a small old man sitting up in bed, gently rocking back and forth with his singing.

"How can it be," she thought. "He is singing in Eskimo." It was an old sad song about going home.

"Can I help you, grandfather?" Maria spoke softly in her own language as she put her arm around his frail shoulders. When he turned his wrinkled face toward her she realized he was blind. "I heard your beautiful song," she whispered. "Would you sing some more for me?" "I only sing to myself when



Lee

I am lonesome," he said. "I did not realize I was singing out loud."

Talking together he learned her name was Maria and she that his was Pauloosie. He had been sick and blind for many years and she was 18 and full of the wonder of life.

"I do not know how old I am," he said. "There have been many Christmases and I know this one will be my last. I wish I could hear again the hymns we used to sing when I was young and had a family."

"Let me sing with you, Grandfather," Maria begged, taking his trembling hands into her own. "Do you remember *Silent Night, Holy Night*? I'll start it!"

Un-nuak Upin-nak!
 Ji-su-si Nuuta-rak
 Man-na Qie-vi-gi-va-ti-gut
 Paa-ngat Nu-na-ku-lu-ti-nut
 Qi-lu-ju-na Laq-luta
 Qi-lu-ju-ma Laq-luta

As she began to sing her clear young voice was joined in harmony by the



voice of the failing old man.

Un-nuak Upin-nak!
 Ingi-lit Ti-li-jat
 Qi-la-nu-nga-sa-juat,
 Tau-san-tit Ila-gi-lu-git
 Ig-ngik-puk, Ji-su-si Tav-va.
 Ig-ngik-puk, Ji-su-si Tav-va.

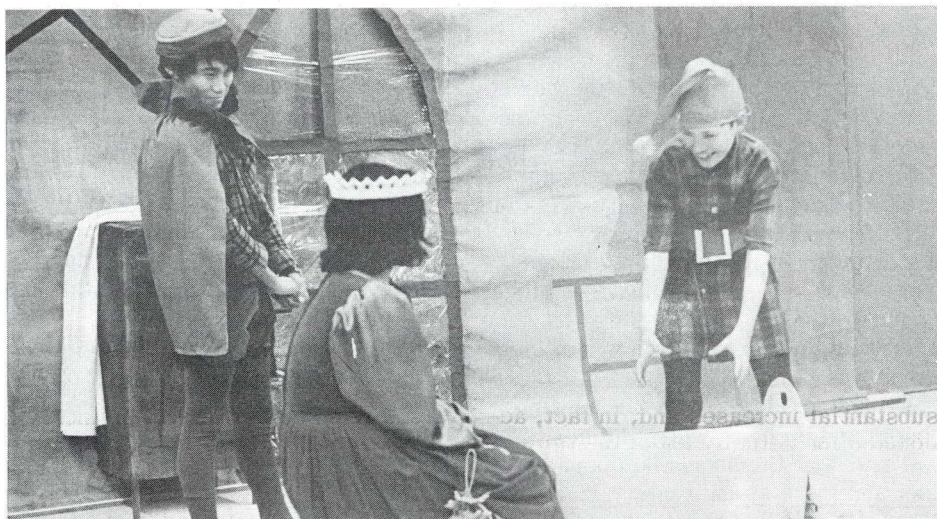
"Merry Christmas everyone!" It was the head nurse coming in. "I have a present for everyone this morning!" She began to pass around the gaily wrapped packages.

"I have my present," said the only man. "People who share, are gifts to each other."

"We will be a gift to each other, Grandfather," said Maria. "Each day I will come and see you." She gently lowered his shoulders to the pillow and kissed his forehead.

Back in the quiet of her room, Maria tore up the letter she had been writing and began again: "Dear mother and father: It is Christmas and though you are far away and I miss you, I am strangely happy today...."

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1. Eskimo students awaiting their flight home for Christmas at Ottawa International Airport.

2. The school Christmas concert.

3. Time out from the party to buy some liquid refreshments.

4. With the Christmas parties there would be little fun without the games and dances.



3

4

Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany discuss scientific co-operation

The third consultative meeting held under the Scientific and Technical Co-operation Agreement between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), which took place in Ottawa from November 26 to 28, reviewed progress under the agreement, considered proposals for future collaboration, established priorities, and formulated a schedule of activities for 1975-76.

The meeting was opened by the Deputy Minister (Staatssekretar) of the FRG Ministry for Research and Technology, Dr. Hans-Hilger Haunschild, who was accompanied by Dr. Maurice Leclair, Secretary to the Ministry of State for Science and Technology and by the German Ambassador to Canada, Count Maximilian von Podewils.

The German delegation was headed by Reinhard Loosch, of the Ministry for Research and Technology, Bonn; the Canadians were led by J. Mullin of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology. Dr. Sydney Wagner of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and N. Haffey of the Department of External Affairs, were vice-chairmen. Representatives of the federal departments of Environment and Energy, Mines and Resources as well as officials from Alberta, Ontario and Quebec participated.

In reviewing activities since the last consultative meeting in May 1974,

delegates concluded that co-operation in most fields had developed satisfactorily and had been profitable to both sides. Special efforts should, however, be made to focus on identifying and carrying out concrete projects. On this basis, they agreed on activities in the fields of marine sciences, geosciences, environment, health protection, biomedical technology, computer applications in various areas, urban affairs and transportation technology.

The significance of scientific and technological co-operation between the two countries is increasing with the expanding need for a more economical use of all resources. The growing requirements for human and other resources in scientific research and technological development make it essential to share facilities and equipment and to simplify the comparison of research data from studies carried out in the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada.

The activities agreed to during this third meeting form only one part of the ongoing co-operation existing in many fields between the two countries, both bilaterally and in concert with other nations.

The fourth meeting of the Consultative Committee is scheduled for the spring of 1977 in the Federal Republic of Germany.

pared with 2.4 per cent in the second quarter. The largest increase occurred in the deflator for government current expenditure on goods and services, which rose 6.5 per cent; about half of this increase resulted from the payment of cost-of-living allowances. The personal expenditure deflator increased at a slightly higher rate than it did last quarter (2.2 per cent compared with 2.0 per cent) as the non-durable goods deflator rose 3.9 per cent, reflecting increased prices in all components, particularly in food and gas. On the other hand, the deflator for durable goods increased by 0.2 per cent.

Personal expenditures

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services reached a level of \$93.5 billion in the third quarter, an increase of 4.9 per cent from that of the second quarter. This was the largest percentage increase in current dollar consumption since the first quarter of 1951. In real terms, personal expenditure grew 2.6 per cent, most of which was accounted for by 9.5 percent real growth in expenditure on durable goods (which in turn resulted from strong spending on automobiles) and by a 5.8 percent increase in real expenditure on semi-durable goods. Although current dollar expenditure on non-durable goods rose 3.3 per cent, constant dollar spending declined marginally as a result of lower real expenditure on food, oil, gas and grease.

After a weak second quarter, total gross fixed capital formation increased in the third quarter by 5.2 per cent to a level of \$38.4 billion. In real terms, gross fixed capital formation grew 2.4 per cent, largely as a result of an increase of 15.0 per cent in residential construction, which represents about a quarter of the total increase in real final domestic demand. Although this was again the strongest rate of growth since the early 1950s, the third-quarter level of residential construction was approximately 15 percent below the peak reached in the second quarter of 1974. Business outlays for plant and equipment increased 0.8 per cent in real terms as investment in machinery and equipment rose 3.0 per cent and business non-residential construction fell 1.9 per cent.

Exports of goods and services fell 0.2 per cent to \$39.3 billion. Exports

Increase in gross national product

Canada's gross national product (GNP), seasonally adjusted at annual rates, was \$157.4 billion in the third quarter of 1975, an increase of 4.3 per cent from that of the second quarter. After allowing for the effects of price changes, real GNP increased 1.0 per cent. This was the second consecutive quarter of positive real growth following four quarters of declines or stagnation and, with the large volume of inventory liquidation which occurred during the quarter, adds support to the view that the economy is beginning to recover.

Investment in residential construction and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, historically the strongest expenditure aggregates in the early stages of recovery, both showed

substantial increases and, in fact, accounted for virtually all of the third quarter real growth.

There was a decline in both current and constant dollar exports, which had been a major contributor to the weakness in real GNP through the downswing of the business cycle in the last three quarters of 1974 and the first quarter 1975, and at the same time an increase in the level of imports. This led to a large deficit on foreign trade in goods and services, but the third-quarter level was still somewhat below the record set in the first three months of the year.

The increase in output was accompanied by an acceleration in the price level, as the implicit deflator for gross national expenditure measured net of the value of the physical change in inventories increased 3.4 per cent, com-

increased to the United States, where recovery is already well under way, but there were reductions in the level of exports to Europe and Japan. Imports increased to \$45.0 billion, with the result that the deficit on trade in goods and services rose to \$5.7 billion compared with \$4.8 billion last quarter and a record \$6.3 billion in the first quarter.

Total government expenditures (excluding intergovernment transfers) increased 6.0 per cent, the largest quarterly increase of the year. Transfer payments to persons grew 8.5 per cent, with most of the increase at the federal level as a result of increases in unemployment insurance benefits and old age security pensions, while current expenditure on goods and services rose by 6.9 per cent. About two-thirds of this increase occurred at the local government level and in hospitals and reflected cost-of-living payments. These payments do not affect constant dollar government spending on goods and services and, as a result, real current expenditure on goods and services increased by only 0.4 per cent. Total government revenue (excluding intergovernment transfers) increased strongly in the third quarter from the irregularly low level of the second quarter and the deficit in the government sector, on a national-accounts basis and including the Canada and Quebec pension plans, fell from \$7.0 billion in the second quarter to \$5.2 billion in the third. The Federal Government deficit remained unchanged at \$5.3 billion.

Measured in terms of factor incomes, the increases in current dollar GNP resulted primarily from increases in corporation profits before taxes, interest and supplementary labour income. Corporation profits before taxes grew 6.2 per cent in the third quarter following a 1.9 per cent increase in the second. Profits in the manufacturing industry as a whole increased marginally while total mining profits were up substantially as a result of increases in the mineral fuels industry. Total labour income rose 4.3 per cent, most of this in the service-producing industries as strikes significantly affected the goods-producing industries. Most of the increase in labour income resulted from higher earnings, as there was little change in employment during the quarter.

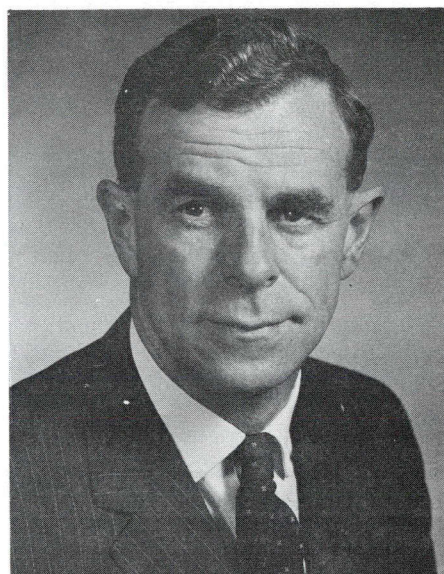
Despite continuing rises in operating expenses, accrued net income of farm

operators was up 9.0 per cent. There was a general increase in the income from total farm production, especially in wheat as a result of a two-price wheat subsidy paid in the quarter. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, increased 4.3 per cent, with the largest increases in construction, retail trade and services.

Ambassador named top public servant

Canada's ambassador to the United States, Jack Hamilton Warren, will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service for 1975.

The prize, granted under the Incentive Award Plan of the Public Service, consists of a citation and an honorarium of \$5,000. The recipient is chosen by a committee of prominent Canadians appointed by the Prime



Public Service outstanding award winner "Jake" Warren.

Minister from outside the Public Service.

"Jake" Warren, a native of Chatham, Ontario, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945. In 1954, he was transferred to the Department of Finance and was posted to the Canadian Embassy in Washington as financial counsellor. He was also appointed alternate executive director for Canada to the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

On his return to the External Affairs department in 1957, he was posted to the Permanent Delegation of Canada to

the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, with special responsibility for European regional economic developments. The following year he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Warren has represented Canada at many international conferences concerned with trade and economic affairs. In 1960, he was elected chairman of the Council of Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and was deputy chairman of the Canadian delegation of the GATT Tariff Conference in Geneva, 1960 and 1961. He was elected chairman of the contracting parties of GATT in 1962 and re-elected in 1964.

He became Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1964.

In 1971, Mr. Warren was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to London, the position he held until early this year when he was named Canadian Ambassador to Washington.

Ontario wine development

Agriculture Canada will give \$85,194 over the next three years to study the possibility of expanding grape-growing areas in the counties of Essex and Norfolk in Ontario.

The money, from the New Crop Development Fund, which will be given to the Wine Council of Ontario, will be matched with an equal contribution from the Wine Council and the Ontario Grape Producers Marketing Board. It will be used to help establish a type of vinifera-grape.

Wines similar to those of Europe can be made only from vinifera or near vinifera-type grapes and, at present, they can only be grown in the Niagara region since they are much less tolerant to cold than North American varieties. The study will help determine potential production sites in southwestern Ontario.

Because agricultural land is limited in the Niagara area, it is necessary to find ways of growing grapes in other regions. The success of the Canadian wine industry depends on the production of high quality vinifera wines that can compete with imported wines.

The New Crop Development Fund, established in 1974, has an annual budget of \$1 million.

Solar heated house

Canada's first house to be heated solely by the sun's energy is scheduled for completion on January 15, according to Toronto builder Robert McClintock. The experimental home, known as Provident House, will be located in Carrying Place Estates, King Township, north of metropolitan Toronto.

The house, a one-family dwelling with a floor space of 2,793 square feet, is on two storeys with four bedrooms. It was designed by Professor Frank Hooper of the University of Toronto.

Provident House is a co-operative enterprise involving several ministries of the federal and provincial governments. It will be closely monitored for five years to determine if residential homes can economically use solar energy under Canadian climatic conditions.

The project is being aided by grants from the federal Ministry of Urban Affairs and by the Ontario Ministry of Energy. The latter is co-ordinating the



Viewing a completed model of Provident House are (left to right): Roger Higgin, technical studies adviser, Ontario Ministry of Energy; John Hix, architect of experimental house; build-

work of all Ontario ministries in ways to conserve energy.

The Ontario Ministry of Housing is directly concerned with solar heating

er Bill McClintock; Andy Zdanowicz, manager, research and development, Ontario Ministry of Housing; and Professor Frank Hooper, a pioneer researcher in solar energy.

as applied to residential housing and is currently involved in a projected senior citizen building, a first in large-scale use of solar heat.

Canada exhibits at Prague theatre design competition

Theatre designers Murray Laufer and François Barbeau are among delegates chosen to represent Canada at the Prague Quadrennial, the international exhibition and competition of stage design and theatre architecture to be held in January. The Department of External Affairs has appointed Yvon Sanche, technical director of le Grand Théâtre in Quebec as commissioner general of the delegation attending both the Quadrennial, and meetings of the International Organization of Stage Designers and Technicians, which takes place at the same time.

The delegation also includes David Peacock, head of the theatre section for the Canada Council, and Paul Bussièrès, director of the design department of the Quebec Conservatory of Dramatic Art.

Canada will be exhibiting in all four categories of the Quadrennial competition: set design, costume design, theatre architecture and student design. Photographs and models of over 20 productions designed by Murray Laufer will be shown in the stage de-

sign display. Among them are illustrations of sets for *The Flying Dutchman*, *Louis Riel*, and *Bluebeard's Castle*, produced by the Canadian Opera Company; and of *The Plough and the Stars* and *Question Time*, presented by the Toronto Arts Production Company at the St. Lawrence Centre.

Costume design

Costume design in Canada will be represented by the work of Montreal designer François Barbeau, whose designs are familiar from productions by le Théâtre du Rideau vert, the National Arts Centre, le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde and la Nouvelle Compagnie théâtrale. Eleven costumes from productions of *Le deuil sied à Electre*, *Andromac* and *Beckett* will be shown along with 81 sketches and photographs from his many other stage presentations.

The Canadian entry in the theatre architecture category is the new Shaw Festival Theatre at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Plans and photographs by Roland J. Thom and Peter Smith architects of Toronto will be displayed.

Finally, to represent the work being done by students in Canada, Mr. Sanche has obtained the best examples of student design from the National Theatre School in Montreal; the Quebec Conservatory of Dramatic Art; and the theatre departments of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver and the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Set and costume sketches by some 25 young designers have been assembled.

The Prague Quadrennial is a major event as an international showcase of theatre design. During the three-week conference, delegates will see the work of over 30 contributing countries and will participate in seminars on problems in contemporary theatre.

Electronic checkers

"Checktronics", an electronic checkers game developed for children so crippled by accident, disease or birth defect as to be physically incapable of playing the conventional checkers game, is a product of the Medical Engineering Section of National Research Council's Radio and

Electrical Engineering Division which has a program of developing aids for the physically handicapped.

The game is operated by a single switch included with the unit. Inputs are supplied so that many different types of switch can be used, making it possible to select the switch best suited to a specific child. CMOS (complimentary metal oxide semi-conductors) integrated circuit design is used throughout and the display utilizes light-emitting diodes, thereby ensuring lower power consumption and long life. The game is complete in one box (11 by 18 inches) and operates on rechargeable batteries, making it completely portable.

A prototype is undergoing evaluation in tests with cerebral palsy victims in Ottawa. Checktronics is the first in a projected series of recreational aids for the handicapped.

Hamilton Southam leaving National Arts Centre next year

The chairman of the board of trustees of the National Arts Centre, François Mercier, announced recently that G. Hamilton Southam had informed the board he would not seek a renewal of his mandate as director general of the National Arts Centre (NAC) when his term expired on March 31, 1977. Mr. Southam would, he said, be prepared to leave at the board's convenience any time from next October to that date. A committee under Mr. Mercier's chairmanship, will be established immediately to look for a replacement.

Hamilton Southam has been NAC director general since April 1, 1967, two years before it opened in 1969. Prior to his appointment, he was instrumental in the establishment of the NAC, having served as president of the National Capital Arts Alliance which, in 1962, initiated a feasibility study for a national centre for the performing arts, and as co-ordinator of the project after it had been accepted by the Government in December 1963.

NAC attendance 1974-75

During the 1974-75 season, the three halls of the National Arts Centre received a total of 795,931 paying cus-

Museum plane courtesy of Afghanistan

An ancient British Hawker Hind aircraft, believed to be one of only four still in existence, arrived at Uplands Airport, Ottawa, recently aboard a Canadian Forces Hercules. The plane, which was given to Canada by Afghanistan, will be restored and

put on display at the aeronautical museum at Canadian Forces Base, Ottawa. It was first used by the Royal Air Force from 1934 to 36, then it was flown by the Royal Afghanistan Air Force for about 25 years, following which it was used for training. One Hawker Hind is in New Zealand and two more are in Britain.



Canadian Forces photo

tomers — 80 per cent of its capacity — up from 78 percent capacity during the preceding season.

From July 1974 to June 1975 a total of 901 performances were seen there. The NAC Orchestra gave 45 concerts on tour during the same period in cities from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Tepozotlan, Mexico, while the Hexagon and L'Hexagone touring companies entertained a combined total of 77,000 students in communities throughout eastern Canada. In other NAC projects, the Student Young Company and le Théâtre Etudiant du CNA toured schools in the capital area performing for some 10,000 local youngsters.

In total, the National Arts Centre, at home and on tour, entertained well over a million people this past season. The deficit for the season, on a gross operating budget of \$11 million was \$20,025.

McGill University's novel approach to cancer research

Even the most optimistic of researchers long ago abandoned the hope of finding one single cure for cancer. Not only are there innumerable types of cancer occurring in almost every organ and tissue of the body, but no particular type of cancer will necessarily exhibit the same characteristics in one person as in another — that is, each cancer is "patient-specific", never having a truly common pattern. Cancer research has been approached in a number of ways and members of the medical profession now universally acknowledge that it is only through the combined efforts of researchers with different attitudes to the study of cancer that any significant breakthroughs are likely to be made. There has, however, been a tendency to isolate work

which takes place in the laboratory from the clinical aspects of the disease, i.e. the actual course of the disease in the human body. Thus, animal studies have, in some cases, become far removed from the human problem. Many cancers which have been induced in animals by ambitious researchers bear no resemblance to the disease in humans but there do remain some fields in which the investigation of certain animal cancers can be validly linked to cancer in humans.

McGill University's Cancer Research Unit in Montreal, which was established in 1965, is considered by many to be one of a kind. Its director, Dr. Martin Lewis, explains that they have deliberately abandoned attempts to work out problems exclusively in the test-tube in favour of studying the disease as far as possible in humans and using laboratory procedures to help pursue their observations. According to Dr. Lewis, this approach has been largely neglected by cancer researchers, and he confesses to being lucky in having a strongly clinically-oriented group relating strongly to the laboratory group. Both have excellent co-operation from a team of cancer surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hos-

pital. In fact, several members of the Unit, like Dr. Lewis himself, are scientist-clinicians.

Royal Victoria's clinic

A cancer clinic in which non-hospitalized patients are seen has recently been established in the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of McGill's affiliated teaching hospitals. Some of its patients have been referred by their own family doctor or by a specialist to the Cancer Research Unit for observation and close monitoring. Although the Unit has a basic interest in all types of cancer, most of its research in the past has been related to skin tumours (malignant melanomas); they also see some patients with osteogenic carcinomas (bone tumours) and intend later to study some of the leukemias. To date, they have restricted themselves to a limited number of patients in order to make in-depth studies of each. The Unit has become so well-known in the past two years, that it now receives referrals from all over Montreal as well as from different regions of the province. Over 70 patients have been closely followed in those two years and there are currently 40 under study.

and even flotation characteristics whether loaded or unloaded.

Having passed extensive "sea trials" in Ungava Bay, where they operated in all kinds of weather and ice conditions, these large canoes were demonstrated successfully in the Ottawa River behind the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa in October.

Potential use and export

The canoes, measuring 22 and 25 feet (the Niska is the smaller) are modified versions of the *Reveillon et Frère* and *Rupert House* canoes, which have been in service on James Bay and Hudson Bay since the turn of the century. They are designed for use both on large bodies of water and on large, shallow rivers to transport heavy cargo such as construction material and equipment, or for mining exploration, commercial fishing, or as pleasure boats.

The Arctic is seen as a big, new domestic market for large commercial freighter canoes of this sort. The developers also believe that they have export potential, being ideal for use on some of the world's larger rivers, particularly in Africa and South America.

Built of 5/16 inch solid fibreglass, the Abenakis canoes are reinforced with fibreglass ribs, six inches wide, spaced every six inches. Flotation is built into ribs and walls as a safety feature and also to avoid loss of cargo space usually occupied by flotation blocks under seats and at bow and stern. Submerged to the water line these craft will float evenly, similar to a Boston Whaler. They can be powered by outboard motors, inboard/marine drive, or jet drive in power ratings from 10 to 150 horsepower and can be equipped with removable cabins.

Cargo carrying canoes

Abenaki Plastics, an Indian-owned canoe manufacturing company on the Becancour Indian Reserve (near Trois-Rivières, Quebec) have built two canoes, capable of carrying heavy con-

struction equipment up to 5,000 and 7,000 pounds.

The company, which produces a variety of fibreglass sporting canoes, has named their new craft *Niska* (Cree) and *Negluk* (Inuit), native words meaning Canada goose, because of their high



The 25-foot Negluk on a test trial on the Ottawa River, near the site of the

Place du Portage complex, Hull, Que. The craft is powered by a 40-hp motor.

Ski and marathon champions

Canada scored in two world sporting events this month when Ken Read of Calgary won the men's World Cup downhill ski competition at Val d'Isere, France, December 7, and Jerome Drayton of Toronto won the tenth Annual Fukuoka International Marathon in Japan, the same day.

Read's win was the first ever Canadian victory in a men's international ski event. His time for the 10,800-foot run was two minutes, 4.97 seconds.

Herbert Plank of Italy was second and Bernhard Russi of Switzerland placed third. Dave Irwin of Thunder Bay, Ontario, was fourth, Jim Hunter of Calgary, ninth, and Steve Podborski of Toronto was tenth.

In Fukuoka, 30-year old Jerome Drayton won his race in a time of 2:10:8.4 over the 26-mile, 385-yard course. He won the same event in 1969. David Chettle of Australia was second, nearly 50 metres behind Drayton, and William Rodgers of the United States was third.

Dairy policy

On April 18, 1975, Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, announced that the Government had determined that, as part of the long-term dairy policy, efficient producers of manufacturing milk and cream should be provided with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and that consumers should have the assurance of a continuing sufficient supply of high quality dairy products.

The Government also decided, as part of the long-term dairy policy, that dairy products consumed in Canada should remain predominantly of Canadian origin.

In a statement on November 4, Mr. Whelan announced the Government's intentions on the program of dairy support for 1976-77:

The Government has agreed to allocate \$262 million to the 1976-77 dairy support program in accordance with the policy's principle of gradual reduction of Treasury support. This fund will cover both direct subsidy payments on shipments to a maximum of 95 million hundredweight, as well as marketing expenses and interest associated with the product price support program for butter and skim milk powder.

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

Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

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

More fundamentally, the market share quota system must manage the milk supply within the requirements of the domestic and export markets in line with the Government's long-term dairy policy. Action must be taken immediately to ensure that the market-share quota is reduced to a level which allows production to be tailored to the demands of the domestic and export markets.

The subsidy budget for the year (1975-76) of \$275 million allowed for a 5 percent growth in production to 100-million hundredweight of milk from domestic supplies. However, the trend for the first five months of this dairy year indicates an increase in production of 11 per cent. Should this trend continue, production will substantially exceed the 100-million hundredweight of milk eligible for subsidy.

In light of this, the Canadian Dairy Commission will take such administrative steps as are necessary to hold subsidy payments to 100 million hundredweight. The Commission will be meeting with provincial marketing agencies to discuss implementation of measures to reverse the present production trend. The response of agencies and producers can influence the present production pattern and thus affect total production and the average percentage of deliveries eligible for subsidy. If no action is taken, deliveries may exceed requirements by 7 to 8 per cent.

In accordance with the decision of April 18, 1975, imports will be allowed to increase gradually over the next several years until they reach not less than the equivalent of 10 per cent of manufactured products. The current import quota of 50 million pounds represents 5 per cent of total Canadian consumption of manufactured dairy products. The size for the next year's quota will be established shortly.

New transport training institute

An amount of \$18.3 million in capital funding has been committed to the Transport Canada training institute in Cornwall, Ontario. This brings the total federal amount to \$49.8 million for the buildings, which are located on a 64-acre site southeast end of the city.

The first total energy system in a

Federal Government complex will be used in the design of the new institute. By recovering, storing and re-using heat given off by equipment, lighting, personnel and solar gain, the system is expected to yield annual savings of five million cubic feet of gas and 1.8 million kilowatt hours of electricity.

The institute will provide technical and management training in land, sea and air transportation. The buildings, now at the design stage, will provide classrooms, laboratories, electronic and meteorological field installations and a library, as well as residential accommodation for 628 students. A simulation centre for research in the field of air-traffic control operations will also form part of the complex.

Air-traffic controllers, radio operators, transportation managers, coast guard officers, marine, electronic and meteorological technicians will be trained there.

Rust-proofing agent of the future

A method has been discovered to eliminate the cracks in chromium that could lead to its use as a permanent rust-proofing agent for various products made of steel.

Dr. Gordon Hoey and Joseph Saiddington, scientists at the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, were honoured for their discovery when they received a silver medal from the American Electroplaters' Society at its sixty-second technical conference in Toronto recently.

Chromium is one of the hardest and most corrosion-resistant of metals and for wear resistance has no rival. Yet it has not been used for rust-proofing because of its tendency to crack. Corrosion would seep through the cracks to cause the rusting of steel.

Now that the main liability of chromium has been corrected in the laboratory, field work could develop its potential as a permanent rust-proofing agent. Since it is produced from a conventional plating bath, the process could be adopted by industry without extensive capital investment.

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