

# Canada Weekly

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## The Federal Government and the financing of the Montreal Olympic Games 1976

*Montreal's plans for the 1976 Olympic Games were approved by the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne on February 3.*

*Lord Killanin, president of the ICC, stated that, while all finals of the Games must be held in Montreal, the IOC would consider suggestions that preliminary events be held in other parts of Canada. Commentators have pointed out, however, that any other city that assumed this responsibility would encounter, on a smaller scale, the same problems of accommodation, expense and security as the City of Montreal.*

*Prime Minister Trudeau made the following statement to the House of Commons on February 2:*

...More than four years ago, this Government has clearly defined its position, namely that we would not make any special financial contribution to these Games. In letters dating as far back as 1968 and since then, on the occasion of numerous public statements, Mayor Jean Drapeau (of Montreal) has indicated that besides certain current federal-provincial programs, no financing was required on the part of the Federal Government.

While the organization of the Games is the responsibility of the City of Montreal, the Federal Government has taken an interest in them by reason, on the one hand, of the international character of the undertaking and, on the other hand, of financing methods considered by the City of Montreal and the Olympic Games Organization Committee (COJO).

In fact, Honourable Members know that on announcing its \$310-million budget last week, COJO proposed that, except for the amount of \$18 million, the total revenue is expected to be provided through fund-raising programs.

Although such programs are intended for the Canadian and the foreign public at large rather than the federal taxpayer as such, nevertheless they require the approval of federal authorities.

Besides the expenses covered by the City of Montreal budget, we must also expect that the Canada Olympic Games will cause disbursements for

the various federal departments in the discharge of their usual responsibilities.

### Deficit expected

We are considering two main points: First, the Government seriously wonders whether COJO can balance its budget. In November last, we received a copy of that budget and according to the appraisal conducted by federal officials, a deficit can be expected.

May I stress that this is our own point of view, I know that the Quebec government and the Montreal municipality probably hold different views, which I respect. As concerns the cost of an event that belongs to a still distant future, of course, a possibility of disagreement exists but, as I said, we fear that a deficit might occur and this is one reason among others why we have taken precautionary measures with which I will deal in a moment.

Secondly, we fear that some unexpected contingencies might cause a considerable increase in the cost of the Games, for this happened on the occasion of previous Olympic Games and of Expo 67, This is why we intend to do everything possible to help the Games' organizers maintain the cost at the lowest possible level, as they themselves have stated they will.

Such, then, are the main facts that led to my statement before the House last week, to the effect that we wanted assurance that, if there were a deficit, it would be made good by a body other

than the Federal Government. This guarantee was to my mind essential if Parliament was to be called upon to look into the action suggested by COJO with regard to plans to secure funds, plans that the City of Montreal calls plans for self-financing, which are more likely to call upon the general public than on the taxpayer as such.

#### Assurances from Quebec

The Government has now received a letter from the Prime Minister of Quebec containing a clear assurance that his government would not seek financial assistance from the Federal Government should a deficit arise.

The Government has also received letters to the same effect from the City of Montreal and from COJO. With the permission of the House, I should like to table these letters now. The Government considers that the agreements by Premier Bourassa in his letter, and by Mayor Drapeau and Mr. Rousseau in theirs, provide the assurances we have sought. Since we believe a deficit is a clear possibility, these assurances are important. These letters guarantee that any deficit would not be laid at the door of the Federal Government.

The Government is now willing to act upon the request of the City of Montreal and COJO concerning the special issues of Olympic stamps and coins. And we are continuing discussions with the Government of Quebec, the City of Montreal and COJO on the best way of answering COJO's request for an annual lottery.

#### Federal expenses

Before I conclude, I would like to make very clear the nature of the federal outlays that may be involved in meeting the requirements generated by the Olympics for normal federal services. As I indicated earlier, these are not included in the budget presented by COJO.

One large cost item is the Olympic village. Between 2,000 and 3,000 dwelling units are contemplated. Funding by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation could range from \$26 million to \$54 million, depending on the number and costs of the units and the amount of commercial financing. We feel it is quite reasonable to

consider that this could be handled between now and 1976 under the normal CMHC allocations for public housing, which go out to all provinces, since the share which has gone to the Province of Quebec has been running at some \$100 million annually. After the Games, the Olympic village would become part of Montreal's housing stock.

Second, we must recognize that the large influx of Olympic participants and spectators will put particular pressures on various services which, in the very nature of things, would have to be provided by the Government of Canada, such as personnel from the RCMP, the Canadian Armed Forces and customs and immigration. It is obvious that if the Olympics are held in Montreal, as they will be now, the Federal Government cannot stand aside and say: "We will not be involved in questions of security or customs or immigration." Yet, these are implied costs in the sense that they would not have occurred had the

Games not taken place. We anticipate this might involve some \$20 million in increased costs, and we are determined to maintain a strict control over such costs.

Finally, there is a further cost increment which would be incurred if the CBC assumed the role of "host broadcaster" providing the basic television service at the Games. In this event, net costs to the Crown corporation would be an estimated \$25 million. Discussions are continuing on whether CBC would or should undertake this function, and naturally the Government will have to reach a decision in that regard.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government has a strong and legitimate concern over arrangements for the 1976 Olympics. This concern does not, however, diminish the warm welcome which will be extended to the Olympic Games and its participants by the Government and by Canadians generally. It is a challenging undertaking and I am sure that all Canadians wish it well.

#### Canada-U.S. Great Lakes cleanup and control on schedule

Canadian pollution-abatement and control programs under the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality are moving ahead on schedule, Environment Minister Jack Davis stated recently. "Projects are under way or have been completed at every significant source of municipal pollution in the whole Lower Great Lakes area," Mr. Davis said. "I am particularly pleased with progress toward our objective of removing phosphorus from sewage in the Lake Erie area by 1973."

Commenting on a review of progress in implementing the Agreement, recently completed by Canadian and U.S. officials, Mr. Davis also expressed general satisfaction with progress on the U.S. side. "It appears that there may be delays on the U.S. side in meeting some of the targets for projects at their larger municipalities," Mr. Davis said. "This seems to be due partly to budgetary limitations and partly to physical construction problems."

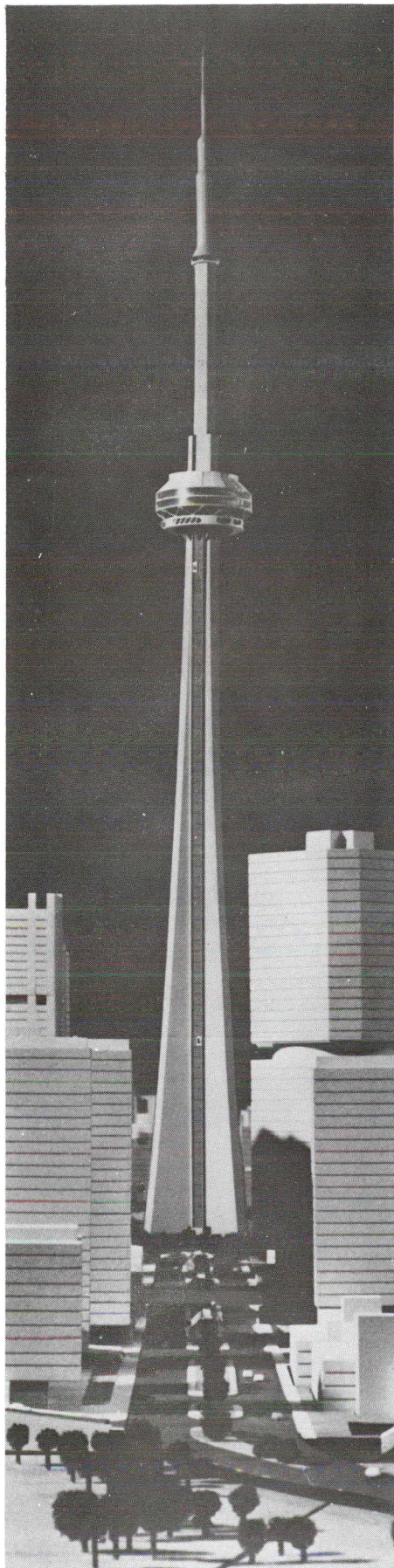
"Having in mind the vast size and cost of the American part of the program, some slippage is probably to be

expected," said Mr. Davis.

He noted that U.S. funding for 1973-74 would permit commencement of 250 new projects totalling just under \$1 billion, adding that he hoped the American program could be "accelerated over the next several years — especially in the area of phosphorus control — to meet the Agreement target".

The Minister was pleased that the Canadian municipal construction program, being carried out under a supporting Canada-U.S. agreement, was on schedule. "However, we are not complacent about this," he said, "and we will be working closely with the Government of Ontario to maintain our momentum, and to deal with any problems that may come up in the future."

Progress would be reviewed "on both sides" with Mr. Russel Train, Chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality, at their next meeting, stated Mr. Davis. He noted that the IJC would be making a more detailed progress report on programs that had been undertaken since the agreement was signed last April.



### Canadian National's Toronto tower tops the world

*A ceremony in Toronto on February 5 marked the beginning of construction of what is expected to be the tallest self-supporting structure in the world — an 1,805-foot communications and observation spire to be known as CN Tower.*

Scheduled for completion in 1974, the concrete structure, which will cost \$21 million and create more than 1,000 jobs, is being erected by CN Tower Limited, a subsidiary of Canadian National Railways, in the Metro Centre complex. It will be one of the engineering and architectural wonders of the world, according to Norman J. MacMillan, Chairman and President, CN System, "an exciting international tourist attraction". he said.

CN Tower will be the first structure in Metro Centre, a 15-year development on 190 acres between the central business district and the waterfront. Its close neighbours will be the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (English-language network), the proposed new Massey Hall and the proposed Convention Centre.

The tallest comparable structure in the world is the Ostankino Tower in Moscow, which is 1,748 feet high. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is 984 feet high and the Skylon in Niagara Falls, Ontario rises 520 feet above ground.

CN Tower will accommodate television antennae for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, commercial stations, educational television, and cable television companies. It will also accommodate all the FM radio channels allocated to the Toronto area, mobile radio systems and CN Telecommunications microwave facilities.

Glass-faced elevators on two of the tower's three sides will carry visitors to a circular six-storey "sky pod" between the 1,100- and 1,200-foot levels, where sightseeing and broadcasting facilities, a 360-seat revolving dining room, lounge, indoor and outdoor observation decks, radio studios, snack bar and display areas will be located.

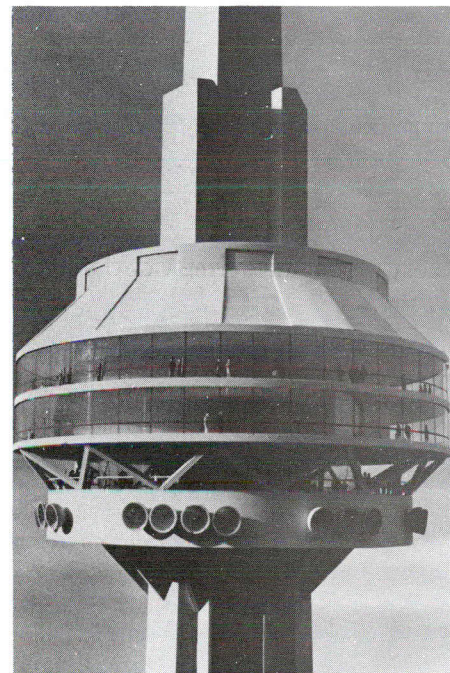
Rising to more than twice the height of Toronto's tallest existing building, Commerce Court, CN Tower will be set in parkland; landscaped terraces will slope down to a large reflecting pool surrounding its base, which will house shops and restaurants. Visitors

will be able to use a bridge over the pool to reach the glass-walled rotunda in the base of the Tower.

#### Method of construction

Construction techniques are unusual. The site will be excavated through 35 feet of overburden into some 20 feet of rock and the foundation laid. Special forms will be set up and a concrete shaft will be poured continuously, 24 hours a day, using a slip-form method. The Tower will rise at the rate of 16 feet a day.

The Tower will have stability to withstand the effects of high winds, snow, ice, lightning and earth tremors. The unique design involved consultations with experts in Canada, Switzerland and the United States. Wind-tunnel tests were conducted at the University of Western Ontario and soil tests by the University of Toronto and Queen's University.



*The sky pod, more than 1,100 feet above ground will house six storeys. Level two will have an outdoor observation deck, level three an enclosed one and level four will contain a 360-seat revolving restaurant.*

### Canada recognizes North Vietnam

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced on February 7 that Canada had extended formal recognition to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and that the Prime Minister had sent the following message to Premier Pham Van Dong:

"On behalf of the Government of Canada, I would like to express my gratification at the conclusion of the 'Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam', which was signed in Paris on January 27 by representatives of your Government and representatives of other parties concerned."

The following message was also sent to Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem of the Republic of Vietnam, which Canada already recognizes as the sole legal Government of South Vietnam:

"On behalf of the Government of Canada, I would like to express my gratification at the conclusion of the 'Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam', which was recently signed in Paris. I would hope that in the future we shall be able to work together to strengthen the cordial relations which already exist between our two countries."

The effect of this decision to extend recognition to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam means that Canada now accords equal status to the two Vietnams.

There is no immediate intention of exchanging ambassadors with either of the two Vietnams, although Canadian representatives are now in Saigon and Hanoi as members of the international commissions established in 1954 and 1973.

### Spent fuel storage vaults

Rather than bury its radioactive wastes in abandoned mines or man-made cavities, Canada intends to store spent radioactive fuels in specially constructed buildings above ground.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited says that the first of the "engineered storage facilities" is likely to be built in the mid-1980s somewhere in Ontario

to handle the accumulating wastes from nuclear reactors at such stations as Pickering and Bruce.

Each building will be designed to last about 100 years, by which time it is hoped that better methods for disposing of nuclear wastes will have been found. It takes about a million years for all the radioactive components of spent fuel bundles to decay.

Engineered storage facilities will represent the second phase in the long-term storage of spent reactor fuels. Spent fuel bundles are first placed in special water-storage bays at Canadian nuclear plants, where they will remain for a number of years while most radioactive.

### Fur prices increase

Fur prices increased sharply with the start of the 1972-73 marketing season, and mink producers were optimistic that the market would remain firm, at least until the end of January, when the bulk of Canada's production — about 1 million pelts from some 800 farms — would have moved to market.

The return of strong prices will enable mink ranchers to pay off debts accumulated during recent years, when prices sometimes sank below the cost of production.

Fur prices normally fluctuate and, in the past, strong prices have often been followed by a sag as buyers fill their needs. This year, however, demand is strong and there are indications that the fur industry may be on a general upswing.

Although the reason for increased demand is hard to define, there is speculation that incomes round the world are rising to the point where more consumers can afford the luxury of fur.

Prices for ranched mink in December were about 25 percent higher than they were a year earlier.

Furs of all colours were in demand, but price increases were strongest for female pelts, which are smaller and lighter than the males, and therefore well suited for capes and jackets, currently popular retail items.

Demand was very strong for furs from the North, and competition by buyers from many countries pushed prices to

the highest levels in many years.

Beaver pelts brought about 35 percent more this year, red fox almost 100 percent more, white fox 60 percent, with a 100 percent increase for the lower grades, and a 35 percent increase for muskrat. Lynx pelts set record prices, white coyote and raccoon prices advanced nearly 100 percent.

The number of wild furs available in December was limited; substantially larger quantities were available in January.

### Radio link for trains

A new "point-to-point" radio system — the first development of its kind for CP rail — has been put into operation on the railway's busy Revelstoke division between Kamloops and Field, British Columbia.

The radio network gives dispatchers for the first time, at Revelstoke, direct voice contact with trains on the move anywhere on the 254-mile division, as well as with maintenance gangs along the right-of-way and with the railway's motor vehicles on adjacent highways. Designed to supplement existing signalling and communications system the point-to-point radio system is expected to improve control of train movements and upgrade service through the tough mountain region.

"This new ability to communicate by radio directly with the enginemen and maintenance-of-way crews enables our operating personnel to minimize train delays and will help to keep traffic moving during the heavy winter snowfall," says Mr. J.D. Bromley, general manager, operations and maintenance, Pacific region.

It is expected that the new system will eventually eliminate the need for trackside telephones at points along the line. It can also be used to supplement the centralized traffic-control system which arranges train "meets" by remote control of signals and power-operated track switches. Aboard trains, the system utilizes the same mobile radios with which CP Rail locomotives have been equipped since the mid-Sixties, mainly for end-to-end communication between enginemen and conductors.

Each of the nine new base stations has a 100-foot aerial and a building housing two transmitter-receivers.

### Negotiations on Yugoslav claims

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently announced that the Canadian and Yugoslav Governments had agreed in principle to start negotiations in the near future for a settlement of claims of Canadian citizens arising out of property rights and interests nationalized by the Yugoslav Government decrees after December 23, 1948. Canadian citizens whose property was taken before that date are eligible to receive compensation under the compensation agreement signed on that date between Britain and Yugoslavia.

Canadian citizens who have had property nationalized by the Yugoslav Government should, Mr. Sharp stated, submit details of their claims to the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa by July 31. Failure to notify the Department of a claim by that date will prejudice the eligibility of such claims to share in any eventual settlement. Only claims in respect of property that belonged to persons who were Canadian citizens at the time the property was nationalized or otherwise taken by Yugoslavia, can be considered.

### Education for the arts

Training for the theatre takes place in workshops and theatre schools, mainly those affiliated with community theatres. Attention to the theatre has also spread to the universities. Courses in departments of drama, as well as in English departments with theatre facilities, such as laboratories, are teaching not only the theory and literature of the theatre but also its techniques. The late 1960s were marked by a deepening commitment on the part of the universities to professional theatre.

### National Theatre School

The most important school in the country is the National Theatre School, which was established in Montreal in 1960. Its creation was the culmination of eight years of dedicated effort by theatre-lovers, amateur and professional alike, who shared

the dream of a truly professional theatre in Canada. The purpose of the school is "to prepare actors, designers and technicians for the theatre". The programs of study are intensive, arduous, challenging and creative. The promise of the school to its students is not to produce competent artists but rather to provide them with a concrete basis on which they may build their art. The school makes use of the most talented members of the theatrical profession as faculty members and consultants.

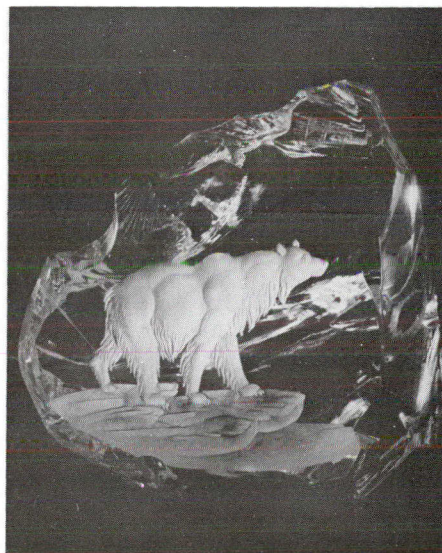
The National Theatre School is a co-lingual institution, with the French- and English-speaking students being trained in separate but similar programs. When dictated by subject matter, both groups combine for classes. By meeting and working together, the students can become familiar with each other's tradition. It is hoped that, in time, this can result in an approach to theatre that is "unique" and distinctly Canadian. The school is in close contact with the growing number of theatrical or-

ganizations across Canada and, through its graduates, effectively strengthens such organizations. This infusion of strength makes it possible for more Canadian theatres to be established in which traditional as well as contemporary and experimental drama can be performed. In the short space of a dozen years, the school has already turned out several first-rate actors and actresses as well as designers, technicians, stage-managers and directors who are making significant contributions to the Canadian theatre scene.

### National Ballet School

The high standard of dancing in the National Ballet stems mostly from the formation of the National Ballet School in 1959. While growing out of the needs of the National Ballet, the National Ballet School quickly achieved its own identity. The school, which attracts students from across Canada, also offers a full academic course, thus providing ballet training to international

### National Arts Centre exhibition of Austrian arts and crafts



Included in an exhibition of the arts and crafts of Austria on display at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa from February 1 to 17 were exquisite pieces of crystal, china, cutlery, leather and jewellery, as well as graphic art. Above a bison engraved in optical crystal measuring about 8 by 5 inches, was one of several works created by



Gernot Schluifer, a 32-year-old artist who was present at the preview. A pencil drawing (above) by Dr. Hubert F. Culturer, also in attendance, called *Circle in Space*, is one of his impressions of the "Apollo" space project. The exhibition was under the patronage of Ambassador Edward F. Schiller of Austria.

standards and a formal education simultaneously.

Basic music training has traditionally been carried on outside school hours in private studios, and this situation still prevails today. Conservatories, colleges and schools of music organize the private teaching activity into a balanced system of training. Music courses are now offered in nearly all Canadian universities.

Observance of Canada's centennial accounted for the construction and acquisition of a number of buildings for the performing arts across Canada. Imposing new structures, with facilities for the most ambitious and complex productions, were built in several provinces and more and more of the old opera houses and empty cinemas are being converted for the use of local groups and touring companies. The universities, too, are providing accommodation for the performing arts. With more theatres available, the number of resident professional companies has increased, resulting in a growing decentralization of the professional theatre.

#### National Arts Centre

In 1964, the National Arts Centre in Ottawa was approved as a centennial undertaking. A Crown corporation was formed, the objectives of which were to operate and maintain a National Arts Centre to develop the performing arts in the National Capital region and to assist the Canada Council in the development of the arts elsewhere in Canada. The opening of the Centre in May 1969 signified much more than the provision of much-needed group of auditoriums. Time could well show that the National Arts Centre can serve two purposes — as “a centre for national arts and a national centre for the arts”.

While much still remains to be done, since mid-century the performing arts have benefited from a greater sense of security and have had an opportunity

for growth. Nothing will persist in any human society unless it has a functional value and because the performing arts have this value they continue to survive. However, we in Canada must be prepared to give greater recognition and encouragement to the arts if we are to preserve and enhance their contribution to our society. (*The foregoing article is the last of a series, reprinted from the July/August issue of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Commercial Letter.*)

#### Canadian book exports

The recent incorporation of the Association for the Export of Canadian Books has launched a joint program to increase sales of Canadian books abroad. Sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the AECB named as its first President Lloyd B. Leeming, former President of Labatt's Ontario Breweries Limited.

The Association, which is part of the Government's six-point assistance program for the Canadian book industry, announced last February, plans to develop book centres and other programs to sell Canadian books in the United States, Europe and Britain. The Government has allocated \$500,000 a year for three years to assist publishers in expanding their export activity and thereby improve the economic status of the Canadian publishing industry.

The first centre, in London, is to be operational on April 1. In marketing Canadian books, it will provide promotional, warehousing and administrative services, as well as a showroom and book shop. It should also become an important stopping place for publishers around the world during their visits to Britain.

#### New tobacco research labs

New laboratories are to be constructed early in 1973 at the Tobacco Research Station, Delhi, Ontario, where scientists will study the possibility of producing less noxious cigarettes. A recent announcement by Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan and National

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde stated that both departments were contributing resources to a tobacco and health research program, part of which is located at Delhi.

“The long-term aim at Delhi is to develop tobacco varieties and cultural, curing, and other processing techniques that can contribute toward the production of less hazardous cigarettes,” Mr. Whelan said.

Preliminary work has already demonstrated for example, that cigarettes produced from lower leaves of tobacco plants produce much less tar and nicotine than cigarettes produced from upper leaves.

By means of special breeding, Canada may be able to develop a whole plant containing a much lower percentage of the constituents that produce tar and nicotine than existing varieties. Thus new types of tobacco, when combined with improvements in manufacturing processes such as the production of reconstituted tobacco sheet and advancements in filter design, would enable further steps to be taken in producing cigarettes that would expose smokers to fewer harmful substances.

Research will be conducted on the chemistry and physiology of the tobacco plant as well as the chemical and physical characteristics of cigarette smoke at the Agriculture Canada Research Station, Delhi, in the new laboratories.

In addition, chemical and physical characterization of the smoke and other studies will be carried out at the University of Waterloo, which conducts the twice-yearly tar and nicotine tests for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

“This three-way co-operative research between two government departments and a university will contribute to international efforts to produce less hazardous tobacco products and facilitate Canada's guidance of the tobacco industry in matters affecting health,” Mr. Lalonde said.

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