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New safeguards on the sale of nuclear material and technology

Canada will place more stringent safeguards on the sale abroad of nuclear technology, facilities and material "to inhibit importing states from using nuclear supplies to further the production of nuclear explosive devices".

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald S. Macdonald, in a report to the House of Commons last month, stated that the Government was more conscious than ever that Canadian nuclear resources should not contribute to nuclear proliferation.

The provisions "in every safeguards arrangement", the domestic benefits of the Canadian nuclear industry and the export sales authorized by the Government were outlined as follows by Mr. Macdonald:

...The provisions, to be administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency, or through appropriate alternative procedures meeting the requirements of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, will cover all nuclear facilities and equipment supplied by Canada for the life of those facilities and equipment. They will cover all nuclear facilities and equipment using Canadian-supplied technology. They will cover all nuclear material - uranium, thorium, plutonium, heavy water - supplied by Canada, and future generations of fissile material produced from or with these materials. They will cover all nuclear materials, whatever their origin, produced or processed in facilities supplied by Canada.

Most importantly, all safeguards arrangements will contain binding assurance that Canadian-supplied nuclear material, equipment and technology will not be used to produce a nuclear-explosives device, whether the development of such a device be stated to be for peaceful purposes or not. All potential Canadian exporters of nuclear material, equipment or technology are advised that, prior to making offers of supply, they must ascertain from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Atomic Energy Control Board that there are no safeguards impediments.

...While adopting the safeguards I have outlined, Canada will of course continue to work with other exporting nations to strengthen the international safeguards structure.

Future exports of the CANDU reactor, along with the major programs of construction already under way and planned domestically, will bring significant benefits to employment in the high technology nuclear industry of Canada.

To ensure that Canadians enjoy the economic gains from sales abroad, the Government will encourage the supply from Canada of major high technology components and services. In regard to domestic nuclear-power programs, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with my Department and with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, will consult with the provinces to establish a co-operative approach of preference for Canadian material, equipment and services.

The Canadian nuclear-equipment industry at present has the capacity to produce the components for the nuclear steam supply system for at least three nuclear reactors a year. Domestic requirements will average four units every year over the remainder of this decade, while exports could add at least one additional unit every year. Nearly \$100 million in capital investment has already been committed or planned by the private sector of the industry to expand capacity. Future domestic and export demands will stimulate a further expansion involving perhaps another \$100-million industrial investment.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will examine the advisability of providing selective assistance through its incentive programs to

help the industry upgrade its capability.

Contingent on compliance with the new safeguard structures required for nuclear exports, the Government has authorized Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to negotiate the following sales:

With Argentina, the supply of goods and services for the nuclear part of a second 600-megawatt CANDU nuclear power station. Subject to escalation, these goods and services are estimated at \$90 million, and the heavy water at a further \$60 million.

With Iran, the supply of goods and services for two 600-megawatt CANDU nuclear-power units, and possibly two additional.

With the Republic of Korea, the supply of goods and services for one complete nuclear-reactor power unit.

Once again subject to full compliance with the safeguard requirements, and in so far as Canadian capacity permits, the Government has further authorized AECL to negotiate the following:

With Denmark, the supply of goods and services for the nuclear part of a CANDU power station.

With Romania, agreements covering CANDU-PHW (Pressurizing Heavy Water) licensing, AECL consultancy, fuel design, development and manufacturing, heavy water production and plant construction, and a scientific and technical exchange.

With the United Kingdom, agreements covering CANDU/SGHWR (PTHWR) technological exchange, and supply of heavy water. (SGHWR: Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor; PTHWR: Pressure Tube Heavy Water Reactor).

With the Italian company, Pregettazioni Meccaniche Nucleari, a licensing agreement to supply CANDU reactor units in Italy.

The Government has reaffirmed the policy guide-lines on uranium enrichment as announced on August 1, 1973. Canadian involvement in uranium enrichment will be determined within those guide-lines.

Canada has made the decisions on safeguards that I have just outlined in the spirit of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which is designed not only to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons but to ensure the benefits of lower cost energy are shared by all nations.

Canada/Mexico exchange trainees

The Canada/Mexico exchange program for young specialists and technicians is seeking young Canadians interested in gaining career-related experience in Mexico for periods of four to 12 months.

During 1973, the first year of the program, 13 Canadians and 15 Mexicans participated in the exchange; in 1974, 12 Canadians went to Mexico and 15 Mexicans came to Canada.

Applicants in Canada must be Canadian citizens between 18 and 30 years of age. They must have a basic knowledge of Spanish, possess a degree from a university or educational institution at the post-secondary level, or have a recognized diploma from a technical high school. Work experience is preferable though not essential. Successful applicants must also present a health certificate.

The major areas in which traineeships may be made available in Mexico are: agriculture, including cattle breeding; anthropology; archaeology; architecture (urban development, conservation and cultural restoration); arts and crafts (ceramics, weaving, glass-blowing, stained glass, silver, copper and textiles); computer systems; demography; ethnology; human geography; medical technology; museology; oceanography; public finance; social medicine (sociology); social and rural development tourism and tropical ecology.

Through a reciprocal agreement, the National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico will be responsible for selecting young Mexican workers for training in Canada. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training positions for suitable Mexican candidates.

Canada savings bonds sold well

The 1974 Canada savings bonds, the last issue of which went on sale September 30, sold extremely well, according to recent reports.

Interest on the annual savings bond issue is payable on November 1 each year.

Interest on the 1974 issue was a record 9.75 per cent and many people cashed in old bonds to buy new ones.

Flying visit of British P.M.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain has accepted Prime Minister Trudeau's invitation to visit Ottawa on January 29.

Mr. Wilson will arrive by air in the morning from London, and the two prime ministers will meet at a working lunch before Mr. Wilson continues his journey to Washington.

Nation-wide computer link-up for all police cars

A project aimed at extending the use of a national computer to every police patrol car in Canada is to be developed jointly by the Department of Communications and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Eventually, every patrol officer will have his own, direct access to the computer through a miniature keyboard and small teleprinter or television screen mounted under his dashboard or on the transmission hump in his car.

The system will eliminate the time-consuming necessity of radio dispatchers acting as middlemen for inquiries directed to the computer by voice from police cars.

The Communications Department and the RCMP will co-operate in a two-year program to design, develop and produce a prototype of the modular system, to satisfy the major requirements of all Canadian police forces.

Integration of two existing police communications and information services will take place: the first is the literally hundreds of local voice communications systems linking patrol vehicles with radio dispatchers; the second is the nation-wide, computerized police information service (Canadian Police Information Centre — CPIC, for short) operated from Ottawa since 1972 by the RCMP.

The mobile terminal could also be incorporated into computer-aided dispatch systems (CAD). Such systems permit high-speed digital signalling to replace routine voice messages between police cruisers and dispatchers, thereby greatly reducing the load on voice-communications channels. CAD systems are now being considered by most urban police forces in Canada.

Canada ratifies agreement on polar bear conservation

Canada has ratified an international agreement for the conservation of polar bears, Environment Minister Jeanne Sauvé announced last month, which enters into force 90 days after ratification by three of the signatories. Canada, Denmark, Norway and the United States signed the agreement in Oslo, November 1973, and the U.S.S.R. joined in February 1974.

The agreement provides for better collaboration among the Arctic nations in the research and management of polar bears which cross international boundaries. It also prohibits hunting in international waters of the bears, which sometimes live on pack ice far out at sea.

In Canada, management of polar bears is the responsibility of the provincial and territorial governments. Parts of Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are the natural habitat for the animals. These governments have concurred in the ratification, which is accompanied by a declaration that clarifies Canada's position on management, research and native peoples' hunting rights.

Unlike the situation in other signatory countries, where the species is considered endangered, the population in Canada is thought to be healthy. Con-



National Film Board

Polar bear mother and cubs in Churchill, Manitoba.

sequently, sound management principles rather than a rigid form of protection is emphasized in the Canadian declaration.

Hunting rights

Traditional native hunting rights are recognized in the agreement because of Canada's initiative. In Canada, Inuit and Indian settlements are allotted a maximum annual kill quota for each sub-population of polar bear. These quotas are based on data gathered by the Federal-Provincial Technical Committee for Polar Bear

Research and Management. If a settlement does not wish to use its entire quota, it can sell a polar bear permit from its quota to non-native hunters. The hunts, however, must be carried out with a native guide, using a dog team and traditional native methods.

Article IV of the agreement prohibits the use of aircraft and motor vehicles in the capture or killing of polar bears. The intention of this article, as Canada interprets it, is to prohibit hunters from using these vehicles, not to prevent their being used with care in research and management operations.

Ottawa and provinces to consult on number of foreign student admissions

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said last month that half of the provinces had reacted favourably to his recent call for federal-provincial consultation and cooperation for the development of clearer guide-lines for managing the flow of foreign students into Canada.

"I am very pleased that the provinces have reacted so quickly and positively to my request and I have every confidence that the remaining provinces will soon join in this venture," said Mr. Andras.

At press time, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Quebec had replied to the Minister's invitation.

"There has been much discussion recently of foreign students in Canada,"

said Mr. Andras. "Students who study abroad bring benefit to almost every sector of their own society when they return. Canada has gained from this international exchange as much as any other country.

"While we recognize some abuses of student status, I am concerned that we do not over-react in a way that would hinder the international flow of knowledge, ideas and understanding, a sharing process from which Canadian students have also greatly benefited," continued the Minister.

In the past, some provinces have made representations to the Federal Government requesting that limits be set on the number of students from abroad.

The Minister pointed out that there was a clear division of responsibility in this area. "The field of education is a provincial responsibility, and therefore, we cannot limit the number of foreign students enrolling at the various institutions. Neither can the provinces assume responsibility for deciding which students are admissible to Canada — this function is a federal one," he said.

At present, any student admitted into Canada must meet several requirements which include: (1) good character and good health; (2) a valid passport and Canadian non-immigrant visa when necessary; (3) evidence of sufficient funds for maintenance while attending school in Canada, for tuition fees and for all other expenses; and (4) a letter

of acceptance from a recognized institution (without this, no student is admitted to Canada).

"The responsibility for deciding which students should be accepted by the institutions clearly lies with the provinces or the institutions within their jurisdiction," said Mr. Andras.

"Our problem appears to be that each side is looking to the other to make the final decision as to what is an acceptable and realistic level of foreign students permitted to continue their education in Canada."

"Soap opera" approach used to humanize law

A non-profit community service radio station in Vancouver, known as Vancouver Co-op Radio, has commenced broadcasting with legal help designed to provide community legal assistance to citizens as part of its regular programming.

Located in Vancouver's Gastown area and owned by a co-operative membership society, its law committee, working closely with established legal organizations and interested members of the legal profession, has developed plans for programming which will help citizens with special problems as well as make them aware of their individual rights.

A daily serial in five-minute segments, produced in "soap opera" style, entitled *Meet the Law* is being produced as a pilot project, financed by the Vancouver Community Legal Assistance Society.

"We are attempting to add lively interest to otherwise dry facts in putting legal information across to listeners in an entertaining fashion," said producer Robert Ruebsaat.

Three of the episodes deal with a tenant's rights, related to the Landlord and Tenant's Act, and to cover the Unemployment Insurance procedure for the Board of Referees. A four- or five-part series is being prepared on family law.

Co-op's future plans include multilingual clinics for problems relating to immigrants; information spots on the Trade Practices and Debtors Assistance Acts; development of dramatic programs from court transcripts; and a women's legal advice clinic.

Santa Domingo institute/Queen's University medical project continues

After its initial year of operation the Institute of Biomedical Studies in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) — a collaborative project between Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and the Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Ureña (UNPHU), has received a grant of \$300,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to continue its work in the Caribbean country.

This Institute was conceived as a co-operative pilot project of health-care delivery systems. Under the directorship of Dr. Sergio Bencosme, a professor in the Department of Pathology, the Institute is also involved in the training of medical and allied health science personnel in the Dominican Republic and the fostering of co-operative research and training between the medical faculties at Queen's and UNPHU.

According to Dr. Bencosme the Institute has condensed a five year start-up program into a year and this success

has been reflected in continued support from CIDA.

In addition to CIDA funding the Institute is supported by Queen's, UNPHU (which increased its commitment from \$5,000 to \$280,000 in 1974) and friends of Queen's with interests in the Dominican Republic.

The new funding will be used:

- . to continue epidemiological studies of breast cancer;
- . to develop a collaborative scheme for training personnel with the new Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra (UCCM) medical school;
- . to continue and strengthen laboratory and training support to the Veterinary Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture in the Dominican Republic;
- . to increase co-operation on a study of stunted sugar cane;
- . to increase the scope of clinical laboratories to include the services of bacteriology, biochemistry, hematology (study of blood disorders), chemistry, anatomical pathology and immunology.



Renaissance instruments played by music students in costume at Queen's University were part of the open-house displays in Harrison-Le Caine Hall at the recent opening of the building. Fanfares and choruses added musical colour to the ceremony, chaired by Chancellor Roland Michener with spe-

cial guests Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Le Caine, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Harrison. The unveiling of the dedication plaque was accompanied by the Queen's Wind Ensemble fanfare, and a vigorous Gloria Patri by members of the Queen's Choral Ensemble served as a finale to the ceremony.

New homes for National Gallery and National Museums

Plans to relocate the National Gallery of Canada, the National Museum of Man and the National Museum of Science and Technology were announced recently by the Secretary of State, Hugh Faulkner.

The National Gallery of Canada will be moved to a new building to be constructed on Wellington Street West in Ottawa as part of the redevelopment complex planned by the National Capital Commission for the area. The building should be completed and open to the public during the Gallery's centennial year, 1980. The present building housing the Gallery on Elgin Street, will be restored to its original function as an office building.

At the same time planning will begin for the building in Hull of an integrated complex of museums' exhibits for the National Museum of Man and the National Museum of Science and Technology. The National Museum of Natural Sciences at the Victoria Memorial Building will expand its operations and exhibition halls as space becomes available when the Museum of Man vacates its current premises.

"While planning and studies are to begin at once, the program will be developed in accordance with the fiscal climate and will be designed with sufficient flexibility to phase it comfortably within the Government's goal for completion within ten years," Mr. Faulkner said.

National Ballet to appear in London

The National Ballet of Canada will perform at the London Coliseum from April 2 to 12.

Included in the repertoire are three major works: a new production of *Coppelia* by Erik Bruhn, the first London presentation of John Neumeier's *Don Juan* and Peter Wright's *Giselle*.

This will be the National's second appearance in London; the first was in 1972 when the company also appeared at the London Coliseum.

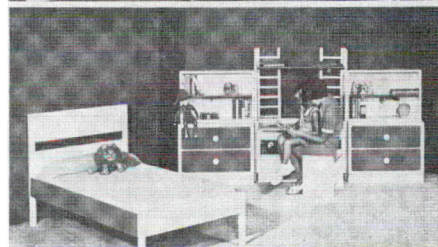
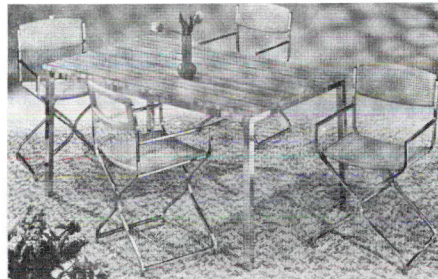
After London, the tour — sponsored through the Department of External Affairs — will continue to the Netherlands for limited runs in The Hague, Amsterdam and Eindhoven.

Furniture designs win provincial awards

The illustrations show some of the designs won by Ontario furniture manufacturers in the recent Trillium awards competition organized by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, in Toronto.

The awards, named for Ontario's official flower, take into consideration achievement of companies in merchandising, production, and design innovation. They were organized by the domestic marketing branch of the ministry's division of trade in co-operation with the Ontario Furniture Manufacturers Association.

Nine winners received a stylized Trillium, made of highly polished brushed stainless steel set on a Georgian-pink granite base. Competition categories included furniture for most parts of the home, both adult and children's types, occasional tables and lighting fixtures.



Top, dinette set by Superior Chrome Furniture, Toronto; middle, wall units by Maurer Furniture Manufacturing, Toronto; and bottom, convertible crib and bed by Decor Wood Specialties, Weston, Ontario.

Canada/Cuba nurses exchange

Ambassador José Fernandez de Cossio of the Republic of Cuba to Canada and National Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently concluded an agreement on behalf of their respective countries to undertake an exchange program of nursing personnel.

Four Cuban nurses, responsible for the planning and implementation of a new university nursing program, are visiting Canada to learn from Canadian experience. They will be visiting certain universities and health institutions according to a program planned by the Department in co-operation with the Canadian Nurses' Association and the Canadian Association of Universities and Colleges.

A return visit by three Canadian nurses is being planned for early this year to acquaint them with health-care services in Cuba.

Need for more bilingual public servants

The number of positions in the Public Service identified as bilingual is approximately 53,600, compared to the estimate of 25,000 made in December 1972, stated Treasury Board President Jean Chrétien, on tabling a progress report in the House of Commons recently on language requirements of Federal Government employees. The main reason for the higher figure is that the number of bilingual positions required to serve the public as well as to provide internal services to other public servants was underestimated. In addition, to allow public servants to work in the official language of their choice, the number of bilingual supervisory positions is higher than was estimated.

Fifty-three per cent of incumbents of bilingual positions are bilingual, leaving some 19,000 to train, the majority of whom are English-speaking. Experience with full-time language training was still quite limited, said Mr. Chrétien, and it would be some time before complete data became available on the number of employees able to complete language training successfully.

The Government wishes to ensure that the maximum number of public servants is able to acquire a knowledge

of their second official language, and, a study will be carried out by linguists, to determine why some persons appear to be unable to learn a second language and whether, as a consequence, teaching methods can be improved.

Exemption at age 60

Effective immediately, Mr. Chrétien continued, unilingual employees age 60 or over would automatically be exempted from language training while retaining the right to occupy or be appointed to bilingual positions. This means that a unilingual employee, age 60 or over, who has all the other qualifications for a bilingual position, can be appointed to the position without having to become bilingual.

Obesity related to clock-watching?

If the amount you eat depends on what your wrist-watch, rather than what your stomach tells you, the probability is that you are obese. Research being conducted by Dr. Patricia Pliner, a psychologist at Erindale College, University of Toronto, shows that external stimuli affect obese people more than they do people of normal weight.

Earlier experiments, explained Dr. Pliner, clearly showed that the amount of food eaten by obese people was directly related to the sight or taste of food or the time on the clock, whereas these factors had less influence on how much was eaten by people of normal weight.

"The next question is," Dr. Pliner continued, "if obese people are affected by environmental cues for eating, are they also more responsive to all kinds of external stimulation?"

The answer so far seems to be in the affirmative. For example, obese people

perform significantly better than people of normal weight on a reaction-time task, in which the subject is asked to release a key when a light goes on. Obese subjects react quicker.

In another experiment, in which subjects were asked to rate on a scale their reaction to one pleasant picture and one unpleasant picture, obese subjects responded more positively to the first and more negatively to the second than did normal weight subjects.

"We also extended the study to young children," says Dr. Pliner. "In the Hospital for Sick Children [Toronto] it was discovered that obese children were more quickly comforted by a nurse. After they had had a blood sample taken they continued to cry, on an average, for 20 seconds after comforting, whereas normal-weight children cried for longer — around 30 seconds."

Studies, to confirm the greater responsiveness of obese people to stimuli unrelated to food, continue.

"Right now," says Dr. Pliner, "we are looking at the physiological responses to loud and quiet sounds." Obesity, it seems, may be just one component in a basic physiological complex which distinguishes some people from others.

Toronto's zoo for all seasons

The new \$39.5-million Toronto Zoo now open on a 700-acre site in suburban Scarborough's Rouge River Valley, will remain open all year. Construction is in the final stages.

Most of the 5,000 mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fresh-water fish living there will appear as if they are still in their native habitat. This is made possible by the ideal nature of the region, a spectacular area of undeveloped land — 300 acres of plateaux, 400 acres of river valley — comprising highlands, valleys, rivers, forests and grassland. Iron bars and other forms of conspicuous containment are at a minimum.

Animals and birds accustomed to the tropical environment of a rain forest, for example, will live the year round in similar surroundings, with suitable protection from the climate. Animals from mountainous areas, accustomed to cold nights and warmer days, will live outdoors most of the time, but

with protection provided against ice conditions. Species indigenous to North America will remain outside all year.

Geographic regions

Five geographic regions will be represented: the Americas, Africa, Indo-Malaya, Eurasia and Australia. Eventually, the World of Oceans will present a wealth of marine life, including whales, and a walk-through viewing tube at the bottom of the 'ocean'.

Pavilions, paddocks and walkways have been precisely planned so as to invite the visitor's participation in the total experience of being with the animals. Other walk-ins will enable visitors to move among the more benign mammals.

A walk-through flight cage, spanning about 30,000 square feet of wooded valley, will form a canopy over tall trees in suspended netting and afford free flight in a jungle of their own for numerous species of tropical birds.

CLC officer elected to international labour body

Shirley G.E. Carr, executive vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress, was elected workers' vice-chairman of the International Labour Organization tenth regional conference of the Americas held in Mexico City recently.

Representatives of labour, management and government of the 26 member states met to examine methods of improving the living and working conditions of peasants and strengthening tripartism within the organization and the nation states.

The ILO, oldest of the UN agencies, is the only one in which government, employers and workers are represented. Mrs. Carr was elected CLC executive vice-president at the national convention of the Congress held in Vancouver last May.

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