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Increasing need for substantial growth in food production

The Minister of Agriculture, Eugene F. Whelan, addressed the eighteenth session of the Food and Agriculture Conference in Rome on November 11. He spoke of the priorities and incentives needed if progress is to be made in expanding world agricultural production. Passages from Mr. Whelan's address follow:

...The current food situation is somewhat better than it was a year ago, but far from satisfactory. Much of this short-run gain is due to improved weather conditions in North America and in some of the developing countries. It is offset to some degree by very low grain production in other areas. But we have no reason to be overly optimistic.

Over the next five years, the need for substantive increased food production in the developed countries will be of much greater importance for world food supplies than was thought at the beginning of the 1970s. To solve the food problem, developing countries and the FAO must give high priority to agricultural and fisheries development and adopt policies which give adequate incentive to agricultural producers if real progress is to be made.

How do we cope with problems of expanding agricultural production? It is very disturbing to find that 30 years after the Second World War we are still faced with a major food problem. Despite the gains in technology, despite the technical efforts of the United Nations specialized agencies, we have more instead of fewer hungry people.

A top priority in the interests of all countries is to ensure the vigour of the world economy. This requires, from our standpoint, an efficient agriculture producing enough food for all, which can't be done without providing a reasonable livelihood to the farmers of the world. We know that without farmers, without the tools of production, and without necessary incentives, food production will fall short of our growing needs.

Let me turn to the realities of the current situation. Since the last FAO conference, there has been a flurry of activity. I must say, however, that in the Canadian point of view we have been more successful organizing new and reorganizing old committees than in increasing food production. Have we

really reached the producers and governments of all countries with the message of the need to increase food production and efficiency? I am not so sure. We are still suffering from shortages. What have we done?

We have before us the FAO Program of Work for 1976-77. It is in line with the World Food Conference resolutions. However, I feel we have spread ourselves too thinly. We are trying to do everything. I am looking for a point of focus.

Perhaps we the Ministers of Agriculture can, during the next few weeks, highlight the key issues. Trade is important but for countries with food shortages, increased food production is equally as important. Mechanization of agriculture is important but in many countries we must give priority to finding jobs for the unemployed in the rural areas. Agrarian reform is essential for many countries but the motivation must come from within a country. It cannot come from outside.

In principle, therefore, we favour the positive over-all response to the new international economic order proposals with details of implementation being left to the appropriate technical bodies for further consideration and examination. We are in favour of using appropriate mechanisms for transferring a greater share of the world's resources to developing countries. This is especially important in the food area.

What Canada has done

Canada has responded to the interests of developing countries in several areas, including commodity stabilization, trade liberalization, investment and natural resources, technology for development, and agriculture and rural development. In fact, not only have we expanded our total aid program, we have restructured it towards agricultural and rural development.

As an exporter and importer of agri-

Mail moves at last

The longest postal strike in Canadian history - 43 days - ended when employees returned to work on December 2 after 51.8 per cent voted in favour of accepting the agreement offered by the Government. Results of the ballot showed that of 14,541 votes cast, 7,531 were in favour of acceptance and 6,859, or 47.5 per cent, were against. There were 141 spoiled ballots. Some 10 per cent of the 22,000 union members who had returned to work during the strike, it was reported, were barred from voting by the union.

cultural products, we are very sensitive to the violent fluctuations in supply, demand and prices. Canada, as you all well know, is a long time supporter of commodity arrangements that involve both producers and consumers. Canada has long been a supporter of grains agreements that augment world food security. Through our stockholding practices and our food and development aid programs, we have contributed substantially to world food security. At the same time, we are participating in discussions and strongly support meaningful negotiations which would enhance food security by means of international commitments affecting production, trade and aid in grains.

However, a solution to world food security should, in our view, also deal with basic factors that lead in some years to shortages and in other years to surpluses which are damaging to producers' income and to production. One major problem is that efficient producers and exporters of grains, such as Canada, are subject to disruptive trade practices and the lack of secure and continuing access to some of the major world markets.

Towards market stability

Canada has stated at the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly that we are ready to examine positively the idea of negotiating arrangements for a wide range of products. We are prepared to consider the use of buffer stocks or other types of stockholding as a way of providing market stability. But, I add one word of caution. We are not prepared to support any commodity agreements that include economic discrimination against consumers or producers. However, along with other donors, both producers and consumers, we are prepared to look at the idea of a common fund for financing such stocks, and other proposals that are being put forth. Further consideration should be within the context of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Integrated Approach.

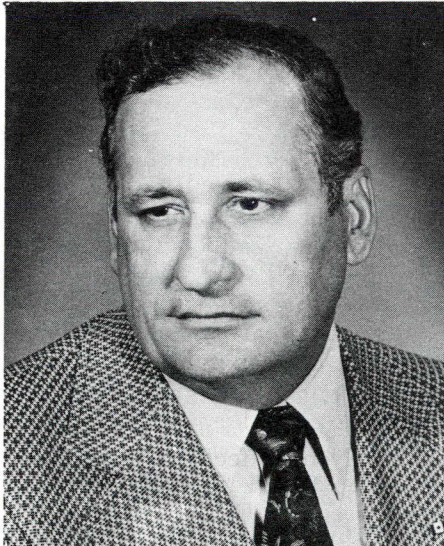
Canada has a long history of supporting the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We fully subscribe to the Tokyo declaration on the multilateral trade negotiations which calls for "additional benefit from the negotiations for the trade of developing countries". We agree that trade liberaliza-

tion through improved access to markets is important to all countries. At present, most of Canada's imports from developing countries enter duty free. Canada has proposed the removal of all duties on tropical products by industrialized countries.

We understand the desire of developing countries to expand local food processing industries, and we will work in the direction of eliminating restrictions that may hinder this development.

Integrated approach

In respect to agriculture and rural development, Canada has made an important contribution internationally. We have placed increased emphasis on an



Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan

integrated approach to agriculture and rural development as a means of helping developing countries solve the fundamental problems of farming and fisheries production, rural depopulation and regional disparities. We also recognize the importance of concentrating development programs on small farmers and fishermen.

Canada has adhered to the Undertaking on World Food Security; we are participating in the Global Information System; and are exploring with other countries the possibility of establishing an International Grain Stockholding Scheme.

Canada is committed to providing one million tons of food grains as food aid annually for three years. This was a doubling of the Canadian obligations undertaken in the Food Aid Convention. Food aid is now approaching a value more than a quarter of our total de-

velopment expenditure *per year*.

We are also determined to achieve the official United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of our gross national product and to move to it by annual increases in our development assistance in proportion to the GNP although we reserve the right to reach the target in accordance with our internal economic realities....

Canadian representation at Spanish accession ceremonies

Canada was represented by the Leader of the Government in the Senate, Raymond J. Perrault and Mrs. Perrault, and the Canadian Ambassador to the Spanish Court, Georges Blouin and Mrs. Blouin at the accession of the King of Spain, Juan Carlos I, in Madrid, November 27.

Senator Perrault, who is a member of the Privy Council, joined the Cabinet in July 1974. His presence in Madrid marked the first official visit to Spain by a Canadian Government minister.

Independence of Surinam

In a message to the interim President of Surinam, the Governor General expressed congratulations on behalf of the Canadian people to the people of Surinam on the attainment of their independence on November 25.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen announced that Ormond Dier, Canada's High Commissioner to Guyana, would be appointed as non-resident Ambassador to Surinam. Mr. Dier represented Canada at the independence ceremonies in Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam. Prior to independence Surinam, which has a population of some 400,000, was part of the Netherlands realm. The Government will be led by Prime Minister Henk Arron.

Air Canada chief resigns

Yves Pratte, chairman and chief executive officer of Air Canada, resigned his position effective December 1. Transport Minister Otto Lang was expected to announce the name of Mr. Pratte's successor shortly. Pierre Taschereau, chairman of CN Railways, fills the position temporarily.

Concern over river pollution from Garrison Diversion Unit

The Garrison Diversion Unit, a \$500-million irrigation project in North Dakota in the United States, has been a source of concern for Canada for some time, owing to the possibility of polluted rivers flowing into Manitoba.

At hearings of the International Joint Commission in Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 20, the Canadian Government spokesman stated:

The Government of Canada is most concerned about the potential adverse effects of the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, on waters crossing the boundary into Canada. On the basis of studies conducted in the United States and Canada, the Government of Canada, in the closest collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, has concluded that this project, as now envisaged, would have adverse effects on the Canadian portions of the Souris, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and on Lake Winnipeg, which would cause injury to health and property in Canada in contravention of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

Since 1969, by means of a series of diplomatic notes and meetings, the Government of Canada has been in continuing consultation with the Government of the United States on the Garrison Diversion Unit as it affects Canada. In a note dated February 5, 1974, the Government of the United States gave an assurance that "the U.S. will comply with its obligation to Canada not to pollute water crossing the boundary to the injury of health or property in Canada". The note further stated that "no construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada will be undertaken unless it is clear that this obligation will be met". The Government of the United States has since repeated this assurance in response to further expressions of concern by Canada in meetings of Canadian and United States officials.

Injury to health and property

Canadian technical studies and United States studies on the effects of irrigation return flows on the Souris River in Canada have led the Government of Canada to conclude that there will be injury to health and property in Canada if the Garrison project goes forward as now planned. Detailed water-quality data on the project's anticipated effects on the Red River, developed by the United States, have recently

been made available to Canadian officials. Canadian authorities have not yet had an opportunity to examine these data in depth in order to determine the extent of the adverse effects that this project might have on the water quality of the Red River in Canada. It should also be noted that the Government of Canada is concerned about the potential adverse effects of the introduction of foreign biota through an inter-basin transfer of waters such as the proposal to transfer Missouri River water into the Red River system. The potential for increased flooding in Canada resulting from the project is a matter of further and significant concern. In outlining these concerns to you, I wish to stress that the Government of Canada has worked in close consultation with the Government of Manitoba.

At this point, I would like the Commission to hear the testimony of two Environment Canada experts concerning the adverse effects that the Government of Canada has concluded will result if the Garrison project, as currently envisaged, is completed and put into operation. [Copies of the testimony may be obtained through Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3, ed.]

* * * *

As you are aware, these hearings are being held as a result of an agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States to request the International Joint Commission to examine the transboundary implications of the Garrison project and to make recommendations as to such measures as might be taken to assist governments in ensuring that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured....

The Commission will itself have to decide the extent to which the project as conceived at present will cause injury to health or property in Canada. In this context, it was the Canadian Government's intention that the terms of reference be broad enough to enable

the Commission to recommend, *inter alia*, and depending on its findings, the discontinuance of any or all features of the Garrison project which would result in a violation of the Boundary Waters Treaty. Although it is understood that consideration is being given in the United States to alternatives to those aspects of the Garrison project that would adversely affect Canada, the Government of Canada has not yet been officially informed of these alternatives.

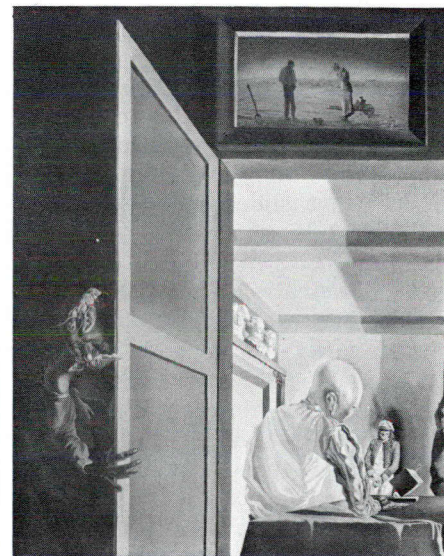
The International Joint Commission is an independent and impartial body with a long history of assistance to the Canadian and United States Governments in resolving transboundary problems. We are confident that its recommendations will be most helpful to both Canada and the United States in the present task of ensuring that the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty are fully honoured....

Gallery acquires Dali painting

The National Gallery of Canada has acquired the first surrealist painting in its collection, by the "flamboyant" Spanish artist, Salvador Dali (born Figueras, Spain 1904). It measures only 24.2 by 19.2 cm.

Painted in 1933

This tiny work, which was painted in 1933 called *Gala and the Angelus of Millet* immediately preceding the



National Gallery of Canada photo

Dali's *Gala and the Angelus of Millet*.

Arrival of the Conic Anamorphoses, complements works by Dali in other Canadian public collections: the early portrait of *Maria Carbona* of 1925, bought in 1970, by the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts; and four late works housed by the Beaverbrook Canadian Foundation at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery in Fredericton, New Brunswick — *La Turvie (Sir James Dunn Seated)* of 1949; *Equestrian Fantasy (Lady Dunn)* of 1954; *Sir James Dunn* of 1958; and *San Diego El Grande* of 1957.

Railways to be subject to inflation guidelines

Transport Minister Otto Lang emphasized recently that Canada's railways would be required to live within the Federal Government's anti-inflationary guidelines and that the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) would have the responsibility of monitoring increases in freight rates.

Mr. Lang said that all federal Crown corporations and other corporations, whose rates were subject to review or regulation by federal regulatory authorities, would be subject to the guides published by the Government.

Among these corporations, Canada's railways will be required to limit freight-rate increases to amounts which will leave their pre-tax net profit margins no higher than 95 per cent of their average net profit margin over the past five years.

Mr. Lang said that the effect of the 95 percent rule would be monitored by the CTC and more specific guidelines may be issued at a later date. He said that, in view of the large number of rate changes made each year, it was unlikely that guidelines could be generally applied to increases on individual movements at this time.

The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific managements would have the responsibility of making their own price decisions, Mr. Lang said. The CTC would review increases and report if there were a possibility of the guidelines being breached. In such a case, the Governor in Council could refer directly to the administrator of the Anti-Inflation Act, to initiate enforcement of the provisions of the Act, Mr. Lang said.

Boost for production of 'flu vaccine

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently gave \$200,000 on behalf of the Federal Government to the Armand Frappier Institute in Laval, Montreal, towards the renovation of facilities to produce influenza vaccine.

The money makes it possible for the Institute to expand the only plant in Canada that produces the 'flu vaccine needed to meet estimated future requirements.

Purchase of equipment for the expansion has been made possible by guaranteed support from the provinces to buy a minimum number of doses of the vaccine.

In the past when epidemics occurred, Canadians had access to a limited quantity of vaccine to meet essential needs. At present, the plant can produce about 100,000 doses a year; after the enlargement, it will be possible to produce 300,000 doses in 1977 and as many as 1 million thereafter, should they be required.

Canada and Poland discuss fisheries

Officials of the Canadian and Polish Governments met at Ottawa from November 25 to 27, to discuss fisheries matters of mutual concern.

Pursuant to the understanding reached earlier in Ottawa on September 19, the two sides began the elaboration of a bilateral agreement on co-operation that would establish the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by the Polish fleet in waters off Canada's coasts. They also considered proposed short-term arrangements regarding Polish fishing off the Pacific coast of Canada.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with progress achieved and agreed to meet in Warsaw in January 1976, with a view to concluding negotiations.

October trade deficit

Canada continued to buy more than it sold in October, pushing the trade deficit to \$1.113 billion for the first ten months of the year, Statistics Canada reported recently.

The deficit compared dramatically with a surplus of \$1.455 billion in the



Dr. Armand Frappier is the founding-director of the Armand Frappier Institute, Montreal. He received a grant in 1972 from the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France for his research in North America on BCG, a vaccine for tuberculosis.

value of merchandise trade on a balance-of-payments basis for the same period last year.

The October deficit totalled \$70 million, but a spokesman said that this could not be compared with the October 1974 figure because the mail strike had delayed receipt of some records and reduced the monthly totals for this year.

World Health Organization chief visits

Dr. Halfdan T. Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization (WHO), was in Ottawa, November 24 and 25 for an official visit as the guest of Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde.

Dr. Mahler had discussions with officials of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency. Topics included were the Organization's expanded program of immunization, the special program for research and training in tropical diseases and the international program for the improvement of water supply and sanitation in rural areas of developing countries.

International wildlife art show

Animals in Art, one of the most unusual exhibitions in the history of Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum was on display from October 7 to December 14. It was a major international show of wildlife art, comprising more than 300 paintings, sculptures and carvings, and is said to be the largest and most comprehensive wildlife show of its kind ever presented.

The works of some 150 artists, past and present, from 24 countries were included, as well as reproductions of cave drawings.

Among persons present for the opening ceremonies was Sir Peter Scott, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, a noted waterfowl artist and author of numerous books on wildlife. He is a son of Sir Robert Scott of Antarctic fame.

Animals in Art included the paintings



Verreaux's Eagle Owl by Terence Shortt, Canada (casein).

of masters such as Lear, Gould, Audubon, Wolf, Keulemans and Gronvold, usually known only through lithographs or other reproductions. Also represented were the recent renowned painters, Rungius, Fuertes, Bruno Liljefors, Kuhnert and the best of contemporary American, European, Canadian and African artists, whose paintings reflected their distinctive styles.

Canadian wildlife artists, recognized as among the finest, were represented. They included Terry Shortt, Clarence



Newfoundland Caribou by Carl Rungius, U.S. (oil on canvas).

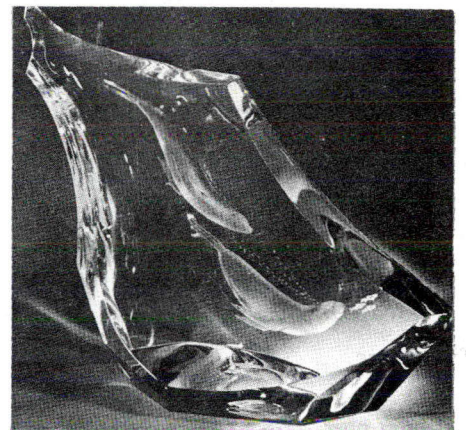
Tillenius, Robert Bateman, George McLean and Fenwick Landsdowne.

Work on the exhibition began three years when Peter Buerschaper, an artist at the Royal Ontario Museum, began researching wildlife artists and their work.

Art galleries and private owners from ten countries and four Canadian provinces lent the pieces, which were limited to representations of wild, free animals. (Photos courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.)



Mako Shark by George Luther Schelling, U.S. (acrylic on canvas).



Diving Seals by James Houston, Canada (cut crystal).



Bald Eagle by Roger Tory Peterson, U.S. (watercolour).

The heart of Expo '75

In an article in the *Japan Times*, Jean Pearce described Canada's film at the International Ocean Exposition (Expo '75) Okinawa, "with its terribly final finale" as "the heart of the whole Expo".

The film, produced by the National Film Board, illustrates the consequences that could result from abuse of the sea and its resources.

Canada's 8,000-square foot pavilion at Expo houses displays that depict the country's historical involvement with the sea, scientific and industrial development and the concern of the Canadian people for its preservation (see *Canada Weekly* of November 19, 1975, Page 3).

Expo '75 ends on January 18, 1976.

Customs procedures simplified

Shipments of Canadian exports will move more rapidly to their destinations with the implementation recently of the international route transit convention, according to a joint announcement by the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and National Revenue and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

The convention permits simplified customs procedures on movement of goods abroad in approved containers or road vehicles. Provided it has appropriate documentation, Canadian merchandise will now pass through territories of other contracting countries *en route* to destinations without deposit of security, payment of duties and taxes or customs examination.

At present, 33 countries are members of the Convention, each of which permits the movement of goods across borders without interference.

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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 Noticiero de Canadá.

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

Canadian women in science

A Canadian magazine recently published an article on outstanding Canadian women who have made significant contributions to our history and society, according to a recent issue of *This Week at Carleton*, published by Ottawa's Carleton University.

Neither Helen Battle, nor Moira Dunbar, nor Catharine Parr Traill, nor Alice Wilson, nor any other female Canadian scientist was mentioned in the article. Yet each of these women have made outstanding contributions in their fields, and some have earned international reputations for their work.

Earlier this year, Lorraine Smith, a research fellow in the biology department at Carleton, undertook to write, for the National Museum of Natural Science, a storyline which was used to prepare an exhibit on women scientists in recognition of International Women's Year. The exhibit, which was on display at the Museum from July to September, is now on a two-year tour of Canada.

Nineteen scientists are in the exhibit, including those mentioned earlier.

Leading geologist

One of them, Alice Wilson, who was the first woman geologist in Canada, worked for the Geological Survey and, after retirement, was a sessional lecturer at Carleton. While she was at the Geological Survey, recalled Dr. Smith, Dr. Wilson was given little money, no equipment, and when she finally received a scholarship from the Canadian Federation of University Women at age 45 to further her studies, she had to present a medical certificate declaring she was physically fit enough to return to work before she was given educational leave. Dr. Smith summed up in the attitude taken toward her with the curt remark, "When men were given cars to do field work, Dr. Wilson was given a bicycle."

Giraffe expert

The story of other scientists in the exhibit is as fascinating as it is noteworthy. Anne Innis Dagg is a mammalogist, the world's expert on giraffes, and was one of the first scientists in Canada to initiate studies on urban wildlife; Doris Speirs is recognized for

her studies of Evening Grosbeaks; Helen Battle is internationally known for her research in marine biology; Mildred Nobles made a unique contribution to forestry and forest management through her studies of wood-destroying fungi; Margaret Newton is internationally known for her work on wheat rust; Jean Adams is an entomologist, well known for her work on aphids, which was undertaken to preserve the potato crop; Catharine Parr Traill, a pioneer who settled near Peterborough, Ontario, was the first person to collect and identify the flora of Canada in significant quantities; Helen Hogg is a world authority on variable stars in globular star clusters; and Moria Dunbar, who was once a British actress, is now internationally recognized as an expert on Arctic sea ice and the physiography of the Arctic.

Difficult choice

The list does not include chemists, physicists or medical scientists, who work in fields not under the jurisdiction of the National Museum of Natural Science. For Dr. Smith, one of the most difficult tasks was deciding who to include. "It was awfully hard to make a decision on which women to include," she said, "but all 19 scientists are definitely outstanding, and representative of the various disciplines of the museum."

Seat belts mandatory in Ontario

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently endorsed the initiative taken by the Ontario provincial government in its proposed legislation which would make the use of seat belts mandatory, beginning January 1.

Mr. Lalonde said that he was encouraged by this action which made Ontario the second province in Canada to pass the law, following the lead of the government of Nova Scotia. Expressing the hope that Nova Scotia would soon proclaim its legislation, the Minister added that he was now optimistic that other provinces would follow suit.

The Ontario government also amended its Highway Traffic Act to reduce highway speed limits to 60 miles an hour on freeways and to 50 miles an hour on other highways.