
Canadians give to Mother Teresa

Residents of St. Paul, Alberta east of Edmonton, have collected \$460,000 for the work of Mother Teresa, the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize recipient.

The idea of helping Mother Teresa developed after a speech she gave in Vancouver a few years ago. St. Paul residents who were present on that occasion decided to build a house and give the profits from its sale to Mother Teresa. The house was constructed by volunteers on a piece of land donated by the Catholic diocese of St. Paul. Materials were provided free of charge by local businessmen and building materials firms.

Completed last fall, the house sold for \$115,000. The Alberta government decided to make a matching contribution, and the federal government added \$230,000.

Unfortunately, due to her health, 73-year-old Mother Teresa will not be able to travel to St. Paul to receive the cheque personally as planned. However, a delegation of city residents is expected to travel to Calcutta to present her with the donation.

Travel spending increases

Canadians spent a record \$9.4 billion on 114 million trips to destinations in Canada 50 miles or more from home in 1979, according to preliminary estimates from the Canadian Travel Survey produced by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism and Transport Canada.

While there are no figures available for the number of trips taken in 1978, it is estimated that Canadians spent \$8.7 billion on domestic travel in 1978.

In addition to the \$9.4 billion spent by Canadians travelling within their own country, Statistics Canada reports a further \$2.9 billion was spent by visitors to Canada from other countries, bringing the total value of the Canadian tourism industry to \$12.3 billion.

Of the \$2.9 billion spent by visitors to Canada, \$1.9 billion was spent by visitors from the United States, while \$1 billion was spent by overseas visitors (those from countries other than the United States).

A total of 33.2 million visitors came to Canada in 1979, including 31.2 million from the United States, and two million from overseas countries.

Volunteers watch for storms

When the skies darkened and tornados threatened, John Campbell didn't immediately run for shelter. Instead, he headed for a telephone.

Mr. Campbell, 18, a student in Simcoe, Ontario, southwest of Hamilton, was one of 2,000 volunteers who was recruited by Environment Canada's Ontario Weather Centre this summer to help predict severe weather.

The centre established the network last year because severe summer storms and tornados frequently slipped through the service's 53 manned weather stations.

According to the centre's severe weather meteorologist, Norman Barber, winter storms pose no problems for the tracking system because they're generally 1,000 kilometres (622 miles) wide. "But a summer storm usually only covers 20 kilometres (12 miles) and the tornado cell inside might only range from a few metres to a half to one kilometre."

Grey Owl Papers

The Public Archives of Canada is now displaying in a special exhibition, letters, notebooks, clippings and other material drawn from the Grey Owl Papers in the Archives' custody. Grey Owl became famous in the 1930s as a North American Indian writer, lecturer, conservationist and popular figure in Canada and the British Isles.

Grey Owl was born Archie Belaney on September 18, 1888, in Hastings, England. He first came to Canada in 1906, settling in northern Ontario. He claimed to have Indian blood and for many years Belaney earned a living as a trapper, guide and fire ranger in the Temagami and Algoma districts.

He went overseas with the Canadian Army in 1915 and was wounded. When he returned to Canada, he began to call himself Grey Owl and to assume Indian dress and customs. He married an Iroquois girl, Gertrude Bernard (Anahareo) who helped persuade him to give up trapping and to raise beavers. He became an ardent conservationist. The books and articles he wrote made him popular throughout Canada and he went on two successful lecture tours through the British Isles in 1935 and 1937. Grey Owl died on April 13, 1938 in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan,

Time also plays havoc with forecasters tracking tornados. "A winter storm can last hours, days. But a tornado may only be around half an hour," said Mr. Barber.

Twisters even manage to elude the radar charts and satellite photos cluttering the centre's office at Toronto International Airport.

The photos, made by a satellite situated over the mouth of the Amazon River, are not detailed enough. Radar drawings of cloud patterns, "need a skilled observer for interpretation, and even then it's not certain".

The weather centre issues two levels of severe storm warnings. The first, a "watch" is given early in the day for a forecasting region if information available at that time shows the situation is favourable for severe storms.

Manitoba is the only other province in Canada with a weather-watcher program at the moment. Quebec officials are studying Ontario's system and plan to establish one possibly later this year.



Grey Owl

where he had been employed by the National Parks Services and had lived since 1931.

It was not until after his death, however, that it was discovered that Grey Owl was in fact the English-born Archibald Stansfeld Belaney.