

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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