

WORLD FILM FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD

Mr. W.T. Wylie, General Manager of the Stratford Festival, recently announced that the Stratford International Film Festival would be held again this summer after an interval of ten years.

Stratford film festivals started in the summer of 1958 and were held in successive years until circumstances forced their suspension after the 1961 season. Stratford's, the first international film festival in North America, quickly gained international recognition, and was followed by the Vancouver and Montreal festivals, which now no longer exist.

Owing to an upsurge of interest in the art of film-making and the increased production of Canadian films, the directors of the Stratford Festival believe that the time has come to resume the Stratford International Film Festival.

The Festival, which will run from September 10 to 19, will be non-competitive and will consist of 19 entries composed of feature-films and shorts from many parts of the world, many of which have been acclaimed at other festivals. Restrospective showings, special programs and Canadian films will also be included.

"The organization of the new Stratford Film Festival," Mr. Wylie said, "has been made possible by the provincial government's formation of the Ontario Film Institute which will present this ten-day event in co-operation with the Stratford Festival, the Department of Tourism and Information, the Ontario Science Centre and the Stratford Chamber of Commerce."

CARIBBEAN SEASONAL LABOUR

Seasonal workers from the Caribbean will be admitted to Canada to assist Ontario farmers in the growing, harvesting and canning of the 1971 fruit and vegetable crops.

The seasonal program has been in effect since 1966 to overcome shortages of Canadian workers during peak-demand periods, and is conducted in co-operation with the Governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados.

Careful consideration has been given to the effect of the program on the demand for Canadian labour. The program is intended to supplement the available supply of Canadian workers during peak harvest periods, and not to replace Canadian workers. Canadian students, who form a considerable part of the Ontario harvest work force, return to schools and universities just as harvest activities are on the upswing in September. Many late maturing crops can

be harvested only with considerable difficulty without the help of workers from the Caribbean, who remain available until harvesting is completed.

The decision to continue the program in 1971 was made after consultation with industry representatives and the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food.

Last summer 1,279 seasonal workers from the Caribbean worked in Ontario. Although this is a mere 5 per cent of the total number of workers placed by Canada Manpower Centres during the Ontario harvest, it is expected there will be a need for the stabilizing influence of the Caribbean workers during periods of reduced labour supply in the coming season.

The terms and conditions for the program remain the same as those for last year. During the period May 1 to November 15, workers may be employed for a minimum of six weeks and up to the duration of the program. Employers pay return fare and provide accommodation and meals, for which workers may be charged \$1.70 a day. Workers must be paid a wage rate equal to at least \$1.65 an hour, or at the prevailing hourly or piece-work rate, whichever is the greater, as in the 1970 season.

FORT GARRY PREPARES FOR VISITORS

Some 15 Red River "settlers" will be in Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park at Selkirk, Manitoba, this summer to tell the story of the nineteenth century fur-trading post.

The "settlers", student employees, will wear clothes of the period and will describe the history of fort buildings to park visitors.

Although it is called a "fort", Lower Fort Garry was in fact, a Hudson's Bay Company trading-post and played an important part in the western fur trade as a provision and shipment centre.

Since the military played only a brief role in the history of Lower Fort Garry, the summer employees who acted out the role of the Fort Garry guard in past seasons will be replaced by the more typical Red River "civilians". Women will bake bannock, and weave, while men perform the chores typical of a day on the frontier settlement.

Since 1969, four major buildings have been restored and fully furnished. The Fraser House is restored as a Red River homestead of the 1830s; the "Big House" or governor's residence, is restored and furnished to the 1850s - its most elegant period; the sales shop and fur-loft building depicts a fully stocked Hudson's Bay Company store of the 1860s; and a blacksmith shop, to be opened this summer, will display typical nineteenth century wares.