

China's modern painters are said to have absorbed much of the deftness of the old masters, combining it with an appreciation of the energies of the cultural revolution. Their success may be judged in such works as "The Line is Through" by Luan Wan-chu and Wen Chung-sheng, and "Full of Go", by Liu Ping-liang and Chang Wen-tao.

The entire upstairs section of the pavilion is devoted to handicrafts. There are approximately 320 items, many renowned for their beauty and durability, such as an exquisite naturally coloured coral carving. Some of these took up to six months to complete.

There are examples of embroidery, wood-carving, feather work, shell-carving and printed fabrics, porcelain, pottery and ivory. There are carvings of Dr. Norman Bethune, the Canadian, who has become a folk hero for his work among the Chinese people and for his humanitarianism, and one needlepoint made in 1939.

In another area of the second floor pavilion is an ivory carving representing a cluster of 32 balls, each with a different design. This piece comes from Kwangtung Province and it is alleged that only five or six persons out of the entire population of China are proficient at this particular type of carving.

## MARITAL STATUS, 1971

According to the 1971 census, the proportion of single persons in Canada's population decreased to 49.5 per cent in 1971 from 51.7 per cent in 1966. This was largely a result of a reduction in the very low age-groups, reflecting declining birth-rates in the 1960s.

In contrast, the married population increased to 45.3 per cent from 43.6 per cent as large numbers of children born during the period of high birth-rates immediately following the war reached marriageable age.

The most striking change was the 170.3 per cent increase in the divorced population - to 175,113 from 64,776. Increases of over 100 per cent occurred in every province, reflecting the new divorce legislation passed on July 2, 1968.

The widowed population showed a modest 8.5 per cent increase, to 944,022 from 870,297 - widows increasing in number by 11.6 per cent, or 78,246, but widowers decreasing by 2.3 per cent, or 4,521.

## ACTORS' SURVEY

Over 12,000 actors and actresses in Canada are being asked to provide information on their training, employment opportunities and income, according to a recent announcement by the Canada Council. The study, which is being undertaken for the Council by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, is the first comprehensive survey of its kind in Canada.

The Council hopes to obtain a more accurate "profile" of Canadian performing artists and their employment circumstances. They are asked about their training, the opportunity they have to perform professionally, the income from their acting jobs and the amount of time they must spend at other jobs as a stop-gap or to supplement their incomes. Results of the study will help the Council to evaluate its present programs and to devise new policies of assistance for actors and actresses.

Names of performing artists were obtained through the Association of Canadian Radio and Television Artists (ACTRA), the Union des Artistes, the Canadian offices of Actors' Equity Association and the American Federation of Musicians, and from the major performing arts companies in Canada.

The Council expects to have the results of the study available in late autumn.

## NATIONAL PARKS SCHOLARSHIPS

Nine Canadian postgraduate students have been awarded National Parks Service scholarships, worth \$2,000 each, Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced recently.

The scholarship program, which started in 1967, is designed to help train and develop personnel required to manage, interpret and plan Canada's growing national parks system.

The 28 national parks in Canada now cover more than 49,000 square miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Arctic.

## NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS

Canadian citizens received 57 per cent of all 1971-72 teaching appointments to the full-time staffs of Canadian universities and colleges, compared to 55 per cent a year earlier.

Of the remaining 43 per cent, teachers from the United States accounted for less than half (20 per cent of the total) and teachers from other countries for 23 per cent. In 1970-71, U.S. teacher appointments represented 19.1 per cent of the total and those from other countries 25.9 per cent.

Some 9 per cent of 1971-72 new teachers were from Britain, 3 per cent from France, 2 per cent from Australia and New Zealand, 2 per cent from India and 7 per cent from other countries.

The number of new appointments decreased 6.2 per cent to 3,787 from 4,038 in 1970-71. All areas of the country shared in the decline. New faculty appointments in the Atlantic Provinces fell to 484 from 511, Quebec to an estimated 917 from 977, Ontario to 1,403 from 1,458 and the Western provinces to 983 from 1,092.