

Immigration rules for dependents relaxed

New Canadian regulations have come into effect allowing for a more flexible age limit for dependents who are being sponsored as immigrants under the family class.

Under new immigration regulations, which became effective September 1, dependents must still be under 21 when they apply for an immigrant visa and

when their relatives in Canada agree to sign an undertaking of support, but they will now remain eligible to receive visas until their twenty-third birthday. Until now, the potential immigrant would often turn 21 before the visa was issued and thus become ineligible.

"These new regulations should shorten the processing time of such cases by

about three months, eliminate the expense of second and third medical examinations, reduce the delays and inconvenience for the families, and free staff to handle their regular duties in Canada and abroad," said Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy in announcing the changes.

Paperwork lessened

About 50 Minister's Permits and Orders-in-Council to waive the age limitation have been issued monthly and this has meant extra paperwork and additional delays and expenses for the families involved.

Under the Immigration Act, anyone who is at least 18 and is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident may sponsor certain close relatives in the family class category.

Major travelling exhibition focuses on night fliers



National Museum of Natural Sciences

The museum includes mounted bats like the one pictured above.

Nightwings, an exhibition on bats, will begin a five-year tour of Canada following its presentation at the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa.

The exhibition, the museum's major travelling exhibition of 1982, will be on view in Edmonton starting October 31 and will tour in centres across Canada before its close in Saskatchewan in 1987.

The display features close-up photographs of bats in action, an enlarged model of the vampire bat to six times its original size, slow-motion films of bats in flight and even a puppet show, entitled, *Bats in the Pudding*. Two special programs, *Wired for Sound* and *Acrobatics of the Night*, highlighting many of the bat's little-known talents are also being presented.

In Ottawa, along with the indoor display, the public was invited to wander area parks, as part of the National Capital Commission's sponsored "bat walks".

The exhibition is an imaginative series of wing-shaped panels comprising in-

formation models, movies and diagrams. The display depicts the different types of bats and how they survive. Of the 19 species in Canada, most feed on insects, consuming 20 to 50 per cent of their body weight each night. Although insect-eating bats are the most common, there are also bats that survive on fruit, nectar and pollen, flesh and blood. There is even a bat which flies over the water's surface and scoops up unsuspecting fish with its claws.

The photographs used in the *Nightwings* exhibition were donated by Dr. Merlin Tuttle, curator of mammals at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Dr. Tuttle is internationally known for his work with bats having studied nearly 200 species in 20 countries during the past 22 years.

The one-time use donation, which will be in effect for the duration of the travelling exhibition, was made possible through the American Friends of Canada Committee.

Outstanding researchers honoured

Four Canadian university researchers have been awarded the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council's E.W.R. Steacie Memorial Fellowships for 1982-83.

Created in memory of former National Research Council president, the late Dr. E.W.R. Steacie, the fellowships are awarded annually to prominent Canadian researchers. They pay the salaries of recipients for the next two years freeing them from teaching duties to concentrate on research.

Three of this year's winners are from the University of Toronto: Dr. Michèle C. Heath, Professor James G. Arthur and Dr. Stephen S. Tobe. The fourth recipient, Dr. Kelvin K. Ogilvie, is from McGill University in Montreal.

Dr. Heath, the first woman to win a Steacie fellowship, is a botanist with a background in plant pathology. Her research is in the area of host-parasite relationships with a view to assisting plant breeders in developing rust-resistant crops.

Professor Arthur is a mathematician whose work involves the representation of what are known as Lie groups; these groups are commonly used in modern physics. Dr. Tobe is a zoologist working with insect hormones, especially those involved with reproduction, moulting and metamorphosis.

Dr. Ogilvie is a chemist working on the synthesis of the genetic materials DNA and RNA. The McGill professor has found that components of these materials can interfere with the growth of viruses.