

Besides recording responses, the automated presentation permits the accurate recording of the response times for each question and the creation of a more uniform testing situation. "It can give some tests a person can't give," Knights added, "for example, a test where the next item changes as a function of correctness. The computer can keep track of more information during testing and modify the sequence of test items."

There are some disadvantages, he said. "The computer doesn't notice the child's behaviour, such as squirming or looking around the room. But we can try and avoid these problems; for example, for children not paying attention we can program the computer to say 'Be sure and watch the screen after a certain amount of time has elapsed after asking the question'."

Children find it fun

The reaction of children has generally been quite good, said Knights. "They like talking to the computer," he said, "and it talks to them." In fact, this computer opens with 'Hi, my name is Hal, what's yours?' Dr. Knights said the children answer it very seriously. Many of the children accept the terminal without question; some are fairly curious and most are quite cooperative. During the testing of the system, children often enjoyed a few minutes at the end of the test period to play with the terminal and type on the keyboard.

Recent work includes the development of a test to measure the attention *span* of children, as well as training programs to teach basic skills such as recognition, visual-motor co-ordination and attention. This summer the researchers will begin testing and examining hyperactive children. Plans are in progress for other programs in teaching parts of the body and the dif-

ference between right and left, as well as reasoning and problem-solving skills. Knights points out that these training routines will use to advantage the terminal features which permit immediate feedback and automatic control of the level of difficulty for each child. "It's a self-rewarding teaching method," he says, "because it's fun."

Canada/Britain cadet exchange

The Department of National Defence, the Army Cadet League of Canada and the Army Cadet Force of Britain have sponsored a three-week army cadet exchange between Canada and Britain that begins on July 20.

Twenty-six British cadets will visit Ipperwash Army Cadet Camp (IACC), about 40 miles northeast of Sarnia, Ontario, for a cadet-leader and cadet-leader instructor course.

The visit follows a similar one by 30 Canadian cadets to Britain last Easter. Ten went to Stanford, near Thetford, Norfolk, for a cadet-leadership course; the remainder visited London on a cultural visit, staying with families of British cadets.

This year, the itinerary of the British includes two weeks of adventure training, canoeing, search and rescue operations, a tour of southern Ontario, Ontario's legislative buildings, the David Dunlop Observatory, the tunnels under Niagara Falls and old Fort Erie.

They return to Britain on August 10.

NAC Orchestra at Carnegie Hall

The National Arts Centre Orchestra will make its *début* at Carnegie Hall (New York) on December 5. The Orchestra, under the direction of Mario Bernardi, has been invited to appear in Carnegie Hall's International Festival of Visiting Orchestras. Barry Tuckwell, the French horn virtuoso, will be soloist in a program of works by Schoenberg, Strauss, Baird and Mozart.

It will give a second concert at Carnegie Hall the next day presenting Berlioz' oratorio *L'Enfance du Christ*, with four Canadian singers and the Rutgers University Choir.

The two performances, which will

represent the Orchestra's third appearance in New York, will be the ninth and tenth concerts given by the ensemble in the United States in five years. Only two-and-a-half years after its formation, the Orchestra had its New York *début* at the Lincoln Center in February 1972.

Prior to its appearance in Carnegie Hall, the Orchestra will give a concert on December 4 at Bushnell Memorial Hall in Hartford, Connecticut, its first appearance in the Connecticut state capital.

Mountain of jade

A deposit of jade at Ogden Mountain in northern British Columbia, which is possibly the largest in the world, was discovered by two prospectors in July 1969, and has since been developed by Pacific Jade Industries into a potentially prolific source of both raw export material and a thriving business in carvings and jewellery.

Chinese labourers working on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early days were the first to recognize and identify jade in the Canadian Rockies. They sent some pieces home as souvenirs, following which a sporadic trade with the Orient began. Until the Ogden Mountain deposit was discovered, jade mining efforts were of the small-scale placer variety and not dependable enough to warrant a systematic approach. Sales for 1972, however, totalled nearly \$200,000, over half of which was to mainland China, with Germany the second-biggest customer.

Jade carvings created in Vancouver, which are usually stylized Canadian animals, are now gaining in recognition as distinctively Canadian pieces of art. At an exhibition of carvings in Calgary last September, a seagull with an 18-inch wingspan, carved from particularly fine jade, fetched \$20,000 and altogether \$80,000-worth of carvings were sold.

Corrigendum

Please substitute "60" and "11" for "59" and "12" under the Quebec column in the table appearing on Page 1 of the July 10 issue.

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