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The language issue in Ottawa and Quebec

While a legislative committee of the Quebec government was listening to hearings from groups and individuals on Bill 1, "Charter of the French Language in Quebec", the federal Secretary of State, John Roberts, tabled in the House of Commons on June 21, the Federal Government's review of the two official languages, *A National Understanding — the Official Languages of Canada*.

Education under Bill 1

Bill 1, introduced in the Quebec Legislature by Cultural Development Minister Camille Laurin on April 27, promotes the use of French in Quebec and limits the use of English in education, business, the courts and public administration.

Newcomers to Quebec, from other provinces and immigrants, would have to send their children to French-language schools.

Only those children who have one parent who was educated in English in a Quebec elementary school, or with an older brother or sister at present attending an English-language school in Quebec, could study in English at a public or private school subsidized by the province.

Parents who had been educated in English anywhere, and living in Quebec on the date the bill becomes law, would also have the right to send their children to English schools in the province. They would retain that right until the end of the year.

The bill also requires that high-school graduation certificates be issued only to students who have passed a test on spoken and written French.

Federal Government statement

The following excerpts from the Federal Government's *A National Understanding* deal with official languages and the provinces:

"In reviewing its experience with the official languages policy to date, it is evident to the Federal Government that it cannot by itself ensure that the

policy succeeds. The policy must also have the active support of the provincial governments if it is to make its fullest impact on our country. To say this is not to attempt to tell the provincial governments what they should do. It is simply stating one of the major facts evident in the experience with the policy thus far.

"In perhaps the most significant area of all, that of education, the provinces have exclusive jurisdiction under the the Canadian constitution. In many other areas that have a very important impact on peoples' lives and on the language they speak, such as the courts, social and health services and culture, the provinces have as much and sometimes more authority and influence than the Federal Government. Moreover, the provinces have the authority to determine the language of public administration at the provincial and municipal levels and, except for the province of Quebec, in the debates of their provincial legislatures and their records and journals. Indeed, even in connection with the education of Canadians who may some day wish to enter the federal public service, action by the provinces is of prime importance.

"Many people, including the Commissioner of Official Languages, have recommended that, as a country, we should emphasize the teaching of the official languages to Canadians in general, and to youth in particular, rather than maintaining a large federal establishment for teaching languages to public servants.

"Implementing such measures would place greater emphasis on the role of the provinces and make more obvious that the Federal Government cannot alone be fully effective in regard to the educational, cultural and other rights of Canada's two official language groups. It has, over the years, established programs designed to encourage the provinces to take initiatives in these matters. However, strong independent initiatives by the provincial governments are crucial,

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particularly if these minority groups are to be given the means to preserve and strengthen their identities.

"If commitment to the concept of a Canada united in linguistic duality and cultural diversity is shared by the provincial governments, the Federal Government believes they will also be willing, as a condition of the continuing existence of Canada as one country, to recognize the principle that the English and French languages are the official languages of Canada and have equality of status in the country.

Basic rights

"It is not possible to propose to French-speaking Canadians that Canada is their country from coast to coast and from the American border to the Arctic seas unless that principle is accepted. Within that principle, there will be differences of situation from province to province, but in those provinces where the majority is English speaking, the basic rights of French-speaking Canadians must be respected. And in the same way, in the province of Quebec, where the majority is French speaking, the basic rights of English-speaking Canadians must be respected. If that principle of equality is not accepted in spirit and in practice across the country, there can be no enduring community of our two peoples. There will be rather two separatisms that must lead ultimately to the political reflection of that fact.

"The Federal Government is already providing assistance to the provinces to give Canadians the right to have their children educated in the official language of their choice. It is prepared to discuss with each of the provinces ways in which it can assist in the full realization of this objective, particularly with regard to marginal situations where there is a question as to whether the actual numbers warrant the provision of necessary facilities for the exercise of this right.

"It may be that arrangements for federal participation in such circumstances could be crystallized through experience into new constitutional provisions designed to enable the Federal Government to assume a direct constitutional responsibility if that seems to be desirable.

Principles of the Federal Government's official languages policy

A National Understanding, *the Federal Government's review of the two official languages, tabled in the House of Commons on June 21, sets out the following principles which the Government hopes "will be accepted by all Canadians and by the provincial governments as the statement safeguarding the fundamental linguistic duality of Canada within the framework of its cultural diversity."* The principles are:

- . Every citizen in his or her private capacity has the right to speak any language.
- . The English and French languages are the official languages of Canada and have equality of status,
- . The English and French languages are a fundamental expression of the Canadian heritage, and public policies, federal and provincial, should provide assurance that this linguistic heritage will be preserved and developed so that, in particular, where official language minority groups exist in Canada, they will be assisted and encouraged by public authorities to retain and preserve their language.
- . Subject to circumstances which may make a deferment of application necessary, Canadians have a right to have their children educated in the official language of their choice, and the necessary facilities should be provided wherever numbers warrant.
- . Knowledge of the two official languages of Canada, by those Canadians who may choose to learn them, is desirable as a personal and national asset so that members of the two official language groups may be able to communicate with each other, understand and cherish each other's diverse ways of life, and serve as a natural link between the two linguistic communities.
- . Canadians should be able to communicate with, and to obtain service from, the federal institutions of government in the official language of their choice and arrangements should be made to this effect wherever there is sufficient demand for it.
- . Subject to the previous principle, Canadians of the two official language groups should have equitable opportunities for employment and a career in the federal institutions of government and to carry out their work in the official language of their choice.

Feeling of insecurity

"The Federal Government is very much aware of the fact that, outside the province of Quebec, actual freedom of choice is possible only in certain parts of the country. This *de facto* situation has, in addition to other factors, created among French-speaking Canadians a considerable feeling of insecurity concerning the future of the French language in the province of Quebec as well as in Canada generally.

"The Federal Government, as a matter of principle, strongly favours a policy that gives to English-speaking Canadians the choice, wherever in Canada it is reasonably feasible, to send their children either to an English-language school or to a French-language school. Similarly, French-speaking Canadians should have the choice, wherever in Canada it is reasonably feasible, to send their children to a French-language school or to an

English-language school.

"It is unacceptable in Canada that Canadian citizens should be deprived, either by the failure to provide facilities, or by force of law, of the right to send their children to the public or separate school of their choice, or at least to a school of the official language group to which they belong. Measures in Quebec designed to force parents of French-language background to send their children to French-language schools only would have the paradoxical effect of permitting less choice to French-speaking parents than to English-speaking parents in the province.

"It is incompatible with the unity of Canada that Canadian citizens should not be able, when they move from province to province, to send their children to schools where they are taught in their own language. The Government believes that necessary

Excerpt from Bill 1, "Charter of the French Language in Quebec"

Chapter VIII, Bill 1 of the Quebec Legislature, deals with the language of instruction:

"51. Instruction in the kindergartens and the elementary and secondary schools shall be in French, except where this chapter allows otherwise.

"This rule obtains in schools governed by the Education Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 235) and in school bodies governed by the Private Education Act (1968, chapter 67) that are declared to be of public interest or recognized for purposes of grants in virtue of the latter act.

"52. In derogation of section 51, the following children, at the request of their father and mother, may receive their instruction in English:

(a) a child whose father or mother received his or her elementary instruction in English in Quebec;

(b) a child who, on the date of the coming into force of this act, is domiciled in Quebec and,

(i) is already receiving his instruction in English at kindergarten or elementary or secondary school in Quebec, in which case this right is shared by his younger brothers and sisters;

(ii) whose father or mother is domiciled in Quebec on the said date and received his or her elementary instruction in English.

"Where a child is in the custody of only one of his parents, the request

provided for in this section must be made by that parent.

"53. A school body not already giving instruction in English is not required to introduce it, and shall not introduce it without express and prior authorization of the minister of education, who shall grant it if of opinion that it is warranted by the number of pupils in its jurisdiction who are eligible for instruction in English under section 52.

"54. The minister of education may empower such persons as he may designate to verify and decide on children's eligibility for instruction in English.

"Children's eligibility for instruction in English in accordance with paragraph b of section 52 must be verified before 31 December 1977.

"55. The government may, by regulation,

(a) prescribe the procedure to be followed where parents invoke section 52, and the elements of proof they must furnish in support of their request;

(b) provide for an appeal from the decisions of the school bodies and the persons designated by the minister, dealing with the application of section 52.

"The appeal provided for hereinabove shall be lodged before an ap-

peal committee formed for that purpose by the minister. The decision of the appeal committee is final.

"56. The persons designated by the minister under section 54 may verify the eligibility of children to receive their elementary instruction in English even if they are already receiving or are about to receive their instruction in French.

"Children whose eligibility has been confirmed in accordance with the preceding paragraph are deemed to receive their instruction in English for the purposes of section 52.

"57. No secondary school leaving certificate may be issued to a student who does not have the speaking and writing knowledge of French required by the curricula of the Department of Education.

"58. This chapter does not apply to persons who, on conditions fixed by government regulation, are only passing through Quebec or staying for a limited time.

"59. Subject to the special provisions regarding them in the Education Act, the Amerinds and the Inuit may receive their instruction in their own language if they wish; if not, this chapter applies.

Reserves are not subject to this act."

facilities should be provided, wherever they do not now exist, for people moving from the province of Quebec to other provinces, and that they should continue to be provided for people moving from other provinces to the province of Quebec. In both cases, there will be particular situations where this will not be feasible. But the principle remains.

Immigrant participation

"If the province of Quebec is to remain a predominantly French-language province, as the Federal Government believes it should, it is only natural to expect that people from other countries who immigrate to that part of Canada should participate in the French-language community. However, it is by far preferable that immigrants

should be attracted to the French-language education system for reasons that do not include coercion. By the same token, it would also be preferable if immigrants to the English-speaking provinces enjoyed a similar choice.

Deferment may be necessary

"While these difficult matters are being discussed, and while Canadians are genuinely attempting to create or improve the institutions, educational and otherwise, that will ensure equal rights and dignity for the English- and French-language communities in the country, the Federal Government accepts that circumstances may make necessary a deferment of the application of this important principle.

"In this connection, it should be

recognized that the educational rights of the English-speaking minority in Quebec have been, and still are, better respected and served than the rights of French-speaking minorities of comparable importance in the other provinces of Canada.

Other provinces

"However, New Brunswick, through the adoption of an Official Languages Act that will come fully into force this year, has established the equality of the two official languages in the legislature and the courts, in the provincial public service and in its educational system. The province also offers an extensive range of programs to develop and maintain minority language education and to promote a knowledge of the two official languages in the public

Olympic Games — a prime example of co-operative police efficiency

One year ago this month, Montreal was in a festive mood. Some called it Olympic fever. To millions of people, foreigners and Canadians alike, the Games of the XXI Olympiad are still remembered vividly and the excitement of those last two weeks in July will not fade quickly.

One of the reasons for the success of the Games was the vast amount of work done in the area of security. Some people say the expense of the Games, including the sophisticated policing arrangements was not justified, but the experience gained by the several security forces working in close-co-operation towards the same goal was a lesson of inestimable value. The following article, in commemoration of the Games, is a tribute to their efficiency:

The 1976 Olympics in Montreal last summer was the first occasion in Canadian history that police from a number of jurisdictions, as well as military and immigration officials, had worked together to plan total security.

To assess the possible sources of terrorist threats, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police prepared "country profiles" with information on subversive organizations in each foreign country. With the passage of the Temporary Immigration Security Act, the entry of potential terrorists could be restricted as they could be turned away at border points without reason. A computerized Olympic Integrated Lookout System was created, consisting of the names of 27,000–28,000 known terrorists, some 18,000 microfiche records, and a list of stolen passports cleared through Interpol. Within ten seconds, travellers crossing border points could be identified without arousing suspicion. An accreditation program was instituted for the purpose of identifying all people involved in and around Olympic sites, and each person involved in the event, whether official, athlete, VIP or delivery man, had to wear an identification card about his neck. For foreign athletes and officials, this served as a passport, allowing clearance through customs, Olympic Village and security check points.

Security corridors were set up, and through these Olympic participants were transported from point A to point B. Such security tended to give the impression that police were concealed behind every bush and corner. This was not, in fact, the case, but the psychological advantage was overwhelming. Essentially, the corridor consisted of "sanitizing" — checking from stem to stern — all buses in which



athletes travelled. Once checked, the buses were never left unguarded and, together with one police escort, the same two officers, who conducted the search, would accompany athletes to their destination. By the close of the Games, the RCMP had clocked some 85,000 miles on their patrol vehicles in escorts alone.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of security operations, a number of "conflict games" or enactments of possible situations were conducted over a two-year period. These were capped by a three-and-a-half day major exercise sponsored by the Solicitor General and designed to test plans, procedures, communications and command and control of the total security force, and included involvement of federal and provincial ministers and senior officials.

A few days before the Games, a peri-

meter of nine to ten miles was established around Olympic Stadium and all planes were prohibited from flying within that radius. Calculations were also made to determine such things as: how long it would take an aircraft travelling at supersonic speeds to reach the stadium after detection; how long it would take to make a decision to destroy the aircraft if need be; and the location at which the wreckage would come to earth. Measures were also adopted to deal with a potential disaster if the damaged aircraft found its way into an urban centre.

Lighter side

Some of the problems encountered during the Olympics were more amusing than serious. For instance, after the theft of the Soviet flag from its pole in Olympic Village, the Montreal Police Force curtailed further efforts of that sort by having firefighters grease each and every flagpole in the stadium between 12 and 24 feet. Just as firefighters were greasing the last pole, a scream was heard as someone who had managed to climb up a pole made a hasty and obviously unplanned 12-foot descent. To some, the extensive security at the Olympics may have seemed oppressive. However, within a few days after the Games started, it was apparent to all that there would be no violent disturbance.

People marvelled that they could safely walk the streets of Montreal late at night, and while pickpockets and "scalpers" were still active, crime in the city decreased 20 per cent during the Games. People relaxed and the city enjoyed a time of carnival for the duration of the Games.

If the safety and success of the Games alone were not sufficient reason to justify expense and planning, Director of Contingency Plans Development, Lionel Cloutier feels the experience gained by the various police forces in working together to achieve a desired end was an invaluable lesson.

Mr. Cloutier said: "Security and police forces have the same problems everywhere. Planning and working together, the forces contributing to public safety and security during the Olympics, have in a way never previously envisaged, established a sound basis for future multilevel and multi-jurisdictional co-operation."

Testament for Lester B. Pearson

A new fellowship commemorating Lester B. Pearson will enable outstanding young professionals from developing countries to study and travel in Canada. The first five Pearson Fellows, young men or women aged 25 to 35 who are beginning a career of public service in their home countries, are expected to arrive in Canada by November of this year.

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson – Prime Minister of Canada from 1963 to 1968, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize – was widely respected for his efforts to promote international co-operation and economic development. The Pearson Fellowship program will be administered by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, a public corporation established in 1970 to support research by developing country professionals. Pearson was the first chairman of the Board of Governors of IDRC.

The first awards are to be made in the field of agriculture. Each year, the awards will be confined to a single area of study. Candidates will pursue



The late Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada.

any program of formal or informal study, research, or other professional activity that provides them with increased competence within the general subject. Awards will cover costs of travel to

Canada, tuition or training fees, allowances for books and research costs, travel in Canada, and a modest stipend.

Candidates must have had at least three years' working experience in the service of their government or a government-related institution. They must be citizens of developing countries and undertake to return to their home countries after completing their studies.

Award-holders will be affiliated, during tenure, with an appropriate institution in Canada. This might be a research, operational or academic institution – public or private – but one in which the work is related to the professional interest of the candidate.

In the first year there will be five awards. Subsequently, and depending on the success of the scheme, the number of awards will be increased.

Canadian missions in developing countries will be responsible for nominating candidates for the Pearson Fellowships. Candidates will be screened and interviewed at the regional offices of IDRC (Bogota, Colombia; Cairo, Egypt; Dakar, Sénégal; Nairobi, Kenya; and Singapore), with a final selection meeting being held at IDRC headquarters in Ottawa.

Mr. Jamieson abroad

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, announced on June 22 that he would pay an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Milos Minic, from June 26 to 28.

The two ministers would review the international situation with particular emphasis on the North-South dialogue and the results of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation as well as on nuclear non-proliferation and East-West relations. They also expected to exchange views on other bilateral and multilateral topics of interest to both countries.

Mr. Jamieson's visit to Belgrade continues the established pattern whereby the Canadian and Yugoslav foreign ministers meet periodically to consult on matters of mutual concern. The last such exchange took place when Mr.

Minic paid a visit to Ottawa in September two years ago.

Mr. Jamieson was to arrive in Yugoslavia from Paris, where he attended the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Council on June 23 and 24. Following his visit to Yugoslavia, Mr. Jamieson was to address the Canada Club in London on June 30.

Unique health centre

A new health resource, the first of its kind in Canada, opened in Beaconsfield, Montreal, last month. The Workshop – A Health Resource (L'Atelier – a votre santé), has been developed and will be run by McGill University's School of Nursing. It differs from other health centres in that its purpose is not to deal with illness, but to encourage the adoption and maintenance of healthy living habits. Health is viewed in its broadest context and includes not only factors such as nutrition,

physical exercise, cigarettes, alcohol and the like but also the psychological stresses of growing up, becoming a parent and coping with old age.

Three nurses are on staff and this number will be gradually increased to a total of eight or nine. Their aim is to improve techniques for preventing problems. Their work begins with an assessment of the individual's capacity for health. Then nurse and client work together to develop a health program, for which the client eventually takes responsibility.

Seminars, discussions and particular services will become part of the work of the centre. But their emergence is viewed as developmental – i.e. they will be organized as the need for them becomes apparent to the nurses and the clients.

Reading material dealing with all aspects of health will be made available to clients in The Workshop library.

The Workshop is a research project in nursing. A team of researchers, separate from the nursing staff, will study

the health needs of the community and will evaluate the impact of The Workshop on family health in Beaconsfield and in nearby Pointe Claire. One of the reasons for situating the centre in this area is that it is composed of middle-income families, about whom little study has been made in health management.

The Workshop's services are provided to members of the community without charge. It is funded by a grant from Health and Welfare Canada, with the support of the Quebec Department of Social Affairs.

New icebreaker

The Canadian Coast Guard's newest and most modern icebreaker, the CCGS *Pierre Radisson*, was launched in Vancouver by Mrs. Jules Léger, wife of the Governor General, on June 3.

The 322-foot vessel was officially named after the seventeenth century explorer, Pierre Radisson, in a colourful ceremony just before sunset, and slid smoothly down the ways at Burrard Dry Dock Company into the waters of Vancouver Harbour. It is expected to be in service by next spring.

The *Pierre Radisson* is the first of two Arctic Class 3 icebreakers being built for the Canadian Coast Guard by Burrard Dry Dock. The sister ship now under construction, and as yet unnamed, will be delivered in 1979. The contract is based on a target incentive ceiling valued at \$94,060,000 and forms a major portion of a project, including the ships' propulsion systems and other ancillary equipment to be fitted to the vessels for a total cost of \$108,360,000.

The icebreakers, the first built for service with the Canadian Coast Guard in recent years, are the largest built since the late 1960s.

The ships will operate in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River in winter months and in the Arctic in summer. It is also expected they will be in operation on a seasonal basis in eastern Canadian waters, on the Labrador coast, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. With a 75-man complement, they will have a range of 15,000 miles, at 13.5 knots, and be able to move continuously through ice three feet thick. Provision is also made for "telescopic" hangars housing an ice-spotting and reconnaissance helicopter.

Canada/U.S. fisheries

The Department of External Affairs announced on June 22 the following understandings between Canada and the United States regarding the implementation of the 1977 Interim Fisheries Agreement which is provisionally in force:

The United States recognizes that United States salmon regulations implemented during the 1977 salmon season have caused a loss of fishing opportunity to Canadian salmon fishermen off the United States coast, although there is a difference of views as to the overall effect of these regulations on the salmon fisheries.

The two countries agree that action must be taken to ensure that the reciprocal nature of their 1977 Fisheries Agreement is maintained and will cooperate to determine such corrective action as may be required.

Canada has agreed for the time being to suspend the implementation of the relevant portions of regulations enacted by Order-in-Council PC1977-1695 of June 16, 1977 closing the U.S.A. shrimp fishery off the Pacific Coast of Canada. Accordingly, that fishery may go forward until near the end of June, when Canada intends to close the shrimp fishery to both Canadian and U.S. fishermen for conservation and management purposes for approximately two months.

Science scholarships

The National Research Council of Canada has awarded 1,859 postgraduate scholarships and 98 postdoctoral fellowships for 1977-78 with an estimated total value of \$10,300,000. The postgraduate scholarships have a value of \$5,520, which will be increased to \$6,000, effective September 1, for 12 months.

Postdoctoral fellowships are valued at \$11,220 and will be increased to \$12,000 effective September 1, 1977.

These awards represent an important aspect of the Council's effort to maintain a basic capacity for research training in science and engineering. The object is to support the provision of postgraduate scientific manpower for the creation of knowledge and the application of science related to Can-

adian needs.

Postgraduate scholarships are awarded to first class students to enable them to pursue graduate studies leading to the Ph.D. degree. Postdoctoral fellowships are awarded to recent Ph.D. graduates to help them in acquiring additional research experience which, in many instances, is a prerequisite for an academic or industrial career.

Canadian nurse honoured



Verna Huffman Splane, Canadian nurse, was elected second Vice-President of the International Council of Nurses at the sixteenth Quadrennial Congress in Tokyo recently. She had just completed a four-year term as third Vice-President of ICN and is currently a special lecturer on nursing issues in national and international health at the University of British Columbia School of Nursing. Splane's varied nursing career has been highlighted by numerous national and international assignments for the Commonwealth Foundation, the World Health Organization, the Canadian Government and the International Council of Nurses. She attended both the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver 1976) and the UN Conference on International Women's Year (Mexico 1975) as a delegate for the International Council of Nurses. More than 500 Canadian nurses attended the five-day ICN Congress from May 30 to June 3.

News of the arts

World Film Festival in Montreal

The first World Film Festival of Canada, which will highlight some 110 feature films from 20 countries, will be held from August 19 to 28 in Montreal at Man and His World, the site of Expo '67.

Serge Losique, director of the festival, who has just returned from Hollywood and the Cannes Film Festival where he confirmed international participation, said the festival would be dedicated to Italian director Roberto Rossellini, who died recently. Mr. Rossellini had announced at Cannes that he had accepted the honorary presidency of the World Film Festival in Montreal.

With the death of Mr. Rossellini, Mr. Losique announced that famed French director René Clair and Norman Jewison, the Canadian who gained an international reputation in Hollywood, had accepted the honorary presidency of the festival.

Two firsts on opening night

The Montreal international festival will open with the world première of the German director Werner Herzog's new film, *Stroszek*. Opening night audiences will also see the Canadian première of the controversial Japanese film *Realm of the Senses*.

The World Film Festival will be divided into nine events: the official selection including 20 major films in the world, North American or Canadian premières; Canada 1977, ten new Canadian films; special tributes to Howard Hawks, Sir Laurence Olivier and Federico Fellini; homage to the Japanese cinema of today; Canadians in Hollywood, including the work of Norman Jewison, Fay Wray, Geneviève Bujold, Lorne Greene, Arthur Hiller and Ted Kotcheff; independent film-makers, perspectives of French cinema 1977; special events, the popular films at Place des Nations; and an international film market.

Participating nations

The countries which have so far indicated they will send films and delegations are the United States, France, Algeria, Kuwait, Hungary, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Israel, Japan, Australia,

Portugal, Italy, Lebanon, Argentina, India, the U.S.S.R., and Canada.

Members of the advisory committee for the festival include some of the most prominent people in the international film field: Maurice Bessy, director of the Cannes Film Festival; Pierre-Henri Deleau of the Directors Fortnight at Cannes; Jacques Poitrenaud, head of Perspectives of French Cinema at Cannes; Mrs. K. Kawakita, president, Japan Film Library Council; Michael Spencer, executive director, Canadian Film Development Corporation; James Card of George Eastman House, Rochester; André Guimond, Hollywood correspondent for *La Presse*; David Novek, director, public relations, National Film Board of Canada; Galdino Gomez Gomez of the Cinemateca Mexicana; and Stan Brakhage, leading independent film-maker.

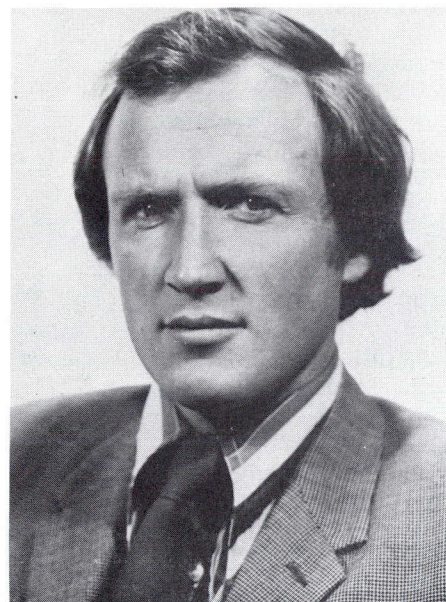
Some 20 screenings will take place each day during the ten-day festival, Mr. Losique said. Two officially selected films will be screened each night and then shown again the following afternoon. Admission prices will be kept as low as possible so that the screenings will be within reach of most people. "We want this to be a popular festival," the director stated.

Canadian prize for journalism awarded in Australia

Canada's Department of External Affairs and the Australian National Press Club recently announced that the first Canadian Award for Journalistic Merit had been won by Michael Richardson, Southeast Asian correspondent for *The Melbourne Age*.

The award for journalistic merit, announced in September 1976 during the visit to Australia of Allan J. MacEachen, then Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, is an annual prize given to the Australian journalist or medium judged highest in excellence reporting on international affairs in the Pacific region.

Mr. Richardson flew in from his base in Singapore to receive an Eskimo carving from Canadian High Commissioner J.J. McCardle, at a ceremony at the National Press Club in Canberra on June 14. Mr. Richardson's name will be the first engraved on the permanent trophy held by the Club, which administers the award.



Michael Richardson

Mr. Richardson, a native of Melbourne, joined *The Age* in 1967 and two years later was transferred to the newspaper's Canberra bureau. Since he was appointed Southeast Asian correspondent in 1971, Mr. Richardson has covered a beat extending from Indo-China to the Indian sub-continent to Indonesia and the Philippines, from his Singapore base.

Mr. Richardson will visit Canada, as a guest of the Canadian Government later this year, as part of a continuing program of visits by foreign journalists to Canada, sponsored by the Department of External Affairs. The visits are designed to familiarize foreign journalists with Canada.

National Ballet at the Met.

The National Ballet of Canada will perform a guest engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, this month.

The company will give 12 performances from July 12 to July 23 with guest artists Fernando Bujones of the American Ballet Theatre and Peter Schaufuss of the New York City Ballet. The repertoire will include the company's recently mounted version of Frederick Ashton's *La Fille Mal Gardée*, Peter Wright's *Giselle*, Erik Bruhn's *Swan Lake* and a program of one-act ballets. Mr. Bujones, who appeared as guest artist with the National Ballet during its spring season

in Toronto last year, will dance Colas in two performances of *La Fille Mal Gardée* and will also appear in the one-act ballets. Peter Schaufuss will dance the male lead in one performance of *Swan Lake* and two performances of *Giselle*.

The tentative schedule and casting for the New York season calls for Karen Kain and Frank Augustyn to open the engagement in *La Fille Mal Gardée* on July 12. The guest engagement closes on July 23 with Kain and Augustyn dancing *Giselle*, the performance which brought them such acclaim at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow when they appeared as guest artists there in January.

Language issue (Cont'd. from P. 3)

service and in the schools. Ontario and Manitoba, while choosing not to establish the equality of the two official languages through legislation, have nevertheless also made progress in the provision of educational facilities for their French-language minority groups.

"Acceptance of the principle that knowledge of English and French by Canadians who choose to learn them is desirable entails that the provinces be willing to assume the obligation to offer the university levels of schooling so that, by the time each Canadian student has completed such schooling, he or she will have had the opportunity to obtain a basic knowledge of the second official language.

"The cultural agencies of the country, public and private, including particularly the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, could play a more significant role in providing young Canadians across the country with additional opportunities for learning their second official language...."

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

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News briefs

■ The Quebec government and the Federal Government signed a major financial agreement on June 22. Federal Regional Expansion Minister Lessard joined his Quebec counterpart Jacques Leonard in signing a \$440-million cost-sharing agreement for roads, reforestation and agricultural development. Both ministers emphasized that despite differences in their political views and on some aspects of regional developments, the two governments had managed to agree on the five-year pact.

■ Average weekly earnings rose to \$246.22 in April from \$244.29 a month earlier.

■ Gasoline prices will rise by 14 cents a gallon and heating oil by 12.4 cents in the next two years as a result of higher crude oil prices announced by Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie on June 23. The minister said in a statement to the Commons that the increases would come in four six-monthly stages starting July 1. Passing the increases along to consumers will be delayed 60 days beyond those dates. Natural gas prices will increase by 17.5 cents a thousand cubic feet effective August 1 and a further 17 cents next February 1. Further increases for 1978 will be discussed with the Alberta government, the major producer, next spring.

■ Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson said on June 24 that if no progress were made in settling the U.S.-Canada boundary waters dispute by the autumn the issue might go to the International Court of Justice. The minister said he and U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance had agreed to appoint special negotiators to handle the issue, and that "substantive discussions" would begin on July 15. They would be given a deadline — probably mid-October — to make some headway toward settlement.

■ Canadian Finance Minister Donald Macdonald speaking at the 24-member OECD meeting in Paris said on June 24 that he was reasonably optimistic Canada's economy would grow by nearly 4 per cent this year, but added that attempts to force faster growth would mean more inflation. The OECD countries agreed to hold an urgent conference on youth unemployment.

■ Joe Morris, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, has been elected chairman of the executive board of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the first chairman in the ILO's 58-year history from outside the ranks of government representatives.

■ Canada's merchandise trade surplus in May declined to \$57 million, the smallest monthly surplus so far this year, Statistics Canada reported recently. The surplus compares with April's figure of \$153 million and the record March total of \$502 million.

■ André Fortin, 33-year-old federal Social Credit party leader died on June 26, when his car plunged into the des Saules River, five miles north of Drummondville, Quebec. He was alone in the car.

■ The national economy grew at a solid 5.2 percent annual rate in the first three months this year after a six-month decline in output during the second half of 1976, reports Statistics Canada.

■ Loblaws Ltd. has sold all common shares in drug-store chain operator G. Tamblin Ltd. to Boots the Chemist Ltd. of Britain, which operates 1,200 drug stores in Britain. Tamblin has 96 drug stores in Ontario and had sales of \$68 million in 1976. It has been plagued with losses in recent years.

■ Saudi Arabia and Canada have signed an agreement under which Canada will undertake to extend electric power in Saudi Arabia.

■ Canada recognized the Republic of Djibouti on its independence, June 27, with a telegram of congratulations from Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson to President Hassan Gouled.

■ The Department of External Affairs has announced the establishment, on June 29, of diplomatic relations between Canada and the Comorian State.

Corrigendum

Canada Weekly, Vol. 5, No. 25, dated June 22, 1977. On Page 3, in the third column, the second to last line should read: "has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State for"...