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Mr. Jamieson visits Paris – promises even closer Canada/France co-operation

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson returned to Ottawa on November 4, following a two-day official visit to France on November 2 and 3, that had included what were described as "extremely cordial" discussions with his hosts.

Several hours of work sessions were held with France's Foreign Minister, Louis de Guiringaud. Mr. Jamieson's program also included talks with Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Foreign Trade Minister André Rossi, lunch

Discussion of bilateral issues included aspects of fisheries and the law of the sea, *Greenpeace III* and the claim against France of David McTaggart, the Canadian claim for compensation in respect of removal from France of NATO bases in 1966, the France-Canada Economic Commission, la Francophonie and the stimulation and maintenance of contacts and exchanges between France and Canada.

Mr. Jamieson emphasized to his hosts and to the press his wish for closer relations between France and Canada. His suggestion that some matters might be discussed more spontaneously, including by telephone, appeared to be very well received and both sides reaffirmed the desire for even fuller co-operation than that which already exists between the two countries.



Donald C. Jamieson

with members of the Canadian and French news media, a reception at the official Canadian residence, a meeting with the new General Delegate of Quebec M. François Cloutier, a visit to the France-Canada Association and a sumptuous official dinner at the Quai d'Orsay, where over 90 guests drank to toasts by the two foreign ministers in honour of the friendship between France and Canada.

Multilateral affairs discussed covered such topics as East-West relations and *détente*, nuclear non-proliferation, the Middle East situation, the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and the North-South dialogue, the situation in Southern Africa and relations between Canada and the European Community.

A toast to friendship

Passages follow from Mr. Jamieson's reply to a toast at the official dinner given by French Foreign Minister de Guiringaud on November 2, in honour of the visit of Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs:

* * * *

"...On this occasion I think it is appropriate to recall that Canadians of other linguistic and national origins as well as Canadians of French extraction have a strong attachment to France: a feeling combining appreciation for your strength in adversity, support for your efforts to bring about improvements in the relations between nations, and affection for a long-time ally.

* * * *

"In my conversations with you, I have underlined that Canadian foreign policy is designed to establish for Canada a series of strong links with other countries of particular importance to us. Thus, Canada has concentrated a good deal of thought and effort on intensifying and broadening its relations with Japan and with Western Europe, in particular the members of

Parti québécois elected in Quebec

As this issue was going to press the Parti québécois, led by René Lévesque, had defeated Premier Robert Bourassa's Liberal government in the province of Quebec on November 15. The results were: Parti québécois 69; Liberals 28; Union nationale 11; Social credit 1; Parti national populaire 1. Some recounts were necessary. Details in next issue.

the European Community.

"In this context, France has always held, and continues to hold a special position in our international relations. I feel confident that you understand both the reasons for the orientation of our foreign policy and notably for its focus on Western Europe, and the central place France occupies in it.

Strengthening la Francophonie

"As you know, Canada is also committed to the maintenance and strengthening of la Francophonie. We are building relations with the francophone countries of the world which more and more approach the kind of ties Canada enjoys in the framework of the Commonwealth. The existence of a major international setting for the educational, cultural and other activities of French-speaking Canadians is a matter of the highest importance for us and underlies our attachment to la Francophonie.

"In a different context, Canada is keenly interested in *détente* and in contacts with the countries of Eastern Europe. I have just had occasion to pay a visit to Moscow, which served to strengthen my determination to encourage the development of further ties, and the maintenance of exchanges of all kinds, with the Communist countries. France has played a pioneering and innovative role in creating conditions which have made it possible to make solid progress in this field.

"France has been equally active in working for a productive North-South dialogue and has played an important role in advancing the perception that relations between developed and developing countries must be placed upon a new and more equitable basis. In particular, France has made an invaluable contribution to the initiation of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC), which for the past year has been one of the most important elements of the North-South dialogue and in which Canada has, with the support of France among others, been able to play an important and, I believe, constructive role. We share with you the hope that further progress can be made in CIEC in the very near future.

Common interests

"In many of these international endeavours, the interests of France and Can-

ada are similar or convergent, and we have been able to co-operate to good effect on a number of questions that are of common concern. Relations between our two countries, which historically and culturally have long been marked by a special character, have in recent years become increasingly substantial and diversified. There are important fields, such as the export (or sales) of nuclear-related technology and processes, in which our policies are drawing closer together. Concrete co-operation and increased contacts and exchanges between key sectors in our two countries have invigorated the old ties and give promise of an even brighter future. I am determined to contribute personally to this end.

"I should like to take this occasion, Monsieur de Guiringaud, to underline that our relations with France will remain an essential cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy, and that I am determined, in my new capacity as Secretary of State for External Affairs, to contribute personally to maintaining and enriching the close and friendly relations between France and Canada.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I should now like to propose a toast to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and to Madame Guiringaud, and to the friendship between Canada and France."

Air Canada to be Crown corporation

A bill to authorize the reorganization of Air Canada introduced in the House of Commons, October 28 by Transport Minister Otto Lang, would remove the national airline from the control of Canadian National Railways and set it up as a Crown corporation answerable directly to the Federal Government.

"The proposed arrangement would provide Air Canada with greater flexibility in planning its own development," Mr. Lang said. "It will be able to operate like any other commercial enterprise and undertake all the enterprises that are legitimately part of, or essentially subordinate to, an airline."

"The airline will have a better fighting chance of improving its financial position," Mr. Lang said. "It would no longer be constrained by provisions of the present Air Canada Act which inhibited normal development and

diversification of the airline's operations in the same way as privately owned companies. This had the effect of placing the airline in an unfair competitive position."

The airline would have an authorized capital of \$750 million with provision for a further \$750 million in guaranteed debt financing available from the Federal Government. The airline would be able to operate hotels, vacation package tours and computers to handle "teleprocessing systems".

The airline was formed in 1937 as Trans-Canada Air Lines with the name being changed in 1964 to Air Canada. It ranks among the top ten airlines in the world in the scope of its operations which includes a heavy volume of business in air cargo. It has about 20,000 employees.

Nigerian Foreign Minister visits

Brigadier Joseph N. Garba, Commissioner (Minister) for External Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, made an official visit to Canada from November 8 to 10.

Subjects of mutual interest which were raised during Commissioner Garba's visit included bilateral trade relations, technical co-operation in support of Nigeria's Third National Development Plan and international questions of mutual concern such as the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, of which Canada is co-chairman.

It is hoped that bilateral co-operation will be expanded in several fields, including the cultural one. A delegation of 50 black Canadians will be participating in the forthcoming Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture to be held in Lagos in January 1977. The National Black Coalition of Canada is co-ordinating this participation.

During Commissioner Garba's visit he had discussions with Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and with Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Jean Chrétien. He also met members of the Canadian business community.

Before leaving Canada, Brigadier Garba visited the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, and the nuclear power station at Pickering, Ontario.

Canada's views on apartheid

Speaking in the United Nations debate on the question of the *apartheid* policies of the Government of South Africa, November 1, Canada's representative Robert Stanbury, reiterated the rejection of the Canadian Government and people of *apartheid*. The United Nations is intensely preoccupied with this problem of human rights, he said, because *apartheid* represents the institutionalization of policies of racial discrimination, and because the Government of South Africa has remained deaf to the appeals of the international community to guarantee to all its citizens an equitable share in the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of their country's life.

The Canadian Government, he said, believed that the time available for achieving change in South Africa by peaceful means was rapidly running out. It is clear, he noted, that the continuing disturbances in Soweto reflect the profound frustration of the majority of South Africans. Canada is appalled by the violence of Soweto and the severity of the South African Government's reprisals.

Mr. Stanbury said Canadians had given tangible evidence of their concern for the majority people of Southern Africa by: (a) contributions of \$800,000 to UN and other multilateral funds to assist the African peoples of Southern Africa; (b) bilateral assistance this year of \$54 million to the independent countries of Southern Africa; (c) scrupulous enforcement of a voluntary embargo on the sale of military equipment to South Africa; (d) support for a sports boycott of South Africa as a means to bring to the attention of white South Africans Canada's rejection of the *apartheid* system; and (e) rejection of the Bantustan policy of South Africa including the independence of the Transkei both of which constitute a central element of the unjust *apartheid* policy.

Canada will support intensified international efforts to expose the Government of South Africa and its electorate to demands for fundamental change. Mr. Stanbury emphasized that if conditions of chronic turbulence, which risk deterioration into civil war and its attendant toll of human tragedy, are to be avoided, change must take place now.

Widows of Governors General at Canada House

Three widows of former Governors General of Canada were among a distinguished audience at Canada House in London on October 18 when Professor James Gibson, the new holder of the Chair of Canadian Studies at Edinburgh University, presented his inaugural lecture.

General from 1946 to 1952.

Pictured at a reception following the lecture are (left to right), Professor Gibson, the Dowager Countess of Bessborough, Mrs. Martin, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, Paul Martin, who stands next to her, Princess Alice,



The three widows, who heard the professor speak on the Governors General of Canada from 1838 to 1976, were Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, whose husband, Major-General the Earl of Athlone was Governor General from 1940 to 1945, the Dowager Countess of Bessborough, whose husband, the Earl of Bessborough, held the office from 1931 to 1935, and the Dowager Countess Alexander of Tunis. Her husband, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, was Governor

and the Dowager Countess Alexander.

Professor Gibson, president emeritus of Brock University, St. Catherine's, Ontario, is the second visiting Canadian academic at the Centre of Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh.

The chair and centre were established in 1975 through a foundation funded by contributions from the Canadian Government and British and Canadian business interests. It is the first centre of its kind in Europe.

Increased pledge to United Nations Children's Fund

Charles Lapointe, Canadian delegate to the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, made the following statement at the 1976 Pledging Conference on the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), on November 4:

...Halloween, which was celebrated just last weekend, is not only a time for children to dress up and trick or treat for candy and prizes, but for many years has been an occasion for young Canadians to collect funds for UNICEF and in so doing, show their concern for less fortunate children throughout the world. Last year, over \$1 million was collected at Halloween in this way. Combined with UNICEF greeting card sales and individual con-

tributions, approximately \$3 million was collected for UNICEF from the Canadian people....

UNICEF's primary responsibility is for the provision of long-term development assistance to children and mothers. Canada supports this focus in the provision of basic interrelated services. In addition, UNICEF has played an important part in alleviating the hardship caused to children by natural disasters. The recent drought in

the Sahel and earthquakes in Guatemala showed UNICEF's capacity to respond successfully to disasters. I am sure my colleagues agree that the development of today's children is one of our primary responsibilities in planning the economic and social development programs for our communities and we congratulate all concerned with the Organization.... Canada supports the work of UNICEF and recognizes the crucial role it plays within the family of UN organizations. It is for this reason that in recent years Canada has been among the largest contributors to the Fund.

I am pleased to announce that this year, Canada will increase its contribution more than 25 per cent, which, subject to Parliamentary approval, will amount to \$6.5 million Canadian, which equals approximately \$6,685,000 in U.S. funds.

Multiculturalism in Toronto schools

The Toronto Board of Education has taken steps to deal with the "culture shock" that immigrant children encounter when they first attend Canadian schools, reports *Canadian Scene*. Two years ago, when it had become apparent that the cultural make-up of Toronto had changed significantly, the school board set up a work group on multicultural programs, which made a series of recommendations to help the schools respond to the multicultural challenge. Many are being implemented.

Among the recommendations is one that the Education Act of Ontario be amended to permit teachers to use languages other than English and French in their classes. Others call for the training of teachers to work in a multicultural society, steps to involve parents in the school life of the child, and much greater efforts to help new Canadian parents understand and appreciate the Canadian educational system.

Eventually the school board hopes to eliminate the situation described by one child who wrote in a school essay: "Unhappiness is when the teacher talks and you don't understand her. More unhappiness is when you talk to the teacher and she doesn't understand you."

Ontario archaeological find

Dr. Walter Kenyon, curator of Canadian Archaeology at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, rushed to Grimsby, Ontario last month to confirm the discovery of an unprecedented archaeological find — an undisturbed cemetery belonging to the Neutral (Ontario Iroquois) Indians and dating back to the mid-seventeenth century.

Brian Robinson Construction Ltd. is developing the land (on which the Neutral site is located) for the eventual construction of from 40 to 50 homes. When Dr. Kenyon verified the importance of the burial site, Brian Robinson, president of the construction company, agreed to hold off further development until January.

Rush before freeze up

The Royal Ontario Museum has called the situation an emergency and has sent out a team of workers to dig the site before the ground freezes. Dr. Kenyon, in charge of the dig, also wants to finish his excavation early enough so that he won't hold up Mr. Robinson's plans to install service lines in January.

The Grimsby dig has already confirmed important details about Ontario's past. Objects found so far in-

dicating that the Neutrals living there had made contact with French traders. Artifacts include copper kettles, large French felling axes, glass beads from Venice, copper ornaments, complete clay vessels, conch shells from the Gulf of Mexico or from the Atlantic coast of Florida. Dr. Kenyon states, "We knew the broad trade patterns of the Indians of southwestern Ontario but this dig is giving us the details — an association of objects we never had before."

The Neutrals

The Neutral Indians, who lived in southwestern Ontario, were farmers. The Jesuit priest, Brebeuf, visited the Neutrals in 1640 and ascribed numerous villages to them. The Neutrals refrained from affiliating themselves with any of the warring factions of the time and, hence, received the name "Neutral". This group largely disappeared as a result of inter-tribal warfare in the late 1640s.

Ever since the discovery of the burial site, the Grimsby area has been teeming with excitement. School children are coming by the bus-load to see their own history unfold before their eyes, students from Hamilton's McMaster University have been out to assist in the dig, and some of the townspeople have been helping with the work.



Out of mischief for a while but wait till we get out of these doggone socks.... Tara, the three-year-old Irish setter owned by Dr. Norman

Cheeseman and family of Kitchener, Ontario, recently gave birth to these 12 pups. The average litter for the breed is said to be eight or nine.

Ocean canyon named for hydrographer

Clifford Smith Canyon, a new name that will appear soon on Canadian charts of the Atlantic coastal area marking an irregular-shaped depression on the ocean floor on the eastern edge of Grand Bank, Newfoundland, honours distinguished Canadian hydrographer F. Clifford Smith, retired head of the Canadian Hydrographic Service. (The Canadian Hydrographic Service is now part of the Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of Fisheries and Environment.)

The canyon, about 2,500 metres in depth at its deepest point and 45 kilometres long, is approximately 380 kilometres southeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland. It is situated between two other oceanographic features that commemorate Canadians – Lilly Canyon and Kettle Canyon.*

Mr. Smith, now 84, joined the Canadian Hydrographic Service (then known as the Hydrographic Survey) in 1914 after completing an engineering course at Acadia University, Nova Scotia. During the First World War he worked with the hydrographic department of the British Admiralty where he was engaged in charting operations and surveying minefields.

On his return to Canada in 1919 he became involved in intensive surveying of coastal and inland waters, ranging from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific Coast, and including Hamilton Inlet, Churchill, Great Slave Lake, the Saguenay, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. He compiled the first and second editions of *Sailing Directions* for the Hudson Bay route, published in 1932 and 1940. He was superintendent of charts from 1938 until he became Dominion Hydrographer in 1952.

Among the major projects Smith initiated as Dominion Hydrographer were surveys of the shoal-ridden waters of Newfoundland and the construction of the Dartmouth-based *CSS Baffin*, which was launched in 1957, the year of his retirement.

* Lilly Canyon was named for the late Hugh Dalrymple Lilly, of St. John's, Newfoundland, a Memorial University geology professor whose aqualung descent to the Virgin Rocks in 1964 earned him the distinction of being the first man to stand on the Grand Banks; Kettle Canyon was named for the late Captain W.N. Kettle, a Newfoundlander who served as master of the Canadian research/survey vessels *Acadia*, *Baffin* and *Hudson*.

Passport business booming



Since the Passport Office of the Department of External Affairs began its decentralization program six years ago, six regional offices have been opened across Canada. The first three were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver in 1970 and following success of the initial program, three others were established in Edmonton, Winnipeg and Halifax. From a modest 100,000 passports issued in 1970, regional offices are expected to produce some 300,000 this year – about 50 per cent of the total. The regional offices, which have been

extremely well received by the public, are all centrally located and were purposely situated close to travel offices. A 72-hour service is provided by staff which assists applicants in the requirements of the regulations and advises on complex cases. An emergency service is also available in each of the areas.

The Director of the Passport Office and his advisers meet annually in Ottawa with Regional Directors of Passport Office across Canada (above) to review the past year's operations and plan for the coming year's business.

More money plea for Palestine refugees

Speaking on behalf of Canada in the UN Special Political Committee on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Robert Stanbury called for UN members to be more generous in their support of UNRWA. He said that the work of UNRWA, which was basically humanitarian, was therefore the responsibility of the whole international community. Pledging continued Canadian support he called on countries that support UNRWA to increase their contributions and at the same time urged those not supporting UNRWA at present to do so.

Noting UNRWA had existed for 27 years, Mr. Stanbury said the Canadian Government believed UNRWA continued to be necessary because the problem for which it was established had not been resolved. Mr. Stanbury called for the parties concerned in the Middle

East to abandon extreme positions and to examine all reasonable solutions in their search for a settlement. He also linked the resolution of the Palestinian-refugee issue to an eventual peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The Canadian delegate expressed concern about the continuing financial problems facing UNRWA reiterating the need for an adequate solution to UNRWA's financing during the current session of the General Assembly. He noted also Canada's deep concern with the disruptive effects of the Lebanese civil war on UNRWA's operations and discussed briefly the destruction of shelters in Israeli occupied territory.

In outlining the essential services provided by UNRWA to the Palestinian refugees, Mr. Stanbury emphasized that the international community must ensure that the Agency could continue to provide them.

The Snowy Owl

(One of a series from *Hinterland Who's Who by the Canadian Wildlife Service.*)

The robust Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) of the North is a winter visitor to southern Canada only every five years or so. It is on these periodic visits that southern Canadians have a chance to see one of the most striking and distinctive of the 123 types of owl in the world.

They breed on the arctic tundras of the world. The arctic islands, from Ellesmere in the north, Baffin in the east, and Banks in the west, and the northern coast from the Yukon to Labrador compose the Canadian breeding range. All areas of the range are not used in all years.

Appearance and habits

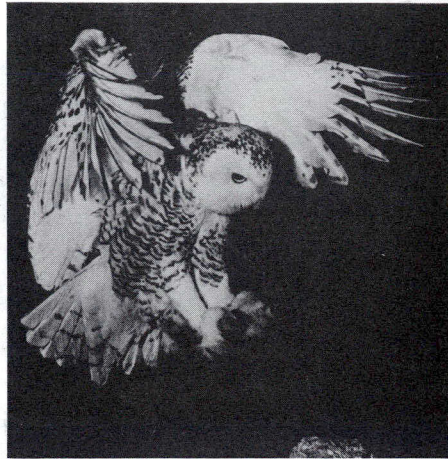
The Snowy Owl measures 55.9-69 cm and has a wing span of about 1.5 m. The female is larger and heavier than the male, as is the case with large hawks and owls.

The male is almost pure white; the female, her white feathers generally tipped and barred with dark brown, is darker. A dense layer of down next to the skin is overlaid with thick lightweight feathering. This luxurious coat insulates the entire body, including the legs and toes, and enables the bird to maintain a body heat of 38 degrees to 40 degrees C in temperatures that may reach -40 degrees to -50 degrees C. Acute hearing enables the Snowy Owl to hunt by sound in total darkness, when it cannot see.

The eyes of owls are directed forward and do not move in their sockets. To look to the side or to follow a moving object, the bird swivels its head as much as 270 degrees, giving the impression that it will twist its head off. These highly developed eyes contain many light-gathering cells, many more than the human eye, and can spot tiny objects moving at a great distance.

Unlike its nocturnal relatives, the Snowy Owl is active by day. As daylight is almost continuous within the Arctic Circle during the summer nesting season, this adaptation to hunting in daylight is not surprising.

The bird is shy and silent, unless nesting. It normally will not permit humans to approach and will hiss and



scream at those intruding on its territory, but it will dive only in defence of its nest.

Feeding

Although fast enough to kill ducks and geese on the wing, the Snowy Owl prefers small mammals. It eats arctic hares and ptarmigans, but its staple food is the lemming. The Snowy Owl's four- to five-year invasions of the south are keyed to the population lows to which the lemming is subject.

Snowy Owls, as well as hawks and other types of owl, usually swallow their prey whole. Strong stomach juices dissolve the flesh. The indigestible bones, fur and teeth are compacted into neat pellets, which the bird throws up by stretching its neck and opening its bill wide. Regurgitation most often takes place at the owl's favourite perch, where hundreds of pellets are sometimes found.

Breeding

Snowy Owls that winter in southern Canada and northern United States begin moving northwards to their arctic breeding grounds in February and March. Most are well on their way by April.

Their nesting habits depend on how many lemmings are available. When food is scarce, the owls may not nest at all, or may lay only four eggs. When it is plentiful, they make up for lost production by laying up to ten eggs, but 11 to 14 are known. A single egg is usually laid on alternate days, depending on the amount of food available to the female.

The female begins incubation when she lays the first eggs. Hatching takes from 32 to 33 days and laying continues

into the brooding period. As a result, large clutches contain down-covered chicks of many different ages and colours since the down changes from white, just after hatching, to dark grey and to nearly black at ten days old. Overcrowding problems in the nest are avoided by chicks leaving it when only two to three weeks old, an age long before they fly. They disperse widely from the nest and each one is faithfully fed by the male, who also supplies the nest with adequate food. Fledging occurs at eight weeks, at which time the dark down is replaced by flight feathers.

Value to humans

This species has adapted to the very cold arctic winters and has become deeply intertwined with other living creatures in maintaining nature's balance.

During its visits to southern Canada, the Snowy Owl plays a valuable role in the natural control of rodents on farmland. It shares its breeding grounds with colonies of Snow Geese and offers that game species some protection from foxes and jaegers.

Canada/U.S. Law Institute

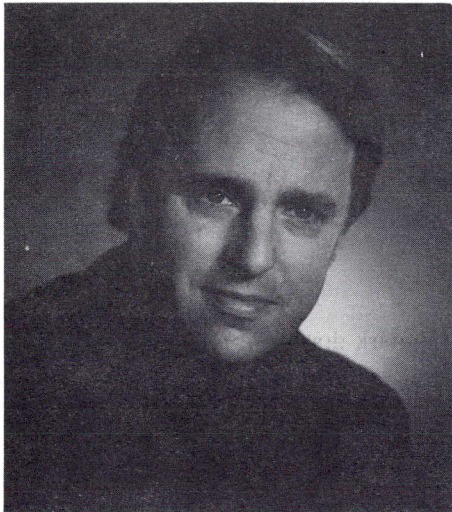
Canadian Ambassador to the United States, J.H. Warren, attended a lunch last month at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, to mark the inauguration of the Canada/U.S. Law Institute.

The Institute offers a unique opportunity for Canada/U.S. legal studies in international, transnational and comparative law. During the first year, students from each university will enroll in courses at the other, faculty members from both will offer guest lectures, and the first in a series of annual conferences on legal issues of common concern to Canada and the U.S. will be held.

Financial support for the Canada/U.S. Law Institute is provided by the Canadian Embassy, Washington; the United States Embassy, Ottawa; the Ontario Law Foundation, Toronto and the George Gund Foundation, Cleveland. The Canadian Government is pleased to be able to make such a contribution during the celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial.

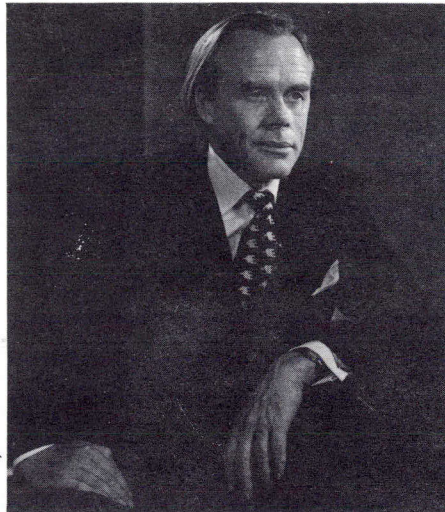
News of the arts

MacSween replaces Southam as Arts Centre head



Drummond photos

Donald MacSween (above), head of Montreal's National Theatre School for the past three years, will become the new Director General of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa on April 1.



Karsh, Ottawa

Mr. MacSween succeeds Hamilton Southam (above) who is retiring from the three-theatre complex he helped found and has directed since its opening in 1967.

Canadian scientific film wins prize in Brazil

Freshwater World, a film produced by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB), won third prize at the seventh Scientific Film Festival of Rio de Janeiro in September, from a total of 30 films submitted by 11 countries. A German film, Um Jahrmillionen

Voraus, took first prize and Japan's History of the Rat Inscribed in the Chromosomes, the second. The Canadian Vice-Consul in Rio, Robert Vanderloo (below), receives the award on behalf of the National Film Board.



Tremblay play success in Washington

Forever Yours, Marie-Lou, by Quebec playwright Michel Tremblay, opened the 1976 season for the Arena Stage Theatre company of Washington, D.C. on October 13, for a three-week run. The *Washington Post* theatre critic, Richard Coe complimenting the production said: "A strong, substantial drama in arresting, highly individual style," while the *Washington Star* featured an interview with the author in which Tremblay explained that he was primarily interested in an art form which was useful.

"The main quality of my theatre in Quebec is that it does something to the people who see it. It makes them think about themselves...When I wrote my first play *Les Belles Soeurs*, 11 years ago, I decided to use the daily language of the people of Quebec and to describe them as they are without imitating the models of European or American culture.... My plays deal with the problems of the family, but they are political underneath, talking about Quebec and its problems."

Probably one of Canada's best known and most prolific writers, Michel Tremblay at 34 years of age has produced 13 original plays, six adaptations of foreign plays, four film scripts, two novels, a collection of short stories, a musical comedy and many songs. His works, which are on the syllabuses of high schools and universities across Canada, have won many literary awards.

Overseas library gifts

During the past few months, the National Library has received several generous gifts from abroad.

Ambassador Abdul Hassan Zalzalaha of the Republic of Iraq, presented an impressive collection of books on the culture and civilization of his country to the National Library through Erik J. Spicer, Parliamentary Librarian. Some 250 volumes cover the period from the time of ancient Babylonia and Assyria to the creation of present-day Iraq.

The books, which are in Arabic, have been entrusted to the Multilingual Biblioservice of the National Library which will make them available to all Canadians who speak this language.

To mark Italian Week in Ottawa, Ambassador Giorgio Smoquina of Italy sent to the National Library, on behalf of his Government, about 400 volumes chosen from the most recent Italian publications. The collection offers an absorbing survey of writing trends in the arts, the social sciences and history.

The Library has also been presented with the Bulgarian books which were on exhibit in the foyer of the auditorium in May of this year. In return, the National Library of Canada organized an exhibition of Canadian publications at the Cyril and Methodius National Library in Sofia in September.

The Government of Guatemala, through its Trade Promotion Centre in Montreal, has donated a magnificent atlas entitled *New Atlas of Guatemala*, which is a valuable addition to the Library's collection of reference material.

Population – advance figures

Preliminary counts from the June 1 census of Canada show Canada's population reached 22,598,000. The final 1971 figure was 21,568,311.

The preliminary figures do not include persons absent from their usual place of residence on census day or who were overseas in the diplomatic corps or armed services. Any necessary adjustments will be included in final figures to be published in the spring of 1977.

Provinces

Following are 1976 preliminary population figures for the provinces (with final 1971 population in brackets): Newfoundland 549,000, (522,104); Prince Edward Island 116,250,

(111,641): Nova Scotia 812,000, (788,960): New Brunswick 664,500, (643,557): Quebec 6,141,500, (6,027,764): Ontario 8,132,000, (7,703,106): Manitoba 1,006,000, (988,247): Saskatchewan 907,650, (926,242): Alberta 1,799,800, (1,627,874): British Columbia 2,406,250, (2,184,621).

With the exception of the Ontario centres of Windsor and Sudbury, all metropolitan area populations in the country increased in population from 1971 to 1976. There has been an increase in persons living in municipalities and fringe areas surrounding major cities but in many of the larger cities the populations in the city core have declined in the last five years.

The preliminary count for the city of

Montreal, for example, showed 154,000 fewer persons than in 1971 for a 1976 total of 1,060,000 but the metropolitan area increased its population to 2,759,000 from 2,731,211 in the same period. Population of the city of Toronto dropped 102,000 to 611,000 in 1976 but population of the metropolitan area climbed to 2,753,000 from 2,602,098. Vancouver's city count at 396,000 was down 29,700 from 1971 but there was a metropolitan area increase from 1,082,352 to a 1976 total of 1,136,000.

Besides showing a movement from core sections of metropolitan areas to adjacent municipalities, the latest census shows an increase in a trend, first observed in 1971, to fewer persons *per* household.

News briefs

- Capital spending by some 300 large Canadian companies is expected to rise by 18 per cent next year after a 12 percent gain in 1976, according to Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean Ch  tien. The preliminary results of the regular October survey of these companies by the Department shows that companies have revised downward their spending intentions for this year, but this has been compensated for by upward revisions in the 1977-80 period. The 300 companies account for more than two-thirds of Canada's non-agriculture business outlays on new buildings, machinery and equipment.
- The unemployment rate for October reached 7.6 per cent, the highest seasonally-adjusted rate since an equivalent figure in May 61, reported Statistics Canada, November 9.
- Amtrak, the United States public railway agency, will lease the LRC (light, rapid and comfortable) trains built by a Canadian consortium for a two-year trial, said Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean Ch  tien, November 3. The trains, worth about \$5 million each, will be bought by the Federal Government after the trial period if Amtrak doesn't want them.
- RCA Ltd. Communications Systems have been awarded a \$1.1-million contract to manufacture and install equipment that will link up an earth station in Kenya with a new series of space satellites.

- A ministerial delegation from Rwanda, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Aloys Nsekaliye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, visited Canada recently. In Ottawa discussions were held with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Vice-President of the International Development Research Centre. The delegation also visited Montreal and Quebec City.

- Deliveries of crude oil to Montreal through the new Sarnia-to-Montreal pipeline extension are expected to reach 234,000 barrels a day this month and exceed 250,000 barrels a day in December, compared to the October average of 148,000.

- Air Canada will extend its charter class fares on scheduled flights to include France and West Germany.

- Canadian National Railways is doing something concrete about the price of wood. It plans to replace wooden ties with concrete ones on its main line tracks.

- Members of the Calgary Mountain Club in Alberta have a daring new pastime – climbing frozen waterfalls. New climbing equipment has made this possible – especially the pterodactyl, a type of hammer named for a prehistoric flying reptile which had a long jaw and long finger, together with a new type of ice dagger that has a serrated edge, and ice screws.

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