

# Canada Weekly

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25 years of Canadian television — from technical oddity to way of life, 1

Canada, Italy sign agreements during visit of Italian Prime Minister, 4

Alouettes win Grey Cup, 5

Canada/Mexico treaty, 6

Rural programs in Brazil, 6

Remembrance Day every day, 6

Farm land scarce, 6

Military college 25 years old, 7

Tax incentive for pollution control, 7

Emergency food aid for Gambia, 7

Federal subsidy helps relieve youth unemployment, 8

Education a key to self-development, 8

News briefs, 8

## 25 years of Canadian television — from technical oddity to way of life

September 6, 1952 marked a significant event in the annals of Canadian cultural history: on this date, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) made its first official television transmission from station CBFT in Montreal. The broadcast, consisting mainly of important "talking heads" (television jargon for a head-and-shoulders image of a speaker) making perfunctory speeches, was followed two days later by initial broadcasts from CBLT-TV in Toronto, the first of which began with the station identification slide upside down! With these two stations on the air, Canada had inaugurated its own television service.

By this time, however, the technique of transmitting electronic signals by a visual medium had been perfected and popularized. C. Francis Jenkins first telecast a moving object in 1925, from a radio station outside Washington D.C. in the United States to a receiver in his nearby laboratory. A year later, in Britain, John Logie Baird obtained an experimental television licence.

### First faltering steps

The first major television experiments in Canada were those of Jean-Charles Bernier at l'Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal in 1930. Attempts to promote television into a national communications medium were made as early as 1932, when the Canadian Television Ltd. was organized by a British engineer, Douglas West; the fledgling company's research engineer was J. Alphonse Ouimet, who later became president of the CBC.

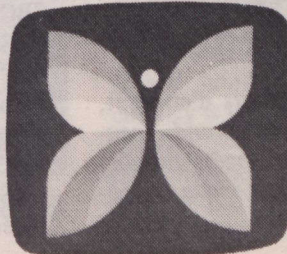
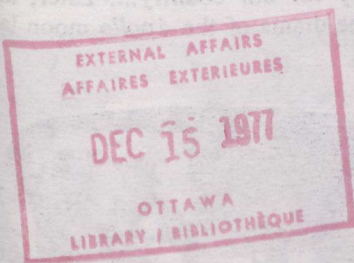
A large public demonstration of the

marvel of the century took place at a Montreal department store, visited by an estimated 100,000 people who watched a very dim "black and red picture". (The picture was produced with a special neon crater tube, resulting in a pure neon-red in the highlights and black in the deep shadows.) Despite the impression television had on its viewers, however, Canadian electronics manufacturers were reluctant to invest in the production of television equipment.

The introduction of television networks in the United States in 1946 obliged the Canadian Government and the CBC to take the new medium more seriously. Alphonse Ouimet was assigned the task of surveying television developments in the U.S. and in Europe, from which evolved the blueprint for the establishment of a national television service in Canada.

### World's longest network

Since then, television has expanded at a speed unparalleled by any other invention of the century. By December 1954, there were nine TV stations in Canada; six months later, 26 stations were in operation. In June 1953, the three main CBC stations of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto were linked by microwave circuits, which were gradually extended to London and Kitchener in Ontario, Quebec City, Winnipeg in Manitoba and the Atlantic provinces. On July 1, 1958, a special program, *Memo to Champlain*, was created to celebrate the linking of Sydney and Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, British Columbia. The "electronic highway", costing \$50 million, was extended



Dec. 7/77



Lorne Greene, *Bonanza's Pa Cartwright*, played a fine *Othello* in CBC's 1953 production of Shakespeare's classic.

the following year to St. John's, Newfoundland, a distance of 7,000 kilometres, making the CBC network what was claimed to be the longest in the world.

Ownership of TV sets grew phenomenally. In 1950, there were an estimated 50,000 sets in the whole of Canada — or one in every 60 households; by 1960, there were four million sets — about one in every household. Today, Canadians own about ten million TV sets. New private and public networks soon began rivaling CBC-Radio Canada for viewers' time. CTV, a private, national network entered the scene in the late Fifties, followed by a private Montreal network, *Télé-Métropole*, in 1961. The provincial television service, *Radio-Quebec*, began broadcasting in 1972; and in 1974, Ontario's *Global Television* network went on the air.

#### TV's cultural impact

Garth S. Jowett, professor of communications at the University of Windsor, On-



*Les Belles Histoires des pays d'en haut*, starring Andrée Champagne and Jean-Pierre Masson, was the longest running French-language series in Canada (1956-1970).

tario, states: "The real story of television in Canada during its first quarter century has been one of geographic expansion and increased coverage. Programming quality has often been extremely high, but overall it has suffered from the immense cost of extending coverage to as many Canadians as possible."

The mandate of CBC-Radio Canada has been to preserve and to foster Canadian cultural developments in the arts, letters and sciences.

For French Canadians, television has been a major force in the development of cultural identity. Because of their linguistic uniqueness in a largely English-speaking continent, French Canadians were forced to create their own television



Familiar newsman Norman Depoe was with the Corporation for 30 years before retiring this year.

productions from scratch. No TV network has had to produce so much for so small an audience as did Radio Canada.

The creativity of producers, writers and actors first became apparent in the television serial, or *téléromans*. Through the *téléroman*, French Canadians witnessed their own world with characters speaking their own language. The French-language network also worked intensively in producing children's programs; of all Radio Canada's programming, the foreign television market has shown the greatest interest in the station's children's shows.

#### Milestones and memories

*Hockey Night in Canada* began in 1952 and is still running. It continues to be CBC's leading regularly scheduled series on Saturday nights.

• CBC was the first North American television network to broadcast the film of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953, beating the U.S. stations, NBC and CBS, by four minutes. The film was delivered by RCAF Avro CF-100 at St.



Ever popular Wayne and Shuster.

Hubert, Quebec on June 2, 1953.

• The first telecast of a live football game was on August 11, 1961, when the Montreal Alouettes played the Winnipeg Blue Bombers. Winnipeg won 21-15.

• The largest viewing audience was on September 11, 1976, for the Canada-U.S.S.R. hockey game in the Canada Cup series. An estimated 11 million viewers watched Canada win 3-1 in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens.

• The most memorable broadcast of veteran CBC newscaster Earl Cameron was on May 3, 1965, "when we did the national television news live from the London studios of the BBC, bouncing it off the "Early Bird" satellite direct to Canadian viewers".

• Lloyd Robertson, another newscaster employed for 22 years with the CBC, now with CTV, says that Expo '67 and events in the centennial year were his most memorable recollections. "Midnight, July 1, 1967: thousands of people on Parliament Hill waving their sparklers and singing a rollicking version of *O Canada* as the Peace Tower chimes brought in a new century for our country.... Later, there was the drama of the *Apollo* moon landings...."



Known to English- and French-speaking audiences, *La Famille Plouffe* appeared on Radio Canada from 1953 to 1959.

Producer Pierre Castonguay's favourite memory goes back to 1966, when he was producing a "so-called" serious music portion of the *Jeunesse oblige* series. Says Mr. Castonguay:

"We decided to televise live, a lesson on interpretation. Our subjects, who did not know each other, were the great French pianist Vlado Perlemuter and a student at the Ecole Vincent d'Indy, 13-year-old William Tritt. Tritt, a native of



A scene from Bobino, Radio Canada's longest running children's program.

Winnipeg, understood little French and was a little apprehensive...and so were we.

"Tritt played a Chopin scherzo with Perlemuter listening attentively. After praising the student's good points and mentioning his weaknesses, the master had him play through the difficult passages, again and again, until all the difficulties had been sorted out, so that every possible shade of expression would be obtained.

"Before long, the two were truly communicating.

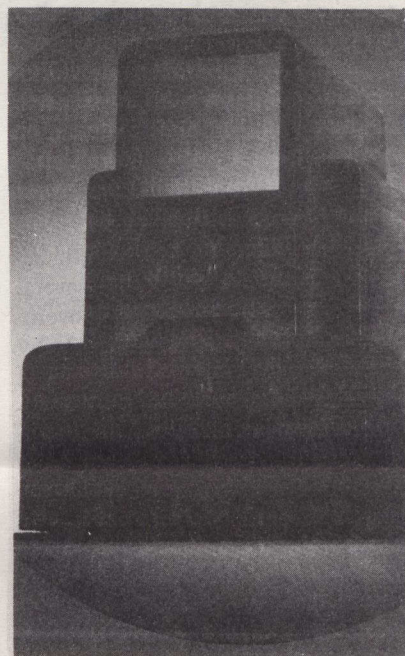
"We had just witnessed two phenomena; firstly, the transmission of know-

**Ouimet — prophet of television**

Alphonse Ouimet's contribution to the advancement of television was recognized by the International Council of Academy of Television Arts and Sciences at the fifth annual international Emmy awards in New York recently.

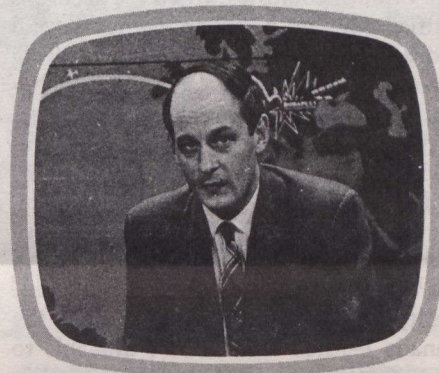
Mr. Ouimet, CBC president from 1958 to 1967, was described as "the father of Canadian television", "a prophet of television" and as "one of its greatest practitioners".

Now chairman of the board of Telesat Canada, which launched the first domestic geostationary satellite in 1972, Mr. Ouimet was cited in particular for the rapid growth of television service in Canada. By 1958, only six years after the introduction of the service in this country, 90 per cent of the population had been exposed to CBC programming. The corporation stood second in the world for its volume and variety of programming, while Canada equalled the United States in *per capita* television ownership.



J. Alphonse Ouimet, later president of the CBC, and two colleagues built this prototype for the Canadian Television Co. in 1932. Thousands of people saw this set demonstrated at Ogilvy's store in Montreal.

ledge between two human beings — an obvious, almost tangible transfer; secondly, the capturing on the screen of this most intimate, quasi-mystical transfer, this special *rapport* which had been established in such a short time between these two musicians, transcending the barriers of language and age, with the main means of communication being the notes of a scherzo and the question of how best to



Always interested in public affairs, former journalist René Lévesque was host of Point de Mire from 1956 to 1958.



Front Page Challenge is still a weekly ritual for CBC viewers. Toby Robbins (centre) appears with regulars Gordon Sinclair, Fred Davis and Pierre Burton.

play them."

Since the first official Canadian television broadcast, 25 years ago, a generation of Canadians has grown up with TV — marvelled at it, cursed it, praised it and criticized it. As we watch, on average, several hours a day, its impact on our country is inescapable.

(The foregoing article was prepared from material in *In Search*, Vol. IV, No. 3, published by the Department of Communications.)

## Canada, Italy sign agreements during visit of Italian Prime Minister

A social security agreement, a pact on double taxation and an exchange of letters regarding the future possibility of Candu reactors being built in Italy were signed during the first visit of an Italian Prime Minister to Canada since 1955.

Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, accompanied by Mrs. Andreotti and several senior members of the Italian Government, who were welcomed in Toronto by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and a large crowd of Italian-Canadians on November 16, also visited Ottawa, Quebec City and Montreal during their five days in Canada. They were accompanied by Italian Ambassador Giorgio Smoquina and his wife, and Canadian Ambassador to Italy, d'Iberville Fortier. From the airport, the guests went to Montecassino Place in Toronto, where many Italian-Canadians had assembled to greet them.

### Social security agreement

The social security pact, signed by the two prime ministers on November 17, will enable residents of both countries to combine credits from each country to qualify for social security benefits from one or both countries. When the accord is ratified by both governments, several thousand former Italian residents, living in Canada, will be entitled to receive Italian pensions in Canada, based on the partial credits earned through contributions paid to compulsory Italian programs while they worked in Italy. Furthermore, an estimated 4,500 former Italian residents may be entitled to partial Canadian old age security benefits. In addition, disability and survivors' benefits under the Canada Pension Plan will be available to former Italian residents who qualify under the agreement. Likewise, a number of former Canadian residents now living in Italy will also benefit from the agreement.

This is the first international agreement reached by Canada following changes to the Old Age Security Act effective July 1, 1977, which make such agreements possible. It will co-ordinate the operation of the Canada Pension Plan and the Old Age Security Act in Canada with those general compulsory social security programs in Italy which are concerned with old age, invalidity, survivors' and tuberculosis benefits.

Before Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Andreotti

signed the financial agreement on double taxation, and the social security pact, they held discussions for nearly two hours on November 17. In the wake of the Economic Summit in London last May, they spoke particularly of the world economic situation and the problem of unemployment of young people in their two countries. They also discussed the North-South conference and East-West relations.

The Italian visitors met with Lieutenant-Governor Pauline McGibbon in Toronto, with Premier William Davis and provincial ministers, as well as visiting the City Hall and the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Andreotti discussed with Employment Minister Bud Cullen, Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin and Multiculturalism Minister Norman Cafik several bilateral questions concerning the Italian-Canadian community. A state dinner given by Mr. Trudeau for the visitors was attended by some 1,800 guests.

### Visit to the capital

In Ottawa, the Italian Prime Minister was welcomed by Speaker of the Senate

Renaude Lapointe and Acting Speaker of the House of Commons, Gérald Laniel, at Parliament Buildings. He was present briefly for question period in the House of Commons and at a special joint meeting of both committees of the House of Commons and the Senate on external affairs and national defence — a first in the history of visits by foreign dignitaries. Mr. Andreotti also laid a wreath at the national cenotaph.

At Government House, Governor-General Jules Léger and Mrs. Léger were hosts at a lunch in honour of the Italian guests. Discussions with Mr. Trudeau at a working session which followed, included industrial co-operation, defence procurements and cultural relations. Finance Minister Jean Chrétien and Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie discussed world and domestic economy, and nuclear energy matters with Mr. Andreotti.

The exchange of letters signed by the Italian Ambassador and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs Roméo Leblanc, allows for a temporary arrangement for the transfer of technology to facilitate the presentation of bids by Italian companies for the possible construction of Candu reactors in Italy.

Mr. Andreotti visited Ottawa City Hall,



Agreements signed, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy (left) and Prime Minister Trudeau shake hands in Toronto, November 17.

met with members of the Italian-Canadian community and received heads of the diplomatic corps of NATO countries and the European Community. He was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Ambassador Smoquina.

**Quebec and Montreal**

On the fourth day of the visit, the Italian guests, accompanied by Communications Minister Jeanne Sauvé, made a short trip to Quebec City, where Premier René Lévesque was their host at a lunch. Later that day, in Montreal, members of the Italian community gave a wine and cheese party in their honour and, in the evening, Federal-Provincial Relations Minister Marc Lalonde and Mrs. Lalonde gave a dinner for the guests.

On Sunday, November 20, the last day of the visit, Mr. and Mrs. Andreotti attended mass at the Marie-Reine du Monde Cathedral in Montreal, conducted by Mgr.

André Cimichella, Assistant Bishop of Montreal, who is of Italian origin. They later visited the Olympic Park before attending a lunch given by Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau and Mrs. Drapeau. At a meeting with the Italian community of Montreal at the Pierre-Charbonneau Centre, the Italian Prime Minister was warmly welcomed by some 3,000 to 4,000 persons, to whom he delivered an address.

Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet and Mrs. Ouellet, who had accompanied Prime Minister Andreotti and his wife to Montreal, bid them farewell as they left for Rome early in the evening.

**Ties strengthened**

The warm relations between Canada and Italy have been further strengthened by the visit of Prime Minister Andreotti, which followed an official trip by Prime Minister Trudeau to Italy in 1975 and a

semi-private one a year later. Since then other ministerial visits have taken place, and Defence Minister Barney Danson will go to Italy in December.

Mr. Andreotti's presence in Canada, besides making the signature of the aforementioned agreements possible, suggests an expansion of Canada/Italy relations, particularly in the economic sphere, where important joint industrial projects are under study. Nuclear co-operation will also benefit from the visit; an Italian-Canadian chamber of commerce will be established in Milan in the near future, and the principle of reciprocity for cultural programs was recognized by Mr. Andreotti.

Prime Minister Trudeau and Prime Minister Andreotti agree that more frequent meetings between ministers and officials of their two countries are desirable to add substance and quality to bilateral relations.

**Alouettes win Grey Cup**

*A record crowd of more than 68,000 watched Montreal Alouettes win the Grey Cup by a decisive 41-6 points over Edmonton Eskimos at the Olympic Stadium, Montreal, on November 27.*

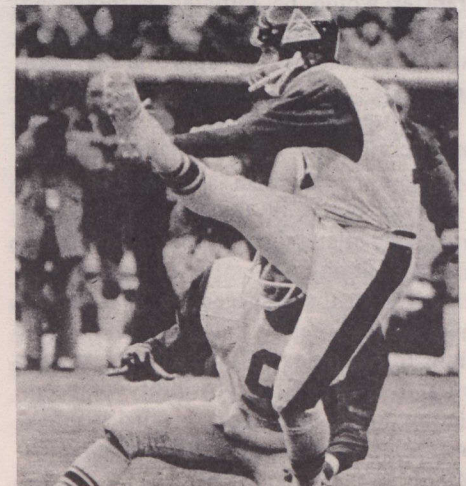
*Playing on an icy, slippery field in a temperature of -9 degrees celsius, both teams had trouble running and handling the ball. There were no fewer than 13 turnovers in the game — eight of them fumbles.*



*Don Sweet, Montreal's place-kicker, a native of Vancouver, kicked six field goals, two singles and converted all three Montreal touchdowns, establishing four individual Grey Cup records.*

*Montreal quarterback Sonny Wade, who generated more than 400 yards of offence, was named best offensive player of the game.*

*(Left) Wade models the Grey Cup, signifying his personal hat-trick — three Cup victories as an Alouette quarterback. (Right) Don Sweet kicks his fifth field goal as holder Gerry Dattilio watches; (above) Eskimo Roger Scales about to be floored by Alouettes Barry Ardern and Tony Proudfoot.*



UPI Wire Photos

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## Canada/Mexico treaty

Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations Santiago Roel Garcia, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Fernando Solana, visited Canada November 18-24, leading the Mexican delegation to the third meeting of the Canada-Mexico Joint Ministerial Committee in Ottawa, from November 21 to 22.

Leading the Canadian delegation, in addition to Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, were Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Jack Horner and Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Alastair Gillespie.

The committee, formed in 1968, first met formally in Ottawa in 1971 and then in Mexico City in 1974. Since its first meeting, Canada-Mexico relations have broadened significantly in all areas and the value of reciprocal trade has more than doubled.

On November 22 the two ministers responsible for foreign affairs signed a treaty providing for the exchange of nationals under prison sentence or on parole in their respective countries.

Mr. Jamieson said the present treaty exemplified further co-operation between Canada and Mexico, and was an important experiment being conducted by Canada and other countries to promote the rehabilitation of offenders by enabling them to serve the remainder of their sentence in the country of which they were nationals.

Legislation will be submitted to Parliament as soon as practicable so that the treaty can be brought into force.

Under the treaty, the transfer of persons under sentence would take place only after all rights of appeal had been exhausted in the sentencing country. No transfer would be initiated without the consent of the individual concerned and would be subject to approval of both countries.

At present there are 13 Canadians incarcerated in Mexican jails and one Mexican in a Canadian jail.

Other topics of the two-day meeting included: bilateral trade; consular, cultural and economic co-operation; the sharing of expertise in the management of fisheries, mining and forestry industries; the conditions for the sale of Canadian nuclear supplies to Mexico; the possibility of negotiating an air agreement; mutual concern over international problems, including the Middle East and South Africa.

It was agreed that officials from the two sides would meet early in 1978 to identify specific areas for commercial co-operation and individual projects and look at opportunities for joint ventures, investment and technical exchange. The ministers expressed a desire to increase science and technology exchanges.

The fourth meeting of the ministerial committee will be held in Mexico City at a date to be determined.

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## Rural programs in Brazil

The Canadian Lutheran World Relief group and the Saskatchewan government will each provide \$75,000 to assist some 15 communities in northeastern Brazil to raise their standard of living. The 30-month rural development program will affect about 250,000 inhabitants in the region, most of whom are subsistence farmers. The Canadian International Development Agency will match the grant with a \$150,000-contribution.

The project will cover preventative medicine, water supply, agriculture and housing. Total costs are estimated at \$2.5 million, most of which will be donated by the Church World Service U.S.A., the churches of West Germany and the Lutheran World Federation.

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## Remembrance Day every day

Although most Canadians reserve November 11 to honour veterans of two world wars, Bill Powell, recreational director at Westminster Hospital in London, Ontario, has found a way of remembering some of them all year round. Mr. Powell, charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating volunteer services at the veterans' hospital, recently completed the first of several projects designed to bring variety to the lives of the residents, who are often forgotten by the busy public.

Noting that some of them had not left the premises in 30 years, Powell organized a trip to Florida for a few of the geriatric and psychiatric patients, which began with a six-month "education program" before they left Canada. The eager travellers, some of whom had forgotten their social skills, refreshed their knowledge of restaurant etiquette, attended Toronto's

Maple Leaf Gardens to become comfortable in crowds and (for those who had never ridden in a modern airplane) took a trial flight over southwestern Ontario.

Finally, they set off for their destination — a motel in Tampa, "just off the beaten track", with Powell, a nurse, an occupational therapist and two orderlies. They tried to foresee all difficulties. Arrangements were made with a veterans' hospital in Florida so that if any of the Canadians needed emergency care, they could receive it there. "We had pill parades and pay parades," said Bill Powell. They all paid their own expenses but were only allowed a certain amount to spend each day.

Although some of the veterans have since visited Ottawa, Bill Powell says the Florida trip was the most rewarding thing he has ever done.

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## Farm land scarce

New data demonstrating the critical importance of farmland near major cities is contained in a study released in early November by Minister of State for the Environment Len Marchand.

The study, entitled *Agricultural Land and Urban Centres*, is part of a continuing series aimed at encouraging sound use of the land resource.

Although the urban influence on Canada's best farmland has been apparent for some time, the study provides hard data to support the concerns. It shows that more than half of Canada's best (Class 1) agricultural land and more than one third of Class 2 land are within a 50-mile radius of the country's 22 largest cities. This area also accounted for 46 per cent of the total value of Canada's agricultural production in 1971.

Because it is within direct commuting distance of major population centres, this high quality land is under considerable pressure from the demand for rural residences, hobby farms, cottages, recreational resorts, businesses, and investment and speculative holdings.

An earlier report in the Canada Land Inventory series, released in July 1976, focused on the scarcity of prime agricultural land in all regions. It revealed that only 10 per cent of settled Canada was suitable for farming, and that only one-half of 1 per cent of this could be classified as prime land. The implications of its location are examined in the newest report.

## Military college 25 years old

One of Canada's military colleges, le Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Quebec, marked its twenty-fifth anniversary recently when Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Defence Minister Barney Danson and Chief of the Defence Staff Admiral Robert H. Falls inspected guards of honour of officer cadets on October 8.

Mr. Trudeau unveiled a monument donated by the college's Club des Anciens commemorating the anniversary, and, with the other dignitaries, presented academic and military awards and met the cadets informally. The following day, Governor-General Jules Léger, presented new military colours.

Canada has two other military colleges. The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 at Kingston, Ontario and Royal Roads was established in 1942 at Victoria, British Columbia as a school for naval officers.

The establishment at Saint-Jean, opened in September 1952, is essentially bilingual. One of its objectives is to train officer cadets to become proficient in both official languages, and every means is used to foster an atmosphere of bilingualism. Cadets of different tongues room together, and they speak French exclu-



*Minister of Defence Barney Danson inspects officer cadets.*

sively for one week and English the next. Academic subjects, however, are taught in the mother tongue.

The college has a four- or five-year study program, depending on whether the officer cadet is accepted in the first or

preparatory year. Bachelor of administration, Canadian studies and administration, and science degrees are conferred by Sherbrooke University in the province of Quebec, in an affiliation agreement made in 1971.

## Tax incentive for pollution control

According to Minister of Fisheries and the Environment Roméo LeBlanc and Minister of State for the Environment Len Marchand, federal support of pollution control by Canadian industry will help create more jobs.

By offering a two-year extension of the tax write-off for pollution-control equipment, the Federal Government is providing the needed economic leeway to allow Canadian industries to continue their pollution-control efforts, the ministers stated recently. These efforts encourage activity in the construction industry and the engineering consulting business.

The program, initiated in April 1965, had been scheduled to lapse at the end of this year. Formally known as the Accelerated Capital Cost Allowance (ACCA) Program for Pollution Abatement, it has been part of a federal policy that includes regulatory requirements to protect the Canadian environment.

Using the ACCA as a catalyst, the Environmental Protection Service of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment is encouraging the installation of pollution-abatement equipment in existing plants. A time limit ensures it will remain an incentive. Under the program, an eligible tax-paying firm may write off over two years the total cost of equipment or processes installed for the primary purpose of controlling air or water pollution.

An important eligibility requirement is that the plant must have started before 1974 at a site in Canada, or that a written agreement must have been made before that date. The 1974 cut-off takes into account the progress made by the Federal Government in establishing regulatory requirements that were not in place in the 1960s.

As of August 1977, equipment and installations in the amount of \$474,862,000 have been certified under the program administered by the Federal Fisheries and

Environment Department. Additional projects worth \$212,789,000 remain "approved-in-principle" pending completion.

Although control of water and air pollution are emphasized in ACCA, land pollution is also covered indirectly. The accumulation of solid wastes for example may result in air or water pollution. Elimination of such wastes can then be classed as prevention of air or water pollution.

## Emergency food aid for Gambia

Canada is sending \$800,000 in food aid to the small West African republic of Gambia, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced in October. The country is suffering from a drought, particularly in the western region, where 70 per cent of the cereal crops have been destroyed. Other donor countries are also sending food aid.

The Canadian grant funds, administered by the Canadian International De-

velopment Agency, are for the purchase and transportation of Canadian semolina, wheat and powdered milk.

As part of its Sahel regional program CIDA is also financing a \$2-million road project in Gambia, which is being carried out in conjunction with the UN Sahel Organization (UNSO) and the Interstate Committee for the Fight against Drought (CILLS, after its French name).

### Federal subsidy helps relieve youth unemployment

Changes in the \$5-million Job Experience and Training (JET) Program to help alleviate youth unemployment have been announced by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

Mr. Cullen hopes to expand the number of participants in JET this winter "from 6,000 to as many as we can persuade private employers to accommodate for employment". The Government will reallocate as much funding as can be used productively for the expansion, which is in addition to the \$150-million job creation program announced in October.

JET began last winter as a pilot program designed to provide young people, who were unable to find work, with a period of subsidized employment so that they could gain essential work experience and training. The program runs from September to May.

Under the changes, the duration of work experience and training will increase from nine weeks to a maximum of 26 weeks. The subsidy will amount to 50 per cent of the wages paid, up to a maximum federal contribution of \$1.50 an hour. The program will be directed to people from age 15 to 24, who have been out of school between three and 24 months.

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

*Ahnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.*

### Education a key to self-development

"The main purpose of penitentiary education is not job training," says Mr. J.W. Cosman, Director of Occupational Development in the Canadian Penitentiary Service, although it is "a desirable secondary benefit."

Mr. Cosman, commenting on the horticultural and cooking programs at William Head Institution in British Columbia, noted that they reflected very well the primary role of the occupational development program — to provide inmates with educational opportunities for growth as human beings. "Because human intelligence manifests itself in the hands as well as the head," Cosman says, "any genuine educational program must try to develop both intellectual and manual skills.

"People are not in prison just because

they are unable to find jobs. Nor is education a kind of recreation or social conditioning. Education is essentially the liberation of the human intelligence from ignorance and other constraints arising from lack of formation and training."

While penologists admit that the prison experience does little, if anything, to reduce recidivism, a growing evidence indicates a relation between some kinds of penitentiary education and reduced recidivism. In one state in the U.S., for example, it has been reported that very few inmates who obtained a high school diploma in prison became recidivists, and only rarely have people returned to prison after completing a minimum of 12 college level courses while in jail.

It is worth noting that about one third of the inmates in Canada's federal penitentiaries are enrolled in organized programs of education and training.

### News briefs

The Federal Government and the province of Newfoundland will share the costs of a \$1,061,000-uranium reconnaissance program over two-and-a-half years. Under the program, geochemical surveys of 64,000 square miles of Newfoundland and Labrador will evaluate uranium potential to assist and encourage exploration.

Overseas sales of Saskatchewan potash during the first quarter of the current fertilizer year increased by 67.7 per cent from those in the same period last year.

A renegotiated nuclear-safeguards agreement that would allow resumption of uranium shipments to Japan and the European Economic Community should be possible by year-end, according to Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie.

Acres International Ltd. has been awarded a \$20-million contract to provide engineering for marine terminals in Peru.

A \$50.8-million contract to build a management training centre in Algeria has been awarded to Centre d'Etudes de Gestion d'Informatique et de Recherches Inc. of Montreal.

The Federal Government will redevelop the Charlottetown airport at a total cost of \$21,531,500 to include a new terminal building, and eventually a new 5,000-foot runway. The Charlottetown Airport, the only commercial airport in

Prince Edward Island, is served on a regular scheduled basis by Air Canada and Eastern Provincial Airways.

Harold Cardinal, a prominent spokesman for Canadian Indians and former head of the Indian Association of Alberta, was recently fired from his position of nine months as Alberta director of federal Indian affairs. According to Indian Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner, 27 of Alberta's Indian bands had demanded Mr. Cardinal's removal. Poor delivery of government services, inadequate consultation with local bands, and Mr. Cardinal's alleged attempts to settle old political quarrels were some of the grievances which prompted the firing.

Marshall A. Crowe recently announced his resignation as chairman of the National Energy Board, effective at the end of this year. Describing his reasons for leaving the position as "entirely personal", Mr. Crowe said he believed that the "National Energy Board and the interested branches of the Canadian Government [were] dealing very effectively with the complex and challenging issues raised by contemporary energy problems".

The number of reported murders in Canada declined by about 5 per cent in 1976, the year capital punishment was abolished as the penalty for murder. Statistics Canada says that police last year reported 616 deaths as murders, a 4.7 per cent decrease from 1975 statistics.