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Canadian cultural arts a thriving business

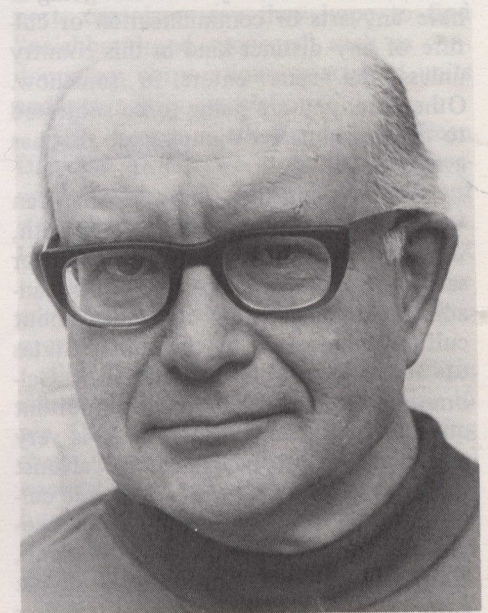
"The fact of the matter is that never before in the history of this country have the arts been as important as they are now," declared Mavor Moore, chairman of the Canada Council, in an address given at the Confederation Centre in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, May 25, 1979.

Mr. Mavor went on to describe the economic and political factors influencing the artistic sector in Canada. The following are excerpts from the text of his speech:

...In the field of the arts there are multiplying effects such as you find in very few other activities. In reality, there is more money being paid back to our governments in varying forms from arts activities — that is to say, in income tax, tourist dollars, etc. — than is paid out in grants. We are paying more into the government from the field of the arts than is contained in the grants that they give us. After all, the whole budget of the Canada Council right across the country is \$42 million, which is quite a large packet of money, but when you compare it with the other expenses, the national expenses of government, it is not very big at all.

Popular culture is subsidized, not just the stuff that we might describe as "arty", but we do not often see this. For instance on the CBC [Canadian Broadcasting Corporation], everybody knows the Canadian programs are sponsored, but it is precisely because the CBC is sponsored that we have so many popular programs that are able to make it. Every time you hear a rock group, every time you hear recordings that are making a lot of money and making their singers and musicians popular, remember that that is made possible by a subsidized recording industry. The same is true of publishing because the grants that go to publishing in this country go to popular novels, no less than to textbooks and more serious works.

The consequence is that we have huge arts industries in this country now. They are not just arts and they are certainly not mere charities; they are enormous industries. The former Prime Minister pointed out in the Juno Awards just a few weeks ago that, according to government statistics, arts and communications



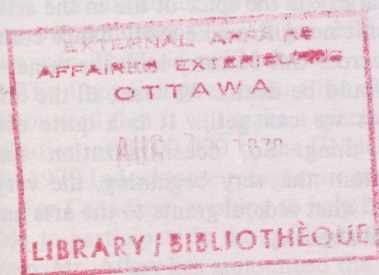
Mavor Moore

Christopher Grasskurth

in Canada — that is to say theatres, films, broadcasting, recordings, publishing, and so on — were now a bigger industry in Canada than the steel industry, than fisheries, than lumber, than forestry. Now, again that may come as something of a surprise to you, but that is the fact, we are dealing here with a big industry, a highly labour intensive industry, that is to say an industry which provides a great number of jobs. This is something once again in which the government is interested; so that helps also to explain why... in this [past] election we found so much interest focused on this important subject.

* * * *

Still another difference is that because of the size of the market here, and because of the fact that we are stretched



Twenty-two years ago today...

Defence Minister Pearkes announced the official formation of the Canada-United States Continental Air Defence Command (NORAD); the deputy commander was Canadian.

Aug. 1/79

out across this thin line, any form of the arts and communications in Canada is enormously expensive. Not only are we gravy for the American market because they have already got all their costs back down there, but the arts are terribly expensive for us to do here. For us to have a radio network which happens to be the largest in the world, and a television network which is also the largest in terms of extent in the world, is a very expensive business.

* * * *

The importance of culture

Now, everyone who has studied this problem in Canada of whatever political party, every royal commission in this country which has ever studied it, has come to the same conclusion: you are not going to have any arts or communication or culture of any distinct kind in this country unless the state enters in somehow. Otherwise, you are going to be subjected to the most massive dumping job that has ever occurred.

The great Canadian — now an American — economist, John Kenneth Galbraith, was interviewed in 1967.... The questioner said to Galbraith: "Do you think Canadians should be more concerned about cultural domination by the United States or about economic domination?" Galbraith answered: "This is an important question and one which I think is very much misunderstood. In good Calvinist fashion, when Canadians talk about cultural autonomy, they really have economics in mind; they follow my friend, Walter Gordon, and talk about economic autonomy, which on the whole is rather unimportant because it doesn't really exist any more anywhere in the world. If I were still a practicing (as distinct from an advisory) Canadian, I would be much more concerned about maintaining the cultural integrity of the broadcasting system and with making sure Canada has an active independent theatre, book publishing industry, newspapers, magazines, and schools of poets and painters, and I would make sure that Canadian theatres and artists receive encouragement and that people aren't totally dependent on American magazines." But the questioner kept boring in on Galbraith, saying: "But don't you think that Canada should make a determined effort to increase its stake in the Canadian economy?", and Galbraith said: "Not really, I would say this is a very minor consideration as compared

with increasing the Canadian stake in the things I just mentioned. These are the things that count."

I think that is extraordinary coming from an economist and someone who can hardly be accused of being a Canadian nationalist. The fact of the matter is that we are in the pickle we are in right now in this country, breaking up into various parts, or at least under the threat of breaking up, precisely because we have neglected our cultural affairs in the past. We don't know each other across this country. It's been pointed out many times that Canada is not a 'melting pot' like the United States; it is a kind of salad in which each of the ingredients retains its own flavour. We call it pluralism in this country. But to the extent that we have known each other across this country, it has been due to our writers, our painters, our singers, our musicians and playwrights. That is how we come to know each other. So, you could say that in the past our politics have been subsidized by our artists....

Canada's artistic sector vigorous

In the last twenty-five years...we built up in Canada a complex but very vigorous artistic sector. We now have activities of this kind going on right across the country and a remarkable amount of exchange among them. These activities are supported by various governments, federal, provincial, and civic too, which have been so far independent from political interference....

[Nevertheless, three threats exist] and here they are: the first, I think, can best be connected with the Lambert Report, a report on government financing, the principles of which have been accepted by all the major parties and which suggest that a much tougher, more stringent system of accountability be instituted between all the government agencies and crown corporations and so on, and the government. This is well and good, but when accountability is taken to mean not that you do the best you can with your resources and are held accountable for them afterwards, but that you take this money and you do what you are told with it, we are in a very different situation. That is the present danger; if there are more funds forthcoming for the arts in Canada, it will have strings attached. That, in my view, is not accountability; that is what the French call *dirigisme* — dictatorship — of the funding....

The second danger comes from something which is in the platforms of all the parties, the suggestion that certain decisions in the arts are political by nature and should be recognized as such. For example, should North Bay have a symphony? Should there be an art gallery in Tignish? And so on. Now, that sounds quite sensible — that is a political decision.... Politicians don't know where the real needs are in a community; they don't know whether the artistic community of the country is capable of supporting another symphony orchestra, another dance company, and another theatre. But aside from everything else, if a company is started who is going to look after it? Why, of course, the Canada Council and the other organizations which are set up to look after artistic affairs. In other words, in my view you cannot split the political decision from the professional one, and the decision should be made in consultation. It cannot be made without a political input nor can it be made without an artistic input. This is the second danger.

The third, which again seems to me common to all of the political parties, is the idea that decentralization in the arts is going to solve a lot of difficulties. Political decentralization, giving more power to the provinces and the regions, may be fine, but I would point out to you a difference between politics and the arts. In politics similarities are valuable, common rules are valuable; we can get along more easily together if we have certain set regulations and standards for the way we run our governments. In other words, homogenization has some merit politically. It has none whatever in the field of the arts. In the arts homogenization is death. We want all the differences we can get. Variety is the spice of life in the arts. We don't need to make every dance company across this country look the same — that would be death. We want all the differences we can get.... It is a quite different thing. So, decentralization has been from the very beginning, the very core of what federal grants to the arts has been all about....

Artistic agencies decentralize efforts

When we started the Charlottetown Festival, the one thing we knew could set this crazy scheme off on the right track was that we could get federal grants for it. Why? Because it was going to be the

(Continued on P. 8)

Canada ups quota for Vietnamese refugees to 50,000

Canada is increasing the number of Indo-chinese refugees it will accept from the current rate of 1,000 a month to 3,000 with a total of 50,000 refugees being permitted to resettle in Canada in 1980, the Secretary of State Flora MacDonald and the Minister of Employment and Immigration Ron Atkey have announced.

In June, the Ministers announced the Government's plan to increase its resettlement quota for Indochinese refugees by 3,000 bringing to 12,000 the total Canadian commitment for 1979.

The Government hopes to achieve its new commitment through joint efforts with the private sector and by challenging Canadians to help, said the Ministers. The federal program will be based on a matching formula with the government fostering one refugee for each one sponsored privately. All sponsorships received prior to the announcement are being included in this arrangement.

Mr. Atkey said he has visited every province to discuss the refugee situation with provincial ministers and has received general support for the Canadian Government's refugee program.

At present, Ontario has pledged to match funds raised in the province by the Canadian Red Cross to a total of \$500,000 to aid refugees in Southeast Asia. The Quebec government has offered to accept 50 per cent of the Federal Government's increased quota announced in June and will also accept one-third of the further quota increase. In addition, the province is offering a grant of \$400 to each refugee sponsor group. The Alberta government has announced that it will give \$1 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to help improve conditions of refugee children in camps in Thailand and Malaysia.

The Canadian government has already announced that it will make a special contribution of \$700,000 to the UNHCR for the 1979 Indochinese refugee program.

For Canadians, wishing to help but unable to participate in the sponsorship program, Mr. Atkey has announced the establishment of a Canadian refugee fund with contributions being used to assist in the transportation and resettlement of refugees in Canada.

Sufficient airplane accommodation has already been arranged to allow up to 3,000 refugees to be brought in each

month between August 1 and the end of the year, said the Minister.

Family reunification

Immigration officers recently issued immigrant visas to 25 individuals in Vietnam allowing them to join their relatives in Canada. "These people are expected to arrive in Canada in the near future as the first admissions under a family reunification program with Vietnam," Mr. Atkey said. Two visa officers have arrived in Vietnam to begin interviews with other relatives.

The minister said the 25 visas were issued after four years of negotiations with the Vietnamese for a family reunification agreement. In the meantime, the UNHCR has reached a general agreement with Vietnam for family reunification on an international scale and Canada plans to conduct its program in co-operation with the UN group.

"We regard this as a complementary approach to our refugee program and one with great potential since it will bring relatives directly from Vietnam rather than through the refugee camps," said Mr. Atkey.

Canadian cities launch campaigns

Several Canadian cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Ottawa have established groups to co-ordinate the sponsorship of refugees. Ottawa the first city to announce a sponsorship campaign has embarked on a plan to bring 4,000 Indo-chinese refugees to the capital.

Project 4,000, announced by the city's mayor, Marion Dewar, will require 1,000 or more sponsoring groups to reach its goal, says the chairman of the project's organizing committee, Alan Breakspear.

At present, 50 individuals and representatives of community groups have pledged to sponsor refugees and have met to establish strategy for the sponsorship campaign. More than 200 members of Ottawa's Chinese community have separately decided to sponsor 16 refugees and nine different Chinese organizations have combined to sponsor a further 100 refugees.

New federal regulations make sponsoring refugees easier but require accepting almost total responsibility for an individual or family. Under the regulations, any incorporated organization or group

of at least five adult Canadian citizens or permanent residents may apply to sponsor a refugee.

Sponsors are expected to supply housing, food and clothing until the refugees have found jobs and can support their families. They are also expected to help their charges adjust to their new home, counsel them on personal problems and help them find jobs. The Federal Government through the Canada Immigration Centre will take care of emergency medical bills and language and job training.

Project 4,000 organizers plan to solicit donations for a central refugee fund to aid prospective sponsors who are unable to meet all the financial requirements.

Along with church groups and service groups which have already pledged support, organizers say they hope to find "neighbourhood sponsors" such as condominium corporations, apartment units and community associations.

The Roman Catholic and Anglican Dioceses of Ottawa have signed agreements with the Federal Government streamlining the sponsorship process. Under the agreements, refugees brought to Canada will be over and above those admitted under the Government's refugee program.

"In light of the increasingly tragic situation in Indochina, it's heartening to see Canadian church groups exercising their humanitarian principles by becoming personally involved in helping homeless refugees find a new life in Canada," said Immigration Minister Ron Atkey.

Alberta to use coal

Alberta, Canada's largest coal-producing region, could become the largest industrial user of thermal coal by the end of the century, a study prepared for the Canadian Energy Research Institute has concluded.

The study forecasts that Alberta will account for 40 per cent of the country's total potential industrial demand for thermal coal, expected to total 19.9 million tons in 1990 and 23.9 million in the year 2000. The major industrial users in the province will be oil sands plants and chemical and cement-making operations.

The study assumes that there will be three *in situ* oil sands plants using coal to generate steam and requiring a total of five million tons of coal annually by 2000.

It's for the birds

Collisions between birds and aircraft at airports can be expensive and disastrous.

Scaring birds, such as gulls, with noise soon becomes ineffective. Falcons, however, could provide the solution, say a team of fish and wildlife technicians from Toronto. Falcons are effective on birds, such as gulls, who socialize, said Doug Wilson, one of the falconers. "After gulls have been taken by a falcon, the rest of the flock soon learns the appearance of the falcon means danger."

Artificial falcons do not work because when they do not take a gull, the rest of the flock realizes there is no danger. However, local birds of prey will not continue to pursue gulls, rather, they will seek out easier birds, such as pigeons and blackbirds. Falcons, on the other hand, can be trained to take herring gull.

"Falconry is expensive, but so are repairs to aircraft after a birdstrike. From what we've seen, the falcons are effective, said Transport Canada's manager of airfield operations, John FitzGibbon. There's been a 70 percent reduction in birdstrikes in some areas we've studied."

(Courtesy of Compressed Air dated June 1979.)

First solar apartment building

Canada's first apartment building heated entirely by solar heat was officially opened recently by the Ontario government.

The two-storey senior citizens' home, located in the southern Ontario town of Aylmer, has 29 one-bedroom units.

One of the main problems in using solar energy in Ontario is that less sunshine is available in the winter when it is needed most.

But this building solves the problem by using an annual heat-storage system, which features a huge, underground insulated-concrete tank holding about 2,000 gallons of water.

Water from the tank is circulated through solar-collector panels on the south-facing roof, where it absorbs heat before returning to the tank. The water in the tank becomes quite hot by the end of the summer and gradually cools towards the end of winter as the building uses the stored heat.

Ontario's mammoth play park

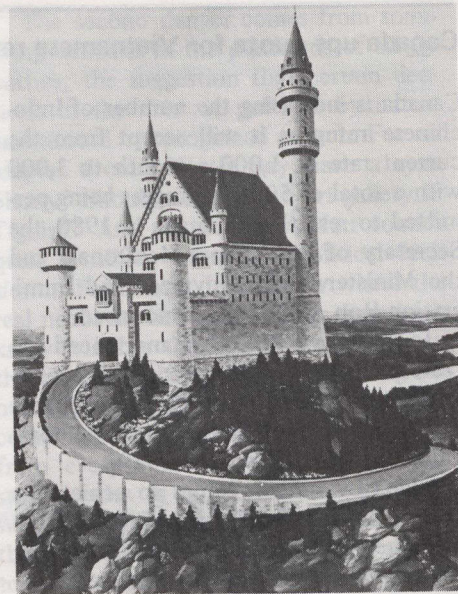
Visitors to Niagara Falls, who go to witness a natural wonder, will soon be able to explore another wonder — this one man-made.

For, well on the way is a "theme" park, described by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism as the largest on the North American continent, a giant \$75-million, 1,000-acre animal domain three times the size of Disneyland in California and much bigger than Tampa's Busch Gardens in Florida.

The new park, on which most of the preliminary work is completed, will include a four-mile canal system and a man-made lake that will carry a fleet of 50 passenger boats; a 150-foot pool for marine acts performed by porpoises, sea lions and killer whales which spectators can watch from a 15,000-seat stadium, and miles of mono-rail and steam train track over which passengers glide through plains and forests in open coaches pulled by steam locomotives.

To top it all, a fairy castle will be constructed, complete with spires and battlements, and perched on a lofty "mountain" built from slag dredged for the canal system. Curling around the castle's base will be a European-style village, a novelty never before seen, say the planners, in any North American theme park.

Visitors will see a large assortment of animals, including elk and buffalo, roaming in herds and packs.

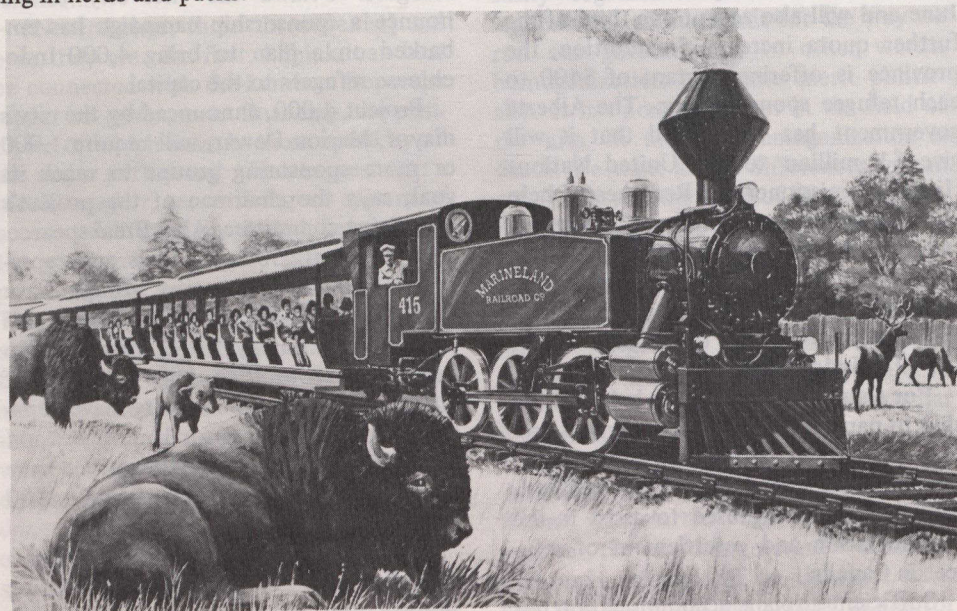


Artist's conception of the fairy castle, centerpiece of Niagara's new giant park, which planners say will rival Disneyland, California. Circling the base of the castle will be a European-style village.

Next summer there will be a deer park with rolling, tree-covered hills and winding walkways to encourage human contact with friendly fauna.

The next phase, in 1981, will include canal cruises, the monorail and steam railroad, monster roller coaster, and other rides.

Finally, the castle, centerpiece of the entire project, stadium and mammoth whale and porpoise pool will complete the new park.



A train ride through the Old West, depicted above, is one of the attractions that will be available for visitors to Niagara's "theme" park.

News of the arts

Canada-Cuba swine project

When Cuba decided to establish a pork industry 20 years ago, the island turned to Canada for high-performance, disease-free breeding stock.

Now there are more than 30,000 sows on the island, all of Canadian origin. They are producing about 500,000 market hogs annually, reports Agriculture Canada.

Under a technical assistance program, Agriculture Canada is helping to further expand and improve the Cuban pork industry, by introducing modern breeding and management concepts.

The department is working through the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), which is an offshoot of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Hans Grieger, Agriculture Canada's chief of swine performance testing, is secretary of the Canadian-Cuban working group on swine improvement. He explains that in Cuba there are 18 feeding centers ranging in size from 3,000 to 45,000 feeder pigs.

The large-scale, state-run operations are well suited to the sophisticated breeding and management techniques being introduced by the Canadian team.

Many sows on the island now are bred artificially. Frozen semen from Canadian swine artificial insemination (A.I.) centers is being used, and arrangements are being made for fresh semen to be sent from Quebec to the Cuban breeding centers.

One of the critical aspects of artificial insemination is to breed the female during her ovulation. It requires considerable time and close observation for heat detection.

But a study now in progress will examine how the sows can be "batch bred". A technique used in East Germany will be tested on groups of 50 sows at a time. The sows' heat cycles are synchronized thus allowing the group to be bred simultaneously.

The team is also investigating new feeding techniques. The market pigs now produced on the island are all fed food wastes, which are cooked to kill bacteria.

"The Cubans have done a wonderful job of utilizing this garbage, but they will have to find a new source of feed for their industry to expand," Mr. Grieger says.

This autumn a feeding trial will be launched in Cuba. Two hundred sows will

be used. Half the group will continue on the rations now in use, while the second group will get balanced grain-based rations.

"We hope to show the Cubans that the balanced rations (18 per cent protein starter and 16 per cent protein finisher) will improve performance and reduce the relatively high post-weaning mortality rate," Mr. Grieger says.

Mechanized feed carts will also be tested, and could result in some Canadian sales.

New west coast terminal to speed grain exporting

The first new grain export terminal on the west coast in more than a decade is expected to open in Vancouver in October. It will increase Canada's grain exporting capacity at the west coast by 20 per cent and will be capable of handling grain as fast as existing facilities twice the size.

Two high-speed loaders, the first of their type in Canada, have been installed and are capable of moving 100,000 bushels an hour into waiting vessels. Swivelling over the deck and moving alongside the ship on tracks, the loaders can reach holds without having repeatedly to move the ship beneath a stationary grain spout.

The \$40-million terminal is being constructed by Pioneer Grain Company Limited of Winnipeg, Canada's largest privately-owned grain company.

Whales beached in suicide swim

A mother whale gave birth shortly before dying along with 135 other pothead whales who recently beached themselves on a Newfoundland shore.

A local resident who reported witnessing the birth was unsure whether the baby whale was one of about 60 successfully driven back to deep water by fishermen and fisheries officials in small boats.

The doomed whales began their suicide assault on the beach at Point au Gaul, 35 kilometres south of Grand Bank on the Burin Peninsula. They were discovered by fishermen who reported the beachings to government officials.

The fishermen also strung out their small boats in a line to successfully turn back another pod of about 100 whales

swimming for the same beach.

Hundreds of spectators from surrounding communities joined most of the 600 residents of Point Au Gaul on the beach. Some of the stranded whales were shot by fisheries personnel when it had become obvious they were doomed.

Fisheries department experts said they were unable to explain the beachings, although they suggested some may have been trapped by receding tides in an inlet near the small fishing village on the island's south shore.

The experts said they were particularly baffled since whales are rarely seen along that stretch of Newfoundland coastline.

The pothead whales, a type of pilot whale, ranged in size from less than two metres to about eight metres. Adults average about 7.5 metres, and weigh more than 1,000 kilograms.

What's up doc?



Harry J. Horne, Canadian Consul General in San Francisco, recently assisted in the official opening of Yukon Land, a new section of Marriott's Great America amusement park, in Santa Clara, California. Mr. Horne clowns with park mascot Bugs Bunny, who is dressed in frontier garb for the occasion.

Pre-Olympic games in Montreal

This summer some 400 athletes will compete at Montreal's Olympic Stadium in World Cup II, a three-day international track and field competition. The event, scheduled for August 24-26 will consist of 20 events for men and 15 for women.

Athletes competing in World Cup II will be divided into eight teams; one for each of the five continents plus the United States and the two top teams in the Europa Cup competitions to be held in Turin, Italy, August 4-5.

World Cup II, presented by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, is intended to bring world-class athletes together between Olympic years. World Cup I was held in Dusseldorf, Germany in 1977.

The price of tickets in the 60,000-seat Olympic Stadium ranges from \$5 to \$20. For further information contact: World Cup II Ticket Office, Box 425, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada H2Y 3H3.

Public to propose northern conservation measures

The Canadian public is being asked to help determine the future of a 2,634-square-kilometre area on Bathurst Island in the Northwest Territories, described by biologists as an Arctic oasis, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs announced recently.

The area, known as Polar Bear Pass, is among 27 proposed in the High Arctic for possible designation as ecological sites. But it is the first one proposed by the Canadian Committee of the International Biological Program to reach the stage where public input is being sought.

Polar Bear Pass, 150 kilometres northwest of Resolute Bay, has been termed an Arctic oasis because its unusually rich vegetation and ponds support a wealth of Arctic wildlife, including herds of musk-ox, Peary Caribou and about 50 species of birds.

"We hope that northern residents, the oil and gas and mining industries, scientists, conservation groups and anyone else who has an interest in the area will come forward with their views and suggestions for the development of a management plan to ensure the maintenance of the ecological values of Polar Bear Pass," Dr. Maurice Ruel, the department's director

of the northern environment, said in a statement.

Dr. Ruel is the chairman of an inter-departmental working group which includes representatives from the Environment, Northern Affairs, Energy and Fisheries departments and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

The working group is expected to meet with residents of Resolute, the nearest community, sometime before December when it must begin drafting its report.

The Federal Government announced last February protection of the site for a two-year period to allow the working group to make recommendations to the department for its long-term protection and management.

Fishing's good



Ol' Yella is an affectionate alias for the walleye, Ontario's most popular and prolific gamefish, together with pike-perch, walleyed pike, dore, and pickerel.

The creel limit is half a dozen a day, with no size restrictions. The season opened recently except in the far north, where walleyes are fair game year-round. The annual non-resident angling licence is \$10.75, with three-day permits available at \$6.

A booklet titled Fishing & Hunting In Ontario/Canada 1979 and other data to guide tourists, may be obtained from Ontario Travel, Department G.K., Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 2E5, or call collect (416) 965-4008 (weekdays only).

Radio-vision in Brazil

Radio is being used in a novel way by a team of Canadians in a Brazil literacy program.

The technique, called radio-vision combines radio messages together with graphic illustrations, slides or simple posters to reach far-flung groupings of people in the vast Bahia State of north east Brazil.

The Canadians are acting as consultants on the content of the literacy program. Their key task is to train Brazilians, who have only three or four years of primary education, in the technique

They have set up two recording studios, a graphics studio and a photo laboratory and are training 50 technicians to produce radio-vision programs and 250 "orienters". The orienters will train 10,000 village teachers between now and 1981 who will eventually reach 400,000 children.

There is a careful monitoring and evaluation plan built into the project, a component that did not exist in radio education projects tried out in Latin America and in Africa in the past. Another difference is the concentration of the efforts on local teachers and orienters. Previous radio-vision efforts were directed to the public in general by missionaries or other "outsiders". Without any feedback, such efforts, apparently were less effective.

While radio has been in use for 50 years, it is being used in new ways, now that UNESCO and other international organizations have tried more sophisticated teaching systems such as those using television which cost more than radio and which require more complex support services.

One very important element of the broadcast is considered to be feedback which provides daily contact with groups so that they can identify aspects of the program that are not well understood. This enables correctional material to be rebroadcast within 15 days. This is an original aspect of this project which has not yet been done elsewhere, says the project organizer.

CIDA has funded the project with almost \$1 million for salaries and equipment, while Brazil has put up an equivalent amount in cash and provided buildings and various other facilities.

(From Development Directions, March/April 1979.)

News of the arts

ROM presents heavenly display

The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) and the Lands of the Bible Archeology Foundation are presenting, for the first time, a collection of ancient Near Eastern art.

The exhibition titled *Ladders to Heaven: Our Judeo-Christian Heritage (5,000 B.C. — A.D. 500)*, is scheduled to run until October 28. The show, which takes its title from the Old Testament story of Jacob's dream about a ladder stretching from heaven to earth, is intended to reflect the cultural and historic milieu out of which Jewish and Christian biblical traditions developed.

The display chronologically spanning the years from 5,000 B.C. to A.D. 500, includes more than 250 artifacts from Sumerian to Byzantine times. A wide range of ancient cultures related to the Old or New Testaments is represented in the show: Babylonian, Egyptian, Persian, Hittite, Syrian, Phoenician, Canaanite, Greek and Roman. Certain items are related to specific historical figures like Hammurapi and Naram-Sin, an Akkadian king of the third millenium, while others bear reference to biblical subjects such as the sacrifice of Isaac and the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

One notable item in this exhibition is part of a bronze trolley dating to the time of Solomon; the decorations on the trolley demonstrate the ritual practices and motifs of his temple. A small shell plaque,



A cherub, one of the favourite guardian images of the ancient Near East, is part of a bronze trolley, dated to the twelfth century B.C. Cherubim, with human faces and winged lion's bodies, were common pagan images and are referred to in the Old and New Testaments as symbolic protective beings. As well as guarding the garden of Eden, two cherubim guarded the Ark of the Covenant in Solomon's Temple.

incised with a seven-headed beast, recalls the legendary monster Leviathan mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments.

The most massive item is a stone sarcophagus carved with biblical scenes and dating to A.D. 330-340. It is believed to be the earliest Christian coffin in existence.

To celebrate the *Ladders to Heaven* exhibition, the ROM is sponsoring a variety of complementary events during July and August: a festival of films based on biblical themes on Sunday afternoons and evenings, open-air concerts of music from the Near East on Thursday evenings, and on Saturdays, creative story-telling programs based on biblical tales.

Jacob Two-Two goes to London

A Toronto children's musical, based on a book by Mordecai Richler, has been chosen as Canada's representative in an international children's festival to be held in London next October.

Jacob Two-Two Meets the Hooded Fang, was recently performed at Young People's Theatre Centre in Toronto.

Susan Rubes, producer at the centre, said she chose the play, which deals with a child's view of adults, as the Canadian entry in the festival because it is "the most universally acceptable children's play since Peter Pan".

There will be entrants from 28 countries in the festival, commemorating the International Year of the Child.

The 15-member cast will travel with financial assistance from the Department of External Affairs

Arts briefs

The first collection of South Asian sculpture to enter the National Gallery's permanent collection is currently on view in Ottawa until this September. The collection will form a travelling exhibition entitled *Brahma and Buddha: Indian Sculpture from the National Gallery of Canada: Gift of Mr. Max Tanenbaum*. The 33 Indian stone and three Nepalese wood sculptures come from the Nasli and Alice Heeramanek collection. The National Gallery of Canada joins three other major art museums with similar Indian collections, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Los Angeles County Museum and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

In recognition of the outstanding contribution of *Maestro Piero Gamba* to the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra and to

music in Manitoba, and to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the orchestra, the Manitoba government has established a \$1,000 annual scholarship for Canadian citizens to be known as the Piero Gamba Music Scholarship.

Rudolf Nureyev appeared as guest artist with The National Ballet of Canada recently at the New York State Theatre. The company performed three full length classics — *The Sleeping Beauty*, produced by Rudolf Nureyev for the National Ballet in 1972; Erik Bruhn's *Coppelia*, which featured a special guest appearance by Mr. Bruhn, and Peter Wright's production of *Giselle* and three short works: Frederick Ashton's *Monotones II*, set to music by Eric Satie; the ragtime ballet *Elite Syncopations*, choreographed by Kenneth MacMillan, and Roland Petit's tale of love and death, *Le Loup*.

Cultural arts (Continued from P. 2)

first really Canadian festival. Since that was what the Canada Council was set up to subsidize, we knew that we could have them where it counted. Right from the beginning, we knew that when we applied and showed that we could do it, then they had to come forward with the funds.

The Canada Council, among other federal agencies, the National Film Board included, and many others, has from the beginning been decentralizing our artistic effort; has been doing the travelling across the country, the interchanges and the exchanges in our galleries, our theatres, our concert halls which make sense of the country. So, to talk about decentralizing the artistic agencies in this country, for me makes very little sense at all.

What it really means is weakening them all, because then there would not be the resources to put into any to make them of really national importance and scale in size....

I think there is a way to solve all these problems, finally. Parliament has set up, in all these cases, boards — boards of trustees, public trustees to run these organizations, and Parliament has said to them: "You have the job of making the decisions that we don't want to make as politicians, because these are artistic decisions we would rather get out from under and leave them to you." But governments must then, if they do that, hold the boards accountable to Parliament, and the board of trustees must in turn hold the organization responsible to them. That includes the boards of such organizations as the Confederation Centre

[in Charlottetown]. The Confederation Centre must be responsible to its board: the board of the Centre when it applies to the Canada Council or any other organization for money must be accountable to it. The staff of Canada Council must be responsible to the board of Canada Council. The minute we try to short-circuit that chain of command and go straight to the politicians, I suggest not only are we in trouble, but I think the politicians are in great trouble.

The American writer Lewis Mumford, one of the most clear-sighted of modern prophets, once said: "The final test of an economic system is not the tons of iron, the tanks of oil, or the miles of textile it produces. The final test lies in its ultimate products — the sort of men and women it nurtures, the order, beauty and sanity of their communities."

News briefs

In a meeting between premiers of Canada's five eastern provinces and governors of six New England states, Premier René Lévesque said that by the early 1980s Quebec could be exporting the equivalent power of 20 million barrels of crude oil a year to the New England states, in units of electricity.

The computer services industry showed a profit for the third consecutive year, according to a survey compiled for the Canadian Association of Data Processing Service Organizations. The 39 companies' combined pre-tax profits for 1978 were \$11.2 million (\$8.5 million in 1977) a 4.7 per cent return on revenues.

Domestic sales of North American-built cars rose 6.2 per cent to 477,238 units in the first half of 1979 from the corresponding period of 1978, according to figures released by the auto companies. Truck sales were up 3.4 per cent to 191,626.

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

British Columbia companies will be able to sell their surplus power under changes to the Energy Act introduced in the B.C. Legislature. The proposed changes lift restrictions classifying as a utility any firm that sells more than 15 per cent of the power generated for its own use. This is the first step in a comprehensive energy policy the Government hopes to outline in September, said the province's Energy Minister.

Canada had a trade surplus of \$216 million in May, up from a surplus of \$115 million in April, Statistics Canada reports. Preliminary figures show that exports rose 5.4 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted \$5.13 billion while imports rose 3.4 per cent to \$4.91 billion.

A consortium of three firms, two from Montreal and one from Vancouver have signed a contract for a major assignment in Indonesia, the Bukit Asam Coal Mining and Transportation Project. The project will be carried out in two phases and will have a capital cost of \$250 to \$350 million (U.S.). The consortium consists of Montreal Engineering Company Limited and Canadian Pacific Consulting Services Limited (both of Montreal) and Swan Wooster Engineering Company Limited of Vancouver. Montreal Engineering will act as the leader of this joint venture. The consortium will provide engineering services for Phase I of the project.

CAE Electronics Ltd. of Montreal has been selected by United Airlines to develop and manufacture a DC-10 flight

simulator for the air carrier's flight crew training. Valued at \$5 million, the United Airlines order brings to 14 the number of commercial flight simulators now under development at CAE's Montreal plant. At present the company has DC-10 simulators in production for KLM and Singapore Airlines. In 1978, CAE won more than 50 per cent of the commercial flight simulator orders announced worldwide.

Quintette Coal Limited of Toronto has entered into an agreement to sell Romania up to 30 million tons of metallurgical coking coal. The 20-year contract is worth \$1.8 billion.

CP Air plans to extend its guaranteed air fare plan to international flights originating in Canada or the U.S. The plan, introduced in April for domestic flights, protects travellers who purchase advance tickets against fare increases announced before the flight. Government approval is still required.

When Jack Semler, who lives near Ottawa, takes his hounds and horses out for a run, the party is accompanied — for the first kilometre or two anyway — by a female swine, named (simply enough) Pig. For the most part, the dogs don't mind her. The older canines are not too friendly, but Pig has established a fast friendship with another of Semler's pets, a two-year-old Dalmation named Chico. "Right away she cuddled up to him. They have a blue blanket inside (the house), which they both sleep on," says Mr. Semler.