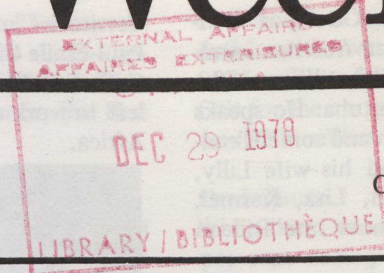


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Ottawa, Canada



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## Former provincial premier is Canada's new Governor General

Ed Schreyer, former New Democratic Party premier of Manitoba, has been appointed Canada's new Governor General, succeeding Jules Léger, who will retire next month at the end of his five-year term.

The announcement was made by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on December 7 in London, where he lunched that day with Queen Elizabeth.

Edward Richard Schreyer, 43 years old this month, is the fifth Canadian-born Governor General and is the twenty-second to hold the office.

He was first elected to the Manitoba Legislature in 1958 at the age of 22, then re-elected in 1960 and 1962.

For the next three years, Mr. Schreyer was a professor of political science and international relations at the University of Manitoba.

In 1965, he was elected to the Canadian House of Commons, then re-elected

in 1968. He returned to the Manitoba Legislature in 1969 after being elected leader of the provincial New Democratic Party, and was premier of the province until 1977. He has been leader of the official opposition party since then.

### Surprise appointment

Not only was Mr. Schreyer's appointment a surprise to many but it came as a surprise to the Governor-General designate himself.

"I am looking forward with enthusiasm to the role and responsibilities," he said, "but I would be less than honest if I didn't say I was somewhat surprised and slightly overwhelmed." He said he had been offered the position by the Prime Minister a few days earlier.

While several names had been speculated on by the press, Mr. Schreyer had never been mentioned for the position.

Ed Schreyer, the first non-franco-



Governor-General designate Ed Schreyer is surrounded by his family: (from left) Jason, Lisa, Karmel and wife Lilly. Toban (after Manitoban) sits next to him.

## Season's Greetings

Dec. 20-27, 1978

phone, non-anglophone Governor General, is the grandson of an Austrian immigrant farmer. The family still owns the farm in Ladyfield, Manitoba. He speaks English, French, German and some Ukrainian and Polish. He and his wife Lilly, and their four children, Lisa, Karmel, Jason and Toban, will move into Rideau Hall in January.

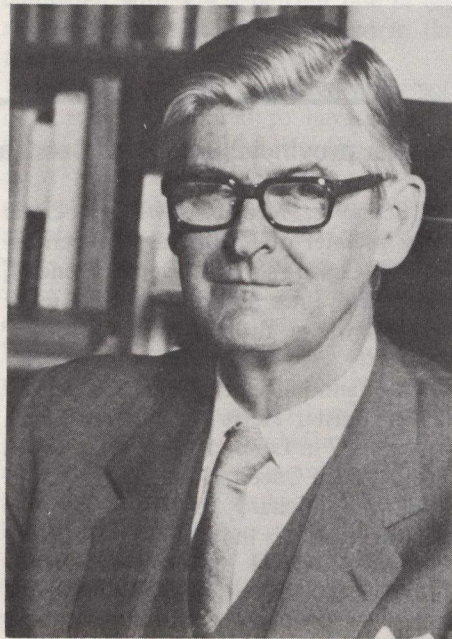
### Retiring Governor General

Jules Léger, the retiring Governor General of Canada, made it clear in the Speech from the Throne on October 11 that he would be leaving his position soon. He thanked parliamentarians and the people of Canada for the "respect and affection" they had shown him and his wife during his term of office.

Mr. Léger, who is 65, was appointed in January 1974; a few months later he suffered a stroke which affected his speech. Although he was able to fulfil his official responsibilities, his wife Gaby undertook many of his speaking duties, including the Throne speeches.

During his term of office, Mr. Léger visited all ten provinces, the Northwest

Territories and the Yukon. His brother is Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger, former Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, who left to work among lepers and the poor in Africa.



*Retiring Governor-General Jules Léger.*

### Speakeasy

Inmates at the minimum security Pittsburgh Institution in Kingston, Ontario have initiated an interesting language-training project for recent immigrants employed at Kingston General Hospital.

The institution's social development officer, Tim Walsh, organized the program after noting low morale and confusion among immigrant hospital staff. He notes that "the English training available to immigrants to Canada in the Kingston area is minimal; manpower is running two-and-a-half years behind, so we decided that the inmates at Pittsburgh could teach English to people provided by the hospital", he explains.

"Initially the hospital will provide us with 20 people from various work locations. They will come out here one night a week for three hours, for a period of 26 weeks. Each week we will tackle a vocabulary of 50 words, translated into the language spoken by the individual. A certified English instructor will give the initial hour-long lecture on the words, and then the students will break off with one of the inmates for two hours of one-to-one practice. The beauty of it is that it's total immersion. Other than the 50-

word vocabulary for each lesson, nothing will be translated.

"Speakeasy" is for the families, too. If a crucial problem is identified at home and a member of one of the families needs English to get a job, we'll take that person too. Twenty students is a tentative number and our first course is experimental. Then as we gain experience we will assess where the program should be altered. At the end of the 26 weeks, we'll offer information on resumé writing and how to have a successful job interview."

Gord Connors, barter broker at nearby Joyceville Institution, also has an interest in the project. It fits well into the mandate of the Barter Exchange Program, where services provided by inmates of Joyceville are exchanged for services offered by the Kingston community. Barter Exchange will also contact the ethnic groups to translate the vocabularies needed for the English classes.

Tim hopes that other minimum security institutions will pick up the idea and get their own Speakeasies started. "We can only take 20 people here and that's a pretty small number compared to the number of people who want this type of learning experience."

*(From Liaison, Vol. 4, No. 7.)*

### Minister visits London and Brussels

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson attended the ministerial meetings of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels December 7-8, joining foreign ministers of the 14 other North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations in discussions over a wide range of issues of mutual concern.

En route to Brussels, Mr. Jamieson visited London, where he held discussions with David Owen, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and addressed a meeting of the Royal Commonwealth Society. On December 5 he met with the heads of Canadian diplomatic missions in Western Europe.

### Proposals for maternity leave

The Government may loosen unemployment insurance rules to make it easier for women to get maternity benefits. Employment Minister Bud Cullen's recent announcement included:

- Extension of supplementary unemployment benefit plans to include those which cover unemployment caused by maternity only. Currently, maternity benefits are only allowed under plans which also provide compensation for temporary lay-offs.

Under such plans, the Government pays the woman about two-thirds of her regular salary and the employer pays the rest, up to a maximum of 95 per cent of her regular salary. About 400 employers have supplementary benefit plans for lay-offs covering about 400,000 workers.

- Women who receive maternity pay from employers will no longer be penalized when they get government maternity benefits. They now lose two weeks of government benefits if they got employer benefits during a two-week waiting period.

- The qualifying period for women unemployed because of pregnancy would be doubled, easing work requirements. Under current rules the woman must work ten to 14 weeks in the last year to get regular insurance benefits. Under the new rule she would have to work only ten to 14 weeks in the last two years if she was unemployed because of pregnancy.

- Women who wish to have their babies outside Canada could collect maternity benefits.

## Prime Minister in London, Paris

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau paid working visits to London and Paris on December 7 and 8. In London he was the luncheon guest of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. Later, he had consultations and dinner with Prime Minister Callaghan. In Paris the Prime Minister met and lunched with President Giscard d'Estaing.

The Prime Minister's discussions touched on a range of subjects, including the implementation of economic undertakings made at the Bonn Summit in July.

## Trade in automotive products

A rebound in the second quarter of 1978 in the two-way automotive trade with the United States from the depressing effects of the exceptionally severe winter was followed by a period of more moderate growth from July to September.

The value of exports of motor vehicles and parts expanded 18 per cent to \$8,408 million in the first nine months of 1978 from \$7,130 million in the same period of 1977. With a jump of 38.5 per cent to \$1,797 million, trucks accounted for 39 per cent of the over-all gain, as record sales of trucks were registered in the U.S. Shipments of passenger cars rose 9 per cent to \$3,276 million, while exports of automotive parts advanced 18 per cent to \$3,208 million.

The relative increase of 12 per cent in imports of motor vehicles and parts to \$8,891 million in the first nine months of 1978 was not as vigorous as the export expansion. Some of the advance in imports was reflected in the expansion in shipments of knocked-down vehicles by Canadian manufacturers to overseas affiliates. The value of imported parts of \$5,825 million in 1978 accounted for 65.5 per cent of total automotive imports, as compared with a 38 per cent share of exports for parts. More moderate increases were recorded in arrivals of passenger cars and trucks to \$2,089 million and \$883 million, respectively, while tire imports fell \$27 million to \$94 million.

A doubling of the trucks surplus to \$914 million, a less substantial expansion in the passenger car surplus to \$1,187 million and a turnaround from a small deficit to a surplus of \$33 million in tires outweighed the continuing rise to \$2,617

million in the parts deficit. The over-all automotive deficit with the U.S. contracted by 40.5 per cent to \$483 million in 1978 from \$815 million in the first three quarters of 1977.

## Overseas trade

Substantial advances in shipments of motor vehicles to \$535 million, offset partially by a decline in parts exports, accounted for a 16 per cent rise in Canadian exports of automotive goods to \$688 million in 1978. As mentioned earlier, forming an important portion of the value of these vehicles were automotive parts initially imported from the U.S. by Canadian vehicle manufacturers. However, an operational change in the industry made towards the end of the period under review is expected to shift the preponderance away from vehicles to parts exports.

A rise of 41.5 per cent in imports of automotive products to \$963 million was three times that of exports. More than 80 per cent of the over-all import increase was attributable to the 62 per cent expansion in passenger car imports. Smaller increases took place in imports of trucks, automotive parts and tires.

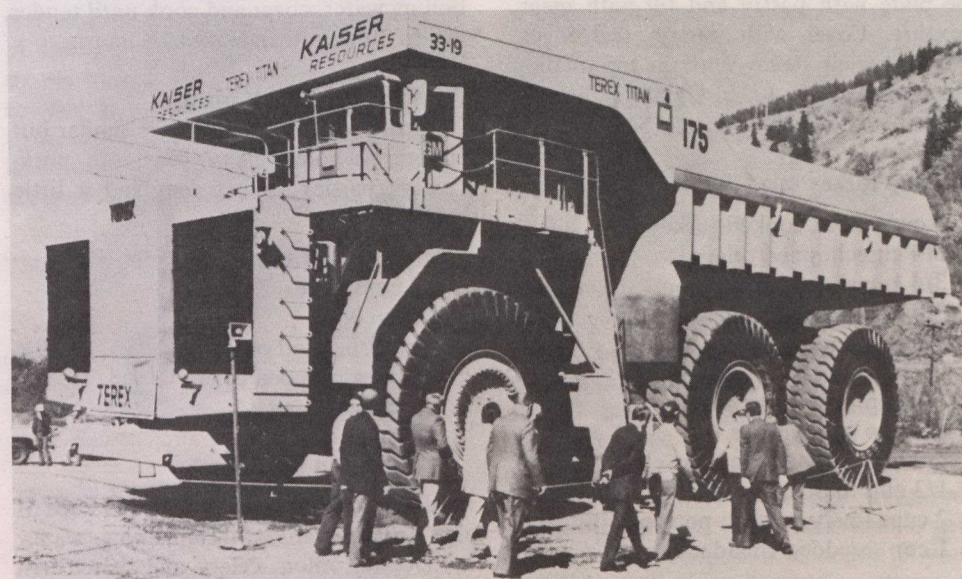
With a sharp deterioration in the vehicles balance to a deficit of \$142 million, together with slight increases in the defi-

cits on parts and tires, the automotive deficit with overseas countries tripled to \$275 million from \$87 million. The deficit for the corresponding period of 1976 was \$200 million.

## Car imports

While there was an advance of close to 12 per cent during the first nine months of 1977 and 1978 in the total value of passenger car imports, there was a fractional decline in the number imported, because of a 12.5 per cent rise in the average price. The impact of an 8 per cent decline in the number of U.S. car arrivals exceeded that of a 27 per cent rise in Japanese imports together with smaller changes in those from other countries. The proportion of total car imports originating from the U.S. declined to 72.5 per cent in 1978 from 78.2 per cent in the first nine months of 1977. At about 80.5 per cent, the U.S. share was higher in the comparable period of 1975. The share of Japanese vehicles rose from 15.2 per cent to 19.5 per cent and the proportion for West Germany increased almost one percentage point to 5.3 per cent. The exchange rate depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the currencies of these two countries was closely reflected in the unit value rises of 38 per cent and 25 per cent of Japanese and West German cars, respectively.

## World's biggest truck ready for use in heavy industry



Said to be the biggest truck in the world, this six-wheeler will be put to use at Kaiser Resources Ltd.'s coal-mining operations in southeastern British Columbia. The truck, which was manufactured in London, Ontario and assembled in B.C., will weigh 600 tons fully loaded. When dumping, it is the height of a six-storey building.

## From wild rice to spicy meat pie — holiday fare offers variety

Christmas, the season of good will, is here. For the fortunate it is also the season of good food and, depending on ethnic origin, the traditional Canadian family fare could include many dishes. People of English extraction, for example, will eat turkey at Christmas; the Métis (descendants of French and Indian marriages) favour wild game — perhaps buffalo, deer or moose; German-Canadians may choose goose, duck or suckling pig; and French Canadians certainly will serve tourtière (pork pie) following midnight mass on Christmas Eve.

While many good recipes exist for tourtière, one of the better ones is from food — *à la canadienne*, together with several other typically Canadian dishes — not necessarily all eaten at Christmas.

### Tourtière

- 1 pound (454 g) minced pork
- 1/4 cup chopped onion
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon savory
- 1 small bay leaf
- 1/4 cup boiling water
- Pastry for 2-crust pie

Mix pork, onion and seasonings. Add bay leaf and water. Simmer uncovered about 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove bay leaf, cool meat and skim off fat. Line pie plate with pastry and fill with meat mixture. Cover with pastry, seal edges and cut small steam vents in top of pie. Bake at 425° F (215° C) until lightly browned (about 30 minutes). Serves 6.

### Crunchy turkey salad

- 3 cups diced cooked turkey
- 3/4 cup chopped celery
- 3/4 cup sliced green onion
- 3/4 cup chopped green pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- 1/3 cup French dressing
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise
- 1/2 cup dairy sour cream
- 1/3 cup toasted slivered almonds
- 2 cups finely crushed potato chips
- 1 cup shredded cheddar cheese

Combine turkey, vegetables, salt, pepper and French dressing. Refrigerate one hour. Combine mayonnaise and sour cream; add to turkey mixture and refrigerate for another hour. Fifteen minutes before

serving, add almonds and transfer salad to heat-resistant, 2-quart serving dish. Combine crushed chips and cheese and sprinkle on top of salad. Broil until cheese melts (2 to 4 minutes). Serves 6.

### Wild rice and mushroom casserole

- 1/4 cup chopped onion
- 1 cup sliced mushrooms
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 cup beef bouillon
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 2½ cups cooked wild rice (below)
- 2 tablespoons blanched slivered almonds

Sauté onion and mushrooms in butter until onion is transparent (about 5 minutes). Blend in flour, gradually add bouillon and cook, stirring constantly, until smooth and thickened. Add seasonings and combine with rice. Turn into buttered casserole, sprinkle with almonds and bake 30 minutes to 350° F (175° C). Serves 4 or 5.

To prepare wild rice: wash 2/3 cup uncooked wild rice and soak several hours in cold water, preferably overnight. Wash rice again, changing water several times, and stir into 3 cups boiling water. Cover and boil 5 minutes; drain and wash again. Add rice and 1/2 teaspoon salt to 3 cups boiling water, cover and cook until tender (15 to 20 minutes). Makes 2½ cups.

### Pea soup from the Maritimes

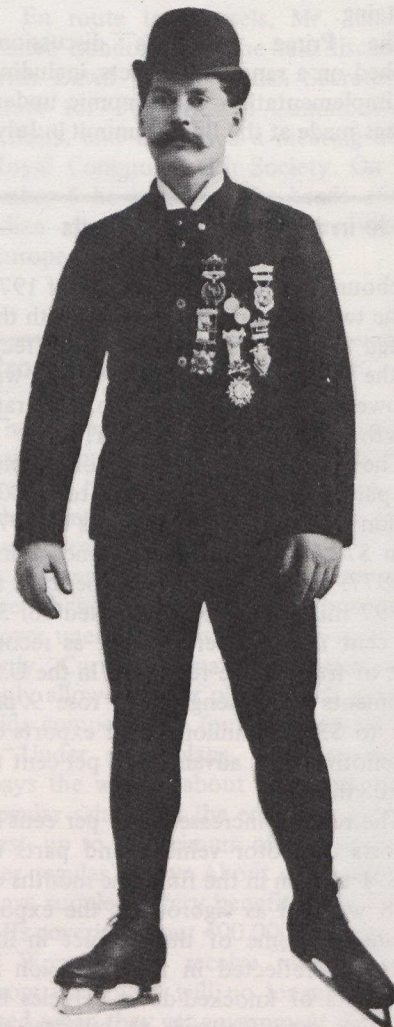
(French-Canadian pea soup is similar but contains whole yellow peas, salt pork, savory, parsley, a bay leaf and a little hominy.)

- 2 cups dried split peas
- 12 cups water
- 1 ham bone
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 1/2 cup chopped celery
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup diced potatoes

Wash peas and soak overnight in 4 cups of the cold water. Add remaining water, ham bone, onion, celery and seasonings. Cover, bring to boil and simmer until peas are tender (about 2 hours). Add potatoes and cook until tender (12 to 15 minutes). Remove ham bone, purée soup and reheat. Serves 8.

## Figure skaters' centenary

In the past 100 years Canada has produced such world figure skating champions as Barbara Ann Scott (1947 and 1948), Barbara Wagner and Robert Paul (1957, 58, 59 and 60, also Olympic gold medallists in 1960), Donald Jackson (1963), Petra Burka (1965) and more recently Karen Magnussen (1973).



*Louis Rubenstein formed the Amateur Skating Association of Canada on November 30, 1878.*

Established by Louis Rubenstein in 1878, the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, as it was called, was the ruling body for both speed and figure skating until 1914, when a separate organization for figure skating was established.

In 1939 the association adopted its present name, Canadian Figure Skating Association (CFSA) and in 1947 the CFSA joined the International Skating Union.

# News of the arts

That year also marked the opening of a national office in Ottawa, run on a volunteer basis until 1958 when the association's secretary-treasurer, Charles Cumming, became a full-time paid employee of the CFSA.

More than 160,000 Canadians at present are members of the 1,136 figure skating clubs across Canada.

The CFSA, believed to be the largest figure skating association in the world, each year hosts its own international invitational competition, Skate Canada, which this year was attended by 13 nations.

## Laurentian resorts and trails the only stops for special ski train



"Le P'tit train du Nord" provides regular service between Montreal and Labelle.

The Laurentian ski train returns to the rails this winter. Called "Le P'tit Train du Nord", it ran for eight Sundays and carried over 1,000 people *per* trip last year. Encouraged by the turnout, the organizers — the Laurentian Tourist Association and the Laurentian Regional Development Council — have added a Saturday train.

The train is ideal for cross-country skiers. There are now over 1,600 km (1,000 miles) of marked trails in the Laurentian Mountains, north of Montreal, and the train provides access to most of them. Passengers board at any one of six stations in the Montreal area and disembark at any one of 12 stations in the Laurentians. Each station has an access trail leading to existing trails. In some sections an entirely new trail has been

made parallel to the track.

The tourist association has also arranged "packages" that include hotel accommodation for skiers planning weekend trips.

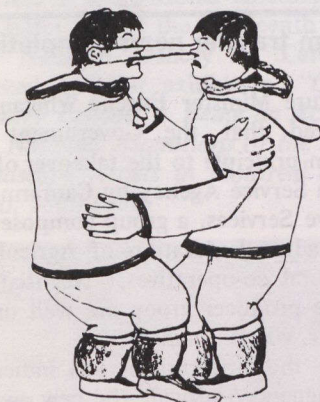
Today the Laurentians boast one of the largest concentrations of lifts (197, to be exact), hills and resorts in the world. There are 32 major ski areas, with vertical drops ranging from 120 to 750 m (400 to 2,500 feet).

The ski season began in November on artificial snow and lasts until April. A ski week for two (lodging, meals, lifts and lessons) averages \$200. Further information on alpine ski centres and the ski train is available from the Laurentian Tourist Association, 1,000, rue Labelle, Suite 200, Saint-Jérôme, Quebec, J7Z 5N6.

## Northern games not funny

Isa Smiler, writing in the Summer/Fall issue of *Inuktitut* published by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, describes Inuit games remembered from childhood. While several were similar to those played by youngsters throughout the world — "bouncing ball, jumping, rope pulling", the following two are different. They are not recommended as pastimes for the Christmas holidays.

"ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ"



### Ear pulling

"We used to play 'ear pulling' a lot although it caused a great deal of pain. The way you would play was by tying a string around your ear and that of another boy, and pulling until it hurt so much that you gave up. Even though your ear was not strong enough to pull, you would try not to give in. Your ears would get very sore until you closed your eyes and started making funny faces. After one person won you would switch to the other ear to give the loser another chance. No one would ever want to lose.

"ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ"



### Pulling cheeks

"A game that is similar to the last one is called 'pulling cheeks'. You played this game by pulling another person's cheek until it hurt too much and one of you was forced to let go. People with fat cheeks would get hurt more easily than people with thin ones, as there was more to grab a hold of. Fat cheeks would get red and very warm, and of course, if you pulled away first you would lose. We used to play this game with hair as well; with our long bangs over our foreheads it was easy to get a good hold of another person's hair."

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## Canadians stay on in UN Middle East force

Canada continues its participation in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Middle East for a further period of six months, effective November 30.

The United Nations Security Council extended the mandate of the peace-keeping force until May 30, 1979. UNDOF, established in May 1974, is part of the Disengagement Agreement between Israel and Syria following the war of October 1973.

Stationed on the Golan Heights in addition to the 160-man Canadian contingent are contingents from Austria, Iran and Poland.

Canada has also extended its commitment to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai. A total of some 1,000 Canadians serve in three United Nations peacekeeping missions in the Middle East.

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## Unique club for women

When Isabel Beveridge left her native Scotland in 1967 and settled in Canada, she had little money and some secretarial training, but this was offset by plenty of ambition and a head full of bright ideas. Seven years later, at age 27, she became the founder and owner of 21 McGill, a women's club in downtown Toronto. It is believed to be the only club of its kind in Canada, and possibly in the world. "In no other country have I found anything like it," says much-travelled Hanne Jensen, assistant trade commissioner at the Royal Danish Consulate.

Ms. Beveridge hopes to open a similar club in New York City soon. The owner is convinced that women want an elegant place of their own where they can make friends, entertain business partners, find intellectual stimulation and physical fitness programs or perhaps enjoy summer evenings dancing on the terrace.

### Male guests

Men are barred from the pool and spa facilities but are welcome guests in the restaurants and seminar rooms of the old building. "My husband enjoys coming here," said a woman who heads her own company. "We both work downtown and often meet here for dinner before going

out with friends. I come immediately after work and swim, perhaps have a massage or a manicure, or sometimes just lie down in the sleeping room for half an hour. I like to wash my hair here too. It's so easy with shampoo and towels, bathrobes, blowdryers and curling irons — everything provided."

"The club offers something for everyone," said a young mother after watching her toddler racing a toy car in the club's spacious nursery. He is looked after for a few hours so that his mother is free to spend time in the ceramics room getting her clay pots ready for the kiln. His grandmother is also a club member and is conscientiously following her fitness program, designed by a qualified instructor to meet her special needs.

21 McGill has attracted more than 1,700 members — women of all ages and backgrounds. Some of them have had to economize to pay the \$700 initiation fee. But after that, it is \$400 a year. "Quite a bargain," explains one member. "Where else could you go from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. seven days a week, and be surrounded with fresh flowers and such luxury, use a jogging track, a whirlpool, a sauna, swim in an Olympic-size pool, get expert advice on nutrition, sewing, painting and antiques? Where else could you meet so many interesting people? And all this for less than \$35 a month!"

*(By Lilo Wolf, for Canadian Scene, November 17, 1978.)*

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## Call for response to criticism of Canada's education system

Secretary of State John Roberts has challenged the ten provincial governments to overcome the deficiencies described by two reports severely criticizing Canada's education system.

"The provinces must come to grips with this crisis in education," Mr. Roberts told a conference on the humanities in society, at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa on November 22.

"We have never conceived our educational system as a mechanism which can be used to achieve some desired goals for our country. We lack, in effect, an explicit, over-all conception of our country's objectives and purposes," said Mr. Roberts.

According to reports of the Organization for Economic Development and the Commission on Canadian Studies (the

Symons report), Canada lacked an education system which is "goal-oriented", said the minister, and "we have failed in our educational system to develop the sense of identity which is so necessary for our national survival; we do not have co-ordinated functioning educational policies which tie our educational systems together".

Mr. Roberts said Canada had "learned from the past that our compartmentalized educational systems are not sensitive enough to national interests or national problems".

"Today, confronted by the Symons and OECD reports, one would hope that the ten provinces would respond in a co-ordinated manner," he said.

Mr. Roberts also announced that the Federal Government would, subject to Parliamentary approval, provide grants for a three-year review of Canadian studies as its response to the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies.

The Canada Studies Foundation will receive \$290,000 for the first year and \$210,000 for the second year of a two-year grant; the Association of Canadian Studies will receive \$40,000 a year for three years; and the Association of Canadian Community Colleges will receive \$325,000 a year over three years.

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## Canfarm transfer nears completion

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan has announced that the Government has agreed in principle to the takeover of the Canfarm Service Agency by Canfarm Co-Operative Services, a group composed of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and several co-operatives. "Negotiations with the producer group are well under way," Mr. Whelan said.

While the Government has indicated its willingness to provide the new owners with initial backing and support through existing programs, Canfarm Co-Operative Services expect to be self-supporting within three years.

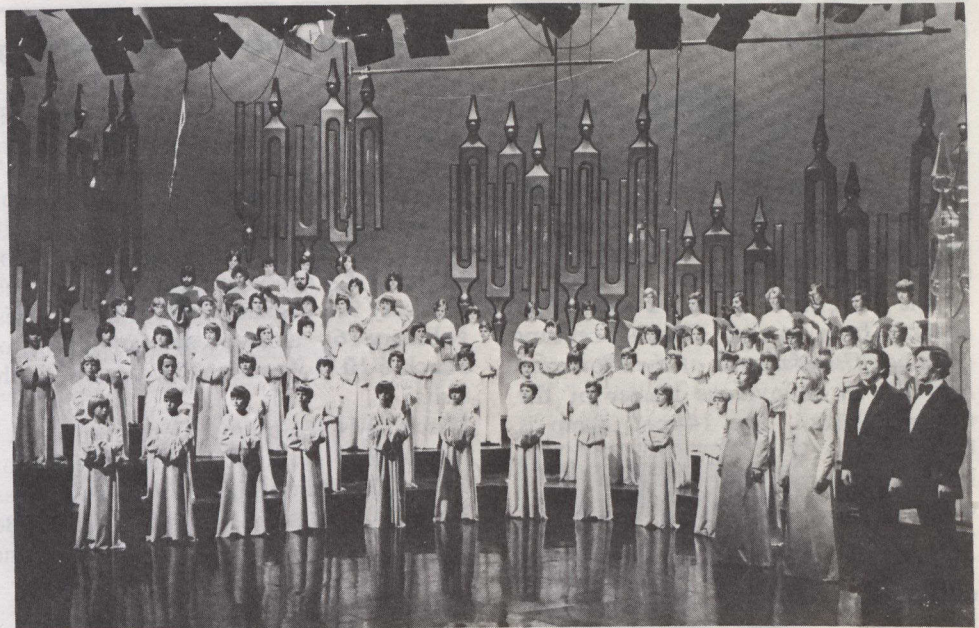
Canfarm provides three main services: Farm Records, a farm accounting system; Data Bank, which stores and retrieves data from the record system for education, extension research, and policy purposes; and Farm Planning, which gives information on the improvement of farm management, in areas including feed formulation, financial planning and machinery management.

# News of the arts

## The little singers of Mount-Royal

Christmas mass at St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal has been sung every year since 1956 by Les Petits Chanteurs du Mont-Royal (The Little Singers of Mount-Royal). Founded by Rev. Léandre Brault, and directed by Rev. Rémi Legault, the Oratory's choir-school recruits boys in the third grade. As well as taking the regular school curriculum, the boys receive piano and choral lessons. Their repertoire ranges from Renaissance music to contemporary and folk tunes.

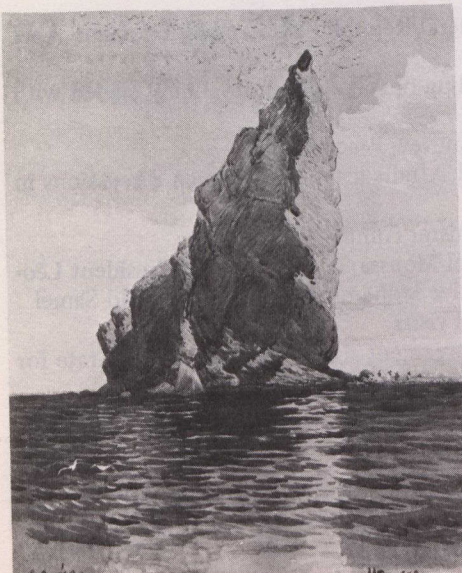
Les Petits Chanteurs have given several live concerts, and radio and television broadcasts across Canada and abroad. In 1967, they participated in the "Christmas of the World" performance held in Orly, France. Les Petits Chanteurs have also entertained audiences in New York City, Springfield, Mass. and Utica, N.Y.



Les Petits Chanteurs, seen in concert (above), have made eight recordings.

## Landscape art at National Gallery

Stimulated by the opening of the West, with the building of the railroad in the 1880s, Canada's artists painted images of the rivers, mountain passes, and the wilderness. To illustrate the burgeoning interest in the national landscape during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the National Gallery of Canada has opened a major exhibition, "Our own country Canada": *Being an Account of the National Aspirations of the Principal Landscape Artists in Montreal and Toronto, 1860-1890*.



The Percé Rock by J.A. Fraser.

"Although the artists represented (such as Allan Edson, John Fraser, Lucius O'Brien, and Frederick Verner) never formed a 'group' or school, they often were associated closely with one another, and all responded to the vision of an expanding nation," points out Dennis Reid, the National Gallery's curator of Post-Confederation Art, who has prepared both the exhibition and the 384-page catalogue. Three German-born artists — Otto Jacobi, William Raphael and Adolph Vogt — who worked in Montreal in the 1860s are included, as well as two Americans, Albert Bearstadt and Robert Duncanson, who worked periodically in Canada. Many others were immigrants, several from Scotland.

The first painting to enter the National Gallery's collection in 1880, *Sunrise on the Saguenay* by Lucius O'Brien (first president of the Royal Canadian Academy) is a key work in the exhibition. Queen Elizabeth has loaned another O'Brien oil, *View from the King's Bastion, Quebec* (1881).

Photographs loaned from the Norman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum in Montreal form an integral part of the display and are "milestones" of the developing art interest of the day, around which the exhibition was organized. Three major events in Canadian art history marked the ambitions of professional artists in Canada during this time: the Society of Canadian Artists was

founded in 1867 in Montreal; the Ontario Society of Artists was created in 1872 in Toronto; and the Royal Canadian Academy was established in 1880 in association with the National Gallery of Canada.

After closing in Ottawa January 7, the exhibition will be sent on tour to Winnipeg, Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal.

## Arts brief

Brian Macdonald, choreographer of this season's Stratford production of *Candide*, recently choreographed a major ballet for the National Ballet of Cuba. The ballet, a prologue to the story of Othello set to Bach's *Third and Fourth Suite for Orchestra*, opened during the International Festival of Ballet in Havana, November 4 to 19. Mr. Macdonald was also invited to create a *pas de deux* for Alicia Alonso, which is called *Adieu*, set to a Tchaikovsky song arranged by Arensky.

Pat Martin-Bates, associate professor of print-making and drawing at the University of Victoria, was awarded the Kuturstyre Pris from the culture commune of Norway at the fourth Norwegian International Graphic Biennale recently. The award was presented for her black and silver perforated embossing with lithography and metal collage, called *A Question of Mandalas for Love and Peace*.

## Christmas stamps

Early Renaissance paintings from the collection of the National Gallery of Canada were chosen to illustrate the three stamps in this year's Christmas series. Only the focal point of the paintings, mother and infant, appears on the stamps.

The illustration of the 12-cent stamp is taken from an early fifteenth-century painting, *The Madonna of the Flowering Pea*, by an anonymous master of the Cologne School. The 14-cent stamp is based on the

late fifteenth-century painting, *The Virgin and Child with Saint Anthony and Donor*, by Hans Memling of the Flemish School. Illustration for the 30-cent stamp is taken from the centre portion of a fourteenth-century triptych, *The Virgin and Child with Saints, the Annunciation, the Nativity and the Crucifixion*, by Jacopo Di Cione.



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

## The year in review — some events, agreements and visits in 1978

**January 16** — Canada and European Atomic Energy Community sign nuclear co-operation pact

**January 17-18** — visit to Canada by U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale

**January 24** — Soviet satellite falls from orbit, landing in Northwest Territories

**January 24-29** — Minister of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson visits Japan and signs a nuclear co-operation agreement; proceeds to the People's Republic of China

**February 3** — announcement of establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola

**February 9** — Canada expels 11 Soviet spies

**February 16** — announcement of opening of embassy in Kuwait

**March 6-10** — President Roy Jenkins of the Commission of the European Communities visits

**March 13-14** — Governor-General and Mrs. Léger pay official visit to Spain

**March 19-23** — visit of ministerial delegation from Guinea

**March 22** — Prime Minister Trudeau addresses the Economic Club of New York

**March 31** — death of Dr. Charles Herbert Best, co-discoverer of insulin

**April 15** — election of Claude Ryan, former editor of *Le Devoir*, to leadership of Quebec Liberal party

**May 5** — Foreign Minister of Japan visits

**May 26** — Prime Minister Trudeau gives his first speech at the United Nations General Assembly, during a Special Session on Disarmament

**June 6-7** — official visit of Secretary-General of the Council of Europe Georg Kahn-Ackermann

**June 7-18** — first official visit of Princess Margriet of the Netherlands. The princess was born in Ottawa on January 19, 1943

**June 14-20** — Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson attends meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris, then travels to Turkey and Cyprus

**June 23** — arrival of Chinese parliamentarians (their first visit)

**June 23-30** — Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani visits

**July 7-15** — visit of Japanese parliamentarians

**July 16-17** — Prime Minister attends Bonn Summit in Germany

**July 26-August 6** — Queen Elizabeth visits Canada, attends Commonwealth Games; also in July — Canada establishes diplomatic relations with Solomon Islands

**August 3** — opening of eleventh Commonwealth Games

**August 24** — world record for 200-metre individual medley set by Graham Smith (six-time gold medal swimmer at the Commonwealth Games) at the World Aquatic Championship in West Berlin

**September 4-8** — Defence Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Hans Apel visits

**September 19** — memorandum of understanding on satellite photography signed with the United States

**October 10-11** — Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock visits

**October 16** — Secretary of State for External Affairs attends Namibian discussions in South Africa

**October 31-November 2** — Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun visits

**November 1-2** — visit of Mali President Colonel Moussa Traore, Senegal President Léopold Sedar Senghor, and Mauritania representative Mohammed El Mocktar Ould Samel

**November 6-12** — Prime Minister Begin of Israel visits

**November 22** — Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement signed by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance

**November 25** — arrival in Montreal of the first Vietnamese refugees from the *Hai Hong*

**November 28** — Canadian Michael Birch wins the first French-sponsored transatlantic solo sailboat race

**December 1-9** — Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson visits London and Brussels

**December 7** — Ed Schreyer named new Governor-General

**December 7-8** — Prime Minister Trudeau visits London and Paris



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