

# Canada Weekly

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## Immigration tied to population and labour market needs

Canada's new Immigration Act and Regulations, which will be proclaimed on April 10, will link the number of immigrants to long-term demographic planning and the needs of the labour market through changes in selection criteria and the establishment of a closer working arrangement with the provinces.

The regulations, tabled in the House of Commons by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen on March 8, outline changes in the selection criteria which shift the emphasis from education to practical training and experience in the assessment of immigrants according to the point system. Factors related to employment now make up almost half the total possible rating points that can be awarded. For example, vocational training and job experience combined account for a maximum of 23 points, while the maximum for education has dropped from 20 to 12 points.

### Highlights of legislation

The new act:

- states, for the first time in Canadian law, the basic principles underlying immigration policy — non-discrimination, family reunion, humanitarian concern for refugees, and the promotion of national goals;
- links the immigration movement to Canada's population and labour market needs;
- provides for an annual forecast of the number of immigrants Canada can comfortably absorb, to be made in consultation with the provinces and other groups;
- establishes a "family class", allowing Canadian citizens to sponsor a wider range of close relatives;
- confirms Canada's commitment and responsibilities to refugees under the United Nations Convention and establishes a new "refugee class";
- requires immigrants and visitors to obtain visas or authorizations abroad, and prohibits visitors from changing their

status from within Canada;

- introduces security measures to protect Canada from international terrorism and organized crime;
- safeguards the civil rights of immigrants and visitors through an improved inquiry and appeal system;
- provides less drastic alternatives to deportation for cases involving minor violations of immigration law; and
- states in specific terms the powers granted to the Government and its officials.

Mr. Cullen pointed out that members of the family class and retirees do not have to satisfy the detailed criteria of the point system. Family-class applicants will still have to meet basic health and character standards and will need written statements promising the support of their Canadian sponsors for as long as ten years.

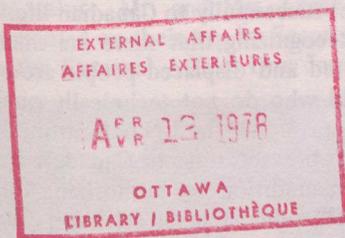
Retired persons will be selected under general criteria regarding their intended destination in Canada, the presence of friends or relatives there, and on personal suitability and financial stability.

Refugees seeking resettlement in Canada will be assessed against the factors in the point system but will not receive a point rating. Instead, the assessment will be used to evaluate their prospects for successfully adapting to Canadian life, taking into consideration the amount of settlement assistance available to them from government or private sources in this country.

The regulations establish a broad priority system for the processing of immigrant visa applications. Under this system, members of the family class, refugees, and members of groups designated as deserving humanitarian treatment will receive the highest priority.

### Temporary workers and students

One group particularly affected by the new regulations will be visitors intending to study or work temporarily in Canada. As of April 10, these people will have to



Canada won the Scotch Cup international curling in Vancouver on March 24, 1966.

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obtain their employment or student authorizations and visas from a Canadian Government office abroad before they will be admitted.

"At the moment," said Mr. Cullen, "would-be temporary workers or students from most countries can come to Canada without examination at our offices abroad, obtain entry as tourists, and then apply to change their status once employment or a course of studies has been arranged."

Arising from this, said Mr. Cullen, many visitors in Canada were seeking work at a time when jobs were scarce. "Requiring that authorizations and visas be issued abroad will result in better functioning of the labour market," he said.

The provisions governing students reflect the desire of the provinces to have foreign students meet all the requirements for acceptance at an institution of learning before coming to Canada. Under new provisions in the regulations, foreign students will not be permitted to change either their course of study or the institution they attend without government authorization.

Following established policy of making jobs available to Canadians and permanent residents first, the regulations require that employers register their needs at a Canada Manpower Centre before being allowed to recruit foreign workers.

Usually, student or employment authorizations will not be transferable to other jobs or institutions. Visitors already in Canada will not be allowed to change their status from student to worker or *vice versa*. Further, tourists will not usually be allowed to take work or enrol in educational institutions, and visitors wishing to immigrate to Canada will still be required to apply for permanent-resident status from outside the country.

There will be exemptions to these regulations to allow dependants of persons legally in Canada for purposes other than tourism — such as military personnel, business people, and diplomats — to apply for student or employment authorizations without having to leave Canada. Foreign students will also be able to apply in Canada for part-time employment, but the decision on whether this will be authorized will continue to depend on the availability of Canadian citizens and permanent residents for the jobs in question.

### Refugees

The new regulations expand on the refugee provisions in the act by establishing a

refugee-sponsorship program whereby Canadian groups and organizations can assist the admission and resettlement of refugees and other persecuted and displaced people.

One of the major factors in determining whether or not a refugee will be admitted to Canada is the prospects for successful settlement of the individual. Under this new program, sponsoring groups will be able to facilitate the entry and adaptation of such persons by providing immediate material assistance such as food, clothing and accommodation, as well as longer-term moral support in the form of counselling and orientation to Canadian life, and individual care and attention that cannot be given through government services.

### Who can immigrate to Canada

Sections 3, 5, and 6 of the new act state that the principles concerning admission of immigrants to Canada are to be applied without discrimination on grounds of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion or sex. However, applicants must apply abroad and will continue to be selected according to universal standards designed to assess their ability to adapt to Canadian life and settle successfully.

Because hundreds of thousands of applications are received from prospective immigrants each year, a broad processing priority system has been established. Under this system, and in keeping with the principles of family reunion and compassion for refugees, immediate family members and refugees receive the highest priority.

Section 6 of the act sets forth three basic classes of admissible immigrants — the family class, Convention refugees, and independent and other immigrants who apply on their own initiative.

(1) *Family class* — the family class is roughly the same as the sponsored class in the previous law. The major difference is that Canadian citizens may now sponsor parents of any age or circumstance, not just those who are over 60, widowed or unable to work.

Anyone who is at least 18 and is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident may sponsor certain close relatives under the family class. Relatives eligible to apply under this class include the sponsor's: spouse and spouse's accompanying unmarried children under 21; parents or grandparents 60 or over, plus any accompanying dependants (Canadian citizens over 18 may

sponsor parents of any age); parents of grandparents under 60 who are widowed or incapable of working, plus any accompanying dependants; unmarried orphaned brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, or grandchildren under 18; and fiancé(e) and accompanying unmarried children under 21.

Others may also be eligible.

Family-class applicants are not assessed under the point system, but they must meet the basic standards of good health and character.

(2) *Convention refugees* — the newly-created refugee class is based on the following definition from the United Nations Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees:

"A Convention refugee is any person who by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, (a) is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or (b) not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to return to that country."

In addition to establishing a refugee class, the act confirms in domestic law Canada's international obligations to protect refugees under the UN Convention.

Convention refugees seeking resettlement in Canada are assessed according to the same factors used to select independent applicants, but they do not receive a point rating. Instead, the assessment is used to evaluate their general ability to adapt successfully to Canadian life.

Recognizing that there are many persecuted and displaced people around the world who do not technically qualify as refugees under the UN definition, Section 6 of the act reflects Canada's humanitarian tradition by authorizing their admission under relaxed selection criteria in times of crisis. This enshrines in law the policy which has permitted the admission of groups such as the Ugandan Asians, Lebanese, and people affected by the war in Cyprus.

(3) *Independent and other immigrants* — the third class of admissible immigrants corresponds to the nominated and independent classes of the previous act and includes assisted relatives, retirees, entrepreneurs, the self-employed, and other independent immigrants applying on their

(Cont'd on P. 8)

## EC-Canada meeting in Ottawa

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, and the President of the Commission of the European Communities Roy Jenkins co-presided March 8 in Ottawa over the second meeting of the Joint Co-operation Committee set up in accordance with the Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation between Canada and the European Communities, which entered into force on October 1, 1976.

Mr. Jenkin's first visit to Canada also included brief stops in Vancouver, British Columbia and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Committee reviewed the various economic and commercial co-operation activities carried out since its first meeting and approved a report which was made public during the meeting. The sectors covered include forest products (timber-frame construction and pulp and paper), telecommunications (peri-informatics), aerospace, nuclear, coal, iron ore and steel, non-ferrous metals industries and, more generally, minerals and metals. The report also refers to the ongoing study on



*Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson (left) welcomes President of the Commission of the European Communities Roy Jenkins on his arrival in Ottawa.*

trade flows between Canada and the Community and reviews the state of co-operation in the fields of environment and science and technology.

The Committee, which confirmed the existing work program for 1977-78, decided that its next meeting would be held in Brussels at a date yet to be arranged.

## Governor General in Spain

Governor-General Jules Léger and Mrs. Léger, on a state visit to Spain, March 13 and 14, were the guests of honour at a state dinner given by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia at the Royal Palace in Madrid. Earlier, the Governor General had reviewed a guard of honour during a 21-gun salute. Mr. and Mrs. Léger were accompanied on their trip by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson

and Mrs. Jamieson.

The Governor General met Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and visited the Madrid City Hall, where he was presented with the keys to the city, the Cortes and the Prado museum. At the new Palza Colon Cultural Centre, the Orford Quartet, a Canadian group, gave a performance in honour of the visitors.

Following the official part of the visit, the Légers travelled to Avila, Toledo and Aranjuez, on the outskirts of Madrid. They spent Palm Sunday in Sevilla, the capital of the Andalusia.

tion of Professor John Ruedy, head of the pharmacology and therapeutics department, with the collaboration of international experts, is concerned with the health of individuals in the Cree Indian communities of northwest Quebec, particularly Great Whale, Fort George, Mistassini and Waswanipi.

The two-year investigation will cost about \$400,000, to be shared equally by the Federal Government, the government of Quebec and the Donner Canadian Foundation. The Cree Regional Board of Health and Social Affairs will be involved in all stages of the project.

Numerous studies already carried out across Canada, and in Quebec in particular, have not been able to determine which neurological signs and symptoms have resulted specifically from mercury contamination and which are from other factors combined with mercury contamination, such as the abuse of medications, the presence of disease, or malnutrition.

For this reason, an epidemiological study is needed to identify specifically the effects of methyl-mercury intake on populations exposed to the substance, by comparing them with a control group that has not been so exposed.

## Effects of mercury studied

A joint epidemiological study on the effects of eating mercury-contaminated fish, to be undertaken in certain Indian communities in Quebec, was announced recently by Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin, Quebec Social Affairs Minister Denis Lazure and Donald Rickerd, president of the Donner Canadian Foundation.

The study, to be conducted by Montreal's McGill University under the direc-



*Mr. and Mrs. Léger*

M. Bedford

## Fitness and sport survey

Results of the most comprehensive study undertaken in Canada on participation in fitness and amateur sport activities were made public recently by Iona Campagnolo, Minister of State, Fitness and Amateur Sport.

The study, undertaken in October 1976, shows that 59 per cent of the population over 14 years of age participates in at least one physical activity; walking is the most popular. In addition to walking, calisthenics (19 per cent), jogging/running (15 per cent), bicycling (13 per cent), and swimming (9 per cent) account for a majority of all exercise participation. "Enjoyment" is the reason Canadians choose most often (48 per cent) as a reason for exercising, while "doctor told me to" (3 per cent) is the least mentioned one. "For good health" and "good for me in general" also are given as motives for exercise by over 40 per cent of Canadian exercise participants. Half the population participates in at least one sport, the most popular of which is swimming.

The survey was conducted in collaboration with Statistics Canada. Approximately 70,000 Canadians, selected at random, were interviewed.

A significant finding is that 26 sports attract more than 100,000 participants each, a testimony to the scope and diversity of interests of Canadians in physical activity. Furthermore, results indicate that access to opportunities for physical activity still varies widely according to location, income, education and other socioeconomic and demographic factors.

### Participation by region

Sport participation ranges from a low of 36 per cent in Newfoundland to a high of 55 per cent for both British Columbia and Alberta. British Columbia also has the highest rate for exercise participation. By contrast, the Atlantic provinces are again below the national average rate of participation.

The amount of variation in provincial participation rates is large enough to warrant explanation, either for reasons related directly to sports or other reasons. For example, data from other recreation surveys show that people in Newfoundland spend significantly more time watching television than those in British Columbia. Although this does not necessarily ac-



count for the differences in sport participation rates, it provides an example of what the data in the survey might be able to explain. Other explanations might refer to barriers to participation such as the differences in access to facilities or the amount of leisure time available.

The survey also provides reliable estimates of sport participation for the 22 major metropolitan areas in the country. For example, Saskatoon has the highest participation rate at 67 per cent followed by Regina at 64 per cent. Montreal and Sudbury have the lowest participation rates at 47 per cent.

The sport activity most participated in by Canadians is swimming, with over 5.5 million participants representing 32 per cent of all Canadians over age 14. The remainder of the ten most popular sports are: ice skating (17 per cent), tennis (13 per cent), golf (11 per cent), ice hockey (8 per cent), cross-country skiing (8 per cent), alpine/downhill skiing (7 per cent), curling (5 per cent), alley bowling (4 per cent), and baseball/softball (2 per cent).

### Influences on participation

If age and sex are considered jointly, some interesting observations bearing on the social context of a sport emerge. While the female rate of participation in most sports drops as young people make the transition into marriage and family life, cross-country skiing shows a relative increase in female participation; more females than males 20 years and over report some involvement in this sport,

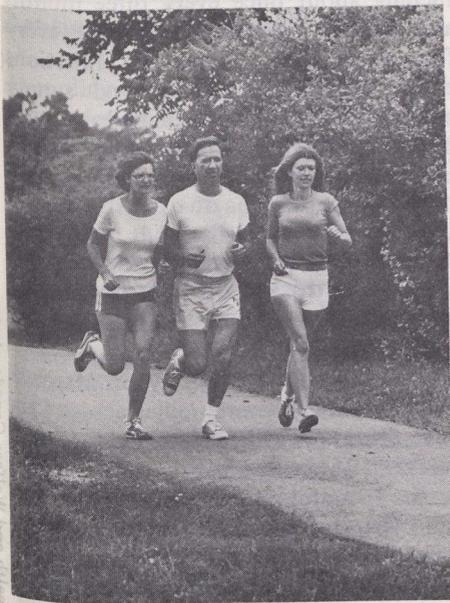
whereas among young people, male participants predominate.

Generally, there is a positive association between levels of income and participation in sports. The participation rate of individuals who reported incomes of less than \$15,000 a year is approximately 50 per cent, whereas of those with higher annual incomes, about 68 per cent indicate some participation in sports.

Of the respondents with an occupation in the white collar or service categories, 59 per cent participate in a sport. This compares with 48 per cent for those who never worked or did not work in the labour force during the past five years. The latter group contains housewives; however, it also includes young



## News of the arts



people who have above-average rates of participation in sports.

Differences in levels of education affect participation rates in the same manner as do income and occupation; the more education a person has, the higher the rate of participation. Of those with post secondary diplomas and degrees, 67 per cent are sports participants, 60 per cent of those with some secondary or some post secondary education participate, while only 24 per cent of those with less than nine years of education are sports participants.

#### Comparisons with U.S. survey

A United States study for international comparison is the *National Adult Physical Fitness Survey*, Opinion Research Corporation, Washington D.C.: President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, 1973.

The sport-participation preferences of Canadians and Americans vary considerably. Alley bowling is the most popular sport in the U.S., attracting 20 per cent of their population 22 years and over (1973), while it ranks ninth in Canada with 4 per cent of Canadians 14 years and over taking part. Swimming, with 32 per cent of the Canadian public participating, is this country's most popular sport, while it is second in the U.S., with 18 per cent participating. Curling and ice hockey are two popular participatory sports in Canada's top ten that are not mentioned in the American top ten favourites; on the other hand, volleyball, water skiing and basketball appear as favourite American sports but are not on the Canadian list. Skiing, tennis, golf and softball/baseball are among the ten favourite sports in both countries.

#### Cold burns off calories

If you're more than pleasantly plump and can't seem to stick to a diet, a recent study by the Defence Department may have an answer to your weight problem — exercise in the cold.

"Exercise in the cold apparently results in a dramatic and persistent loss of body fat," say Drs. W.J. O'Hara and C.L. Allen of the department's Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine.

"It's an innovative and promising therapeutic approach to the management of obesity."

The fact that people lose much more fat exercising in cold temperatures than they would doing the same amount of exercise in warmer temperatures came to light during Arctic military exercises several years ago.

The 186 infantrymen on the two-week-long exercises showed a 30.7 per cent reduction in average skinfold thickness, which is taken by pinching the skin in selected sites on the body and measuring the thickness of this fold.

The large loss of fat occurred even though the men were in caloric balance — the calories in the food they ate equalled the energy they needed each day.

Drs. O'Hara and Allen decided to see if the cold would have the same effect on fat civilians that it had on the fit soldiers.

They had six obese volunteers, dressed in standard military Arctic winter clothing, exercise in a climatic chamber at minus 34 degrees Celsius for three-and-a-

half hours a day for ten consecutive days.

Maintaining an otherwise normal way of life, the six exercised lightly — to accommodate their poor fitness level — and lost an average of 4.83 kilograms of body fat (more than ten pounds) or two-and-a-half times more fat than they would have lost doing the same amount of exercise at room temperature.

They also showed a 30.4 per cent reduction in average skinfold thickness.

"Two months later each and every subject had sustained an average fat loss of 3.4 kilograms (about 7.5 pounds)," the study found.

Cold apparently speeds the way the body metabolizes or breaks down fat. It triggers a reaction called ketosis, which in its simplest form occurs during starvation.

"Perhaps this 'caloric-shunt' mechanism represents a positive adaptive process wherein rapid modifications of body fat distribution occur to enhance the safe working efficiency and survival probabilities of men operating in polar regions."

This challenges the commonly-held assumption that fat people are better off in cold climates, that their fat has insulating value, the study points out.

"If hard, prolonged work must be undertaken (by fat person) profuse sweating will occur and this response creates a potentially lethal situation when it occurs in isolated regions.

"If there is no shelter to warm oneself and dry the sweat-soaked underclothing, then death from hypothermia (rapid loss of body heat) will eventually result."

#### Deaf soon able to see sound

The Canadian Hearing Society has developed a new signalling device about the size of a tape recorder that will enable a deaf person to know when the doorbell or telephone is ringing.

The designer, Robert Karn of Kitchener, Ontario, an electrical engineer and father of a deaf child, also produced the coupler now used on telephones in Canada to enable the deaf to communicate with one another *via* teletype messages.

Features of the new system, which is now being tested in the society's regional homes, include:

- a pick-up coil at the telephone that causes a lamp to flash in sequence with the telephone ring;
- a pick-up coil by the doorbell or apartment buzzer that causes lights to flash rapidly for about five seconds;
- a coil to the house door that flashes for five seconds, with only one push on the door bell;
- a contact microphone placed on the door that causes a light to flash with each knock.

Mr. Karn has also devised a cry alarm that can detect a sound such as a baby's cry, an alarm clock or stove timer and convert it into light for as long as the sound is present.

The International Civitan Foundation of Canada has contributed \$5,000 towards the development of the multi-purpose devices and is prepared to offer another \$10,000 when the money is needed.

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## Visitor from Zaire

The Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation of the Republic of Zaire, Umba di Lutete, visited Ottawa from March 5 to 7 — one of a number of visits he is making to Western capitals for economic reasons.

While in Ottawa Mr. di Lutete met Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, Canadian International Development Agency President Michel Dupuy and Export Development Corporation President J.A. MacDonald, as well as other Government officials.

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## Canada hosts IDB meeting

For the first time since it was established in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will hold its annual meeting in Canada this spring. Some 2,000 representatives and guests from 41 member countries, including 13 in Europe as well as Japan and Israel, are expected to be present in Vancouver, British Columbia, from April 17 to 19.

The IDB was formed 19 years ago to accelerate economic and social development of Latin American members. While it was a purely regional institution at first, the Bank broadly expanded its membership to include non-regional countries. It is the principal channel for multilateral development assistance in Latin America. So far, the Bank has made loans totalling over \$10 billion (U.S.), half of which were at concessional rates, for projects in the areas of agriculture, energy, transportation and communications and social infrastructure.

Although Canada did not formally join until 1972, it had been associated with the Bank as early as 1964, when an agreement was signed for setting up a special Canadian fund to which \$74 million (U.S.) had been contributed by the end of 1971. Canada's financial participation in the IDB involves the subscription of \$488.6 million (U.S.) to the capital stock. Of this amount \$67.2 million is paid in and \$402.7 million is callable. Canada is also contributing \$125.8 million (U.S.) to a special operations fund. The Bank also administers a Canadian project-preparation fund set up in 1974 to finance technical co-operation activities. The fund's resources currently stand at \$9 million (U.S.). Canada's voting power, based on

capital subscriptions, stands at 4.7 per cent, which is evidence of the importance this country attaches to its commitment to the institution and to development assistance in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The IDB board of governors meets annually to consider the Bank's operations and financial statements, as well as major outstanding issues. Its delegates, called governors, are usually the ministers of finance or governors of central banks. Alternate governors are also appointed.

### Chrétien is chairman

Finance Minister Jean Chrétien is Canada's governor on the IDB board. Alternate governor is Canadian International Development Agency President Michel Dupuy. Mr. Chrétien, in his capacity as governor of the host country, will be chairman of the board at the Vancouver meeting. This meeting will serve to strengthen existing political, commercial and trade links with countries of Latin America. As host, Canada will demonstrate to this important organization the importance it places on its relations with developing countries in the hemisphere. Many opportunities will be available for the Canadian delegates to discuss with other delegations bilateral matters of mutual interest.

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## Nuclear icebreaker designed

The Federal Government has approved the design of Canada's first combination nuclear- and gas-turbine icebreaker.

The \$6-million 150,000-shaft horsepower icebreaker "will be designed to give year-round, highly-visible and effective expression of Canada's sovereignty in Canadian Arctic waters and will add greatly to our knowledge and capabilities of operating in ice-covered waters", said Transport Minister Otto Lang. The vessel will be equivalent to an Arctic class-10 icebreaker, capable of maintaining continuous forward motion in ice ten feet thick.

Three propulsion options were considered for the ship: conventional fossil fuel, all nuclear, or a hybrid of nuclear-gas turbine power. The hybrid was judged the most versatile, with its higher capital costs offset by the lower operating costs over the vessel's lifetime.

The hybrid, which could be in operation by 1985, will need conventional re-

fuelling about once every three months and nuclear refuelling only once every four years. The icebreaker's functions could include exploration and supply operations, ice surveillance, hydrography, pollution monitoring and clean-up, and involvement in rescue operations.

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## Day care stressed on International Women's Day

International Women's Day on March 8 was marked by several rallies across Canada, some of which were held on the weekend of March 12.

In Toronto, an estimated 1,500 demonstrators marched for two hours in what was described as the largest women's march in Metro. Participants came from as far away as Kingston, Ontario and Rochester, New York.

In addition to the demands for equal salary and job opportunities, abortion on demand, homosexual rights and fair rape trials, speakers at a rally at Toronto's Convocation Hall denounced cutbacks in child care services, which were proposed in the Ontario government's budget recently. Carolyne Egan, a member of the International Women's Day Coalition and an organizer of the march in Toronto, said that day-care centres would be closed. "When cutbacks come, women are left to pick up the burden of social services that government institutions drop."

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## Trip to French Africa

The Minister of Supply and Services and Adviser for Francophone Affairs to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Jean-Pierre Goyer, visited the French-speaking African nations of Togo, Benin and Gabon from March 8 to 13.

Mr. Goyer discussed with his hosts bilateral and multilateral relations including political matters and trade and development questions.

At the invitation of the Benin authorities, Mr. Goyer participated in the inauguration of the Collège Polytechnique Universitaire, an important project in the field of co-operation between Canada and Benin.

In Gabon, Mr. Goyer represented Prime Minister Trudeau at the tenth anniversary ceremonies marking the establishment of the Parti Démocratique Gabonais.

# News of the arts

## Art signs of the times

According to *CBAC News*, a bi-monthly newsletter published by the Council for Business and the Arts in Canada, major corporations are commissioning well-known artists to do advertising signs both for inside the Galleria — the enclosed space which is the trade mark of the Eaton Centre in Toronto — and on the outside wall on Yonge Street.

So far outside, there are two electric signs: one for Coca-Cola Limited created by Don-Jean Louis, an artist who usually has his work shown in Toronto's Electric Gallery, and another larger one by Michael Hayden of London, Ontario, for Uniroyal. Both of these signs are strikingly different from the signs seen on Yonge Street.

Inside, Joyce Wieland has done a quilted hanging in the form of a shoe and jean-clad leg, which, in bright primary colours, proclaims that the shoe is made by Bata Limited. Close by is a revolving aluminum clock in the shape of a quartz crystal designed for Timex Canada by Nobuo Kubota.

At the other end of the Galleria is a large acrylic painting of socks in the shape of a flower done on behalf of



Signs by Wieland and Kubota.

McGregor Socks Limited by Robert Markle, who exhibits at the Isaacs Gallery, and is one of the people who has just created Arts Sake, a new art school in Toronto.

Art Collection Canada is responsible for the idea of using recognized artists to create advertising signs and Cadillac Fairview, the joint owners of the Eaton Centre, are happy with the results.

Within a very short time, a computer-controlled sign of coloured neon tubing designed by Robern Arn will advertise the Toronto Dominion Bank; Gerry Zeldin is working on a Swedish lake scene to advertise Orrefors Swedish glass, and Panasonic will have a brass and stainless steel relief designed by artist Gino Lorcini portraying the high fidelity sound wave.

Other Canadian artists who have submitted ideas include Greg Curnoe, Ken Danby, Michael Snow, John Boyle, Graham Coughtry and Dennis Burton.

## Oscar nominations for NFB

The National Film Board of Canada has received four nominations for this year's Academy Awards, to be presented in Hollywood on April 3.

Two of the nominees, *Sand Castle* and *The Bead Game*, are in the animation category, while *I'll Find a Way* was selected in the live action short section and *High Grass Circus* was chosen in the documentary feature competition.

The Film Board has received 45 Academy Award nominations over the years, winning Oscars for *Churchill's Island* and for Norman McLaren's *Neighbours*.

*Sand Castle*, by Co Hoedeman, has already won the Grand Prize at the eleventh International Animation Festival in Annecy in France. Its central character is the Sandman who sculpts creatures out of sand, who go on to build a fairy-tale sand castle, but not necessarily to live in it happily ever after.

In *The Bead Game*, animator Ishu Patel arranges and manipulates thousands of beads into creatures both mythical and real to examine man's competitive nature and show how he has striven through the ages to assert his power over others in an attempt to survive and conquer.

*High Grass Circus*, directed by Torben Schioler and Tony Ianzelo, tells the story of the only Canadian tent circus in existence — the Royal Brothers Circus. Co-director Ianzelo was also nominated

for an Academy Award last year for *Blackwood*.

Director Beverly Shaffer's *I'll Find a Way* is about a nine-year-old girl who, though afflicted by a congenital condition that affects her legs, walks with crutches and a brace, swims with her running shoes on and plays basket ball from a wheelchair.

## Theatre Ontario proud of itself

Theatre Ontario, with the help of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, the Ontario Arts Council, and the Canada Council, created jobs for hundreds of people in Ontario's theatre community in 1977.

Through the Community Theatre Training Program, \$80,000 is given each year to Ontario's community theatre groups, enabling them to hire professional directors, designers, and workshop leaders during their seasons. In the current year, at least 150 professional theatre people will receive employment through this program.

In the Youth Theatre Training Program, \$45,000 will be used for the salaries of theatre professionals hired to conduct various projects around the province. In 1977, 145 young people from the ages of 15 to 25 also had jobs created for them from these programs.

The Professional Theatre Apprenticeship Program paid over \$30,000 in 1977 to 19 young people to assist them in securing training apprenticeships with professional companies.

The annual Theatre Ontario summer courses which hire numerous theatre professionals for their workshops, the week-long Ontario Theatre Festival which involves close to 5,000 theatre people from all over the province, and *Scene Changes*, Ontario's leading theatre magazine which uses scores of free-lance journalists and artists on a regular basis, are further examples of a successful effort to stimulate theatre and the economy.

## Arts brief

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet will perform in New York for the first time on March 28. The seven performances will take place at the 55th Street Theatre, home of the Joffrey Ballet and Alvin Ailey Dance companies.

## New regulations (Cont'd from P. 2)

own initiative.

Assisted relatives are people, other than members of the family class, who have kin in Canada willing to help them get established here. Relatives eligible to apply under this category include the Canadian resident's brothers and sisters, parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, and any dependants accompanying these relatives.

Except for retirees, immigrants in this class are assessed against selection criteria in the point system.

### The point system

Not every independent applicant has to meet all ten selection criteria. Applicants are assessed only according to those factors which actually relate to their ability to become successfully established in Canada.

Immigrants who intend to be self-employed are not required to meet the arranged employment factor. In fact, any self-employed person whom the visa officer feels will become successfully established in business in Canada may receive ten extra rating points.

Assisted relatives are not rated on the arranged employment, location, or language factors, because they have relatives in Canada who have signed statements promising to support them for a period of five years.

Also, retired persons, though considered part of this third class, are not evaluated on any of the point-rated standards; instead, they are selected under general criteria regarding their intended destination in Canada, presence of friends or relatives there, language proficiency, personal suitability and financial stability.

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

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

All other immigrants in the third class are rated on all factors in the point system.

In order to be admitted to Canada as a permanent resident, every immigrant selected according to the point system must receive a minimum number of assessment points. Entrepreneurs must be awarded at least 25 points. Assisted relatives must earn 20 to 35 points, depending on how they are related to the Canadian resident who has promised to help them. All other applicants rated under the point system must earn 50 points, out of a possible 100, before they can be issued immigrant visas.

In addition to earning a minimum number of points, applicants must meet certain mandatory requirements regarding

the job experience and occupational demand factors. For example, any applicant who does not receive at least one point for the job experience factor must either have a pre-arranged job in Canada and a signed statement of the prospective employer's willingness to hire an inexperienced person, or be qualified and prepared to work in a designated occupation (one in an area of Canada identified as having a shortage of workers in that occupation).

Furthermore, except for entrepreneurs and the self-employed, immigrants selected under the point system must be awarded at least one point for occupational demand — unless they have arranged employment in Canada or are willing to work in a designated occupation.

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## News briefs

**Canadian National Railways** had a profit last year of \$28 million — the highest since 1943 for the government-owned railway — compared with a profit of \$11.8 million in 1976. The company's 1977 revenue was the largest in its history, totalling \$2.7 billion, up \$200 million from its performance in 1976.

**Nova Scotia Finance Minister** Peter Nicholson has brought down a finely balanced budget of \$1.3 billion for 1978-79, with greater emphasis on job creation in primary industries.

**In an effort** to resolve native land claims in the Yukon before major construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline begins, the Federal Government has proposed a public inquiry on constitutional development for the territory.

**Increases of more than 30 per cent** in health premiums — to \$22 a month from \$16 for single people and to \$44 a month from \$32 for families — will be implemented in Ontario as a result of a new budget brought down on March 5 in the provincial legislature. Spending commitments are expected to be \$14.5 billion in the coming year with a 12.6 per cent growth in revenues, leaving a deficit of \$1.05 billion. Tobacco taxes are being raised for the third consecutive year — 2.8 cents on a pack of 20 cigarettes and 1 cent a pack on medium-priced cigars. A 24-bottle case of beer will increase by 15 cents and liquor from 15 cents to 25 cents a bottle. Provincial Treasurer Darcy McKeough said he thought the budget could be balanced by 1981.

**Pan-Alberta Gas Ltd. of Calgary** has signed an agreement with U.S. utilities involving the short term sale of surplus Canadian natural gas to the United States. Up to four trillion cubic feet of fuel could be moved to California and the U.S. midwest beginning in autumn 1979, to be replaced in the late 1980s by Alaska gas.

**Bobby Hull** recorded the one-thousandth goal of his professional hockey career March 11, while he helped the Winnipeg Jets defeat the Quebec Nordiques 7-4. It was Hull's forty-fourth goal of the season.

**The Quebec government** will study how its minimum wage, the highest in North America, is affecting business and industry in the province. Premier Lévesque made the announcement following a meeting with Reginald Groome, Montreal Board of Trade president.

**Pierre Vezina**, a 21-year-old cross-country skier from Beaupré, Quebec, won the 15- and 30-kilometre races in the Canadian championships in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario on March 4.

**Ambassador Gordon E. Cox**, head of the Canadian delegation to the Conference on the Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe, died in Vienna on March 8 as a result of a traffic accident. He had taken up this assignment last year following a career in the Canadian foreign service. Among his assignments he had served as Canadian Ambassador to Thailand from 1969 to 1972 and concurrently as Canadian High Commissioner to Bangladesh.