

# Canada Weekly

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## Unity Task Force recommends enlarged Commons and new upper house

The addition of 60 new members to the House of Commons, elected from lists drawn up by each party before an election, is one of 75 recommendations of the Task Force on Canadian Unity, published on January 25. Each party would elect members in proportion to the popular vote received in the election.

The entrenchment of French- and English-language rights in a new Constitution and the replacement of the Senate with a House of Federation are also in the recommendations of the group headed by former federal Cabinet minister Jean-Luc Pepin and former Ontario premier John Robarts. The eight-member task force was created in July 1977 "to obtain and publicize the views of Canadians regarding the state of their country, and to provide the ideas and initiatives of the Task Force on the question of Canadian unity".

Other recommendations include:

- A new upper house, to be called the Council of the Federation, composed of 60 members appointed by the provincial governments. The council, which would have no power in matters solely of federal concern, could delay or block measures impinging on provincial jurisdiction and would approve appointments to the Supreme Court and federal agencies.

- Quebecers should be given the right to determine their own political future, including voting for independence, without outside interference.

- Retention of the constitutional monarchy.

- Enlargement of the Supreme Court to 11 from nine members, with five civil law judges instead of the present three. The court would be divided into three benches: for provincial and federal jurisdictions and for constitutional cases.

- A new constitutional amending procedure, calling for approval by both Houses of Parliament and a Canada-wide referendum with majorities in each of four regions — the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces.

- A declaration of rights in the Constitution, including political, legal, economic and linguistic rights for the education of children in the minority language where numbers warrant.

- A new distribution of powers, clarifying the roles of the federal and provincial governments to minimize overlapping of jurisdiction.

- Special powers for Quebec in the field of culture that other provinces could use or delegate to the Federal Government.

- Entrenchment in the Constitution programs for disadvantaged provinces.

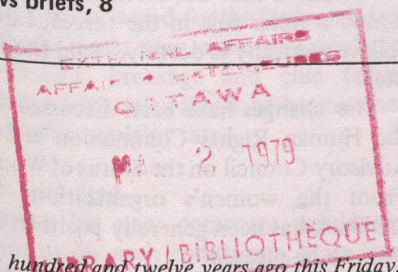
- Support for federal bilingualism policies, but rejection of entrenched linguistic guarantees within provincial jurisdiction unless approved by the provinces concerned.

### Respecting diversity

Under the heading "cultural policy" the task force report says in part:

"...the key element of any cultural policy for Canada must be the full recognition of the cultural distinctiveness of Quebec, and the essential role of the provincial government in protecting and nourishing it. This distinctiveness should be recognized formally in the preamble of the Constitution. The text of the Constitution should ensure that the government of Quebec has the powers it requires to protect and develop its French heritage. Although the task force is of the opinion that the importance of this cultural domain in most provinces of English-speaking Canada is not yet as vital as it is to Quebec, a Constitution should make provision for the future.

"If the urgency of the situation in Quebec requires immediate attention, the evolution of Canadian regionalism may very well reach the point at which the provincial governments of English Canada are looked to for leadership in the field of culture in the way the provincial government of Quebec is now. Thus in Chapter 7 we suggest that all the provinces be given



One hundred and twelve years ago this Friday... Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister, married Susan Bernard in London. He was 52 years old and a widower.

*Handwritten signature*



additional powers to undertake new programs in the broad domain of culture.

"Whether or not they wish to avail themselves of these powers immediately, the provinces should take the primary role in supporting local and regional cultural and artistic development, particularly by encouraging wide public participation in cultural activities and by the establishment, where they do not as yet exist, of provincial arts councils to assist in this process.

"We stress this matter of participation for a good reason. Canadians in recent years have become more active in cultural pursuits, and less willing to be satisfied with a passive or spectator role. We feel that the provinces should build on this trend by working closely with their individual citizens, ethno-cultural groups, municipalities and community groups to promote the ideal of direct public participation in regional and provincial cultural development.

"Since most provincial programs are by their nature closely entwined with

cultural development in its widest sense we urge the provincial governments to be conscious of the impact these 'non-cultural' programs may have on the cultural development of their society.

"They should also recognize the importance of education, not only for their provincial societies, but for the development of young citizens of the federation as a whole. Accordingly, the provinces should emphasize that education has a Canada-wide dimension by giving greater prominence to Canadian studies, and they should, through a strengthened council of ministers of education, develop ways and means by which this dimension may be represented in our school systems.

"Thus the provinces, and in particular Quebec, have an essential responsibility for culture in its most basic sense. The central government, while not ignoring its appropriate role, must be prepared to recognize this fact and should orient its own future activity to cultural endeavours and institutions which affect the federation as a whole."

## Fresh opportunities for women in Canadian armed forces

Defence Minister Barney Danson recently announced plans to open three new areas to women in the armed forces as a five-year experiment:

- service in "near-combat roles at sea, on land and in the air" such as taking part in search and rescue work and flying transport aircraft;
- service in isolated posts where privacy can be provided, despite fears about locking up "men and women together in one building for long winter months";
- enrolment in military college.

Women who meet physical and training requirements will also be able to join the Governor-General's Foot Guards or Canadian Grenadier Guards on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Mr. Danson said the forces would need up to five years for tests, research and for educating servicemen.

"We are left stranded in ambiguity between our accountability to the law and our primary responsibility for the security of the nation," Mr. Danson confessed to members of the Provincial Council of Women of Manitoba and the YWCA in Winnipeg.

"The role of the military is security and it cannot be compromised," he said. "We cannot lower our standards to accommodate women. That's not acceptable to our men and I know it's not acceptable to our women."

New opportunities for women could help the forces meet an expected manpower shortage in the 1980s. "And as the jobless rate falls the armed forces will have difficulty attracting all the volunteers required."

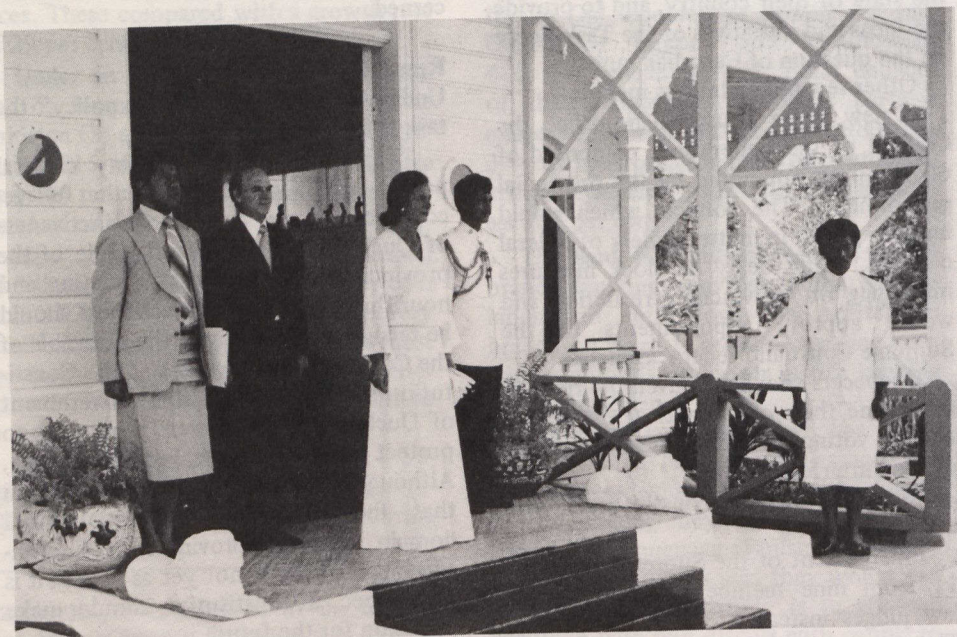
There are already 4,000 women in the forces, 5.9 per cent of the 80,000 total, "the largest percentage of any country except the United States and Israel".

"I believe that our servicewomen have earned a fuller role in the forces; I don't believe anatomy is destiny," said the minister.

The changes have been discussed with the Human Rights Commission and the Advisory Council on the Status of Women. From the women's organization, "the feedback has been generally positive; they seem to be pleased".

(In 1970, the Royal Commission on the Status of Women recommended that the military treat women the same as men.)

## Colourful ceremony as Canadian envoy presents credentials in Tonga



Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands, Irene E. Johnson, listens as the Royal Band of Tonga plays Canada's national anthem outside the entrance to the Royal Palace at Nuku'Alofa, Tonga. The occasion was Mrs. Johnson's recent visit to the island capital to present her credentials to King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. She also reviewed a 50-man guard of honour. Canada established diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Tonga seven years ago. (Left to right), Siosaia Maulopeko Tofa Tuita, Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister's Office and son-in-law to the King; Howard Campbell, Canadian Commercial Counsellor, Wellington; Mrs. Johnson; and Lieutenant Maafa, aide-de-camp to the King.



## Slap-shot strategy — new look at Canadian hockey sticks

What has happened to the Canadian hockey stick industry in recent years and why are so many hockey sticks now made of imported woods?

The problem appears to lie with the priorities of Canada's wood manufacturers, which concentrate their research and marketing on materials needed by the construction and furniture industries, at the expense of the specialty woods required by hockey stick manufacturers. The woods are imported mainly from Finland, which has become the chief source of high quality plywood in Canada.

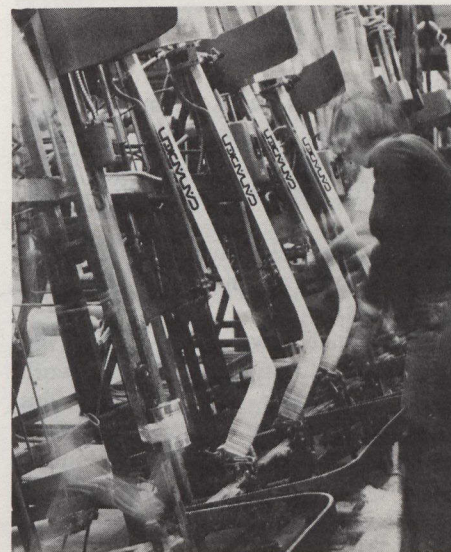
cluded plastics researcher Léo Tessier, who had the glimmer of an idea about wood and plastic, and Marcel Goupil, who was working on the reinforcement of materials with fibreglass and resin.

Their first task was to strengthen the "heel" of the stick, an area often under strain, by adding a plastic part. Problems resulting from the addition of this new piece taught Tessier much about combining wood and glass. "Domestic quarrels" between wood, plastic, glue and epoxy had to be resolved. A three-month effort brought the experiments to a successful conclusion.

From this first step the research team turned to the problem of the stick handle and it is here that the issue of foreign plywood is of major concern. Those 41-ply Finnish handles combine strength with flexibility — characteristics demanded by professionals and amateurs alike. "Our aim was to combine fibreglass, plastic and epoxy to duplicate the character of wood," Tessier says. "And we have actually surpassed it by adding strength while keeping flexibility and weight."

### Glass/plastic blade

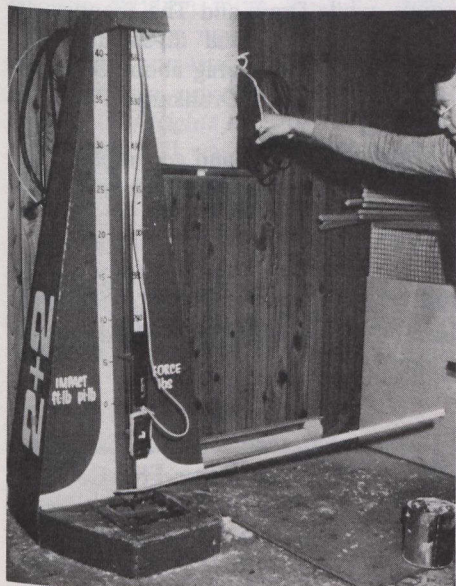
How well they succeeded is, literally, in the hands of hockey players. The crowning achievement of this effort is the company's new stick with an all glass and plastic blade. When Canadian Hockey Industries Inc. first approached the IRAP office with a research proposal, an all syn-



An automated fibreglass tape-winder, designed by Canadian Hockey Industries Inc., is used in the manufacture of new sticks.

thetic stick idea was simply an idea. No prototype existed, and the manufacturing methods were bridges to be crossed in the future. Léo Tessier's design team spent more than a year on blade design and manufacture. The result: a plastic core sandwiched between fibreglass layers. The blade is strong, lightweight and more elastic than wooden ones. Even more important is the blade's thin cross-section. An airborne puck is a goalie's nightmare and the synthetic blade allows the shooter to loft the puck higher when making a slap shot.

(From an article by Stephen A. Haines in *Science Dimension*, 1978/5.)



A weight is dropped on the blade of one of the all-plastic sticks to determine its impact strength. Flexibility is a major feature of the new sticks, which were developed with the help of NRC.

Canadian Hockey Industries Inc., of Drummondville, Quebec, has responded with innovative technology in stick fabrication. The firm, founded in 1969, began the manufacture of traditional wood sticks, trying to compete with less than prime quality wood for the junior models. While the basic new construction design was sound, breakage and glue failure caused a high sales figure to be matched by a high complaint rate.

### NRC consulted

Knowing his new company would not survive under such conditions, Marc Ruel sought the assistance of the National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program: a small team that in-

Stephen Haines, NRC

## Social security agreement signed with Italy

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin and Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Emigration) Franco Foschi signed an administrative arrangement on January 19 related to the Canada/Italy Social Security Agreement, the provisions of which were effective January 1.

The accord, the first international social security instrument of its type to be signed by Canada, enables persons who are, or have been, residents of Canada or Italy to combine social security credits earned in each country in order to satisfy the minimum eligibility conditions for benefits from one or both countries.

It also ensures that a person who is

transferred from Canada to Italy or from Italy to Canada or who is working in one country for an employer of the other will have social security coverage and will contribute to the social security insurance scheme of only one country.

A subsidiary arrangement will be signed shortly between Italy and the province of Quebec to ensure that contributors to the Quebec Pension Plan will benefit under the agreement in the same way as contributors to the Canada Pension Plan.

During his stay in Canada, Deputy Minister Foschi visited Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto and St. Catharines, Ontario.



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## Outstanding athletes

World Cup skier Ken Read and swimming gold medallist Graham Smith have been named co-winners of the Lou Marsh Trophy for Canada's outstanding athlete of 1978.

There were 23 nominations representing 15 sports ranging from hockey to gymnastics.

Other finalists were Cathy Sherk, winner of the Canadian, U.S. and world women's amateur golf championships; trap-shooter Susan Natrass; pentathlon star Diane Jones Konihowski; Montreal Canadiens' hockey star Guy Lafleur; Ottawa Rough Riders' Tony Gabriel and Grand Prix auto racing driver Gilles Villeneuve.

The award was established in 1936 in memory of the late sports editor of the *Toronto Star*.

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## Canadian students design playgrounds in Athens

Twenty second- and third-year students from the University of British Columbia's School of Architecture left Vancouver for Athens early in January to take part in a project of the Greek Government related to the United Nations' International Year of the Child.

The students and assistant architecture professor John Gaitanakis will be in the Greek capital until the end of April to carry out a proposal made in 1973 by Mr. Gaitanakis to close off a number of streets in central Athens and create pedestrian malls and playgrounds for children.

The Greek ministry of public works has just decided to implement the 1973 proposal as part of its contribution to the International Year of the Child by closing 265 streets to create play areas for children. It has asked for the assistance of the UBC school.

The school decided to respond to the request as part of a credit course — Architecture 460 — entitled "Study of Architecture Abroad" which provides students with opportunities to undertake supervised studies in "a particular city or locality in which a unique quality of architecture and specific architectural problems are to be found".

Mr. Gaitanakis said the group would live and work in a small hotel in central

Athens, where they will design and work on converting one or two streets into play areas. The areas created by the students will serve as models for the conversion of other streets and also provide the students with practical design and construction experience.

The UN's International Year of the Child, which will continue throughout 1979, is designed to focus on the needs and problems of children in countries throughout the world. The UBC project fits neatly into a UN General Assembly resolution which says in part that "far too many children are...deprived of the elementary amenities of life".

(From an article in UBC reports, Vol. 25, No. 2, January 17, 1979.)

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## More Newfie names

It is doubtful whether any place on earth approaches Newfoundland in its geographical nomenclature, says Claude R. Lemieux, writing for the Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

There are more than 25 Kingstons, Plymouths and Windsors on the North American continent alone and Berlins, Frankfurts, Portlands and Winchesters are not far behind. It is safe to say, however, that only in Newfoundland can anyone find a Stinking Cove, an Empty Basket or a L'Anse Amour.

Although the island has towns known as Great Paradise and Little Paradise, it wasn't always an Eden for sailors so they named Grand Dismal Cove, Breakheart Point, The Sunker, Bloody Reach and Lousy Rock. Deadman's Bay, Wreck Cove and Coffin Island were no doubt born of tragedy while Gallows Cove, Mount Misery and Slaughter House Cove arouse curiosity. The wise sailor also stays clear of Useless Bay, Hit or Miss Point, Intricate Harbour or Fair and False Bay.

Two small islands in the Bay of Exploits are called All-in-the-Way Island and Right-in-the-Road Island.

Geographical names can't be much more descriptive than these, unless it is the small lake that feeds the North River which flows into Conception Bay at Clarke's Beach, known as The-Pond-That-Feeds-The-Brook.

Church hierarchy has been remembered in Lord's Pond, Little Friars Cove, Pope's Harbour, Bishop's Gully, Parson's Hill and The Sisters Rocks. There's also

Holy Water Pond and Baptist Cove, Harbour-My-God and Holystone Gullies, Church Pond and Chapel Arm. Devil's Point, L'Anse au Diable and Damnable Bay serve as a warning to sinners and even nonconformists have had their say with Heretic Hill.

More than 80 various animals, birds or fish figure in the province's place names including camels, yaks and penguins, none of them indigenous to the area.

Bread and Cheese, Bareneed, Empty Storehouse, Hungry Grove and Famine Point attest to the early settlers' preoccupation with food and drink. Grog, Molson, Beer and Scotch are Newfoundland ponds, while Dram and The Brandies are islands. Newfoundland dipsomaniacs, if there are any, can brag about Ginpicker Hill, Lushes Bight, Drunkard's Point and Big Head.

Other Newfoundland geographical features bear such amusing names as Pick Eyes, Spread Eagle, Shuffle Board, Ireland's Eye and Jerry's Nose.

There's also a Downward Hill, an Open Hall, Lord and Lady Islands, a Wych Hazel Pond, a Cuckhold's Head, and an Unknown Pond.

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## \$1-billion contract good for Canada

Nine hundred and thirty-eight million dollars will be spent in Canada by Lockheed and its subcontractors mainly in the area of aerospace and electronics subcontracts: \$588 million associated with the construction of the 18 *Aurora* antisubmarine patrol aircraft Canada is buying from Lockheed and \$350 million on other antisubmarine warfare or military transport projects. The total cost of the 18 planes to Canada (including ground supports systems and other logistics materiel) is \$1.03 billion.

Minister of Supply and Services Pierre De Bané, responsible for defence procurement, stated in Burbank, California, recently, that the costs for repairs and overhaul during the life of the aircraft may amount to a further \$1 billion and that he would try to ensure that repair and overhaul work was carried out in Canada.

More than 200 Canadian firms — 75 per cent small businesses — will be involved in the contract, many of them in high technology work.



## Nation-wide response to Year of the Child

Governments, groups, individuals and children themselves are planning a year of projects in Canada to celebrate the International Year of the Child (IYC) this year.

The Federal Government has appointed a commission, headed by Judge Doris Ogilvie of Fredericton, New Brunswick, to oversee celebrations. The commission, a group of about 40 persons from the federal and provincial governments, voluntary organizations, labour and business, has \$1 million in federal money to help finance activities across the country.

Efforts have already been undertaken to give children more legal protection than they now enjoy. A parliamentary committee on justice and legal affairs is considering a private member's bill entitled *Bill of Rights for Children Act*.

Another bill was introduced in Parliament to broaden the Criminal Code definition of obscenity. It includes provisions against parental kidnapping and child abuse and would require wives and husbands to testify against one another in cases where the victim of assault is under 14.

### Looking to the future

The Ontario government has given IYC the theme, "Today is for Tomorrow" and is urging society to look for steps now that will prevent tragedies in the future. Funds allocated from the provincial lottery to the province's Ministry of Community and Social Services will be used in an immunization campaign and a preventative dental care program; opening of a boarding school for children with learning disabilities; special attention to new Canadian children learning English as a second language and programs for sports and fitness.

The government in British Columbia is creating an inter-ministry committee to plan and co-ordinate activities to mark the special year. The celebrations will be similar to previous observances of Family Month, in which more than 100 communities across the province participated.

Quebec is to enact a new youth protection law, which emphasizes the use of human and social measures in dealing with juvenile delinquents, rather than use of the courts. It also favours keeping children within a family setting instead of placing them in institutions.

The Alberta government is funding pri-

vate group projects — with a maximum of \$2,000 for each group — and government committees.

Saskatchewan has set aside \$70,000 for project financing and \$30,000 for an administrative council which will disperse funds.

The Nova Scotia government is helping to set up an informal co-ordinating committee for IYC, but no provincial funds have been allotted.

A study on children in New Brunswick and services available to them, to be published in brochure form, is being undertaken by that province. Individual departments in the province will run nutrition and health programs.

### Doll exhibition

Meanwhile, the ethnology Department of Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum is marking the International Year of the Child with an unusual exhibition of more than 250 dolls, from February 9 to July 8.

The exhibit represents not only the native and immigrant cultures of Canada, but also suggests how dolls have been used in similar ways throughout the ages and in many diverse societies. Dolls are featured that have been used variously as ceremonial or ritualistic objects, as symbols, as works of art, as teaching models, and most often, as toys.

The oldest doll on display, made of rag, and stuffed with fibre, comes from Egypt and is dated from 0-500 A.D.



*Cloth dolls, made in Quebec in the early twentieth century, wear warm habitant-style clothing and knitted caps.*

## Safety for Garrison water project

The United States has promised that Canadian waters would not be damaged through development of the Garrison diversion project in North Dakota.

Speaking at a news conference following meetings with U.S. Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, Environment Minister Len Marchand commented: "I don't think as a Canadian minister I could ask for much more."

The Manitoba government is concerned that waters diverted by the Garrison project will damage wildlife in Manitoba rivers.

The U.S. Government, which has resumed work on portions of the North Dakota diversion project, will consult the Canadian Government before making any recommendations to President Carter on an environmental assessment of the new construction program, Mr. Andrus said. The environmental statement will be completed soon.

The U.S. Interior Department has devised a preferred plan which would reduce the size of the Garrison project.

The full project would irrigate 250,000 acres and cost \$625 million, while the reduced program would irrigate 96,000 acres at a cost of \$365 million.

Canada told the U.S. last April that the new program could still lead to serious damage to water quality and wildlife in this country.

## Rwanda/Canada investment pact

Economic and trade links between Canada and Rwanda were strengthened on January 30, in Kigali, capital of the Republic of Rwanda, with the signature of a bilateral Investment Protection Agreement.

The agreement facilitates insurance of investments under the Export Development Corporation's Investment Guarantee Program, which insures Canadian investors against loss of their overseas investments by reason of political actions in the host country.

The African nations of Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco and Malawi, Senegal, and 18 other nations have signed similar agreements with Canada. Each recognizes the importance of investment and expanded trade links with Canada.



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## Plans under way for re-entry of "Skylab" satellite

In the event that the U.S. *Skylab* space station plunges to Canadian territory later this year, Emergency Planning Canada has begun discussing contingency plans with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Departments of Defence, Communications, Justice and External Affairs, and provincial governments. The U.S. Government cannot predict where the satellite will fall, but some fragments, many weighing hundreds of kilograms, could hit Canadian soil.

Unlike the U.S.S.R.'s *Cosmos 954* satellite, which broke up over western and northern Canada a year ago, *Skylab* is not nuclear-powered.

"The U.S. has said it would assume responsibility for any damage caused and External Affairs and Justice are looking at the legal implications posed by that possibility," said a spokesman for the emergency agency.

As a signatory of the Space Liability Convention and the Outer Space Treaty, the U.S. is liable to pay for any damage caused by its space objects.

*Skylab* weighs about 76 tonnes and is 29 metres long — about the size of a three-bedroom bungalow — and is expected to re-enter the atmosphere between April this year and mid-1980.

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## Trade figures — December 1978

Canada had a seasonally-adjusted merchandise trade surplus of \$129 million in December, compared with an upward revised November surplus of \$423 million, reports Statistics Canada.

Exports declined 2.5 per cent to \$4.83 billion from \$4.96 billion in November. Imports rose 3.7 per cent to \$4.7 billion from \$4.53 billion.

For the whole year, Canada had a record surplus of \$3.52 billion. This compared with surpluses of \$2.92 billion in 1977 and \$1.34 billion in 1976 and a deficit of \$451 million in 1975.

### Exports

Exports in 1978 totalled \$52.3 billion, up 17.2 per cent from \$44.63 billion in 1977, while imports totalled \$48.8 billion, up 17 per cent from \$41.7 billion.

In December the United States pur-

chased 72 per cent of Canada's exports and supplied 71.6 per cent of Canada's imports. Seasonally adjusted exports to the United States totalled \$3.53 billion, up 3.1 per cent from \$3.43 billion in November, while imports from the United States totalled \$3.44 billion, up 7.3 per cent from \$3.21 billion.

Exports to Japan totalled \$280.3 million, down 20.6 per cent from \$353.1 million in November, while exports to Britain totalled \$136.9 million, down 31.1 per cent from \$198.9 million.

### Imports

Imports from Japan totalled \$195.2 million, up 13.3 per cent from \$172.2 million, while imports from Britain totalled \$167.3 million, up 5.5 per cent from \$158.6 million.

December exports of wheat dropped to \$108.2 million, from \$249.4 million in November and \$192.2 million in December 1977.

Crude oil exports totalled \$159.5 million, up from \$154.3 million a year earlier; natural gas \$200.1 million, down from \$205.8 million; iron and steel \$122.2 million, up from \$97.5 million, and chemicals \$216.1 million, up from \$147.2 million.

Crude oil imports totalled \$272.8 million, 10.6 percent lower than imports recorded a year earlier.

Exports of manufactured goods totalled \$1.69 billion, up 22.5 per cent from \$1.38 billion a year earlier. Imports of such goods totalled \$2.61 billion, up 23.6 per cent from \$2.11 billion a year earlier.

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## Seasonal farm workers from abroad

Canada Farm Labour Pools and Canada Employment Centres (Manpower Services), placed more than 100,000 Canadian workers in agricultural jobs in 1978, announced Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen recently.

### From Caribbean and Mexico

This year, as in previous years, workers from the Caribbean islands and Mexico will be allowed to enter Canada temporarily to supplement the supply of workers during peak harvest periods. Under the Caribbean and Mexican Seasonal Agricultural Workers Programs, 4,979 workers entered Canada in 1978, less than 5 per cent of the seasonal agricultural work force.

The programs, following a "Canadian first" policy, are dependent on the requirements of each commodity.

Fruit and vegetable farmers and processors will have access to foreign workers from April 1 — November 15; apple producers from March 1 — May 31 and September 1 — November 15; tobacco growers from August 1 — September 15; nursery operators from March 1 — April 30 and September 10 — November 10; and vegetable greenhouse operators from February 15 — August 15.

An agreement signed by both the employer and workers will ensure satisfactory accommodations and working conditions and that foreign workers earn the same wages as Canadians for similar work. If meals are provided by employers, they will be allowed to deduct \$3.25 a day from each worker's wages. Other conditions will remain the same as in 1978.

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## New housing program approved

The number of people living in co-operative housing in Canada could easily double from the present level of 50,000 to more than 100,000 persons over the next few years.

At a recent press conference to explain the features of a new co-operative housing program, Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet added: "At the present time, many people in all income categories and in all parts of Canada live in co-operative housing. Most of these projects have been built during the past five years and there is no doubt in our minds that the new program we have worked out will add greatly to this number. The Government of Canada will almost double its financial assistance and discussions with the private lending institutions have borne out their willingness to invest as much as \$500 million in the next few years in support of co-operative housing."

Features of the new program include fewer controls by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation on project development; the opportunity for co-operatives to employ a wider range of procurement techniques based on the group's experience; greater choice between the acquisition of existing developments and the construction of new projects; a significant increase in the federal financial support to co-operative projects and a continued application of the residential rehabilitation assistance program.



# News of the arts

## Painter of the Canadas

*George Heriot: Painter of the Canadas*, an exhibition of George Heriot's watercolours, prints and memorabilia, including a piece of the family tartan, is on tour in central Canada until July 14.

One hundred and forty items have been loaned to the exhibition from private collections, as well as from the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the National Gallery of Canada.

George Heriot (1759-1839), born of a Scottish family, first came to Quebec in 1792, and painted Quebec landscapes in watercolour, before returning to England in 1796. He became involved with the artistic community in London and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1797. The same year, he came back to Quebec, where he began to collect written and illustrative material for two works: *A History of Canada* and *Travels Through the Canadas*.

In 1799 Heriot was appointed Deputy Postmaster General of British North America — a position which was to give him ample opportunity to travel throughout what is now eastern Canada recording in watercolour the landscape and the life of its people. Among these works is his masterpiece, *Lake St. Charles near Quebec*,



*Heriot's Indian Lorette — watercolour.*

*1801*, owned by the National Gallery of Canada. Heriot stayed in Canada until 1816, when he resigned his position and retired to London.

This is the first time that an exhibition has been organized devoted solely to Heriot's work. A monograph on Heriot by Professor Gerald Finley of Kingston's

Queen's University will soon be published for the National Gallery's *Canadian Artists Series*.

The exhibition will visit the McCord Museum, Montreal (March 20-April 18), the Art Gallery of Windsor (May 3-June 2) and the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (June 16-July 14).

## Major gift to Alberta museum

Art and museum collections worth an estimated \$20 million have been given to the Glenbow-Alberta Institute by the Devonian Foundation in a transfer officials describe as "probably the most important single contribution to Canadian museum resources in the nation's history".

The collections contain about 100,000 artifacts, including paintings, sculpture and ethnographic specimens. They increase the Glenbow's total collections by 70 per cent.

The Devonian Foundation, a Calgary-based charitable group, also announced that it would give the institute up to \$2 million if the collections were made accessible to the public through visible storage displays. Museum collections used primarily for research are usually kept out of public view.

The Alberta government, which owns the museum, has agreed to finance expansion and operating costs made necessary by the gift.

## Art magazines on display

The role of the art magazine in the history of modern art is examined in an exhibition at the Art Gallery of Ontario until March 25.

Organized by London's Victoria and Albert Museum, *The Art Press: Two Centuries of Art Magazines* is brought to Toronto for its only showing to date since it opened in 1976 at the Victoria and Albert.

The exhibition is the first attempt to consider the art periodical as important in the development and understanding of art. Through 35 panels of printed and illustrative material, the show traces the contributions of such well-known publications as *The Burlington Magazine*, *Apollo*, *Domus* and *The Connoisseur* as well as lesser-known periodicals including *La Critica d'Arte* and *Der Dada*.

Two Canadian publications (*Artscanada* and *File* magazines) are included, along with a companion exhibition prepared by the Gallery, *The Art and Pictorial Press in Canada*, which traces 200

years of documentation by Canadian periodicals of art and illustration.

Although magazines devoted exclusively to art did not flourish in Canada until 1945, the exhibition mentions that information on art and artists was included in periodicals such as *Saturday Night* as early as 1887 and also in later, well-established journals like *Beaver* and *Canadian Forum*. Of particular interest in the exhibition will be a display of rare, early issues including *Anglo-American Magazine*, *Canadian Queen*, *Abeille canadienne* and *Bibliothèque canadienne*, as well as a wide selection of contemporary Canadian artists' magazines.

James de Beaujeu Domville, the first administrative director of the National Theatre School and a former film consultant for the National Arts Centre, has been appointed Government Film Commissioner. He succeeds André Lamy, who was appointed a vice-president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.



## News briefs

Prince Charles will visit Canada from April 1 to 7 to carry out engagements connected with the United World College of the Pacific (Pearson College), Victoria; the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife; the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg; and the Royal Regiment of Canada, Toronto. The prince will also go to Ottawa, where he will visit Governor-General Edward Schreyer.

Shipments of pulp and paper should reach 22.8 million tons in 1979, up 2.8 per cent compared with figures for 1978, according to a forecast by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Strong demand and the devalued Canadian dollar combined to produce an estimated 10.5 percent growth in shipments.

Petro-Canada has reached agreement with the Venezuelan state oil company on a series of technical and research programs to be conducted jointly. Preliminary expenditures of about \$3 million could lead to further investment of \$60 million to \$80 million in the pilot project.

The Federal Government will contribute \$500,000 to the Canadian Olympic Association to help send some 500 Canadian athletes to the 1979 Pan American Games in Puerto Rico.

Manitoba will allot grants totalling \$2,029,425 to 14 school divisions to cover the costs of French instruction programs provided during the 1978-79 academic year. The funds are for two types of program: for students whose mother tongue is French; or immersion programs for English-language students whose parents wish them to have an education given in the French language. The provincial grants, being made for the fourth year under a grant system approved by the legislature, are partly recoverable from the federal Secretary of State under the Federal-Provincial Agreement for the

Promotion of Bilingualism in Education.

Life-style Awards have been presented to 42 Canadians by Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin in recognition of their contribution to the development of healthy life-styles in their communities.

Gordon Gibson of Vancouver, former leader of the British Columbia Liberal Party and a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province, is the new national director of the Liberal Party of Canada and adviser to the Prime Minister.

Ontario will pay up to \$500,000 towards the design and evaluation of the heat-from-garbage plant that Toronto hopes to build in the downtown area. The plant would be capable of burning an estimated 700,000 tons of garbage a year — about a third of the city's projected waste output in the 1980s.

Canadian National Railways had a profit of about \$136 million in 1978, compared with \$28 million in 1977. Robert A. Banded, president and executive officer, said about \$60 million of the 1978 profit rise reflected savings in interest charges, made possible by the CN recapitalization bill passed by Parliament last June.

The Federal Government has approved a \$1.9-million *Anik B* communications project for the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Members of the organization will produce television programs in Inuktitut (the language of the Inuit), broadcast with the help of the satellite, launched in December. ITC is now beginning a training program under the tutelage of the National Film Board.

Canada's economy is expected to grow moderately in 1979, but at a slightly lower rate than in 1978, according to a semi-annual world trade forecast, *Business America*, published by the Department of Commerce. The forecast predicts real GNP growth in 1979 of 3 per cent, down from 3.5 per cent for 1978.

Most manufacturers, including export-oriented firms, anticipate little change in their output in the 1979 first quarter from the 1978 fourth quarter, according to a survey of manufacturers conducted in early January by Statistics Canada. About 55 per cent of the manufacturers expected first quarter output would be "about the same", while 28 per cent expected higher production and 17 per cent lower production.

Indonesia and Canada have signed an agreement on the prevention of double taxation.

The Canadian National Sportsmen's Dog Show will run from March 17-18 and from 21-25, at Exhibition Place, Toronto. Over 5,000 dogs are expected to compete. Judges are chosen from the United States and Canada.

Farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations in all provinces except Newfoundland totalled \$10,921.4 million during the January-to-November period of 1978, compared to \$9,404.3 million realized during the same period of 1977. These estimates include: cash receipts from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops; cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada; and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

The rate of growth in jobs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was better than 6 per cent in 1978, compared with an average growth of 4 per cent in the rest of the country. More persons moved into the two provinces than moved to other parts of Canada, continuing a trend that first developed in 1971 and 1972.

The U.S. and Canada have negotiated a resolution of a trade problem originating from the six-month extension by Canada of quotas on certain items of apparel. The Federal Government has agreed to reduce duties on \$88.5-million worth of textiles goods imported from the U.S.

New motor vehicles sales totalled 95,948 in November, down 10.9 per cent from 107,291, recorded in November 1977.

Labour income totalled a seasonally-adjusted \$11.36 billion in November, up 1.2 per cent from \$11.22 billion in October, Statistics Canada reports.

Premier Frank Moores of Newfoundland has submitted his resignation as leader of the Progressive Conservative party but will continue to head the government until a leadership convention is held, March 16 and 17. He will then "retire from public life entirely".

The number of graduate lawyers of Indian or Métis ancestry in Canada has increased from four to 31 since 1973, when the University of Saskatchewan introduced its annual summer program of legal studies for native people. Ten more are expected to graduate next spring from law schools across Canada. Most of them completed the summer program in Saskatoon, which is administered by the university's Native Law Centre.

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