

Canada Weekly

Volume 5, No. 17

April 27, 1977



Ottawa, Canada.

Quebec's challenge a chance to improve national unity, 1

New Defence chief, 3

Fifth year review of Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, 3

Canada signs agreement with European space agency, 4

New rules for hiring foreign teachers, 4

ICNAF preparatory meeting agrees to negotiate new pact, 4

Manitoba hydro transmission gets federal loans, 4

Nickel project in Indonesia, 5

Toronto scientists cited for exceptional potential, 5

Extensive survey uncovers many aspects of housing, 5

Musical ride - first visit to Ireland, 6

New top Mountie, 6

Part-time work permanent, 6

News of the arts - theatre, 7

News briefs, 8

Quebec's challenge a chance to improve national unity

The following passages are from an address by the Prime Minister to the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in Winnipeg, April 18:

Since November 15, Canada has been living through the greatest challenge to its nationhood since Confederation. The challenge involves great dangers, but also great hopes. For Quebecers, but for other Canadians as well.

In the province of Quebec, the victory of the Parti Quebecois has directly activated a grave danger of the separation and fracturing of Canada - which I totally oppose and will vigorously fight. But it has also created great hopes among Quebecers - for more fulfillment and freedom of expression as a French-speaking community; for social change and reform; for greater democracy and better government in the province. These are all goals which I share and will support.

In Canada as a whole, the dangers and hopes have come more slowly into focus, but are no less immense.

Seriousness of situation

Perhaps the first danger would be to underestimate the seriousness of the situation in Quebec, the determination of the PQ government. Paradoxically, because the Quebec situation is so serious, Canadians and their Federal Government cannot afford to become morbidly preoccupied with separatism, dealing with that situation alone.

On the contrary. The separatist danger in Quebec requires us, in fact, to continue working as hard as possible to reduce unemployment and improve the economy; to provide better management in government; to meet the aspirations of Western Canadians; to do many other things.

There are two important reasons for this. First, if Quebecers in their referendum are to choose to live in Canada, it will have to be a Canada they want to live in, which depends in part on a whole range of national policies and programs. Second, unless all Canadians are reasonably happy with their lot, problems of national unity may erupt again and again in region after region.

Hence our policies for dealing with the situation in Quebec must be fair and equitable for all Canadians. But our policies must do more than that. And here is where I see great hope, great opportunity for the entire country arising from this challenge to national unity.

If our policies are to be successful, they must treat this challenge as an opportunity to improve Confederation for all Canadians....

Priorities for unity

I will be speaking to Canadians on future occasions about changes in our policies, and possibly in our Constitution, that may be required to ensure the unity of the country. Tonight, however, I wish to speak about the need for change, for accommodation, not in laws but in attitudes. After all, our attitudes toward each other will fundamentally determine what changes we want to make in our policies and laws, and even in the form of our Constitution - and not the other way around. It is our attitudes toward each other which will ultimately determine whether and how we want to stay together as Canadians. That is why healthier attitudes, greater understanding, are the first priority for unity....

Chance to build better Canada

Far from being a reason for Westerners to feel dismay that now their problems' will be neglected, November 15 provides a reason for them to feel greater hope that they will be solved. This is because the Quebec election has opened the door wider to change. It has created an opportunity, a nationally-felt imperative to build a better Canada - and the Federal Government knows that this cannot be done unless the needs and aspirations of Western Canadians are met, as well as the needs and aspirations of Canadians living in the Atlantic provinces, and everywhere else.

In time, a national consensus may

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
OTTAWA

JUN 23 1977

LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE

also be achieved to examine major changes in our institutions – something many Westerners favour – and such institutional change will have to better serve all Canadians. Hence this challenge to unity is the West's opportunity, the West's chance, to get a better deal out of Confederation. As it is for all Canadians. And I will be asking all Canadians, including Quebecers, to make a greater effort to understand the particular needs and aspirations of the West.

Language equality

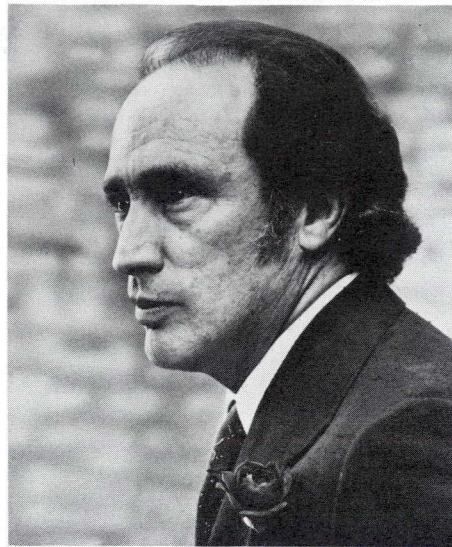
I now wish to turn to a matter where greater understanding from the West (and from other parts of the country) can be of so much help to Canada. I have in mind what has happened in Quebec, and the vital importance of language equality if we are to have unity in this country.

What Quebecers are asking of Confederation often seems not very different from what other Canadians are asking: greater equality of opportunity, decent lives for themselves, decent prospects for their children. Some people also find a striking resemblance between the grievances of Westerners and of Quebecers: insecurity about the future; barriers to wider opportunity; isolation and distance from decision-making; national government and corporate business that do not sufficiently reflect their own values and aspirations.

Quebeckers feel, in short, they are not participating fully in Canadian society, not sharing fully in its benefits – a feeling that is echoed by many Westerners about their own place in Canada:

The difference is that Westerners usually relate these feelings to questions of geography and national economic structures – while in Quebec they are usually related to the question of language.... I want to try to clear away some misconceptions about Quebec, and about the role of language. For if some Quebecers think that Calgary still has wooden sidewalks, there are still some Westerners who know Quebec only as folklore!

Quebeckers are not any longer seeking passive autonomy. In the past, Quebec was a relatively rural and insular society. Then came the modernizing Quiet Revolution, which for the



Mr. Trudeau's speech on April 18 was broadcast on national television.

first time brought French and English-speaking Canadians into direct large-scale competition for the same things: for jobs and power in modern business and government, for technological and urban growth. This competition was one of the best things that ever happened in Quebec. It required a spectacular "catching up" with the rest of the country, with the rest of North America – through reform in government, in education, in social and economic policies – and in attitudes. This vigorous "boot strap" operation is something which Western Canadians – who themselves have built so much, so fast; who love to compete – can surely understand and appreciate. All this was undertaken in Quebec with great vigour some two decades ago, and is still going on.

But it also required something else. Competition works only if people feel they can compete on the basis of equal opportunity. Such is still not the feeling for Quebecers, and it is not hard to see why.

The population of Canada is 27 per cent francophone. Yet even by the early 1970s, studies showed that the national proportion of French-Canadian senior executives was less than 9 per cent in the corporate sector, and less than 15 per cent in the federal Public Service.

The population of Quebec is more than 80 percent French-speaking. Yet a senior Quebec corporate executive recently reported that, out of Quebec's

104 largest business firms, only four have five or more French Canadian senior executives – and 43 of these firms do not have a single French Canadian in their senior ranks.

English domination

Quebec's economic life has been dominated for more than a century by Montreal's English-speaking business community. They have made very great contributions to Quebec. But only in recent years have they begun to take concrete action, recognizing the fundamental need for equal opportunity in business for Quebec's French-speaking majority....

What Quebec needs are fair and sensible solutions to language problems. Solutions which recognize that a million English-speaking Quebecers wish to – and have every right to – continue living in their province as first-class citizens; solutions which at the same time ensure a pre-eminent role for the language of the francophone majority – in Quebec's workplaces, schools, and public institutions.

Try to put yourself in the position of the French-speaking Quebecer. In Winnipeg or Calgary, would a young technician or clerk expect to be hired if he spoke only French? Or expect to have his job application rejected because he spoke only English, the predominant language of the city? Of course not. Yet the reverse has often been the case in Montreal. In Vancouver or Toronto, would anyone tolerate a situation where the doctors and nurses in some major city hospitals spoke only French – and were unable to care for sick people in their own language, English, the predominant language of the city? Yet the reverse has often been the case in Montreal.

Why did last summer's Montreal air-traffic controllers crisis become such a potent symbol to Quebecers of language inequality? In large part, I think, because the most visibly modern, future-oriented job sector – aviation – seemed to be saying to Quebecers that tasks in which other people all over the world are normally able to use their own language, are tasks in which they may never look forward to using the French language in Quebec....

Hence, many Quebecers went to the polls last November freshly convinced

New Defence chief

Defence Minister Barney Danson recently announced that Vice-Admiral Robert H. Falls, of Welland, Ontario would be promoted to the rank of admiral and appointed Chief of the Defence Staff on September 15.

He will succeed General Jacques A. Dextraze, who has held the appointment since September 1972, and is retiring after a 37-year military career which began as an infantry private. Vice-Admiral Falls has served as Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since July 1974.

He will be the first naval officer to become Chief of the Defence Staff.

Also announced was the appointment of Major-General Ramsay M. Withers, of Toronto, commander of Canadian Forces Europe, as Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff effective September 15. He is being promoted to lieutenant-general.

Canada's new top military officer, Admiral Falls, began his military career in December 1942, at the age of 18. He is now in his thirty-fifth year of service in the Armed Forces.

Initially he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force as a pilot, later transferred to the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Canadian Navy Reserve, and finally to the Royal Canadian Navy.

His active naval and aviation career includes service on three aircraft carriers, command of a destroyer and an aircraft carrier, and command of a naval air squadron. He was also Deputy Director of Sea/Air Warfare, Director General of Postings and Careers, Commander of the Canadian Flotilla Atlan-

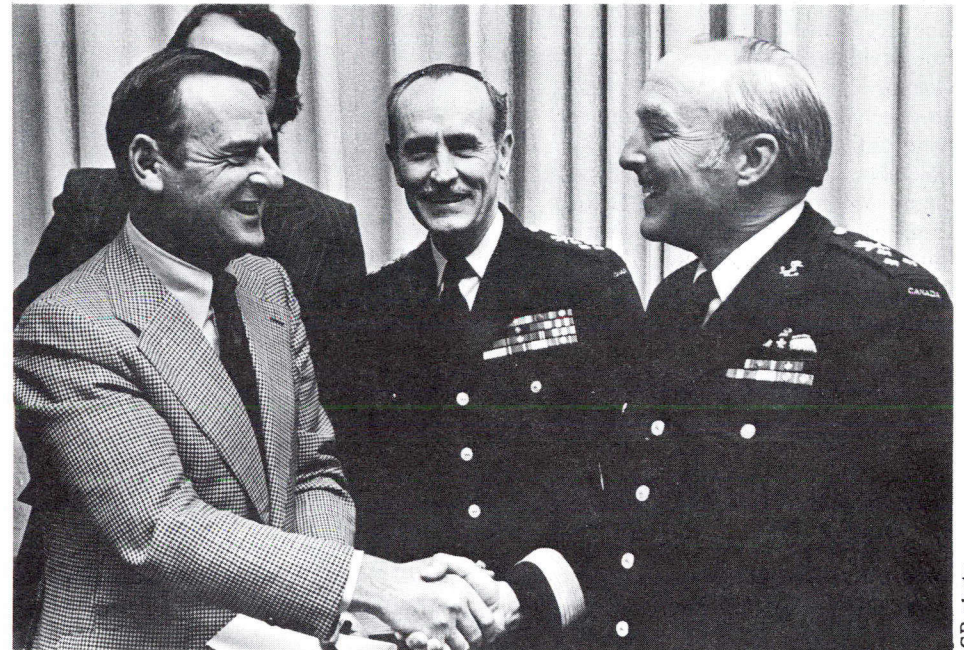
Belgian decoration for retiring Canadian military leader

General J.A. Dextraze, CBE, CMM, DSO, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff, who is retiring in September after 37 years' service, has been honoured by Belgium.

The Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown was awarded to General Dextraze for exceptional services rendered to the people of the Republic of the Congo (now Zaire), while serving as Chief of Staff for the United Nations in that area in 1964.

Belgium Ambassador Charles Kerremans presented the award at a dinner in the general's honour at the ambassador's residence in Ottawa on April 12.

General Dextraze is cited for contributing in a decisive manner, by his personal courage and qualities as an officer, in saving the lives of numerous missionaries, teachers and other civilians in the region of Kwilu during the Congolese civil war.



Defence Minister Barney Danson (left) congratulates Vice-Admiral Robert

Falls, who succeeds General J.A. Dextraze (centre) as Defence Chief.

tic, associate assistant Deputy Minister (policy), and Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff.

In May 1976, Admiral Falls was in-

vested in the Order of Military Merit in the grade of Commander, in recognition of conspicuous merit and exceptional military service.

Fifth year review of Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

The Department of External Affairs announced on April 14 that senior Canadian and United States officials met in Washington on April 13 to begin the joint review of progress made since 1972 under the terms of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The agreement, which was designed to enable the two countries to coordinate efforts to clean up and preserve the Great Lakes, stipulates that the two countries jointly review ef-

fectiveness of programs carried out under terms of the accord during the first five years of its operation. The Canadian delegation consisted of representatives of the Federal Government and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Substantial progress has been made under the agreement since 1972. Many of the remedial programs are working well, but much remains to be done. The review will entail an in-depth

assessment of all of the measures undertaken by the two countries to restore the Lakes and keep them healthy. The review will probably be completed before the end of the year.

Over the next several months, meetings with the public in Great Lakes communities will be held on both sides of the border. Those meetings, the results of the comprehensive review by the Governments, and the work already undertaken by the International Joint Commission, will enable the two countries to determine how they may reaf-

firm their continuing commitment to the objectives of the agreement and respond to various proposals to strengthen the agreement to meet new issues on water quality.

President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau emphasized the importance of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement at their meeting last February.

Canada signs agreement with European space agency

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and the European Space Agency signed a five-year arrangement in Paris recently for co-operation in remote sensing for peaceful purposes.

Member countries of the European Space Agency are Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

Under the arrangement, Canada and the space agency will co-operate in: identifying goals for remote-sensing programs; developing, testing and using microwave remote-sensing systems; improving reception, processing, distribution and storage of satellite data; and studying possible uses of Spacelab.

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing gathers information about the ground (crops, rivers, soil, pollution, mapmaking, etc.) from satellites and planes. Since it was established in 1971, the centre has become a clearing house for scientific information on almost every region of Canada.

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing has sent representatives to meetings of the European Space Agency and will continue to do so.

New rules for hiring foreign teachers

Changes in immigration procedures affecting the hiring of foreign academics have been announced by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

As of April 15, persons seeking to come to Canada to take appointments at post secondary institutions, either permanently or temporarily, must have an approved job offer in addition to

meeting the usual immigration requirements. Institutions seeking to hire foreign teachers will also be obliged to demonstrate that the positions they intend to offer to persons who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada are widely advertised in Canada. Exemption from this requirement will be made in the case of exchange program participants and guest lecturers.

"Until now, these institutions, unlike other Canadian employers, could recruit abroad without reference to the availability of Canadians and landed immigrants," said Mr. Cullen. "This situation is no longer justified given the fact that the number of qualified candidates in Canada for these positions is now in excess of demand in many disciplines."

The new measures had been discussed with provincial ministers, as well as the Council of Ministers of Education.

"I wish to make clear," Mr. Cullen said, "that these measures will in no way interfere with the hiring of candidates on the basis of merit. It will remain entirely up to the universities to judge what candidates are best qualified to fill the academic jobs they are offering."

"However, in view of the large numbers of post-graduates leaving our universities each year, it is only fair to require universities, before they resort to foreign recruitment, to ascertain whether qualified candidates are available on the Canadian market."

ICNAF preparatory meeting agrees to negotiate new pact

The International Preparatory Conference on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, convened at Canada's invitation at External Affairs headquarters in Ottawa from March 14 to 24, agreed that a further short meeting be held at Ottawa in June and recommended that a diplomatic conference to negotiate a proposed new convention be held in October 1977.

The conference was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, the Soviet Union, the

United States, and the European Economic Community with its member states parties to the ICNAF Convention (Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Britain). The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) was also represented. Dr. A.W.H. Needler of Canada was elected chairman, with Dr. D. Booss of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr. A. Volkov of the U.S.S.R. as vice-chairmen.

Delegates discussed possible terms of a convention to establish an organization for future multilateral co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic fisheries, taking into account recent jurisdictional developments in this region. It was generally agreed that appropriate provision should be made for such co-operation.

Manitoba hydro transmission gets federal loans

Manitoba Premier Ed Schreyer announced recently that a Canada-Manitoba agreement had been signed under which Ottawa would provide up to \$193.2 million in loans for expanded transmission facilities from Nelson River hydro plants.

The \$193.2 million, which will be in long-term, 30-year loans, represents 50 per cent of the cost of the additional transmission facilities. When these facilities are completed in 1984, the direct-current transmission system from the Nelson to Winnipeg will have a capacity of 3,240 megawatts.

Premier Schreyer explained that the agreement was essentially an extension of the original 1966 undertaking in which Ottawa, through Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, agreed to construct and sell to Manitoba Hydro a 560-mile-long, twin-tower direct current line, with capacity of 800 megawatts. This involved a \$244-million loan, being repaid by Manitoba Hydro over 50 years.

Since that time, Manitoba Hydro has been gradually increasing the transmission capacity to 1,350 megawatts. This will be expanded a further 2.5 times to 3,240 megawatts, in time to handle the combined generation of the Kettle, Long Spruce and Limestone generating stations on the Lower Nelson.

Nickel project in Indonesia

In a ceremony on March 31 on the island of Sulawesi, President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia dedicated the Soroako nickel project of P.T. International Nickel Indonesia, a majority-owned subsidiary of Inco Limited. Employees and some 80 guests from Jakarta and the provincial capital of Ujung Pandang attended as President Soeharto unveiled a plaque commemorating the occasion.

Dr. M. Sadli, Minister of Mines of the Republic of Indonesia, and Philip C. Jessup, Jr., managing director of P.T. Inco Indonesia, also participated in the dedication ceremony.

The capital cost of the entire project, which includes a 165-megawatt hydroelectric plant on the Larona River, is estimated at \$850 million. Construction of Stage I of the project was completed in 1976. Operational tests were conducted early this year, and the first shipments of nickel matte to Japan are scheduled for the summer. Stage I has a planned annual production rate of 35 million pounds of nickel in the form of nickel matte.

Second stage soon

Work on Stage II began in 1975 and is expected to be completed next year. It will raise the annual production level to about 100 million pounds of nickel. Inco has undertaken to purchase two-thirds of the total Indonesian production, some of which will be shipped for final refining to Inco's Canadian refineries and its refinery in Wales.

Financing

The project is being financed one-third with equity and two-thirds with debt. Six Japanese companies, which signed participation and marketing agreements with Inco in 1972, hold a minor equity interest in the project. Indonesians will be entitled to acquire up to 20 per cent of P.T. Inco's equity, following the start of production. The long-term debt financing is being provided by three international syndicates of commercial banks and through government and government-supported agencies in Canada, the United States, Australia, Japan, Britain, Norway and France. The Soroako nickel project dates back ten years to a decision by the Govern-

ment of Indonesia to call for tenders from international mining companies to explore and develop nickel deposits which were known to exist on the island of Sulawesi. Inco Limited was one of a dozen companies who responded to the invitation and was chosen to negotiate a contract in 1968.

Toronto scientists cited for exceptional potential

Three University of Toronto researchers have been chosen from among hundreds of outstanding young scientists from all over North America to receive financial support from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York.

Paul W. Brumer and Geraldine A. Kenney-Wallace, both physical chemists, and W. Richard Peltier, a physicist, are among the 95 recipients of Sloan Fellowships for Basic Research, and the only scientists at any Canadian university to be selected this year.

The fellowships are awarded annually on the basis of "exceptional potential to make creative contributions to scientific knowledge" in physics, chemistry, mathematics and neuroscience. The grants, averaging \$8,200 a year for two years, are to be used to support the research activities of the recipients.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has supported 1,406 scientists in 151 institutions since 1955, awarding a total of \$28,070,600.

Extensive survey uncovers many aspects of housing

The single-detached, three-bedroom bungalow is the most common type of accommodation in Canada, although multiple housing is more prevalent in some regions, particularly in the East, according to the largest survey of housing ever undertaken in Canada just released by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Survey of Housing Units, which was undertaken in 1974 by CMHC and Statistics Canada, compiles data from 23 metropolitan areas: Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia; Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta; Regina and

Saskatoon in Saskatchewan; Winnipeg in Manitoba; Hamilton, Kitchener, London, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Windsor in Ontario; Chicoutimi, Montreal and Quebec City in Quebec; Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island; Saint John in New Brunswick; Halifax in Nova Scotia; St. John's in Newfoundland; and Ottawa/Hull in the national capital region (Ontario/Quebec).

Quality of housing, characteristics of households, room dimensions, costs, etc., are some of the items included in the survey, as well as housing problems faced by Canadians.

In Quebec and Montreal, apartments represented a higher percentage of all housing units than in any other cities. In other cities, such as Charlottetown, Chicoutimi and St. John's, semi-detached and duplex houses outnumbered single-detached homes.

Income levels of home-owners

Of those households with incomes more than \$22,500, 75 to 80 per cent owned their own homes, compared to 30 to 40 per cent of households with incomes less than \$5,000. Even the relatively high proportion of owners at the lower end of the income scale is misleading since it is inflated by the inclusion of elderly home-owners who have probably paid off their mortgages or had purchased their houses when prices were lower.

Adequacy of housing

The survey showed that the condition of housing stock in urban Canada is good. Nearly 90 per cent of the units were considered to be in good external condition, about 8 per cent were classed as fair and less than 3 per cent were considered poor.

Renters were more than twice as likely as owners to be living in housing conditions classed as poor. Nearly 12 per cent of rental units in the 23 areas was in poor condition, compared to just under 5 per cent of the owner-occupied units. Consequently, those cities with a high proportion of rental units had large numbers of dwellings in poor condition.

More than 10 per cent of the stock in Saint John, Chicoutimi, Montreal, Winnipeg, Sudbury, Regina, and Saskatoon was in poor condition while in Kitchener, London, St. Catharines,

Toronto and Victoria the proportion of poor housing was less than 5 per cent.

Use of space

For the first time, as a result of this survey, there is a great deal of information available on the amount of living space per person in terms of square footage, as distinct from the number of rooms. Nearly 480,000 dwellings, or 14.4 per cent in the 23 cities, had less than 225 square feet per person in 1974. Of these, 90,000 had less than 150 square feet per person. Households in Chicoutimi and St. John's had the greatest tendency towards overcrowding.

At the other end of the scale, a large number of households had more than ample space. Using the same square-footage measure, 1,250,000 households, or 38 per cent of the total, had more than 450 square feet per person. Of these 489,000 or 15 per cent had more than 675 square feet per person. Households in Victoria had the greatest tendency towards under-utilization of space with 53 per cent of them having more than 450 square feet per person.

Affordability

About 600,000 or a fifth of all households in the metro areas surveyed paid more than 25 per cent of their incomes on shelter. Of these, about 180,000 paid more than 40 per cent. Of significance is the large number of middle- and upper-income households which apparently are spending large portions of their incomes on shelter.

The survey also found renters have greater affordability problems than owners, partly because renters have lower incomes than owners on the average. Many households headed by women suffer affordability problems. Compared with households headed by men, nearly twice as many pay more than 25 per cent of their incomes for shelter.

The main objects of the survey were to gain an understanding of how households adjust to their dwelling units as family composition and characteristics change, to learn why households change their patterns of housing consumption and to provide information about dwelling unit and household characteristics that is more complete and more recent than the information revealed in the census conducted every decade.

Musical ride — first visit to Ireland

As well as visiting Britain this spring, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride will, for the first time, perform in Ireland (see *Canada Weekly* dated March 16, P. 3).

The Ride will be in Britain as part of Canada's salute to the silver jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. The 36-man troop will perform at Windsor, Exeter, Shepton Mallet, Guildford, Ardingly, Malvern, Cardiff and Midlothian from May 11 to June 24. The unit will also be in the procession to the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on June 7.

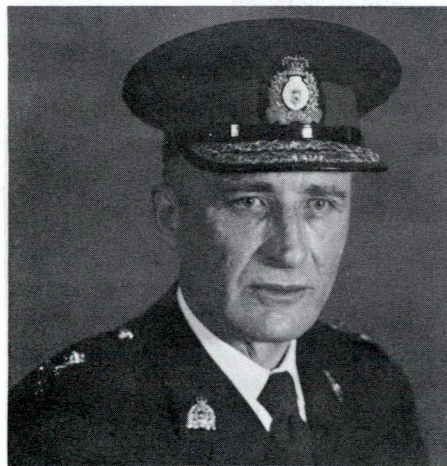
Beginning the tour in the Republic of Ireland, the Musical Ride will perform at the Royal Dublin Society Spring Show and Industries Fair from May 3 to May 7.

The troop, which last visited Europe in 1974, is, this year, under the command of Inspector J.D. Walker of Peterborough, Ontario.

New top Mountie

Deputy Commissioner Robert Henry Simmonds will become Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on September 1, replacing Commissioner Nadon who is retiring.

Deputy Commissioner Simmonds was born in Hafford, Saskatchewan, April 6, 1926, and received his early education there. He joined the RCMP in 1947, and has served both in the operational and administrative roles of the Force in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Administration (Ottawa) in 1976.



Deputy Commissioner Simmonds

Part-time work permanent

Part-time work is here to stay, according to a study commissioned by the Canada Department of Labour, arising from a recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women on the feasibility of making greater use of part-time work.

The 123-page study report, by Marianne Bossen, is entitled *Part-Time Work in the Canadian Economy*, and is based on a sample survey of 42 large organizations in both the private and public sectors. Part-time employment increased by 54.8 per cent from 1966 to 1975, or approximately 6 per cent annually.

Part-time workers numbered 1,236,000 in 1975, and made up 13.3 per cent of the total employed labour force. Most part-time workers were women, either under 25 years of age or over 65.

The study found the highest concentration of part-time workers in retail trade and financial institutions, followed by municipal services, although both federal and provincial governments also employ many of them. A lower concentration of part-time workers was in manufacturing, most of it in manual, clerical and sales occupations. Few part-time workers were employed in professional or technical jobs.

The part-time and full-time labour markets were found to be different, with the two labour forces complementing each other, rather than competing for the same jobs. Nevertheless, part-time workers were generally paid less than full-time workers.

The study found that unions generally treat part-time work as a "residual, competing substitute, and therefore a threat to full-time workers." The study also says the number of part-time workers will continue to grow, and that, in 1973, 24.6 per cent of all female workers had part-time jobs, compared to 6 per cent of all male workers.

The report recommends that Government policy distinguish between regular part-time and casual or temporary work. The report also discusses such questions as greater use of "flexible" working hours and alternative ways of making use of part-time work so as to develop alternative methods of integrating home and work responsibilities.

News of the arts

Vancouver's Orpheum reborn

The Orpheum Theatre of Vancouver, once a faded vaudeville-house *cum* movie theatre reopened this month with its velvet draperies and elegant interior resplendent after five years and \$7 million of restoration work. (See also *Canada Weekly* dated February 16, 1977.)

The inaugural event took place on April 2 with a concert by the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, with Kazuyoshi Akiyama conducting, and Canadian contralto Maureen Forrester as guest artist. Necessity and nostalgia were the main criteria for renovating the old theatre, said Vancouver city manager Fritz Bowers. The Orpheum will be home to the Vancouver Symphony and will take the strain off Vancouver's other major concert facility, the Queen Elizabeth Theatre which is usually booked to capacity.

Many people remember the Orpheum as a movie theatre where, particularly during the Depression, one could enjoy hours of escapism for a dime.

Much of the interior has been retained. Columns, arches and large dome were cleaned, repaired and replaced. Ornate decorations were regilded and 100 crystal chandeliers were cleaned and restored. A "superior" design for acoustics included enlarging the stage and enclosing it in a sound shell of plaster reinforced with steel, with moveable panels to control the sound reflection from brass and percussion.

Kazuyoshi Akiyama, who was appointed music director of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra in the 1972/73



The Orpheum's "Spanish renaissance" interior glitters with gold.

season, compared the acoustics of the new Orpheum with those of Carnegie Hall in New York. The Orchestra's move to its new home marks the building's fiftieth anniversary. The Orpheum housed the Vancouver Symphony from the Orchestra's season in 1930, to 1959, when it moved to the Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

The city of Vancouver bought the old theatre from its original owners, Famous Players, who were considering splitting up the old building into six movie houses. Lotteries, benefit concerts, private donations and municipal grants helped to buy the 2,788-seat theatre. The city donated \$4.7 million to the project, the Federal Government contributed \$2 million and the government of the province of British Columbia gave \$333,000.00.

National unity (Continued from P. 2)

that they had been told they still cannot get a decent chance, still cannot get ahead, unless they will speak, work – and eventually live – in a language not their own. And the thousands of young people graduating... simply won't take that any more!

Language importance

But why won't they, why won't all Quebeckers, just "be sensible" and speak English? Why is French so important to them? The answer is, I suppose, "for the same reason that your own language is important to you."

The majority of Quebeckers are not bilingual. Just like you, most of them speak only one language. There are about five million francophones living in Quebec – and three-quarters of them speak only French. Think of it: about as many Quebeckers who speak only French as the combined total population of all three Prairie provinces.

Like English for you, speaking French for them is not a luxury for the rich, the snobbish, the college-educated. Just as when you speak English, when a Quebecker speaks French it is something he does naturally and automatically – almost like breathing. That is precisely why language is so important: because when you limit a person's use of his language, it is almost like interfering with his breathing. When we cannot speak our own language, we feel stifled, a bit as if we are choking. We feel, to borrow a famous phrase, like someone was "ramming something down our throat...!"

Federal language program

Despite irritants and problems – which we are in the process of correcting – the official languages program is succeeding. We have now reached the stage where we are able to shift the emphasis to greater support for teaching French in the schools – where it should be taught – rather than in crash programs for public servants. This change is now possible because in contrast to the 1960s, we can generally provide federal services to the public in either official language; francophone participation in the Public Service is increasing without harming the opportunities of English-speaking Canadians for government careers.



Maestro Akiyama conducts the Vancouver Symphony in their first concert

in the Orpheum, the orchestra's new permanent home.

Language equality in federal institutions is vital, but not sufficient. Other accommodations will also be necessary. Many francophones feel blocked from fulfilling themselves as Canadians because of lack of equal opportunity in the private sector. In Quebec, they must have more opportunity to work hard and make decent progress using the French language only. On the national level, corporate business and other private organizations must make more room for, share more power with, the French Canadian who speaks English. And if the bilingual French Canadian and his family are to take full advantage of greater career mobility nationally – without having to fear cultural assimilation – provincial and local governments must also provide more schools and government services in French, in those areas where there is a significant French-speaking minority. The Federal Government stands committed, of course, to help.

...I hope I've shown you that greater language equality – not widespread "bilingualism" – is our reasonable and attainable goal. And that it is not only attainable – but absolutely essential, if Canadians wish to live together in one country.

Because, since November 15 the question to be decided has been whether five million Quebeckers will continue to speak French in Canada – or in an independent country of their own. That is what the "language question" means to us all – nothing less.

Our country can remain united only if French Canadians wish to – and are able to – participate fully in Canadian society. It can remain united only if the Westerner wishes to – and is able to – participate fully. If it is unacceptable for a Quebecker to be told that his sons and daughters will have to renounce their language and culture and assimilate if they want to find a decent

career – it is also unacceptable that the sons and daughters of Western Canadians, who love the West, should have to move off to Toronto, or to the U.S., to find greater economic opportunity – when more of those opportunities should exist right here in the urban centres and secondary industries of the West.

I have said that I see the challenge of November 15 as the West's opportunity to get a better deal out of Con-

federation. As it is for all Canadians. True enough, I am asking Westerners to open their hearts, to understand and accommodate the Quebecker's need for language equality. But I will also be asking all Canadians, including Quebeckers, to understand and accommodate the particular needs and aspirations of the West. To give greater recognition to the new power, new vitality, and new maturity of Western Canada....

News briefs

- The largest increase in food price since mid-1975 pushed the cost of living up sharply in February, Statistics Canada reports. The consumer price index rose nine-tenths of one per cent from January, with food prices accounting for more than half the overall increase. The over-all consumer price index, based on a 1971 level of 100, was 155.4 in February, 154.0 in January and 145.6 in February 1976. The purchasing power of a 1971 dollar was 64 cents in February.
- Air Canada will operate fewer flights this summer, compared with the number last summer, because of current economic conditions and a general slackening in air traffic. CP Air plans a widespread reduction in flying hours, cutbacks in flights and increased seating in its aircraft.
- Crude oil showings have been encountered in recent days in the offshore well being drilled 175 miles southeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia, by a team of private participants and Petro-Canada, the federally-owned petroleum industry operation. The Penobscot B-41 well is at almost 9,000 feet now and it is expected to reach a projected total depth of between 10,000 and 11,000 feet within three weeks. The oil showings have reinforced industry predictions that the well could possibly bring in the first commercial oil strike on Canada's East Coast.
- The Government introduced legislation on April 18 that would permit couples to split Canada Pension Plan benefits equally if they divorced. The proposal would provide equal division of CPP credits between a husband and wife even if one of them had not worked outside the home or contributed

to the pension fund.

- Immigration during 1976 dropped by 20 per cent. Among the 149,429 persons admitted in 1976, 72,031 persons chose Ontario for settlement.
- A Gallup poll says the Liberal party improved its position in March by one percentage point to 42 per cent, compared to 36 per cent for the Progressive Conservatives. Support for the New Democratic Party remained steady at 17 per cent.
- Bell Canada proposes to issue \$75 million (U.S.) of debentures in Europe. The debentures, Series DD, will be dated May 1, 1977 and will mature on May 1, 1987. The indicated coupon rate is 8 per cent.
- Three Canadian banks are among 12 banks participating in a \$66.1-million (U.S.) performance guarantee bond for a South Korean company to build a port in Saudi Arabia.
- Kenya is planning to buy four DHC-5D *Buffalo* short take-off and landing aircraft from the Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. for more than \$25 million, along with about \$3.5-million worth of electronic equipment from Shefford Electronics Corporation.
- The MLW Industries division of Bombardier-MLW Ltd. of Montreal has an \$8.3-million contract to supply locomotives to Bangladesh.
- Consumers will pay 10 cents a pound more for butter and spend \$477 million for subsidies to farmers under terms of a new federal dairy policy.
- Montreal plays the New York Islanders, and Boston meets Philadelphia in the semi-finals of the National Hockey League best-of-seven game play-offs. In the best-of-seven-game quarter finals, Montreal beat St. Louis 4-0; New York Islanders beat Buffalo 4-0; Boston beat Los Angeles 4-2; and Philadelphia beat Toronto 4-2.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

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

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