

# Canada Weekly

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## Liberals win majority government in sweep of East

The Liberal Party and Pierre Trudeau swept back into power with a majority government February 18, ending the nine-month rule of Prime Minister Joe Clark's Progressive Conservatives. Mr. Clark's government served the shortest term of any elected administration in Canadian history.

Despite the winter weather, a large number of voters cast their ballots to choose 281 members of Parliament from a record number of 1,489 candidates. (The House of Commons consists of 282 seats but the Quebec seat of Frontenac will not be contested until March 24 because of the recent death of the Social Credit candidate.)

The Liberals won 146 seats, the Conservatives 103, while the New Democratic Party accounted for 32. At dissolution of Parliament in December, the Conservatives held 136 seats, the Liberals 114, the NDP 27 and the Social Credit five. A total of 142 seats is needed for a majority.

### Popular vote

The Liberals received 44 per cent of the popular vote compared with 33 per cent

for Conservatives and 20 per cent for the NDP. That represented a gain of 4 percentage points for the Liberals, 2 points for the NDP and a loss of 3 percentage points for the Conservatives compared with the 1979 results.

The election signalled the total disintegration of the Social Credit Party in Parliament. All five Socred members of Parliament were defeated, including party leader Fabien Roy who was not re-elected in his riding of Beauce, Quebec. The party's share of the popular vote dropped to 2 per cent from 5 per cent in the last election. The Social Credit vote tumbled sharply in Quebec from about 16 per cent to less than 2 per cent.

Four Conservative Cabinet ministers were not re-elected. They are: Secretary of State for Communications David MacDonald, Science and Technology Minister Heward Grafftey, Trade Minister Robert René de Cotret and Immigration Minister Ronald Atkey.

Two former Liberal ministers defeated in the election last May — Dan MacDonald, former minister of Veterans Affairs and Bud Cullen, former minister of Employ-



"Welcome to the 1980s," Prime Minister-elect Trudeau told supporters.

Thirteen years ago today... His Excellency, the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor General of Canada, died in Ottawa, at the age of 78.



ment and Immigration — will return to the federal scene. Bryce Mackasey, another former Liberal minister, who left federal politics to run for election in the Quebec National Assembly, was also re-elected to Parliament in the constituency of Lincoln, Ontario. Former Liberal premier of Nova Scotia Gerald Regan was elected in Halifax.

Because of the different time zones in Canada, the election results in the East were known before the close of the polls in the West. Initial results were favourable to the Liberals and led political analysts to predict a Liberal majority government early in the evening. In Quebec, for example, 73 of 74 seats went to the Liberals who then went on to take 19 seats in the Maritimes (compared to 13 for the Conservatives and none for the NDP). In Ontario, the Liberals gained an additional 20 seats bringing their total to 52 in that province; the Progressive Conservatives accounted for 38 seats and the New Democrats for the remaining five.

#### West closed to Liberals

By comparison, the West remained closed to the Liberals, who increased their popular support by only 3 per cent and managed to hold on to their two seats in Manitoba.

The New Democrats, on the other hand, registered their most important gains in the West compensating for their losses in the East. In British Columbia, they took four ridings from the Conservatives, who held 16 seats, bringing the number of New Democratic members of Parliament in that province to 12; the party accounted for seven seats each in

Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Prime Minister Joe Clark, in Spruce Grove, Alberta, conceded defeat in a speech to supporters saying that the Progressive Conservatives "as a national party will continue to work to build the future and to build the unity of the country. We have a Parliament now that we must make work...in the interest of Canada. That is going to be the determination of the Progressive Conservative Party," he said.

#### Decade of opportunity

Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau greeted supporters in Ottawa saying, "Welcome to the 1980s". In his victory speech Mr. Trudeau said Canadians should take pride in the fact that they have "many friends" in the Commonwealth, La Francophonie, the United States and in NATO. He said that the U.S. was Canada's "greatest friend" and added that Canada's geographical location between the Soviet Union and the U.S. means Canada "is very interested in the preservation of peace between these two powers".

In speaking about Quebec, Mr. Trudeau said "the province of Quebec, in particular, has understood for a long time that one could be a citizen of Canada, could be proud of belonging to a province, but before everything, we are proud of the country itself, of a whole Canada".

"Canada through this decade will be full of problems and equally full of opportunity. We must remind ourselves... that Canada has been, that Canada is, and Canada will remain more than the sum of its parts," said Mr. Trudeau.

Election results by province			
Province (No. of seats)	Party	1979	1980
Quebec (75)	Lib.	67	73
	SC	6	0
	PC	2	1
	NDP	0	0
Ontario (95)	PC	57	38
	Lib.	32	52
	NDP	6	5
Nova Scotia (11)	PC	7	6
	Lib.	3	5
	NDP	1	0
New Brunswick (10)	Lib.	6	7
	PC	4	3
	NDP	0	0
Prince Edward Island (4)	PC	4	2
	Lib.	0	2
	NDP	0	0
Newfoundland (7)	Lib.	4	5
	PC	2	2
	NDP	1	0
Manitoba (14)	PC	7	5
	NDP	5	7
	Lib.	2	2
Saskatchewan (14)	PC	10	7
	NDP	4	7
	Lib.	0	0
Alberta (21)	PC	21	21
	Lib.	0	0
	NDP	0	0
British Columbia (28)	PC	20	16
	NDP	8	12
	Lib.	0	0
Yukon (1)	PC	1	1
	Lib.	0	0
	NDP	0	0
Northwest Territories (2)	NDP	1	1
	PC	0	1
	Lib.	0	0
Canada (282*)	PC	135	103
	Lib.	115	146
	NDP	26	32
	SC	6	0

\*only 281 seats were contested February 18; Frontenac riding to be decided March 24.

#### Vote comparison

Party vote by province from 48,479 polls

Province	Total	Liberals	PC	NDP	SC	Other
Nfld	200,953	94,481	71,622	34,088	0	762
P.E.I.	66,293	31,064	30,739	4,282	0	208
N.S.	423,628	169,329	164,228	87,654	0	2,418
N.B.	336,071	168,555	109,208	54,437	0	3,871
Que.	2,822,152	1,927,654	358,096	255,008	162,351	119,043
Ont.	4,029,599	1,673,693	1,457,197	867,929	883	29,897
Man.	475,969	133,103	180,090	159,160	0	3,616
Sask.	455,384	110,593	177,273	164,955	178	2,385
Alta.	795,714	176,874	516,378	81,622	8,132	12,708
B.C.	1,206,411	267,511	499,807	426,237	1,751	11,108
Y., N.W.T.	25,323	9,390	7,853	7,881	0	199
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,837,497</b>	<b>4,762,247</b>	<b>3,572,491</b>	<b>2,143,253</b>	<b>173,295</b>	<b>186,211</b>
<i>Percentages</i>		<i>43.9</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>



## Most northerly weather station

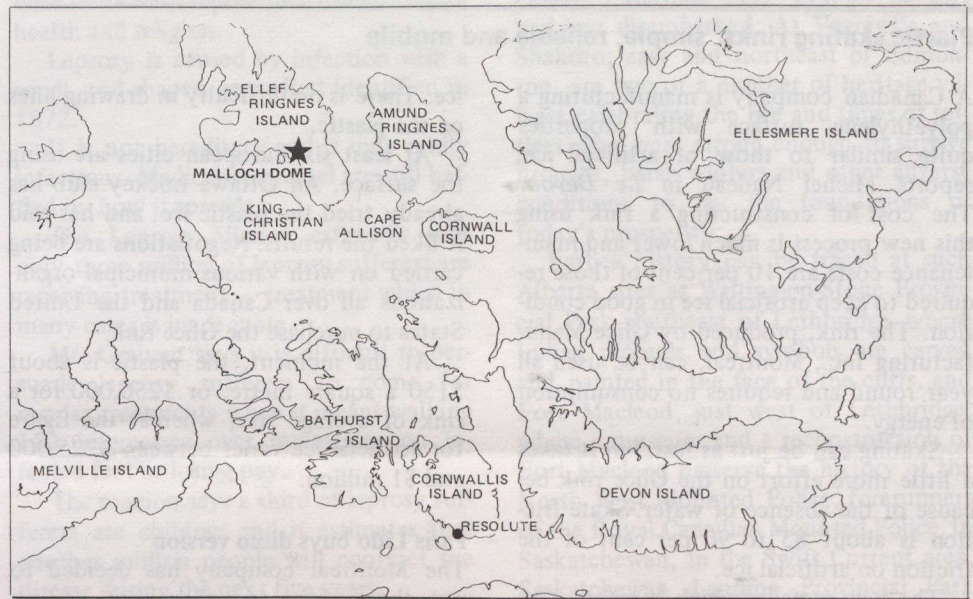
The world's most northerly weather station using the American Geostationary Environment Satellite (GOES) is now in operation in the Canadian Arctic.

Installed by TransCanada PipeLines at Malloch Dome, the unmanned station is on the very fringe of access to the satellite due to the earth's curvature. The satellite is located over the equator at an altitude of 35,800 kilometres. Its orbital path and speed match the speed of the earth's rotation thereby making it stationary.

TransCanada constructed the station to assist in the design and operation of a proposed liquefied natural gas port facility at Ellef Ringnes Island.

Twenty years of meteorological data is required for the design of port facilities, the overall planning of the site and the preparation of navigation safety requirements for approaches to the terminal and berthing procedures.

The TransCanada weather station takes measurements of wind direction



*The 'star' marks the location of TransCanada's automatic weather station.*

and air temperatures and broadcasts this information every three hours. The data is received by the satellite and in turn is transmitted to a receiving terminal at Wallops Island, Virginia. It is then passed along by computer to Washington and Atmospheric Environment Services (AES)

in Downsview, a suburb of Toronto.

AES records the data and then sends it to Arctic Weather Forecasting in Edmonton. The information from this station and other manned stations at Mould Bay, Eureka and Resolute is then assembled to provide the Arctic weather forecasts.

## Saskatchewan researchers claim key nerve finding

Two University of Saskatchewan scientists report they have discovered the mechanism that gives tea and coffee their reputations as stimulants and why tranquilizers like Valium and Librium have the opposite effect.

Professor John Phillis, head of the university's department of physiology, and Dr. P.H. Wu, a department member, have been studying the biochemistry of the brain for several years on an \$85,000 annual grant from the Medical Research Council of Canada.

Their work has focused particularly on the activity and effects of a chemical called adenosine, produced naturally by the body.

In a report released by the university, the two men said they feel the research could have important clinical applications in helping develop effective stimulants and improved drugs to control anxiety and convulsions.

Working with animals, the researchers found that adenosine and related compounds significantly reduced the firing of cells in the central nervous system, diminishing nervous excitability.

Coffee and tea have the opposite effect, but until now the way they work has not been satisfactorily explained, they said. The two researchers said they have discovered that caffeine and theophylline, the active ingredients in the coffee and tea, block the effects of adenosine.

"It appears, in other words, that adenosine and related compounds normally keep central nervous system activity under control but that drugs in coffee, tea and other such products as colas and chocolates prevent the controls from acting, with the result that nervous excitability increases," Mr. Phillis said.

He added that stimulants in coffee or tea can cause anxiety, sleep disturbance and withdrawal symptoms with some people and may be related to hypertension. But he said tolerance varies widely among individuals.

Work with minor tranquilizers suggests that drugs such as those sold under brand names like Valium and Librium enhance the levels of adenosine, suppressing the firing of cells in the nervous system.

## Conference on future in Toronto

The First Global Conference on the Future will take place in Toronto on July 20-24, 1980. The conference is an expanded version of the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Futures Society and the Third General Assembly of the World Future Society.

Organizations and groups that will take part include the Club of Rome, the Hudson Institute, Stanford Research Institute, Futuribles of Paris, Information Society of Japan, Polish Academy of Sciences, the World Future Studies Federation, the Centre for Futures Research, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Institute on Man and Science, Mankind 2000 and Planetary Citizens. More than 500 future-oriented groups and United Nations organizations have been invited.

The theme for the conference is "Through the 80s: Thinking Globally, Acting Locally". Delegates to the conference will discuss issues in the fields of energy; health, medicine and welfare; science and technology; information and communications; environmental quality; and education.



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## Plastic skating rinks: simple, reliable and mobile

A Canadian company is manufacturing a polyethylene surface with properties quite similar to those of artificial ice, reports Michel Nadeau in *Le Devoir*. The cost of constructing a rink using this new process is much lower and maintenance costs are 10 per cent of those required to keep artificial ice in good condition. The rink, produced by Glice Manufacturing Inc., Montreal, can be used all year round and requires no consumption of energy.

Skating can be just as fast, but it takes a little more effort on the Glice rink because of the absence of water. Skate friction is about 85 to 90 per cent of the friction on artificial ice.

The new surface, which is resistant to wear, is guaranteed for eight years (four years on each side). However, experience has shown that its average life is about seven years.

A skate blade breaks regular ice somewhat, while on the plastic it leaves only a groove without removing small chips. All the care a Glice rink requires is a sweep of the broom each day and a cleaning every week. After each cleaning, a conditioner is sprayed on to restore the surface.

The Glice sheet looks exactly like artificial ice with the plastic tinted slightly bluish to give the appearance of natural

ice. There is no difficulty in drawing lines on the plastic.

At least six European cities are using the surface. An Ottawa hockey club has already tried the plastic ice, and has said it liked the results. Negotiations are being carried on with various municipal organizations all over Canada and the United States to purchase the Glice rink.

At the moment, the plastic is about \$150 a square metre, or \$250,000 for a rink of average size, whereas the figure for artificial ice varies between \$225,000 and \$1 million.

### Paris Lido buys disco version

The Montreal company has decided to put the surface to other uses, and so "Disco Glice", an adaptation of the polyethylene to a resistant dance floor, has been developed.

The Lido in Paris has already ordered a sheet on which to present its shows. All combinations of colours and sparkles within the plastic are offered. Some plastics are translucent and so allow the light of projectors to pass through.

The Glice rink does need a roof over it because the sun or rain can damage the wood between the two layers of plastic but it is expected that more and more of these plastic rinks will have cement cores.

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## Cholesterol not all bad

A Vancouver research team has found indications that cholesterol from eggs does not stay in the body as much as previously assumed.

Cholesterol, a fatty substance found in egg yolks, is believed to be a contributing factor in heart disease.

Dr. Darrell Bragg, head of the University of British Columbia's poultry science department, has been working on the development of a low cholesterol egg for over two years.

Dr. Bragg said that although his findings are not conclusive, it does not appear that as much cholesterol from egg yolks stays in the body as has been believed.

The research team has been working with chickens and rats. The chickens are fed a dose of radioactive cholesterol which is absorbed and collected in yolks. The yolks are then fed to laboratory rats to test the level of absorption.

"We're finding that with the radioactive cholesterol, about 50 per cent of it disappears," said Dr. Bragg. It had been assumed that up to 98 per cent of cholesterol from egg yolks remains within the body.

He said the team has also found differences between the cholesterol found in egg yolks and that in pure fat. A large proportion of the egg yolk variety is excreted and does not collect in the blood and heart of laboratory animals, he said.

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## IIC conference in Canada

Some of the world's most influential experts and policy-makers in the field of communications are expected to gather in Ottawa September 7 to 11, for the 1980 annual conference of the International Institute of Communications (IIC).

A non-profit, non-government body, the IIC links people including senior public officials, broadcasters, industrialists, lawyers, engineers and academics, to exchange views on new world communications issues, policies, technologies and services.

Besides the information revolution, the 350 delegates to the conference are expected to discuss the role of communications in international development and the outcome of the recent World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva.



Young hockey players in action on the plastic Glice rink.

Geopiam



## Leprosy — Canadian missionaries leaders in helping victims

Few Canadians know much about leprosy, yet experts say 15 million people around the world suffer from the disfiguring disease.

It strikes mostly in tropical and subtropical countries but is by no means limited to the Third World. There are 100 known cases of leprosy in Canada, most of them in Toronto.

Although Canadian medical personnel rarely specialize in the disease, Canadians have been involved in the fight to eradicate it since 1892, says Rev. Douglas Graham, executive director of The Leprosy Mission Canada. Canadian missionaries still play a leading part in helping leprosy victims.

The Canadian branch of The Leprosy Mission International was formed when Wellesley C. Bailey, an Irish Presbyterian missionary, addressed a small meeting in Guelph, Ontario.

### Founded in Dublin

Mr. Bailey had established the original organization in Dublin 18 years earlier.

Today the interdenominational organization, which draws its support mainly from Protestant groups, operates more than 40 centres in Bhutan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Korea, Lesotho, Nepal and Papua New Guinea. It also gives money, training and drugs to other organizations that treat lepers in these and 27 other countries.

The mission treats all who have the disease alike regardless of religion. He says they have become accustomed to ostracism and are "tremendously impressed with the dedication of the Christian staff" who are not afraid to touch them.

### Christian pioneers

Attending religious services offered at mission centres is optional for patients, but Mr. Graham says many do convert to Christianity.

Paramedical workers employed by the mission are often former leprosy patients who have been cured by regular treatments of an inexpensive drug called Dapsone, which has been used since the late 1940s.

"It's a lonely task from every point of view," Mr. Graham says, because paramedics are often the only Christians in the community and are feared by the villagers,

who think they represent a threat to both health and religion.

Leprosy is caused by infection with a small, rod-shaped germ first identified in 1872.

It is not hereditary and is only mildly infectious. Medical personnel are still baffled by how it spreads.

The Leprosy Mission estimates that only three million of leprosy sufferers are receiving treatment — treatment which in many cases is inadequate.

Mr. Graham says it is difficult to persuade leprosy sufferers to come for regular treatments when it means walking 150 kilometres over mountains on infected feet or losing pay.

The mission says a third of leprosy sufferers are children and it estimates that another million people will contract the disease during the next five years.

Yet the days of the leper colony are past, Mr. Graham says, although some older leprosy sufferers who are seriously crippled and have been ostracized for most of their lives will always need an institutional home.

## Western provincial anniversaries

Saskatchewan and Alberta, which celebrate their seventy-fifth anniversaries as Canadian provinces this year are planning historical pageants, displays and athletic events. Visitors are invited to combine celebration activities with an exploration of historic sites and museums and enjoyment of the provinces' scenery and recreation.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as far as Calgary in 1883, and connecting lines to Edmonton and Macleod in the early 1900s, opened vast new tracts of fertile land to settlement. In 1896, the Federal Government instituted a policy to bring settlers to western Canada. For \$10, any male over 18 could buy a quarter section of land (160 acres) if he would undertake to live on it at least part time and cultivate 30 acres in three years. Settlers came from eastern Canada, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and eastern Europe.

At Yorkton, Saskatchewan, the Western Development Museum depicts the life of various ethnic groups in the early 1900s. Near Moose Jaw, many deserted pioneer homesteads can still be seen. In Alberta, one of the railway cars that brought settlers from Montreal sits in

Calgary's Heritage Park, as if the settlers had just disembarked. At Vegreville and Shandro, east and northeast of Edmonton, are two of a number of heritage villages celebrating the life and times of settlers who were strong enough to survive drought, harsh winters and other adverse conditions to lay the foundations of today's prosperity.

Earlier history can be traced at such Alberta sites as Writing-on-Stone Provincial Park southeast of Lethbridge, where Indian pictures and symbols are carved and painted in the face of the cliffs, and Fort Macleod, just west of Lethbridge, where a museum and a reconstruction of Fort Macleod preserve the history of the North West Mounted Police, forerunners of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In Saskatchewan, in the Swift Current area, Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park provides a view of Indian graves and teepee rings. In Regina, the RCMP Museum and training depot, the Museum of Natural History and the Diefenbaker Homestead House cover a wide spectrum of the province's past.

## Canadian loan to Turkey

Canada has signed an \$11.8-million loan agreement to provide short-term balance-of-payments support to Turkey.

The loan represents Canada's part of an international effort, co-ordinated by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to help Turkey overcome severe economic difficulties which include a heavy balance-of-payments deficit. Following an agreement between Turkey and the International Monetary Fund on economic stabilization measures, the international community has pledged more than \$1.5 billion (U.S.) in financial support.

The Canadian contribution will serve as a line of credit for the purchase in Canada of material, machinery, equipment and services. Previous Canadian assistance to Turkey through the Canadian International Development Agency in the early 1970s included \$7-million worth of wheat and a \$9.85-million loan to help modernize and expand the country's telephone system. Canada also provided technical assistance to Turkey last year in the fields of fisheries and educational filmmaking, through the co-operation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the National Film Board.



## Bionic kid

Two-year-old Clay Wesenberg is a Bionic kid.

The Bathurst, New Brunswick boy, who was born without a left forearm and hand, is the youngest child ever to be fitted with a myo-electronic arm at the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre.

William Sauter, who heads the centre's myo-electronic prosthesis services section explained that in the past the little boy would have been fitted with an arm and harness "and a hook for a hand...and those kids became the black sheep in their school classroom — there was something wrong with them".

But little Clay, he pointed out, "will become a Little Steve Austin, a bionic kid...a syndrome created by the *Six-Million-Dollar Man* television series. We've found that children like Clay now become the envy, not the black sheep, because they've got a super hand".

Once a week, a child like Clay is fitted with some myo-electronic device by Mr. Sauter's department, the largest and oldest in North America. In fact, only a centre in Italy is larger, producing a prosthesis a day.

## Getting a small hand

The first problem was getting "a hand as well as an electronic system small enough for the child", Mr. Sauter said. By coincidence, a system was chosen that was devised by the University of New Brunswick. It is one of several systems used by the centre.

Clay, he added, had been outfitted with a conventional artificial arm when he was nine months old, so "he could get his sitting balance, but also to satisfy his parents. There's an emotional need as well as a physical need...and quite often the emotional need is more important because the child is socially dependent on his parents".

Mr. Sauter explained that Clay's new arm is self-supporting, fitting around the elbow, clipping on to the bony prominence.

Inside the arm's socket is a set of electrodes that pick up body signals sent out at a rate of a millionth of a volt. These signals go to an electronic circuit where they're amplified 50,000 times and fed into a logic circuit that controls the opening and closing of the hand.

The myo-electronic staff had pre-

viously selected a muscle that controls only the grasp action and is isolated from other muscles that control reaching or lifting arm actions.

"It's an effort at first for the child," said Mr. Sauter. "It's like learning to drive a car. You make some mistakes, but in two or three years it becomes very subconscious. It's (a)...learning experience at first and very fatiguing."

Mr. Sauter said Clay had learned "how to tell his muscles what to do. He's reached a level of competence now so he can go home".

Learning to tell that muscle what to do was fun for Clay, his mother said.

"He's too young to understand what he was doing. But by playing with an electric train, starting and stopping it, and then racing cars, he learned how to open and close his hand."

## Stamps commemorate Canadian art

Canada Post will issue two 17-cent and two 35-cent postage stamps in a special ceremony on March 6, 1980 as a tribute to the centenary of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts and the National Gallery. All four stamps will portray works by Academy members whose creations form part of the National Gallery collection.

Three areas of artistic expression will be represented: painting, architecture, and sculpture.

One of the 35-cent stamps features a reproduction of Lucius O'Brien's painting *Sunrise on the Saguenay*, one of the first paintings acquired by the Gallery in 1880. The second 35-cent stamp carries a reproduction of Thomas Fuller's pen-and-watercolour design for the original Parliament Buildings, first occupied in 1865 and destroyed by fire in 1916. Fuller was made Chief Architect of the Public Works Department in 1881.



One of the 17-cent stamps shows Robert Harris' painting, *A Meeting of the School Trustees*, purchased by the National Gallery in 1886 and often regarded as the "first work with a feminist theme in Canadian art". The sculpture featured on the other 17-cent stamp, entitled *Inspiration*, is the work of sculptor Louis-Philippe Hébert. The bronze sculpture was deposited with the National Gallery in 1906.

## Canadians win medals at Disabled Winter Olympics

Canadian athletes finished the Winter Olympics for the Disabled recently in Geilo, Norway, with six medals — two golds, three silver and one bronze.

In alpine skiing, Lorna Manzer of Calgary won the slalom for women with a below-the-knee amputation. Manzer, a qualified ski instructor, sped down the 39-gate course in 44.71 seconds to give her a two-run total of 1:28.59.

Lana Spreman of Olds, Alberta, won the gold medal in another slalom race, with Manzer taking the silver.

In men's skiing, Jim Cullen, 20, of Sudbury, Ontario, captured the silver medal for full-leg amputees skiing on a single ski. Cullen's combined time for the 43-gate course was 1:43.22.

Winnipeg's Greg Oswald was the silver medalist in the men's giant slalom for one-legged amputees with an aggregate time of 2:33.79.

In the 20-kilometre relay for blind and partially blind cross-country skiers, Canada's women's foursome placed third in a time of 2 hours 22 minutes and 3 seconds.

Canada's only cross-country medal of the games was won by Janet Schuster of Edmonton, Judy Shaw of Toronto, Mary Brunner of Vancouver and Dawn Coyle of Mississauga, Ontario.



# News of the arts

## Les Grands Ballets tours U.S.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens are touring 28 cities in 14 eastern U.S. states.

The company will present ten ballets during the tour, five of them by the company's two resident choreographers, Fernand Nault and Brian Macdonald. Three ballets are set to music arranged or written by Canadian composers Murray Schafer, Harry Friedman and Gilles Vigneault.

## Award for Australian writer

A reporter for the *Canberra Times* has been named the winner of the Canadian award for journalistic merit presented by the Canadian High Commission and the National Press Club in Canberra.

Bruce Juddery, who compiled a number of articles on the Canadian political scene, received the national award given to the Australian journalist judged highest in over-all excellence in reporting on international affairs in the Pacific region.

Mr. Juddery will tour Canada as the guest of the Canadian Government. At a luncheon hosted by the National Press Club in Canberra, Canadian High Commissioner J. Alan Beesley gave him a Canadian soapstone carving.

## Department exhibits photographs

*Public Works Canada, 1857-1975*, featuring illustrations of the department's use of photography for its projects from coast to coast, was exhibited recently at the Public Archives in Ottawa.

During the past century, the Department of Public Works has made continuous use of photography in the planning, design and construction of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads, and bridges, and in the improvement of harbours and navigable channels across Canada.

As early as March 1857, Public Works officials resorted to the new medium for documentary evidence; Robert Milne, a Hamilton photographer, was instructed to take views of the Desjardins Canal bridge disaster. By 1859 departmental staff were using a camera to reproduce original plans and drawings. Several photographers were contracted to document construction of the new Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. One of these, Samuel McLaughlin, in

September 1861 was appointed "Government photographer" for the department. He established the department's internal photographic services which still exist today. Samuel McLaughlin and his successors produced tens of thousands of negatives, prints, blueprints and photographic reproductions to meet departmental needs.

Photography has served as a means of recording the course of construction, the extent of progress or problems, the successful completion of projects, the need for repair or renewal, the evidence of departmental resources and activities. It has served as the department's tool for planning and executing its work and the means of recording its achievements and challenges.

## National Arts Centre — first decade exhibition

A special exhibition of some 50 posters and costume designs from the National Arts Centre's (NAC) collection was held recently as part of the Centre's tenth anniversary celebrations.

The special exhibition was "a retrospective view of the Centre's first decade of work, as seen through the eyes of our designers," said Donald MacSween, NAC's director general.

Included in the exhibition were costume designs by François Barbeau, Susan Benson, Brian Jackson, Michael Eagan, Maxine Graham, Gyshlaine Ouellet, Michael Stennett and John Fer-

guson. The posters chosen included works by Claude Alex Béique, Couthuran et amis, Ken Dallison, Tim Forbes, Carlos Marchiori, The Design Workshop and Vittorio.

The Centre has commissioned a commemorative poster to be designed, symbolizing the celebration of the performing arts. It uses the eye of an actor's mask as the focal point and, through the combination of five colours, relates to each of the performing arts. The poster is to be printed in two limited editions, one of which will be a collector's edition signed by the artist.



Some of the posters displayed at the National Arts Centre.



## Ontario best for professions

Ontario has regained its status as the region offering the most job vacancies for professional occupations, according to a survey by the Technical Service Council.

The survey, which polls openings in manufacturing, mining and service industries, found that Ontario had more job vacancies at the end of December than any other region in Canada. A similar survey at the end of the third quarter of 1979 concluded that the Prairie provinces had more vacancies, which marked the first time that any region had more openings than Ontario.

Across Canada, there were a record 3,313 professional job vacancies at the end of December, a 9.8 per cent increase from the end of September.

The rise was almost entirely the result of openings in Ontario for chemical process engineers, industrial engineers, systems analysts and computer programmers.

Although Ontario now has the greatest number of openings, the Prairie provinces chalked up the largest percentage gains for the entire year. Demand for professionals rose 33.6 per cent across Canada in 1979. Vacancies in the Prairies showed the largest increase, 50 per cent, compared with 29.4 per cent in British Columbia, 28.9 per cent in Ontario and 13.2 per cent in Quebec.

Experienced computer programmers, systems analysts, mechanical sales engineers, plant engineers and chemical process engineers were in great demand. A strong demand was also reported for junior and intermediate accountants, experienced electronic technicians and technologists, petroleum engineers, production supervisors and maintenance engineers.

There were very few vacancies for experienced ceramic engineers, architects, agricultural engineers, technical illustrators, operations research analysts, biologists, biochemists, corporate lawyers and foresters.

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

## News briefs

**The Federal Government** sold \$174 million worth of its gold holdings on the private market during January in the first such sale in a decade. The measure was a step to reduce dependence on gold as an asset in official reserves, according to the Finance Department. The sale of 250,000 ounces of gold, at an average price of \$690 (U.S.) an ounce, helped the Government repay \$300 million borrowed from Canadian chartered banks to support the dollar over the last year.

**A strong upturn** in the economy is expected in 1981 but results in 1980 will be relatively poor, according to an economic forecast by Greenshields Incorporated. Real GNP in 1980 will rise by only about 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent, (4 per cent to 4.5 per cent expected in 1981); the trade surplus is expected to decline this year to between \$2.5 billion and \$3 billion (\$4.5 billion to \$5 billion in 1981) and the CPI is expected to rise by between 9.5 per cent to 11 per cent (9.5 per cent to 10.5 per cent in 1981). More strength in business investment is forecast in 1981 with the projected gain in real terms being 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent, compared with 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent in 1980.

**The Export Development Corporation** (EDC) has approved loans, insurance and guarantees totalling \$135.84 million to support prospective export sales of \$220.09 million to six countries: Algeria, Brazil, Greece, Ethiopia, Mexico and the U.S.A. In announcing the approvals, EDC said that export sales which would result if commercial sales are finalized will create or maintain some 6,194 man-years of employment in Canada and will involve some 166 exporters and major suppliers across Canada. The transactions involve such goods and services as road graders, mining equipment, flight simulators, steel plant expansion, and engineering design services.

**The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate** in December was 7.1 per cent, down from 8.1 in December 1978, Statistics Canada reports. The annual average unemployment for 1979 was 7.5 per cent. The actual number of people unable to find work in December was 779,000, compared with 859,000 in December 1978.

**Historians, genealogists, urban planners and biographers** are among the groups who may want to use the *Checklist of Canadian Directories 1790-1950* as a

reference tool. The checklist, which has just been published by the National Library of Canada, contains 932 titles, 172 place names and refers to 3,387 titles. Information in the checklist includes: railway schedules, the times of mail deliveries, the names of local clubs and societies and the names of the professors of local universities. Copies of the checklist are available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9.

**Thomson Newspapers Limited** has successfully acquired control of FP Publications Limited, owner of eight newspapers, for about \$164.5 million. A group headed by Argus Chairman Conrad Black had opened bidding for FP Publications at about \$100 million early in December and later raised this to \$119 million but faded from the scene when bids began to escalate. Thomson will now control 127 newspapers in North America.

**Sizable declines** in short-term interest rates and a modest drop in long-term rates, including those for mortgages, are being forecast for 1980 by the Bank of Montreal. Senior Vice-President G. Neal said that the prime lending rate will fall to 11 per cent or 11.5 per cent by the end of 1980. The decline in long-term rates will mean a return to normal yield curve. The five-year closed conventional mortgage rate will decline to about 12.25 per cent. Credit demand will moderate and the Canadian dollar's external value will strengthen modestly with a trading range of 85-89 cents (U.S.). Over-all, the economy will show no real growth, the CPI will rise by 11 per cent and the unemployment rate will rise to an average of 8.5 per cent, he predicted.

**Northern Telecom Limited of Montreal** has signed an agreement with American Telephone and Telegraph Company to sell as many as 300 of its DMS-10 digital telephone switches to telephone companies each year beginning in 1981. The transaction is valued at about \$100 million in annual sales.

**Officials of Frank J. Heffernan Veneers Ltd. of Waterloo, Ontario** got a call from a supplier in Norfolk, Virginia. On the other end of the line they heard people singing *O Canada*, and then humming, following by kissing sounds. When Mr. Heffernan asked was going on, he was told it was "Kiss-a-Canadian Day" in Virginia.