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Canada helps pave the way to an independent Namibia

A Security Council proposal to bring about independence to Namibia has been accepted by South Africa, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson informed the ninth Special Session of the United Nations Assembly in New York on April 25.

Mr. Jamieson's announcement came at the end of his address to the Assembly on behalf of the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, the United States and Canada — members of the Security Council, who had been trying for over a year to bring about the independence of Namibia through the implementation of Security Council Resolution 385 that had been adopted unanimously — a resolution which, said Mr. Jamieson, "comprised the most comprehensive approach ever adopted by the Council to the desired resolution of the Namibian problem".

The Secretary of State for External Affairs recalled that the resolution asked for free elections under the supervision of the UN; the establishment of machinery in Namibia for the supervision of such elections and of conditions that would allow Namibians to organize politically; the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration and a transfer of power, with the assistance of the UN, to the people of Namibia; the release of all Namibian political prisoners; abolition of the application of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices; and the unconditional accord of full facilities for the return of all politically exiled Namibians to their country, without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment.

Key points of plan

Mr. Jamieson described briefly the essential elements of the five-nation proposal for settlement of the Namibian question:

"On the basis of Resolution 385, we consider that the key to an internationally-acceptable transition to early independence is free elections for the

whole of Namibia, as one political entity, with appropriate United Nations supervision and control. To that end, we will seek the establishment of a substantial United Nations presence, both civilian and military, which we have tentatively called the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), to be led by a United Nations special representative, appointed by and responsible to the United Nations Secretary-General. Working together with the South African Administrator-General, this special representative would have as his primary task to satisfy himself that all conditions exist to ensure free and fair elections. Thus, he would see to it that all repressive measures or regulations are repealed, all freedoms restored and all Namibian political prisoners or detainees, wherever held, released so that they can participate fully and freely in the electoral process.

"Free elections cannot be held in conditions of repression; neither can they be held in conditions of insecurity and intimidation. Until an independent Namibia assumes responsibility for its own security the international community must insist that there be adequate means to assure law and order and the over-all security of the territory. Thus, the proposal calls for a comprehensive cessation of all hostile acts. It makes provision for the maintenance of law and order and for the introduction of a military section of a United Nations Transition Assistance Group combined with the phased withdrawal of all but 1,500 South African soldiers. These 1,500 men will be restricted to one or two bases and monitored by the United Nations pending their withdrawal. We would argue for a firm and specific mandate to ensure observance of the provisions of the agreement.

"We believe these positions are adequate for security. But they will obviously have to be applied in light of developing conditions. It is our hope that the parties and the surrounding states will

Navigator Jacques Cartier (1494-1554), "the discoverer of Canada", who set out to discover a route north of the New World to Asia, reached Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland on May 10, 1534, 20 days after leaving Saint Malo, France, his birthplace.

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take the necessary measures to assure that the security provisions of the proposal are strictly adhered to. For our part, as members of the Security Council, we would view with grave concern any actions during the transition period that could threaten the security of Namibia and its prompt achievement of independence, and we would act accordingly.

"Once the elections have been certified, the constituent assembly will meet to consider the remaining steps towards independence, including the drafting of the future Constitution of Namibia."

Urgency of initiative

Mr. Jamieson reviewed from the outset how the Security Council initiative had progressed, emphasizing that the five nations had sought a practical means to end the 30-year stalemate on Namibia. The imminence of the installation of the so-called Turnhalle Constitution, forecast for June 1977, which "would have resulted in the unilateral establishment of a government based on ethnic groups and excluding participation by any political

party, and most importantly by one of the major political movements in the territory, SWAPO", had added urgency to the initiative begun in April 1977. The five nations, recognizing they had no mandate to make any agreements regarding Namibia, acted as an "informal contact group" with the intention of bringing the matter within the scope of the Security Council as soon as possible, said Mr. Jamieson.

"Intensive diplomatic activity" took place over the course of more than a year, he continued, including discussions with South Africa in April, June, September and December, and with SWAPO in August, October and November. Meanwhile, "the five" had consulted closely with the UN Secretary-General, and with the Governments of Nigeria, Mauritius, Gabon and with all other Namibian parties. The importance of the mission was emphasized by the participation of the foreign ministers of all five nations in discussions with South Africa and SWAPO, which took place in New York on February 11 and 12.

"At the outset, our efforts were greeted with mistrust and suspicion on all sides," Mr. Jamieson said, "and, in particular, on the part of the principal interested parties, the Government of South Africa and SWAPO." Each was convinced, he said, that "our efforts were designed to deliver Namibia into the hands of the other without regard for their interests, or for the interests of the Namibian people as a whole."

Mr. Jamieson noted that the "difficult question" of Walvis Bay was omitted from the proposal because the five nations saw no way of settling the question at present. However, they felt strongly that "the issue should not delay the long sought-after independence of Namibia" and they considered that "all aspects of the question must be subject to discussion between the South African Government and the elected Government of Namibia".

Just before arriving at the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Jamieson concluded, he had been informed of South Africa's acceptance of the proposal.

New cancer research centre

Dr. Phil Gold has been named director of Montreal's newly-created McGill Cancer Centre. The multi-disciplinary centre encompasses the treatment of cancer as well as research and teaching.

While some of the centre's extensive research will be carried out at its headquarters in the McIntyre Medical Building, on the McGill campus, its primary responsibility will be to co-ordinate work already being done by clinicians, researchers and teachers in various departments of participating hospitals and the university.

Not only will investigators have quick access to the research of their colleagues, but, more important, clinicians will have access to the most recent developments in diagnosis and therapy for their patients. "It must not become a strictly research concern," says Dr. Gold. "Our purpose is not to cure cancer in mice, but in people."

Financial support

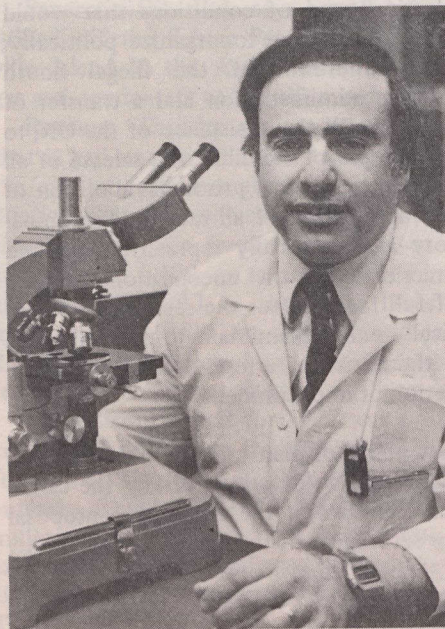
The Cancer Centre will draw its finances from a number of sources, especially endowments. Some of its staff members are also on the staff of McGill University or one of its affiliated hospitals, and will con-

tinue to receive their salaries from these institutions. Others will receive research grants from such organizations as the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the Medical Research Council, following the usual application procedures. "The research in the centre will have to be competitive," says Dr. Gold, "because we

won't support mediocre research. Only in rare cases will the centre provide funds to tide someone over between grants." Nor will the centre attempt to control the direction of research, as this might stifle the creativity of its members.

Dr. Gold's own research, and that of many of his McGill colleagues, has yielded valuable information over the years. He and Dr. Samuel Freedman discovered a carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), which is produced when cancer cells of the digestive system grow. CEA seeps into the blood, where it signals the presence, spread or recurrence of a cancer. High CEA levels in the blood of a patient, Dr. Gold found, can show regrowth three to 24 months after potentially-curative surgery and before any other clinical evidence appears. He is now looking for a feature common to cancer cells from all parts of the body. Knowledge of such a feature would help doctors detect cancerous growths in their earliest stages.

Dr. Gold expects the McGill Cancer Centre to attract researchers, students, residents and others from many institutions "to gain our expertise, and who will bring their own expertise along with them".



Dr. Phil Gold

Ports policy encourages trade

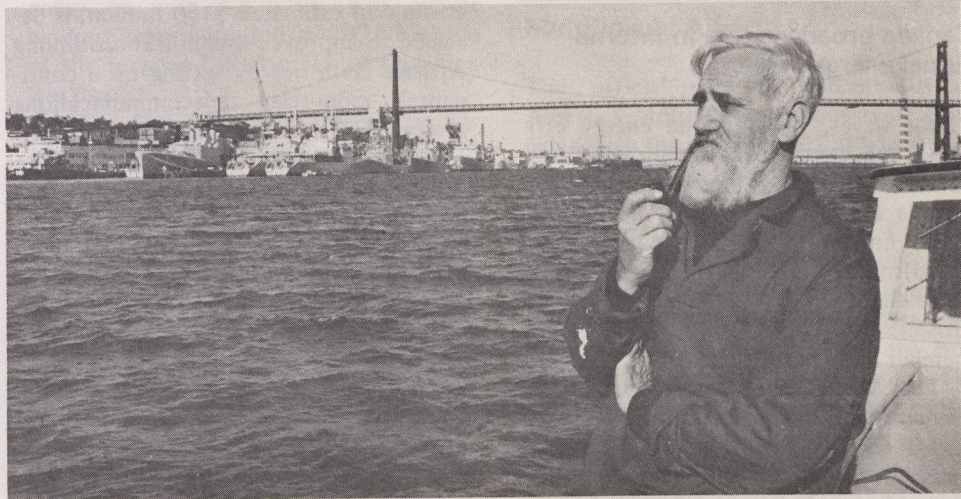
A more liberal policy allowing greater use of Canadian ports by foreign fishing vessels was announced recently by Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc. The change could lead to substantially increased revenues for Canadian ports and shipyards, and for Canadian fishermen.

Under the new policy, vessels from countries with which Canada has bilateral fisheries agreements may be allowed more use of Canadian ports to purchase supplies, to exchange crews, and to undertake major repairs in Canadian shipyards.

"We are not throwing our ports wide open," Mr. LeBlanc said. "We will examine individually each proposal for expanded port privileges, to make sure that we gain significant economic benefits.

"This could include gains such as major ship-repair contracts for Canadian shipyards, increased sales of Canadian-made equipment, fishing gear, and other supplies to foreign vessels, and increased access to foreign markets for Canadian fishery products."

The first major repair contract for foreign fishing vessels at a Canadian shipyard is an experimental operation expected to bring about \$200,000 to the CN Dockyard at St. John's, Newfoundland. Under provisions of the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act, the Minister of Fisheries will allow two Soviet fishing vessels to transfer crews while the vessels are at the shipyard. A longer-term contract



Ted Grant

Chebucto, "the great long harbour", was the Micmac Indian tribe's name for Halifax before explorer Samuel de Champlain described it in 1607 as a "very safe bay". Commander "Mac" MacGowan looks out over the port and naval dockyards from which mighty fleets have sailed to foreign wars since Halifax was established as an imperial naval base by Governor Edward Cornwallis in 1749.

for annual repairs to a substantial number of Soviet vessels at the CN Dockyard is under discussion.

Canadian industry no longer threatened

In recent years the Federal Government denied port access to foreign vessels except for strictly limited purposes, to discourage foreign fishing off Canada's coasts.

Until Canada's introduction of the 200-mile fishing zone on January 1, 1977, Canadian and foreign fishermen were in direct competition for the same fish. Restricting use of Canadian ports by

foreign fleets was one of the few effective ways to discourage foreign fishing, considering that some of the foreign vessels were as much as 3,000 miles from their home ports.

With the extension of jurisdiction to 200 miles, foreign fishing off Canada's coasts came under Canadian management. Within the 200-mile limit, foreign fishermen are permitted access only to fish surplus to Canadian requirements, under licences for which fees are charged.

The number of foreign vessels in the Canadian zone has dropped by two-thirds from the 1974 level. In Atlantic fisheries last year, both inside and outside the 200-mile zone, Canadian fishermen regained dominance of the industry by taking an estimated 58 per cent of the catch for all species, and 76 per cent of traditional finfish species (cod, haddock, pollock, redfish, flatfish, and herring). The majority of foreign catches allowed in the zone are of species, such as capelin, of which the Canadian industry has traditionally made little or no use. Canadian fishermen already dominate the important salmon and herring fisheries of the Pacific coast, and catch all the lobster, crab, and scallops taken in Canadian fishing zones.

"I am confident this new ports policy will benefit all Canadians, and that we will soon see more money flowing to the major Atlantic and Pacific coast ports as well as commensurate benefits accruing to the Canadian fishing industry," Mr. LeBlanc said.



Fishermen haul in a good catch of mackerel off the coast of New Brunswick.

Canada broadens role in international energy research

Trees, waves, the sun and energy efficiency are the subjects of four new international research agreements signed by Canada on April 12 during the International Energy Agency's (IEA) governing board meeting in Tokyo. This will bring to 14 the number of IEA energy-research projects in which Canada, one of 19 member nations, participates.

The Canadian Forestry Service, a branch of Environment Canada, will take part in the "Forestry for Energy" or biomass undertaking with Sweden, the United States, Belgium, and Ireland.

A wave-energy project, led by the Japanese, will evaluate the performance of a barge-like float, the "Kaimei", which converts wave power into electrical energy, and, at the same time, acts as a floating breakwater. The National Research Council will supply instrumentation and data analysis to determine the actual energy content of the waves approaching the barge.

Canada and Britain will join Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S. in three solar research tasks: the testing of solar collectors, the development of a handbook and instrumentation package on solar radiation and the use of existing meteorological information for solar energy applications.

Energy cascading — the use of currently wasted energy, usually heat, to generate electricity — is the fourth project to which Canada is newly committed.

Canada is already participating in ten IEA research agreements — four on coal, two on fusion and one each in the areas of nuclear safety, wind, hydrogen and building systems.

Communications contract

A \$23-million contract for the construction of transmission facilities for the Pan African telecommunications network (PANAFTEL), serving Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Benin, was signed April 13 by the Canadian International Development Agency and Elinca Communications Ltd. of Ottawa.

PANAFTEL, a large-scale project

costing an estimated \$150 million, is designed to improve communications among African countries by setting up a continental radio-relay telecommunications system. This system, which was developed over several years, calls initially for the construction of a 20,000-kilometre transmission corridor and 18 international switching centres to be located throughout the African continent. It should be completed in 1980. More than half of the \$23 million will be spent on equipment manufactured in Canada; the remainder will be for installation, engineering, administration and transportation costs as well as for the cost of support for the construction teams.

Film industry examined

Secretary of State John Roberts recently announced new government proposals to support the Canadian film industry. He told the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Film and Assistance to the Arts that, beginning immediately, the National Film Board would annually contract-out 75 per cent of the dollar volume of sponsored film contracts from federal departments and agencies in excess of \$4 million. The Board currently contracts-out 50 per cent of its total sponsored film volume.

A sponsor program review board comprising representatives from private industry and the NFB is being established to review and evaluate the Board's tendering and contracting procedures. The NFB will also ensure private producers competitive access to federal departments and agencies and will provide the private industry with information about departments' plans for film projects.

The NFB plans to develop a new pricing structure to support the use of all Canadian audio-visual material. Beginning this year, the Board will redirect its expenditures on goods and services to increase substantially the proportion spent on contracting or commissioning complete film projects from private film production companies. The Secretary of State will evaluate the result next year.

The Film Board will also produce an annual report, available to all interested parties, on its expenditures in the private sector, listing production companies receiving contracts to produce film.

Mr. Roberts told the committee that Canadian Broadcasting Corporation presi-

dent Al Johnson had agreed to a review of the corporation's "make or buy" policy to determine ways of increasing the amount of films bought rather than made and to review the number of co-productions with private producers.

The Minister also plans to raise with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, the problem of domination in Canadian schools of foreign educational films and to develop a proposal for a subsidy program to encourage increased production and use of educational materials made by Canadian film-makers.

A still-photography centre will be established as soon as the availability of funds permits. The Chairman of the NFB, now carrying out a four-month study, will make recommendations to the Minister concerning the location and costs of such a centre.

Investment, distribution to increase

Mr. Roberts announced that the NFB would continue to make feature films and that the Canadian Film Development Corporation would receive \$1 million in additional funds this year, some of which would be available for feature films made especially for first release on television. He urged the Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association and the Motion Picture Association of America to take steps immediately to stimulate investment in Canadian feature films by their members.

On the subject of distribution and access of Canadian feature films the Minister announced that the CFDC would extend its parallel distribution network, now operating in Quebec as the Nouveau Réseau, to the rest of Canada. He said he had discussed the distribution problem with U.S. distributors and expected them to find methods to provide better distribution of Canadian films at home and abroad. He assured the committee that the distributors' response to this and the question of financing, would be studied with considerable attention over the next 12 months.

The Minister also stated his intention to renegotiate an improved voluntary quota for the showing of domestic films in Canadian cinemas.

Film co-production agreements will be examined, as will the question of whether expatriate Canadian citizens and landed immigrants should qualify in the same way as Canadian residents under the terms of the treaties.

Aid for Asian refugees

Refugees in two parts of the world, the "boat people" of Southeast Asia, and Ugandans who have fled to Kenya, will receive emergency aid and resettlement assistance with the help of two contributions totalling \$500,000 from Canada.

The grants will come from the multi-lateral funds of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and are made in response to special UNHCR appeals from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for support.

Half of the Canadian contribution will be used by UNHCR to help some of the more than 10,000 people who, since the spring of 1975, have sailed from Vietnam and Kampuchea, often in unseaworthy vessels, to seek refuge in neighbouring countries — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan. Although the UNHCR is helping countries of temporary asylum to provide emergency aid and has permanently resettled about 6,000 refugees, the exodus of "boat people" has grown recently to an estimated 1,500 a month.

In Kenya, at least 4,000 Ugandans have registered as refugees, while another 300 more people have been arriving each month. The UNHCR has appealed for additional funds to provide subsistence allowances, rural settlement assistance, and educational aid.

This assistance is in addition to Canada's contribution to the regular work of the UNHCR, which was \$850,000 for 1977-78 and will rise to \$1 million next year, subject to Parliamentary approval.

Seasonal workers for peak periods

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen has signed Memoranda of Understanding concerning the Commonwealth Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program with the Governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, the West Indian Associated States and Montserrat.

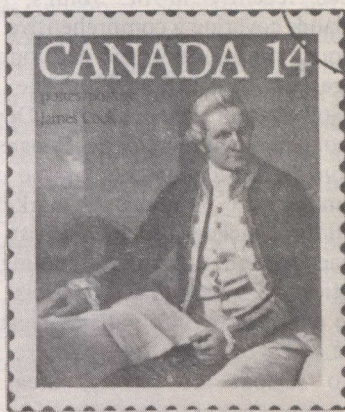
The Memorandum formalizes a program that has been in operation since 1966, allowing Caribbean workers to enter Canada temporarily to fill jobs in agriculture if workers are not available in Canada. Last year, some 4,400 Caribbeans entered Canada under the program,

compared with 4,875 in 1976. Fewer workers were admitted in 1977 because of the increased availability of Canadian workers.

"The basic principles for the movement of workers are firmly established in the Memorandum, which will result in more orderly management of the program," Mr. Cullen said. "It provides that workers will be employed in the Canadian agricultural sector only during periods when Canadian workers are not available, to be determined by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission."

Explorer featured on new stamps

The Post Office honoured one of the greatest explorers in Canadian history, Captain James Cook, with two stamps issued in Victoria, British Columbia, April 26. This year is the bicentennial of Cook's third voyage and his explorations of Canada's west coast. (See *Canada Weekly* dated March 15, 1978, P. 4.)



The stamps feature a portrait of Cook by Nathaniel Dance and a water-colour of Nootka Sound by John Webber, an artist in Cook's crew. The Dance painting, on permanent display at the National Maritime Museum, London, was the last portrait of Cook before his death in the Hawaiian islands in 1779.

"Canadians owe a great debt to Captain Cook and the courageous men who sailed with him," said Postmaster-General J. Gilles Lamontagne in making the announcement. "He charted both the east and west coasts of Canada and was the first to recognize the tremendous breadth of the continent. Cook has been called the greatest explorer-seaman of all time; he was a skilled navigator and observer, and his journals and charts were a legacy for future explorers of the continent."

Multilingual Alberta

The official opening last month of Alberta's Multilingual Biblioservice coincided with the arrival of 3,500 books on a long-term loan from the National Library's Multilingual Biblioservice.

The aim of this new service, financed by Alberta Culture and administered by the Edmonton Public Library, is to circulate books and other materials to the ethno-cultural communities in the province in the language of their choice. The materials will be provided through public libraries in the province.

Alberta will also establish its own collection of books in non-official languages as the demand arises, and books in French, and eventually, other materials such as periodicals, records, tapes and films will be added to the collection; a union catalogue of all materials will be published and made available at all public libraries. Plans also include a reference collection, in English, on ethno-cultural communities in Alberta to assist teachers and librarians with exhibits and events featuring ethnic groups.

The National Library in Ottawa has a circulating collection of books in Arabic, Chinese, Czech, Dutch, Finnish, Gaelic, German, Greek, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Maltese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Russian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Ukrainian and Urdu. New languages are being added every year.

According to the 1971 census, 35 languages other than English and French are spoken in Alberta.

In making projections, a study was undertaken of the rate of language retention by ethno-cultural groups, and the upsurge of interest in language learning through the 1970s. In addition to French immersion schools, Alberta also supports Ukrainian bilingual schools for children. A German school will open this fall.

Leafs make NHL playoffs

A goal scored by Lanny McDonald against the New York Islanders in New York on April 29, after four minutes of overtime, put the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League semi-finals for the first time since 1967.

McDonald's goal, which just slipped by the glove of goaltender Glenn (Chico) Resch, gave the Leafs a 4-3 game victory

in the quarter finals.

At press time they were scheduled to play the Montreal Canadiens in Montreal on May 2 in the first game of the seven-game semi-finals.

Philadelphia and Boston are the other two teams in the semi-finals.

Montreal won their series 4-1 over Detroit; Boston won their series 4-0 over Chicago; and Philadelphia won their series 4-1 over Buffalo.

Work force

Canada's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate moved up to 8.6 per cent in March from 8.3 per cent in February. The rate in March 1977 was 8.1 per cent.

The adjusted employment level reached 9,984,000 in March, up 50,000 from the February figure. Unemployment stood at 938,000, an increase of 37,000 from that of the previous month.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, employment increased in March by 23,000 for women 25 years of age and over, by 12,000 for women 15 to 24, by 8,000 for men 25 and over and by 7,000 for men 15 to 24.

The adjusted unemployment level rose for all groups — men 15 to 24 (9,000), women 15 to 24 (6,000), men 25 and over (8,000) and women 25 and over (14,000).

Seasonally-adjusted March unemployment rates for the provinces, with February rates in brackets: Newfoundland 16.5 per cent (15.8 per cent); Prince Edward Island 10.5 per cent (8.2 per cent); Nova Scotia 11.2 per cent (10.3 per cent); New Brunswick 13.3 per cent (13.4 per cent); Quebec 11.5 per cent (10.9 per cent); Ontario 7.4 per cent (7.0 per cent); Manitoba 6.5 per cent (6.5 per cent); Saskatchewan 5.7 per cent (5.1 per cent); Alberta 4.5 per cent (4.7 per cent); and British Columbia 8.5 per cent (8.4 per cent).

Without seasonal adjustment, the March labour force was 10,726,000 with 9,680,000 employed and 1,045,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 9.7 per cent. In February, the labour force was 10,584,000 with 9,577,000 employed and 1,007,000 unemployed for a rate of 9.5 per cent. In March 1977, the labour force numbered 10,294,000 with 9,350,000 employed and 944,000 unemployed for a rate of 9.2 per cent.

Foghorn fashioned by Canadian

On Partridge Island at the entrance to Saint John harbour in New Brunswick, a plaque honours the name of Robert Foulis, the inventor of the steam foghorn which, over the years, has saved the lives of many seamen. Apart from that, writes Marcus Van Steen in *Canadian Scene*, he is almost unknown.

Foulis, born in England, was raised in New Brunswick, where he later ran a foundry in Saint John and experimented with steam engines and other mechanical and scientific devices.

About 1825, the number of ships plying the coastal routes of the Maritime provinces was growing rapidly, and the number of wrecks was causing concern. Lights were not much use during the Bay

of Fundy's frequent foggy periods, and bells were sometimes not heard in time for vessels to avoid disaster.

Foulis came up with the idea of a foghorn, operated by steam, and loud enough to be heard for miles. His foghorn, believed to be the first in the world, was erected on Partridge Island in 1859. When the idea was put into use on other routes, Foulis devised a code of long and short blasts for each foghorn so that the navigator would know exactly which rock or reef was close by.

This device remained the surest and most widely used navigational aid until radar directional devices became available after the Second World War. There is no doubt that foghorns saved the lives of thousands of seamen. However, Foulis received not a penny for his invention, and very little honour.

"Newfoundland is unique": theme for new tourism drive

A federal-provincial agreement was announced recently in St. John's, Newfoundland, covering a comprehensive five-year tourism promotion and development package costing \$13,264,000. The Federal Government, through the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, will contribute 90 per cent of the costs for funding six programs — marketing, attractions, package tours, tourist services, accommodations, and planning and evaluation — which will emphasize the unique nature of Newfoundland's history, culture and geography.

Two regions are priority areas for

tourist development: Bonavista and Burin Peninsulas, Terra Nova National Park, including the Eastport Peninsula; and Great Northern Peninsula, Deer Lake and Corner Brook. By mid-1979, financial incentives will be offered to encourage commercial and guest home accommodations and the restoration of historic properties.

Earlier joint agreements signed since 1974 upgrading the province's tourist appeal have not been as comprehensive and there is hope that this major undertaking will provide the maximum direct and indirect benefits to the public.



Southport is one of many pretty fishing communities on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

News of the arts

Eskimo art settles in France

An Inuit sculpture, presented by the Canadian Parliament to the Council of Europe as a symbol of the friendship between the two institutions and of their common concern for human rights, has been shipped from the Arctic and assembled by Inuit artist, Percy Tutannuak near the entrance of the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg, France.



Martine Bresson

Far from the barren landscape of the Arctic, this inukshuk, assembled by Percy Tutannuak, assumes its new position outside the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg.

According to Library of Parliament researcher Françoise Coulombe, Canada's northern landscape is dotted with great rock monuments called inukshuit. Some of these monuments are roughly imitative of a man standing or crouching, which is not surprising, since the Inuit word "inukshuk"* means "something acting in the capacity of a man".

Possibly prehistoric

The monuments may well date back to prehistoric times in the Arctic, since the Inuit say the large stone figures were there before they came. Most of the inukshuit still in existence date from the time of the Thule culture, which existed in this region from 1200 A.D. However, some of them were actually erected much more recently by the Inuit, direct descendants of the Thule culture, and even by some white explorers wishing to mark

*Inukshuit is used as the plural to respect the Inuit pronunciation.

their passage through the Arctic region.

Some inukshuit were used as landmarks for boat or sled navigation during winter when snow covered animal tracks and weather conditions impaired visibility. Located on the migratory routes, these ancient beacons are often found in rows and can be seen for at least several kilometres.

Some inukshuit may have been used in connection with certain rites, ceremonies or superstitions. Less than 100 years ago the Inuit were still erecting them on Enuks Point on Baffin Island, as if to appease the spirits of the waters before this dangerous crossing was attempted.

Inukshuit played an important part in hunting in this barren, treeless land. Apparently they tended to attract the caribou rather than frighten them away. The Inuit believe that the Tunit used inukshuit to direct the movements of caribou herds and to make them follow a certain route so that the animals could be killed.

The inukshuk system made it possible for the stampeding caribou to be led to within the short range of the hunters' spears and bows. So elaborate and effective was the system, that Dr. William E. Taylor, an archaeologist who is now director of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa, has remarked on the similarities between the method used by the ancient hunters and tactics described in modern military manuals.

Whatever the motives of their builders were, the inukshuit are undeniably surrounded by an air of mystery, as if what they conceal about the rich past of the region has not been fully revealed.

Top pop singer does well in U.S.

Canadian singer Dan Hill, whose recording *Sometimes When We Touch* was in the "Top 10" popularity chart in the United States, is also doing well on U.S. television, with recent appearances on the *Merv Griffin Show* and *Midnight Special*.

Hill has co-written three new songs with Barry Mann, with whom he also wrote *Sometimes When We Touch*, and recently embarked on a major tour of concerts with U.S. singer Art Garfunkel. He is also appearing in clubs in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In Canada, *Longer Fuse*, the album from which the single was taken, is a Platinum record, and seems certain to become a Gold in the U.S. Hill, meanwhile

is working on material for his next album.

The success of the single — which was a number one hit in Canada — led to a revival of interest in his first U.S. album and, recently, Hill had a Top 10 single and two albums rising in the Top 100, where he was vying for chart positioning with another Canadian singer, Gordon Lightfoot.

NAC orchestra pleases Germans

The National Arts Centre orchestra won enthusiastic acclaim for its opening performance in West Germany recently. Repeated demands for curtain calls punctuated the West Berliners' feverish response to the program at the new Philharmonic Hall, which opened with Canadian contemporary composer Harry Somers's *Those Silent, Awe Filled Spaces*.

The concert was attended by Canadian Ambassador J.G. Halstead and his wife, and Director General of the National Arts Centre, Donald McSweeney.

The musicians, who arrived in West Berlin from Naples, the last stop on their tour of Italy, were committed to 13 more concerts in West Germany.

London artist dies

Jack Chambers, 47, Canadian artist, filmmaker and writer, died in London, Ontario on April 13 of leukemia. He had been ill since 1969.

In 1956, Chambers was awarded the state prize for painting at the Royal Academy in Spain, where he took his formal training, and two years later was presented with the Paular Scholarship for landscape painting in Spain. An exhibition of his work at the Art Gallery of Ontario in 1970 was the second retrospective given a Canadian artist in mid-career at the museum.

In 1973, the Banff School of Fine Art awarded him a gold medal and honorarium, given annually to a distinguished contributor to the arts.

Chambers founded the London Film Makers Co-op in 1967 to encourage the making and distribution of personal films. The National Gallery purchased three of his in 1971.

One of Chambers's most famous paintings is *Sunday Morning*, a portrait of his two sons watching television in a room of his home.

News briefs

Full agreement has been reached between Canada and the United States for the sub-lease back to Canada of part of the U.S. Naval Base at Argentia, Newfoundland, for industrial and commercial development. The Federal Government will then transfer administration and control of most of the area to the government of Newfoundland.

Bryce MacKasey officially resigned his seat in the Quebec National Assembly April 25. The former federal Cabinet Minister, who left Ottawa to run in the Quebec provincial election for the Liberals, says he has no immediate political plans.

Labour Minister John Munro has announced the formation of a study group to examine the possibility of converting the Post Office to a Crown corporation, a long-standing demand of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, which currently is in conciliation hearings with the Post Office in an attempt to resolve a lengthy contract dispute. The study group is to report in July.

Preliminary figures put Canada's population at 23,444,200 as of January 1978. That's up 264,000 in the year, with Ontario accounting for 42 per cent of the increase. Alberta had the biggest percentage gain.

Brigadier Henry Pybus Bell-Irving succeeds Walter Stewart Owen as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. Brigadier Bell-Irving is Vice President of the Boy Scouts of Canada, a former commanding officer of the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires, and Past President of the Vancouver Board of Trade. He is at present Chairman of the Board, A.E. Lepage Western Ltd. Former Commander

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of the Seaforth Highlanders during the Italian Campaign in the Second World War, and the tenth Canadian Infantry Brigade in Northwest Europe, he holds the Distinguished Service Order and Bar.

Senator Jean-Pierre Côté, former Postmaster General and Minister of National Revenue, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, succeeding Hughes Lapointe, who retired. Before entering politics in 1963, Mr. Côté was involved with the Boy Scout movement and his local school board.

Claude Wagner, M.P., Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, has been summoned to the Senate. Mr. Wagner, a member of the Quebec Assembly from 1964 to 1970, was first elected to the House of Commons in 1972, and more recently, contended unsuccessfully for the leadership of the federal Progressive Conservative party, losing to Joe Clark.

Agriculture Canada will establish an experimental farm in Kent County, in eastern New Brunswick. Scientific and technical staff at the farm, which will be a sub-station to the Agriculture Canada Research Station in Fredericton, New Brunswick, will concentrate their efforts on the solution of local production problems as well as developing and demonstrating new technology.

Air Canada made a profit in 1977 for the first time in four years. In its annual report to the Commons on April 17, the Crown corporation stated it had its best financial year ever, with a profit of \$41.9 million before taxes. Total revenue was \$1,187,666,000, an increase of 12 per cent over that of 1976.

Whale-watching has become a popular pastime at British Columbia's Pacific Rim National Park, a five-hour trip from Vancouver. Some 11,000 grey whales pass Canada's west coast each year during their 20,000-kilometre migration from the breeding lagoons of Baja, California, U.S., to the Arctic and back. The whales start passing the park early in January and, by late March or early April, the migration reaches its peak. They travel north in pods of two to 30, travelling about 30 kilometres an hour.

Angela Havey, an Ontario resident who became interested in flying after taking a helicopter ride, recently obtained her pilot's licence, becoming, at 17, the youngest pilot in Canada.

Twelve foreign military officers arrived in Canada April 17 for nine months' training with the Canadian Armed Forces. The

officers, from Bangladesh, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad/Tobago and Zambia, are training at Canadian Forces Staff School in Toronto and Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College in Kingston, Ontario, under an agreement with the countries concerned.

Ottawa's seven-month-old tabloid, *Ottawa Today*, ceased publication on April 21. The morning newspaper went into receivership mid-April after experiencing a series of financial upsets.

Four export orders worth from \$111,000 to \$80 million have been won by Canadian companies with the backing of a new surety-insurance program introduced last autumn by the Export Development Corporation. The smallest of the orders involves the sale to Iran of \$111,000-worth of aircraft-refueling hydrants by EGW Montreal Ltd. This firm, which employs about 100 people, manufactures truck-mounted gas and oil tanks and equipment. Its success is largely dependent on its export sales, which account for about 30 per cent of its production.

Canadian sales of refined oil products totalled 55,132,000 barrels in February, up 2.6 per cent from 53,719,000 in February 1977, Statistics Canada says. Of total sales, gasoline accounted for 17,027,000 barrels, up 6.5 per cent from 15,993,000 a year earlier.

Companies which prepare tax returns and receive payment by a percentage of the refund will be closely regulated by a bill passed hurriedly through the Commons. Some of the firms pay taxpayers as little as half of their expected refunds, then submit the returns and collect the refund themselves. The new legislation, expected to gain rapid Senate approval, will restrict the profit to 15 per cent.

The Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island was re-elected April 24, with a reduced majority. The Liberals won 17 seats and the Conservatives took 15, although the results were subject to a re-count in several ridings. Premier Alexander Campbell, 44, is the only person to have won election as premier four times.

For a mere \$8,000 a Toronto woman has secured a collector's item that nearly fell into the hands of an eager American buyer — a \$5-Canadian stamp issued in 1897 for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.