

# Canada Weekly

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## External Affairs Minister visits France and Brussels

Flora MacDonald, Secretary of State for External Affairs, visited France December 10 and 11 at the invitation of French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-François Poncet.

The visit underlined the excellent relations between the two countries and enabled the two ministers to exchange views on major current international issues as well as to consider how to expand the existing economic and cultural co-operation between France and Canada. Miss MacDonald's visit to France was the first at the foreign-minister level since Don Jamieson was there in 1976.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs went on to Brussels on December 12 to participate in the joint North Atlantic Treaty Organization Foreign Affairs and Defence Ministers Meeting. Miss MacDonald said that Canada supported plans to build up NATO's nuclear arsenal but would not try to influence allies who were reluctant to have nuclear weapons on their soil.

### Foreign policy review

While in France, Miss MacDonald spoke to reporters about the foreign policy review she said was under way in Canada, and gave her assurance that relations with Europe would continue to be of central importance in Canada's foreign relations whatever the outcome of the review.

"The foreign policy of any country," Miss MacDonald said, "is a combination of continuity and innovation. It could hardly be otherwise. The element of continuity is based on fundamental interests: on geography; on history; on the demands of security and economics; on fundamental national value. But the world, alas, does not stand still, and the way these basic interests are pursued must be constantly reviewed and adapted to the changing circumstances of the world in which we live. And of course today this is ever more important than previously, with the growing interdependence of the international community, the recognition



Photolaser AP

*Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald is met by French Foreign Minister Jean-François Poncet in Paris. Miss MacDonald visited France at the invitation of Mr. Poncet.*

of the concept of the global village, the stark fact of the impinging of international considerations on so many of the decisions that must be taken on domestic issues.

"Any observer of the international scene must recognize that the realities of the politics of the world are greatly different now from what they were a decade or more ago. And it is to ensure that Canadian foreign policy is now and in the future relevant to the international realities that we have committed our Government to a full review of our foreign policy. But that is not the only reason. Our Government is absolutely committed to the concept of marshalling public support for the programs that we espouse. We firmly believe that if any foreign policy is to be effective, it must com-

*Twenty-six years ago this week...*

For the first time oil flowed in the newly-completed pipeline from Regina, Saskatchewan to Sarnia, Ontario — a distance of 1,750 miles.

mand and maintain public support. That is why, without abdicating our responsibilities as a government, we intend to involve Canadians fully in the new imprint we intend to give to Canada's foreign policy....

#### Europe of prime importance

"I do not want to anticipate the outcome of the review, but there is one point that I can make to you with complete confidence: Canada's relations with Europe, which have always been of central importance, will continue to be so. As a country whose soldiers have crossed the Atlantic in two succeeding generations, we know that our security is inseparable from that of Europe. As a major trading nation, we are bound to take account of the coalescent of the largest trading community anywhere in the world. And as a people whose roots are undeniably embedded in Europe we shall continue to attach great importance to our links with countries that have contributed so much to Canada's cultural heritage...."

Miss MacDonald took the opportunity to talk about the Clark Government's approach to domestic policy, and in particular, about federal-provincial relations as they affected the major issues of energy and national unity.

#### National unity

"Many of our domestic problems are, of course, similar to those faced by all countries in the developed world," she said. "Inflation, unemployment, rapid social change, and of increasing preoccupation, energy — these are as familiar in France as in Canada. In addition, however, we have certain problems of governmental management that result from our Constitution as a federal state that just do not apply in such a unitary country as France. And I must emphasize this difference in organization of government between our countries, because it is fundamental to a complete understanding of the Canadian political scene.

"Even though the division of powers between the provinces and the Federal Government are laid down in our written Constitution, the political reality is that our federation is characterized by perpetual evolution. At some periods in our history the powers of the provinces have been overshadowed by the imperatives of the responsibilities given to the Federal Government. At other times the rights and responsibilities of the provinces have,

for a variety of reasons, been more vital to the current concerns of our nation....

#### Energy

"Undoubtedly the major preoccupation in Canada today, as in many countries, is the question of energy. We happen to be in the fortunate position of being an energy-rich country — one whose resources ensure that our over-all needs can be met for the far foreseeable future. We are even able to export substantial quantities of energy in the form of uranium and natural gas. Our problem at the moment is oil. Our production is less than our current requirements, though we predict that in a decade non-conventional sources of oil from such resources as our tar sands will bring us complete self-sufficiency in that area as well.

"Under our Constitution natural resources are a provincial responsibility. This means that we as a Federal Government have had to undertake a long and often very difficult process of negotiation with the oil-producing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to develop a national oil policy that will recognize the interests of the people who live in the oil-

rich regions of the country, and at the same time ensure that the whole country will have an adequate supply both now and over the long term...."

"Another example is in our approach to Quebec, and its desire to maintain its linguistic and cultural position in North America.... We want to help the people of Quebec to satisfy, within the framework of the Canadian federation, in every way we can, their desire to maintain and foster their own identity. In those fields which fall within federal responsibility, the Government in Ottawa must speak for all Canadians, those from Quebec, from Newfoundland, or from the Territories. But when the people of Quebec express special needs arising from their own heritage and their deep-rooted sense of their own identity, the Federal Government cannot impose on the Quebec government a standard, or even a point of view, which would unnecessarily hinder their progress and the attainment of their objectives. Our Constitution is comprehensive and flexible. If necessary, it is changeable. In domestic affairs as well as in international relations, we recognize the need for innovation...."

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### Quebec sovereignty-association question announced

Premier René Lévesque announced in the provincial legislature on December 21 the question that would be put to the people of Quebec in a referendum to be held in the spring. It reads:

"The government of Quebec has made public its proposal to negotiate a new agreement with the rest of Canada, based on the equality of nations;

"This agreement would enable Quebec to acquire the exclusive power to make its laws, administer its taxes and establish relations abroad — in other words sovereignty — and at the same time, to maintain with Canada an economic association including a common currency;

"Any change in political status resulting from these negotiations will be submitted to the people through a referendum;

"On these terms, do you agree to give the government of Quebec the mandate to negotiate the proposed agreement between Quebec and Canada?"

#### Reaction

Mr. Lévesque had indicated in the past that one referendum would be sufficient

to implement sovereignty-association if negotiations with the rest of Canada were favourable.

Quebec Opposition leader Claude Ryan said that the question on the referendum was "a complete fraud" which attempted to "camouflage" the Parti Québécois's goal of independence.

He added that "total confusion" surrounded the wording and that the question should read: "Are you for or against the political independence of Quebec?"

Prime Minister Joe Clark rejected the wording of the referendum, declaring that his Government would not negotiate sovereignty-association. "Personally, if I were a Quebecer," said Mr. Clark, "I would vote no to this question."

Federal Liberal party leader Pierre Trudeau stated that two sovereignty-association referendums could rend the fabric of Quebec.

New Democratic Party leader Ed Broadbent said that the question gave the people of Quebec two choices: *status quo* or independence.

## Bilingual courts compulsory

The Supreme Court of Canada handed down landmark decisions December 13, guaranteeing bilingual legislatures and courts in Quebec and Manitoba.

Sections of Quebec's Bill 101, making French the only official language of the provincial assembly and courts, were ruled unconstitutional. In a parallel case, provisions of Manitoba legislation passed in 1980, taking away the right to use French in provincial courts, were also struck down. The Quebec decision applies retroactively to all legislation introduced since August 26, 1977, when Bill 101 was passed in that province's legislature.

The main thrust of both rulings is that neither province had the power to pass laws abridging language guarantees in their legislatures and courts. The guarantees are provided in the British North America Act and the Manitoba Act.

Quebec Premier René Lévesque called the judgment "insulting" and a "cruel wrong to French Canada", which was trying through Bill 101 to prevent mass assimilation similar to what has allegedly taken place in Manitoba. Mr. Lévesque said that the Supreme Court's decision showed an unprecedented rigidity in its adherence to "the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution". He said that his government, in its contingency planning, never anticipated such a tough decision.

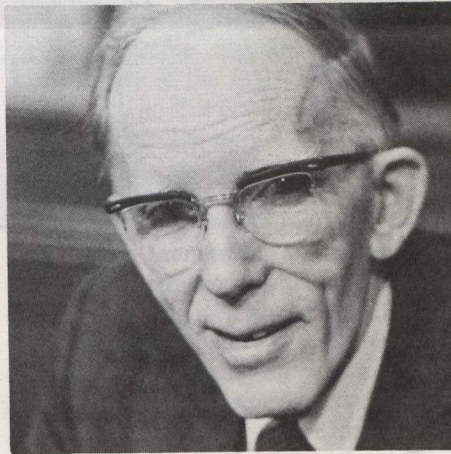
In the case of the Quebec law the Supreme Court, in rejecting an appeal by the province, was upholding the judgments of two Quebec courts that had struck down the provision of the language law that applied to the courts and legislature. The ruling does not affect other provisions of the language law, such as the requirements that signs be bilingual and that corporations conduct their business in French.

Premier Lévesque had indicated that his government would try to comply with the ruling before Christmas with an omnibus bill sanctioning English versions of legislation. The Quebec National Assembly has continued to produce unofficial English versions of bills since the passing of Bill 101, but the Cabinet has "almost never" written English versions of orders-in-council. Quebec courts are already prepared to hold trials in either French or English. Manitoba could be faced with the task of translating past legislation and providing a bilingual court system.

## New Privy Councillors

New Democratic Party House Leader Stanley Knowles and former Senate Speaker Renaude Lapointe have been appointed to the Privy Council by Prime Minister Joe Clark.

The Privy Council is an advisory body to the Governor General comprising 80 distinguished people, mainly Canadians, who hold office for life and are entitled to attach the initials "P.C." after their names. The Cabinet in practice advises the Governor General.



*Stanley Knowles*

Mr. Knowles, the 71-year-old member of Parliament for Winnipeg North Centre, received a standing ovation by the House of Commons following Prime Minister Clark's announcement.

"It is not simply that he was first elected here 37 years ago today," Mr. Clark said, "what distinguished Stanley Knowles is that he has come to personify the best of Parliament."



*Renaude Lapointe*

Miss Lapointe, a former Quebec journalist, was appointed to the Senate in 1971.

## Native women get additional funds for new projects

A five-year program to assist native women "who are doubly-disadvantaged due to their sex and ethnicity", has been announced by Secretary of State David MacDonald.

The program equipped with an additional \$117,000 in new funding, will provide \$417,000 for national, provincial and local projects across the country this fiscal year. It is to be expanded to include a national newsletter, annual national-regional consultation and to develop a more comprehensive information base respecting Native women.

"We want to advance the participation of native women within their own community, and the larger society and to ensure their input into the decision-making process, particularly as it affects them," Mr. MacDonald said.

The Native Women's Program, which began in 1971, has provided grants increasing over the years from \$150,000 to \$300,000 for projects sponsored by native women's groups, with an emphasis on funding at the community level.

The new program will provide funding in the next fiscal year to the two national native women's organizations, the Native Women's Association of Canada and Indian Rights for Indian Women.

Project funding will also be provided to the provincial and local groups. Projects can take the form of research projects, education, seminars, workshops to learn new skills, management and leadership training programs and information sharing workshops.

## Fewer federal employees

Federal Government employees (including members of the Canadian Armed Forces and government enterprises) numbered 577,476 at September 30, 1979, an overall decrease of 5,249 from the September 1978 figure. General government employees decreased by 15,051 while those in government enterprises increased by 9,802. The decline in general government was principally owing to a general reduction in staff in various departments in the 1979-80 fiscal year, and the termination of temporary employment under the Federal Labour Intensive Projects in March 1979.

Photo Features Ltd.

John Evans

## Nod to the world's northern-most lead-zinc mine

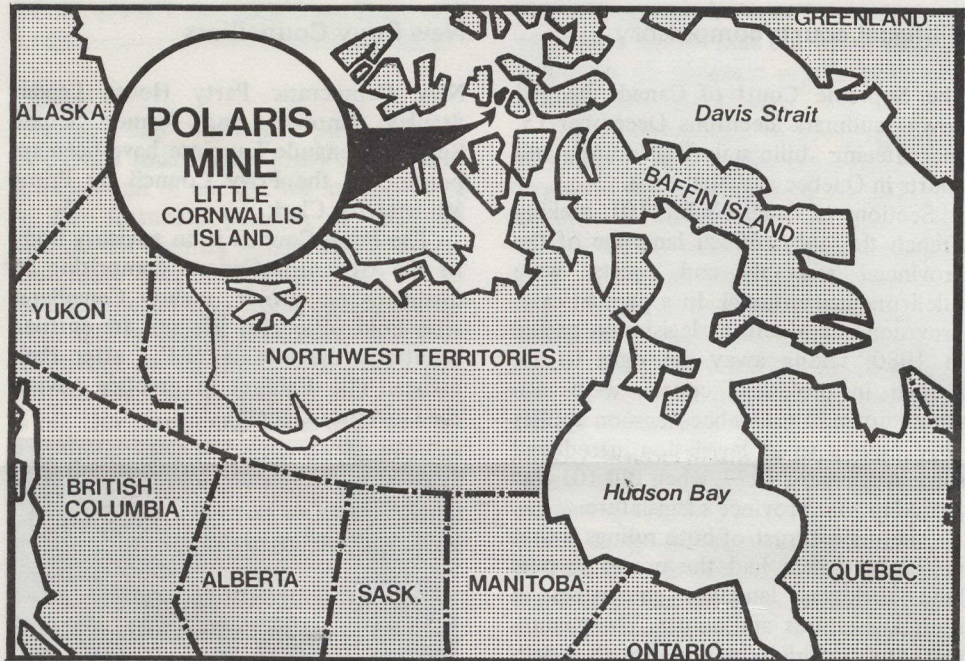
A Vancouver company was recently given Federal Government approval to operate the world's northernmost mine.

The Polaris lead-zinc mine, owned by Arvik Mines Ltd., a subsidiary of Cominco Ltd., is located on Little Cornwallis Island, about 145 kilometres south of the magnetic North Pole.

The mine, which will be built at a cost of \$150 million, is expected to employ about 250 people and have an annual payroll of about \$4.5 million.

The project is not expected to have any major socio-economic impact in the area because of its remoteness from any northern settlements. However, Northern Development Minister Jake Epp said he would ensure that benefits to northern residents were maximized by requiring the company to consult with northern communities to reach agreement regarding their interest and participation in the project.

For the first time in Canadian history, the mining project will use Canadian shipping despite a substantial cost penalty as



a concession to government policy, with Cominco agreeing to use the M.V. *Arctic* for half of the mine's production. The M.V. *Arctic* is a Canadian-built, -owned and -operated, ice-strengthened bulk carrier financially guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The deposit, which was discovered on Little Cornwallis Island in 1960, holds potential reserves of about 23 million tonnes of high-grade ore grading 4.3 percent lead and 14.1 percent zinc. Production on the island is expected to start in 1982 and to continue for 20 years.

## No special immigration requirements for Iranians

Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey said recently that students and visitors coming from Iran must meet normal immigration requirements to be allowed entry into Canada.

"There appears to be considerable public interest in the movement of these people from Iran because of recent circumstances in that country," said Mr. Atkey, "and I feel that I should make our position on this subject very clear. We have no special program for Iranian or any other students nor do we have any special restrictions. In processing applications from visitors and students from Iran, we apply the law as we would for students and visitors from any other country."

The Minister said that for students, the first requisite is a *bona fide* letter of acceptance from an accredited institution in Canada, which must be produced at an immigration office abroad at the time of application. The students must also be able to produce proof that they have and can transfer sufficient funds to pay for

tuition, books and maintenance during their stay in Canada and for their departure from Canada and that they must not expect to work in Canada to supplement their funds.

Also required is medical clearance, and proof of re-admissibility to their home country following their education. Motivation, ability to complete the selected course of study, and language ability are taken into account by visa officers.

### Funds necessary

"With the present situation in Iran, our visa officers must have absolute iron-clad proof that students have the necessary funds available," Mr. Atkey explained. "Our officer in Tehran has been instructed to carefully investigate this aspect in each individual case," Mr. Atkey said.

"The same criteria apply to Iranian students who are now studying in the United States and might be thinking of coming to Canada," said Mr. Atkey. "They must apply for and receive their

student authorization and visa abroad before coming to Canada."

"Concerning visitors from Iran, whether they come from Iran directly or from a third country, they require a visitor's visa which must be issued by one of our visa officers abroad," the Minister explained.

### No back-door entry

"Any student or visitor, who comes to Canada without the required documentation, will be subject to an immigration inquiry and if found to be illegally in Canada, subject to removal," Mr. Atkey said.

Iranians, who are now in the United States and wish to enter Canada for a short visit, must apply for the visa in the U.S. and submit proof that they are either re-admissible to the U.S. or willing and able to return to Iran or elsewhere following their stay.

"These requirements will ensure that persons wishing to immigrate to Canada will not be trying to use a 'back door' approach, while at the same time allowing *bona fide* students and visitors access to our country," said Mr. Atkey.

## Zeolite possibility for solar heat

Imagine making a potent fuel using the sun's energy through a process that takes not millions of years like coal or oil, but only days or even hours, writes Joseph Szostak in the September issue of *Canadian Renewable Energy News*.

Imagine further that this fuel did not create waste or pollution when exhausted, but could simply be recharged and used again and again.

These are some of the hopes in a new technology being researched by scientists at Carleton University in Ottawa. Working under National Research Council grants, they are investigating the storage of solar energy in a safe, clay-like substance called zeolite.

If their work is successful it would mean a major breakthrough for solar technology.

Storage has been one of the problems connected with solar heating. Because most solar systems cannot provide heat during consecutive sunless days, some form of heat storage is necessary, as well as a backup system for winter months.

Rocks and water have commonly been used. They are cheap and available, but their energy density is low — they cannot hold more than one or two days' heat reserve without becoming impractical because of size and costs.

Glauber's is a eutectic salt that stores heat as it changes from solid to a liquid. Commercial eutectic systems are just beginning to appear on the market.

Recently, a team of scientists at Carleton, including Ronald Shigeishi, Cooper Langford and Bryan Hollebone, began investigating the absorption-desorption cycle of zeolites.

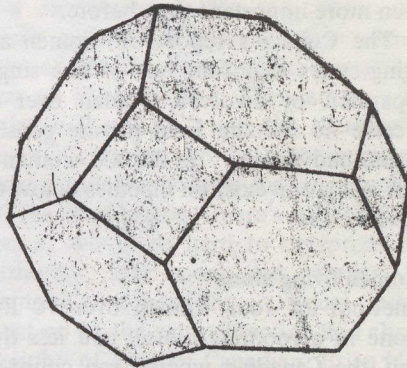
### Crystal substance

Zeolite is a crystalline substance composed of silicon, oxygen and aluminum. Synthetic zeolite is commonly used as a catalyst in petroleum processing.

Its structure is an open lattice with holes that attract moisture. For years, zeolite has been used by industry as a drying agent, and carries a warning label, because when it absorbs moisture, it releases heat.

"A natural twist would be to think of using it not as a drying agent, but as a heat exchange," Mr. Langford said.

In the absorption-desorption cycle, heat dries zeolite by driving water mole-



*A type of zeolite crystal*

cules out of the lattice, but to do so it must overcome the forces binding the water there in the first place. The energy it takes to do this is stored as potential.

"It's like pumping water uphill. Since it wants to come back down, it has potential energy," Mr. Langford said.

Similarly, as soon as the temperature of the zeolite bed returns to normal, it wants to reabsorb the water it has lost. When it does so, or is allowed to do so, it releases heat.

If the bed is cut off from a source of moisture, the reversal cannot take place.

Because humidity rather than temperature controls the reversal, the temperature of the bed no longer matters. There is no need for insulation and no problem of thermal loss.

### Stores heat

This means zeolite does what previously only fuels have done: stores heat indefinitely as chemical potential.

"The importance of this in a northern climate cannot be over-emphasized," Mr. Hollebone said. "Zeolite storage could make solar (energy storage) viable by allowing you to store heat during the good months to use in the bad winter months, and in so doing eliminate the need for an expensive backup system."

And because zeolite's energy density is extremely high, almost one million BTUs *per* cubic metre, it may be able to outperform eutectic salts systems by as much as two to one.

Mr. Langford said that research was still in an early stage. The scientific parameters for zeolite look very good, but a system must be engineered and tested. But the research completed to date is encouraging.

Because blocks of zeolite would be as easily transportable as oil, solar energy could become a moveable commodity.

Large solar collectors could gather heat to be used throughout an entire district. With zeolite, blocks could be charged at the central collector and then delivered to households instead of oil.

When their energy is exhausted, they would be taken back to the collector to be recharged.

Another approach being considered is the use of industrial waste heat, rather than solar heat, to charge zeolite blocks.

## Office serves elderly

McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, recently opened its Office on Aging, which will deal with questions concerning the rapidly-growing part of the population made up by the elderly.

Dr. Arthur N. Bourns, McMaster president, noted that Canadians were only just beginning to appreciate the future dimensions of the problems associated with the growth of the percentage of aged in the population. Because of the breadth of the expertise that will be drawn together through the help of the Office of Aging, he said, that office will be central in coping with the problems associated with this growth.

Up to now, Canada has had a smaller percentage of elderly because of a relatively high birth rate and immigration. The population over 65 will double in the next 20 years and then double again by the year 2020, when the elderly will constitute close to 15 per cent of the whole, said Dr. Ronald Bayne, clinical professor of medicine and medical director of St. Peter's Hospital in Hamilton.

This, he said, would have a major impact on the Canadian life style, not necessarily as an intolerable burden, but as a requirement for changes in economics, recreation, health and social services, to name a few. There were major implications for universities, he continued, among them that students must gain an understanding of aging in themselves and in others. Increased survival would provide great opportunities for lifetime learning and service to others. Graduates in the service professions would need a high level of competence and interest in the elderly, said Dr. Bayne. Specialists in geriatrics, medicine, nursing, rehabilitation, social work, recreation and also gerontologists in social sciences, sociology, geography, education, psychology and other fields were required.

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## Much more to be done for women, says Advisory Council

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women held an open forum in Ottawa recently to assess the Government's record in implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women and to suggest issues that must still be addressed.

Two reports were released at the session — one, a report on women and aging and the other an assessment of the Government's actions in carrying out the Royal Commission on the Status of Women's recommendations.

The Royal Commission on the Status of Women was established in 1967, "to ensure for women equal opportunities with men in all aspects of the Canadian society...". In its final report submitted in 1970, the Commission provided the Government with 167 recommendations of which 122 were within federal jurisdiction. The Advisory Council's report, entitled *Ten Years Later*, says that of the 122 recommendations only 42 have been implemented, 53 have been partially implemented, 24 have not been effected and two are no longer applicable.

As the world focused on International Women's Year in the mid-1970s, a number of laws affecting women's citizenship were passed, according to the report. Women could retain their citizenship if they married an alien and were given equal rights to confer Canadian citizenship on their children. An omnibus bill in 1976 allowed females to join the cadets and men to be beneficiaries of their wives' pensions.

But recommendations on pensions for housewives, relaxing of the divorce and abortion laws, women in all trades in the armed forces and the right of native women to retain their Indian status when they marry non-native men, are questions that remain to be tackled, says the report.

Council president Doris Anderson says in the introduction to the report that, while the Royal Commission was valuable in identifying women's issues, many new and pressing issues of concern to women were not evident in 1970. Of prime importance today, she says, is the whole question of employment for women, including the special needs of women in employment, and the worsening situation of economic security for women, which makes wage gaps and lack of pensions

even more important than before.

The Council's report on women and aging states that four out of five single, separated or divorced women over 65 receive no income from private pension plans, and as many as 33,000 women in this age group exist on incomes below the poverty line.

### Women living alone

One out of four women over 70 lives alone in a rooming house; and less than half the Canadian women can count on living with husbands, children or even relatives when they are over 64, according to the report. Although one of two Canadian workers belongs to company pension plans, less than half have a pension that goes to the family if the worker dies after retirement. Even then it is usually halved for the widow, says the report.

Integrated government policies on aging are urgently required to provide old people — particularly women who live longer — with adequate guaranteed annual incomes and health and social services, says the Council. "Since women make up 55 per cent of the over 65 population in Canada, their needs must not be ignored," says Doris Anderson.

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## New hemoglobin model aids in teaching students

Winnipeg biochemist Steve Wuerz has produced what is believed to be one of the first hemoglobin models of manageable proportions. It is composed of plastic parts representing the 12,000 interconnected atoms within the hemoglobin molecule, and takes him just over three hours to assemble.

The model measures about 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres by 1.2 metres — vastly larger than the real thing. Placed end to end it would take 1.5 million hemoglobin molecules to cover a distance of one millimetre.

"In rough outline, science has known the structure of the hemoglobin for about 15 years," says Mr. Wuerz. "In this detail, we've only known it for five. Two decades ago, for example, we really only knew how big the thing was and that its main function was to transport oxygen to the tissues."

Now, he says, it will be easier to explain a number of molecular disorders to students in the classroom.

"We can show the exact reasons for any of these diseases. Also, this is an ex-

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## Canadian technology goes south

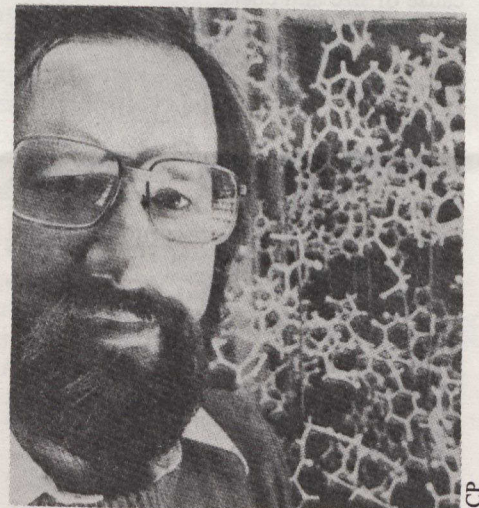
Using a system originally developed in Canada, a reactor water clean-up system at the Vermont Yankee reactor in Vernon, Vermont, U.S.A. was successfully decontaminated recently.

The CAN-DECON system was developed by scientists and engineers from Atomic Energy of Canada's Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories (CRNL) and Ontario Hydro, to remove radioactive contaminants from the heavy water coolant of CANDU reactors.

London Nuclear Decontamination Limited, which is licensed by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to adapt the system to other reactors on a world-wide basis, redesigned and rebuilt some of the equipment for use on the 500 MW boiling light-water reactor.

The total operation was carried out October 8-13, although the actual decontamination only took 24 hours.

Contracts have been signed with utilities in Japan to evaluate the applicability of CAN-DECON to reactors there and further proposals are being prepared for work in Europe and the U.S.



Steve Wuerz with hemoglobin model.

cellent system to understand other proteins involved in other diseases."

Mr. Wuerz, together with a Winnipeg plastics manufacturer, produces models of about 50 body proteins, but the hemoglobin model has been the most important. Nearly 50 have been sold to educational institutions at \$450 each.

# News of the arts

## Ottawa's Cinderella a hit

A Canadian production of the Jules Massenet opera *Cendrillon* recently received the acclaim of audiences and critics in two North American capitals. The rarely-performed work, produced by the National Arts Centre's Festival Ottawa last July, attracted immediate international attention; in Washington's Kennedy Centre two months later, the same production achieved even more media coverage and praise.

The opera, directed by Brian Macdonald, one of Canada's most distinguished choreographers, starred Frederica von Stade in the title role and was conducted by Festival Ottawa's artistic director, Mario Bernardi.

The prolonged standing ovation that greeted the *première* was headlined in newspapers across Canada, from Newfoundland's St. John's *Evening Telegram* to British Columbia's *Vancouver Province*.

The *New Yorker* magazine sent a correspondent to the Canadian capital whose three-page article on Festival Ottawa praised everything from the National Arts Centre ("so admirable and versatile a building") to the smallest details of Miss von Stade's performance.



Fernand R. Leclair

Frederica von Stade as *Cendrillon*.

The British magazine *Opera* also devoted an article to the production, headlined "Stunning *Cendrillon*" and praising the design and the music.

In Washington D.C., the work elicited raves from both the *Washington Star* ("It

is a production to see and savour, musically and scenically as beautiful a rendition of Massenet's exquisite romance as you are likely to find. There are no weak links in the show") and the *Washington Post* ("It would be hard to imagine a more auspicious vehicle for the launching of the Washington Opera's 1979-80 season...it would be hard to overpraise the authority, refinement and vibrancy of Bernardi's conducting.... Equal praise must go to the stage direction and choreography of another Canadian, Brian Macdonald").

The *New York Times* wrote that "the Washington performance, superbly cast and elegantly staged, conveyed all of this in a stylish and handsome production... von Stade is the perfect *Cendrillon*", while the American national magazine *Newsweek* said: "All of the diverse elements of farce and fantasy have been blended magnificently. Even in such a magnificent cast, Frederica von Stade stood out...she and the others were immensely aided by conductor Mario Bernardi — a fairy godfather with his own magic wand. One came away not only inspired by the performance but overjoyed at this renaissance of a work".

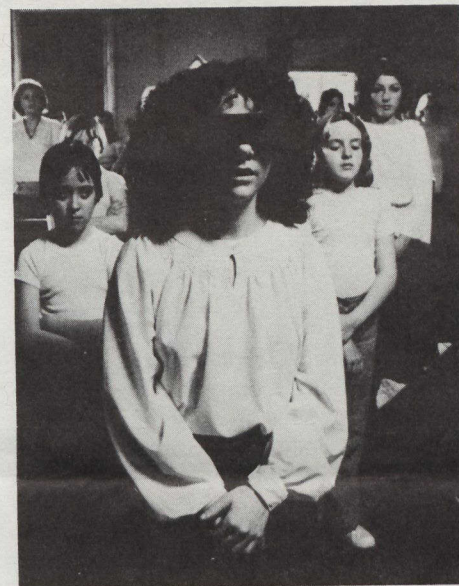
The other operas in last summer's Festival, Mozart's *Così fan tutte* and Tchaikovsky's *The Queen of Spades*, received almost equal praise; both operas had been seen at Festival Ottawa before. Next summer, from July 3-27, Festival Ottawa celebrates its tenth season with three operas, two operas in concert and ten performances of chamber music. For information, write to Festival Ottawa, National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Canada, K1R 5W1.

## Film Board scores in Chicago

The National Film Board of Canada won six awards at the 1979 Chicago International Film Festival, November 2-18.

*Mourir à tue tête* (*The Primal Fear*), directed by Anne-Claire Poirier, was awarded a gold plaque in the feature-film category; the film's star, Julie Vincent, was named top actress. Miss Poirier's film has been presented, out of competition, in festivals in Cannes, New York, Chicago, London, Greece, the Netherlands and Belgium.

A Gold Hugo, the Grand Prize of the Festival, was presented to *L'âge de la chaise* (*Age of the Chair*), as the top ani-



NFB

A scene from *The Primal Fear*.

mation film. It was directed by Jean Thomas Bédard.

Two other NFB animation films were honoured. A silver plaque went to *Every Child* (*Chaque Enfant*), directed by Eugene Fedorenko and a certificate of merit went to Lynn Smith's *This Is Your Museum Speaking*.

The Bronze Hugo was awarded to John Smith for his *Revolution's Orphans* in the short drama category and a gold plaque was awarded to Margaret Laurence, *First Lady of Manawaka*, directed by Robert Duncan, in the documentary category.

## Arts briefs

The *Devil and Daniel Mouse* was awarded first prize at the recent Child's Film Festival, an annual event sponsored by the Canadian Association for Young Children. This animated fantasy, made by Toronto's Nelvana Films with original music by John Sebastian, was selected over 50 other entries from the United States, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, The Netherlands and Canada.

Quebec's film-financing agency, the Institut Québécois du Cinéma, has announced an end to grants from its special development fund until March 31, 1980, because of the unusually high number of requests met this summer. The \$350,000-fund provides filmmakers with funds for script development and other forms of pre-production assistance. Grants normally range from \$3,000 to \$9,000.

## News briefs

**Governor-General Edward Schreyer** was recently proclaimed Honorary Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Coast Guard in a ceremony at Government House. Mr. Schreyer is the second Governor General to become Honorary Chief Commissioner of the Coast Guard. The first was Jules Léger.

**The Quebec Liberal Party** has set up a pre-referendum committee to handle organization and other work until the official referendum campaign begins next spring. Guy St. Pierre, chairman of the new group, said there were more than 20 provincial Liberals on the committee. Mr. St. Pierre says he expects the group eventually will form "the backbone" of the official umbrella committee of federalist forces in the province.

**Unemployment insurance** payments for the first nine months of the year were \$3.2 billion, down 10 per cent from those of a year earlier, Statistics Canada figures indicate. Most of the decline was caused by a drop of 9 per cent in the number of weeks of benefit paid.

**Members of the Quebec Union Nationale** have given party leader Rodrigue Biron a mandate to help found a new provincial party together with Quebec Conservatives and other right-wingers. The 800 UN members attending a special one-day convention recently voted 90 per cent in favour of a resolution that calls for founding of the new party at a special convention to be held in mid-1980.

**Saskatchewan's New Democratic Party** government is raising the minimum wage to \$3.65 an hour, May 1. It was increased to \$3.50, October 1.

**Embraer, Brazil's largest aircraft manufacturer**, has announced a \$27-million contract awarded to Pratt and Whitney of Canada for its ADS-604 engine. The new turbo-prop model engine will be used in

Embraer's EMB-120 aircraft, a new, 30-passenger, short-take-off and landing plane.

**The Export Development Corporation**, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of America recently concluded financing arrangements to support the sale of a U.S. \$26-million offshore jack-up drilling rig by Davie Shipbuilding of Lauzon, Quebec. The sale to Global Marine Drilling Co. of Los Angeles will generate 1,000 man-years of employment in Canada, 700 at Davie and 300 at 30 sub-suppliers. It was the second sale of an offshore jack-up drilling rig by Davie to GMDC financed by the same lenders.

**The Royal Canadian Mint** is now minting thinner and lighter pennies. The new coins were reduced to 2.8 grams January 1, from 3.24 grams and were reduced in thickness to 1.38 millimetres from 1.65. The current coins cost more than one cent each to produce, and the cost of a run of 600 to 700 million of them will save about \$500,000. The new coins will continue to be made of an alloy that is 98 per cent copper.

**The number of foreign visitors** to Canada increased during October from those of a year earlier and the number of Canadians returning from foreign countries went down, according to Statistics Canada. Preliminary statistics show that 2.2 million U.S. residents entered Canada in October, up 4.3 per cent from the October 1978 figure. Canadians coming home from visits to the United States numbered 2.8 million, down 1.8 per cent. Visitors from countries other than United States rose 14.6 per cent to 138,000, while the number of Canadians returning from these countries fell 4.1 per cent to 115,000.

**The Federal Government** will continue to pay a bonus to bilingual public servants. The Cabinet has agreed that the \$800-a-year bonus will be extended probably until 1983. About 47,000 workers currently receive the bonus, which costs Ottawa \$38 million annually.

**Dominion Textile Inc.** is planning to spend more than \$30 million on its Canadian plants this fiscal year and \$24 million over three years for a major expansion of its denim manufacturing plant in the United States. Domtex, Canada's largest textile manufacturer, is spending this money to take advantage of new technology. With sales last year of \$667 million, Domtex must seek opportunities outside of the Canadian market, espe-

cially since Canadian-U.S. trade is expected to be liberalized in the future.

**Gerald K. Bouey** and R. William Lawson have been reappointed as Governor and Senior Deputy Governor respectively of the Bank of Canada. Mr. Bouey's reappointment is effective February 1, and Mr. Lawson's March 1, 1980. Under the Bank of Canada Act, the appointments are for seven years. Mr. Bouey has been Governor since February 1973, and Mr. Lawson has been Senior Deputy Governor since March 1973.

**The Royal Canadian Mint** will strike a silver dollar and a \$100 gold coin to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary in 1980 of England's granting Canada sovereignty over a large part of the Arctic.

**Shell Canada** plans to spend \$52 million on expansion of its Shelburn refinery in Burnaby, British Columbia, scheduled for completion in 1983. Construction will create 90 jobs initially, rising to 170 in 1982.

**Susan Nattrass of Edmonton, Alberta**, won her fifth consecutive women's world trapshooting championship recently in Montecatini, Italy. Nattrass broke 49 of 50 clay pigeons on the final day of the championships, giving her a score of 189 to finish four targets better than runner-up Ulia Klekova of the Soviet Union.

**The House of Commons** voted recently to make the Parliament Buildings more accessible to the handicapped. The vote came after a member of Parliament complained about the difficulties he had after inviting a group of British Columbians in wheelchairs to visit the Commons. The guests could not be admitted through the main doors of the Parliament Buildings because of the stairs and had to enter through a side door.

**It was a "black-tie" affair** December 15, when the Winnipeg Jets met the defending Stanley Cup Champion Montreal Canadiens in a National Hockey League game. It was the first time the Canadiens had played the Jets in Winnipeg. The 50 Winnipeg employees wore tuxedos for the occasion and spectators were also encouraged to dress formally for the game, which was televised by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. "Everybody thinks of Winnipeg as a hick town and we want to provide the image that Winnipeg people have class," said city councillor Jim Ernst. The Jets displayed some class on the ice by beating the Canadiens by a score of 6-2.

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