

REF

Canada Weekly

Volume 6, No. 11

March 15, 1978



- Restraint in federal spending emphasized as main estimates tabled, 1
- Defence research helps civvy street, 3
- U.S. honours Marc Lalonde, 3
- Japanese satellite station in Canada, 4
- British Columbia's roots, 4
- Common denominator discovery of meningitis vaccine, 4
- Arctic wildlife protection, 4
- Extra money for energy research, 5
- Consumer price indexes for regional cities — January 1978, 5
- Grants to Quebec organizations, 5
- Study of junior hockey proposed, 6
- McCord exhibition honours Mount Royal centennial, 6
- Regina celebrates birthday, 6
- News of the arts — exhibitions, arts briefs, 7
- News briefs, 8

Restraint in federal spending emphasized as main estimates tabled

In tabling the 1978/79 main estimates of federal expenditures in the House of Commons on February 22, Treasury Board President Robert Andras pointed out that the growth trend of federal spending would remain below that of the gross national product. Total expenditures for fiscal year 1977/78 were set at \$44,450 million and, as was the case in 1976/77, Mr. Andras fully expected total spending to be at or below that ceiling.

The percentage increase in total federal spending declined from 28.3 per cent in 1974/75 to 18.4 per cent in 1975/76, down to 10.2 per cent in 1976/77 and to 8.2 per cent in 1977/78.

"In short...the Government committed itself to restraint three years ago, has lived up to that commitment, and will continue to abide by that commitment," declared the minister. Passages from his address follow:

* * * *

...Main estimates include budgetary outlays of \$46,476 million, to which must be added net investments and advances of \$1,774 million, for a total of \$48,250 million. The inclusion in main estimates of several expenditure items of a recurrent nature, which were previously submitted to Parliament in supplementary estimates, has enabled us to set realistically the reserves for contingency outlays at \$1,550 million. Taking into account the usual lapse of spending authority, total expenditures in 1978/79 are forecast at \$48,800 million.

This amounts to an increase of 9.8 per cent — less than the presently-expected increase in the value of the gross national product for the same period. It also means that, in real terms, federal outlays will increase by about 3.5 per cent. For even though we expect inflation to abate during the next 12 months, the government sector — like others — will still have to bear cost increases.

* * * *

...Although federal expenditures will be contributing, during the next 12 months, to the growth of aggregate demand in Canada, we are not relying on spending to give a major push to the economy. To the extent that additional, short-run stimulus has been judged necessary, the Government has acted mainly through tax reductions, so that the re-



Robert Andras

covery may be sustained through private-sector expansion.

Past experience has shown that any attempt to pull the economy up by federal spending alone is self-defeating. Such stimulus is inevitably short-lived and soon leads to a renewal of inflationary pressures....

At the same time, we have resisted pressure from other quarters to cut savagely federal programs and to apply some rigid form of fiscal rigour.... I would have liked federal expenditures to grow even

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

APR 13 1978

OTTAWA
LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE

On this day in 1603, French explorer Samuel Champlain made his first voyage to Canada. Later known as the father of New France, Champlain founded Quebec City in 1608.

Mar. 15/78

less rapidly in the next fiscal year. But I had to recognize that an abrupt retrenchment of federal outlays would have played havoc with provincial finances, pulled the rug out from under private consumption, and deprived Canadian business of orders which they critically need to raise production and productivity.

* * * *

Where the money goes

In the 1978/79 main estimates...federal payments to provincial governments under six major programs* will increase by almost \$2 billion — about 46 per cent of the increase in our total spending. In other words, were it not for this “provincial dimension” in federal outlays, the projected rate of growth of our main estimates in 1978/79 would be about 4.8 per cent rather than 9.8 per cent. And one of the reasons why provincial governments will be in a position to ease, or increase only moderately this year the burden on provincial taxpayers, is that the Federal Government will continue to transfer more than one-fifth of its resources to these governments.

But a still higher proportion of federal outlays will finance a variety of direct payments to individual Canadians — more than \$10.3 billion, or 21 per cent of total expenditures, during the next fiscal year. These payments supplement the income of millions of Canadians — senior citizens, growing families, workers temporarily unemployed or acquiring new skills, native citizens, veterans. And these payments are largely spent on food, clothing, shelter and other necessities. In other words, old-age pensions, family allowances and other federal payments to individuals finance a significant element of private consumption in Canada. Furthermore, the steady growth of private consumption is required to stimulate business activity, production and employment.

* * * *

Public Service controls

I would now like to draw the attention of honourable members to further evidence of the Government's commitment to restraint, namely its over-all policy on manpower requirements and compensation

Administrative cost cuts

A report dated February 27 issued by the Treasury Board outlines substantial savings in the Public Service directly attributed to administrative restraint. A few examples are:

- a ban on first-class air travel except for security, medical or emergency reasons, has brought about a drop of about 85 per cent from 681 first-class flights in the last quarter of 1975 to 99 in the third quarter of 1977;
- cab fares in one department alone dropped to \$27,000 in 1976/77 from about \$80,000 in 1975/76;
- furniture purchases dropped to \$3.5 million in 1977 from \$6.6 million in 1975, following decisions to suspend them until stocks were depleted and to restrict issue of new furniture;
- the growth rate for photocopying equipment has dropped to 6.2 per cent from an annual growth rate of 69 per cent before the restraint program was introduced;
- telecommunications expenditures were reduced by about \$400,000 in 1977; and
- the Federal Government's internal energy-conservation program has cut almost \$30 million from its energy bill.

policy for the Public Service in 1978/79.

...For the second consecutive fiscal year the increase in authorized man-years subject to Treasury Board control will be held to six-tenths of 1 per cent. This represents an increase of 1,848 man-years, for a total authorized level of 325,120. I point out that authorized man-years are decreasing in 18 departments and agencies, while 18 others have been allocated the same number of man-years as in the fiscal year 1977/78. Additional man-years have been authorized for 33 departments and agencies. These increases are concentrated in a few labour-intensive and generally service-oriented government operations such as the Post Office, the Department of Public Works, the Department of National Defence, Correctional Services and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

It should be noted that the six-tenths of 1 per cent increase in federal Public Service manpower requirements will be only one quarter of the projected growth

of the Canadian labour force in 1978/79. Indeed, despite impressions to the contrary, our record during the past ten years shows that the Public Service growth trend has remained below that of the labour force.

...For the fourth consecutive fiscal year, the total number of senior personnel man-years in the departments and agencies under Treasury Board man-year control will remain at the same level. This freeze is being extended for a second consecutive year to a key component of the senior personnel categories — the Senior Management Complement which is composed of senior executives and officers in equivalent positions. As in the past, provisions have been made for a measure of flexibility in the reallocation of authorized senior personnel man-years and senior executive and equivalent positions between departments and agencies in order to meet the tasks of highest priority.

Bargaining policy change

...I am pleased to be able to inform honourable members of the compensation policy to be adopted for collective bargaining in the federal Public Service during the post-control period.

* * * *

Briefly, the Government intends to change the emphasis in its previous bargaining policy. This change of emphasis will involve explicit consideration of the aggregate value of pay and benefits in relation to hours worked — that is, “total compensation”. It will also involve more emphasis on comparisons of total compensation with private-sector employers wherever possible. Where comparisons with private-sector employers are not possible — in the case of teachers for example — the past practice of making comparisons with other public employers, or taking into consideration established internal relativities, will continue.

In addition, it is intended that compensation in the Public Service will not lead compensation levels in the private sector and ensure that the Federal Government will not fuel wage inflation. To this end, where compensation for public servants in a bargaining unit is significantly greater or less than that of their outside counterparts, the Treasury Board will seek to negotiate rates of increase which will allow comparability of total compensation to be achieved over a reasonable period of time, taking into account the magnitude of the difference.

* * * *

*Fiscal transfer payments; hospital insurance, including extended health care; medicare; Canada Assistance Plan; post-secondary education; bilingualism development.

Defence research helps civvy street

While scientists in the Department of National Defence do research in military defence, quite a lot of their findings become available for civilian use — in, for example, avalanche-control, freeze-dried foods and oil-spill control.

As for avalanche control, the Defence Research Establishment (DRE) at Suffield, Alberta, has come up with a method of detonating explosives from long range, which is being applied to control avalanches in the Canadian Rockies. It's considered a big step in helping to eliminate natural disasters.

At the Defence and Civil Institute of the Environmental Medicine (DCIEM) in Toronto, work on freeze-drying of foods has contributed to today's availability of camping and travel foods which don't need refrigeration, have long shelf-life and minimum weight and bulk.



The "slick-licker" mops up oil.

A defence research scientist at Esquimalt, British Columbia, invented the internationally famous "slick-licker", one of the first practical devices for mopping up floating oil in a continuous process.

Electronic stethoscope

On the medical side, DCIEM is continuing research on motion-sickness remedies and developing an improved drug with reduced side effects. And, under development, is an amplitude-to-frequency transformer for an electronic stethoscope which will reveal hitherto unheard sounds from an abnormal heart.

For the underwater enthusiasts, projects under development include a decom-

pression computer and a helmet-mounted gyro horizon, a compass which provides the diver with stereo sound indicating his direction relative to an intended bearing.

Civilian pilots will be interested in the peripheral-vision artificial horizon developed by military researchers. The device is designed to reduce greatly the workload of pilots flying on instruments and decrease aircraft accidents caused by disorientation. Studies of cockpit and instrument design are an on-going project.

For power in isolated areas a wind turbine is being integrated with an alternator and a lead/acid battery pack, which will be equally applicable to civilian use.

Many more inventions came from defence research scientists and countless others are under development.

Defence research story

Defence science was established formally in Canada when the Defence Research Board (DRB) was formed in 1947. Its role was to provide scientific advice to the defence minister, meet research requirements of the Canadian Forces, support research of defence interest in Canadian universities and industry and contribute to NATO's collective defence research efforts.

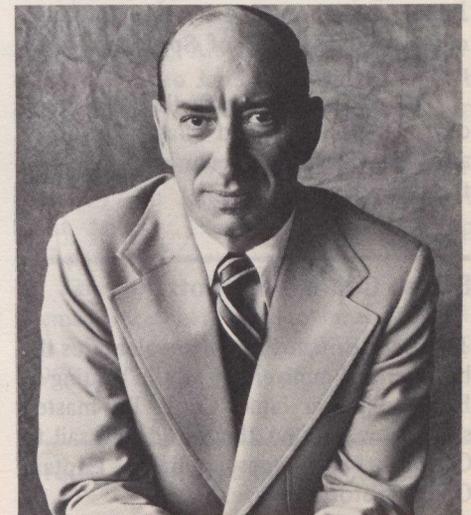
The work of the Board, under a chairman, appointed and *ex-officio* members, was carried out at its headquarters in Ottawa, at research establishments across Canada and at liaison offices in Washington, London and Paris. About 2,000 civilian and military scientists, engineers, technicians and other personnel formed DRB.

Basically, research was DRB's responsibility and the Canadian Forces were responsible for development. In April 1974, most of DRB was integrated with Canadian Forces, forming a new branch called CRAD — Chief of Research and Development. About 1,700 DRB personnel were amalgamated with CRAD, 130 were assigned to the Operational Research and Analysis branch at Defence headquarters and 25 remained with the restructured DRB.

CRAD's role is to conduct material and associated research and development activities for DND and control the programs of its six DREs. At present 1,600 people are employed in the CRAD organization — 1,555 civilians and 45 military personnel.

U.S. honours Marc Lalonde

The American Health Foundation has awarded the 1977 Dana Award to former Minister of National Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde, now Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations. The award, which is given annually "to that individual who has made a singular contribution to the cause of preventive medicine", will be presented by the American Health Foundation in New York City this spring.



Marc Lalonde

The Foundation wishes to honour Mr. Lalonde for his work as Minister of National Health and Welfare from 1972 to 1977 in recognition of what the Foundation describes as his "outstanding leadership in developing a blueprint for a prevention-oriented medical care system, *A New Perspective on the Health of Canadians*". This publication, a parliamentary White Paper, was tabled in Parliament in May 1974.

Mr. Lalonde is the first non-medical person to receive the award. Previous recipients have included medical researchers and innovators Paul Dudley White, Henry Blackburn and Ancel Keys for their work in preventive cardiology and nutrition and Per Olaf Astrand and Samuel Fox III for their work in physical fitness.

The award carries with it a stipend of \$5,000. Mr. Lalonde has suggested that this be divided into two equal shares and donated to L'Association Canadienne de l'Ataxie de Friedrich, an organization which co-ordinates research of Friedrich's Ataxia and assists its victims, and to the Montreal United Workshop (Atelier Uni de Montréal), which works with the physically handicapped.

Japanese satellite station in Canada

Canada and Japan have concluded an agreement on the establishment of a temporary satellite-support facility at the Churchill Research Range in Manitoba.

The station will be used in connection with a Japanese study of the aurora polaris and its related phenomena over the northern auroral region through the *Exos-A* satellite. The 127-kilogram *Exos-A* was launched into orbit from Japan on February 4 by the University of Tokyo's Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science.

The agreement is a further step in recent efforts to expand bilateral co-operation in science and technology between the two countries.

British Columbia's roots

This year British Columbia celebrates the bicentennial anniversary of the landing of British explorer James Cook. Tall-masted ships from around the world will sail to Canada's west coast reliving Captain Cook's historic voyage.

Born in Yorkshire, England, James Cook began his career at sea in 1746. He rose quickly through the ranks of the Royal Navy, became a captain, and was soon recognized as one of the world's most famous maritime explorers and navigators. On his third voyage he was directed to seek a navigable sea route from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He left England in July 1776, aboard the H.M.S. *Resolution* accompanied by the *Discovery*.

In March 1778, he reached the western shores of Vancouver Island and anchored in Nootka Sound to refit his ships. Cook's log book records that his stay lasted for more than a month. It was his trading with the natives at Nootka Sound that established the British claim to the territory leading to the creation of British Columbia.

The following year, Captain Cook was killed by natives in Hawaii but he left his maps of Canada's west coast, which were the basis for future exploration.

During the year, James Cook will be honoured as Vancouver actor Kelvin Andrew, who bears a striking resemblance to the explorer, visits many communities in British Columbia.

This month the Royal Hudson steam

train leaves British Columbia with "Captain Cook" aboard to tour eastern Canada and the United States. During the summer he will be the star of the Heritage Performing Arts Festival in Vancouver and the Folkfest '78 celebrations. At that time, the tall ships will once again appear on Canada's west coast as British Columbians honour the accomplishments of Captain James Cook.

The foregoing article, by Alyn Edwards, has been reprinted from Canadian Scene, February 17, 1978.

Common denominator discovery of meningitis vaccine

Meningitis, a disease of the nervous system which still plagues areas of South America and Africa, may soon be virtually eradicated thanks to a vaccine developed in Canada.

The vaccine was produced in 1974 through the collaborative efforts of three scientists: Harold Jennings and Ian Smith of the National Research Council and Paul Kenny of the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Frappier Institute of Montreal, which is licensed to manufacture vaccine for human use, has been conducting tests on the serum for the past 18 months and is now ready to submit it to the National Health and Welfare Department for approval.

Meningitis is caused by bacteria that normally produce only mild infection of the nasal passages and sinuses; however, in infants, youths and immunologically-deficient adults, the disease organism can invade the bloodstream, and thence the meninges, the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord, resulting in a serious and often fatal condition. Control of the disease by antibiotic drugs is difficult, since drug-resistant strains of the bacteria have arisen through natural selection. Moreover, until now, immunological control of meningitis has eluded medical science because of the existence of at least four disease-producing bacteria types; inoculation against one type would not immunize against other strains.

Dr. Jennings and his colleagues first determined the chemical structures of the various bacteria types. Next, an antigen, or molecular compound, common to all strains, was produced. Subsequent experimentation with mice demonstrated the "common antigen" to be an effective immunological agent. In laboratory tests,

90 per cent of experimental mice inoculated with the antigenic compound survived massive doses of meningitis, whereas 95 per cent of those not inoculated died.

If the vaccine is approved, blood sample studies will be conducted on human volunteers to determine its effectiveness. The vaccine will then be submitted to the World Health Organization for field trials in high-risk areas.

Dr. Jennings speculates that the "common antigen" approach to immunization may lead to vaccines for pneumonia, whooping cough and other diseases caused by more than one type of bacteria.

Arctic wildlife protection



Special protection of a site containing the largest concentrations of birds and mammals in the high Arctic known to scientists has received approval in principle. The site, which spans Bathurst Island between Bracebridge and Goodsir Inlets, includes the Polar Bear Pass lowlands, described as a life-support system for herds of muskoxen and Peary's caribou and critical breeding habitat for many species of birds.

During a two-year consultation period conducted by the International Biological Program — a co-operative effort sponsored by the United Nations — "existing mineral and petroleum rights will be fully honoured and any surface use of the land will be closely regulated by special controls applied under the Territorial Land Use Regulations", announced Northern Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner.

Extra money for energy research

Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie has released a detailed breakdown of the \$15 million in supplementary federal energy research and development (R and D) funding that was announced recently. This brings the projected total annual federal expenditure in energy R and D to \$145 million.

A total of \$6.3 million of the additional funding will be used to finance research and development in the area of renewable energy resources. The largest portion of this, \$3.9 million, will go towards research in solar energy. The assessment and demonstration of the potential, in Canada, of wood and mill wastes, as well as other sources of energy of biological origin, such as peat, straw, and manure, as substitutes for conventional fuels will receive \$1.55 million.

Energy conservation was allocated \$5.6 million, while \$750,000 will go towards developing technologies designed to establish hydrogen as part of the Canadian energy supply system. Six hundred thousand dollars will go towards research on cogeneration, the ways in which electrical generating stations can produce both electricity and heat.

Research in the extraction of fossil fuels will receive \$1.4 million, while the transportation of energy commodities such as oil and natural gas from the Arctic and the transmission of electricity will receive \$1.25 million.

This allocation of funds reflects a further shift in government policy towards renewable energy resources and energy conservation, which this year will receive 21 per cent of the total federal energy R and D budget, compared with 15 per cent in 1976/77. Nuclear fission receives no additional support under this increase; however, additional funding for radioactive waste management is under active consideration.

In addition to the funding of nuclear fusion-related research of \$1.8 million, \$260,000 will go towards a small program designed to maintain Canada's contribution to the international research effort, benefiting the programs of seven federal departments and agencies. The National Research Council will receive \$6.2 million; Energy, Mines and Resources, \$3.3 million; Department of Fisheries and Environment, \$2.8 million; Transport Canada, \$2 million; Agriculture Canada,

\$250,000; Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, \$350,000; and the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, \$150,000.

An estimated 77 per cent of the funding increase, and 35 per cent of the total projected expenditure, will be spent outside federal laboratories, in keeping with the Government's resolution to award contracts to Canadian industry.

Consumer price indexes for regional cities — January 1978

From December 1977 to January 1978, consumer price indexes rose in 13 regional cities and remained unchanged over-all in Montreal.

Advances ranged from 0.1 per cent in Halifax to 0.7 per cent in Ottawa. Higher prices for meat products, soft drinks and restaurant meals along with increased shelter charges were largely responsible for these advances. Other important contributing factors included higher prices for imported cars and seasonally-higher train fares. Prices for fresh produce declined noticeably. Clothing prices were also generally lower across the country.

St. John's, Newfoundland — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.3 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 7.8 per cent.

Halifax, Nova Scotia — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.1 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 8.9 per cent.

Saint John, New Brunswick — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.2 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 8.7 per cent.

Quebec City, Quebec — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.4 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 8.5 per cent.

Montreal, Quebec — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, no over-all change. January 1977 to January 1978, up 8.7 per cent.

Ottawa, Ontario — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.7 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 9.0 per cent.

Toronto, Ontario — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.6 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 9.2 per cent.

Thunder Bay, Ontario — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.4 per

cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 10.1 per cent.

Winnipeg, Manitoba — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.3 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 8.7 per cent.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.4 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 9.8 per cent.

Regina, Saskatchewan — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.4 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 10.5 per cent.

Edmonton, Alberta — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.5 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 10.1 per cent.

Calgary, Alberta — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.2 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 8.3 per cent.

Vancouver, British Columbia — all items: December 1977 to January 1978, up 0.5 per cent. January 1977 to January 1978, up 7.5 per cent.

Grants to Quebec organizations

The federal Secretary of State Department recently awarded grants totalling \$58,160 to eight organizations in the province of Quebec.

- L'Association pour la défense des droits du personnel domestique de Montréal will use its grant of \$4,800 to help improve working conditions for domestics by making employers aware of problem areas. An information centre will be established and a monthly newsletter published to assist domestics.

- Le Comité d'intégration des handicapés physique du Québec, St. Léonard, will use its grant of \$3,630 for a campaign aimed at changing the image of the handicapped. A brief will be presented to Parliament suggesting ways in which the handicapped can be better integrated into the mainstream of society.

- The Educational Resource Co-operative, Montreal, has received \$9,980 to set up workshops where McGill University Faculty of Education professors and students will explore the feasibility of integrating multicultural courses into the secondary school curriculum. The group will also look at the use of discriminatory language in school texts.

- Le Groupe ressources vacances sites, Iberville, received a grant of \$22,000 to

study, compile and distribute free information on vacation opportunities.

- Le Mouvement jeunes ruraux, Ste-Foy, was awarded \$5,000 to reorganize the youth centre for social activities and other activities centering around agriculture.

- The West Island Women's Centre, Pointe Claire, used its grant of \$3,500 to hold an "Information Day" on February 4, 1978. Topics included re-entering the work force, volunteer work and community action, returning to studies, women in the home and women and the law.

- The Gaspesian Cultural Association, Bonaventure, accepted \$9,250 to continue library services to the French- and English-speaking residents of the many isolated coastal villages in the region. This grant was given under the Department's Official Language Minority Groups Program, whose objectives are to promote the social, cultural and linguistic development of the official language communities in regions where they live as a minority and to foster a better understanding between the two official language groups throughout the country.

Study of junior hockey proposed

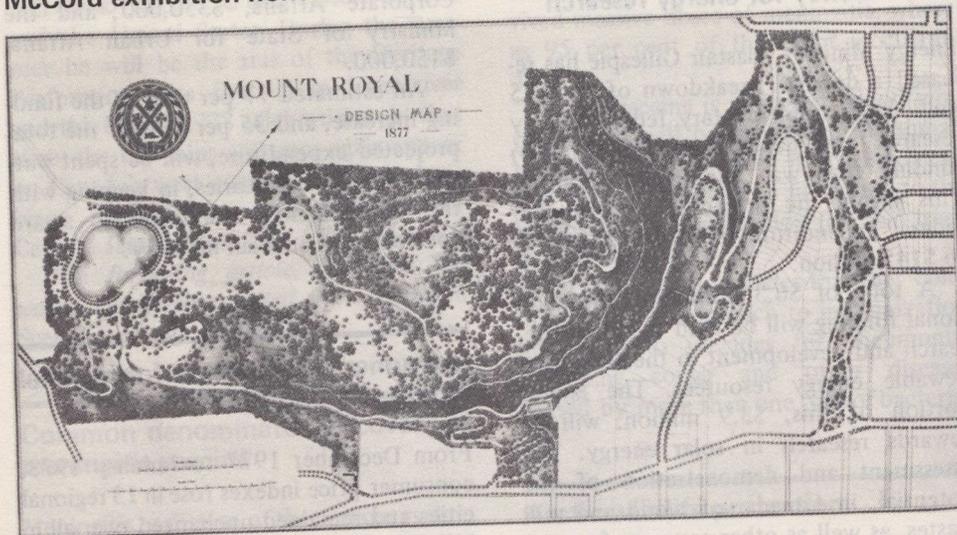
A study of all aspects of junior hockey in Canada has been recommended to Minister of State, Fitness and Amateur Sport Iona Campagnolo, by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Hockey.

The committee was set up last July as a result of the publicity surrounding Team Canada's participation in the World Championships held in Vienna in May. In announcing the establishment of the committee, the minister stated that "it is time that we clearly identify Canada's responsibilities as well as the issues that Canadians feel are at stake when we compete at the international level".

Among other suggestions, the committee recommended that:

- a permanent manager and coach should be named for all Canadian national teams;
- Hockey Canada should ensure that its constituent members deliver their best players for the 1980 Olympic Games and that every eligible player be given an opportunity to try out for the team;
- Hockey Canada should ensure that being a member of a national team is a serious commitment to the sport and to the honour of Canada;

McCord exhibition honours Mount Royal centennial



The McCord Museum in Montreal has an exhibition to celebrate the first 100 years of the design plan for Mount Royal Park. The exhibition Mount Royal, Montreal, is a compilation of documentary prints, photographs, maps and architectural drawings from the period 1556-1977.

Mount Royal was named by Breton mariner Jacques Cartier, who discovered it in 1535 when he visited the Indian village of Hochelaga at the base of the mountain. The exhibition commences chronologically with a copy of the architectural plan for Hochelaga which was rendered and published by Giambattista Ramusio in 1556. Ramusio's plan presents the first documentation of the mountain with its new name, which, significantly, appears in Italian.

In the maps that followed Ramusio's publication, Monte Real (Mount Royal) was contracted to Montreal. Mount Royal Park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the eminent landscape architect responsible for laying out the grounds of New York City's Central Park. Olmsted's Mount Royal Design Map of 1877 (above) is displayed as a thematic focus for the McCord Museum exhibition. By tracing, through documents, the pattern of Montreal's urban growth since boundaries were established in 1792, the exhibition Mount Royal, Montreal is a depiction of the way in which a geographical feature has shaped, and will continue to form, the character of a city.

Regina celebrates birthday

Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, is celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday this year with festivities including a variety of cultural and sports events.

In Regina's early days, many still called it Pile-O-Bones, a name the little settlement received because of the huge pile of buffalo bones accumulated there by the Indians, who believed the buffalo would some day return to the grazing grounds of their ancestors.

In 1880, a botanist named John Macoun discovered that the plains surrounding the village of Pile-O-Bones were excellent for growing wheat. He persuaded the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to bring its line through this area.

(Cont'd on P. 8)

News of the arts

OAC exhibition in Paris and London

We Amongst Others, an exhibition organized by the Ontario Arts Council, visited the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris in January and arrives in London, at the Canada House Gallery, on March 15. Some of the 21 modules representing the work of 21 artists from Ontario are seen below. Artists had the opportunity to record interviews, and arrange symbols and objects in order to communicate their views to the visitors. The group includes actresses, writers, dancers, painters, sculptors, musicians and photographers — among them, Margaret Atwood, Frances Hyland, Veronica Tennant, Mavor Moore, Dennis Burton, Robertson Davies, Yousef Karsh and Dwight Bennett.



Chinese peasant paintings

Flying snow, welcome spring, a painting to match the season, is on view, for the first time with 76 other remarkable gouache paintings by Chinese peasant artists, at the National Gallery in Ottawa from February 17 until March 19.

Peasant Paintings from Hu County: Shensi Province, which includes works by many of the artists who first exhibited at the Peking Art Museum in 1973, will be circulated to galleries in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario after the Ottawa showing.

The many changes that have taken place in China over the past 30 years are depicted cheerfully in these paintings. This new energy and identity is reflected in the titles of the works, such as *New*



Ma Ya-li's Political tutor from *Peasant Paintings from Hu County*.

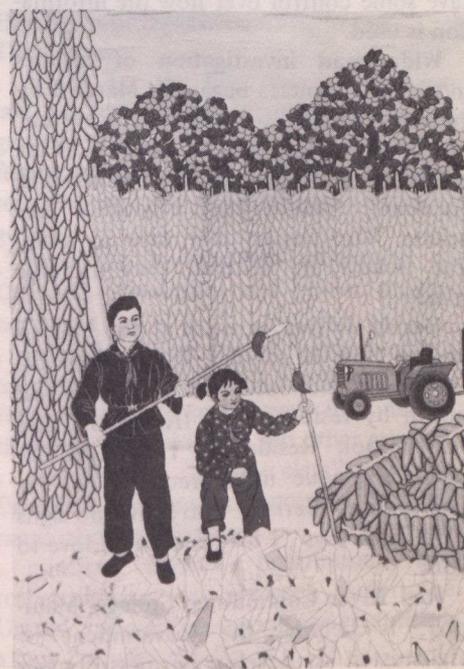
Village, new spirit; It's our turn to guard the grain at lunchtime and *The new look of our piggery*. Wang Yung-yi, the artist of the last-named work, says: "This piggery impressed me greatly. When it was finished I did this painting. We have 68 sties and seven people working there including a pig doctor. The people's commune has urged all brigades to learn from

our pigsty construction — a big meeting was held for this purpose. I was so happy to see many comrades coming from other places to see our work; this made me want to do this painting."

Arts briefs

A National Film Board feature documentary about the FLQ crisis in Quebec in October 1970, was shown recently by more than 200 stations of the Public Broadcasting Service in the United States. The 80-minute film called *Action*, seen on CBC-TV two years ago, has been updated with a 12-minute segment reviewing events that have taken place since the film was first completed, giving American viewers a better perspective of Canadian current events relating to the unity crisis. *Action*, directed by Robin Spry, took the Grand Prize at Nyon, Switzerland, and a Silver Plaque in 1975 at the Chicago International Film Festival.

Walter Learning, artistic director and general manager of Theatre New Brunswick in Fredericton, will replace David Peacock as head of the theatre section of the Canada Council. In collaboration with Alden Nowlan, Mr. Learning has written three plays since 1976 and produced them at Theatre New Brunswick, which he founded in 1969.



Chang Fang-hsia's *It's our turn to guard the grain at lunchtime*.

Regina celebrates (Cont'd from P. 6)

The year 1882 is of special importance for, in addition to the arrival of the railway, Pile-O-Bones became the administrative headquarters of the Northwest Territories and was renamed Regina in honour of Queen Victoria. That same year, the North West Mounted Police — today's Royal Canadian Mounted Police — established their headquarters in the town. When Regina was incorporated as a city

in 1903, the population was 3,000. Today it stands at over 160,000. In 1905, Regina was chosen as the capital of the newly-formed province of Saskatchewan.

Seventy-fifth anniversary year

The city's population is composed of many ethnic groups, each of which cherishes its customs. In recognition of this, the Multicultural Council of Regina and the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Management Board will stage Mosaic 78, a "festival" of ethnic pavilions located

throughout the city, as part of the celebrations.

Special activities are planned by the Dunlop Gallery, the Regina Symphony, the Saskatchewan School of the Arts, the Regina Little Theatre and other cultural groups.

Several national sports championships in Regina during the anniversary year include speedskating, indoor track and field, basketball, handball, swimming, women's softball, men's baseball and others.

News briefs

The Prime Minister will speak to the Economic Club of New York the evening of March 22, 1978. A question period will follow the speech. On March 21, the Prime Minister will meet with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, for discussions on a wide range of international issues. He will visit the Council on Foreign Relations in the late afternoon of March 22 for a private question and answer session.

Dr. Ronald L. Watts, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, since 1974, is the new representative of the province of Ontario with the Task Force on Canadian Unity. He succeeds Dr. John Evans, who has submitted his resignation. Dr. Watts, a political scientist, is a specialist in comparative federalism.

The federal Liberal Party held its biennial policy convention at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa during the last weekend of February. Numerous resolutions — among them, a decision to remove the possession of marijuana from the Criminal Code, a suggestion to provide tax cuts to the private industry as a way of promoting job creation, and the need for a guaranteed annual income — were

debated and passed by the 2,319 accredited delegates and 412 alternates who attended.

Imperial Oil Ltd. of Toronto has announced the discovery of a significant deposit of uranium mineralization in eight of ten holes on its property in northern Saskatchewan. The discovery has prompted three companies to apply for permits covering about 1,000 square miles north and west of Imperial's 1,440-acre lease.

The Human Rights Act, which became effective March 1, prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, national origin, religion, sex and physical handicaps. Women must receive the same pay as men for jobs of equal responsibility. Individuals may examine some government files about themselves, ask for corrections and have some control over how the information is used.

Widespread investigation of airlines and travel agencies began on March 1 by the Department of National Revenue, which is raiding offices across Canada looking for "kickbacks" commissions, discounts, rebates and, especially free tickets. The Department says so many free tickets are around, they are like money.

Gerald Jeffrey, a cook at the University of New Brunswick for the past 30 years, was honoured at a dinner last month by residents and friends of Lady Beaverbrook Residence. They also donated a plaque in appreciation of his long service. "Jerry", who shows no signs of retiring, says "I love cooking; I love to work."

Red River Community College, Manitoba, is helping the Government of Afghanistan to develop business courses in that country through a \$485,000-agreement with the Canadian Interna-

tional Development Agency. The project at the Jamhuriat Girls School in Kabul will be under the direction of three of Red River's teachers of business education.

Ontario's Premier William Davis has signed an Order-in-Council authorizing agreements worth about \$7 billion between Ontario Hydro and two Ontario mining companies. The agreement involves up to 200 million pounds of uranium oxide produced at Elliot Lake over 40 years. The authorization followed an emergency debate in the Legislature, where Mr. Davis argued that the uranium would cost much less than the oil or coal needed to produce the same electrical energy. He said U.S. coal would cost about \$50 billion, Alberta coal about \$65 billion and oil about \$67 billion.

Dr. Jennie Smillie Robertson, one of Canada's first female surgeons, celebrated her one-hundredth birthday February 10. Born near London, Ontario, the young Jennie Robertson shocked family and friends by announcing her intention to enter the medical profession. She taught school to finance her studies at the University of Toronto. After working briefly with a female surgeon in Philadelphia, she returned to Toronto in 1912 and, despite her fears, attracted a large number of patients.

Gary Summerhays, of Brantford, Ontario, won the Commonwealth lightweight boxing championship in Melbourne, Australia on February 27. He defeated Tony Mundine, of Australia, in the eleventh round.

The Prime Minister announced recently the appointment of Dr. George R. Post as Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. He replaces Dr. Sylvia Ostry who is now Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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