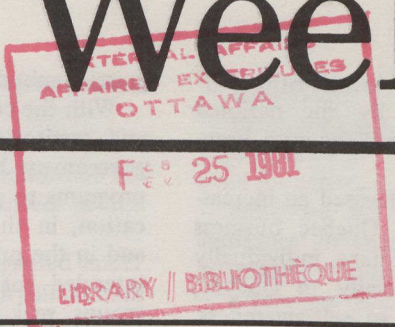


# Canada Weekly

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## History and status of Canada's two official languages

*During Canada Days at Nancy in France held at the end of January, Canada's Commissioner of Official Languages Max Yalden gave a speech on the status of the official languages in Canada. After giving a brief history of the co-existence of the French and English languages in Canada, Mr. Yalden explained the policies followed by the federal and provincial governments.*

*Excerpts from his speech, which also addressed the question of entrenching language rights in a Canadian charter of rights and freedoms, follow:*

...The first official measures concerning the use of the two languages in Canada were taken during the eighteenth century, not long after the ethnic and linguistic upheaval in Acadia. Thus, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 gave French official status in the newly conquered land; the provisions of the Constitutional Act of 1791 divided the Laurentian Territory into English-speaking Upper Canada and French-speaking Lower Canada; and from its inception, the Legislative Assembly elected by Lower Canada granted equal status to English and French.

With the Act of Union in 1840, the two territories were reunited into the province of Canada. The act stipulated that English would be the only language used in the Legislative Assembly but did not exclude the possibility of translating

documents for administrative purposes. From the beginning, the new legislature was forced to use French to such an extent that it requested London to re-establish the official language status of French and this was done in 1848.

...In 1867, the British North America Act created the Canadian federation. Certain provisions of the act related to denominational education — at that time language was closely related with religion — especially in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario, where the largest Francophone communities were located. The act also had provisions concerning the use of French and English as judicial and legislative languages in federal and Quebec institutions....

The last part of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth witnessed the strengthening of a reaction against the recognition and maintenance of language rights for Francophone minorities. This opposition had been developing for several years in most provinces outside Quebec and even in the federal territories.

### Favourable measures

The second half of the twentieth century, however, has seen the adoption of a series of formal and informal measures at various levels of government on behalf of these minorities, including certain practices and customs which favour them.

Thus, at the federal level, simultaneous translation became the norm in parliamentary debates; bilingual signs appeared for the first time in Ottawa and in regions with Francophone communities; postage stamps, bank notes and government publications became bilingual; and radio



Max Yalden

Sixty-two years ago this week...  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the first French-Canadian to become Prime Minister of Canada (1896-1911), died.

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followed by television broadcasting services were extended by the national French network to all regions with Francophone minorities.

The same period witnessed an increased use of French in Quebec business activities. French Canadians, individually and collectively, especially in Quebec, acquired a new sense of self-awareness. They developed a strong determination to defend their language and culture in a world dominated by American economics and technology.

This intense ferment led to the creation, in 1963, of a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism....

At the conclusion of its enquiry, the commission made a very considerable number of recommendations based on a set of specifically Canadian factors: the vastness of the country; the increased mobility of labour and management at all levels; the scattering of the two official language minority communities; the existence in major population centres of official language minorities which, although proportionately very small, were already at that time numerically important. These factors and the commission's recommendations became the basis for the drawing up of the Official Languages Act of 1969.

#### Official Languages Act

The passage of the Official Languages Act marks a fundamental turning point in the history of Canada. Supported by all political parties represented in the federal Parliament, the act declares in Section 2: "The English and French languages are the official languages of Canada for all purposes of Parliament and Government of Canada, and possess and enjoy equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada."

In practice, this section obliges the federal government — all its departments, agencies and Crown corporations — to acknowledge the equal status of English and French as languages of service to the Canadian public.

The act includes a whole series of provisions relating to the rights of the public and the duties of federal departments and agencies. Thus, it calls for the use of the two languages in the courts, provides for the establishment of so-called bilingual districts and, finally, creates the position of Commissioner of Official Languages, whose role is to act as a kind of "lin-

guistic ombudsman"....

With the co-operation of the provincial and territorial governments, the federal government has implemented a series of programs to promote bilingualism in education, in the provincial administrations and in the private sector. Other programs intended for official language minority groups seek to inform each linguistic community of the other's needs. Although the federal government has invested several hundred million dollars in these programs, language reform cannot succeed without the efforts of the provinces themselves since it touches upon areas which fall under provincial jurisdiction. Thus it is that New Brunswick's Official Languages Act acknowledges the right of children to be educated in their own mother tongue and to be taught the other language as a second language.

In the same vein, Ontario passed legislation in 1968 to authorize the use of French in the teaching of all subjects, to make French an obligatory language of instruction under certain conditions and to authorize the establishment of French-language secondary schools.

And, along the same lines, Manitoba's Education Act of 1970 recognizes English and French as the two official languages of education in the public schools of that province.

The great majority of Francophones outside Quebec live in these three provinces. As for the other provinces where Francophone minorities represent a smaller proportion of the population, legislation and regulations in some cases guarantee the right to a French-language education where a significant number of parents or students warrants it and, in certain other cases, tradition has led to *de facto* situations where education has come to be provided in French in a variety of different ways depending on the regions concerned.

Thus, on the whole, one may safely say that outside Quebec most provinces have made efforts to improve the situation of the French language.

As for Quebec, the province proclaimed French as its official language in 1977 and implemented a whole series of measures to elevate its status in both government and business. The Charter of the French Language stipulates that French is the language of education, but that school boards must provide English instruction for the English-speaking students of the province. However, the charter

currently prohibits all new arrivals to the province, including Canadian citizens, from having their children educated in English. These measures represent a considerable break with tradition and some see them as possible threats to the status of English in Quebec.

Meanwhile, not all the problems have been solved at the federal level because much remains to be done in order to attain the three objectives of official languages policy: language of service, language of work and equitable participation of both language groups in the Public Service.

Even today, the two language groups are not equitably represented at the federal level. Francophones do not occupy their fair share of positions and there are still many problems in terms of language of work in the federal government. And the situation is no brighter in the provinces, either for English Quebecers or for Francophones living in English Canada....

#### Constitutional language reforms

In general terms, the language provisions of the constitutional reform bill currently being debated in the Canadian Parliament may be summarized as follows: proclamation in the Constitution of the equal status of French and English; the right to use one's preferred official language when dealing with the federal government; the right to have children educated in the official language of their parents; the maintenance of institutional bilingualism in Quebec and Manitoba and the creation of a similar system in New Brunswick.

In some quarters, the federal bill has provoked strong reactions and protests which have probably been picked up by the European press. There is some variance in the reactions of provincial governments to the central government's plans. Most are opposed in principle to the kind of unilateral action being espoused now by the federal government given that it lacks unanimous provincial consent. Some also have doubts about the very essence of the constitutional question, in particular about the proposed Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

I must note, however, that two provinces which contain the majority of French-speaking Canadians outside Quebec — Ontario and New Brunswick, favour entrenching in the constitution the fundamental rights outlined in the charter....



### Special three-year industry and labour program

The federal government has announced a three-year, \$350-million program to promote industrial restructuring and labour adjustment.

The announcement was made to implement plans outlined in the October 28 budget to provide a special allocation to be used to support "industrial restructuring and manpower retraining and mobility in areas of particular need".

The focus of the program is a series of special community-based measures to respond to serious industrial dislocation situations. These measures will be made available in communities designated on the basis that they have recently experienced large-scale lay-offs that have directly resulted in a significant increase in the level of community unemployment. Other elements of the program will also be available to workers and firms outside the designated communities for industrial restructuring and manpower adjustment purposes.

The new program supplements existing industrial assistance and labour market programs and is also in addition to the substantial over-all increases in federal

funding for economic and industrial development programs announced in the budget.

Communities will be designated under the program for one year with a maximum of two six-month extensions.

#### Aspects of program

Specific elements of the project, which will benefit industry, are:

- A special program of financial assistance for firms undertaking projects to establish, expand, or restructure operations in designated communities. The forms of assistance offered will include contributions of up to 75 per cent of consulting costs and up to 50 per cent of capital and preproduction costs undertaken in connection with eligible projects.
- A new Industry and Community Development Panel of the Enterprise Development Board will be constituted for the duration of the program. The panel will consider individual firm-specific project proposals and it will make every effort to reach decisions regarding the merits of proposals and the terms and conditions of assistance as quickly as possible.

- Benefits for workers include:
- increased training allowances to encourage workers in redundant occupations to train for other jobs;
  - enhanced and more flexible mobility assistance to encourage workers to find alternative employment;
  - a new portable wage subsidy program for workers 45 years of age or older who have worked a minimum of five years in an affected firm or industry;
  - a community employment program designed to provide productive temporary employment, primarily to help workers during the adjustment process; and
  - an early retirement program, for workers aged 54 and older, provided through modification and extension of Labour Canada's Adjustment Benefits Program.

### Products to Mexico

The Export Development Corporation will provide financing totalling \$19.4 million to support various sales of Canadian products to Mexico announced in Mexico City by Trade Minister Ed Lumley during the joint Canada-Mexico ministerial meeting January 7-9.

The corporation has allotted \$9.9 million (U.S.) under a line of credit with Nacional Financiera S.A. (Nafinsa) to support sales of steel rails totalling \$13 million (Cdn.) by Sydney Steel Corporation (Sysco) to two Mexican railways.

In addition, it has allotted \$3.6 million (U.S.) under the same line of credit to support the sale of \$4.9 million (Cdn.) worth of locomotive spare parts by Bombardier Inc. of Montreal to three Mexican railways.

The remainder of the financing involves a \$3.2 million (U.S.) financing agreement to support the sale of radio telephone equipment by Glenayre Electronics Limited of Vancouver to Industrias Unidas S.A. of Mexico and an allocation of \$2.7 million (U.S.) under a line of credit with Industrial Minera Mexico S.A. and Associated Companies (IMMSA) of Mexico to support a \$3.1 million (Cdn.) sale of mining equipment by Jarvis Clark Company of North Bay, Ontario.

Export Development Corporation is a Canadian Crown corporation that provides a range of insurance, guarantee and loan services to Canadian exporters and foreign buyers in order to facilitate and develop export trade.

### Parliamentarians for World Order seek consultative status at UN



United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (left) meets in New York with Canadian member of Parliament Douglas Roche (on couch farthest from camera) who is International Chairman of Parliamentarians for World Order (PWO). Mr. Roche was accompanied by Canada's Permanent Representative to the UN Michel Dupuy (seated next to him) and Secretary-General of Parliamentarians for World Order Nicholas Dunlop. The PWO, a group of 500 legislators from 17 countries, is seeking consultative status within the UN.

United Nations photo by Milton Grant



## De Havilland expands for DASH-8

De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited will build a new assembly plant for its *DASH-8* airplane at its present location at Downsview airport in Toronto. The \$75-million expansion program will add 3,000 people to its work force.

The transfer of about 200 acres of land to the company from the Department of National Defence, which operates the Downsview base, made the expansion possible, said company president John Sandford.

The federal government also announced it will support the Crown-owned company with a \$450-million loan guarantee that will also cover the \$275-million design and development costs through the 1981-1985 period. Initial design and development costs will be \$170 million.

The government is also making \$50 million available to Pratt and Whitney of Canada Limited in Longueuil, Quebec, for the development of a new turbo-prop engine, the *PT-7*, to power the *DASH-8*.

The Downsview expansion will include the construction of three final assembly buildings, manufacturing bays, paint shop, tool assembly area and office building.

Offers to purchase the 36-passenger, twin-engine *DASH-8* now total 93 from



Current De Havilland plant at Downsview airport in Toronto.

26 airlines in eight countries with over half of the orders from the United States. The first plane will be ready in 1983 and will be followed by a year of testing. The first aircraft will be delivered in September 1984, to Norontair, the Ontario government airline, which placed the first order.

The estimated market for the *DASH-8* airplane is 1,200 aircraft and de Havilland

expects to sell 600, valued at \$3 billion. The *DASH-8* is designed for the short-haul commuter market, now developing rapidly in the United States.

This has also led to increasing demand for de Havilland's other commuter aircraft, the 19-seat *Twin Otter* and 50-seat *DASH-7*. De Havilland sales in 1980 totaled \$247 million, compared with \$171 million in 1979.

## Canadian companies push to export table wines

Canadian table wines have become the standard-bearers in an aggressive export marketing push by Canadian wineries.

Last year, Ontario and British Columbia wines were sold in the United States, New Zealand and several other countries.

Because of location and relatively low shipping costs, the United States is the prime target for Canadian wine exports. Jordan Wines, which has exported small quantities to the U.S. for about ten years, is looking at international markets with renewed interest, says sales co-ordinator Harvey LeFave.

"New hybrid grape varieties will allow Canadian wineries to compete better in world markets," Mr. LeFave says.

Most wine exported to date has been made from the *Labrusca* variety.

The winery is focusing its export attention on Japan. Three shipments, containing up to 1,200 cases of 350 millilitre and 750 millilitre bottles, have been distributed through Japanese department

stores in the past two years.

Canadian wines are attracting growing numbers of foreign fans, says E.S. Arnold, president of Bright's Wines. The winery recently launched a *vin ordinaire* program to make its red and white house wines — popular with U.S. tourists — available across the border.

Bright's also exports its President champagne and other world-class wines to Canadian embassies and armed forces bases. A special shipment of *Baco Noir* was sent to Switzerland last year.

### Sale to New Zealand

One of Canada's farthest-flung wine sales was a 1,000-bottle shipment of Barnes Wines' Ontario Country white wine to New Zealand.

Iain Higgins, Barnes national sales manager, says the winery also is marketing five generic table wines and three types of sherry in the United States, where products will bear a Maple Leaf

emblem.

"Canadian ryes have sold well in the U.S. and Canadian beer sales are buoyant, so we're following with a range of wines with the emphasis on 'Canadian,'" Mr. Higgins says.

Barnes' lines are listed with the New Hampshire State Liquor Commission, and the winery plans to tap other New England, southeastern U.S. and West Indies markets this year.

### Successful wine

Andrés Wines has successfully marketed its light, sparkling *Baby Duck* wine in England, says marketing director Bruce Walker.

The company sends Niagara Peninsula Concord grape concentrate to a British manufacturer. More than one million bottles of *Baby Duck* have already reached consumers throughout Britain. The company's British Columbia and Ontario wineries have also sold significant quantities of sparkling *Moody Blue* wine to the U.S. in the past three years.



## Rendez-vous Canada in Calgary

The sixth annual Rendez-vous Canada, the international marketplace for buyers and sellers of Canadian tourism products and services, will be held May 16-20, 1982 in Calgary.

The marketplace will be held at the Calgary Convention Centre, where international buyers from countries around the world will meet with Canadian sellers in computerized business sessions.

From its beginnings in Toronto in 1977, through successive tourism marketplaces in Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg, sales volume written, placed or projected has totalled more than \$150 million.

The target for the fifth annual Rendez-vous Canada, which will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 17-21, 1981 is \$60 million in business transactions.

More than 700 delegates are expected to be on hand in Halifax, including 200 buying organizations from 16 international travel markets and approximately 275 selling organizations.

Rendez-vous Canada is sponsored annually by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism and the provincial, territorial and municipal governments of Canada in co-operation with the private sector of the tourism industry.

## Cable TV licensing reviewed

Communications Minister Francis Fox has announced that his department will review the federal government's microwave system licensing policy in view of increasing requirements for the intercity delivery of TV program signals.

Mr. Fox noted that in a recent decision, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) approved distribution of special programming, such as children's programming, proceedings of the Ontario Legislature, TV broadcast repeats and others by cable companies in a number of central Ontario communities.

Mr. Fox added that the CRTC also said in its decision that it encourages the introduction of new and imaginative services and will continue to study applications for the provision of such new services on a case-by-case basis. "As a result," Mr. Fox said, "we can expect a number of such applications. Our current microwave licensing policy and our radio fre-

quency spectrum allocation policies should be reviewed at this time to see if additional spectrum should be made available for this purpose."

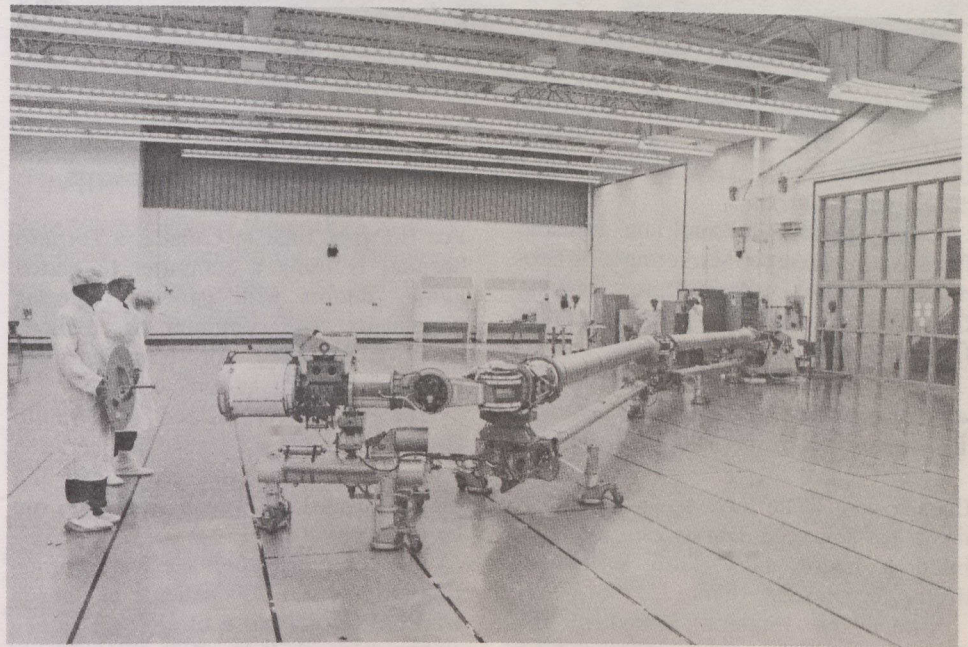
In dealing with intercity microwave applications, Mr. Fox said his department has identified a number of major policy issues requiring consideration and resolution. Some of these issues are as follows:

- the present microwave licensing and frequency allocation policies provide only for trunking of a limited number of video channels;
- granting a private commercial licence

raises concerns about sharing, reasonable access, charges, operational arrangements and other conditions related to the use by others of the services or facilities;

- private commercial microwave networks may have a significant impact on the capability of common carriers to maintain and extend telecommunications services to the public; and
- implementation of extensive intercity microwave facilities to serve urban areas may inhibit extension of new programming services to people in areas which can only be effectively served by satellite.

## Scientists make eye for Canadian-designed robot arm



*The remote manipulator system, a mechanical arm, will assist Space Shuttle astronauts in deploying and receiving payloads.*

Two scientists from the National Research Council of Canada have developed an "eye" for the Canadian-designed robot arm that astronauts will depend on during future voyages of the United States space shuttle.

The eye is an electronic substitution for human vision, said the scientists who recently demonstrated the device to U.S. space officials.

The arm, called the remote manipulator system, will help to deliver and retrieve satellites in and out of orbit from the U.S. space shuttle.

The space shuttle's first mission is scheduled for March 31.

The machine vision system developed by Lloyd Pinkney, an engineering physicist, and Charles Perratt, a digital com-

puter programming expert, is more accurate than human vision because it does not succumb to optical illusions. It is also just as fast.

Pinkney and Perratt said that scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) were impressed with the tests.

The system eliminates cumbersome memory units and weighs only about 11 kilograms (25 pounds).

Pinkney got the idea for the eye five years ago after NASA asked the Council to work on the problem.

What he developed is a combination of sophisticated geometric mathematics processed by computer. Perratt translated the thousands of equations into programming.



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## Handbook provides food facts

The average Canadian consumed about 40 kilograms of beef, 13 kilograms of eggs and more than 40 kilograms of refined sugar in 1979, according to the latest federal government *Handbook on Food Expenditures, Prices and Consumption*.

Prepared by Agriculture Canada, the handbook is a comprehensive and convenient source of data for researchers and the public. It contains statistical information on Canada's population and personal income trends, personal expenditures on consumer goods and services, retail food prices and supply and disappearance quantities for more than 160 food commodities.

Also included are selected tables from recent family expenditure surveys across Canada and selected tables for the United States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and developing countries.

Copies of the handbook are available from Andre Trempe, Marketing and Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C5.

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## Trilateral farming agreement signed

Canada and Israel have signed an agreement to help the Dominican Republic build a major dairy farm settlement during the next five years.

Under the trilateral agreement the Dominican Republic will underwrite \$3.5 million of the total cost, Canada's share will be \$3.4 million and Israel's \$300,000.

Bill McWhinney, acting president of the Canadian International Development Agency, signed on behalf of Canada while Israel's Minister Counsellor Moshe Ofer and Rahamin Timor, Director of MASHAV, Israel's development co-operation agency, represented their country.

Canada's contribution to the five-year project will be spent largely on dairy equipment and Holstein cattle. The Dominican Republic's share will cover engineering, construction, equipment and other infrastructure, and the cost of Israeli experts. Israel, with years of agricultural experience in arid zones, will provide most of the expertise.

The dairy farm project is an extension of a successful Israeli settlement program which began nine years ago in an arid area

of the Dominican Republic, as a blend of private and co-operative activities. The Israelis helped settle about 500 Dominican families in the area and taught them how to irrigate their land and make use of appropriate farming techniques for this type of desert agriculture.

The objective of the dairy farm community is to establish 170 additional families in the Azua Valley who would be involved in milk production and processing for themselves and other farmers in the region.

The project will create employment opportunities, optimize the use of arable irrigated land by developing fodder production, establish a marketing system and help integrate the people of the Azua Valley into the social and economic development of the Dominican Republic, which is now deficient in milk production.

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## Computer speeds up transplants

For the first time in Canada, a Toronto hospital is using a computer to match kidney donors with patients requiring transplants. The computer has reduced the waiting time for transplants to months from years in some cases.

The computer, located at Toronto General Hospital, is a crucial link between transplant centres across the country and kidneys available through a program run by the hospital.

The computer stores medical information on about 1,000 patients in Canada who are on dialysis waiting for a kidney and matches their profiles with those of donors.

Dr. Michael Robinette, the surgeon in charge of the program, said that before the computer was installed his staff matched recipients and donors by manually sorting through patient descriptions mailed by other transplant centres.

Although information on patients must be fed into the computer manually, the computer saves crucial time at the stage of matching up donors and recipients.

Kidneys, after they are removed from the donors, must be used within three days. They are taken by van to Toronto General Hospital, where they are kept in special machines and supplied with nutrients while it is decided who will be the recipient.

Then, a member of Dr. Robinette's team accompanies the portable machine containing the kidney while it is trans-

ported to the appropriate transplant centre.

"The matching process is critically important with kidneys," Dr. Robinette said.

Although most kidneys supplied by the hospital are from Ontario residents and destined for local use, about 20 per cent are sent by air to patients in Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary.

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## Tips for Arctic travellers

The federal government is providing advice for travellers to the Arctic Islands or the North Pole.

The tips are included in a new brochure called *Guide for Expeditions to the Canadian Arctic Islands* published by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. For example, scientists who want to study a northern community or its people must be licensed by the government of the Northwest Territories and community approval must be obtained. The prudent Arctic traveller also lets the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police post know his route and expected arrival times.

The booklet does not spell out all the regulations for such things as hunting, environmental protection, the use of radio transmitters or visits to National Defence or weather stations, but it alerts would-be travellers to existing requirements and advisable precautions and tells them where to get more detailed information. The booklet may be obtained from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4.

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## Podborski leads downhill

Canadian Steve Podborski is tied for first place following his third consecutive win and two third-place finishes on the World Cup downhill ski circuit.

Podborski is tied with Harti Weirather of Austria with 105 points. Podborski won his third consecutive downhill race on the 3,510-metre Hahnenkamm event in Kitzbuhel, Austria with a time of 2:03.76. He followed his win with third-place finishes on courses in Wengen, and St. Anton, Austria. In Wengen, Podborski completed the 4,296-metre Lauberhorn course in a time of 2:28.46. He finished the 3,550-metre track in St. Anton with a time of 2:00.15.



# News of the arts

## Museum honours NFB

A major retrospective of 41 years of filmmaking by the National Film Board (NFB) opened at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, January 22.

The NFB is considered to be a leader in the development of animation and documentary techniques. The program comprises 275 works and will run until September 15.

The retrospective is being presented in three sections, each covering a major area of production.

Part One, which closed February 16, focused on animation. Part Two, running from March 12-May 11, surveys the documentary film, and Part Three, which will examine documentary aspects of fiction, opens on August 24 and runs through to September.

The National Film Board of Canada was founded in 1939 by an Act of Parliament "to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and in particular...to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other countries". Since its inception, it has exceeded its early charter as a conveyor of information. While social issues and matters of public concern have always been addressed by NFB, it has been equally committed to quality filmmaking. Each of the three parts of the Museum's retrospective showcases the Board's balance of public service, artistic independence, formal innovation, and intelligent and lively entertainment.

Part One: *Animation* had 150 films in 20 programs, and included a com-



(Left to right): Pat Taylor, wife of Consul-General Ken Taylor; NFB Chairman James De B. Domville; Swedish actress Liv Ullman; Consul-General in New York Ken Taylor; federal Communications Minister Francis Fox; and actor Len Caribou, at the opening of the retrospective in New York.

plete retrospective of the work of Norman McClaren, who founded the NFB's animation unit in 1941. Along with such other NFB artists as Grant Munro, Caroline Leaf, Ryan Larkin, Paul Driessen, Co Hoedeman, Evelyn Lambart, Bernard Longpré and René Jodoin, McClaren's approach distinguishes the NFB as a leading centre for animation.

The 150 films in Part One: Animation were divided by theme or historical perspective into 20 programs, including three surveys of the animation unit's evolution: *The First Challenge*, *The Turning Point* and *The Later Styles*. Programs from the French unit, the English

unit and by foreign filmmakers were included, as well as selections of educational and instructional films, scientific films, films on Eskimo themes and about society.

Part Two: *Documentary* will trace the development of the documentary at NFB, covering *cinéma vérité*, compilation films, current events series and NFB co-productions with foreign filmmakers. Recent films by both the French and English units will be featured.

Part Three: *Aspects of Fiction* examines the uses of drama and the development of the feature film at the National Film Board.



A scene from North China Commune.



A scene from City of Gold.



A scene from Cry of the Wild.

National Film Board of Canada photos



## Electricity production and consumption rise

Electricity production in Canada rose 5 per cent to 352,304 gigawatt hours (GWh) in 1979 based on increased exports to the United States and a 2.1 per cent rise in Canadian consumption, according to a recent report of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. A gigawatt hour equals 1,000,000 kilowatt hours.

*Electric Power in Canada*, an annual survey of Canadian power development, noted that hydro power accounted for 69 per cent of all generation; conventional thermal, 21.6 per cent and nuclear, 9.4 per cent. Output from nuclear plants was up 13 per cent over 1978 and provided over 30 per cent of all generation in Ontario, the report said.

Total installed generating capacity was 77,072 megawatts (MW) at the close of 1979, up 3,154 MW or 4.3 per cent from a year earlier. Preliminary figures showed net additions of 2,092 MW hydro, 1,062 MW conventional thermal and no additions for the year in nuclear capacity. A megawatt equals 1,000 kilowatts.

Of the 2.1 per cent rise in domestic consumption, most of it was attributable to the residential and commercial sectors rather than the industrial sector.

Canada exported 31,378 GWh of electricity to the United States and imported 1,792 GWh in 1979 for a 51.8 per cent increase in net exports to 29,586 GWh, accounting for 8.4 per cent of net generation by Canada during the year. Exports from Quebec increased more than five fold.

The survey reports that forecasts by electric companies indicate that by the year 2000 total Canadian production (excluding industrial establishments) will reach 788,400 GWh, approximately two-and-a-half times the estimated 1980 production.

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

*Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.*

## News briefs

The federal government has made a \$30,000 contribution to the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE) in support of its Canadian University Student Exchange Program. Under the terms of the program, the federal contribution will be used to help defray a portion of travel costs for interprovincial exchanges of university students from across Canada. A total of 260 students will take part in the CBIE exchange program.

Two commemorative coins, a silver dollar and \$100 gold piece, will be struck in 1981, the Royal Canadian Mint has announced. The \$100 gold coin will mark Parliament's decision last July 1 to adopt *O Canada* as the national anthem. About 250,000 of the coins will be struck for sale between September 1 and November 30. The silver dollar will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the construction of the Trans-Canada Railway.

British Columbia experienced a "phenomenal" growth in the number of jobs created during the last year, according to Bill Nelles, chief of economic and labour market economics for British Columbia. The province accounted for 21 per cent of all new jobs in Canada in 1980, even though it only has 10 per cent of the total population. Mr. Nelles noted that British Columbia's strong showing resulted from a number of factors, including: population growth averaging 3 per cent for the year in the working age groups, a favourable exchange rate on the Canadian dollar benefiting exports and increased capital investment in the last year in heavy industry.

The Royal Bank, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Toronto Dominion Bank have received the highest possible ratings of triple-A for their debt securities in the first published survey by a Canadian rating service. The fifth, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, received marginally lower ratings of high double-A. W. Schroeder, president of Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited of Toronto, said that Canadian banks have the reputation of being among the strongest credits in the world and detailed investigation of their financial condition backed up that assessment.

Luscar Limited of Edmonton has started shipments of thermal coal to Japan under multi-year contracts with Japanese

cement companies and electricity generating utilities, according to Arthur Wilson, vice-president, marketing. To fill the orders Luscar is expanding the capacity of its Coal Valley mine, which has been shipping about two million tons a year to Ontario Hydro and about 500,000 tons a year to West Germany. The Japanese contracts call for staged increases in shipments, to reach the one-million-ton-a-year level by the end of 1983.

A \$50-million, five-year program to develop solar technology and increase the use of solar energy in Ontario was recently announced by the provincial government. The program is one element in a strategy to assist Canada in achieving the vital goal of oil self-sufficiency by the end of this decade. The aim is to use solar energy to provide the energy-equivalent of 15 million barrels of oil annually by 1995.

Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc has announced that economist Peter Pearse will conduct a formal inquiry into the fishing industry. Pearse is to make recommendations by the end of the year on the condition, management and utilization of the Pacific coast fisheries.

McGill University students held an international energy conference February 11-14 at the university in Montreal. Delegates and speakers discussed topics such as alternative energy sources, energy conservation and environmental protection.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced the signing of a \$57.2-million (Cdn.) allocation to EDC's Algerian line of credit to finance the sale of 1,774 prefabricated homes by Treco Inc. of St. Romuald, Quebec, to the Algerian government for earthquake areas of El Asnam, Algeria. An earthquake devastated the city of El Asnam in the summer of 1980 and the Algerian government has undertaken to completely rebuild the city. The project, valued at \$67.3 million (Cdn.), consists of 537 semi-detached dwellings and 700 single family dwellings.

Canada's Ambassador to the United States Peter Towe and Canada's former Ambassador to Iran and current Consul General in New York Kenneth Taylor were guests of honour at a ceremony in Washington, D.C., January 28, to welcome home the former American hostages in Iran. They were guests of honour along with ambassadors from other countries which provided assistance.