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Canada's official languages act is ten years old

Canada's Official Languages Act, making English and French official languages and ensuring that Parliament and government institutions reflect the bilingual nature of Canada, marks its tenth anniversary, September 7.

The English and French languages have been in everyday use in various parts of Canada for almost 400 years. The existence of the two major language groups has been considered one of the dynamic forces that has shaped Canada and contributed to its unique character.

The mother tongue of 60 per cent of Canadians (13 million people) is English and the mother tongue of 27 per cent (5.8 million people) is French; the remaining 13 per cent have another mother tongue. Four million Canadians, comprising 20 per cent of the total population, speak only French.

Legislation principles

These facts led in 1969 to the language legislation which encompasses three basic principles:

- Canadians should be able to communicate with, and to obtain service from, Federal Government institutions in the official language of their choice;
- Canadians of the two official language groups should have equitable opportunities for employment and a career in

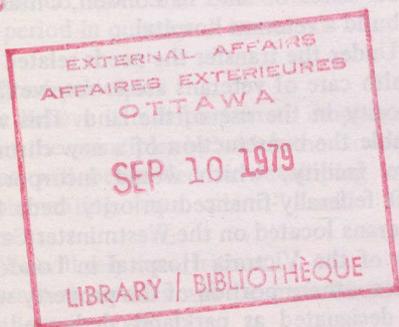
Federal Government institutions and for work in the official language of their choice; and

- the two official language groups should participate equitably in Federal Government institutions.

The Act applies to about 180 parliamentary government institutions, including Crown corporations, judicial or quasi-judicial bodies, commissions and other agencies at the federal level. These branches of government are obliged to make documents intended for the public available in both official languages.

The Act also has led to the establishment of "bilingual regions", where the two official languages are in use. In these regions, in the national capital region and where there is sufficient demand, Federal Government services are available in both official languages. The languages in these areas also have the status of working languages in the federal administration. A unanimous resolution of the Canadian Parliament in 1973 further outlined the conditions under which the two official languages were to be used as languages of work within the government.

The Official Languages Act also creates the Office of Commissioner of Official Languages, whose responsibilities are threefold: to act as ombudsman on behalf of individuals and groups whose



<p>EN FRANÇAIS OU EN ANGLAIS ?</p> <p>A vous de choisir... A nous le plaisir de vous servir</p>	<p>IN ENGLISH OR FRENCH ?</p> <p>The choice is yours... The pleasure to serve you is ours</p>
<small>Commissaire aux langues officielles</small>	<small>Commissioner of Official Languages</small>

Twenty-seven years ago this week...
Canada's first television station was opened in Montreal.

A poster used by the Commissioner of Official Languages to promote the use of both French and English in Federal Government departments.

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language rights have been denied or abused by the federal authorities; to ensure compliance with the Act and measure progress toward linguistic reform; and to encourage a more open and positive attitude about the two official languages and the two major linguistic communities.

Promotion of language rights

The Federal Government's efforts to promote language rights in its institutions are part of a broader policy of official languages. The most prominent expression of this policy is a national broadcasting system that provides radio and television programming to Canadians in English and French. It also includes promotion — in consultation with the provinces — for the teaching of English and French. Other projects are designed to promote the social, cultural, and linguistic development of French- and English-speaking groups where they constitute minorities and to foster a better understanding between the two official language groups throughout the country.

Equality of status between the French and English languages does not mean that only these two languages will be spoken. The principle that every citizen has the right to speak any language remains sacrosanct; it is not the policy of the Federal Government to make all Canadians bilingual. For example, Saskatchewan and Alberta will probably remain predominantly English-speaking provinces; it is their small French-speaking minorities that the Act is designed to serve and protect.

Canada's bilingual history

The first permanent French settlement in Canada was established at Quebec in 1608 and the first British one at Cupids, Newfoundland in 1610. The new world populations of the two colonial powers grew and by the mid-eighteenth century stood at 80,000 French and two million British in all North America.

In 1763, following the surrender of the French territories in North America to the British after the Seven Years War and over the course of the next 100 years, the British policy toward the French-speaking minority in British North America was generally one of tolerance. Under the Union Act of 1840, the British Parliament provided that all documents of the Canadian Legislature

would have official value only in their English version. But the Legislature took steps to ensure that documents were translated into French and voted unanimously an Address to the Queen requesting that this provision of the Act be nullified; this was done by the British Parliament in 1848. The following year the speech from the throne to the Legislature of the United Canada was read by Lord Elgin in English and French.

In 1867 a federation of four original provinces (New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the former constituent parts of United Canada: Ontario and Quebec) was created in British North America. British Columbia joined the federation in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873. Manitoba (1870), Saskatchewan and Alberta (1905) were subsequently created as provinces while Newfoundland joined in 1949.

BNA provided framework

Under the British North America (BNA) Act certain matters — including education — were left to the provincial governments. The BNA Act also established a framework for a growing equality of status between the French and English languages, which was exemplified by the Manitoba Act of 1870 that guaranteed the use of English and French in the Legislature and courts of the new province.

The BNA Act also guaranteed denominational schools, which were used as a means of protecting French educational rights. However, these educational and linguistic rights were struck down by the Manitoba Legislature in 1890. This setback, and similar ones in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories (which later became Saskatchewan and Alberta), created widespread dissatisfaction and have contributed to the tension that has existed between the two language groups.

An important milestone in language policy was the appointment in 1963, by the Government of Prime Minister Lester Pearson, of a Royal Commission to "inquire into and report upon the existing state of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada and to recommend what steps should be taken to develop the Canadian Confederation on the basis of an equal partnership between the two founding races". The Commission issued a preliminary report which, while recognizing that strains are natural in a country where

cultures exist side by side, said that "Canada, without being fully conscious of the fact, is passing through the greatest crisis in its history".

Royal Commission

In a series of reports, the Royal Commission made recommendations in: official languages; the work world; education; the federal capital; the legislature and judiciary; voluntary associations; other ethnic groups; arts and letters; and the mass media. The recommendations were intended to create conditions that would foster a more equitable partnership between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians.

A more favourable climate has gradually begun to emerge over the past few decades. The New Brunswick government, for example, has passed and promulgated an Official Languages Act establishing the equality of French and English in the Legislature, the courts, the Public Service and the educational system (35 per cent of the province's population is French-speaking). Ontario and Manitoba have also made progress in the provision of educational, health and social services for French-language minority groups. Quebec, meanwhile, enacted legislation in 1974 and 1977 making French the province's official language, while granting certain statutory rights to the English language.

Land for vets hospital

The Federal Government agreed recently to transfer to the province of Ontario, 246.5 acres of land in London, Ontario, to build a veterans hospital.

Under the transfer the needs related to health care of veterans are to receive first priority in the use of the land. This will enable the construction of a new chronic care facility, which would incorporate 290 federally-financed priority beds for veterans located on the Westminster Campus of the Victoria Hospital in London. The southern portion of the property will be designated as parkland, dedicated to the memory of Canada's veterans.

The federal hospital transfer policy, begun in 1963, authorized Veterans Affairs to withdraw from its hospital operations so that these hospitals would be integrated with community health services as a means of ensuring an ongoing high level of care for veterans.

Public service staff reductions to cut the cost of government

A reduction of 60,000 federal employees by 1983 was announced by Treasury Board President Sinclair Stevens on August 15. Mr. Stevens said that the first goal was to reduce "the presence and cost" of the Government; and that a reduction in the number of federal public servants was "an incidental effect".

How it will be done

The minister outlined the method by which the 60,000-cut would be achieved:

- the selling of several Crown corporations to private industry during the next three years (20,000);
- requiring Crown corporations not under direct Treasury Board control to reduce staff from the present 30,000 to 25,000 (5,000);
- a 2 percent across-the-board reduction in person-years in the current fiscal year in departments and agencies where person-years are controlled by Treasury Board (5,000);
- selective and gradual reductions during each of the next three years in departments and agencies where person-years are controlled by Treasury Board (30,000).

Mr. Stevens said the reduction would not affect essential services nor would it be achieved at the expense of individual employees.

"It is estimated that some 36,000 employees leave the Public Service each year. It is our assessment that we should still be able to hire up to two persons for every three that retire or otherwise choose to leave the Public Service over the period in question," he stated.

Program principles

"We believe it is important to emphasize again the principles by which the Government will be guided in developing and implementing our plans," said Mr. Stevens.

- "We will rely on attrition;
- essential services will be maintained at an adequate level;
- when hiring, departments and agencies will endeavour to maintain and improve the current proportions of women, francophones, handicapped and native people in the Public Service;
- we will continue special recruitment programs, where appropriate, in order to ensure an inflow of well-qualified candi-



Sinclair Stevens

dates for the future direction and operation of the Public Service;

- any adverse effect from the program will be minimized in areas of high unemployment;
- in areas most affected by the program, the Government will take steps to encourage private sector development to increase employment; and
- in cases where activities are transferred to the private sector the Government will undertake to ensure that any private sector employer chosen to assume a function currently performed by Public Service personnel is one whose personnel and labour relations practices are at, or above, the norm for the industry.

"I would like to elaborate briefly on two of these principles — the use of attrition and employment of special groups — so there is no misunderstanding of our policy. The Government will make full use of attrition in implementing reductions in the size of the Public Service. Where activities are 'privatized', contracted out or transferred to other levels of government, it is expected that most of the employees will go with their work to the organization which is continuing to perform the work.

"Where programs are being reduced, the timing and phasing of the reductions will take into account, along with other factors, the attrition likely to take place over the next few years and the capacity of the rest of the Public Service to absorb

employees from the programs being reduced. It should be possible to reassign the employees affected to other positions which are or which will become vacant elsewhere...."

Seminar on squid fishery

A federally-sponsored seminar on development of the Atlantic offshore squid fishery will be held in Nova Scotia in late September, Fisheries and Oceans Minister James McGrath has announced. The seminar is expected to involve fishermen, and government and industry representatives.

"The Canadian catch has increased steadily from 1975 to 1978, and is expected to increase further in 1979. Although scientists still cannot forecast year-to-year resource fluctuations, squid could become one of the most lucrative of Canada's Atlantic Coast fisheries," said the minister.

"Many areas must be considered in developing a long-range management plan for squid," he added. "In particular, we need to look at harvesting and processing technology, potential for near-shore fishery development, possible acquisition of Canadian freezer trawlers, and the question of continued access for foreign fishermen in exchange for commensurate benefits such as marketing arrangements."

Soil collected for "Canada Tree"

Soil from each of the ten provinces will be used to plant a "Canada Tree" on Parliament Hill in Ottawa next spring. The national tree planting is a fiftieth anniversary project of the Junior Forest Wardens Association, which has some 20,000 members across Canada between the ages of ten and 16.

The soil is being collected coast-to-coast by Viv Williams, national president of the association and Bill Myring, chief warden. Accompanied by tour director Sylvia Chu, the two British Columbians are on a country-wide tour of Canada to promote forestry youth programs.

"Canadians should be conscious of the woodlands and understand their needs. The forests are vital to the economy and livelihood of our nation," says Mr. Williams.

New maximum security penitentiary for British Columbia

The first maximum security penitentiary to be constructed in British Columbia in this century was opened this month by Solicitor-General Allan Lawrence.

Kent Institution, near Mountain Medium Security Institution in Agassiz, B.C., is designed to accommodate 192 inmates, for whom the only available institution in the region to date has been the 100-year old B.C. Penitentiary in New Westminster.

The institution was constructed in keeping with a recommendation of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada, which called for "greater use of the Living Unit concept".

The Living Unit idea, which divides the inmates into eight units, each housing up to 24 residents, has already proved successful in medium security institutions. It encourages staff and inmates to work together at resolving conflicts and difficulties. The self-contained units also give inmates the opportunity to

receive more effective guidance and personal counselling by professional staff.

All round security at the new prison will be maintained through double fencing, mobile patrols and observation posts that monitor the entire complex.

Activity at Kent Institution is centred on the manufacture of wood and metal products in six industrial shops.

Programs for employment, recreation, self-development and other activities, including the opportunity to participate in full-time academic courses will be provided.

"Socialization programs, both for maintaining family and friendship ties and for self-development are as important as vocational or academic pursuits," Mr. Lawrence said.

Subject to normal security requirements, the privilege of open visiting will be available to inmates who demonstrate a sense of responsibility.

"Citizen participation is an essential

element of socialization for inmates," Mr. Lawrence added. He stated that providing inmates with encouragement and skills to become productive members of society was an exercise that depended in large part on the local community. The establishment by the Commissioner of Corrections, of a citizens advisory committee, and an active group of volunteer resource persons and agencies were, he said, major means of achieving this objective.

Crude oil exchanges approved

The National Energy Board (NEB) has approved crude oil exchanges with the United States of 4,450,000 barrels for the third quarter following improvements in Alberta's supply situation.

The NEB has received requests for swaps of more than 15 million barrels from eastern Canadian oil refiners. Applications are still being considered based on estimates of Alberta's production capacity.

In July, the NEB said it was not likely to approve further swaps until September because Alberta's production capacity was not expected to be high enough. A board spokesman said the improved situation was to some degree temporary.

He said the oil sands plant of Syncrude Canada Ltd. of Edmonton was expected to be partly closed down for two months for maintenance work beginning in August, but the company had deferred this until September or later so swaps that might have been approved in the fall have been advanced.

Among the exchanges approved, Golden Eagle Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of Ultramar Co. Ltd. of Britain, obtained permission for 1,550,000 barrels — exchanges of 500,000 barrels with Texaco Inc. of New York and 1,050,000 barrels with Amoco Oil Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. The company requested nine million barrels until the end of the year.

Petrofina Canada Inc. of Montreal obtained 1,250,000 barrels — one million barrels from Ashland Oil Inc. of Ashland, Kentucky, and 250,000 barrels from Continental Oil Co. of Stamford, Connecticut. A spokesman for Petrofina said the company was seeking further swaps for the third quarter but he declined to say how much.

Canadian gold coin first in UNICEF-IYC program



Y. Nagata, United Nations

United Nations Secretary Kurt Waldheim (centre) was presented with the first two in a series of legal tender gold and silver coins commencing the United Nations Children's Fund-International Year of the Child Coin Program. The first gold piece presented by William H. Barton, Canadian Ambassador to the UN (left) was a \$100-Canadian coin. Imre Hollai, Hungarian Ambassador to the UN (right) presented a 200-forint Hungarian coin. The royalties accrued through the program, commemorating the International Year of the Child, will be divided among UN agencies in developing countries and participating governments to benefit children round the world. Designs on the coins will be created by children or will depict children's activities.

Unique brain scanner said to be the fastest in the world

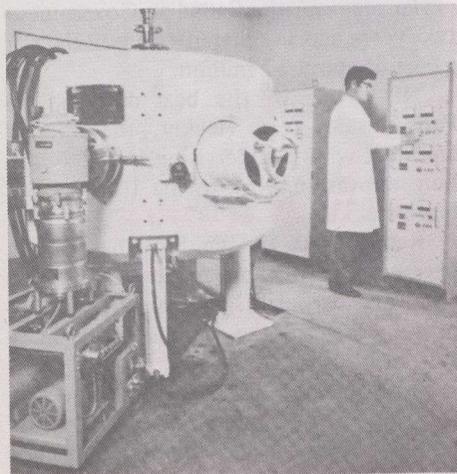
A brain scanner that shows how the brain functions rather than just what it looks like, is being produced by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL).

"For the first time, we can look inside the brain, at the vital brain functions," said Dr. Lucas Yamamoto of the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI), who developed the scanner called Therascan.

The Therascan is a Canadian-developed model of a positron emission tomograph (PET), a revolutionary advance in brain scanning. It is unique in being the fastest PET in the world — it can provide information on brain blood flow or metabolic processes (such as how the brain takes up glucose) in one second — and it has already been used in the care of more than 500 patients.

Positron emission tomographs are still rare and most are being used solely for research. The Therascan is being produced for the commercial market by AECL, which hopes the \$645,000-machine will be available by October 1980.

The scanner works in conjunction with a Japanese-built Mini-Cyclotron that costs nearly \$1 million, for which AECL is the Canadian agent. Such a cyclotron is being installed at the MNI this autumn. Dr. William Feindel, director of the institute says it will be the first real production model working anywhere in the world. He said a prototype experimental model is at present being used in a Tokyo hospital. The miniature cyclotron is expected to give MNI unsurpassed facilities for studying illnesses such as multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia.



The Mini-Cyclotron is the first such machine designed for a hospital setting.

The value of PET was demonstrated in the case of a woman with mysterious symptoms. The woman had seizures, headaches, numbness in her limbs, but before she arrived at the Montreal Neurological Institute she had had all the latest tests, including a CT scan — computerized tomogram, a coupling of a computer and an X-ray that takes pictures of the body in cross-section.

PET's power

Even the CT scan found nothing abnormal in her brain. The patient was told to go to a psychiatrist. But at MNI, the PET discovered a malignant brain tumour.

"It was at a very early stage — one of the smallest (of the kind) we had ever seen," said Dr. Yamamoto, who is the director of the neuro-isotope laboratory at MNI and an associate neurology professor at McGill University.

Dr. Feindel said that positron scanning was not restricted to the brain. "It is already being developed to study cross sections of the chemical activity of the heart and it may be extraordinarily important in the early diagnosis of heart disease," he said.

The brain has always been difficult to see because X-rays that manage to pass through the bony skull are then absorbed by all the soft tissue at much the same rate, making it difficult to differentiate between, for example, a tumor, a blood clot and a healthy brain.

How it differs from CT

CT scans, because of their greater sensitivity and method, enable a doctor to see brain tissue directly. Computerized tomography uses a computer to build a total picture from complex calculations derived from a succession of layers.

The CT scan feeds radiation into the brain from an external X-ray machine and then measures how much emerges on the other side. However, the positron emission tomograph measures radiation emerging from the brain, which is created by the decay of short-lived radioactive substances in the brain. The substances are introduced either by injection into the bloodstream or by the inhalation of radioactive gases such as oxygen 15.

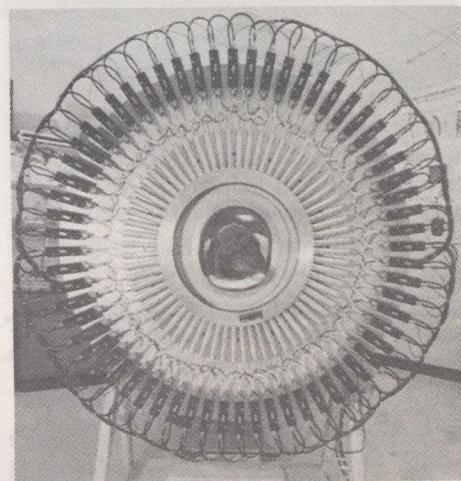
Injecting into the body radioactive substances capable of detection by scanners is not a new process, but PET can

employ for the first time radioactively tagged substances natural to the body, such as oxygen, nitrogen and carbon.

The Mini-Cyclotron, AECL says is self-shielding, small enough and simple enough to operate for use in a teaching hospital or research centre.

Computer traces rays

After injection (or inhalation in the case of gases), the positrons collide with electrons giving off gamma rays in predictable directions that permit the computer to calculate their position in the brain. In this way, brain functions can be followed — for example, how and where the brain is using glucose or oxygen.



A prototype of the Therascan showing the inner workings of the scanner. The completed model is expected to be on the market in October.

One of the most significant aspects of the system is that patients need no longer be exposed for long periods to heavy radiation, according to AECL's Tom Ross.

The isotopes used are short-lived: carbon 11, for example, has a half-life of 20 minutes, which means half of the isotope disappears from the system in 20 minutes. "Organic isotopes are used and there's no residual effect whatsoever," Mr. Ross said.

For the past two years, AECL has been perfecting the scanning system and developing it into a commercial product.

International interest

It is reported that the United States National Institute of Health has allocated \$15 million to finance the purchase of the systems for five U.S. hospitals and

(Continued on P. 8)

Self-hypnosis eases asthma

For the past eight years, Gordon Forsyth of Toronto has dreaded the recurring asthma attacks that land him in hospital emergency rooms struggling for breath.

The 28-year-old machinist recently began hypnotherapy treatments. Forsyth says that since learning self-hypnosis, when he now picks up warning signals of an impending asthma attack he can relax himself so well that the spasm usually subsides.

Sleepwalking, headache cure

Christopher Keeler is a bright, happy ten-year-old who, out of the blue, began sleepwalking. To compound the problem, he got severe headaches.

When medication prescribed by the family physician failed to stop the sleepwalking, his mother Linda suggested hypnosis. It had helped her lose weight and ease her arthritis.

Chris said he was afraid to try it at first, but then he got used to it.

"I'd find a picture of a box in my head and it would have a whole bunch of buttons on it. They are different colours and I push each one to make different parts of my body go limp. In 15 minutes I'd feel completely relaxed."

His sleepwalking ended almost immediately. And when he feels a headache coming on, he excuses himself from class, lies down in the nurse's office, pushes those imaginary buttons and the pain disappears in a few minutes.

Christopher's example is not unusual. People are turning to hypnosis to stop everything from bedwetting to nail-biting, reduce tension that triggers an ulcer or overcome a phobia.

Dr. Jeva Lougheed, chairman of the Ontario Medical Association's section on clinical hypnosis, is an anesthetist who began doing hypnotherapy exclusively three years ago.

She likes to tell about the time a surgeon asked her during an operation to tell the patient on the table to reduce the amount of bleeding:

"The surgeon turned to the resident and said 'Don't laugh, it really works.' So I peeked under the drapes and said 'Mary will you please cut down on the bleeding where they are operating.'" The patient's compliance was the talk of the surgical staff the next day.

Skaters compete internationally

The Canadian Figure Skating Association has decided to enter skaters in the Rotary Watches competition, a new international event, in England this October.

Brian Pockar of Calgary, the Canadian figure skating champion, and Kay Thompson of Toronto, the Canadian junior ladies champion, will represent Canada along with couples in the pair and dance events.

The association also announced its intention to send a larger contingent to Moscow Skate than it had last year and to send skaters to the Flaming Leaves competition, a one-shot pre-Olympic event at Lake Placid, New York, the site of the 1980 Winter Olympics.

The Canadian senior women's champion, Janet Morrissey of Ottawa, will test the new Olympic facilities at the Flaming Leaves event in September and will also represent Canada at the Richmond Trophy competition in England in November.

Spinal cord transplants in chickens

Scientists at Hamilton's McMaster University who have succeeded in transplanting a healthy spinal cord into a chicken, hope the feat will further research into muscular dystrophy.

After six years of research, Dr. Michel Rathbone, associate professor of neurosciences, and his colleagues transplanted the spinal cord into a genetically dystrophic chicken.

Two chicken embryos — one genetically normal and the other genetically dystrophic — underwent the delicate spinal cord transplants only two weeks after fertilization, when each was about the size of a small fingernail.

They were given new embryonic spinal cords, known as neural tubes. Both survived the surgical trauma and hatched — believed to be the first time in medical science — and now are scampering around Dr. Rathbone's laboratory.

The genetically dystrophic chicken with the normal spinal cord, now almost three months old, is able to get up when placed on its back, something a dystrophic bird is usually unable to do after the age of eight weeks.

No one is exactly sure what causes muscular dystrophy, a muscle-destroying

disease that usually begins in childhood or adolescence and progresses over five to 20 years or longer.

Dr. Rathbone said the primary question he and his associates were trying to answer was whether the development of muscular dystrophy was due solely to abnormalities in the muscles or whether it was affected by the embryonic spinal cord.

If the muscles of the dystrophic chicken with the normal transplanted spinal cord prove to be normal, this would indicate that the spinal cord determines whether muscles will develop normal or dystrophic characteristics.

One location for Canadian Government offices in Paris

The Canadian Government is to centralize and expand its Paris offices, officials have announced. Similar plans now are also under way in Washington and Tokyo.

The process is part of a general External Affairs Department policy to centralize services in major cities abroad, embassy officials said.

Centralization should mean increased efficiency and more convenience for the general public. At present, federal offices for immigration, tourism, visas, press information, exhibitions and other services are at four locations in Paris, as well as the embassy.

Those services are to be located at the embassy's Avenue Montaigne address, near the Champs Élysées, leaving only the five-storey Canadian Cultural Centre and the National Film Board with separate offices.

To regroup, the Canadian Government two years ago purchased two buildings at a cost of about \$7 million.

"It is one of the best addresses in Paris," said Jean Heckly, the French architect who is supervising the \$5.5-million renovation work to the 100-year-old buildings.

Renovations to the buildings, which began last month, are to be completed in two years, officials said. Plans include improvements to the embassy's security system.

With the new buildings, the Canadian Government will have about 5,000 square feet of office space in the heart of Paris for its 200 employees — about 10 per cent more space than it has at present.

News of the arts

Memorial to a Canadian artist nears completion

Facing the sea, at Masset on the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia, a remarkable structure is now almost completely constructed, reports *Conservation Canada*, Summer 1979. One of the wooden walls is completely covered with a brightly coloured mural, which is of Amerindian origin.

It is, however, more than a house; it's a school for traditional native wood carvers. It is also a monument of great significance for the people of the area because it commemorates the work and life of one of the great Canadian sculptors, Tahayren (Charlie Edenshaw). It was Robert Davidson, the great grandson of Tahayren who carved the facade of the wood sculpture school, erected in honour of his famous ancestor.

A commemorative plaque in English, French, and the Haida dialect of the Masset area summarizes the life and work of the sculptor:

"Charlie Edenshaw was the foremost of the Haida carvers at the time when their art first achieved international recognition. Born as Skidegate, he acquired the traditional carving skills from his uncle and translated them into brilliant artistry. His works, executed in a personal, modern style, in argillite and

silver, extended the traditional range of Haida art. Edenshaw acted as a consultant and illustrator for many anthropological publications, including the work of J.R. Swanton. His work is represented in museums in North America and Europe."

Tahayren knew illness and poverty in his youth. At an early age he perfected his skills as a goldsmith and a worker in silver jewellery. His artistic individuality grew slowly with maturity and he became a skilled sculptor in wood, argillite and silver.

He was one of the rare nineteenth century Amerindians who obtained financial independence through art as an occupation. Anthropologists such as Marius Barbeau have chronicled his life and his work. His many museum pieces can still be seen in Canadian, American, and European museums. His Indian name Tahayren means "Noise-in-the-House".

Quebec music industry awards

The Quebec recorded music industry will hold an awards gala similar to the Grammy Awards in the U.S. and the Canadian industry's Juno Awards held annually in Toronto.

The event, organized by the Association du Disque et de l'Industrie du Spectacle Que., a group of Quebec record producers, agents, publicists and distributors, will take place in Montreal, September 23 at the Expo Theatre and will be televised by Radio Canada, the CBC's French-language service.

A spokesman for the association said the reason for the awards gala was the constant growth of Quebec's recorded music industry and the absence to date of a major event celebrating the vitality of the Quebec scene.

Unlike the Juno Awards, said the spokesman, the Quebec awards will honour the quality and cultural relevance of a record as opposed to its popularity.

Awards in 26 categories including record-of-the-year, arranger-of-the-year, and best western record of the year will be presented.

The awards have yet to be named, but organizers are considering calling them either Lauriers or Felixes.



Traditional Haida mask carved by Tahayren of British Columbia.

Arts briefs

The Choir of Saint John's College, Cambridge, England, which performed in Montreal recently, is probably the oldest choir in the world. It has been in existence since 1511, when the college received its charter as part of Cambridge University. The choir's repertoire reflects its history, in that it also stretches from the fifteenth century to the present. It was the choir's only appearance in Canada during its 1979 North American tour.

The Shaw Festival has announced the formation of an Actors Studio beginning this season. The purpose is to provide members of the acting company with an opportunity to further their training, and experiment in the various aspects of theatre. Michael Franks, with the Festival administration for the past three years, has been appointed director of the Studio, Iris McGregor will conduct voice classes, and former prima ballerina of the Netherlands Opera Ballet School, Mascha Stom, will give the classes in movement.

The Burning Book, the story of the man who translated the Bible into English in the 1500s (and was burned to death for his efforts) will become a major Canadian film this autumn under director Paul Almond. Expected to cost more



Interior of carving house showing Robert Davidson's modern totem in Haida style.

than \$7 million, it will be the second most expensive ever made, surpassed only by *Bear Island*. The screenplay is by Ric Hardman, who wrote *The Shootist*, and the stars confirmed so far include David Warner (as Tyndale, the translator), Christopher Plummer and Richard Harris.

The artistic director of a modern dance company in Toronto has won the 1979 Jean A. Chalmers award in choreography. Anna Blewchamp of Dance-makers received the \$3,000-award during the opening of the recent seventh annual Dance in Canada conference. Born in London, she came to Toronto in 1969, and has choreographed 14 works since 1974.

David Talbot, 16, of Callander, Ontario, was chosen grand champion of the fifth annual Canadian National Open banjo competition. Mr. Talbot, who has played banjo for six years, took top honours in a field of 26 competitors from across Canada and the United States. He also placed first in the five-string banjo category.

Roderick McQueen, has been appointed managing editor of *Maclean's* magazine. Mr. McQueen, business editor of the magazine for the past 15 months, took over September 1.

Brain scanner (Continued from P. 5)

medical centres. Another 25 American and Canadian hospitals have demonstrated an interest in the system.

The Japanese, it is understood, have allotted about \$40 million toward purchase, and a medical centre in England has already ordered one of the Therascans.

Ron Harrod, AECL's manager of medical products, said that through further research, the company intended to develop a total body scanner. He said production of the total body scanner was still about two years away.

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

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

News briefs

Brigadier-General Edward Leslie, the first Canadian Chief of Staff of the United Nations Forces in Cyprus died recently in Ottawa at the age of 60. He joined the army in 1935, saw active service in the Second World War and won the Distinguished Service Order in the Korean War. Brigadier-General Leslie later held staff positions in the Canadian forces and the UN force in Cyprus and retired from the army in 1972. He was appointed director of peacekeeping with the International Peace Academy in New York last year.

Northern Telecom Limited of Montreal has received a \$6.7-million contract to supply Hellenic Telecommunications Organization SA of Greece with telephone equipment, spare parts and services. The contract brings Northern Telecom's total sales to the state-owned utility to \$20 million since 1967. The new contract calls for delivery in 1980. The Export Development Corp. will lend \$4.9 million (U.S.) to the Greek utility to help it buy the equipment.

The price advantage Canadian producers enjoyed in overseas markets in the past two years may have peaked during the first quarter of 1979 and now be weakening, says an index released by the Royal Bank of Canada. The index measures how Canadian producers compete with Britain, West Germany, Japan and the United States in terms of cost and price performance. Despite the first-quarter drop, bank economist Tom de la Torre said he is optimistic about Canada's ability to keep pace with the United States in productivity gains, because of the country's superior performance since the first quarter of 1975.

The Quebec government has agreed to borrow \$75 million from a group of Japanese banks for 15 years. The loan was underwritten by a group of Japanese banks led by Fuji Bank Ltd. Other banks included the Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd., the Tokai Bank Ltd., the Sanwa Bank Ltd. and the Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. The Quebec government said it was the fourth such loan in Japan by the provincial government or Hydro-Quebec.

The Nova Scotia government has signed a \$600,000-agreement with the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion to develop a tidal power

project on the Annapolis River, provincial Energy Minister Ronald Barkhouse has announced. The province's development department and the Fundy Tidal Power Corporation will each pay \$200,000 toward the work, which will include pre-engineering studies, mapping and an environmental study. Construction of the \$35-million project is expected to start next year. The province wants to test straight flow turbines in the Annapolis River plant.

Both the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal have introduced savings accounts on which interest is calculated daily rather than monthly. The Bank of Montreal's plan went into effect August 1 while the Royal Bank's will go into effect October 1. In June the new Continental Bank of Canada opened with a daily interest account. The Continental pays 9.5 per cent with interest paid and compounded semi-annually. The Royal Bank's daily interest account is expected to pay 8.5 per cent, calculated on the closing balance each day with interest paid monthly. The Bank of Montreal's account will pay 9.25 per cent, but with interest paid semi-annually.

Zim Israel Navigation Company Limited of Haifa, Israel, has signed a contract to purchase 1,000 Canadian-manufactured shipping containers from Steadman Containers Limited of Brampton, Ontario. The agreement is a record for container contracts and marks the first major order of its kind to be placed in Canada by an international carrier.

MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Limited of Vancouver have been awarded a \$500,000 contract to supply a weather satellite ground station to Hong Kong Royal Observatory.

After-tax profits of 155 publicly owned companies rose in the second quarter by 40.4 per cent to \$1.7 billion from the corresponding period of 1978, according to a survey by *Report on Business*. The profits compare with a 45.3 per cent year-over-year gain in the first quarter.

Roger Doucet, the singer who officially opens most Montreal Canadiens home hockey games with his rendition of *O Canada*, is releasing a "unity ballad", titled *For Rights and Liberty*. Mr. Doucet said the country-and-western flavoured ballad depicts "unity and patriotism" and is "a song of love".