

Canada Weekly

REF

Volume 7, No. 5

January 31, 1979



Ottawa, Canada

- Petro-Can proposes tankers to take Arctic gas to eastern markets, 1
- Agricultural exchanges with Israel, 3
- Diplomatic appointments, 3
- Immigration rules eased for students and workers, 3
- OECD Secretary-General visits, 3
- Tourism trends encouraging, 4
- Winter festivals in Manitoba, 4
- Teaching agreements negotiated, 4
- Good year for fishermen, 4
- Century's last solar eclipse, 5
- Canada's oldest military library, 6
- Housing expertise nurtured, 6
- News of the arts — painting, Canadian art abroad, 7
- News briefs, 8
- Readership survey to assess usefulness of "Canada Weekly", 8

Petro-Can proposes tankers to take Arctic gas to eastern markets

An application to the National Energy Board by Petro-Canada, the federally-owned oil company, was filed on January 17, for permission to ship 250 million cubic feet of natural gas a day from the Arctic to eastern markets.

In partnership with The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company (AGTL) and Melville Shipping, Petro-Canada has spent two years and more than \$11 million developing the Arctic Pilot Project, under which gas would be delivered by liquefied natural gas (LNG) tankers from Melville Island in the Arctic Islands to southern Canada.

According to W.H. Hopper, president and executive officer of Petro-Canada, apart from the revenues earned from sales during the project, 13 trillion cubic feet of natural gas would be added to Canada's resources since no delivery system exists to transport it to market. The project, he said, would encourage exploration in the North and ensure a more secure supply of energy for the eastern provinces as well as providing stimulus to economically-depressed regions.

In addition to creating job and business opportunities for northern residents, Canadians would benefit from the tech-

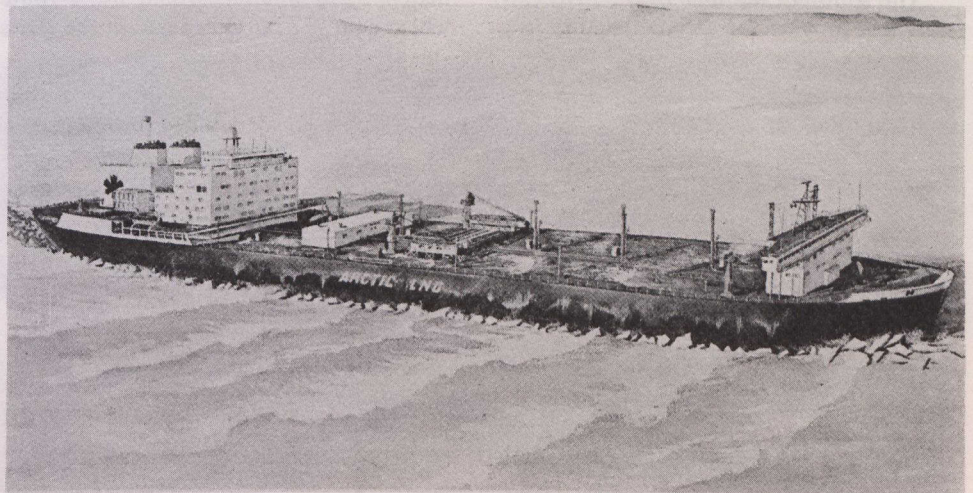
nology knowledge gained from the project in shipping, ice-breaking, engineering and the development of hydrocarbons.

The \$1.5-billion project will involve the drilling of eight onshore wells by Pan-arctic Oils Ltd., in the Drake Point field, to produce the natural gas. The Drake Point gas field, with 5.5 trillion cubic feet of reserves, is among the largest in Canada. It can easily provide the 1.9 trillion cubic feet of gas, which will be gathered and fed to a central dew point control facility for the 20-year life of the project.

A 160-km pipeline, 56 cm in diameter, to Bridport Inlet on the southern coast of Melville Island will be built and operated by The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited. Gas will be received at Bridport Inlet, where it will be liquefied and pumped to floating storage facilities moored inside a protective dock structure, which will be the loading terminal.

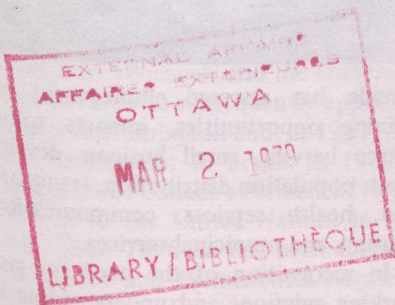
The ships

The two vessels that will transport the liquefied natural gas to southern markets will be unique. Melville Shipping, a consortium of three Canadian companies, has designed the carriers to exceed the requirements of Class 7 ice-breakers. Each

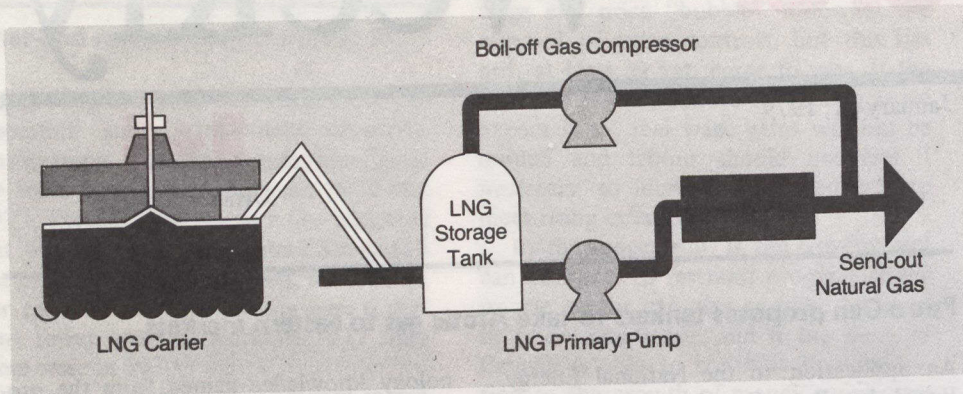


Petro-Canada is sure that this type of ship, which is as long as three-and-a-half football fields, can transport liquefied natural gas through Arctic ice all year round.

Jan. 31/79



One hundred and forty years ago today... A report by the Governor General of Canada, Lord Durham, calling for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the establishment of responsible government, was published in London, England.



Flow diagram of typical regasification terminal.

will carry 140,000 m³ of gas through Arctic ice that can be 2.5 m thick and ridges that can be as much as 20 m thick and 120 m wide.

The ships will be 335 m long, the size of three-and-a-half football fields, while the full power level of 150 megawatts in each is five times that of standard LNG carriers of comparable size.

Marketing

While Petro-Canada intends to deliver Arctic gas to eastern Canadian consumers, it also hopes to sell it, by exchange and displacement, to customers in the United States, where it will provide an alternative, competitive source in a region that is dependent on expensive imported oil. Gas from the project can be sold anywhere in North America because of the interconnections of pipeline transportation systems.

At least three possible locations for a regasification plant site are under study. They are on the St. Lawrence River, Quebec; Lorneville, New Brunswick; and the Strait of Canso, Nova Scotia.

The southern terminal of the LNG carriers will provide for off-loading into two



100,000 m³ storage tanks. After regasification, the gas will be fed into a pipeline for delivery to eastern markets.

Besides developing Canadian expertise in ice-breaker technology, the project will lead the way in development of the substantial resources of Canada's North.

Route and environment

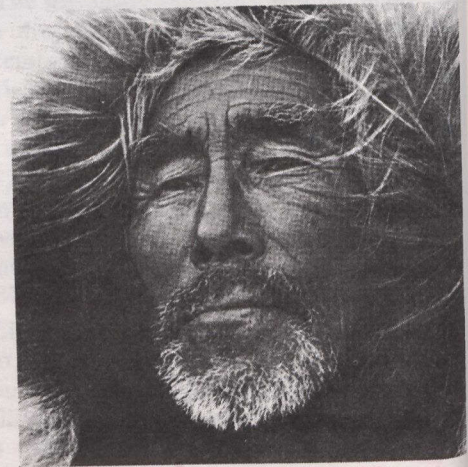
The LNG tankers, each costing an estimated \$250 million, would use a route which swings near Greenland in the Davis

Strait, cutting between the northern tip of Newfoundland and Labrador during the summer and around Newfoundland in the winter. The round trip would take 12 days.

The Arctic Pilot Project will be operated with minimal disruption to the Arctic environment, says Petro-Canada. Melville Island has limited precipitation, intense cold and very short growing seasons. Local areas of any significant productivity will be avoided. The carrier route has been chosen to minimize encounters with highly productive marine ecosystems.

Cumulative impacts on birds, ringed seals, caribou, muskoxen and whales will be minor.

Petro-Canada accepts an obligation to be an industry leader in socio-economic and environmental programs. The implications of the Arctic Pilot Project for northern people are an integral component of project planning. The four communities of Resolute Bay, Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet, and the surrounding area, provide the regional setting for the socio-economic evaluation of the Arctic Pilot Project effects. Petro-



Canada has assessed employment and training opportunities, impacts to resource harvest, small business development, population distribution, transportation, health services, communications, housing, and municipal services.

In recognition of the need for good working relations and understanding between northerners and project personnel, a community liaison program has been developed, allowing for participation through an informed community. The liaison program, which has already begun, will continue during the life of the project.



Agricultural exchanges with Israel

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, accompanied by senior Agriculture Canada officials, visited Israel from January 3 to 11 to sign a Canada/Israel memorandum of understanding for the exchange of agricultural scientists.

The memorandum also covers the exchange of scientific and technical information, the development of joint research projects and other activities decided by mutual agreement. Israeli Agriculture Minister Arik Sharon signed the agreement for Israel.

Mr. Whelan and the Agriculture Canada officials met in formal working sessions with Mr. Sharon and Israeli officials to discuss agricultural issues.

The minister visited a feed mill and a number of farm settlements based on collective ownership. Special attention was paid to irrigation systems, a mainstay of Israeli agriculture.

He also toured the Volcani Institute, a major agricultural research establishment.

Diplomatic appointments

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced the following appointments in his department on January 12:

- T.J. (Ted) Arcand, to be Ambassador to Lebanon and concurrently to Syria and Jordan. Mr. Arcand has served in Prague, Yaoundé, Copenhagen, Dar-es-Salaam and the Holy See. He replaces André Couvrette, who has returned to Canada as Chief of Protocol.

- Yvon Beaulne, to be Ambassador to the Holy See. Mr. Beaulne has served in Rome, Buenos Aires, Havana and as Ambassador to Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. He was subsequently appointed Minister in Washington and, in 1967, Canada's Ambassador to Brazil. In 1969 he was appointed Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York. Since 1976 he has been Canada's Ambassador and Permanent Delegate to UNESCO and Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. He replaces Paul Tremblay, who recently returned to Canada.

- Robert M. Middleton, to be Ambassador to South Africa and concurrently High Commissioner to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Mr. Middleton, who has

served in Jakarta, Rio de Janeiro and Washington, has participated in United Nations conferences in Geneva and New York. Since 1976 he has been High Commissioner to Ghana with dual accreditations to Bénin, Liberia and Togo. Mr. Middleton replaces G.K. Grande.

- Aubrey L. Morantz, to be Ambassador to Addis Ababa. Mr. Morantz has served in Paris, Lisbon, Abidjan, Brasilia and, since 1976, as Counsellor in Washington. He replaces D.B. Hicks, who returned to Ottawa.

- Allan B. Roger, to be High Commissioner in Barbados and concurrently to Grenada and Dominica, as well as Commissioner to the West Indies Associated States and Montserrat. He has served in Santo Domingo, Rio de Janeiro, Copenhagen, Helsinki and Canberra and, until August 1978, as Canada's High Commissioner in Guyana. Mr. Roger replaces L.A.H. Smith, who recently returned to Ottawa.

- T.B. (Terry) Sheehan, to be High Commissioner in Kingston and concurrently the Bahamas and Commissioner to Belize. Mr. Sheehan has served abroad in Cologne, Stuttgart, The Hague, Athens, New Delhi and, since 1976, as Minister-Counsellor (Immigration) in London. He replaces C.F.W. Hooper, who recently returned to Ottawa.

- Pierre Trottier, to be Ambassador and Canada's Permanent Delegate to UNESCO. He has served in Moscow, Jakarta, London, Paris and Peru, where he was appointed Ambassador in 1973. Mr. Trottier, who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, June 1978, replaces Yvon Beaulne, who has been appointed Canada's Ambassador to the Holy See.

Immigration rules eased for students and workers

Minister of Employment and Immigration Bud Cullen recently announced changes to immigration regulations allowing residents of the United States, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon to apply for employment or student authorizations at Canadian ports of entry.

"These regulation changes do not represent a change in our policy that persons must have authorizations before entering Canada," Mr. Cullen said. "Students and workers applying at ports of entry are still considered to be outside Canada

until they have cleared immigration."

When the new act and regulations came into effect last April, all persons coming to Canada to study or work temporarily were required to obtain authorizations at a Canadian post abroad before coming to Canada.

The new regulations allow U.S. residents to apply either at one of the eight Canadian consulates in the U.S. or at a Canadian port of entry, whichever is easier.

Visitors applying for authorizations on arrival at a port of entry must have all the necessary documentation, including a letter of acceptance from a Canadian school or a firm offer of a job and employment clearance.

"The change allows Americans the same privileges Canadians have when they enter the U.S. to work or study and reaffirms the traditional ease of movement that has existed between Canada and its border countries for over 100 years," Mr. Cullen said.

OECD Secretary-General visits

Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Emile van Lennep visited Ottawa January 22-24 for discussions on the international economic situation.

Mr. van Lennep met with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, as well as with other ministers, including Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson (who issued the invitation to Mr. van Lennep), the President of the Board of Economic Development Ministers, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Talks covered such issues as the OECD countries' program for sustained non-inflationary economic growth; relations between developing and developed countries and their interdependence; prospects for world trade, and the world economic situation and its implications for the Canadian economy.

Mr. van Lennep has been Secretary-General of the OECD since 1969. Canada has been a member since the organization was established in 1971.

In 1976 there were 291,223 automobiles, 422,598 motor trucks and 605,284 tractors on Canada's 300,118 farms.

Tourism trends encouraging

A report by Statistics Canada on travel to and from Canada for the first nine months of 1978, as well as estimates on the travel balance of payments, indicate that trends are encouraging. The number of visits from overseas is increasing. The decline in United States visitors to Canada — very apparent in the past three or four years — appears to be levelling off; travel by Canadians to the U.S. declined in 1978 compared to figures of the previous year.

The foregoing information was reported at a conference on tourism recently, attended by Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jack Horner and the provincial and territorial ministers of tourism. The conference discussed the current state of Canada's tourism industry and ways to enhance its growth and competitiveness. Reports tabled included those of the Canadian Travel Film Committee, Tourism Research Planning Committee, the National Advisory Committee on Manpower, Education and Training in the Accommodation, Food and Beverage Services sector and one on the system of travel information.

Travel by Canadians abroad, while still increasing in 1978, compared to that in a similar period in 1977, appears, however, to be lessening, the conference was told. Also, the tourism balance-of-payments deficit for 1978 was forecast to be approximately the same as or only slightly higher than it was in the previous year.

Resolutions

The conference also discussed seven resolutions forwarded to the Conference of First Ministers:

- (1) that the 12 percent federal tax be eliminated by the Government of Canada on all government and industry printed tourism literature which promotes or stimulates travel into or within Canada, but that the Government retain such tax on all materials promoting tourism travel from Canada to points outside the nation;
- (2) that an investigation be made of alternative means to provide for effective distribution of travel promotional literature. Ministers favoured the establishment of a low uniform postal rate for mailing publications supportive of travel both to and within Canada;
- (3) that regional information systems be established whose primary users would

be, first, the consumer and, second, the trade in both Canadian and American markets;

(4) that existing Canadian Government Office of Tourism services and programs be immediately decentralized to regional offices to allow greater autonomy and flexibility of marketing and industry development programs;

(5) that there be agreement on the need for the elaboration and maintenance of a national tourism plan; the definition of the respective roles in tourism of governments at all levels in Canada; mechanisms for continuing consultation and co-ordination amongst governments and industry; the establishment of a firm base for the tourism industry;

(6) that further deregulation of air travel to and within Canada was desirable;

(7) that the Government reconsider its curtailments of Parks Canada budgets which threatened early closure annually of historic Fort Louisbourg and other parks programs.

Winter festivals in Manitoba

Trapper experts are being summoned to The Pas, Manitoba, February 14 to 19, to match their skills at snowshoeing, muskrat skinning, setting traps and racing dog teams in the World Championship Dog Derby during the annual Trappers' Festival.

The 240-km (150-mile) race, worth \$2,000 to the winner, first tested the skill and stamina of dogs and men in 1916.

Just prior to the festival, the Manitoba 800 Snowmobile Race from Winnipeg will be held on February 10. Citizens of The Pas prepare for the five-day festival by donning beads and buckskin, participating in moccasin dances, and hunting the mythical "ice worm".

After the trappers' events, seven dinners will take place, as will continuous entertainment, five beer fests, pancake breakfasts, and a banquet.

For the less rugged, other events include "squaw" wrestling, goose calling, beard growing, ice sculpting, fiddling, and jigging.

Also on the program will be the crowning of Miss Fur Queen of the North, and a stage show.

Another celebration, the annual Festival du Voyageur, takes place in St. Boniface, starting with the Grand Governor's Ball February 11, when awards will be

given for the best period costumes. The festival runs until February 18.

Snowshoe races on the Red and Seine Rivers will be held, and in the Canadian National Dog Sled Classic some 20 teams will compete for a total purse of \$2,000.

Other competitors are free to enter the 15-km (10-mile) Marathon Foot Race.

Several "trading posts" will offer pea soup, *tourtière*, and other French-Canadian dishes, to the accompaniment of the fiddle.

Teaching agreements negotiated

Secretary of State John Roberts recently released a discussion paper for Cabinet on the negotiation of new federal-provincial agreements for the teaching of Canada's two official languages. Under the current five-year agreement, which expires March 31, the Federal Government has provided some \$800 million to the provinces to support English schooling in Quebec, French schooling outside Quebec, and the teaching of English and French as second languages.

The minister, in negotiating new agreements with the provinces, will consider whether it is appropriate and effective for the Federal Government to make unconditional contributions to the provinces in accordance with formulas devised in 1970 to meet the objectives of the program.

Good year for fishermen

Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc has released fisheries catch and landed value statistics for the first nine months of 1978 which, compared with those of the same period last year, indicate an excellent year for Canadian fishermen. Sea fish catch until the end of September for both coasts totalled 895,647 metric tons valued at \$448,943,000.

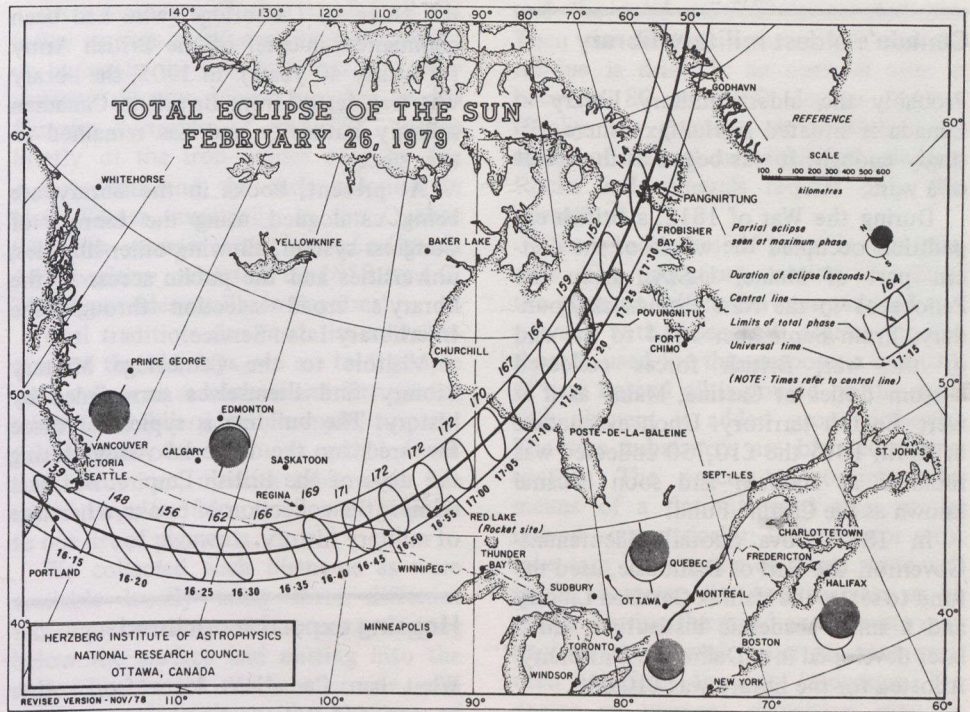
On the Atlantic Coast the total fish catch of 744,545 metric tons for the first nine months of 1978 is up 21 per cent over the figure for the same period in 1977, and the landed value (\$263,417,000) is up 49 per cent. Figures for the Pacific Coast (151,102 metric tons) indicate a decline of 7 per cent from landings in 1977, mainly because of the lower abundance of shrimp and herring, but reflect an increased value of 44 per cent (\$185,526,000).

Century's last solar eclipse

For the last time in this century, Canadians will experience the result of the moon passing before the sun's face, bring-



In the composite photograph above, a high altitude atmospheric research rocket, launched by the National Research Council from East Quaddy, Nova Scotia, is shown against the background of the solar eclipse of July 1972. Some 35 similar launchings will take place from a site near Red Lake, Ontario, to examine the effect of the loss of solar particles in the upper atmosphere during the eclipse on February 26.



ing about a total eclipse of the solar light. The next time this phenomenon will occur will be in the year 2024. Somewhere in the Pacific Ocean, at sunrise on February 26, 1979, a small dent will appear at the edge of the solar disc, growing as the earth, moon and sun move in relation to one another.

Travelling at thousands of kilometres an hour across the earth's surface, the moon's shadow will enter Canada from the United States near Monchy, Saskatchewan. Estevan, Saskatchewan, and Winnipeg and Brandon, Manitoba, will be almost in the centre of the path of total blackout. In these locations, the sun will disappear for two minutes and 52 seconds. In other areas only part of the sun's face will be dark and the time duration will vary. Where cities such as Vancouver, Calgary, Regina and Saskatoon will experience near totality, the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River communities will witness only a third of the sun obscured. Viewers in the Atlantic provinces will lose about a quarter of the solar disc.

Some phenomena associated with the sun can be observed only during a total eclipse. Most vivid of these is the corona, a bright ring of light which comes into view when the moon blocks the light from the sun. The corona is a high temperature zone around the sun that produces light and low frequency radio signals. Another effect of the eclipse is an abrupt change in the ionised layers of the

earth's atmosphere, which will affect radio communication.

International interest

Both the corona and ion changes will be under scrutiny by National Research Council scientists. Radio telescopes at Algonquin Park, Ontario, will survey the radio signals from the sun, and a temporary rocket-launching site has been established at Red Lake, Ontario, where NRC will welcome a team of scientists from many parts of the world. For a week prior to, during and after the eclipse, 35 rockets will carry instruments to monitor the upper atmosphere. One of these will be a Canadian *Black Brant* rocket, carrying experiments from NRC, York University, Toronto, and the University of Saskatchewan.

Eye-damage warning

NRC cautions strongly against any attempt at viewing the eclipse directly, since serious damage to the eyes could result. Indirect observing by projecting the sun's light through a pin hole in stiff paper onto a sheet of white paper is the recommended method. However, to eliminate any risk whatever, watch the event on television.

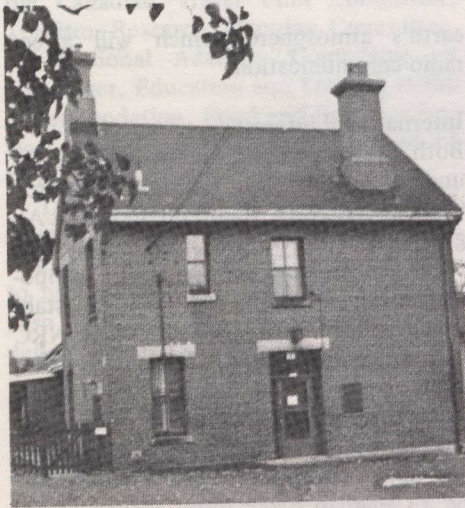
Camera buffs, continues the NRC warning, should use the highest shutter speed, smallest aperture, with the lens set at infinity. Do not use the viewfinder. Hope for a clear day.

Canada's oldest military library

Probably the oldest military library in Canada is situated in Halifax, where, fittingly enough, it was begun as the result of a war.

During the War of 1812, a British expedition occupied the whole of the eastern part of Maine, U.S.A., from the Penobscot to the New Brunswick boundary. From September 1814 to the end of the war, British forces collected custom duties at Castine, Maine as if it were English territory. Upon evacuation in April, 1815 the £10,750 collected was retained at Halifax, and soon became known as the Castine Fund.

In 1817 Nova Scotia's Lieutenant-Governor, the Earl of Dalhousie, used the fund to set up the Halifax Garrison Library and a small academic institution which later developed into Dalhousie University. Allotted for the library was £10,000.



The Cambridge Military Library in Halifax, perhaps the oldest in Canada.

In 1886, the library was moved to its present location in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers Park under the shadows of the Halifax Citadel. Additional books received from the Corfu Garrison library, which closed when the Mediterranean island was ceded to Greece in 1864, made the move to new quarters necessary. (Corfu was occupied by British troops for nearly half a century.) The large collection was shipped to Halifax in its entirety, and remains in the library to this date. Many of the books are still stamped "Property of Garrison Corfu".

In 1902, the library was named the Cambridge Military Library, to honour

the Duke of Cambridge (who had been commander-in-chief of the British Army for nearly 40 years). In 1905, the library was transferred from British to Canadian military authority and has remained so ever since.

At present, books in the library are being catalogued using the Library of Congress system, allowing other libraries, universities and the public access to the library's broad selection through the Interlibrary Loan Service.

Visitors to the Cambridge Military Library find themselves surrounded by history. The building is typical of those favoured by the Imperial Army during the days of the British Empire. But best of all is the collection of books, a heritage of military history.

Housing expertise nurtured

What can Canadians learn from other countries in setting up and managing non-profit housing?

How well is Canada's residential construction industry performing in relation to the economy in general?

Last autumn, 121 housing and planning students and professionals began examining these and a range of other studies. They are recent winners of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) scholarships. With over \$1 million in grants in 1978, the CMHC scholarship program is one of the most important of its kind in Canada.

The program was started in 1946. At that time there was a pressing need to house returning servicemen and immigrants who were just starting families. Cities and towns were burgeoning, but there were few planners and administrators skilled in urban problems. Emphasis was on getting things done quickly, with the accompanying disregard for long-term considerations. CMHC, responsible for financing much of this growth, perceived a national need to steer graduate students into the fields of town planning, urban design, and housing.

In the mid-1960s, the scholarship program, broadened to encourage study in all the physical, social, legal and economic aspects of urban planning and development — as well as urban and housing design — stimulated the establishment of new graduate schools across Canada. By 1972, however, with the academic programs well established, CMHC redefined its role

in educational support, its public and corporate responsibilities, and decided that its prime concern was to foster scholarships in housing and related matters.

In 1978, two scholarships were available: the university scholarship for graduate studies at the master's and doctoral levels in recognized university programs; and the open scholarship for individual programs of study, generally outside the universities, for those wishing to extend their careers in the housing field.

University scholarship

The winners in the university scholarship competition (110 this year) come from many professional disciplines, ranging from sociology to economics to architecture.

Graduate students work on doctoral and master's theses which must conform to courses of study approved by the university. Nevertheless, within this framework many imaginative and interesting ideas have been developed. One student looked at reasons for resistance by a municipality and county to amalgamation under regional government, attempting to predict how proposals would be received by residents, and how best to overcome their opposition. Another examined suburban homeowners' use of the land, (however limited) surrounding their homes, and its psychological importance to their families. And a Vancouver scholarship holder, while pursuing graduate studies at the University of Washington in Seattle, won a design competition sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the human requirements of the first manned orbiting space station.

Open scholarship

The aim of the open scholarship is to assist individuals wishing to undertake imaginative programs of study in one of specific areas of concern to CMHC: the evaluation of housing programs; the planning and delivery of housing in remote areas; housing and residential community improvement; the servicing and supply of land; and housing and community design.

Unfortunately, federal spending cuts announced in late August have forced CMHC to withhold the open scholarships in 1979. Awards made for 1979-80 in the university scholarship are restricted to individuals studying at Canadian universities.

(From Habitat, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1978.)

News of the arts

Mineral colours

For 20 years the art world has neglected the use of mineral pigments in the production of colours. Could the use of mineral powders be given new momentum? Maurice K-Seguin, an associate professor at Quebec's Laval University, and painter Paulette Tourangeau argue in its favour.

The advantage of natural pigments over chemical products is their durability, a quality which makes them central to a research effort in which the two of us, professor and painter, have been engaged for over two years.

We turned to our libraries to obtain the information we needed in order to begin our study. Old texts mention the types of earth and stone that are most suitable in making oil paint. Among the stones referred to are orpiment, realgar, malachite, azurite, cinnabar, hematite, chrysocolla, and lapis-lazuli.

The earths that can be used include all the iron oxides, which range in colour from yellow to red to brown.

These initial sources of information also identify the equipment needed to make paint, including two kinds of mortar, one bronze and the other porcelain, for crushing the various materials and a glass grinding sheet for mixing the oil and pigment.

Documents on Quebec confirmed our initial sources of information and enabled us to locate the raw materials that were available locally. Pierre Boucher, in his *Histoire véritable et naturelle*, speaks briefly of the iron oxides used by the Amerindians and the early colonists in New France, especially in the Quebec City area. A more recent book, *Le Canada à l'exposition universelle de 1855*, by J.C. Taché, provides similar indications.

Oral tradition also made its contribution: in the old days, we are told, people used yellow or red ochres and ferruginous schist from Sillery, for example, to paint the interiors of their houses or their furniture. Moreover, modern mineralogy has added bauxite, talc, chalk and graphite to our list of pigments.

We collected such pigments as were available locally using three different techniques: taking surface earth, digging below the surface and cutting into the variously-coloured strata of oxide, and scraping oxides from the surfaces of weathered rocks.

Mineral powders

Once the earths have been extracted from their place of origin, they must be subjected to several preparatory steps before they can conveniently be used. They must be washed and filtered twice and the coloured liquid allowed to stand until the mixture reaches a state of equilibrium

and the solid material has settled out. Then the water is siphoned off and the residue is dried in an open-air oven at between 80 and 150 degrees Celsius. Finally, the granules are pulverized by means of manual or mechanical grinding. Rocks and minerals require only this operation.

The production of paint is now possible. The procedure consists of mixing the pigment, which has been reduced to a powder, with linseed oil. A glass grinding sheet is used for this purpose; a quantity of raw linseed oil is poured on the sheet and pigment is added proportionately. The two substances are blended with a spatula. The process is continued by means of a flat-bottomed glass pestle, moved concentrically; the operator must take care to have the coloured paste well spread between the two surfaces as he grinds. During the grinding the paste may become translucent; more pigment must then be added to make it opaque. The degree of pigment dispersion may be assessed by spreading a thin layer of this paste on a metal strip to detect any granules that have not yet been sufficiently ground. The pigment is ready for use on a canvas when a perfectly smooth and creamy consistency has been achieved.

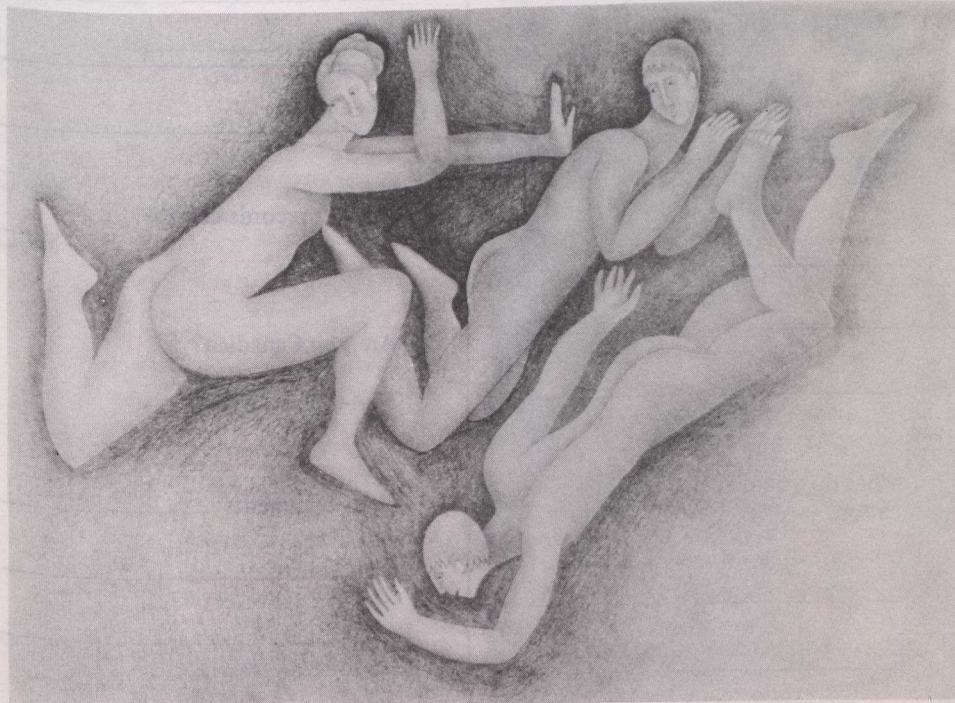
(The preceding article was reprinted from GEOS, Summer 1978.)

Canadian art abroad

An exhibition featuring the work of 23 contemporary Canadian artists, called *Other Realities - The Legacy of Surrealism in Canadian Art*, is on show until February 21 at Canada House in London, England.

Ceramic sculptures by Louis Gosselin will be exhibited from February 1 to March 1 at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Bretton Hall College, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, England.

At the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris are 36 contemporary prints assembled by the Department of External Affairs, accompanied by recorded dialogue with the artists whose works are presented. The exhibition, which continues until February 25, includes works by Joyce Wieland, Michael Snow, Lebrun Doré, Noboku Sawai, Eugène Ouchi, John Palchinski, Greg Curnoe, Denis Forcier, Mary Rawlyk, Pat Martin Bates, Marianna Schmidt, Pierre Bougie, Gary Lee-Nova, and Jean Noël.



Paulette Tourangeau used mineral colours for this painting.

News briefs

Immigration Minister J.S.G. Cullen has proposed that Canada take up to 400 refugees from camps in both Hong Kong and the Philippines on condition that the countries grant entry to the 5,000 refugees aboard two rundown freighters off their shores. If neither country likes the idea, he said, "we'll have to go back to the drawing board". Refugees from the land camps will be included in the 5,000 Indochinese refugees the Government plans to accept this year, he said.

Non-smokers are now able to request accommodation in smoke-free areas of at least three Toronto hotels. Rugs and drapes have recently been cleaned on the sixth floor of Sutton Place in anticipation of requests for rooms in the restricted area. Bristol Place Hotel and the Harbour Castle Hilton have offered such service for three or four years.

The University of Manitoba senate has turned down a scholarship established for male students only. The senators said student awards should be based on merit and should not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, creed, national origin, age or political belief. The board of governors must now decide whether to return the bequest or overrule the senate's decision.

Leader of the Opposition Joe Clark recently returned from a 12-day tour of five countries, designed to acquaint him with key issues and leaders in Japan, India, Greece, Israel and Jordan.

Twenty-one-year-old Steve Podborski won first place in the World Cup downhill race in Morzine, France recently, after an objection to the suit worn by teammate Ken Read led to the Calgary skier's disqualification. Read, who finished less than half a second ahead of Podborski, was wearing a suit with less wind resistance than is allowed by competition rules.

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 Noticiario de Canadá.

Readership survey to assess usefulness of "Canada Weekly"

We are trying to determine the most effective means of keeping recipients aware of Canadian events and government policies. Your comments will help us decide if Canada Weekly contributes to that awareness. We also want to update the mailing list. Please take a few minutes to complete and mail the following questionnaire to: The Editor, Canada Weekly, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2, Canada.

1. Which subjects interest you?
- Political
 - Economic
 - Historical
 - Technological
 - Arts
 - Others (please state): _____

2. Do you use *Canada Weekly* in your work?
- Yes No

3. What is your occupation?
- _____

4. How many people read your copy?
- _____

5. Do you retain your copy for reference?
- Yes No

6. What do you like about the publication?
- _____
- _____
- _____

7. What do you dislike about the publication?
- _____
- _____
- _____

8. Should the publication be weekly?
- Yes No

9. Should it be published in the same format twice a month?
- Yes No

10. Should it become a monthly publication in a different format?
- Yes No

11. Do you wish to continue receiving it?
- Yes No

Name: _____

Address: _____

- Are our records correct?
- Yes No

12. Are you Canadian?
- Non-Canadian?

Your comments: _____

Signature _____