

# Canada Weekly

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## Arms control and disarmament

"As a result of the persistent efforts of the international community to enhance international security through arms limitation and disarmament measures we are now on a threshold of important development," declared R. Harry Jay, Canada's Representative to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. He was speaking in the United Nations First Committee debate on disarmament at the United Nations headquarters in New York on October 27.

"Because it relates to fundamental questions of nations' perceptions of their security interests, arms control and disarmament is a difficult, uphill task and the past has been fraught with frustration. There are, however, grave and pressing dangers inherent in a failure to make real progress. Moreover, other more constructive demands on the resources of all of us make clear that our efforts must be pursued with renewed determination."

Ambassador Jay noted that of all the problems of armaments, those presented by nuclear weapons were the most worrying and urgent. In terms of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the "superpowers", the ongoing efforts of

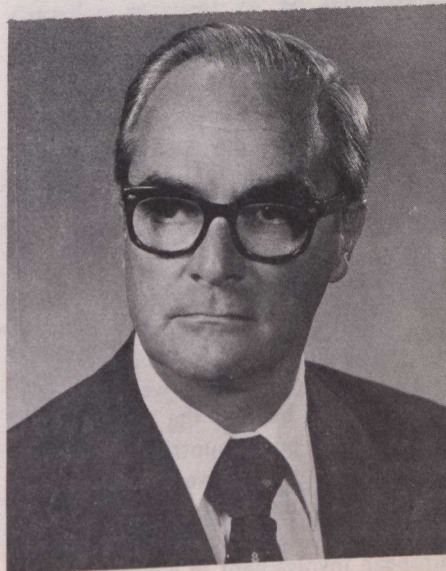
the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement on a series of measures to curtail, and then to reverse the strategic confrontation, were of vital importance. These bilateral negotiations, Ambassador Jay emphasized, must ultimately aim at curbing the technological arms race as well as reducing the number of nuclear weapons.

Because the world must come to terms with a growing energy shortage, and because many countries are looking to nuclear energy as a solution, Ambassador Jay argued, the pressing need to improve the international non-proliferation system, to strengthen safeguards, to implement the Non-Proliferation Treaty more effectively and to re-examine the risks inherent in various nuclear cycles and processes was all the more important. He said Canada had been prepared to adopt rigorous measures at the national level but this enterprise could only be pursued effectively through a collective international approach involving nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear weapon, industrialized and developing countries, nuclear suppliers and importers, all of which shared a common interest in avoiding the dangers inherent in the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

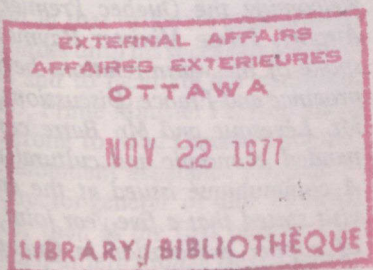
In the name of Canada, Ambassador Jay welcomed heartily the fact that a comprehensive test ban had now come under active negotiation by three of the major nuclear-weapon powers. He looked to these tripartite negotiations to clear away the present "log-jams" so that the necessary multilateral phase of the negotiation of a comprehensive test ban might be carried out in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament without further delay.

## Chemical weapons

The same could be said, Ambassador Jay stressed, about the ongoing negotiations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in another field of mass-destruction weapons to which the General Assembly had assigned a high priority — namely, the achievement of a treaty banning chemical



R. Harry Jay



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weapons. Canada hopes that the negotiation of a comprehensive chemical-weapons treaty can begin in earnest at the Geneva Disarmament Conference next spring.

The Canadian Ambassador pointed out that the United Nations General Assembly had a key role in encouraging the exploration of new avenues to effective arms control and actual disarmament. In particular, the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which will meet in New York next May, provides a unique opportunity to reach a general international meeting of minds on new approaches to arms control and disarmament. Ambassador Jay renewed Canada's pledge to do all it could to make the special session as fruitful as possible and to continue to put forward, and work for, constructive suggestions for effective arms limitations and real disarmament.

The underlying supreme task of all disarmament efforts, he concluded, was to ensure the security of us all by reducing, and ultimately eliminating, the risk of war.

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### Indian housing program

A comprehensive housing program, jointly developed by Indian and Federal Government representatives, enabling Indian bands to plan, build and manage their housing on reserves was recently announced by the Indian and Northern Affairs Department.

The On-Reserve Housing Program provides for the building of 12,000 new houses and renovation of 5,400 units over five years. Priority will be given to Indians who earn up to \$4,000 a year. A six-year infrastructure plan will supply potable water, safe waste-disposal systems, electricity, roads and fire protection for the new and renovated houses.

Members of Indian bands will help in decisions on such items as financing, technical training and housing-related social services.

One feature of the housing program is the allowance for client equity, i.e. the individual's contribution may be made in cash or by individual, group or band labour. Up to two-thirds of total labour costs may be paid through Canada Works and other housing-related training programs.

Applicants may combine all or some of four features available in the basic funding and resource formula. These fea-

tures are:

- a subsidy up to \$12,000 based on individual needs as determined by the band, according to a mutually acceptable formula;
- a contribution in cash or labour by individual, group or band (the contribution to be determined by the band);
- equity-generating labour component such as the Commission of Employment and Immigration and Indian Affairs Department's job-creating programs;
- a loan from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation or other lender, according to the applicant's ability to pay.

The Indian Affairs Department will coordinate and arrange funds and resources from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Commission of Employment and Immigration, and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and National Health and Welfare.

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs is also authorized to introduce amendments to the National Housing Act, which would have the effect of allowing Indian band councils to borrow and to apply for aid under the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program.

Some expected benefits are the growth of Indian-owned businesses related to construction, infrastructure, the supply of building materials, manufacture of housing components, transportation of goods and related service industries.

The management by Indians of housing is expected to have wide-ranging socio-economic benefits for reserve residents, from employment and training to improved home and study environment for school children.

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### Visitor from Guyana

On his recent ten-day visit to Canada, Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham discussed with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau the Canadian program of assistance to his country and stressed the need for a new economic order between industrialized countries and developing nations. Mr. Burnham explained that costs of manufactured items from wealthy countries had risen beyond the prices of raw materials from poor countries.

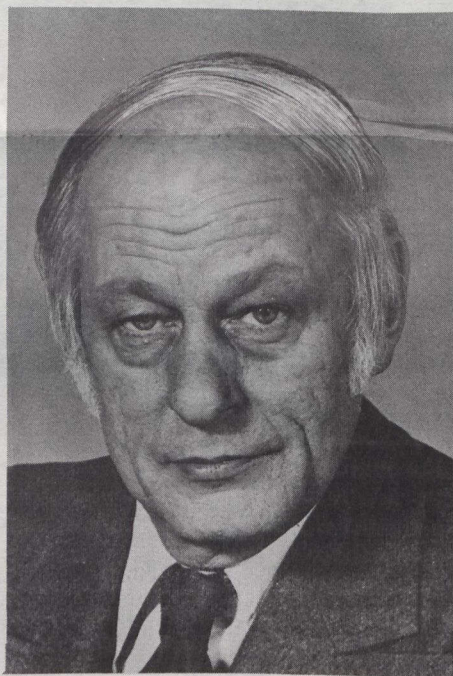
Guyana, which receives technical assistance from Canada for its forestry and fishing industries, is seeking Canadian and European involvement in a hydro-electric dam project. According to Prime Minister

Burnham, Canada is "not viewed with suspicion by the developing countries because it has never had colonies and was never an imperialist power".

During his stay in Canada Mr. Burnham accepted an honorary doctorate of laws from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and visited Guyanese communities in Montreal and Toronto.

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### Quebec Premier in France



Premier René Lévesque of Quebec recently paid a three-day official visit to Paris, during which he addressed members of the French National Assembly in a room near the main Assembly Hall. He had spent a few days on vacation in France before beginning his official visit on November 2.

Welcoming the Quebec Premier at Orly Airport, Prime Minister Raymond Barre spoke of the warm relations between the province and France. Discussions between Mr. Lévesque and Mr. Barre covered expanded economic and cultural relations. A communiqué issued at the end of the visit stated that a five-year joint program of copper exploration in Quebec would be signed. The project will be financed equally by Quebec and France.

While he was in France, Mr. Lévesque received the title Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a luncheon given by the President. He was also a guest of Mayor Jacques Chirac at Paris City Hall.

## CFL champions

Edmonton and Montreal are the Canadian Football League champions this year — Edmonton for the Western Conference, Montreal for the East.

As this issue went to press, the top teams were preparing for the Grey Cup battle. The Western semi-final, between British Columbia and Winnipeg, was scheduled for Vancouver on November 12; the Eastern semi-final, between Ottawa and Toronto, at Ottawa on November 13.

The Eastern final will be played on November 19, the Western final November 20; the Grey Cup, at Montreal's Olympic Stadium, will be played on November 27.

Final league standings were:

	East						
	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Montreal	16	11	5	0	311	245	22
Ottawa	16	8	8	0	368	344	16
Toronto	16	6	10	0	251	266	12
Hamilton	16	5	11	0	283	394	10
	West						
Edmonton	16	10	6	0	412	320	20
B.C.	16	10	6	0	369	326	20
Winnipeg	16	10	6	0	382	336	20
Saskatchewan	16	8	8	0	330	389	16
Calgary	16	4	12	0	241	327	8

## IDRC new chairman

The appointment of Maurice F. Strong as chairman of the board of governors of the International Development Research Centre was announced on October 21. Mr. Strong, who is at present chairman of the board and a director of Petro-Canada, will remain in that office for an additional several months until his successor has been appointed and to facilitate the transition.

In 1966, Prime Minister Pearson asked Maurice Strong to head Canada's international development assistance program — first as director-general of the External Aid Office, then as the first president of the Canadian International Development Agency. From 1970-1972 he was secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment. He then spent two years as executive director of the United Nations Environment Program in Nairobi, and was named as chairman of the board of Petro-Canada on January 1, 1976.

## Saskatchewan power project no danger to Montana

Federal Environment Minister Len Marchand and Saskatchewan Environment Minister Neil Byers say they anticipate no problems in developing the Poplar River Power Project to conform to the Boundary Waters Treaty or any other of Canada's international obligations.

Because of the power plant's proximity to the United States border, there has been some concern in the U.S. over what effects the project might have on the State of Montana.

Over the past two years, both the Federal Government and Saskatchewan have kept U.S. federal and state officials well informed about the project, which is now under construction at Coronach in southern Saskatchewan.

Understanding has been reached with U.S. officials on a number of key elements, including air-quality aspects of the first 300-megawatt unit. As well, mutually agreeable arrangements have been made to assign studies on water apportionment and water quality to the International Joint Commission.

Other steps taken by federal and provincial authorities to meet these concerns include:

- assurances by the Government of Canada that its obligations under the Boundary Waters Treaty will be met;

- an interim commitment by Saskatchewan of water apportionment guaranteeing a dependable stream flow across the border, even during the dry season;
- Saskatchewan Power Corporation's undertaking of a variety of water-quality studies as a condition of its licensing by the federal and provincial governments;
- the establishment and operation of a Canada-U.S. water-quality monitoring network along the Poplar River;
- a commitment by Saskatchewan to use appropriate air-pollution control equipment, including the purchase by the Corporation of particulate-removal equipment (electrostatic precipitators), having an efficiency of 99.5 per cent;
- continued monitoring and study of air-quality aspects by the federal and provincial governments.

The ministers agreed that the combined efforts of their departments should continue to concentrate on protecting the interests of both the people of Saskatchewan and their neighbours in Montana.

They noted that the first unit is scheduled to be in operation in the spring of 1979. The approval process for additional units will include careful study of their potential environmental effects and the matter in which any effects would be mitigated.

## UNESCO award to Frontier College

Frontier College, which operates in 100 locations throughout Canada, is the first Canadian recipient of an international award for training in adult literacy. The Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Prize, awarded annually by the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was presented in September, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, to Yvon Beaulne, Canadian Ambassador to UNESCO.

The prize was established in 1967 by the Shah of Iran to recognize outstanding contributions of individuals or organizations to adult literacy. The awards are administered by an international jury appointed by UNESCO.

Founded in 1899, Frontier College carries out basic education programs in remote areas of nine provinces and the territories (P.E.I. excepted). Under the program, volunteer educators teach their co-workers in the evenings.

## Bay of Fundy ferry service

Transport Minister Otto Lang announced on October 19 that he had authorized CN Marine to find a suitable vessel to ensure year-round ferry service between Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and New England in the United States.

"The proposed service is aimed at improving transportation for commercial highway vehicles between Nova Scotia and markets of the northeastern United States," Mr. Lang said.

"It is hoped that service will begin in early November with the MV *Marine Cruiser* until a more suitable roll-on, roll-off vessel can be found.

"Southwestern Nova Scotia has long needed a marine service oriented to the needs of the trucking industry and I hope to see it established as soon as possible."

The start of the service will depend upon CN Marine completing satisfactory berthing arrangements at a New England port, he added.

## Living with changing lake levels

The following article, by Dr. Walter M. Tovell, is reprinted from *Rotunda, Volume 10, No. 3*, a publication of the Royal Ontario Museum, by kind permission of the editor.

It is hard to imagine what North America would be like without the Great Lakes. At least since the arrival of Europeans on their shores, they have been the principal transportation route to the continental interior. Today they provide a unique reservoir of fresh water for municipal and industrial use, a source of food both from their waters and from bordering lands, and hydroelectric power. They are an everyday part of our recreational and leisure life — as well as a convenient disposal site for ever-increasing quantities of sewage and industrial waste. They continue to be a major wildlife habitat.

The Great Lakes contain almost 20 per cent of the world's fresh, liquid surface water: enough to cover the whole of North America to a depth of three feet! It was the readily accessible fresh water that attracted such a large portion of the population of North America to their shores. Yet because of their magnitude the Great Lakes have been taken for granted in much the same way as the oceans. Only now are we learning that they can no longer be taken for granted, and that they are not a limitless resource.

Even though the Great Lakes constitute one of our most precious natural resources, their effects on our lives are not always benign. Like other natural phenomena, the behaviour of the lakes is sometimes unpredictable and beyond our control. In recent years, the problem of fluctuating lake levels has become one of increasing concern to property owners, industry, and government. High levels, for example, can cause flooding and erosion, with severe damage to property. In 1972-73, damage to the coastal zone became a matter of major apprehension. Many houses were lost or damaged through flooding or erosion. The loss of property during that year on the Canadian shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Georgian Bay amounted to \$19 million, and the loss of land was valued at \$9 million.

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The Great Lakes were formed during the retreat of the last glaciers, which in the Great Lakes Basin began about 14,000 to 15,000 years ago. Over this span of time the configuration, water levels, and directions of discharge underwent con-

stant changes in response to the changing positions of the ice-front, the pre-glaciation topography, and the tilting of the earth's crust. In establishing an equilibrium between their waters and the surrounding lands, the Great Lakes have continuously adjusted to their surroundings.

### Gradual, indiscernible trends

The configuration of the lakes is still evolving, principally through the processes of shore erosion and deposition, and partly as a result of continual crustal tilting. The tilting of the earth's crust in the area occupied by the Great Lakes is raising the northeastern shores, and consequently lowering the water levels on these shores. On the other hand, the water levels on the southern and western shores of the lakes are rising. In the long term, the levels of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario will increase and the level of Lake Huron will fall. These long-term trends are very gradual and hardly discernible to the average property owner. The maximum rate of tilt over the whole Great Lakes Basin is about 1.7 feet *per century* between Michipicoten, at the northeast corner of Lake Superior, and the west end of Lake Erie. Such a rate of uplift results in water level changes of only one to two inches *per century*.

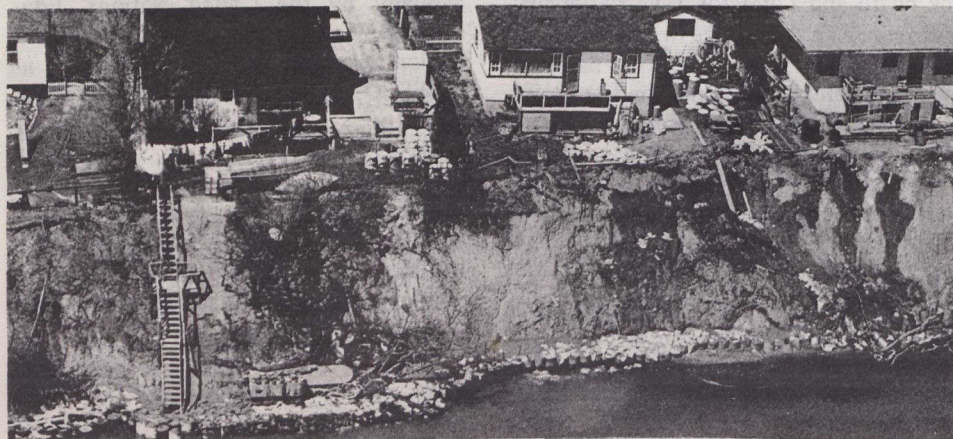
### Seasonal changes

Shorter-term variations in lake levels are far more noticeable. The most familiar of these are seasonal changes. All lakes have

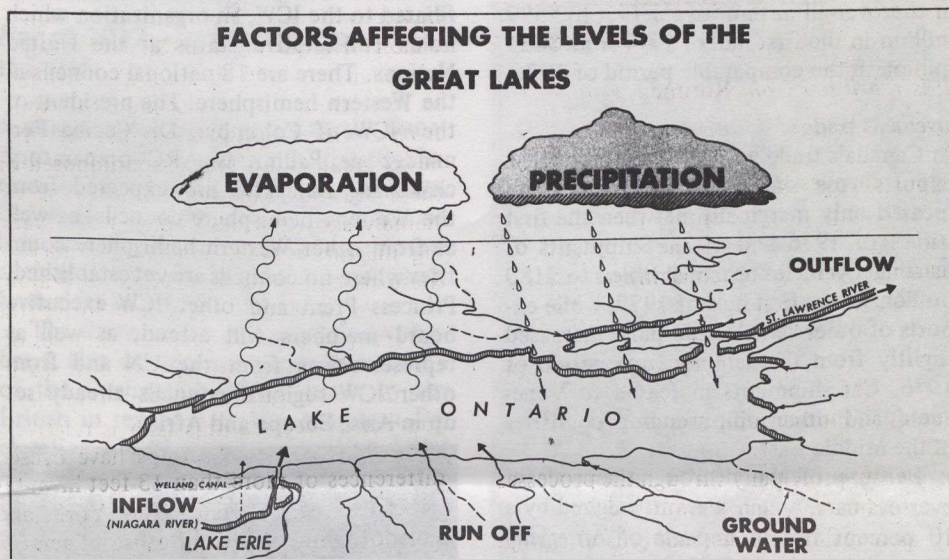
higher water levels in summer than in winter. The average seasonal variation is less than two feet in each lake, although in Lake Ontario the maximum difference from a winter low to a summer high may be as great as 3.5 feet. Superimposed on these seasonal fluctuations are some extremely short periods of changes, of varying magnitudes. The most temporary of these are caused by winds that blow along the long axis of a lake and drive the waters to one end. Extreme examples occur on Lake Erie, in part because of its position with respect to wind directions, and partly because this lake is relatively shallow. Here, wind set-ups have caused differences of more than 13 feet in water levels between Buffalo, New York, and Toledo, Ohio. A second cause of temporary changes is seiches, which are changes in lake levels due to differences in atmospheric pressure at different ends of a lake. But although they affect lake levels, winds and seiches do not alter the volume of water in the lake.

### Long-term variations

The Great Lakes also exhibit long-term water level changes which cannot be accurately termed cycles, since the periods of these changes are not regular and hence not readily predictable. The intervals vary from ten to 30 years. From 1969 through 1976, all lakes had unusually high levels, and in the mid-1960s the lakes generally experienced low levels. In the late 1940s and the early 1950s the lakes were also high, reaching a peak in 1952 before moving to the low stage of the mid-1960s. The magnitudes of these long-term variations are three-and-a-half to six times greater than the average seasonal variations. It is these long-term variations that



Cliff recession, aggravated by periods of high waters, poses a threat to homeowners along the Great Lakes.



cause the property damage during high water. The search for the cause of these fluctuations has involved studies of the climate of the Great Lakes Basin and the hydrology of the lakes.

#### Volume of water

The total area of the Great Lakes drainage basin is 295,800 square miles, of which 94,680 square miles or 32 per cent is occupied by water. All lakes except for Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie have depths that extend below sea level. It is important to realize that because of the very large water surface of the lakes, even small changes in levels account for enormous quantities of water. The seasonal and long-term changes recorded by measuring gauges on any lake indicate an enormous increase or decrease in the volume of water in that lake.

In each of the lakes, the volume of water is dependent upon the amount of precipitation (snow and rain) over the lake, the amount of water delivered by rivers and streams flowing into the lake, the inflow from the lake above, the flow of groundwater into the lake, and any artificial diversion into the lake from outside the basin.

The gain in water is lost by counteracting processes. These processes are evaporation, outflow, either natural or through artificial diversion of water to other drainage basins, and withdrawal for municipal and industrial use. Compared with the total volume of water in the lakes these latter two uses at present are very minor, though they may increase. In the Great Lakes system, Lake Superior has no large inflow, since it is the uppermost lake of the system. It does receive

waters from two small diversions from the Hudson Bay drainage, but about 88 per cent of Lake Superior's supply of water comes from precipitation.

Although we can measure the outflow of a lake we can only estimate how much water is lost through evaporation, because of the many factors that influence this process. It has been estimated that twice as much water evaporates from the Great Lakes as flows down the St. Lawrence River. Calculations suggest that for Lake Superior, about 55 per cent of the new waters return to the atmosphere, while for Lake Ontario, the evaporation is thought to be almost equal to the precipitation. By way of further contrast, about 86 per cent of the waters stored in Lakes Erie and Ontario come from inflow from the upper lakes.

#### The "water budget"

The principal factor that determines inflow, outflow, and evaporation — what is known as the "water budget" of the lakes — is climate. The rate of precipitation and evaporation is determined by long-term climatic trends over the whole watershed. A single dry spell or rainy season has little effect on lake levels. It is only when precipitation is persistently above average or persistently below average for a number of years that lake levels are significantly raised or lowered.

The Great Lakes, in fact, are naturally well-regulated bodies of water, because the lakes have relatively small restricted outlets through which their waters are discharged. The outflow from Lakes Michigan-Huron through the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit

River, into Lake Erie, depends on the levels of the upstream and downstream lakes. Similarly, the outflow of Lake Erie to a great extent governs the level of Lake Ontario. The efficiency of the system is reflected in the relatively small variations between winter and summer flows through the connecting channels. In fact, maximum flows of the outlet rivers are only two or three times their minimum — in comparison, for example, with the Mississippi River, whose maximum flow can be 35 times greater than its minimum. This natural regulation of outflows is the reason for the relative stability of the lake levels.

\* \* \* \*

The waters of Lake Ontario are controlled by dams along the St. Lawrence Seaway at Cornwall, Ontario and Massena, New York. The regulation of the discharge must take into account not just the levels of Lake Ontario, but also the levels of the St. Lawrence River at Montreal Harbour. It is interesting to note that during the high waters of 1973, for all of the months of June and July the outflow of Lake Ontario was allowed to exceed by a considerable amount the maximum flow ever recorded in the St. Lawrence River before the Seaway was built. This increased outflow diminished the water level in Lake Ontario by just over one foot.

#### IJC study

It is evident, then, that our existing methods of control can alter lake levels only minimally. In response to the problem of fluctuating lake levels, the International Joint Commission, through the International Great Lakes Level Board, carried out a thorough study from 1964-1974 in order to ascertain the feasibility of further regulating any or all of the unregulated Great Lakes. The general conclusion was that the cost of the structures that would be required to regulate water levels on all the lakes would be far in excess of the benefits that would be gained, although modifications in the regulations that govern the discharge through the control structures at Sault Ste. Marie and on the St. Lawrence Seaway can be made to reduce extreme water levels. The conclusions are clear. Our financial resources and technical ability to control the levels of the lakes are strictly limited. Instead of seeking to control, we must develop new policies in order to live with the lakes more comfortably.

(Continued on P. 8)

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## Views on food strategy sought

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said recently that the Federal Government was inviting food organizations to submit briefs on the implications of the Government's "food strategy".

"The White Paper entitled, *A Food Strategy for Canada*, which was released last June, provides a basis for free and open discussion with agricultural and fisheries producers, processors, distributors, retailers, consumers and provincial governments. The submission of briefs is another avenue of the consultation the Government is seeking with all concerned.

"The Government would be pleased to receive submissions concerning the food strategy from any group that wants to bring its views or recommendations to the attention of the Government," Mr. Whelan said, "...especially in the context of the post wage-and-price-control period."

Federal cabinet ministers who will review the submissions, will meet with representatives of these organizations in December.

"We plan to follow through with discussions with provincial governments and with a national food strategy conference in February for everyone concerned with the food system," said Mr. Whelan.

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## Auto trade with the U.S.

Exports to the United States of motor vehicles and parts rose 30 per cent from those in the first half of 1976 to \$5,148 million in the same period of 1977. Higher shipments of cars and trucks accounted for 56 per cent of the gain, after an extraordinary rise in real expenditures on automotive products in the U.S. during the months of January-June 1977. Shipments of cars and trucks expanded by 22.5 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively.

Canadian imports of motor vehicles and parts from the U.S. increased 24.5 per cent to \$5,745 million in the first half of 1977. Sharply rising imports of automotive components in the current year were 24 percent above the total for the first half of 1976, in comparison with increases of 29.5 per cent and 18.5 per cent, respectively, for cars and trucks.

An improvement in the surplus on the trade in vehicles resulted in a small decline

in the over-all automotive deficit to \$597 million in the first half of 1977 from \$654 million in the comparable period of 1976.

### Overseas trade

In Canada's trade with overseas countries, exports rose sharply, while imports increased only marginally between the first halves of 1976 and 1977. Shipments of passenger vehicles nearly doubled to \$180 million in the first half of 1977, while exports of other vehicles and parts increased slightly from the January-June period of 1976. Car shipments increased to Venezuela and other oil-producing countries in the Middle East.

Because of the decline in arrivals of overseas cars, which was outweighed by a 10 percent rise in imports of American automobiles, the U.S. share of the total number of imported cars expanded from 75 per cent to almost 80 per cent between the first halves of 1976 and 1977. The Japanese share dropped from 16.5 per cent to 14 per cent. The average advance in the unit values of imported vehicles between the two periods was 18.3 per cent. The increase for cars from West Germany was higher than the average, but the rise for Japanese automobiles was considerably lower at 6.3 per cent.

The strengthening against the Canadian dollar of between 5.5 per cent and 14 per cent in the currencies of the three principal suppliers (the U.S., Japan and West Germany) contributed to enhancing the unit values. Basic price increases, the introduction of new product lines and changes in the types of import also affected the average prices.

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## International women's meeting

Mrs. Gordon B. (Kay) Armstrong of Victoria, British Columbia, past president of the National Council of Women of Canada and chairman of the Laws and Suffrage Committee of the International Council of Women, will be in Bogotá, Colombia, November 21-26, for the founding meeting of the ICW American Regional Council (ARC). The president of the International Council of Women, Princess Prem Purachatra of Thailand, who was in Ottawa last June to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian National Council, spoke to the members about the value of establishing regional groupings of national councils.

A total of 72 national councils are af-

filiated to the ICW, an organization which holds consultative status at the United Nations. There are 18 national councils in the Western hemisphere. The president of the NCW of Colombia, Dr. Cecilia Fernandez de Pallini, is ARC preparatory chairman. Delegates are expected from the Western hemisphere councils, as well as from other Western hemisphere countries where no councils are yet established. Princess Prem and other ICW executive board members will attend, as well as representatives from the UN and from other ICW regional councils already set up in Asia, Europe and Africa.



*Kay Armstrong*

On the Bogotá agenda will be the establishment of a regional council for the Americas; discussions on the family in America, and women's responsibility with regard to hemispheric development. Mrs. Armstrong will speak on the family in America, including the International Year of the Child (1979), the rural family, family planning and the fundamental need for education and communication. Sessions will take place at the University of Rosario.

Mrs. Armstrong graduated in political science and sociology at the University of Toronto. She served overseas in the Canadian Women's Army Corps in the Second World War, as well as in Canada. She has been active in consumer organizations, the Ontario Provincial Council of Women and other groups and, in 1977, became a founding member and director of MATCH, an international centre to match needs and resources of women in Canada and developing countries.

# News of the arts

## War of 1812 — rare collection at ROM

A unique exhibition opened at the Canadiana Galleries of the Royal Ontario Museum in September, comprising paintings, drawings, aquatints, lithographs, engravings and etchings, based on eye-witness sketches done by officers and men of both sides in the War of 1812.

The show, which will close on December 4, also includes an extraordinary copy of the Declaration of War made by the British in response to the American Declaration of War, a hand-written letter by, and miniature painting of General Brock, military memorabilia and contemporary military maps showing the disposition of troops. The pictures belong to the permanent collection of the Canadiana Galleries of the Royal Ontario Museum.

How did young Canada, with its half million people strung out sparsely along the border from the Maritimes to Lake Superior, become the battleground of an international war?

The Americans knew that the British were building ships along the east coast of Canada and along the lakes. In fact, the biggest ship was located on the waterfront of Toronto, then York. It was a natural target for the Americans who hoped, in capturing York, to cripple British ship-building in Canada and to establish themselves in a British colony.



The Americans did in fact take York, though with considerable bloodshed. Then, unaccountably, they sailed away, leaving the Parliament Buildings in flames.

For the artist, the war presented many romantic and violent vistas: magnificent sailing ships locked in mortal combat, large and small military encounters (often with the gentry watching from a convenient vantage point, complete with opera glasses, benches and refreshments),

and scenes of the bloody hand-to-hand combat.

One of the greatest heroes of the war was the Indian Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, who conceived of a great Indian confederacy to stem the tide of American settlement in the West. The exhibition of paintings and etchings includes some splendid evocations of Tecumseh and his band standing ground even after the British had given way in retreat.

## Yorkton film awards

Canada's first international film festival, which originated in Yorkton, Saskatchewan 27 years ago, held its fourteenth biennial competition recently, bestowing seven top awards to the National Film Board, including the Golden Sheaf for best film in all classes.

The Golden Sheaf was awarded to directors Torben Schioler and Tony Ianzelo for *High Grass Circus*. The NFB documentary *Los Canadienses* by Albert Kish was named the best documentary. *Mindscape* by Jacques Drouin was the winner in the animation category.

More than 200 documentary films from many countries were entered at Yorkton and the finalists were chosen by a pre-selection committee. The winners were chosen by a panel of three judges — André Melançon of Montreal, Don Owen of Toronto, and *Toronto Sun* film

critic George Anthony.

The NFB also garnered two double winners. *I'll Go Again*, directed and edited by Paul Cowan, placed first in the sports and recreation category and also won for best film editing. The film *Blackwood* by Andy Thomson and Tony Ianzelo was first in the arts class and also won the best sound-editing honours for John Knight.

## Arts briefs

Stratford's annual Tyrone Guthrie Awards have been presented this year to Peter Donaldson, Alicia Jeffery, William Merton Malmo, Jack Wetherall, John White, Joy Allan, Ruth Hossie, Melba Bingeman, Janice Norman, Clayton Shields and Michael Wood. The Jean A. Chalmers Apprentice Award was shared

by actors Christopher Blake and Stewart Arnott. John Pennoyer, a designer-in-training, received the Tom Patterson Award (in honour of the founder of the festival) and Bryan Grimes, of the publicity department, accepted the Artistic Director's Award, established by Robin Phillips.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, who celebrate their twentieth anniversary this year, will be performing the world premiere of Fernand Nault's new ballet, *La Scouine*, on their November tour of New York, Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston. Based on the novel *La Scouine*, by Albert Laberge, the ballet tells the story of a mid-nineteenth century farmer's daughter living in a small village in Quebec.

Ann Ditchburn, dancer and choreographer with the National Ballet, has been chosen to star opposite actor Paul Sorvino in *Slow Dancing in the Big City*. The film will be shot on location in New York.

## Changing lake levels

(Continued from P. 5)

The policies that are required to meet the industrial, municipal and personal requirements of the 35 million people who live around the lakes must take into account the reality of fluctuating lake levels. The first step is to understand the causes and effects of changing lake levels. In addition, we require improved and enlarged data-gathering facilities in order to develop better forecasting procedures. Because cyclical high water is a constant factor, we must identify and delineate those lands susceptible to erosion and flooding, called hazard lands. But even with better methods of prediction, the socio-economic policies we need with respect to these lands are not easy to develop. Should, for instance, public funds be used to buy private property on which a house is about to topple over a cliff, or be irreparably damaged by flooding? In the area of policy development, the answers are still unclear.

People who live by the sea accept and adapt to the ocean's tides. A similar acceptance of fluctuating lake levels must be developed by those who live by the lakes, and by those agencies of government with jurisdiction over lands that border on lakes. Today, we live most of our lives within the stable confines of the city, where even severe storms do little to alter our behavioural patterns. In such environments we become accustomed to consistency, and so it seems that when we move out of the cities we demand the same consistency from the natural environment. But nature does not work that way. The fluctuations in lake levels are natural phenomena governed by natural laws. It is only by understanding them and working with them that we can live with the lakes.

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## IDRC fellowships

Fellowships for young professionals from developing countries to study in Canada have been established by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to honour former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, who was the first chairman of IDRC's board of governors.

The candidates, aged from 25 to 35, must have been working in their public service for the past three years and must agree to return to their country once

their studies are completed. The fellows will attend a Canadian institution, public or private, where the work is related to their professional interest.

The fellowships will concentrate each year on a single field — agriculture for 1977 — and five fellowships will be awarded the first year. Canadian missions abroad will choose the candidates, with interviews taking place in the regional offices of IDRC. The final decision will be made at IDRC headquarters in Ottawa. The first fellows will arrive in Canada this month.

## News briefs

**Canadian-born Guy Lombardo**, whose soothing theme song *Auld Lang Syne* has marked the passing of each year for millions of North Americans, died in Houston, U.S.A. on November 5 at the age of 75. The band leader, who began his career 63 years ago in London, Ontario, established himself in the United States in the mid-1920s, and first broadcast his theme song over radio on December 31, 1929. Lombardo's band, the Royal Canadians, will play New Year's Eve at New York's Waldorf Astoria, as they have for 13 years, under the direction this year of Guy's brother, Victor.

**Farm debt outstanding in Canada** rose to \$8.5 billion in 1976 from \$4.3 billion in 1970. This increase, coupled with a decrease in farm numbers over the same period, indicates a considerable rise in the average farm debt-load in recent years.

**Via Rail Canada**, which will take over all passenger train operations in Canada next April 1, is preparing to convert about 100 Dayliner and Railiner cars to higher-powered and modernized units for use in inter-city rail passenger services.

**India will borrow \$32 million** from the Canadian International Development Agency to finance the purchase of Canadian fertilizer.

**Robert Burns**, House leader for the Parti Québécois, recently proposed the spring of 1979 as the date for the referendum on Quebec independence.

**Vacancies for full-time jobs** averaged 45,400 in the third quarter of 1977, up 5.1 per cent from 43,200 in the second quarter, but down 17 per cent from 54,700 in the third quarter of 1976, Statistics Canada says.

**Coca-Cola Ltd.** has introduced another diet soft drink, bringing to four the number the company will make available now that the ban on saccharin has become effective.

**The Federal Government is interested in a proposal by Dome Petroleum Ltd.** of Calgary to build and operate a powerful polar ice-breaker, to be used initially to extend the short drilling season in the offshore waters of the Beaufort Sea. Rather than share directly the capital costs of the \$100-million-plus vessel, the Government would prefer to work out a leasing arrangement for part-time use of the privately-owned icebreaker.

**The value of manufacturers' shipments** during the first half of this year totalled \$53,971.2 million, an increase of 9.7 per cent from \$49,218.2 million during the corresponding period last year. Increases were recorded in all provinces ranging from a high of 16.9 per cent in British Columbia to 3.6 per cent in Newfoundland. The June 1977 total, \$9,875.6 million, was the highest value ever recorded.

**Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.** will raise the price of its 1978 model cars, including options, an average of \$323, or 4.6 per cent.

**Atlantic Container Lines (Canada) Ltd.**, one of the larger container shipping lines of the North Atlantic, is going into the air cargo business.

**The federal Department of Transport** has begun a \$1-million program to improve port facilities at Halifax, Saint John and three ports in Prince Edward Island for the export of potatoes during the winter.

**The Anti-Inflation Board** said its food price index rose 12.1 percent above levels of a year earlier.