

Canada Weekly

Volume 6, No. 17

April 26, 1978



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Canadians part of UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson made the following statement in the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence on April 13:

Late last week, the Prime Minister received by telephone an urgent request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations asking Canada to provide a contingent of signallers for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Following careful consideration by the Government, the Prime Minister telephoned Mr. Waldheim Tuesday, April 11 and informed him that we agreed to respond positively to this request once certain conditions were clarified.

the Government is satisfied that this is a task we can and will accommodate. We will set up a communications network for UNIFIL similar to those we operate in other peacekeeping units in the Middle East, namely UNEF and UNDOF. The fact that we are already engaged in this activity in the area means that, not only do we have the capability and the experience but also we are able to use less manpower than would otherwise be required.

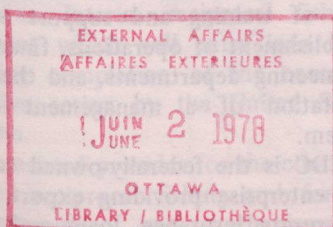
From the beginning of the UNIFIL operation, our position has been clear and consistent. Initially, we deployed 35 of our forces already in the area to facilitate the arrival and establishment of the force. We said that we were prepared to consider sympathetically a request for participation in UNIFIL provided we had the capacity to perform the role requested

Communications network

Yesterday, I went to New York and met with Under-Secretary General Brian Urquhart and several UN officials to gain an assessment of the current situation and the prospects for UNIFIL and to discuss in detail the nature of the task expected of Canada. As a result of this meeting,



At the Signals Detachment UNIFIL headquarters in Lebanon, Master Corporal Mark Benniger (left) of Sudbury, Ontario and Corporal Peter Bosdet of Maple Ridge, British Columbia, operate communication equipment.



Eleven years ago tomorrow Expo '67 opened in Montreal.

april 26/78

and were satisfied that the conditions were such that our performance would be effective.

Lifeline of the force

We do have the capacity, albeit limited, and while there are risks, as there always will be in exercises of this kind, I am convinced that the mandate and operations of the force are such that we are needed. In fact, as I was told yesterday in New York, the signallers are "the lifeline" of the force.

Canada supported the resolution adopted by the Security Council which established UNIFIL. The force consists of contingents from France and Norway, with temporary support from Iran, Sweden and Canada. I was informed yesterday that further contingents from Senegal, Nepal and Nigeria are expected to arrive soon. We have agreed to send approximately 80 signallers to establish a communications network. Recognizing the extent of our existing logistics operation in the Middle East, the Secretary-General has asked us to provide this service only until October 1, 1978. We have agreed to do so.

I am hopeful that all parties in the Middle East will adhere to the resolution adopted by the Security Council and will

co-operate fully with UNIFIL so that the UN force can fulfil the essential elements of its mandate: "to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore international peace and security and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area".

Canadians pioneer peacekeepers

I am sure Canadians recognize the importance of the contribution we are already making to peacekeeping. It is a field in which Canadian Forces have a proud tradition. We have been pioneers and have seen peacekeeping as one of the most effective operations of the United Nations. I know that Canadians as a whole share my pride in the roles we have already undertaken. I know too that Canadians recognize and support our willingness to respond to an urgent request from the Secretary-General in the manner we have. We attach the highest importance to the success of UN peacekeeping activities. With this decision to participate temporarily in UNIFIL the Canadian Government is determined to do its part in ensuring the success of one of the most difficult peacekeeping ventures the UN has undertaken. It is a challenge we can and should accept.

Altogether, CMHC made grants amounting to \$55 million under the National Housing Act for a variety of renovation and rehabilitation programs throughout Quebec last year.

Mr. Ouellet said that the broadened rural home-improvement program would be continued over the next five years to satisfy the expected strong demand for such assistance. Priority will be given to the improvement of houses in urgent need of repair and to those occupied by low-income or large families and elderly persons. Municipal representatives will work closely with CMHC officials in identifying homes requiring priority assistance in each locality.

Under the program, owners may borrow up to \$10,000 for various purposes to bring their homes to a satisfactory standard for health and safety. The loans are available at a preferred interest rate and are repayable over a period of up to 20 years.

Depending on family income and the amount borrowed, repayment of as much as \$3,750 of the loan may be forgiven.

EDC guarantees Bell contract in Saudi Arabia

The largest amount of insurance coverage ever issued by the Export Development Corporation in support of a single export agreement will cover a Bell Canada contract for the expansion and modernization of the Saudi Arabian telephone system.

EDC announced on April 5 that policies would cover export credits insurance with a limit of \$180 million and surety coverage for guarantees provided by Bell to the buyer — the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to a maximum of \$250 million. The EDC surety insurance program was introduced last November to meet Canadian exporters' need for the protection of financial guarantees.

The Bell contract — in excess of \$1 billion — was awarded for complete management responsibility in the administration of the Saudi telephone system as well as responsibility for a procurement program over five years.

Canadian jobs

EDC Senior Vice-President T. Chase-Casgrain said the service side of the Bell Canada contract would generate about 2,000 man-years of employment for Canadian management and technical personnel. He added that the contract had been won against competition from virtually all the major telecommunications companies in the world.

Under the management portion of the contract Bell Canada will be responsible for consolidating existing telephone systems in Saudi Arabia under a crown corporation to be established by the buyer. Other responsibilities include the provision of training and support services, establishment of operations, finance and engineering departments, and the implementation of a management control system.

EDC is the federally-owned commercial enterprise providing export credits and surety insurance, loans and foreign investment guarantees to assist Canada's export trade. In 1977, EDC long-term loans, export credits insurance and foreign investment guarantees amounting to about \$2.6 billion supported sales of Canadian goods and services and generated more than 200,000 man-years of employment for Canadians.

Federal home-improvement program extended in Quebec

Residents of Quebec's rural areas, including all communities with a population not exceeding 2,500, are now eligible for federal grants and loans under the Rural Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program, Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet announced recently.

The Minister said \$20 million would be made available through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to fund activities under the program in the province of Quebec during 1978. He noted that "the general designation of Quebec's rural areas will extend the program's benefits to approximately 1,500 small communities representing about a quarter of the province's population".

During 1977, a total of \$7.7 million in federal loans was provided for improvements to 1,442 dwellings in 62 rural municipalities throughout Quebec. Under the terms of the program, repayment of \$4.7 million of the total amount borrowed will be forgiven.

Ryan is Quebec's new Liberal leader

Claude Ryan, 53-year-old former publisher of *Le Devoir*, is the new leader of Quebec's Liberal party. Promising "tough opposition" to Premier René Lévesque, Mr. Ryan defeated Raymond Garneau, former Finance Minister in Robert Bourassa's government, by 1,748-807 votes at the leadership convention in Quebec City on April 15. The Bourassa Liberal government was defeated by Mr. Lévesque's Parti Québécois party in November 1976. Since then, Gerard D. Lévesque led the Liberals in the Quebec Assembly. He will continue as parliamentary leader.

In a speech immediately following his victory, Mr. Ryan stated: "I reiterate my dedication to the goal of a free and open and co-operative Quebec within the framework of a united federal Canada, and I hope we will immediately start to work around this extremely stimulating objective."

He extended an invitation to English-speaking Canada, to talk "as brothers" about the future of Canada. "We will explore with you the possibility of improving our present political structure so that they can better correspond to the new realities which have emerged, both in Quebec and other regions of Canada," he declared.

Under his leadership, he said, the Quebec Liberal party's main objectives would be to "win the referendum and then defeat the Party Québécois" in a



Quebec's new Liberal party leader Claude Ryan (above), is dedicated to "a free and open and co-operative Quebec within the framework of a united federal Canada".

provincial election.

In both his speeches to delegates before and after election, Mr. Ryan indicated he would be a tough contender in the upcoming debate on changes in the Canadian Constitution. Canada, he said, must have a new Constitution that would give Quebec power over its physical and human resources. However, there must be a strong central government that ensures proper distribution of wealth, runs foreign policy and has control over economic and monetary policy.

Mr. Ryan said he was ready to meet any time with his "old friend" Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who had sent a con-

gratulatory telegram expressing confidence in "your faith in federalism, your pride in Canada".

Claude Ryan, who was born and educated in Montreal, worked for 17 years for the Catholic Action movement. He studied the history of the church for two years in Rome, following which he joined *Le Devoir*, one of Quebec's leading newspapers, as an editorial writer. He became chief editorialist in 1963 and, up till last January, when he began campaigning to become leader of the Liberal party in Quebec, was the paper's publisher.

He is married to the former Madeleine Guay and has five children.

Canada/U.S. fisheries agreement

The Governments of Canada and the United States completed an exchange of notes in Washington on April 11 constituting an interim reciprocal fisheries agreement which will enter into force following completion of the necessary legislative action by the United States Congress.

The accord provides for the continuation of reciprocal fishing and for the establishment of new mechanisms for bilateral consultations and the resolution of disputes to help ensure that existing fishing patterns are maintained. The new agreement will remain in force through 1978 unless superseded by a comprehensive boundaries and resource treaty or terminated by either government after notice.

The major changes in this agreement in comparison with the 1977 agreement between the two countries are:

- The new pact can be terminated by either government on 45 days' notice.
- Bilateral consultative committees will be set up on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and differences not settled at that level will be referred to the special negotiators for maritime boundaries.
- If a dispute is not resolved through consultation, the party objecting to an action of the other party can take reciprocal action to restore the balance of fisheries interests between the two countries.
- Canadian Pacific Coast salmon trollers will be permitted to fish further south along the coast of Washington State between three and 12 miles.

The special negotiators for maritime

boundaries will be resuming their efforts towards a comprehensive boundaries and resource agreement early in the summer. Meanwhile Canadian and United States officials are continuing discussions on the legal and technical aspects of the long-term agreement.

Exports increased in 1977

The value of Canada's exports totalled \$44,131.6 million last year, reports Statistics Canada, an increase of 15.7 per cent over that of 1976. This total includes domestic exports amounting to \$43,268.8 million (up 15.9 per cent) and \$862.8-million worth of re-exports.

The United States continues to be Canada's best customer by far, account-

Canadian trade 1976-1977 (\$000s)

Principal trading areas*	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1976	1977	% Change	1976	1977	% Change
United States	25,736,640	29,542,843	+14.8	25,795,874	30,889,645	+19.7
Britain	1,152,384	1,281,043	+11.2	1,867,698	1,944,850	+ 4.1
Other EEC	2,027,971	2,349,466	+15.9	2,664,459	2,765,921	+ 3.8
Japan	1,525,417	1,799,451	+18.0	2,389,303	2,505,985	+ 4.9
Other OECD	1,230,437	1,255,387	+ 2.0	1,063,812	1,212,884	+14.0
Other America	2,055,446	2,473,494	+20.3	1,765,922	1,862,070	+ 5.4
Other Countries	3,740,525	3,351,419	-10.4	2,599,264	2,950,271	+13.5
TOTAL	37,468,819	42,053,103	+12.2	38,146,332	44,131,626	+15.7

*The "principal trading areas" are: *Other EEC*: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands. (Britain is also a member of the EEC but is shown separately because of the importance of its trade with Canada); *Other OECD*: The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - Austria, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Australia and New Zealand. (The EEC countries, the United States, Japan and Canada are also members of OECD); *Other America*: includes all countries and territories of North and South America (other than the United States and Canada) including Greenland, Bermuda and Puerto Rico.

ing for 70.0 per cent of the export total in 1977, up from 67.6 per cent in 1976. Domestic exports in December to all countries totalled \$3,983.8 million, an increase of 23.9 per cent over the December 1976 figure. Imports during 1977 totalled \$42,053.1 million, an increase of 12.2 per cent over the December 1976 figure. The United States was Canada's chief supplier, accounting for 70.3 per cent of the import total in 1977, up from 68.7 per cent in 1976.

Summer Summit in Bonn

Prime Minister Trudeau has announced that the heads of state and Governments of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States have agreed to hold the next Summit meeting in Bonn at the invitation of Chancellor Schmidt on July 16 and 17. The European Community will be represented by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission.

The meeting will provide an occasion for the participants to review the world economic situation and to give impetus to national and international approaches that can contribute to a healthier world economy. The issues to be addressed include: the achievement of more rapid global growth, with further progress in reducing inflation; energy; trade; international monetary matters; and co-operation between industrial and developing countries.

Fuel from forests

Environment Minister Len Marchand told a Yale University audience on April 4 that energy from the forests could provide up to 25 per cent of Canada's primary energy usage by the turn of the century.

Addressing the faculty and students of the university's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Mr. Marchand said the major component of this poten-

tial would be methanol used as an alternative fuel in road transport.

He warned, however, that harvesting the forest resource for the production of methanol posed serious questions about adverse environmental effects and said that further studies were required in this regard.

Budworm danger

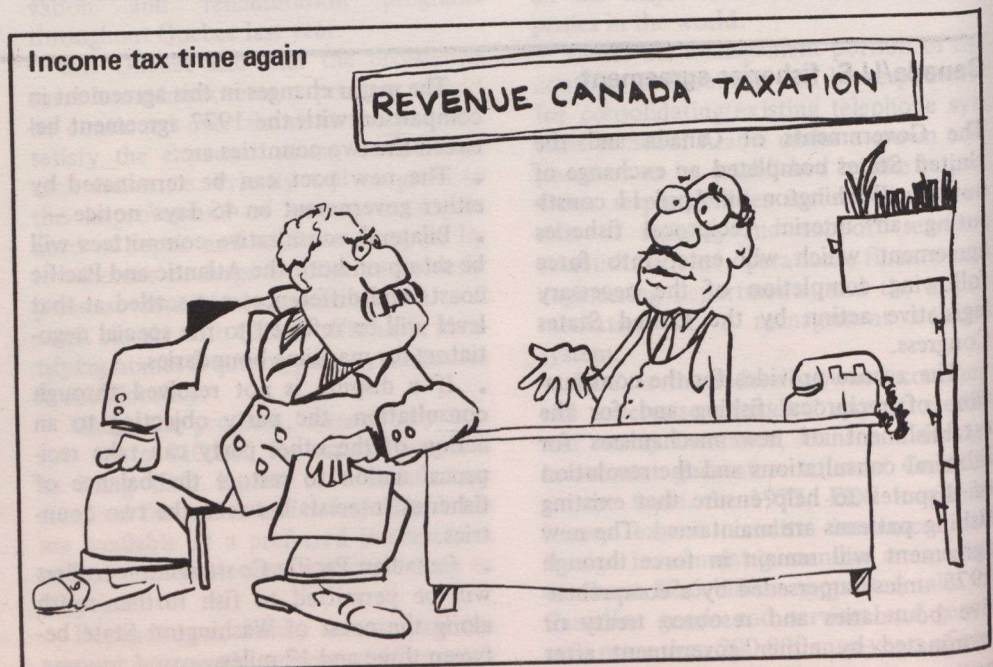
Mr. Marchand also said he would be prepared to explore with the provinces the possibility of jointly developing and funding an insurance plan to protect the forests from budworm.

An integrated approach to controlling budworm outbreaks must be adopted, he said, involving forest-management practices that lessen a forest's susceptibility to budworm attacks, as well as direct control methods.

Fifteen methods of budworm control were being used or tested, including pesticides, parasites, a bacterial strain that attacks the budworm, and sex attractants that disrupt the insects' mating behaviour, Mr. Marchand said. The sex attractant may be given operational trials this year.

Mr. Marchand was optimistic that new methods of budworm control would lead to a decreased use of pesticides. Noting that more and more of the public is concerned about the dangers of wide aerial spraying, he added: "It would not surprise me if public opinion were to make large-scale aerial spray operations politically unacceptable within five years."

Income tax time again



"You don't understand, sir, you can't cancel your membership."

News of the arts

Canada honours Toller

Governor-General Jules Léger recently invested professional skater Toller Cranston as a Member of the Order of Canada.

Mr. Cranston, who only a few years



ago bewildered the judges with his unorthodox, flamboyant approach to free-style performances, won acclamation as a free-skater at the 1974 World's Championship in Munich and was the only world competitor given two perfect marks of 6.0. He placed first in his first national

competition as a junior in 1964, first at the Quebec Winter Games in 1967, at the Canadian senior competition 1971 to 1974, Skate Canada in 1973, and at the free-skating portion of the men's singles event of the World Championship in 1972 and 1974. He was a member of the ISO tour from 1971 to 1975. In February 1976, his performance at Innsbruck won the bronze medal.

Other talents

Author of a book entitled *Toller* and of several articles, Mr. Cranston has also appeared on British and Canadian television specials. Recently, he starred in his own professional figure-skating show which toured cities across Canada and the United States. Since then, he has performed in Europe and made his only recent appearance in Canada with the Minto Follies this month.

Toller Cranston is also a professional artist whose shows have been seen in New York, Amsterdam, Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Cranston, honorary president of the Christmas Seal Association, designed the Christmas seal stamps for 1976.

The Order of Canada was established on July 1, 1967 to recognize outstanding achievement and service in every important field of human endeavour.

Regina explores hot water energy

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources will give approximately \$3 to \$4 million to the University of Regina, Saskatchewan for its research on geothermal energy.

A previous contribution of \$60,000 by the Department allowed the university's energy research unit to compile information on the geological formations beneath Regina that are suitable for the production of hot water. The water is stored beneath the rocks of the Western Canada sedimentary basin.

The new project involves drilling and testing a well to confirm the presence of hot water and to obtain detailed information on the characteristics of the reservoir rocks and the rates of production.

If the results are favourable, it is expected that later phases of the project will lead to the drilling of a second disposal well and the construction of a building heated entirely by this new source of energy.

Commonwealth Games stamps

The eleventh Commonwealth Games, which will be held in Edmonton, Alberta from August 3-12, will be commemorated by the Canada Post Office with the issue of six stamps. The first two went on sale on March 31; the other four will be issued at the time of the Games, where at least 38 nations will compete in ten events.

The symbol of the Games is a red and blue stylized maple leaf. The first of the two stamps, designed by Stuart Ash of Toronto, features the Games symbol on a background of bands of silver-grey; the other depicts athletes playing badminton,



on the same silver-grey background. The bands will be a theme common to all six stamps.

"The Commonwealth Games have not been held in Canada since 1954, and I hope that this gesture will indicate the very warm welcome we wish to extend to all our friends in the Commonwealth," said Postmaster General J. Gilles Lamontagne.

Where it all began

It was in 1891 that Rev. Astley Cooper of Britain first proposed a gathering such as the one to take place in Edmonton this summer. He hoped to increase goodwill and understanding within the British Empire.

Teams from Australia, Canada, South Africa and Britain competed in various sports at London in 1911 to mark the coronation of King George V, but otherwise, little progress was made until the 1928 Olympics, when M. M. (Bobby) Robinson, a Canadian, proposed that Canada hold the British Empire Games

in 1930. Hamilton, Ontario was the host city of the spectacle, now regarded as the first of its kind. The Games continued on a four-year cycle until the Second World War interrupted. They resumed in 1954, when Commonwealth athletes met in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The 1978 Commonwealth Games will feature cycling, weight-lifting, badminton, wrestling, boxing, swimming, shooting, bowls, and track and field, including a marathon, which could turn out to be quite a challenge for competitors who may have to run against a brisk prairie wind. Canada, which had an opportunity to choose a tenth sport for 1978, selected gymnastics. There will also be a demonstration of lacrosse.

Badminton, pictured on the 30-cent stamp, and bowls are the only two sports in the Commonwealth Games that are not included in the Olympics. Badminton, which derives its name from the residence of the Duke of Beaufort in Gloucestershire, evolved in the nineteenth century from an ancient children's game. In the 1890s military personnel in Vancouver introduced Canadians to the pastime, but it spread to the East only after the Second World War. A British team toured the country in 1925, greatly increasing the popularity of the sport. Since then Canadian players have triumphed in the women's singles at the 1939 All-England Championships, and in the men's singles at the 1970 Commonwealth Games.

Space waste

The disintegration of the Soviet *Cosmos 954* satellite in Northern Canada in January has focused attention on just how crowded the outer atmosphere is with man-made material.

Twenty-one years after the launch of the satellite which inaugurated the space age, NORAD headquarters in Colorado Springs in the United States reported early in April that there were 4,578 objects in space.

The first man-made satellite, a 23-inch aluminum sphere called *Sputnik 1*, was rocketed into orbit by the U.S.S.R. on October 4, 1957. It came down three months later. Since then 10,744 space objects — instrumented payloads, rocket motors and debris fragments — have been detected and catalogued. Since the space age began, at least 6,000 satellite and space probe pieces of debris have decayed,

the majority disintegrating after entering the earth's dense atmosphere.

There are 948 earth satellite vehicles and 56 space probes still functioning. The U.S.S.R. has 450, followed by the United States with 400. Canada has eight.

Radar, optical and radio-energy sensors at various locations round the globe are used in the space detection and tracking system, sending some 20,000 observations daily to NORAD's control facility. Two optical sensors — Baker-Nunn cameras — are in Canada at CFB Cold Lake, Alberta, and at 21 Radar Squadron, St. Margaret's, near Chatham, New Brunswick. Others are in Korea, New Zealand, Italy and the United States.

Canada a lost leader in jet flying

Marcus Van Steen, writing in *Canadian Scene*, notes that it is not generally remembered that Canada built the first commercial jet airliner in North America. In fact, says Van Steen, the Canadian jetliner was almost the first in the world, making its maiden flight on August 10, 1949, just two weeks after the British had flown their *Comet* jetliner. Unlike the *Comet*, however, which went on to make its contribution to aviation history, the Canadian jetliner was broken up for scrap.

The story started in the last year of the Second World War, when the Government decided that the Victory Aircraft plant at Malton, Ontario, should be turned over to peacetime production. At that time the plant, which had a work force of more than 10,000, had been turning out one *Lancaster* bomber a week for use by the allied armed forces.

C.D. Howe, who was minister in charge of production in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, arranged for the British aircraft company, A.V. Roe, to take over the plant on the strength of the company's plan to produce a commercial airliner using jet propulsion. The British company, enthusiastic about the working conditions and the work force at the Malton plant, sent over a brilliant young designer, James Floyd, to work on the jetliner project.

The plans called for a medium-range plane capable of carrying 50 people at speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour at an altitude of 40,000 feet. In other words, it was not too different from the *Boeing 737* in use today.

Trans-Canada Airlines (as Air Canada

was then called) backed the project with an order for 30 planes; several U.S. airlines were also interested. Hopes were understandably high at Malton when the prototype made its first flight in 1949. It flew from Toronto to New York in half the usual time, and went on to Chicago, making the trip from New York in one-and-a-half hours, much the same as today's scheduled flight time. The U.S. newspapers went wild with praise, and the U.S. Society of Aviation Designers bestowed its highest award, the Wright Medal, on James Floyd.

Despite this, the Government told Trans-Canada Airlines to cancel its order and later, when the Korean War broke out in June 1950, Mr. Howe told Avro to abandon the plane and to concentrate on producing fighters for the war. On November 23, 1956, the Avro jetliner prototype was broken up on Government orders.

Marcus Van Steen says there is little doubt that this was mainly a political decision, but it will not be known what lay behind it until Mr. Howe's papers are made public, in due course. Meanwhile we have this comment from *American Aviation*: "The jetliner operated for seven years without a trace of trouble. Nothing like it appeared until ten years later, when the French introduced the *Caravelle*. There is no doubt that for at least that period, the Avro jetliner would have had the jet market very much to itself, and could have sold hundreds of planes around the world."

It is worth noting that Sud Aviation, the manufacturers of the *Caravelle*, now has the largest aircraft plant in Europe, and produces the French version of the *Concorde*. One of the leading members of the *Concorde*'s design team was James Floyd, who returned to Britain from Canada after the destruction of his jetliner.

Solar energy institute proposed

A bill to establish the Canadian Solar Energy Institute passed first reading in the House of Commons on March 13.

The Institute would play a key role in the establishment of a Canadian solar-equipment industry, leading to the creation of new jobs. It would encourage and promote the use of renewable energy resources and help to reduce dependence on non-renewable sources of energy.

News of the arts

Close-up of early Canadian portraits

Portraits of famous, and not so famous citizens of Canada's developing years are shown in an entertaining exhibition titled *Early Canadian Faces* at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, which opened on April 7. The 80 paintings, from the Atlantic provinces, Lower and Upper Canada, span the years from 1780 to 1870; several from private collections are on public view for the first time.

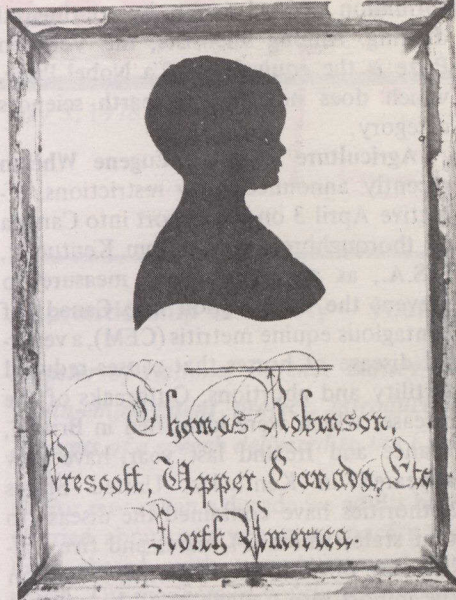
A sampling of the types of portrait available at the time can be seen in the



Abbé Féré-Duburon of Varennes — artist unknown, circa 1790. This strongly-toned portrait of the abbé in his robes, with the bread and wine of the communion service, is not only the study of an individual priest of character, it also conveys an idea of the importance of the church in the everyday life of French Canada at that time.

exhibition, including cut-out and painted silhouettes, watercolours and pastels, miniatures on ivory or paper, and the more formal oils on canvas. The artists of the day, the accomplished Europeans who brought their talents to the new land, contrast with native artists who, largely self-taught, developed their own expressive styles. Many of the itinerant local artists began their careers as sign- or house-painters, some of whom, to the frustration of art historians, never signed their names to their work.

The clergy is represented with a strong character study of Abbé Féré-Duburon, and the politically influential with por-



Thomas Robinson, Prescott, Upper Canada, Etc., North America — artist unknown. Fancy lettering identifies this portrait of a young boy, whose silhouette is hollow-cut in white paper that has a black silk backing. Thomas Robinson owned a stagecoach inn in Prescott, Ontario, in the 1850s.



Angelique de Lotbinière (1806-1818) — Louise Amélie Panet, circa 1818. This was painted from memory of the artist's young friend, Angelique, who died at the age of 12 in 1818. An inscription on the back of the picture identifies the subject as the daughter of L'Honorable Chartier de Lotbinière and Charlotte Munro, and says that it was painted to console her parents after their daughter's death. Louise Amélie Panet was born in Quebec in 1789 and educated in Montreal.

traits of Charles Fothergill, editor of the *Upper Canada Gazette*, and Robert Isaac Dey Gray, the young Solicitor General. Merchants, manufacturers, military heroes, families active in the 1837 Rebellion, members of staunch Loyalist stock and secure young matrons are all included in the exhibition.

Everyone who could afford the expense would have his likeness portrayed — either a "just resemblance" in a silhouette at as low as 25 cents, or a full-scale portrait in oil at prices up to \$300.

By the 1860s the more speedily produced and cheaper photograph had largely replaced the portrait in popularity. With their intriguing stories, the portraits at the ROM exhibition recall a gentler, less-hurried time.

Canadian art tours Australia



The Newcastle Region Art Gallery in Newcastle, Australia recently featured 21 works from the Canada Council Art Bank, representing seven Canadian artists: Claude Breeze, Paterson Ewen, Charles Gagnon, Gershon Iskowitz, Ron Martin, John Meredith and Guido Molinari. The month-long exhibition, entitled *Canadian Contemporary Painters*, drew some 3,078 visitors before moving to Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart, Canberra, Sydney, and Darwin. The Department of External Affairs is sponsoring the exhibition, which will later visit Japan and France. (Above) John Buckley, Director, Institute of Modern Art, Brisbane (left), and Andrew J. Fergusson, Director, Newcastle Region Art Gallery, view *Canadian Atlas: Sunset* by Claude Breeze at the opening.

News briefs

Rumours of a federal election in June abound but the majority of Canadians still don't know how they will vote, according to the latest Gallup poll. A survey by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion shows the level of indecision has risen significantly from 23 per cent in the poll conducted in February to 38 per cent in the latest poll, conducted in early March. The poll also indicates that voters who have made up their minds favour the Liberals by 45 per cent with the Conservatives at 34 per cent and the New Democratic Party trailing at 17 per cent. In the February poll the Liberals had 43 per cent of decided voters, the Conservatives 36 per cent and NDP 17 per cent.

Dennis McDermott, 55-year-old Canada director of the United Auto Workers, was elected President of the Canadian Labour Congress at the 1978 biennial CLC convention in Quebec City earlier this month. McDermott, who was elected by acclamation, succeeds Joe Morris, who was in office for four years.

The Federal Government will spend \$4.5 million for a week-long celebration ending July 1, Canada Day, on the bilingual theme of *Canada is You and Me - Le Canada c'est Toi et Moi*. Festival Canada will finance popular festivities across the country every year, culminating in national celebrations on Parliament Hill on July 1.

Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Director General of the Ontario Science Centre, has won Columbia University's 1978 Vetlesen Prize, the world's top prize for earth sciences. Dr. Wilson will receive a gold medal and \$50,000 for his study of the earth's structure and theories of the

formation of land masses by continental drifting. Among scientists, the Vetlesen Prize is the equivalent of a Nobel Prize, which does not have an earth sciences category.

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan recently announced new restrictions, effective April 3 on the import into Canada of thoroughbred horses from Kentucky, U.S.A., as a precautionary measure to prevent the introduction into Canada of contagious equine metritis (CEM), a venereal disease of horses that causes reduced fertility and abortions. Outbreaks of the disease, which were identified in Britain, France and Ireland last year, have now appeared in Kentucky. United States authorities have contained the disease to that state, where 24 mares and five stallions are infected on 13 farms. A ban on the import into Canada of all horses that could carry the disease from Britain, Ireland and France was imposed last September.

Agriculture Canada is hiring three farmers and three diesel mechanics to augment its efforts in a joint wheat-farming project in Tanzania. They will share their knowledge of production methods with the Tanzanians on three large wheat farms in the northern highlands of that east African nation to determine how best to grow wheat there and to help Tanzania to become self-sufficient in wheat production within the next five to ten years.

Canada has pledged \$1 million for the next two years to the Commonwealth Youth Program. Since the program began, in 1973, the Canadian Government has been the major contributor, providing nearly \$2 million.

Some 22.5 million people visited Canada's national parks and national historic parks and sites during 1977. There is at least one national park in each province and territory.

The Toronto Real Estate Board reports that the value of real estate transactions in March decreased by 11 per cent, compared to the March 1977 figure, but the price of the average house rose 2.9 per cent.

While Canada ranks third in the world in total life insurance owned, on a per capita basis Canadians now rank first, slightly ahead of that of the people of the United States. Canadians own an average of \$11,030, Americans \$10,850. Relative to national income, the Japanese own more life insurance than the people of

any other country. At the end of 1976 Canadians owned \$257-billion worth of life insurance, some \$37 billion over the amount at the end of 1975, and more than double the amount owned in 1970. Group life insurance continues to grow, increasing from 47.1 per cent of the total in 1970 to 56.8 per cent in 1976.

Employment prospects in Canada will improve in the next three months, with major job openings in the construction industry and the public administration sector, according to a survey conducted by Manpower Temporary Services of Toronto. Of the 927 companies contacted in ten industry sectors, 29 per cent expect to increase staffing levels this spring and only 6.2 per cent anticipate layoffs. The forecast, while repeating a pattern experienced in the same period last year, is a great improvement on results projected for the first quarter of 1978, when only 12.3 per cent of businesses expected increased hiring and 15 per cent forecast staff cutbacks. The 26-city survey predicts significant employment increases of 40.9 per cent in the construction sector and 40 per cent in public administration.

Canada's petroleum refining industry shipped \$6,725.2-million worth of products in 1976, up 16.5 per cent from 1975. Total value added by the industry increased 19.7 per cent to \$945.8 million, the number of employees decreased 3.3 per cent to 15,105 and total salaries and wages increased 7.6 per cent to \$298.2 million.

After-tax profits of industrial corporations, not seasonally adjusted, were \$2,768 million for the fourth quarter of 1977, an increase of \$595 million or 27.4 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1976. Total sales of \$68 billion increased \$7 billion or 11.5 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1976. Assets increased \$5 billion or 2.8 per cent over the third quarter of 1977 and \$17 billion or 10.4 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1976. The figures represent the latest data for the fourth quarter of 1977 and supersede the preliminary estimates for the same period released by Statistics Canada in February 1978.

A Toronto woman is reported to be threatening to sue Xerox. Since her husband went to work there 12 years ago they have had six sets of identical twins. The lady wants her husband taken off the high speed copier production line.

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

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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 Noticiero de Canadá.

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