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Canada calls for review of implementation of Helsinki Final Act

A careful and objective review of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act emphasizing respect for its principles is necessary, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan told delegates to the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) held in Madrid, Spain, November 12.

Participating states can meet the intent of the act only by judging and improving the quality of their performance and by devising new proposals aimed at broadening their commitments, said Dr. MacGuigan in his speech, excerpts from which follow:

...The Final Act is an institutional expression of a policy designed to reduce tensions and to increase co-operation in Europe. It, therefore, provides us with guidance for assessing the state of East-West relations....

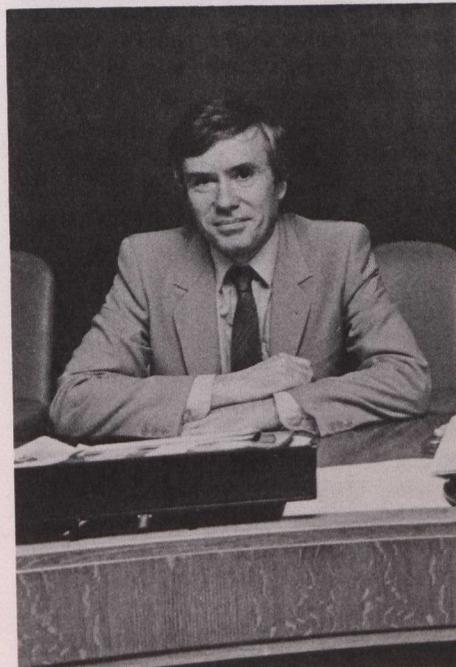
I must note that the Madrid meeting has taken on a much greater importance than could have been foreseen when it was scheduled several years ago. The deterioration in East-West relations, culminating last December in the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, cannot be ignored in this forum. No matter how the intervention is perceived, the international environment has been

severely damaged as has the confidence which so crucially underpins the policy of *détente*. We cannot view the Afghan crisis as a purely local or regional issue, or one that falls outside the East-West purview....

History has taught us painfully that confidence and stability in one region of the world cannot remain unaffected by distrust and instability in another quarter of the globe. To ensure that confidence prevails in Europe, the participating states must accept that the same rules of conduct must apply elsewhere. In the absence of such an understanding, and of any clearly-defined boundary between the pursuit of national interests and the practice of restraint, the policy that we have called *détente* will inevitably be undermined.

The alternative to *détente*, the most basic concept of which is the avoidance of resort to armed conflict, is something none of us can contemplate with equanimity. But this irreversibility does not necessarily apply to the apparatus of East-West co-operation, which has grown up around, and as valued part, of *détente*. Measures which my government, and other governments represented here, were obliged to take in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, demonstrate this fact clearly enough.

The shadow of Afghanistan will inevitably chill *détente* as long as Soviet troops remain there. My government believes nevertheless that East and West must share an interest in maintaining a balance of military potential and, accordingly, will continue to follow policies aimed at reducing tensions and expanding co-operation in a process which must be



Secretary of State for External Affairs
Mark MacGuigan.

United Nations photo by Milton Grant

Late news

As this issue went to press, it was learned that former Governor-General Jules Léger had died as a result of a stroke suffered November 18. Mr. Léger was governor general from 1974-1979. The next issue of Canada Weekly will carry an article about the former diplomat and senior civil servant who served Canada for 38 years.

reciprocal, global and indivisible. But if this is what *détente* means, we intend to ensure that it rests on a firm foundation of deterrence.

Disarmament

...It is clear that we shall not be able to increase confidence in the political sphere as long as the build-up of arms continues unabated. Political *détente* and the deceleration of the arms race are inseparable. Confidence created by each has a mutually reinforcing impact on the other.

Looking at the Final Act, we find that its provisions regarding questions of improving military security are modest. Nonetheless, the confidence-building measures instituted in Helsinki can contribute to a more stable environment in central Europe, the most acute area of potential armed confrontation.

The experience we have gained over the past five years with confidence-building measures has been positive. It encourages us to explore the suggestion in the Final Act that they could be developed and enlarged in order to strengthen confidence. The adoption of more developed and extended confidence-building measures could create an atmosphere of greater openness and stability in military affairs, which could be followed by the adoption of real disarmament measures and an agreement on the peaceful settlement of disputes and, ultimately, on a non-aggression pact. However, we maintain that for confidence-building measures to play this role, they must be militarily significant, verifiable, reciprocally mandatory, and applicable throughout Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. We believe that as long as these criteria prevail, a mandate could emerge from our meeting in Madrid for convening a subsequent meeting, perhaps at a high level, which would explore ways of developing and extending confidence-building measures and report back to the next CSCE follow-up meeting on the results of its work....

Economic co-operation

The Final Act offers many opportunities for greater co-operation in the field of economics, science and technology, and the environment. We acknowledged in the Final Act that co-operation in these fields can be developed on the basis of equality, mutual satisfaction and reciprocity.... We seek a solid basis on which to build and expand co-operation in the future.

The participating states, constituting as they do the largest part of the international industrial community, share grave responsibilities within the larger world system. We are faced with immense challenges. We must co-operate to meet them. We should seek a more rational allocation of resources, which would benefit not only the peoples of Europe and North America, but the developing world as well. We should work together in order to relieve the pressure that the rising aspirations of our peoples place on the limited capacity of our economies. We need to respond, within the limits of our abilities, to the legitimate demands of the countries of the Third World. We must solve the energy crisis and prevent the further depletion of other natural resources. We must protect and improve the environment. These problems require mutual collaboration in a spirit of confidence and reciprocal benefit because, in essence, they all deal with the well-being of people.

...The emphasis that Canada places on the principle of human rights and its application in humanitarian co-operation between participating states is not a distortion of the balance of the Final Act. The mutual confidence that that document was intended to impart to our relations is basically to build confidence between people. I must note, with great sadness, however, that since the Final Act was signed, people have been harassed, arrested, tried, exiled and imprisoned, simply for trying to monitor and to exercise their rights, endorsed in the act. This persecution is inevitably a major cause of friction in East-West relations today.

Although human rights are open to varying interpretations, the Final Act requires agreement on certain concepts and on the "inherent dignity of the human person". We have subscribed to common standards of human rights behaviour in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant international covenants. I believe, then, that it is correct and important to urge all participating states to bring their human rights practices into line with the norms to which they have freely subscribed in these agreements....

Family reunification

Since the Final Act was signed, the movement of people between East and West has become more open and, in our rela-

tions with some of the participating states, there have been gratifying advances in family reunification and visits. But, there remain outstanding cases and problems which basically are of two orders: on the one hand, there are administrative barriers, such as the multiplicity of authorities with which individuals and our embassies must deal regarding travel for family reasons. Such problems can be overcome by making practical changes.

On the other hand, there is the far more vexing problem of complications over the status of sponsors for family reunification and family visits. In rejecting pleas to co-operate in overcoming this problem, some of the participating states adduce Principle VI on non-intervention in internal affairs. But this principle pertains to illegal interventions, exercised by coercion. It is not intended to apply to obligations established by international agreements such as the human rights covenants.

While the participating states agreed in the Final Act not to intervene in matters falling within each other's jurisdiction, it is clear that human rights such as the right to leave one's country and return freely, take precedence over domestic jurisdiction. Moreover, while we agreed in the Final Act to respect each other's right to determine laws and regulations, we also agreed that in exercising this right we would conform with our legal obligations under international law. Therefore, I am clearly on firm ground in maintaining that the laws and regulations of the participating states on the application of human rights, such as the right to leave one's country, must conform with international obligations....

It should be recognized that there is an ideological dimension involved. The systems and institutions or, in other words, the ideology of many of the participating states is based, in great part, on the conviction of the rights of the individual and the rule of law, which is deeply rooted in the history of our societies. In the past we have argued in favour of ideological *détente*. The principles of the Final Act embody relevant and essential concepts: ideological pluralism; ideological non-intervention; freedom of ideological choice; and access to ideological information (that is, the freer flow of ideas). We believe that acceptance of these concepts, both in theory and in practice, is essential to the pursuit of *détente*....

Immigration levels set

The federal government plans to take in 130,000 to 140,000 immigrants in 1981, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced in a recent report tabled in the House of Commons.

The level, determined following consultations with provincial governments and a number of non-governmental organizations, is expected to meet Canada's projected labour market needs while maintaining its commitment to family reunification and the resettlement of refugees, said Mr. Axworthy.

"The government remains committed to the policy that Canadian citizens and permanent residents will have the first opportunity to fill jobs and will be assisted to do so through the continuing use of training and mobility programs," explained Mr. Axworthy. "Special task forces now studying the needs of the labour market during the 1980s will not be reporting until next spring. However, the economy will be expanding at a significant rate and projections already available indicate that not all our labour market needs will be met domestically. The recruitment of workers from abroad will continue to be necessary to meet some part of the demand for skilled and technical workers," he added.

Indochina largest source

The plans for 1981 include a projected global intake of 16,000 government assisted refugees. There will be more emphasis on refugees from Latin America and Eastern Europe, although it is expected that Indochina will remain the largest single source. There will also be an increase in the size of the contingency reserve, providing an expanded capacity to respond quickly to new situations that may emerge in the coming year, Mr. Axworthy added. Refugees sponsored by private groups are not included in the figure representing the government's commitment, which means private groups will be able to increase the total number of refugees resettled in Canada.

Until now, immigration levels have been set on an annual basis. Once the special task forces studying labour market needs have completed their work, it is the intention of the government to proceed to a medium-term planning cycle of three years.

CESO helps developing countries

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO) has provided short-term consulting services for more than 2,000 projects in 70 developing countries in the past 12 years.

CESO, which is designed to assist and advise in feasibility studies, policy review, training programs and "tune up" of indigenous organizations in developing countries, was formed on the initiative of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to contribute to Canada's foreign aid program.

CESO advisers, with many years of training and responsibility, serve without fee or salary for periods of up to six months. The host organization provides accommodation, meals, local transportation and a negotiated amount for incidental expenses while CESO pays air transportation from Canada and return, medical expenses and insurance.

The CESO program has the potential of assisting in the formulation of joint ventures between Canadian industry and organizations of developing countries in co-ordination with CIDA.

Contribution to energy conference



Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Michel Dupuy (left) presents a \$100,000 cheque to M.H. Gherab, Secretary-General of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The cheque, presented to Mr. Gherab at UN Headquarters in New York, will facilitate preparations for the conference to be held in Nairobi in August 1981.

Aid to Africa

Canada is contributing \$2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to help victims of man-made disasters in Africa.

Margaret Catley-Carlson, acting president of the Canadian International Development Agency, said \$1 million in cash was being provided to the ICRC immediately and the balance in January subject to federal government approval.

The ICRC is assisting and protecting approximately 350,000 victims of internal and international conflicts in 12 African countries under its mandate of promoting the humanitarian principles of the Geneva conventions.

Protection and assistance to prisoners of war, political detainees and their dependents, the dissemination of the humanitarian principles and promotion of their application by governments are essential components of the ICRC program.

Festival for disabled youth planned for Toronto

The Canadian Bureau for International Education and the Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPOH) will co-sponsor the Mobility International Youth Festival to be held in Toronto, August 2-9, 1981.

Mobility International, founded in 1973, is an organization based in London, England. It is devoted to furthering the integration of handicapped people into society through travel and exchange. The festival will be part of Canada's activities for the International Year of Disabled Persons. The theme for the week-long festival is "Living Together - Vive la Compagnie".

Over 300 delegates from more than 20 countries are expected to attend the festival. The program will focus on three areas:

- seminar and study sessions on topics relating to equal participation by handicapped people in society. Among subjects planned for discussion are education, housing, sport and leisure, transportation and public advocacy;
- field visits to agencies and institutions in the Toronto area to experience the life of handicapped people in the area; and
- tours of local attractions including Niagara Falls.

London at 125

London, Ontario is celebrating its one-hundred and twenty-fifth year as a city this year.

In 1826, the area, around what was to become London, was chosen as the judicial and administrative centre of Upper Canada because there were vast reserves of land available. The same year Peter McGregor built his cabin, which served as the local hotel, and the city of London, Ontario was born.

The area around London was gradually settled by United Empire Loyalists who had left the United States following the American Revolution.

In 1832, London's first industry was born when Labatt's opened its first brewery. The centre was then chosen as military headquarters for Upper Canada and, in 1838, construction began on Wolsely Barracks with the total cost an almost unheard of \$150,000.

The barracks became the home of the Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR) and the establishment of the garrison gave a tremendous economic push to the settlement which became a police village in 1840, a town in 1848 and in 1855 a city.

Parks abound

Today the city boasts a network of 73 parks, one of which, Springbank, contains Storybook Gardens.

The gardens comprise a 12.8-hectare make-believe world of famous fairy-tale characters, live animals and animated scenes. Miniature side-wheelers leave the dock at Springbank for summer trips down the Thames River and a tiny train tours the park.

The flavour of the original London is



Office of Tourism of Canada photos

Storybook Gardens features fairy tales.



Springbank's aquatic attractions.

there for the tasting at Eldon House, built in 1834 and preserved in the style of 150 years ago. In Fanshawe Park, behind the Fanshawe Dam, there is an authentic reproduction of a nineteenth-century cross-roads village, prior to the arrival of the railroad. The residents, in period costumes, demonstrate such essential skills of pioneer life as candle-making, skimming and weaving.

Grosvenor Lodge, a old country mansion has been turned into the London History Centre. The centre, still in the planning and development stages, offers workshops in genealogy and furniture-making, and plans to teach such traditional crafts as weaving and woodcarving.

Those interested in the period before English settlers arrived, can visit Ska Nah Doht, an entirely reconstructed Indian village in the Longwoods conservation area about 24 kilometres west of the city; the village is a copy of a Woodland Indian village of the Neutral tribe.

The original French explorers noticed that the Neutrals were settled farmers and remained aloof from the steady warring between the Iroquois and Huron tribes. To enter the palisade around the main village buildings one must pass through a maze. Inside the longhouse are the shaman's (medicine man) house and the sweat house (an Indian sauna).

London, home to about 250,000 residents, has a 100-member symphony orchestra, three professional theatre companies and one amateur company, several art galleries, more than 30 clubs, athletic facilities of all kinds, a major harness racing track and one of Canada's largest universities, the University of Western Ontario.

Satellite and turbines form new communications system

Transport Canada has announced that it will establish a communications system for the North using satellites and wind turbines.

Called UNAVCOM, the proposed \$10-million system would let Arctic bush pilots talk to air traffic controllers in the south by way of satellite.

The system would use about 35 unmanned relay stations to be scattered across the North.

A Transport Canada spokesman said a pilot flying in the North could find out his location, pass on a distress message or simply make contact with another person by talking to an air controller on the ground.

Today it is impossible for pilots to make radio contact with air controllers in half the airspace above the sixtieth parallel because airports are so few and far between.

Weather testing

A \$300,000 experimental UNAVCOM relay station has been installed near Ottawa for all-weather testing.

The station will be iced up, fogged in, pelted with rain and baked by the sun to estimate if such stations can survive the harsh Arctic climate.

The battery-operated electronic station, a nine-metre-high wind turbine and four propane-fired generators, will also have to be efficient enough to operate without routine maintenance.

The wind turbine is designed to recharge the batteries, while the propane generators will do the job in the event of no wind. The scheme is meant to keep remote stations operating between annual check-ups.

In a recent test at the experimental station, a pilot made contact with the airport via *Anik-B*. Such air-satellite-ground contact has been used by the military but this was believed to be the first contact made by civilians.

The broadcast from the plane was picked up by the relay station and bounced up to *Anik-B* then down to a special telephone installed at the station.

The Trans-Canada Telephone System and Telesat Canada lent Transport Canada the satellite time and receiving and transmitting receivers for the year-long experiment.

Michener awards presented

The *Kingston Whig Standard* was named the winner of the 1979 Michener Award for meritorious public service at a recent dinner at Government House.

The newspaper, which was chosen from 26 entries, won for a series of articles on industrial fluoride poisoning at the Cornwall Island Indian Reserve located near Cornwall, Ontario.

It was the tenth annual presentation of the award which was initiated by former Governor-General Roland Michener during his tenure as governor general. For the first time, Governor-General Edward Schreyer and two of his predecessors, Mr. Michener and Jules Léger were present at Rideau Hall together.

The *Edmonton Journal* received honourable mention for a series of stories on procedures for handling disturbed and problem children in an Alberta government institution.

Citations of merit were awarded to: the *Windsor Star* for stories on the high rate of cancer deaths due to asbestos at the Bendix Automotive Company of Canada; the *Calgary Herald* for stories about police arrangements with a self-confessed



The Governor General presents the Michener award to Kingston Whig Standard staff: (left to right) Karl Polzer, Harvey Schechter, Governor-General Schreyer, Lily Schreyer, Shelagh Stanley, Sylvia Wright and Penny Stewart.

criminal to make unauthorized entries to a house as part of a drug investigation; and the now-defunct *Calgary Herald* for a series on the economic squeeze on Can-

adian Armed Forces families because of small salary increases and substantial increases in rents on government-owned housing.

Program supports office automation

Communications Minister Francis Fox announced a multi-million dollar government program aimed at capturing, by 1985, a significant share of the growing domestic and international markets for automated office communications equipment for the office of the future.

The federal program is designed to stimulate and co-ordinate Canada's high technology industry of small- to medium-electronic firms in making a place for themselves in this marketplace. The government has approved \$12.5 million for the Department of Communications program.

The direct program expenditures will be complemented by additional expenditures through the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and through normal office equipment procurement during the life of the program.

In the first phase of the program, \$2.5 million will be spent to develop office communications systems, plan field trials, and conduct technological, behavioural, social and economic research. This part of

the program will begin immediately and last two years.

Phase two, which is dependent on the success of the first phase would fund development of electronic office equipment for field trials in government offices and further research and product development. This phase, which would begin in 1982, is expected to cost \$10 million.

In announcing the federal program, Mr. Fox said he welcomed two announcements made recently by Canadian industry. Mitel Corporation and Systemhouse, both of Ottawa, are providing \$300,000 to establish a chair of office automation studies at Carleton University in Ottawa. As well, 18 high technology companies, 17 of which are members of the Canadian Advanced Technology Association, are funding a study for a common approach to developing a Canadian automated office industry. CATA has also established a consultative committee with representatives from industry, who will advise on industrial strategy for office automation, and the committee's advisory services have been offered to government.

Computer forecasts future forests

A British Columbia researcher is putting together a computer program that will help foresters to manage forests to their best advantage.

The program being developed by Hamish Kimmins of the University of British Columbia, will simulate the repeated life cycles of a forest, tracing the crucial flow of nutrients between soil and tree, and air and water.

The program has already demonstrated that a forest can slip over the edge and too much management will diminish the harvest. To be added to the program are cost factors that will tell forest managers how much to invest in silviculture.

The computer model, called Forcyte, can be adapted to fit any planted forest. Users need only basic tree chemistry measurements and tree growth tables, which have already been compiled for most commercial stands. Then they can forecast forest trends for up to 500 years. What they see may be blurred by uncertainty, especially at the far limit, says Mr. Kimmins.

Garbage turned into newspaper

An Ontario company is hoping to turn a large part of the province's scrap newsprint back into newspapers.

Ontario Paper Company Limited of Toronto is investing \$260 million in a modernization program at its mill in Thorold, Ontario in the Niagara Peninsula. To be included in the refurbished complex is a plant to recycle old newspapers.

The recycling mill is to open next October and by 1984 the company hopes it will be processing 100,000 tons of old newspapers a year.

John Davis, head of Ontario Paper's recycling program, says the company expects to get co-operation from communities as far as 400 kilometres (250 miles) from Thorold in collecting old newspapers.

The privately-owned company will guarantee a base price of \$30 a ton for old newsprint, but Davis says the price almost certainly will be higher because the costs of collecting it are rising.

Ontario has an estimated 375,000 tons of scrap newsprint available each year. But only 20 per cent or 75,000 tons now is collected for recycling.

After the scrap has been delivered to the Thorold mill, it will be pushed into a big hopper and reduced by water to a thick mash.

Chemicals will then be added to take out the ink and it will be mixed with new pulp from trees to make fresh newsprint. About one part recycled pulp will be mixed with three parts new pulp.

Keeping a close eye on traffic

Montreal motorists are subject to close scrutiny as they travel certain expressways and tunnels of the city. They are being watched by 83 cameras and 86 television monitors, including three that provide instant replays.

The cameras and monitors are part of a traffic watch system called Camera Control operated by the Quebec Ministry of Transport. It is the only one of its kind in Canada.

Designed to monitor traffic on Montreal's busiest expressways, Camera Control watches the traffic flow and gives police and fire departments as-they-happen reports on accidents and fires and adjusting



The night shift in the nerve centre of Camera Control, oversees traffic flow on television monitors.

traffic lights and instructions as necessary.

Camera Control is computer-operated but equipped with an emergency manual capability which means the tunnels will never go dark in the event of a power failure.

Emergency exits from tunnels are also watched constantly with direct telephones to the control room for police and fire officials and drivers in distress.

Special measures for Haitians

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, recently announced three special measures aimed at Haitian visitors and immigrants.

Mr. Axworthy has announced his agreement with the Quebec government regarding a proposal for special measures to process the claims of Haitians in Quebec who are presently out of status. To assess the Haitians now in Quebec and identify those who could meet the province's selection criteria, the Quebec government suggested using the Canada-Quebec Immigration Agreement, which specifies that the selection of independent immigrants is a provincial responsibility. Those Haitians thus selected by Quebec would be accepted by the Canadian government after all statutory requirements relating to medical and background checks had been fulfilled.

As a second measure, Mr. Axworthy announced the imposition of a visa requirement for visitors from Haiti effective October 1, 1980. Mr. Axworthy added that "this measure will greatly facilitate

the admission process of Haitian visitors at ports of entry".

As a final measure, and in accordance with Canada's traditional concern for displaced persons, Mr. Axworthy announced that as part of its 1980 refugee and humanitarian program the federal government would be prepared to consider the reunification, on humanitarian grounds, of up to 300 Haitians with family ties in Canada, on a case by case assessment. Mr. Axworthy explained that "many of these people have left Haiti and are now temporarily residing under difficult circumstances in neighbouring countries of Central America and the Caribbean. This particular humanitarian program will focus on those Haitians who have been displaced and who have relatives in Canada seeking to be reunited with them".

Telidon service goes commercial

The world's first commercial Telidon service will begin next April in southern Manitoba, Communications Minister Francis Fox has announced. Telidon is a two-way TV technology invented by the federal Department of Communications.

Informart, a Toronto-based electronic publishing organization, will work with the Manitoba government to offer the 30,000 agricultural producers of the area direct access to information that will help them better run their businesses.

Called "Project Grassroots", the service will provide up-to-the-minute data on such vital subjects as current market prices, feed costs, grain futures and other variables. The data will be available to farmers through Telidon terminals located in such public places as the offices of provincial agricultural representatives and community centres, and at grain terminals and other places where farm business is conducted or discussed.

The service will begin with about 25 free user terminals in place, but is expected to grow as users experience the benefits of having their own access to information vital to daily planning and decision-making in agri-business.

Mr. Fox noted that 150 terminals will be installed in the Elie-St. Eustache area of the province next summer, as part of a joint Manitoba Telephone System (MTS) and Department of Communications trial of fibre optics for the delivery of Telidon, television, FM radio and other communications services.

News of the arts

Book sets records

Pierre Berton's newest book, *The Invasion of Canada*, set printing records even before its publication, the book's publisher says. Jack McClelland says *Invasion's* first Canadian printing was in excess of 100,000 copies — the largest first printing of any hard-cover book in the 75-year history of McClelland and Stewart Ltd.

The figure represents retail sales in Canada of more than \$2 million, excluding book club sales.

The Invasion of Canada is the first of two books planned by Berton about the War of 1812. Berton has worked on the book for more than two years and has already signed a contract for U.S. publishing rights with Atlantic-Little Brown, McClelland said.

Throat singers imitate nature

Lucy Amarualik and Alaci Tulaugak do not know how old they were when they first learned to throat sing. "They do not remember how old they were," explains their Inuktitut interpreter, "because they didn't know anything about ages then."

The two Inuit women — Mrs. Amarualik is 45 and Mrs. Tulaugak is 48 — come from the peninsula community of Povungnituk in northern Quebec.

The community of 800 has developed an awareness of its past and of its culture and the loss of that culture. About 18 years ago an Inuit priest in the town encouraged the women of the community to preserve a tradition known as throat singing. Actually a game, the custom as practised in Povungnituk takes at least two to play. A pair or a quartet of women stand inches away from each other, they breathe rhythmically in and out, producing a raw, guttural sound with a melody that haunts with its primitive beauty.

"In the past there was no traffic, no noise at all," explains Mrs. Amarualik. "The ancestors decided to imitate the sounds around them. When you hear a river, you sing what the river sounds like." The titles of their songs clearly reflect the connection to their environment and everyday practices: *Song of a River*, *Sound of Panting Dogs*, *Song of Seaweed*, *Song of Cooking Seal Flippers* and *Song About a Thumb*.

Men used to throat sing, but as western southern influences encroached, they began to see the practice as not true singing; they now insist that they "really know how to sing". As time passed throat singing took on effeminate connotations, and now only the women engage in the tradition.

Mrs. Amarualik and Mrs. Tulaugak have become its emissaries. Since 1972, they have travelled outside the isolated community to Montreal, Toronto's Mariposa Folk Festival and Pete Seeger's Great Hudson River Revival Project in Lagrangeville, New York.

Canada at the Dinard Festival

A delegation from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland represented Canada at the eleventh International Festival of Youth and Sea held this autumn in Dinard, France.

The Atlantic provinces provided a display which included three exhibitions: *The Drover Exhibition*, a collection of prints depicting Newfoundland inshore boats of the nineteenth century; *The Inuit*, photographs of Canadian Arctic Inuit; and an exhibit by Nova Scotia on recreation and education. Three Canadian films were also screened: *Games of the XXI Olympiad*, *Who Has Seen the Wind?*, and a short, entitled *Mers canadiennes*.



Eighty-one-year-old fiddler Rufus Guinchard (left) of Newfoundland meets France's Minister of Defence and the Mayor of Dinard Yvon Bourges (right), while Deputy Mayor Marc Bonnel (centre) looks on.

Canadian pianist Hélène Mercier gave a recital of classical music and the Acadian folk-rock group 1755 performed for festival-goers. Newfoundlanders Rufus Guinchard and Kelly Russel, fiddlers and master dancers of the jig performed. Mime Brian Staveohny also participated in the festival.

The Canadian program also included two lectures, one on Arctic ecology given by Michèle Therrien, a researcher at the Centre d'études arctiques (the Centre for Arctic Studies) in Paris, and the other given by New Brunswick's Minister of Fisheries Jean Gauvin. During his visit to France, Mr. Gauvin met with François Essig, Director General of the Merchant Marine in the Ministry of Transport. Canada's Ambassador Gérard Pelletier hosted a reception during the festival attended by French officials including the Minister of Defence Yvon Bourges and the Minister of Recreation and Sports Jacques Soisson.

World theatre festival

Canada will be the host country for the 1983 World Congress of Amateur Theatre and International Theatre festival, according to John Ytteborg, secretary-general of the International Amateur Theatre Association.

Countries from around the world participate in the event, which is considered the theatrical equivalent of the Olympic Games. The host city in Canada has yet to be determined by the National Multicultural Theatre Association.

Arts briefs

British-born Peter Stevens has been appointed executive director of the Stratford Festival, the festival board has announced. Stevens, who comes to the festival from the Schubert organization in New York will be the festival's chief operating officer and will report directly to the board.

David, a half-hour documentary about a courageous youth with Down's syndrome, has won its fourth international honour. Telecast last season by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the documentary was recently named best film on developmental disabilities at the tenth Annual Film Festival on the Exceptional Individual, held in California.

News briefs

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has appointed J. Alan Beesley, as Canada's Ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference in New York. In 1973 Mr. Beesley was appointed special adviser to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the Law of the Sea as well as deputy head of Canada's Law of the Sea delegation. He has played an active role in the Law of the Sea negotiations since their inception.

Jeanne Mayo has been named the new president of MATCH International Centre. Mayo succeeds Norma Walmsley, who helped found the Ottawa-based international aid organization in 1976. The organization, partially funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, tries to match the needs and resources of women in Canada and the Third World.

A \$6.6 million fisheries patrol vessel now under construction in Vancouver, British Columbia, is to be named the *James Sinclair* in honour of the former federal fisheries minister from British Columbia. The new vessel, which is of all-aluminum construction, is scheduled to be launched in March or April 1981, and will be used for patrolling Canada's 200-mile fishing zone off the Pacific coast.

The criminal homicide rate in Canada dropped sharply in 1979 for the third consecutive year since Parliament abolished the death penalty in 1976. Statistics Canada said the rate, including murder, manslaughter and infanticide, fell 6.5 per cent last year. The federal agency reported 579 homicide incidents last year compared with 616 in 1978 and 637 in 1977. There were 631 victims.

Charles Geoffrey Edge has been appointed Chairman of the National Energy Board by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Mr. Edge was appointed a member of the National Energy Board in January of

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This unusual three-dimensional advertisement floats near the expressway in Edmonton. A continuous supply of air keeps the billboard aloft.

1971, and has been the Vice-Chairman of the Board since February 1980.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced the conclusion of a \$4.3-million (U.S.) financing agreement to support the sale of a radio-communication system by Interimco International Incorporated of Ottawa, to Roberts Flight Information Region (Roberts FIR) of Africa. Roberts FIR is an organization created by the Republics of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

The total number of requests made by Canadians for access to personal information held by federal departments declined sharply last year, according to a report recently released by Donald Johnston, President of the Treasury Board. The report on operation of part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act for the period April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980 shows that 6,636 new requests for access to personal information were received compared with 13,081 the previous year.

Environment Minister John Roberts has announced that the federal government will provide \$250,000 to fund 22 water-related environmental research projects at 14 Canadian universities. A total of almost \$11 million in research funds has been awarded since 1970. The projects selected this year address problems related to acid rain, toxic substances, hydraulics of water systems, subsurface contamination, snow and ice, and social and economic concerns.

Brascan Limited of Toronto has agreed to buy from Patino NV of the Netherlands its 96 per cent interest in Companhia Estanifera do Brasil (Cesbra) for \$32.5 million (U.S.). Cesbra operates a tin smelter near Rio de Janeiro and mines tin on properties adjoining those held by Brascan in the federal territory of Rondonia in northwestern Brazil. In addition, Cesbra is prospecting for other minerals in Brazil.

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin has announced that projects involving 141 senior citizens groups across Canada will receive federal contributions totalling \$988,654. A total of 23,049 participants are directly involved. The funds are made available through the department's New Horizons program.

Bombardier Inc. of Montreal has announced a three-year, \$42-million investment program involving its three manufacturing divisions. Bombardier president Louis Hollander said the program will enable the company's rail and diesel, recreation vehicle and mass transit divisions to get a better jump on their markets.

Jean Gordon of Vancouver recently captured the women's World Cup of ten-pin bowling held in Jakarta by defeating West German Hannelore Hopflitschek by 45 pins in the three-game final. The victory gave Canada the women's championship for the third time since its inception in 1972.