

# Canada Weekly

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## Federal Government co-operates with provinces to manage wildlife

*"Wildlife management in Canada must place stress on the preservation of natural habitat as much as it stresses the preservation of the mammals and fish that live there. A wild animal and its surroundings cannot be separated; one cannot be preserved without preserving the other," according to a reference paper prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) and published by the External Information Programs Division of the Department of External Affairs. Excerpts from the paper entitled, Wildlife in Canada follow:*

The provinces carry the chief responsibility for the management of wildlife resources. They develop and enforce the regulations that affect the majority of hunters, trappers and fresh-water fishermen. This involves difficult problems of balancing the interests of sportsmen, naturalists, farmers and stockmen and other groups with special concerns.

Each province has established a department responsible for the administration of wildlife resources, often in association with other renewable resources, such as forests. The progress made in wildlife management reflects the efficiency of these agencies and of their personnel engaged in research, enforcement and education.

Federal-provincial wildlife conferences, at which delegates of provincial and federal game agencies meet to co-ordinate their activities, are held annually. The subjects considered vary widely, from the perennial topics concerned with setting bag limits and season dates for waterfowl hunting and the effects of pesticides on wildlife to briefings on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

### Wildlife activities

Provincial and federal wildlife activities are supplemented by a great number of private and public associations active in wildlife conservation. Fish and game associations composed of hunters and fishermen study and practise wildlife conservation with intense interest. Provincial federations of fish and game clubs have a national voice in Ottawa, the Canadian Wildlife Federation. Youth organizations like the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides intro-

duce their members to wildlife conservation as part of their experience of the outdoors.

The Canadian Nature Federation fosters appreciation of wildlife and supports measures for its protection. Provincial museums and the National Museum of Natural Sciences of Canada stimulate public interest in animals, fish and birds and carry out basic biological and taxonomic research.

All these agencies — federal, provincial and private — are closely concerned with aspects of wildlife management. Effective co-operation among them is essential in dealing with many wildlife problems. This co-operation has been achieved not only through formal meetings like the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference but also



*A fawn feeding from its mother at Mount Laurier, Quebec.*

NFB

*One-hundred-and-forty-six years ago this week... The first lighthouse built by the French in Canada was opened at Louisbourg, Cap Breton.*



NFB

*Banding a Canada Goose at the sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario.*

through the development of effective working arrangements to exchange information and co-ordinate activities.

#### **A natural resource**

The economic value of Canada's wildlife resources in relation to recreation like photography, nature study and casual sightseeing is difficult to estimate, but it probably exceeds that of fishing and hunting. For thousands of people it is a rare privilege to observe a wild animal or bird in its natural surroundings and preserve the experience on film.

While recreation appears to be the major use for wildlife, many Canadians still rely directly on game for their live-

lihood, and even for their existence. Fur-trapping is still an important occupation. In 1977-78, Canadian wild-fur sales totalled more than \$47.6 million. Many [Inuit] and Indians earn their livelihood from fur-trapping, and need wildlife for food and clothing. Much of the economic and social difficulty that has been experienced by some groups of [Inuit] stems directly from a decline in the number of caribou, which formerly provided meat for food, hides for warm clothing and bone for implements.

Wildlife also controls insects and small mammals that damage crops. The coyote preys on the field-mouse, and the extent of its control is only being properly appreciated now that it has been killed off in many western agricultural areas. Birds feed on a great many insects that harm agricultural production and damage and kill commercial timber stands and shade-trees.

#### **Management**

The main object of Canadians concerned with the future of wildlife is that it should be managed properly as a renewable natural resource of great value. It should not be regarded as a competitor of other resources for attention but as an integral part of the whole complex of natural resources that are of value and benefit to man. The relation between resources is a difficult subject to understand and man's attempts to put comparative artificial valuations on resources have complicated the subject further....

Management must also solve the prob-

#### **Canadian Wildlife Service**

As a branch of the Department of the Environment, the Canadian Wildlife Service has federal responsibility for wildlife and conducts scientific research on wildlife problems in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and in the national parks. The Service has established 80 sanctuaries for migratory birds, frequented largely by waterfowl that may be hunted elsewhere in season. Five wildlife centres have also been established. In addition, the Canadian Wildlife Service administers a program aimed at preserving wildlife habitats, under which more than 40 national wildlife areas have been created.

lems arising, ironically, from under-use of wildlife. The scientific training and practical experience of the wildlife biologist may enable him to effect increases in wildlife population, but as yet he has only a very limited knowledge of rational and acceptable methods of influencing men to harvest a surplus wildlife crop. The modern wildlife scientist is as often concerned with a surplus of some species as he is with the preservation of another threatened with extinction. Many species multiply so rapidly that over-population and control rather than protection may easily become a problem. Changes in habitat intensify this effect. The replacement of evergreen by deciduous forests in British Columbia enabled moose to multiply until their population exceeded the land's capacity to support them. Similarly, beaver flourish when forests are deciduous and decline when the evergreens become dominant.

#### **Protection**

With protection and suitable habitat, the beaver, for example, more than recovered from over-trapping and its population is probably greater now than at the height of the fur trade. About 1930, ...naturalist Grey Owl started a beaver colony in Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, with two animals, Jelly Roll and Rawhide; today, the park, which was almost empty of beaver in 1930, contains many thousands of the hard-working creatures — a population too large to be treated with indifference by park officers. Even in densely-populated urban areas beavers flourish. Within a short drive of Canada's

*(Continued on P. 8)*



NFB

*Buffalo herd at Elk Island National Park in Alberta.*

## Agricultural exports hit record

Canadian agricultural exports rose by 26 per cent between 1978 and 1979 to a record \$6.1 billion, according to preliminary estimates by Agriculture Canada.

Agricultural imports over the same period rose by 17 per cent to almost \$4.7 billion. The agricultural trade surplus was a record \$1.4 billion, up from \$800 million in 1978.

The value of barley exports between 1978 and 1979 increased by 32 per cent, wheat by 14 per cent, rapeseed by 71 per cent, and flaxseed 64 per cent. Combined, these crops accounted for more than half the value of Canadian agricultural exports.

Fresh and frozen meat exports increased by 40 per cent to \$145 million. Exports of vegetables increased by 48 per cent to \$151 million and tobacco exports increased by 38 per cent to \$145 million.

Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 40 per cent. Undressed fur skins increased by 73 per cent. Combined, these products accounted for \$295 million.

Decreases in export values were recorded for wheat flour, corn, oilseed cake and meal and some oilseeds, such as mustardseed and soybeans.

The cost of imported fruits and vegetables, shelled corn, undressed fur skins and raw and refined sugar and syrups increased significantly.

## Law of the Sea session

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan will head the Canadian delegation to the first part of the ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which is presently taking place in New York until April 4. Canada's High Commissioner to Australia, J. Alan Beesley, is Deputy Head of the delegation.

The Conference has decided that its ninth session, to be split into two five-week parts, will be the decision-making session. This first part will endeavour to finalize the negotiations on all remaining issues and to produce a final Conference document that would serve as a draft convention which could be adopted this summer in Geneva, and be signed later in Caracas.

The focus will once again be primarily on unresolved issues relating to the establishment of an international system for

## Commonwealth Day celebrated in Canada



*Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan speaks with former Commonwealth Secretary-General, Canadian Arnold Smith after opening of artifacts display.*

Commonwealth Day was observed in Canada and throughout the Commonwealth on March 10. This was the fourth consecutive year in which Commonwealth Day was marked, in accordance with a proposal made by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at the 1975 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in Kingston, Jamaica.

A special Commonwealth artifacts display in the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa was officially opened by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, March 7.

In Ottawa, a "Commonwealth Family Dinner" sponsored by the Royal Commonwealth Society was held March 8. Special inter-faith services open to the public were held on March 9 at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa; St. Andrew's Church, Halifax; Christ

Church Cathedral, Vancouver; St. Philip's Church, Victoria; and Holy Trinity Church, Toronto. On Commonwealth Day there was a display of flags of the Commonwealth nations in Confederation Square and a reception hosted by the Commonwealth High Commissioners.

Across Canada, schools, public libraries, numerous organizations and the branches of the Royal Commonwealth Society were provided with Commonwealth Day posters, specially commissioned maps and informational materials to assist in the events planned to mark this occasion.

Commonwealth Day is not a statutory holiday; rather, its observance is intended to emphasize to people in Canada and around the world the importance of the Commonwealth and the value which Canada attaches to this unique association of 42 countries of all sizes, races and cultures.

the exploitation of deep seabed resources, including controls on the level of seabed nickel production, voting procedures for the planned Council of the International Seabed Authority and contract terms between the Authority and seabed mining entities.

Discussions will also continue on delimitation of maritime boundaries between adjacent or opposite states, marine scientific research and the system of financial contributions for the exploitation of

mineral resources of the continental margin beyond 200 miles.

For Canada, the Conference has provided multilateral endorsement of the 200-mile fishing zone and the 12-mile territorial sea, reconfirmed its sovereign rights over the resources of the continental margin beyond 200 miles and contributed to international acceptance of enhanced coastal state jurisdiction over pollution from ships, particularly in ice-covered Arctic waters.

## Saskatchewan to build fibre optics communications network

Saskatchewan will begin construction this autumn on a fibre optic network that will extend cable television — and eventually other communications services — to more than 50 centres in the province.

Donald Cody, minister responsible for Saskatchewan Telecommunications, announced the \$56-million, four-year project to install the hair-thin fibres along 3,200 kilometres across the province connecting communities of 500 or more households.

Mr. Cody said a 200-kilometre link between Regina and Yorkton is expected to be completed late next year with the final links ready for service by 1984.

Northern Telecom Canada Ltd. of Montreal has been awarded a \$22-million contract to supply fibre optic cable and equipment.

The fibre optics system involves laser light travelling along tiny strands of glass.

The Sask Tel system, composed of 12 fibre strands, will initially be able to carry 4,032 simultaneous phone conversations with each strand able to handle 45 million bits of information a second. A pair of conventional copper wires usually carries two conversations.

The system, Sask Tel said, can carry signals up to ten kilometres without being boosted and can carry voice, television and data signals at once.

The entire network is expected to be in place by the year 2000.

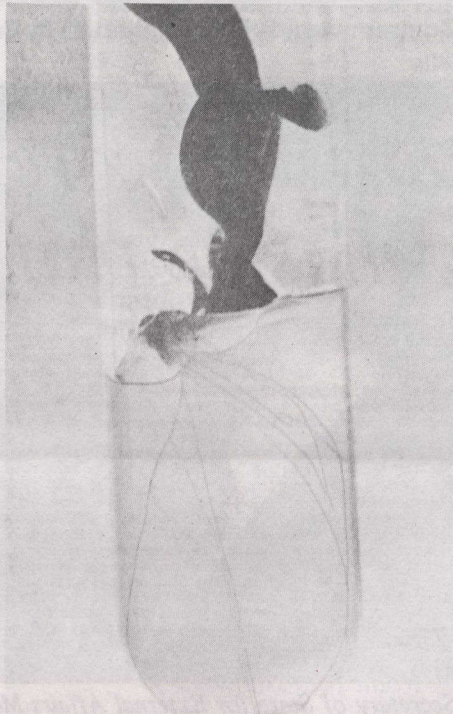
## Test-tube tobacco

A group of Ottawa genetic engineers may have also concocted the first genetically-engineered cash crop in the world — low-tar, high-nicotine tobacco needed for today's "light" cigarettes, reports Margaret Munro in *The Citizen*, February 20.

Dr. Wilf Keller of Agriculture Canada, Dr. George Setterfield of Carleton University and his graduate student Gerry Douglas have mated two sexually incompatible tobacco plants in the test tube.

Their revolutionary technique may also be able to cure tobacco of the blue mold that destroyed more than 30 per cent of Ontario's crop in 1979.

Such possibilities will be explored once the test-tube creations are transferred in March to the federal tobacco re-



*Test-tube plant creations will be planted this spring.*

search centre near London, Ontario.

Stressing that they have borrowed ideas from genetic engineers in labs around the world, Dr. Setterfield admitted the success with tobacco is rather novel.

"In the whole world there have been about half-a-dozen wide crosses of this sort, but to my knowledge none of them have ever made it out of the greenhouse," said the cell biologist, pointing to the 23 tiny plants sprouting from test tubes at the Central Experimental Farm.

Such "wide crosses" are analogous to the mating of a field mouse and a house mouse.

The main aim behind test-tube plant breeding is to break the laws of nature that forbid most plants from interbreeding.

"You simply can't cross most plant species," said Dr. Setterfield. "If you can the offspring are usually sterile. What we are onto here is a method of bypassing sterility blocks."

It took almost two years of cell manipulation to create the unique tobacco plants.

The new hybrids must now undergo extensive testing to find out which characteristics they inherited from their parents, Dr. Setterfield said.

It is hoped that it will take only 18 months to develop a new tobacco breed containing the high nicotine and low tar of the wild variety's genes. Nicotine is

responsible for the flavour smokers crave in tobacco.

Tobacco cells have a reputation for fusing more readily than those from other crops, but the principle behind the test-tube technique applies to all types of plants. In future experiments, the Ottawa team plans to cross potatoes, tomatoes and egg plants in the test tube.

## Prince Sihanouk in Canada

Cambodia's former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk made a private visit to Canada, March 8-12, to meet with Cambodians living in Canada, in particular with refugees who have arrived in Canada since the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

Prince Sihanouk visited Quebec City where he gave a press conference and met with government officials and Premier René Lévesque. He later travelled to Ottawa for talks and a private lunch with Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

The Canadian International Development Agency has announced a grant of \$715,000 to three organizations aiding Kampuchea: World Vision of Canada, the Central Mennonite Committee and the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace.

## Canada-U.S. marine research accord

The Canadian and American governments recently signed an agreement to co-operate in the field of marine transportation systems and technology research.

The agreement is an addendum to a memorandum of understanding signed originally by the Minister of Transport and the U.S. Secretary of Transportation June 18, 1970, dealing with research and development co-operation in transportation.

Under the agreement, there will be information and personnel exchanges, project work sharing and joint assessments of marine transportation systems and technology. Initial areas of interest are propeller protection techniques for ships navigating in ice and marine fire hazard research.

Canadian participation in the activities will be directed by the Transport Canada Research and Development Centre and the Canadian Coast Guard.

Linda Marchand, Citizen

## The Montreal Heart Institute enters its second quarter-century

The Montreal Heart Institute entered its second quarter-century this year, with significant achievements to its credit.

Plans for the Institute first began in 1951, when Dr. Paul David, head of the Cardiology Department of the Maisonneuve Hospital in Montreal, submitted a proposal for a "heart institute" to the Community of the Grey Nuns, owner of the hospital. The proposal was accepted and one floor was made available to the Institute, which opened in 1954. The Institute soon outgrew its quarters and in 1966 moved into its own building.

It was at that time that the first heart transplant in Canada took place, attracting world attention to the Institute. Another first had already taken place in 1958 when Dr. Edouard Gagnon performed the first successful operation assisted by a heart-lung machine on a human being, in Quebec. The Institute's influence grew again when a new surgical technique for relieving *angina pectoris*, developed in Cleveland, Ohio, was brought into use at the Institute in 1969. The research department evaluated the effects of this surgery in all aspects. The research findings were published and the quality of the publications enhanced the international reputation of the Montreal Institute.

### Expansion of the Institute

Construction on the Institute was finished in 1977 and new services opened in

1978 included a coronary care service, three catheterization labs and three operating theatres. The construction also made room for expansion of the outpatient department, setting up of a nuclear medicine department and expansion of the radiology department and the clinical laboratories.

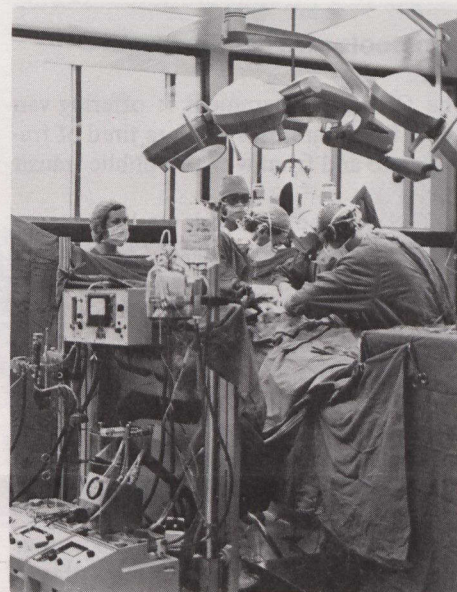
At present, the 140 beds and the research department are served by 42 full-time doctors, 70 consulting physicians and 500 professional, administrative and auxiliary personnel. When the Institute opened, it had four full-time doctors.

The Institute is also a university hospital, affiliated with the University of Montreal, and young resident doctors can complete their training in the following fields: cardiology, cardiac surgery, radiology and anesthesia.

### The future

On the occasion of the Institute's twenty-fifth anniversary celebrated last year, Professor Paul David, founder of the Institute, wrote:

"In order to reach the three major objectives of the Institute — care, teaching and research — we believe that we must not grow beyond 200 beds. It is important for a highly-specialized hospital seeking to maintain a top-quality scientific and human character to accept limitations on growth that foster excellence. A rehabilitation service should complement all of

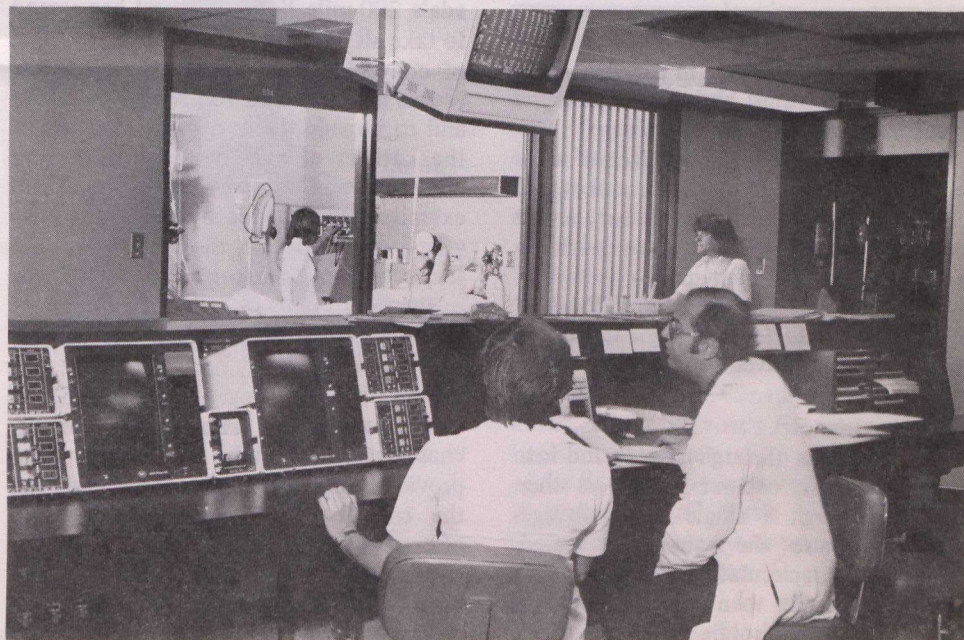


*One of the operating rooms at the Montreal Heart Institute.*

the Institute's other services. Numerous studies have shown the urgent necessity of developing this sector so that, after their medical or surgical treatment, patients can remain active citizens, useful to their families and to society....

"Internationally, the Institute's co-operation has been sought in the formulation of a number of projects, and many delegations have toured the Institute and received documentation from us on the organization of our services. Agreements, backed by the government authorities, have enabled medico-administrative teams from the Institute to work with their colleagues in other countries on setting up surgery units (Santo Domingo, Madrid and Liège) or to co-operate on common projects (Lyon, Washington). Lastly, the participation of our doctors and researchers in important conferences, congresses and symposia, as well as the publication of scientific works in journals of high renown, have enabled the Institute to gain a special place of leadership in international cardiology.

"Competent and enthusiastic young people are joining the team, and so we have no fears for the future. Rather we can predict another steady and dynamic quarter-century...."



*A coronary unit used to monitor heart patients.*

**Alberta** will raise its minimum wage by 50 cents to \$3.50 an hour, effective May 1. When the new rate is imposed, Alberta will have the third highest minimum wage in Canada following Saskatchewan and Quebec who have rates of \$3.65 an hour.

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## Van pools save gasoline

The Ontario Government is offering van pools for commuters who are tired of travelling to and from work by public transit or car.

The van pool — which works the same as a car pool — could take 7,500 drivers off the road and save 23 million litres of gasoline a year, ministry of transportation officials say.

Michele Harding of the government's Share-A-Ride program said the ministry itself has run three vans since last spring and knows of 54 others taking people to and from work for big corporations in Ontario.

The government is trying to encourage commuters who cannot use mass transit to go into van pools instead of driving. Government planners estimate there are enough potential van commuters in Ontario to keep 1,000 of the mini-buses active. They say that for every van, 7.5 cars are left at home, saving 22,730 litres of gasoline a year.

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## Students learn how to work

School authorities in Thompson, Manitoba, have hit on an unusual solution to the problem of high school drop-outs. They have introduced a learning-to-work class in which students whose interests are not focused on traditional subjects are given the opportunity to find out what it will be like to work after they graduate from school.

Students at the R.D. Parker Collegiate were allowed to choose from two new courses, one in building construction, the other in mineral science technology. The latter course is popular in a town whose main industry is the giant Inco nickel mine and smelter.

The building construction course captured the imagination of students because the decision was made that the best way to learn would be for students to build a real house. That house — a bungalow measuring 1,400 square feet — is now finished. Building a house was a decision that flowed logically from a lack of technical workrooms in which to train students, and it was decided that there was no better workshop than actually building a house.

On site, the students built forms for the foundation and basement, installed

steel reinforcements and poured concrete. They erected the shell of the house and did everything required except electrical wiring, plumbing, heating and interior painting. These jobs are being done by outside contractors. Later, the students will learn these skills too, and be able to build an entire house on their own.

When the house is finished, it will be sold so that the program is virtually self-financing. Once costs of materials and of hiring the sub-contractors has been deducted, the balance will go to paying for improvements to the program.

Students engaged in these learn-to-work courses must spend half of their school hours learning traditional subjects, but their attitude to school has improved markedly.

*(David MacDonald from Canadian Scene, February 15, 1980.)*

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## New blancher saves energy

A new commercial-scale blancher developed by Agriculture Canada scientists in Nova Scotia may lead to energy savings for the vegetable freezing industry.

Before vegetables are frozen, they must be blanched, or scalded, to destroy enzymes that would reduce their quality while frozen. Normally, vegetables are immersed in water heated by oil burners.

The new blancher, developed by Agriculture Canada's Research Station in Kentville, Nova Scotia, uses a steam process and requires only one-tenth as much energy as conventional systems.

The commercial-scale blancher, known as the K-2 was operated in parallel with a conventional water blancher used by a local processor.

The K-2 blanched five pounds of vegetables for every pound of steam, while conventional systems process only about one-half pound of vegetables with an equivalent amount of steam.

Another major advantage of the new system is that its freezing capacity is double that of conventional systems.

### How it works

Vegetables pass through a valve and into a sealed steam cabinet. Steam is then blasted through a single layer of vegetables. Because the cabinet is sealed, steam can be recirculated.

The vegetables then move through another valve into a holding area. For about one minute, heat is allowed to penetrate

to the centre of the vegetables.

The vegetables then go through an air cooler, which dries surface moisture. The next step, freezing, can be done quickly because the vegetables are nearly dry.

In most conventional systems, vegetables are kept in hot water until they are heated to the center then immersed in cold water. They are still dripping with water when they are moved into the freezer.

Energy is wasted in the freezer, because the unit is freezing water as well as vegetables; a layer of ice on vegetables acts as insulation and it takes a long time for complete freezing.

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## Portugal to buy Canadian fish

Portugal has agreed to significantly increase its imports of Canadian cod, squid and redfish under a 1980 bilateral fisheries agreement signed recently in Lisbon.

Under the new agreement, Portugal will guarantee purchases from Canadian companies of 10,000 metric tons of cod products and 1,500 metric tons of squid or equivalent squid products in 1980. It has also agreed to buy at least 60 per cent of its total redfish imports from Canada. In 1979 Portugal imported approximately 4,500 metric tons of cod, 650 metric tons of squid and 200 metric tons of redfish from Canada.

In a move to help check unregulated fishing in North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) waters outside of Canada's 200-mile limit, Portugal has agreed to take all possible action to prevent "flag of convenience" transfers of Portuguese vessels and crews to non-NAFO countries and to impede the entry into Portugal of the catches of such vessels taken from NAFO waters. If necessary, Portugal will exercise its influence by way of the regional authorities of the Azores to have them close their ports to offending vessels.

Portugal's increase in purchases of Canadian cod would be made up of 2,500 metric tons of dry salted cod, 2,500 metric tons of frozen cod and 5,000 metric tons of wet salted cod. These purchase levels would be met or exceeded provided supplies are available and that the cod is of reasonable quality and offered at normal world prices.

Delegations of the two countries will meet again in September to review developments and discuss the outlook for 1981.

# News of the arts

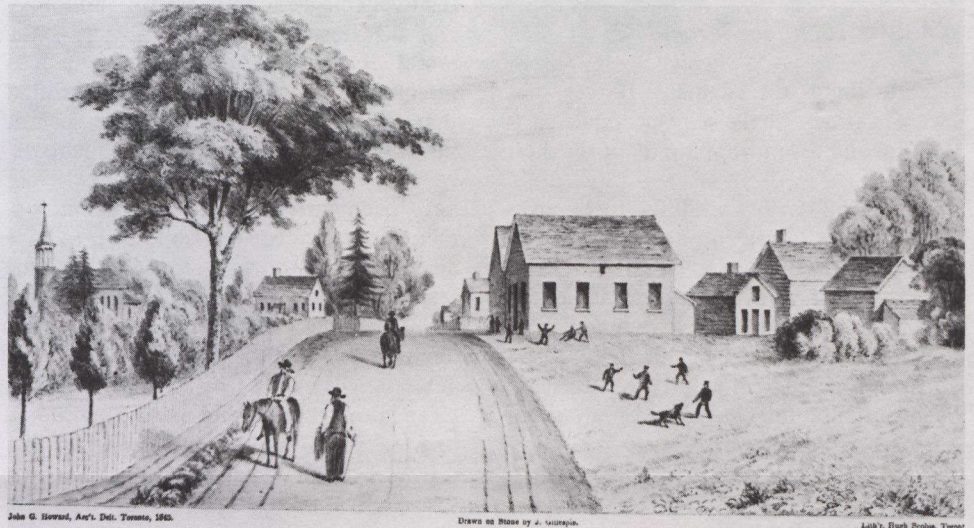
## Early printmaking in Canada

An exhibition of rare engravings and lithographs, printed in Canada between 1792 and 1850, will open at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, on April 18.

The collection, entitled *Printmaking in Canada: The Earliest Views and Portraits*, is considered to be the largest and most comprehensive of its kind ever mounted in this country. The 106 works have been drawn from 15 different collections; many of the prints exist only in one or two impressions and several have never been exhibited before.

Some of the earliest prints on display were selected from small periodicals but the majority were issued as single sheets suitable for framing. Collectively, they document the development of Canadian printmaking and provide a glimpse of the social issues and interests of the time. The exhibition presents an array of rural and city views, portraits, political broadsides and cartoons, and illustrations of newsworthy events such as the execution of Louis XVI.

Among the most popular prints were street scenes and building studies, sometimes issued to commemorate the completion of a fine city landmark. The exhibition contains views of the Province Building (Halifax, 1819), St. Mark's Anglican Church (Niagara, 1834), the Parliament Buildings (Toronto, 1835 and 1844 issues), Victoria College (Cobourg,



SOUTH VIEW OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL HOUSE, CORNWALL,

WHERE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, HON. J. B. MACAULAY, HON. JONAS JONES, HON. ARCHIBALD M'LEAN, AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN OF THIS PROVINCE WERE EDUCATED.

Dedicated, by Permission, to The Lord Bishop of Toronto, by his Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN G. HOWARD.

South View of the District School House, Cornwall, a rare lithograph published in 1845 by John G. Howard, architect and painter. The print is one of over 100 on display.

1847) and Knox's Church (Toronto, 1848). Montreal's Notre-Dame Cathedral, "calculated to hold upwards of 10,000 people" is illustrated from several perspectives and in various stages before its completion in the early 1840s.

Portraits of notables were also favoured subjects. *Printmaking in Canada* includes portraits of clergymen and politicians, personalities from abroad such as Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, royal patron of

the Masons of Lower Canada, and a post-humous picture of novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott.

*Printmaking in Canada: The Earliest Views and Portraits* will be on view at the ROM's Canadiana Building until May 25. Following its Toronto showing, it will be on display at the McCord Museum, Montreal from June 11-July 13, and then at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa from July 25-September 1.

## New work commissioned for National Ballet of Canada

Imperial Oil Limited has commissioned a new Canadian ballet to be created by Brian Macdonald of Montreal as one of its special cultural projects during 1980, its hundredth anniversary.

*Newcomers* is a four movement ballet for National Ballet of Canada dancers, including Frank Augustyn, Mary Jago, Karen Kain, Raymond Smith, Hazaras Surmeyan and Veronica Tennant. Each movement is based on a Canadian composer's music: André Prévost's *Fantasmies*, Harry Freedman's *Green...Blue...White: Songs of the Eastern Provinces*, John Weinzwieg's *A square dance*. Music for the fourth movement is being composed by Lothar Klein who will draw in part from the themes composed for the *Newcomers*, Imperial's centenary film series. Set design will be by Montreal sculptor/

painter Claude Girard, costumes by designer Suzanne Mess. *Newcomers* will have its *première* during the National Ballet's 1980 fall season.

Imperial is also sponsoring Les Grands Ballets Canadiens' production of *Pas d'époque* choreographed by Fernand Nault.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens' new work *Pas d'époque* is composed of ten short sections — each one inspired by different styles of dance prevalent during each of the last ten decades. It includes works from the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, The National Ballet of Canada, Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, Isadora Duncan and Les Ballets Russes. *Pas d'époque* will have its *première* at the centennial celebrations of Imperial Oil at Place des Arts this June.



MORO SYDENHAM

The portrait of the late Governor General of British North America is respectfully presented to the Anniversary of the British Colonist by the Proprietor, B. Seabrook.

A posthumous portrait of Charles Poulett Thompson, Baron Sydenham.

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## Wildlife (Continued from P. 2)

capital, there are so many beaver that several farmers make a respectable part-time income from trapping them for their pelts.

This ability of wildlife to recover quickly from losses and exploitation creates other problems for wildlife officers. Because most wild species are not easily observed, they can multiply rapidly before their increase is detected. Inventories must be repeated frequently in case significant population changes pass unnoted.

Research is, of course, basic to any improvement in wildlife management. One

relatively neglected area is the pathology and diseases of wildlife. Another is the effect of chemical-control agents such as insecticides. CWS investigators have found that fish-eating birds and raptors such as falcons are unable to reproduce adequately when certain persistent insecticides have been introduced into their environment; insecticides are also known to have adverse effects on fish reproduction. The responsibility for increased research will be that of the wildlife biologists; this handful of scientific investigators and advisers will have to be strengthened and given more public backing if they are to provide the sound factual basis for improved wildlife management programs.

all licences. The new system is expected to save taxpayers money and improve service by enabling the department to redirect limited manpower resources formerly tied down to the task of handling licences manually.

**Basic old-age pensions** increased on April 1 to \$186.80 a month from \$182.42, the Health and Welfare Department has announced. Guaranteed income supplements and spouses' allowances also rose. The increases are based on the cost of living. The maximum guaranteed income supplement, paid to poor pensioners on an income-tested scale, will rise to \$153.35 from \$149.76. A pensioner receiving the maximum supplement on top of the old-age pension will receive \$340.15 by April 1.

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## News briefs

**Gulf Canada Ltd.** will spend \$120,000 to buy ten or 11 kidney dialysis machines to be placed in hospitals across Canada. The sum represents part of the money charged motorists in December after the Conservative government introduced a four-cent-a-litre (18-cent-a-gallon) excise tax as part of its budget. When the budget was defeated two days later in the House of Commons, service stations stopped collecting the tax. Gulf offered to refund the excess to its customers, but \$116,000 was not claimed. Last month, Shell Canada Ltd. gave \$300,000 in unclaimed excise tax collections to ten Canadian children's hospitals.

**Dr. Roger Thibert**, a University of Windsor professor of chemistry and director of the University clinical chemistry program, has been named as the 1980 recipient of the American Association for Clinical Chemistry Award for his outstanding efforts in education and training. Dr. Thibert will receive his award in Boston, May 1, at the national meeting of the AACC. This will be the first time the award has gone to anyone outside the United States.

**Alberta's Petroleum Marketing Commission** was given the power to sell oil directly to specific customers on an individual contract basis, effective April 1. Commission Chairman Wayne Minion said that the change gives the commission 80 per cent of the province's conventional crude oil production. "We're going to maintain the right to the actual sale of the petroleum. We want to impress upon individual buyers we would like this oil used to its highest degree," he said.

**The Export Development Corporation** and the Bank of Montreal recently announced the conclusion of a \$3.5-million financing agreement to support the \$4.1-million (U.S.) sale of electrical transmission equipment to Brazil by Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario and Dominion Engineering Co. Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario. The sale, to Furnas Centrais Eletricas S.A. (Furnas) is for the supply and assembly of six shunt reactors at the giant Itaipu power project on the Parana River, on the Brazil-Paraguay border. This is the third EDC-financed sale to Furnas, one of Brazil's major power utilities. The two previous loans totalled \$17 million.

**The Federal Department of Communications** is now introducing a national computerized licensing system for the General Radio Service (GRS, or CB radio). Canada has approximately one million CB users, with the licences of some 360,000 of them expiring March 31. First renewal notices are now being mailed from a new central computer facility at DOC headquarters in Ottawa. The computer will process returns and will soon be issuing

**The Quebec Government** will raise the minimum wage in the province to \$3.65 an hour from \$3.47, effective April 1. The new minimum wage for workers under 18 will be \$3.23 an hour, up from \$3.07. The minimum wage for service workers receiving tips will increase to \$3 an hour from \$2.85. Quebec adopted a policy several years ago of yearly increases in the minimum wage to account for inflation. The latest increase in the full minimum wage equals about 5 per cent.

**The Public Archives** has recently acquired the original seven volumes of the *Journal d'un Fils de la Liberté* written by Louis-Joseph-Amédée Papineau (1819-1903). He had begun writing his diary while in exile with his father Louis-Joseph Papineau, following the Rebellion of 1837 and continued to make entries almost daily until 1855. Accompanying the journals is a volume of newspaper clippings and notes on the rebellion in both Lower Canada and Upper Canada. These served as source material for the political commentaries he made in the first two volumes of the journals.

**Snuggling and cuddling** "boarder babies" is a new program initiated at Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, where volunteers act as surrogate mothers for newborn infants who must remain in hospital. The babies are at a period in their lives when they need cuddling and stimulation to grow — by establishing an emotional tie with an adult. The program involves feeding, diapering and holding the babies who must stay in the hospital after their mothers go home or whose mothers are unable to help feed them for medical or surgical reasons.

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