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## The XI Commonwealth Games — "The Friendly Games"

The Commonwealth Games "shall be merrier and less stern, and will substitute the stimulus of a novel adventure for the pressure of international rivalry", was how Canadian M.M. (Bobby) Robinson proposed the event to amateur sports leaders at the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam. And so the Commonwealth Games became known as "The Friendly Games", with the emphasis on individual competition — man against man, woman against woman — rather than nation versus nation.

Members of the Commonwealth family, still growing at 48 participating nations and affiliates, will gather in Edmonton, Alberta from August 3 to 12, in the same friendly spirit, just as they did in Hamilton, Ontario (1930); London, England (1934); Sydney, Australia (1938); Auckland, New Zealand (1950); Vancouver, British Columbia (1954); Cardiff, Wales (1958); Perth, Australia (1962); Kingston, Jamaica (1966); Edinburgh, Scotland (1970); and Christchurch, New Zealand (1974).

It is significant that the country where the Commonwealth Games originated also has the opportunity to host their fiftieth anniversary (two years early, since the true date falls in 1980, between the four-year Games' cycle).

The first suggestion for British Empire Games came from J. Ashley Cooper of Yorkshire, England, when he made a proposal in articles in *Greater Britain* and in *The Times* in 1891, that contest in industry, athletics and culture be held to promote "increasing goodwill and good understanding of The Empire". It is interesting to note that, at that time, there were no Olympic Games, since they were not revived until 1896.

While the forerunner of the Commonwealth Games was held at the Crystal Palace grounds in London in 1911, it was not until 1930, two years after Robinson's proposal, when the first British Empire Games were held in Hamilton, Canada, that the Commonwealth Games



## XI Commonwealth Games EDMONTON 1978

movement had its true beginning. Participation was limited to nations with "membership in good standing" in the Empire, while competition was limited to non-team individual competitions in nine sports.

### Record number of participants

The Commonwealth Games Foundation expects a record number of 2,000 competitors and officials at Edmonton. As of May 30, 47 member countries (including affiliates) had accepted invitations to take part; six more are eligible and may still send competitors.

Dr. Maury Van Vliet, Games president, speaking at a press conference in Ottawa, said that by actual count, there were 1,741 athletes and 477 officials — a total of 2,218 — involved in the competitive phase of the Games, to say nothing of those behind the scenes. The largest previous total was 1,744 — 1,383 competitors and 361 officials — at the 1970 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

The costs of the 1978 Games, estimated in 1974 at \$36 million, are being shared by the Federal Government, the province of Alberta, the city of Edmonton, the Edmonton Kinsmen Club and the Commonwealth Games Foundation. Dr. Van Vliet said that all the new facilities had been completed and, with all but



the frills installed, costs were within that budgeted figure.

### The sports

Although the Commonwealth Games have grown considerably in size and interest, they have remained basically the same. One change, however, has occurred this year. Canada was invited to name a tenth event and, because gymnastics is increasing rapidly in popularity and is a sport that can be continued by devotees for many years, Canada's choice of gymnastics is added to the events in the Edmonton Games.

The other nine competitive sports remain the same: athletics; badminton; boxing; cycling; lawn bowls; shooting; swimming and diving; weight-lifting; and wrestling.

Lacrosse will be added as a demonstration sport, also chosen by Canada, whose first inhabitants played the game.

### New facilities

Edmonton, capital of Alberta, has five new facilities for the Games — a stadium,

#### First four-minute mile

It was a pleasant day in Vancouver — bright sunlight and comfortably warm. In the infield of the new Empire Stadium, two men jogged easily in preparation for the mile of the century.

The date was August 7, 1954. Everyone in Canada was waiting for the main event of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games, the battle of the miracle milers, when the lean and pale Dr. Roger Bannister of England would meet the stockier, dark, curly-headed John Landy of Australia.

The race began with Landy taking an early lead. When the time for the half was announced at 1:58, he was still in front and everybody knew it was going to be a sub-four-minute-mile.

Who can forget that final climactic lap? Landy was still in front, but Bannister was now close on his heels. Then, suddenly he was ahead, smashing the tape in 3:58.8 minutes, with Landy right behind him in 3:59.6. For the first time, two men had broken the four-minute barrier in the same race.

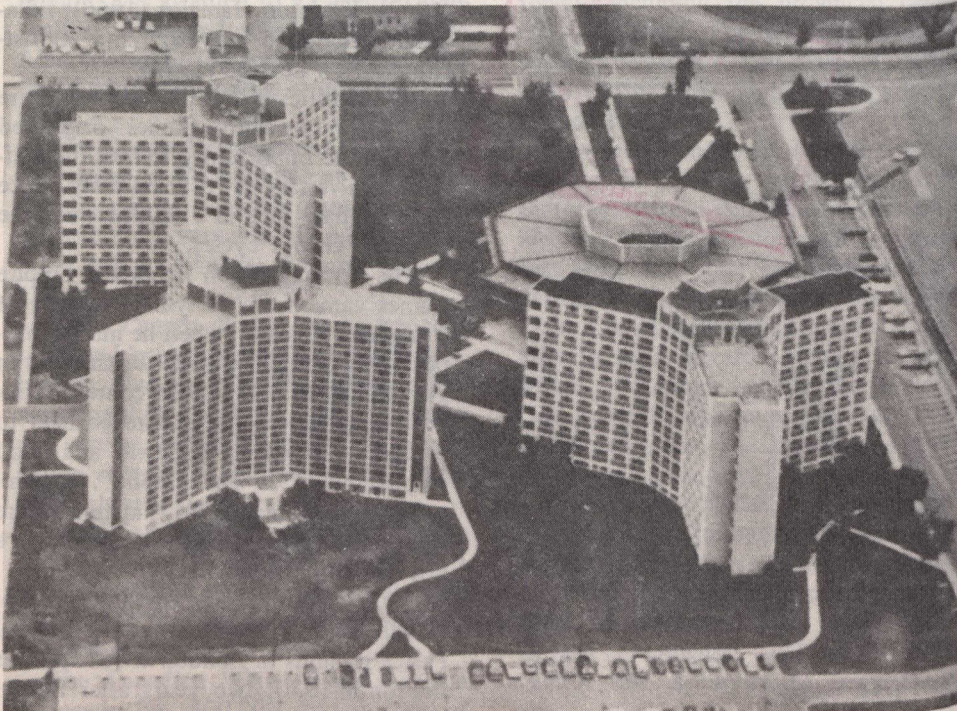


*Commonwealth Stadium infield has a 400-metre artificial track with a 36.5-metre radius. All field events will be held on natural grass. The stadium can seat 42,400 with capacity to expand to 52,000.*

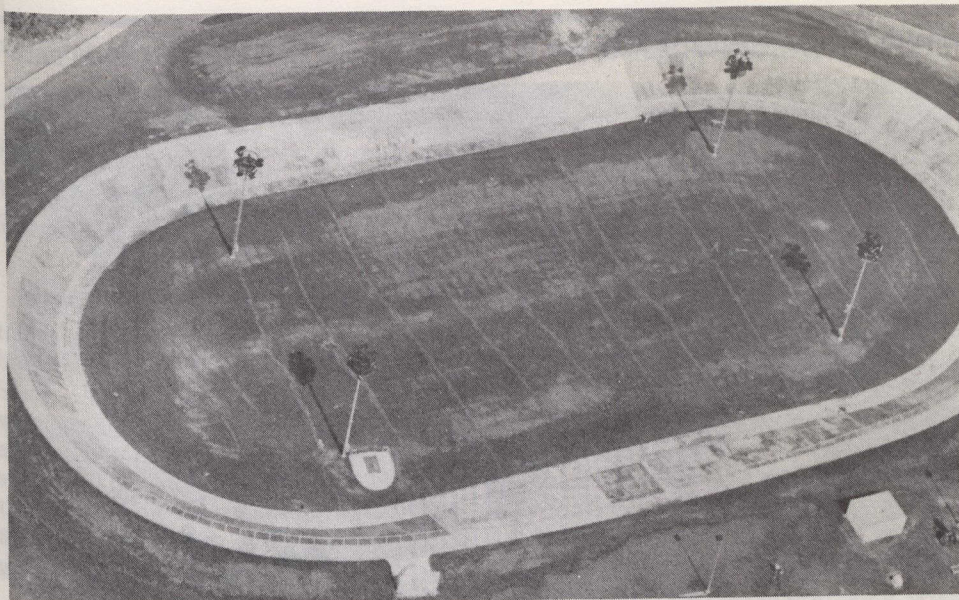
an aquatic centre, a velodrome, bowling greens, and a shooting range — which will last for decades. The most spectacular is the \$21-million Commonwealth Stadium, which can seat 42,400 and can be expanded to accommodate 52,000. It houses a three-storey sports and recre-

ation centre. The Canadian Football League's Edmonton Eskimos will become its prime tenants after the Games.

With the completion of the Kinsmen Aquatic Centre, Edmonton has a pool with a water surface 25 percent larger than the Olympic pool in Munich and



*The Lister Hall residential complex on the University of Alberta campus has been transformed into an Athletes' Village for the 1978 Commonwealth Games.*



The new Argyll Velodrome, where cycling events will be held, has a 333.3-metre oval with a concrete surface. Some 3,000 temporary seats will be installed for the Games, 2,000 close to the finish line.

only 1 percent smaller than Montreal's Olympic pool. Four tanks include a 50-metre competition pool, a diving pool, a 51-metre warm-up pool, which can be divided by a moveable bulkhead, and a hydro-therapy tank.

The Argyll Velodrome, a 333.3-metre bicycle track, which is located at the top of the Mill Creek Ravine on the city's south side, is designed to tie into the river valley bicycle path system. It is described as "longer", with less incline and not as "tight" as the Olympic track in Montreal. The facility is open (a roof is estimated to cost about \$100 million) and seats 3,000 spectators.

One of the first facilities to be completed was Coronation Greens, which is situated in a park in the city. Besides four bowling greens with capacity for 28 games at one time, the complex includes a clubhouse that has an indoor-outdoor mezzanine overlooking the greens. The turf, grass grown on a sand base rather than on soil, is relatively new to Canada and is being tried for the first time in the Edmonton area.

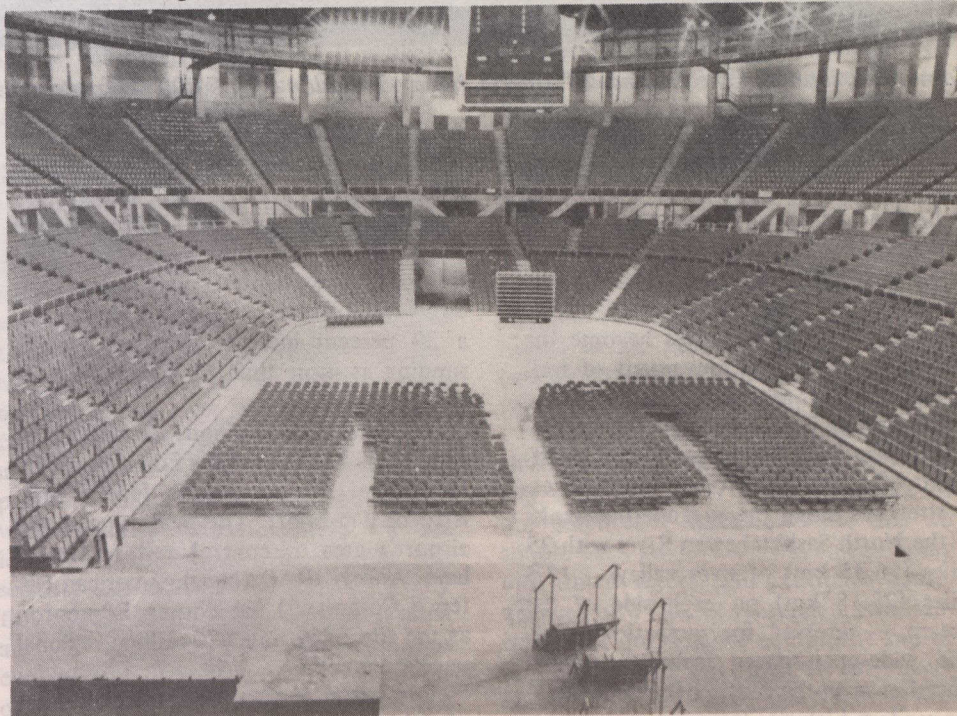
The Strathcona Range is a shooting facility with ranges for shotgun, rifle and hand-gun users.

Existing venues that will be used for the Games are: the Edmonton Coliseum, where gymnastics and the demonstration lacrosse will be held; the Edmonton Gardens, for the boxing competitions; the University of Alberta's ice arena, for badminton; and the Jubilee Auditorium,

which will be used for weight-lifting.

Tickets for Canadians for the events are being distributed in Canada through the 966 branches of the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

In other Commonwealth countries, information as to how to obtain tickets can be received by checking with a local carrier or a travel agent. Also Commonwealth



Edmonton's Coliseum, opened in 1974, will house the gymnastics competitions and the lacrosse demonstration games. The building, which cost \$15 million, can seat 15,326, and can be increased to 17,000 by adding seats at floor level.

### Commonwealth of entertainment

The Commonwealth Games will be accompanied by a program entitled A Commonwealth of Entertainment.

Events will include a carnival (mid-July to mid-August) featuring entertainers, singers and dancers from over 20 countries; a colourful "Folk Extravaganza" (July 31-August 12), presenting in song and dance Canada's cultural mosaic, performances by leading dance and theatre companies, and concerts by internationally-acclaimed stars.

There will also be art and crafts exhibitions, displays of Canadian sport art, a Commonwealth film festival (July 29-August 2), plus a host of events and activities including a children's art exhibition and "Klondike Days" (July 19-29).

Games Associations in the various countries can provide information.

United States residents wishing to take in the Games may write directly to Commonwealth Games, P.O. Box 1978, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 5J5. Phone (403) 428-1978. Information can also be obtained by contacting any CP Air or Air Canada office in the United States.

Edmonton — host to the 1978 Commonwealth Games — August 3-12



*Edmonton, capital of the province of Alberta, has a population of 555,000. Its metropolitan area covers 321 square kilometres.*

Edmonton, host to the XI Commonwealth Games, was designated Alberta's capital in 1905.

Located in the northern part of the province of Alberta, 350 miles (563.50 km) from the United States border, Edmonton — because of its location on the Yellowhead Highway — has become the central point for the movement of traffic east and west as well as north.

Edmonton is a picturesque, cosmopolitan centre, built by the people of 36 different ethnic origins from 100 countries. It stretches along the meandering banks of the North Saskatchewan River with 35 miles (56.35 km) of river valley — 17.5 miles (28.18 km) on each side of the stream — reserved for recreational use. The wide-open-spaces feeling is experienced even in the centre of the city amid the modern high rise towers.

In 1976, metropolitan Edmonton boasted a total of 1,200 industrial plants, an increase of more than 100 per cent

from the 1967 total of 550 — a reflection that the economy of the province is shifting north.

Building permits for 1976 topped \$618 million and that year the city of Edmonton accounted for more than \$1.95 million in manufacturing shipments, a 29 per cent increase with retail trade running at more than \$1,700 million for the same period.

A new \$10 million air-operations centre has been slated for Edmonton's International Airport by the federal Ministry of Transport. This will expand the airport's area of control east to Greenland. And NORAD (North American Defence Command) has chosen Edmonton as the site of its new \$25-million regional operations centre.

Edmonton is also the research capital of Alberta. It is the headquarters of the Alberta Research Council and the University of Alberta, Canada's third largest campus, with 25,000 students.

#### **Klondike days**

Edmonton was first settled in 1795 as a trading post on the North Saskatchewan River, the major highway of the fur trader. In 1896, it became the starting point of the overland route to the Klondike gold fields of the Yukon.

For two weeks each July, Edmonton relives its Klondike Days with a full program of unusual events designed to bring to life the area's past. Researchers felt the city had a duty to publicize the original Klondike and provide a starting point for those interested in touring the history-steeped territory.

The result is that visitors and residents dress in Gay Nineties costumes, the downtown street corners feature dance lines and entertainment, bands play at main intersections during noon hour, stage coaches escorted by outriders rattle along main thoroughfares, while bathtub races are being run on the main street of the business section.

## Prime Minister urges NATO arms control in the search for security

"The search for security can too easily be conducted only through armaments improvement. It must also be sought through effective arms control and disarmament." Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was addressing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit meeting in Washington on May 30. Passages from his speech follow:

\* \* \* \*

...The Alliance study of long-term trends in East-West relations holds out little prospect of significant change in the Soviet Union. That is perhaps too conservative a conclusion. But we must probably accept that what change may come about will not be such as radically to alter the calculations about Western security that we have had to make over the past generation.

The Soviet Union will continue to regard the U.S.A. as the only power capable of fundamentally challenging Soviet security, which means that it will continue to attempt to match the U.S.A. as a global power with power globally deployable. It will also, presumably, continue to assess the other combined threats to Soviet security, including the desire to preserve its paramouncy in Eastern Europe, as requiring a military posture that we in the West regard as being excessive on any reasonable assumptions. As has been said by a seasoned observer of the Soviet scene, the Soviet Union is unlikely ever to feel secure except in circumstances where everyone else feels insecure.

### Pursue all avenues

We have received repeated assurances from Soviet leaders that their massive military capacity neither threatens nor is intended to threaten our security. We should note these assurances and weigh them carefully. They are not without importance or value. But it would be imprudent if we were to base our policies on assurances rather than actions — on declared or assumed intentions rather than on manifest capabilities. We cannot wait for the Soviet Union to develop such a preponderance of military capability that the balance will swing strongly in its favour enabling it to achieve security on its own terms. The Soviets' assurance of complete security cannot be bought at the cost of our incapacity to protect ourselves. That would be no basis either for security or for *détente*. In seeking to improve the reality of our security we must maintain the balance of deterrent strength.

But our security problem will not be solved simply by the reactive policy of trying to match the military capacity of the potential adversary. We must also pursue with vigour, at every opportunity and along every avenue open to us, the goals of a meaningful policy of *détente* and of a genuine reduction in our mutual capacity to wage war.

In the long run, there is no real alternative to pursuing *détente* with the Soviet Union — a process which we must continue to promote. But for *détente* to be pursued and made a permanent feature of the East-West relationship, confidence must exist not only between governments. It must exist also between and among our citizens for, in the West, it is our publics that determine how fast and in what direction we can proceed. This public confidence can only be maintained if the human dimension of *détente*, as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act, is respected and the individual is allowed his rightful place in society and in contacts across frontiers. If *détente* is seen to be applied selectively support for it is likely to erode. This prospect cannot be treated lightly by any government.

### Search for security

I attended the Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations only a few days ago. While arms control and disarmament are sometimes obscured by controversy and diverted by rhetoric, I believe there is today a real and widespread yearning for a turning of the corner — for a reversal of the arms race and a real concern about where present trends will lead us. This presents NATO with both an opportunity and a challenge to find ways in which security can be achieved at lower levels of armament. The search for security can too easily be conducted only through armaments improvement. It must also be sought through effective arms control and disarmament. The members of the Alliance should undertake a major effort to develop further positive and constructive proposals in this domain.

My Government has followed closely and has appreciated the detailed consulta-

tion within the Alliance undertaken by the Government of the U.S.A. in the course of its strategic arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union. We recognize the complexity of the issues and understand the difficulties involved. We retain the hope, however, that the process of which these negotiations form a part will continue and that over time it will be possible to take significant steps towards the reduction of strategic nuclear armament.

We should redouble our efforts to impart some political resolve for forward movement at Vienna, where, for five frustrating years, our representatives have been labouring hard to reduce the level of conventional forces confronting one another in Europe. Neither the process of *détente* nor the agreements reached on security and co-operation in Europe are likely to go very far unless we can make some headway in these negotiations. Despite repeated Western initiatives, the talks remain bogged down. The time has surely come to give these talks some fresh impetus and to test what willingness there is on the other side to achieve agreement.

### Support for defence plan

Still, even as we consider the possibility of reduction in the level of forces in Central Europe, we cannot wish away the reality of the massive military capability which faces us and which is growing. The long-term defence program is designed to ensure that collectively we make the best possible use of our resources to maintain an adequate deterrent and defence posture. I support the concept and the objectives of the program. It is an important element of the framework within which Canada, in common with its allies, can pursue the programs necessary to adjust the collective deterrent strength of NATO to the needs of the next decade, and to ensure that Canada's military contribution is compatible with those needs.

I also fully support the objectives of closer co-operation in the industrial activity associated with the maintenance of our defence. It makes no sense that we should each go our own way in equipping our armed forces. The inevitable consequences of a lack of reasonable standardization of our defence equipment and of our operational doctrines are an uneconomic use of resources and a serious loss of effectiveness....

The more efficient use of our resources is a step forward. But in the final analysis we will not be militarily strong

unless we are economically strong. Moreover, we must recognize that industrial endowment differs among the members of the Alliance. A common approach to defence should therefore try to ensure that the burdens imposed within the Alliance have some counterpart in the industrial benefits enjoyed by its members....

### New study on leisure

Preliminary estimates are now available from the February 1978 Labour Force Survey Supplement on *Selected Leisure Time Activities: Reading Habits*. The survey was oriented towards arts and culture involvement, and revealed generally constant or increasing rates of participation in relation to a similar 1975 survey.

Based on participation sometime during the preceding 12 months, 95 per cent of the adults reporting watched television; 90 per cent listened to radio; between 85 and 90 per cent read newspapers, magazines or books, and about 75 per cent reported listening to records or tapes. About 60 per cent reported engaging in some form of physical recreation or exercise; about half indicated some involvement with hobbies or crafts; a third were involved with community or volunteer activity, and a third indicated some time spent with film, photography, painting, drawing, or sculpture.

### Institutions and events

About half the adult population had gone to a movie; half reported visiting a bookstore, and half reported going to a sports event. One in three respondents indicated some involvement with each of: museums, public libraries, and art or craft fairs. One in four had attended each of: live theatre, folk/rock/jazz/popular music performances, and art galleries. About one in five reported attending a classical music or dance performance. Over-all, about 55 per cent of the adult population reported some involvement with at least one of museums, art galleries, live theatre, classical music, and libraries during the preceding year. During January-February 1978, there was a reported average of two visits by each Canadian adult to these cultural events. Including more broadly cultural involvements such as folk or popular music concerts, films, and bookstores, this figure rose to 4.7 for each adult. The comparable figure for sports events was 1.5 visits over the same period.

### Economic support: \$5 billion

The Federal Government will spend more than \$5 billion on economic development and support in 1978, with most designated for primary industry, the labour force and regional development.

Agriculture, with \$830 million, will receive most of the \$1.5 billion allotted to primary industry. The bulk of this will go to food production and marketing, including dairy subsidies and crop insurance contributions.

Fisheries, forestry and water resources will receive \$450 million and an additional \$179 million will go towards energy, mostly for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and the Atomic Energy Control Board.

Spending on the labour force will reach \$1,392.7 million in 1978-79, \$541 million of that amount going to training, \$258 million to direct job creation, \$148 million to student and youth employment initiatives, and \$167 million to other employment and insurance benefit services of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Regional development will receive \$662.6 million, including \$98 million for northern development and \$29 million for the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

### Personal information accessible

Access to federal information data banks became easier for Canadians with the recent proclamation of the Canadian Human Rights Act making it mandatory that an index of the banks be made public.

Copies of the index to most of the 1,500 data banks maintained by the Federal Government are now on display in major post offices and other government buildings.

The act establishes the individual's right to review personal information held by the Government. In addition, an individual has the right to know what use is being made of the information, the right to request amendments if the information is incorrect and the right to exercise some control over the use of the information.

Access is denied to about 15 data banks (although all are listed in the index) for security or other specific reasons — all spelled out in the human rights legislation. The only other type of exemption is determined on a case-by-case study where certain records may not be available because they impinge on the rights of other individuals (such as protecting the confidentiality of a lawyer's advice to his client).



During their recent visit to Brazil, members of the National Defence College of Canada (NDC) visited Brasilia, Recife, Rio de Janeiro and Manaus, where they held discussions on various aspects of contemporary Brazil with Brazilian politicians, military officers, private businessmen, academics and planners for two of Brazil's most important federal economic development agencies, SUDENE (with responsibility for the Northeast) and SUDAM (with responsibility for the North). At a luncheon given by the Brazilian Chiefs of Staff Ministry in the Ministry's dining hall, NDC's Deputy-Commandant and Acting Head, Ambassador John Harrington, presents a reproduction of the NDC's official coat-of-arms to General Tásito Gaspar de Oliveira, the Chiefs of Staff Minister. Seated are (from left) Captain (N) E. Ball of the NDC's Directing Staff, Admiral Niel of the Chiefs of Staff and Canadian Ambassador to Brazil, James H. Stone.

# News of the arts

## Traditional art of Nova Scotia

*Folk Art of Nova Scotia*, an exhibition which includes more than 100 carvings, paintings, textiles and furniture by folk artists from that province, opened at the Art Gallery of Ontario on May 20. This, the first major touring exhibition organized by the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, has been seen in centres across Canada and will end its tour on closing at the Gallery on July 3.

The works in the exhibition capture rural Nova Scotia — the people, birds, animals and landscapes from the familiar world of each artist's experience — and reveal the simple and direct technique favoured by self-taught artists equipped with the skills of carpenters, fishermen and farmers.

Included are a number of wood carvings by Collins Eisenhower that vary in scale from his life-size carvings of Messrs Trudeau, Stanfield, Lewis and Regan entitled, *Political Figures* (on loan from the National Museum of Man in Ottawa) to his small carving, *Woman and Dog Dancing*.

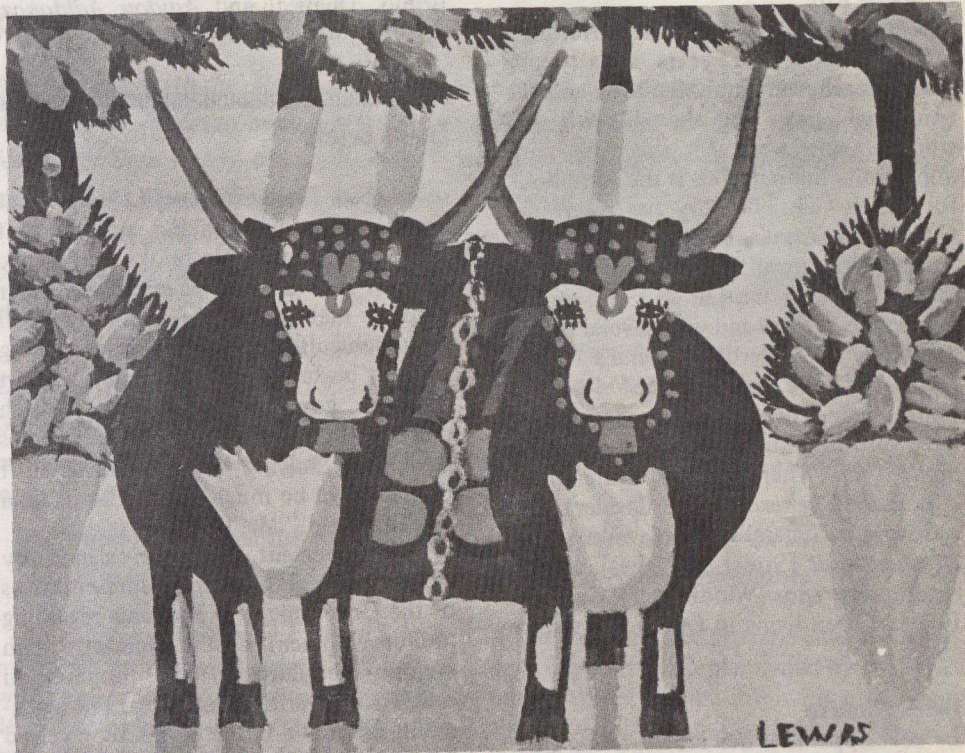
Among the many paintings are works by Maud Lewis, Joseph Norris and Joseph Sleep. As Marie Elwood, chief curator of history at the Nova Scotia Museum, writes in the exhibition catalogue, "The subject matter of the paintings comes from the landscape of Nova Scotia. These are

not real scenes...they are images from memory. There are no cast shadows, no movement of wind; a magic stillness prevails."

Other traditional forms of folk art in the show are quilts, a hooked rug and several items of decorated furniture. The exhibition spans about 70 years, but the majority of the works have been executed

in the past 15 years by 32 artists working throughout Nova Scotia.

"The works speak for themselves," writes Bernard Riordin, organizer of the exhibition and curator of the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, "and are individual statements which display the creative features of spontaneity, simplicity, and in some cases humour."



Two Oxen, Winter (oil on board, circa 1950) by Maud Lewis.

## Governor General's literary awards

The Canada Council recently announced the winners of the 1977 Governor General's Literary Awards, each worth \$5,000.

The books, by category, are: fiction — *The Wars* by Timothy Findley and *Ces enfants de ma vie* by Gabrielle Roy; non-fiction — *Essays on the Constitution* by Frank Scott and *Le développement des idéologies au Québec des origines à nos jours* by Denis Monière; poetry and drama — *Under the Thunder the Flowers Light up the Earth* by D.G. Jones and *Les Célébrations* and *Adidou Adidouce*, two plays in one volume, by Michel Garneau. Mr. Garneau has declined the award.

### Timothy Findley

*The Wars* is Timothy Findley's third novel. It is a First World War story of a young Canadian lieutenant's reactions to

the slaughter and devastation in Ypres, Belgium.

The author worked as a professional actor for 15 years, during which he was encouraged by playwright Thornton Wilder to develop his interest in writing. He has written two film scripts as well as scripts for several television series, including *Jalna* and *The National Dream*. Findley and co-author William Whitehead won an ACTRA award for the latter in 1975. His other major works include two novels — *The Last of the Crazy People* and *The Butterfly Plague* and a play, *Can You See Me Yet?*

### Frank Scott

The essays and papers which make up *Essays on the Constitution* were selected from among those published by Dr. Scott during his more than 40 years (1928-1971) of teaching law at McGill University in Montreal.

Frank Scott has served as editor of both scholarly journals and general reviews, and has published a number of works on constitutional law and politics and several books of poetry, including translations of works by Quebec poets Anne Hébert and St-Denis Garneau. Dr. Scott is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a Companion of the Order of Canada, and holds honorary degrees from more than a dozen universities. He won the Canada Council's Molson Prize in 1965.

### D.G. Jones

*Under the Thunder the Flowers Light up the Earth* is the first major collection of poetry by D.G. Jones in ten years. Jones, a completely bilingual poet, has included some poems in French.

A teacher of English for more than 20 years, he was one of the founding editors, in 1969, of *Ellipse*, a review presenting

the work of French and English writers in translation, and is still a member of the editorial board. His previous works include three collections of poetry — *Frost on the Sun*, *The Sun is Axeman* and *Phrases from Orpheus* — and a study of themes and images in Canadian poetry entitled *Butterfly on Rock* (1970).

### Gabrielle Roy

In *Ces enfants de ma vie*, the narrator reminisces about her years as a young school teacher in rural Manitoba and the emotional ties she shared with her students who were, for the most part, immigrant children. This is the third book for which Gabrielle Roy has received a Governor General's Award.

Her first novel, *Bonheur d'occasion* (The Tin Flute), written in 1945, was an immediate success and won several prizes, including the Governor General's Award. Since then she has published 12 other books, many of which have been translated into English. They include *La petite poule d'eau* (Where Nests the Water Hen); *Alexandre Chenevert*, (The Cashier), also a Governor General's Award winner; *Rue Deschambault* (Street of Riches), and *La rivière sans repos* (Windflower). Gabrielle Roy has been living in Quebec City since 1952.

### Denis Monière

*Le développement des idéologies au Québec* (The Development of Ideologies in Quebec) was recently awarded the Prix littéraire de la ville de Montréal.

Denis Monière's previous works include a book: *Critique épistémologique de l'analyse systématique de David Easton* (Epistemological Critique of the Systems Analysis of David Easton), a bibliography of materials on the ideologies of Quebec (published by the National Library), and contributions to numerous learned journals and reviews, including

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

the Canadian Journal of Political Science. He is currently doing research on the ideological relationships between social classes.

### Michel Garneau

Michel Garneau's winning book consists of two plays: *Les Célébrations*, created in 1976 at the Théâtre du Horla in Saint-Bruno, Quebec, and *Adidou Adidouce*,

presented in Montreal in 1977 by the theatre troupe Voyagements. The title of the latter work is a phonetic rendering of the English phrase "How do you do". In *Les Célébrations*, a couple carries on a dialogue about love, marriage and death.

A prolific poet and playwright, Mr. Garneau has written over 20 plays and eight collections of poetry. Several of his plays have been translated into English.

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### News briefs

Quebec Premier René Lévesque has promised English-speaking authors that signs promoting their books in Quebec will not be dealt with as strictly as other signs in that province regulated by Bill 101; such cultural activities as bookselling will not be subject to restrictions as tight as those governing other signs, which must be in French after the law comes into effect July 3. "The application [of the law] will be much more relaxed than was envisaged," Mr. Lévesque said.

An agreement has been signed by Quintette Coal Ltd. and representatives of the Government of Romania regarding the development of the Quintette high quality metallurgical coal property in northeastern British Columbia. The agreement follows a letter of intent received by Quintette from Romania in December for the purchase of up to two million tons a year of metallurgical coal over a period of 20 years.

The Federal Government has introduced its previously announced Shop Canadian campaign with a \$1.7-million advertising budget. Canadian manufacturers will be invited to use a maple leaf symbol bearing the words "Shop Canadian" and "*Magasinons à la Canadienne*" on their goods.

The Export Development Corporation is lending Tunisavia, a Tunisian government-controlled airline, \$1.04 million to support the purchase of a Canadian-built de Havilland DHC-6 *Twin Otter* aircraft and spare parts. The sale should support some 65 jobs at de Havilland and its suppliers in Ontario and Quebec.

The Federal Government will contribute \$16,420,138 towards the construction costs of the acute care unit of the Health Services Centre, University of British Columbia, in Vancouver. The new health facilities, to stress undergraduate and family practice residencies, will give

students of British Columbia a greater opportunity to enter the medical profession, as this province graduates substantially fewer doctors *per capita* than any other region in Canada. The government of British Columbia will match the federal contribution.

Switzerland recently bought 15 obsolete *Centurion* tanks from Canada for an undisclosed sum. The country was required to sign an "end-usage certificate", meaning it can use them only for self-defence and cannot resell them without permission of Canada's Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. Canada is buying *Leopard* tanks from West Germany to replace the *Centurions*.

A Bureau on Aging, created within the Department of Health and Welfare, will begin operations next autumn. A national office concerned with the problems of pensioners and senior citizens had been recommended by a number of organizations, including the National Pensioners and Senior Citizens Federation, the Canadian Pensioners Concerned Inc., and the Canadian Labour Congress.

Consumers can expect less protection from the Federal Government in future, says Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Warren Allmand. Mr. Allmand said his department was going to encourage consumers to help themselves rather than look to the Government when problems arose.

Eighteen-year-old Jamie Archibald of Edmonton, Alberta claims to have set a world record by writing 6,190 numerals of the infinite number Pi from memory. Archibald was witnessed and photographed while he wrote the sequential numbers on a blackboard at a local high school, taking three hours and eight minutes to beat the record of 5,050 numerals set last year by an English contestant. His claim is being sent to the *Guinness Book of World Records*.