

# Canada Weekly

Volume 8, No. 38

October 8, 1980



Ottawa, Canada

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## Reshaped television broadcasting system urged by CBC president

*"The time has come for basic changes in the Canadian broadcasting system. Canadian television, as a cultural expression and influence, is seriously threatened," said A.W. Johnson, president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) in the corporation's 1979-80 report, excerpts from which follow:*

...We sense a growing concern, not only in the broadcasting industry, but at the regulatory and political levels, on the part of cultural leaders and among thoughtful Canadians generally, that Canadian television must reflect Canadian life - that national identity and national pride rest as much on cultural and human factors as on economic or institutional questions.

...There is one simple test we can apply to any proposed change or addition to our broadcasting system: will it increase the production of quality Canadian programming, and will it contribute to greater viewing of Canadian programming? That is the measure we used, in the CBC, in preparing our recommendations to the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) on service to the North, on pay television, and on satellite transmission as a whole.

### Satellite service to remote areas

Television has a special importance in the Canadian North, where it must attempt to serve both the native peoples and the relative newcomers, each with their different priorities and interests. The question posed by the CRTC was how best to use satellite delivery to achieve a better balance between service in southern Canada, with the widest choice of television channels in the world, and those northern and remote communities which have no television at all or only the basic service of the CBC.

We suggested a two-stage method of getting the main national and regional services to isolated viewers. In the first stage the CBC would make use of time gaps on the two satellite channels now used for distribution of the corporation's Parliamentary coverage. During these unused periods, the CBC would provide the

North with packages of network programming supplied for this purpose by the private French and English networks, TVA and CTV.

For the second stage, we proposed that broadcasters should work together to make a package of other Canadian services, such as programs from the provincial educational networks and the private regional broadcasters, to be added to the satellite for distribution as capacity permitted....

### Northern regional programming

Although national and southern programming will be welcome to many residents of the North, it is equally essential that there be a regional service to link northern communities and reflect northern lifestyles and interests....

To expand its own efforts in the North, the CBC will request funding from Parliament for a plan to increase regional television production in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories and to establish a second production centre in Whitehorse, Yukon. A major Inuit-oriented production centre is also needed, but whether it would be most useful as a CBC operation or an independent one will have to be decided. The CBC centres would produce and procure northern programs, offer job opportunities for northerners, and work closely with northern residents to determine their needs. The CBC would also encourage and assist independent native production groups and provide them with access to local CBC transmitters.

### Pay television

Regarding pay TV, we have urged caution in the past and we still do. Another influx of American material, merely for entrepreneurial profit, would bring Canadian broadcasting more problems than benefits.

*Nineteen years ago this week...*  
Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of former United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, officiated at the opening of Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland.

But when we reach the point where pay TV in some form appears inevitable, then we must design a system which counterbalances the importation of U.S. films by contributing directly to an increase in Canadian film and television programming.

The pay TV services we envisage would be controlled by the national broadcasters — the CBC's French and English networks and the privately-owned CTV and TVA networks — but would be operated at arm's length from them. The independent producers would act as program suppliers. The pay TV services would design the schedules, commission and procure the programs, and be responsible for their delivery by satellite to the cable companies. The cable companies, in their role as carriers or exhibitors, would market the services to the public.

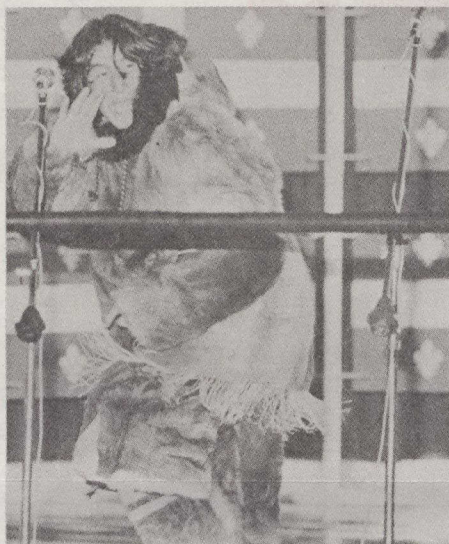
Pay TV would be a non-profit enterprise. Net revenues would flow to the production of additional Canadian programming for the networks of the national broadcasters, because only they can reach every part of the country and pass the benefit of additional Canadian programming to viewers everywhere. The independent producers would benefit in several ways: the networks would look to them for a large part of this new national programming; pay TV itself would create a new market for Canadian films and other independent productions; and the pay TV services would allocate 5 per cent of gross revenue to a fund for experimental program development.

### Rebuilding the national system

The more we explore these various issues, the more we see the urgency of acting now, as a matter of national policy, to reshape and rationalize the whole television system — to make it more Canadian....

The number of private stations and networks should be limited, so that the commercial revenue available to the private sector would be enough to finance its contribution to Canadian programming. Other questions of funding would have to be decided too, such as the often-proposed idea of long-term financing for the CBC, and the possibility of looking to cable revenues for additional program funding, after reasonable profits.

Another contribution to an increase in Canadian programming could be the development of specialized services such as the CBC's present Parliamentary coverage, and movie and sports channels on pay TV. And as we proceed with the Canadianiza-



Popular Inuit singer and comedian Mattiusi Tulugak of Povungnutuk, performs at "Man and his World", Montreal, a CBC presentation.

tion process, we should also continue the present CRTC regulation allowing no more than four American channels to be carried on Canadian cable services.

### Planning a new CBC

The CBC's own role in a revitalized Canadian system should be a major one, reflecting our national mandate. Our central goal is to provide in television, as completely as we already do in radio, a distinctive Canadian service offering a wide range of high quality programs both light and serious, reflecting and involving the whole of Canada and its many different regions and peoples.

We are already at work, as funds allow, on increasing the Canadian content in our television schedules, with a target over the next few years of 80 per cent in prime time, and 70 per cent in the overall schedule. We want to proceed with CBC-2, to provide viewers with a more serious and specialized program mix to complement our primary services. We want to increase production in some specific program areas, such as Canadian drama, documentary, and arts and science programming. We want to increase our reflection of Canada's regional, linguistic and ethnic identities. We want to continue the development of regional programming. We will continue to provide Parliamentary coverage as a satellite-to-cable service....

In radio, our program goals for the future are essentially to build on the many achievements of the present. CBC

radio enjoys both a Canadian and an international reputation for excellence. The CRTC, in renewing our radio network licences in 1979, said, "If any element of the corporation's programming activities should draw praise, it is the radio service. The CBC has succeeded in its efforts to create a different, original, varied and useful radio network.... The CBC continues to provide a distinctive alternative to private radio, to support performers and writers and to give expression to the Canadian identity...."

### A year of achievement

In program terms, this was perhaps the most successful year in the corporation's history. Both French and English services won major program awards, including an International Emmy and the Golden Rose of Montreux for English television's variety special *Rich Little's Christmas Carol*; the Prague d'Or for concert works from French television's *le Sacre du printemps*; a Bell-Northern Research Award for a science segment of *Antenne 5* on French radio; and a Peabody Award for English radio's *The Longest Journey*, a personal record of pregnancy and childbirth. French and English television, in co-operation with educational broadcasters in Ontario and Mississippi and with Yehudi Menuhin as host, produced the eight-part series *The Music of Man*, which is now being seen internationally. One of the largest audiences in CBC history watched the two-part historical drama *Riel* on the English and French networks.

English radio, celebrating such achievements as the 25-year record of the literary series *Anthology*, held a national radio week to acquaint new listeners with CBC program quality and diversity. French radio developed new styles of presentation for some of its major information programs, and enriched its music programming on FM. Radio Canada International marked 35 years of shortwave broadcasting to listeners around the world.

A wide range of CBC television programs consistently attracted audiences of well over a million, and there was a steady growth in radio audiences too. Even in a highly competitive field, with audiences fragmented among many stations, CBC radio and television have demonstrated that if high quality Canadian programming is available, it will find an enthusiastic audience among Canadian listeners and viewers....

## Relations established with Guinea

Canada has established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has announced.

Canada's Chargé d'Affaires a.i. at the United Nations J. Reid Morden and the Permanent Representative to the United Nations of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Ambassador Carmelo Nvono-Nca, signed a joint *communiqué* on August 20 stating their governments' decision to establish diplomatic relations.

The ceremony represents another step in the development of relations between the two countries which were officially initiated in 1968 following the Republic of Equatorial Guinea's accession to the United Nations. The Canadian Ambassador to be accredited to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea will be resident in Yaoundé, Cameroun.

## Canadian food aid to East Africa

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan has repeated his appeal to members of the World Food Council to make more emergency food aid supplies available to African countries affected by drought.

Mr. Whelan first made the appeal early in June to the World Food Council meeting in Arusha, Tanzania. To back up his appeal, Mr. Whelan announced the commitment by the Canadian government, of \$10.5 million in Canadian food aid to five countries seriously affected by the African drought.

Canada is contributing wheat valued at \$3 million to Tanzania, \$1.5 million to Ethiopia, and \$1.5 million to Mozambique. Wheat flour valued at \$3 million and \$1.5 million will be sent to Somalia and the Sudan. This aid will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency.

Mr. Whelan stressed the importance of directing aid to those countries hardest hit by the drought. He appealed to all countries and international agencies to undertake special emergency food assistance to Uganda, Somalia, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Botswana and the Sahelian countries. As a long-term solution, Mr. Whelan proposed that priority assistance be given to these countries to help them prepare and implement their own national food strategies.

## Provisions for lifting discrimination

The federal government, where requested to do so by Band councils, will suspend certain sections of the Indian Act which discriminate against Indian women, who marry non-Indians, and their children.

The Indian Act now provides that, where Indian women marry non-Indians, they and their children lose the legal status and rights of Indians. However, where Indian men marry non-Indians, their status as Indians is unaffected and their spouses gain Indian status.

"This situation has come under attack from many quarters, both among Indian people and among non-Indians," said Minister of Indian Affairs John Munro.

"In light of this situation, the government feels that it must be prepared to act upon the wishes of Indian Bands. If they desire changes in this provision now and request the government to act, we will endeavour to accommodate them," he said.

The Indian Act has had for some time the provision that the government may declare that any portion of the act does not apply to any Indians or group or Band of Indians. In particular circumstances, this provision has been applied from time to time.

## Petro-Canada adopts logo

Petro-Canada, a federal Crown corporation, will put its name on 420 service stations that it inherited with the purchase of Pacific Petroleum Limited of Calgary two years ago.

The red-lettered logo, printed on the white background of a stylized maple leaf, will be imprinted on credit cards later this year as well as being used on products, vehicles and marketing paraphernalia. The need for the new corporate identification arose from the terms of the \$1.7-billion acquisition, which permitted the use of the Pacific 66 trademark until 1980.

Andrew Janisch, Petro-Canada president, said that no plans exist at this time to expand retailing of gasoline or other refined products east of Thunder Bay. However, the possibility of such future expansion "has not been ruled out".

Petro-Canada's service stations now account for about 5 per cent of the gasoline market in the four western provinces.

Its sole refinery at Taylor, British Columbia, is currently being enlarged by 4,000 barrels a day, at a cost of about \$12 million, to a capacity of 22,000 barrels a day of gasoline and distillates.

## EDC signs financial protocol with Yugoslavia



The Export Development Corporation (EDC) and the government of Yugoslavia signed a \$500-million (U.S.) financial protocol recently calling for the establishment of lines of credit between EDC and the Association of Yugoslav banks. At the signing ceremony are (from left to right): Dimitrije Culafic, Counsellor, Embassy of Yugoslavia; Mitko Calovski, Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Canada; Sylvain Cloutier, chairman of the board and president of EDC; and Verne McKay, EDC's executive vice president and chief operating officer.

## NAFO commissioners named

Two new Canadian commissioners have been appointed to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), Fisheries and Oceans Minister Roméo LeBlanc has announced.

Richard Cashin, president of the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers Union and Dr. William M. Murphy, president of Mersey Seafoods Limited, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, will fill vacancies created by the expiration of terms of the previous commissioners. Their appointments are for a two-year period.

NAFO, which is the successor organization to the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) is concerned with the investigation, protection and conservation of fisheries resources of the northwest Atlantic Ocean. The headquarters of the organization is located at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

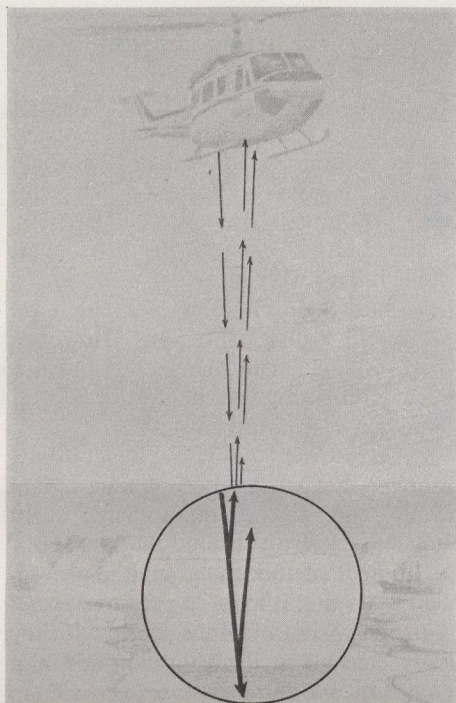
Membership of NAFO is made up of Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, the European Economic Community, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R.

## NRC helps to break the ice

The National Research Council of Canada (NRC) is developing new techniques for measuring sea ice as part of the continuing search for ways of extending the Arctic shipping season.

Rapid development of the Canadian North is bringing an increasing number of ships into Arctic seas, ships which require longer navigation periods — an earlier spring and later autumn. Extending this “window” of time for Arctic navigation depends upon greater knowledge of ice conditions during these seasons, particularly ice thickness and age. Because ice covering is so variant at these times, a rapid means of assessing its nature could provide ships with information on paths of least resistance, thereby effectively extending the season. At present, surveys of the ice are of a more general nature, with much time spent in seeking breaks in the ice or cutting paths with massive ice breakers. Some helicopter radars can show where ice is impassable, but not ice that can be broken up with relative ease.

NRC is studying new techniques for



John Bianchi

*Radar signals transmitted from a helicopter return to the receiver out of phase due to variations in attenuation at the interface of ice and sea. The variations permit measurement of the thickness and derivation of the strength of the ice.*

measuring sea ice thickness.

The Council is developing a radar that can be mounted on a ship-borne helicopter for scouting missions that will involve measuring thickness and strength of sea ice. The design will utilize a low frequency pulse radar and an innovative signal processing system.

### Radar tests

Tests were carried out using the system at Tuktoyaktuk, a coastal community in the Northwest Territories where several agencies are experimenting in ice measurement and analysis.

The variety of ice types in this area requires an equally varied range of electronic signals to perform the analyses. Some radars can detect thickness of “old” ice by the reflection of the signal from the junction of the ice and sea water. Young ice with its high brine content absorbs these signals leaving little or no energy to be reflected to the receiver.

After some experiments with various frequencies to overcome the attenuation problem, NRC researchers settled on a system known as impulse radar. It transmits narrow pulses of energy at one and one-quarter million pulses a second (1.25 megahertz), and by measuring certain

signal characteristics, the distance from the transmitter to the top and the bottom of the ice can be determined. Therefore, both the ice thickness and the altitude of the helicopter can be obtained with one signal. When the signal processing unit is perfect, the age of the ice and its corresponding strength can be judged.

NRC engineers continue to improve their radar design for Arctic applications, and further testing programs are being run this year. Determining the age and strength of sea ice will permit northern shipping to quickly find the best lanes for travel, and judgments on the “opening of the season” can be made on firm scientific considerations rather than on the simple consultation of a calendar.

*(Article by Stephen Haines in Science Dimension 1980/3.)*

## Petroleum development assistance to India

India's struggle for greater energy self-reliance will be aided by a \$15-million Canadian line of credit for oil and natural gas exploration equipment, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has announced.

The line of credit, provided from the funds of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will be used by India to import Canadian goods and services needed for its effort to explore and develop the country's oil and natural gas resources.

It will enable India's major development corporations in this sector — primarily the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which has been mainly responsible for recent increases in domestic production, but also Oil India Limited, which is now exploring in the Bay of Bengal — to issue tenders in Canada for equipment and services required for their petroleum development programs.

The new line of credit represents a broadening into the oil and gas sector for Canada's program of bilateral development co-operation with India, which was largely limited to the field of food and agriculture in recent years.

Indo-Canadian co-operation in petroleum development is likely to be further strengthened when the Alberta government, later this year, carries out an oil and gas trade mission that will explore possibilities in India, Pakistan and Thailand.

## Cousteau finds salt-water lake

A unique salt-water "lake" with frigid, Arctic-like waters has been discovered by underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau under the Saguenay River in Quebec.

Captain Cousteau, who was exploring the river as part of a film he is making on the St. Lawrence River in collaboration with the National Film Board of Canada, said he had found "a little Arctic Ocean under a river".

He was accompanied by his son, Jean-Michel, who explained that the Saguenay is deep — 180 metres (about 600 feet) — but only the top 12 or 15 metres (40 or 50 feet) is made up of fresh water emptying into the St. Lawrence. Underneath lies the cold, salt-water lake with its own environment, kept in place by a "geological dam".

The Saguenay is a fjord, bounded on either side by spectacular cliffs, and Jean-Michel Cousteau said that to get to the "lake", he went down one of the cliff faces in a diving saucer.

Going through the fresh water of the Saguenay was like going through "coca-cola and then through chocolate". Visibility was about a metre (about 3 feet) and the water temperature varied between 10 and 13 degrees Celsius (50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit).

Then, all of a sudden, visibility increased to eight to ten metres (26 to 33 feet) and the water temperature plummeted to one degree Celsius (34 degrees Fahrenheit). "The water was nearly clear and supercharged with nutrients. We saw big shrimps and little shrimps and cod hiding under rocks," he said.

Captain Cousteau said he was amazed by the richness of marine life he found in the St. Lawrence and the Gulf. He and his crew began their project this summer with visits to Sable Island, Halifax and Newfoundland.

He said Newfoundland fishermen have encountered whales becoming caught in their nets because they are placing their nets much further out than they used to. The whales have not learned to avoid the nets yet, but they will learn, he said.

He reported that the crew of his boat, the *Calypso*, freed one whale found caught in a fishing net. It appeared grateful and played with crew members for a while before swimming away, even allowing a man to ride its back for 20 minutes and clean out its blowhole.

## Canada's first female mayor — Charlotte Whitton

The first female mayor of a Canadian city, Charlotte Whitton was well-known for her energetic stances on many issues and for her concern for the problems of young people, the elderly, and the disadvantaged.

Five years after her death, the manuscript division of the National Archives has organized Miss Whitton's papers. The collection includes correspondence, reports, manuscripts and printed material relating to Whitton's careers as social worker, freelance writer, and municipal politician. The papers contain important material on the early development of child and family welfare as well as the professionalization of social work during the 1920s and 1930s. The collection also has material on women, municipal government, and the history of the Ottawa Valley.

Whitton grew up in Renfrew, Ontario, and attended Queen's University in Kingston from 1914 to 1918. After obtaining degrees in arts and education, she accepted a position in Toronto with the Social Service Council of Canada as assistant secretary to Thomas Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

### Headed welfare council

During this time she worked, on a volunteer basis, for the new Canadian Council

on Child Welfare. After Low's defeat in 1926, Whitton became the first executive director of the Council. During the depression years Whitton prepared several reports for the federal government on unemployment relief (1932) and the alleviation of distress (1937). The collection includes notes and drafts of her reports as well as contemporary printed material often annotated by Miss Whitton.

Miss Whitton's political career began after she delivered a speech in Montreal in which she lamented the lack of female politicians. The *Ottawa Journal* challenged her to run for office. Whitton campaigned for, and won, the position of controller on Ottawa City Council. When Mayor Goodwin died in 1951, Whitton became the first female mayor of a Canadian city. She won two more terms in 1952 and 1954.

Her constituents continued to re-elect her as an alderman until 1972, when she was seriously injured in an unfortunate accident in her home which left her unable to continue in politics.

By the time she retired, Miss Whitton had won numerous awards and honours for her activities in public life. Among these were membership in the Order of the British Empire (1934) and the Order of Canada (1967). Charlotte Whitton died in Ottawa on January 25, 1975.



*The unveiling in March 1955 at the House of Commons of a bust of Agnes McPhail, the first woman member of Parliament (1921). Left to right: Margaret Aiken, member of Parliament; Charlotte Whitton, mayor of Ottawa; Cairine Wilson, senator; and Ellen Fairclough, Secretary of State.*

## Bear "claws" in contract

Hospital workers in Churchill in northern Manitoba faced with a unique occupational hazard, a threat to life and limb by wandering polar bears, now have a provision in their contract affectionately called the "Polar Bear Claws".

Each year in the autumn, hundreds of polar bears migrate through Churchill on their way towards the soon-to-be frozen expanse of Hudson Bay and across into the Arctic.

Though no one has been killed or seriously injured in the last five years by a polar bear, the huge mammals prowl the town, breaking into homes and sometimes terrorizing the residents.

And with 217 bears sighted last year ambling through the city, the hospital workers decided to guard against a surprise encounter with the bears by obtaining employer-financed transportation home after their night shifts.

The car rides home at night may set the skittish workers' minds at ease, but car windows really cannot withstand the probing of a curious, adventure-seeking, full-grown polar bear, say Parks Canada officials.

## Peanut farming a first

An industry that could bring in \$50 million a year has just been introduced into Ontario.

Jim Picard, a farmer from Windham Centre, Ontario, is the first Canadian to grow peanuts and open a shelling plant.

"This year there are seven farmers who are cultivating 80 hectares of peanuts and we hope to shell 200,000 pounds of them," Mr. Picard said.

Some of the shelled, roasted, toasted peanuts will be sold from a small shop adjacent to the plant itself. However, Mr. Picard will also fill the orders received from a number of customers for whom he will have to produce large-scale crops in the coming years.

A Montreal firm, Skippy Peanut Butter, strongly supports this new industry and "will take everything we can produce," Mr. Picard said.

The shells can be used for compressed building materials, fireplace logs, household cleansers and even in fodder for cattle, said Mr. Picard. "Everything we grow can be used for something," he said.

## Alberta coal mine planned

The Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board has approved a \$400-million coal mine near Hinton in northwest Alberta. The mine was proposed by Union Oil Company of Canada Limited, Calgary, and Rescon Coal Holdings Limited of Edmonton.

The bituminous coal from the northwestern region of the province would be used for thermal power generation and sold to Pacific Rim and European markets.

Union Oil has a 90 percent interest and Rescon 10 per cent in the joint venture. A preliminary decision has been made to commit the initial \$155-million investment to begin construction in 1981 with late 1983 as the date for start of production.

When in full operation, the open pit mine would have an annual yield of 4.3 million metric tons of raw coal, of which three million tons would be saleable.

Approximately 226 million tons of coal deposits in the adjacent Obed and Marsh blocks will have sufficient recoverable coal to ensure 37 years of output in the Obed block alone.

## Peregrine falcons make comeback

After a close brush with extinction, the peregrine falcon is once again off and flying.

Ten years ago there were only about 20 breeding pairs of the elegant anatum species of the peregrine falcon throughout Canada and only one pair known to be mating in Alberta.

But this summer more than 100 young anatum peregrines were turned loose across the country as flying proof of the success of a special captive breeding program for the endangered bird.

The 1980 release will roughly double the number of wild peregrines breeding in Canada.

"In 1970 the anatum peregrines were virtually gone in North America," said Richard Fyfe, the Canadian Wildlife Service supervisor of the federal-provincial breeding project at Canadian Forces Base Wainwright in eastern Alberta.

"A general decline had been noted in the bird across North America. They were on the endangered list and there was a risk of extinction."

The peregrine is best known for its role in the medieval sport of falconry, incredible hunting skills, sight and ability to dive at more than 380 kilometres (240 miles) an hour.

It survived the smog of the Industrial Revolution. But DDT was its worst enemy, and the falcon slowly disappeared from the skies in all but the most isolated nesting areas as the poison worked its way through the food chain. The use of DDT was banned in Canada in 1970.

To save the bird, the Canadian Wildlife Service collected 12 young members of the rare species in 1970 and started a captive breeding program in a remote corner extensively along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico where peregrines winter.

Defying the predictions of many conservationists who said the birds could not be bred in captivity, two peregrines were hatched in 1974.

It was a world first, and the Canadian government issued a special stamp to commemorate the success.

With the use of a technique called "fostering", the young are usually returned to the wild by placing them in existing peregrine nests. "The attempt to bring back the peregrine is an attempt by man to correct the man-made problem of DDT pollution," Mr. Fyfe said.



Mr. Picard fills containers with Valence peanuts from his first experimental crop.

# News of the arts

## Shakespeare and Shaw at Stratford and Niagara

"A richly textured season" is how director Robin Phillips describes the 1980 Stratford Festival program which began in June and runs through to November 8 in Stratford, Ontario.

Offered this year are well-known Shakespeare plays (including productions from the 1979 season) and some of his less frequently performed works; new versions of two classic comedies from Europe; a ballad opera; two world *premières* of new plays; and works of the contemporary stage.

The list of plays is: *Twelfth Night*; *The Beggar's Opera* by John Gay; *Henry V*; *Virginia* by Edna O'Brien (world *première*); *Titus Andronicus*; *The Servant of Two Masters* by Carlo Goldoni; *The Gin Game*; *Much Ado About Nothing*; *Bosoms and Neglect*; *Brief Lives*; *Foxfire* by Susan Cooper and Hume Cronyn (world *première*); *The Seagull*; *Henry VI*; *King Lear*; and *Long Day's Journey Into Night*.

The acting company at Stratford includes: Brian Bedford, Hume Cronyn, William Hutt, Richard Monette, Douglas Rain, Kate Reid, Maggie Smith, Jessica Tandy and Peter Ustinov.

Three Shaw plays, with dramas by Chekhov, Feydeau and Bertold Brecht



CP laserphoto

make up the season at this year's Shaw Festival, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

There are three theatres: Festival, Court House and Royal George, providing over 1,400 seats. The theatres are near each other in this town which retains the style and architecture of seventeenth-century Upper Canada.

Plays featured are: *Misalliance*, *The Philanderer* and *Overruled* by Shaw. Anton Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*; Georges Feydeau's *A Flea In Her Ear*; Gyula Hernady's *The Grand Hunt*; Bertolt Brecht's *A Respectable Wedding*; John Bruce Cowan's *Canuck*; the music and lyrics of Irving Berlin in *Puttin' On The Ritz*; and Heath Lambert's *Gunga Heath*.

## Dancers win again

Evelyn Hart, a dancer with the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, has won a gold medal at the International Ballet Competition in Varna, Bulgaria.

Miss Hart, named best female dancer in the classical and modern ballet category, is the first Canadian to win the top award.

Another company member, David Peregrine, won a bronze medal for individual male dancing. Mr. Peregrine was Miss Hart's partner in the competition. Earl Stafford, the company's principal pianist, won a gold medal for his accompaniment. One of the pieces performed by Miss Hart and Mr. Peregrine, a modern *pas de deux*, won a gold medal for choreographer Norbert Vesak.

The competition featured 75 pairs of dancers from around the world. In May, the two dancers won a bronze medal at the World Ballet Concours in Japan.



*Evelyn Hart and David Peregrine in the pas de deux from Don Quichotte, performed at the competition in Varna.*

## Arts briefs

Acadian author Antonine Maillet received the Officier des Palmes Academiques recently from French Education Minister Christian Beulac. The award recognized Mrs. Maillet's contribution to the preservation of Acadian culture.

The 1981 Juno Awards, the Canadian music industry's annual celebration, will be held February 5 in Toronto. The awards ceremony will be televised by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

An award, to be given annually for the next three years for the best new Canadian musical, has been announced by the Fathers of Confederation Buildings Trust. The Eric Harvie Award for Musical Theatre, budgeted at up to \$10,000, will give \$1,000 each to the author and the winning theatre. The aim is to develop new Canadian musicals for presentation at the Charlottetown Festival in Prince Edward Island.

## Vacationers choose Canada

Canadians took more vacation trips in Canada in 1979 than in 1978, a continuation of a trend towards increased domestic vacation travel which began two years ago, according to the study by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

There was a significant increase in the number of Canadians who regarded package tours in Canada as offering equal or better value than tours offered in the United States or overseas, according to the report.

While the number of Canadians taking vacation trips in 1979 remained constant compared with 1978 (55 per cent), more of these vacationers also took a second trip. This led to a 3 per cent increase in the number of vacation trips taken and a 7 per cent increase in domestic vacation trips.

Although only 35 per cent of Canadian vacationers took more than one trip in 1979, they accounted for 57 per cent of total vacation trips taken.

The increase in domestic travel cut deeply into vacation travel to the United States from Canada. While 62 per cent of vacation trips were taken exclusively in Canada (up from 58 per cent in 1978), just 26 per cent were taken in the U.S. (down from 29 per cent in 1978 and 32 per cent in 1977), and trips to other countries remained relatively constant at 13 per cent.

The decline in travel to the United States was most noticeable at border regions accessible by car, and in the summer months.

The number of Canadians taking trips within their own province remained constant with 1978 at 39 per cent. Travel to other provinces increased to 33 per cent last year compared with 29 per cent in 1978.

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

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*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.*

*Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.*

*Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.*

## News briefs

Canada's former Ambassador to Moscow, Robert Ford has been appointed Special Adviser on East-West Relations by Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan. Mr. Ford, who retired from the Public Service September 1 after a 40-year career with the Canadian Foreign Service, was Ambassador to Moscow from 1964 until his retirement. Dr. MacGuigan said that the government wished to retain Mr. Ford as a special adviser and consultant in order to benefit from his unequalled experience and expertise on international issues of current concern.

Telecom Canada Limited has signed an agreement with Alfa Industries of Mexico to form a jointly-owned marketing and manufacturing company in that country. The new company will distribute, and later manufacture under licence, Northern Telecom's business communications systems.

Spar Aerospace Limited of Toronto has been awarded two contracts by Hughes Aircraft Co. of Los Angeles for the supply of components and subsystems for four new satellites being built by Hughes. Total value of the two contracts is \$4.4 million. The components and subsystems include satellite structures, power electronics, antenna positioning electronics, encoders, decoders and satellite altitude control electronics.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) and the Royal Bank of Canada announced the conclusion of a \$24.5-million (U.S.) financing arrangement to support the sale of an off-shore jack-up drilling platform (rig) by Davie Shipbuilding Limited of Lauzon, Quebec. The \$35-million (U.S.) sale, to Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras), Brazil's national petroleum company, includes related support services. This rig will be incorporated into Petrobras' mobile drilling rig fleet and will be used for oil and natural gas exploration along the Brazilian continental shelf.

TransCanada Pipelines Limited of Calgary is reorganizing its structure to reflect the diversification that began several months ago when a wholly-owned subsidiary, TCPL Resources Ltd., spent \$315-million for an interest of about 12 per cent in the offshore petroleum holdings of Dome Petroleum Ltd. of Calgary. Dome is the largest TransCanada shareholder with about 47 per cent of the

shares outstanding. Following the reorganization, a corporate staff organization providing support and direction for the operating divisions and the executive offices will be located in Toronto.

Bell Canada of Montreal will begin a two-year joint trial with the federal Communications Department in 1981 to test a new, two-way, data transmission service that couples telephone lines with ordinary colour television sets. The new system, called Vista, will allow information to be sent and received in French and English between points in Quebec and Ontario. The service will give subscribers access to printed or graphic information in computer data banks.

Hughette Labelle of Ottawa recently became the first woman to be elected president of the Canadian Red Cross. Mrs. Labelle, who has been a volunteer Red Cross worker since 1973, is assistant deputy minister for corporate policy in the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced that allowances paid to trainees under the Canada Manpower training program (CMTP) will be increased. The minister said the increases will make CMTP more responsive to the needs of those who require training to find better-paying jobs or to re-enter the labour force. Training allowances are generally paid to persons who do not qualify for unemployment insurance benefits or who must first serve a waiting period. The new weekly rates for trainees are: those living with an employed parent or spouse, \$25; those on their own without dependents, \$70; those on their own with one dependent, \$90; and those on their own with two dependents, \$105.

Canada won the gold medal recently in the Nation's Cup event in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The show-jumping competition was held as an alternative for top horsemen who boycotted the Olympic Games. Mark Laskin of Edmonton, making his international *début* on Damurz, led the four-member Canadian team with two faultless rounds. Ian Millar of Perth, Ontario, riding Brother Sam, Michel Vaillancourt of Hudson, Quebec, on Chivaz, and Jim Elder of Aurora, Ontario, on Volunteer, also rode for Canada. Canada's combined winning score was 16.5, to 18.5 for Britain and 20 for Austria.