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Historic pipeline plan approved by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Carter

"The largest single private energy project in history" was how United States President Jimmy Carter described the construction by Canada and the U.S. of the Alcan-Foothills Pipeline, which he and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau approved in principle in Washington on September 8.

In a joint statement issued after their meeting, the two leaders said: "We have decided to embark together on this historic project which holds the promise of great benefits to both countries, and which confirms anew the strength of the ties that link us."

Canadian route preferred

The pipeline route chosen will carry Alaskan natural gas along the Alaska Highway through Canada to the lower 48 U.S. states. Mr. Carter said that the cost (estimated at \$10 billion), would be "significantly lower" than the El Paso system — through Alaska and by ship to California — which the U.S. had also been considering.

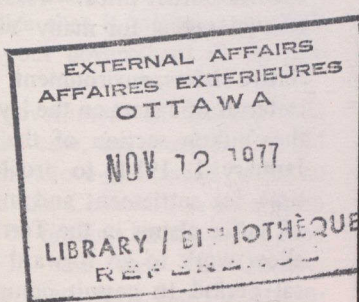
The pipeline will deliver more than 3.5 billion cubic feet a day of Alaskan, and later on of Canadian gas to both coun-

tries, said Mr. Carter, adding that it would save over \$5 billion over the first 20 years to American consumers. "The Alcan line is preferable to the El Paso line...because it is more economical, it's safer and does less damage to the environment... The project will benefit Canada by facilitating development of its own gas reserves, particularly in the frontier region of the Mackenzie Delta area," he said.

The agreement, which would be signed "next week" by Privy Council President Allan MacEachen and U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, chief negotiators, would be submitted to the respective legislative bodies for authorization.

It was agreed in principle not to build the diversion to Dawson originally required by the National Energy Board but, in exchange, the U.S. would share the cost of a lateral line that would connect with the main line at Whitehorse in the Yukon. This would provide economic access to Canadian gas in the Mackenzie Delta, as and when it is required, to meet Canadian energy needs.

Total length of the main pipeline would be almost 5,000 miles — 731 miles in Alaska, about 2,000 through Canada



Mr. Trudeau (left) and Mr. Carter are happy to announce their agreement in principle on the construction of the Alcan-Foothills Pipeline, in Washington on September 8.

UPI wirephoto

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and another 2,000 miles in the U.S.

Mr. Trudeau, who with Mr. Carter spoke at a news conference after their meeting, said: "...We're trying to make a project which would be to the advantage of the American people and to the Canadian people. From our side, we are very happy with the co-operation that you, Mr. President, and the American people have shown.... We'll have to, apart from going to our legislatures, make sure that the transmission of the energy itself is in keeping with the high principles that we've set ourselves in terms of protecting the environment, making sure that the benefits of the native people will be guarded in every way and that, of course, our provinces and our Yukon Council will be involved in the execution of this...."

Mr. Carter believed that, once the agreement had been approved, the project would be "expeditiously built, consistent with sound environmental practices". He would appoint a "strong federal construction co-ordinator and inspector to ensure effective project design and management".

Benefits to Canada

In a report issued on September 9, Mr. MacEachen stated that it "would provide major economic energy and related industrial benefits for Canada with sufficient safeguards to minimize adverse social and environmental impacts". He pointed out that the provisions governing construction of the northern pipeline system would yield the following major advantages for Canada:

Access to gas in the Mackenzie Delta as and when required through a lateral connecting with the trunk line at Whitehorse for up to 14 per cent less cost per 1,000 cubic feet of gas than the alternative link at Dawson originally proposed by the National Energy Board, resulting in a transportation saving on the existing 5.2 trillion cubic feet already discovered there, of some \$1 billion. (All transportation costs and savings expressed as an average over 20 years of operation assuming 5 per cent annual inflation and no cost overruns.)

Substantial stimulus to continued petroleum exploration and development in the Western Arctic, together with the possibility of additional stimulus to exploration in the conventional areas of Western Canada, should existing surplus supplies be used to expand markets in Eastern Canada, and/or to accelerate exports to the U.S. under existing contracts



Under the terms of the agreement, the pipeline would run from Prudhoe Bay to Fairbanks, Alaska, along the corridor of the existing Alyeska oil pipeline and from Fairbanks it would generally follow the route of the Alaska Highway through Alaska, the Yukon Territory and northern British Columbia and Alberta.

or through gas exchanges over time as contemplated by the NEB.

Compensation payments

An advance payment of up to \$200 million by Foothills (Yukon) Ltd. to provide compensation for social and economic costs over the period 1978-82 resulting from pipeline construction in the Yukon, which would be credited against future property taxes on the system.

Payment by the pipeline company, on completion, of \$30 million in annual property taxes, escalated annually by the increase in the gross national product price deflator. Even after amortization of the company's advance payment the proposed tax system would yield more than \$1 billion over the 25-year economic life of the system if annual inflation averaged 5 per cent. This is more than twice the return under the arrangement proposed by the Lysyk Inquiry and three times that advocated by the NEB. In addition, Foothills (Yukon) would be required to pay \$35 million in property taxes prior to completion of the line and to cover a number of direct costs to governments and individuals associated with the project. Further revenue would be generated during the construction period by income

and other taxes.

Job creation

A substantial boost to the economy through the expansion directly and indirectly of output and employment across Canada, with construction of the trunk line and the lateral to the Mackenzie Delta resulting in direct expenditures on goods and services in Canada of about \$4 billion. Nearly 100,000 man-years of employment would be generated by the project, some 69,000 directly through pipeline construction and 31,000 man-years created by indirect economic activity promoted by expenditure of pipeline-generated income. Some 2,200 jobs are estimated, during peak construction.

Canada's international balance-of-payments position would receive a strongly positive boost both from capital inflows associated with the project during the construction period and from subsequent receipts from the U.S. for transmission of Alaskan gas through the Canadian-based system.

Creation of new short- and long-term training and job opportunities for Northern residents, particularly natives, that will result directly and indirectly from building of the pipeline and its effect in stimulating continued petroleum exploration and other industrial development.

Provision of natural gas to communities along the route of the pipeline in the Yukon and northern British Columbia and Alberta. In the case of the Yukon, the company will spend up to \$5 million to provide lateral lines for distribution to neighbouring communities of gas that would be made available at the prevailing Alberta border price — resulting in a substantial saving for many Yukon centres.

Native claims, environment

Deferral of a start on the laying of pipe in the Yukon section of the system until January 1, 1981, to provide reasonable time for settlement and implementation of native claims in the Territory, but still allow work to go forward during a critical period to permit completion of the system by the company's amended deadline at the beginning of 1983.

Time under the construction schedule to complete ongoing environmental studies. The environmental assessment initiated earlier will be continued in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process.

Language proposal rejected

A proposal by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to the provincial premiers for a constitutional amendment to guarantee minority language rights across Canada has been turned down by Quebec Premier René Lévesque. A constitutional amendment would require the unanimous approval of all premiers.

Mr. Trudeau proposed the amendment to the Constitution in a letter dated September 2 to all the premiers, which was made public on September 9. Mr. Lévesque replied: "Quebec will never accept that its sovereignty in such a vital matter [education] be replaced by a limited jurisdiction subject to judicial interpretation."

PM's letter

In his letter to Mr. Lévesque, the Prime Minister said:

"...As you know from the statement on language policy that was issued in June, the preference of the Federal Government would be to have the constitutional right established in terms of the official language of choice. This could be done by inscribing in the Constitution a provision recognizing and declaring that, in Canada, every Canadian parent has the right to have his or her children receive their schooling in the official language of the parent's choice, wherever the numbers of children for whom one or the other official language is chosen warrant the provision of the necessary facilities. It is our hope that such a provision would be acceptable to the provinces which have adhered to the St. Andrews' "Statement", but we realize that it might cause difficulties for your government at the present time.

"If the government of Quebec feels that to be the case, one possibility would be to have the above-mentioned provision written into the Constitution in a form that would be binding on the other nine provinces. In the case of Quebec, if your government feels that the guarantee must be on the basis established in your recent legislation, the constitutional guarantee would be based on the language — either French or English — in which the parent has received his or her education.

Special arrangement

"In making this proposal, however, I am well aware that one of the most diffi-

cult problems that your government felt it had to deal with in its recent legislation on language of education was the question of the education of children in Quebec whose parents received their education in a language other than French or English. As already mentioned, the strong preference of the Government of Canada is to permit full freedom of choice, and we disagree fundamentally with your legislation in the way in which it deals with the problem. Nevertheless, in the interest of achieving an objective that is of such great importance to all Canadians, we are prepared to accept, with reluctance, the possible need for some arrangement for dealing with this problem that differs from our preferred policy and we would of course be willing to discuss with your government how such an arrangement might best be achieved. In the course of those discussions, we would also wish to propose that, however the guarantee is framed, it

would provide that children moving into Quebec from any other province would be able to pursue their education in the official language that they are in fact accustomed to use, just as French-speaking children moving from Quebec to any other province would be able to pursue their education in French.

"While a special kind of guarantee for Quebec would almost certainly be demanded by your government for the shorter term, I would hope that, over time, the government of Quebec will come to perceive a new sense of collective security about the development of the French language and culture and that it will then become possible for the government of Quebec to accept the general guarantee which we are proposing to the other provinces. I would propose, therefore, that the provision for Quebec should be such that there could be "opting in" to the general guarantee when the province feels that this is possible...."

Two-way Channel champion

Toronto's Cindy Nicholas, record-holder for her Lake Ontario swim three years ago, captured the world record on September 7 for swimming the English Channel both ways, non-stop. Twenty-year-old Cindy is also the first woman to complete the round-trip swim. The 44-mile journey took 20 hours — over ten hours under the



Happy it's over. Cindy Nicholas (above) is the first woman to swim the English Channel both ways, and in record time.

previous record set by Jon Erikson of Chicago in 1975. Breaking the speed record was of secondary importance to the young swimmer: "...It mattered more to me that no woman had ever done this before. A time is something that can always be beaten. This can't be taken away," she said. The University of Toronto science student plans to return next year to try to break the record for the most crossings.

Marine traffic system

The Canadian Coast Guard has introduced a vessel traffic-management system to improve marine safety in Arctic waters.

The new Arctic Canada Traffic System, called NORDREG, will provide ships with information on ice conditions, aids to navigation and icebreaker support. Ships will be required to provide the Coast Guard with information on operational or structural defects as well as release of pollutants or damage which may result in pollution.

NORDREG, a computerized communications network monitoring ship movement throughout the North from the Canada-Alaska border eastward, is a voluntary service, similar to Eastern Canada Traffic System (ECAREG) in eastern Canadian coastal waters.

Resumption of Cyprus talks urged

Ambassador W.R. Barton, Permanent Representative of Canada made the following statement to the United Nations in the Security Council on September 2:

Scarcely ten weeks ago this Council adopted Resolution 410, and in doing so reaffirmed its direction to the parties regarding the framework for achieving a just and equitable solution to the problem of Cyprus. It also urged, not for the first time, that the parties concerned should act with the utmost restraint to refrain from any unilateral or other action likely to affect adversely the prospects for a just and peaceful solution and to continue and accelerate determined co-operative efforts to achieve the objectives of the Security Council.

The events of the past two months, and the fact that the Council once again is faced with the Cyprus issue, is proof, if proof were needed of the wisdom of the cautionary advice contained in our resolution of last June.

In the statements of Mr. Christophedes, the Foreign Minister of Cyprus, and Mr. Celik, we have heard widely differing interpretations of recent developments in Famagusta, but without prejudice to the views of either side it is obvious that what has happened is an example of the way in which any unilateral action, no matter how limited it may be, or how justified in the eyes of one party or another, can stimulate apprehensions which impede the resumption of the intercommunal talks, which we are all agreed, constitute the only possible route to a peaceful settlement.

We believe that in light of the situation which now exists, this debate has been useful. We have heard the assurances given that the recent Turkish Cypriot actions in New Famagusta do not constitute any kind of colonization or resettlement. In our view this undertaking is important, because there can be no question that any such development would pose a grave threat to the prospects for peace in Cyprus. It would certainly be a matter of very serious concern to the Council.

We believe this debate is useful also, because it gives us an opportunity to express our dismay at the statements made by both sides about the conditions under which they will, or will not, resume the intercommunal negotiations. In our view

the Council at this time should reiterate its cautionary words about the danger of unilateral actions and at the same time press for the urgent resumption of the intercommunal talks at which both sides should be encouraged to make practical proposals for moving forward in accordance with the agreed guidelines at the high-level meeting of last February. It would be our hope that by the time the question of Cyprus comes before the Council again in December, there should be substantial progress to report.

From boys to men – the old-fashioned way

Forty-eight pupils of St. John's School of Ontario, a new institution promoting old school regimen, have just completed a rigorous portion of their curriculum – two weeks of battling the elements of Northern Ontario and Manitoba. Miserable weather, a torturous itinerary, and few of the comforts now considered necessary for camping and canoeing expeditions characterized the outing, which tested the boys' ingenuity, perseverance and commitment.

The boys, aged from 11 to 15, canoed 350 miles from Ear Falls, Ontario to Selkirk, Manitoba, in less than two weeks. They paddled eight hours a day and were proud to speak of surviving the hardships of the trip – no tents, just ground sheets, portages with 250-pound canoes, 30-pound backpacks and "porridge you could cut with an axe".

"The worst thing was paddling at night," said one of the boys. If the stroke fell asleep, then everybody else started falling asleep too." Another said the worst thing was being "windbound", and a third thought the worst part was when "one of the teachers put powdered potatoes in the tea instead of powdered milk".

Principal principles

The school stresses "old fashioned values" – honesty, perseverance and achievement. Assistant headmaster Michael Maunder said "the feeling these days is when it stops feeling good, chuck it.... You can't do that on a canoe trip.... This generation lives in luxury, and that's good, except that by facing the difficult they learn fortitude, determination and commitment. They learn you have to experience pain to develop 'compassion.'"

Many of the students are described by

their parents as potential failures or "drop-outs" of the public school system. With the help of schoolmasters Frank Felletti and Maunder, both formerly with a St. John's campus in Alberta, the boys are discovering the joys of achievement under stern but sympathetic social and academic discipline. The curriculum is highly structured and stresses the classics, basic arithmetic and writing skills. Grades Seven through Ten are offered, after which the students re-enter the regular school system.

Until a permanent location is secured, the school operates from an old nursing home in Claremont, near Toronto. Without provincial funding, the institution, loosely associated with the Anglican church, relies on modest tuition fees, corporate and private donations, and revenue from honey sales raised by the boys. The students attend classes all day, clean and maintain the school and grounds themselves, wash dishes and do their own laundry. True to the spartan existence espoused by the program, teachers are unsalaried. Enrolment is limited to 120 students a year.

Colourful aerogram



The Post Office has issued a new 25-cent aerogram for overseas mail featuring the Tom Thomson painting, Summer Day. This year is the hundredth anniversary of the artist's birthday. The issue of the colourful stationery marks the second time in the last seven months that the Post Office has issued an aerogram. The first became available last December.

Lodgings for the elderly — Italian-Canadian style

This article, written by Forbes Brown, appeared in Vol. 20, No. 1 of *Habitat*, a publication of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Following are excerpts:

A corner of sunny Italy seems to have dropped down on the north side of Toronto's Playfair Avenue. There the Mediterranean-style arches of Villa Colombo, a new home for senior citizens, stand in pink-tinged splendour on formal landscaped grounds.

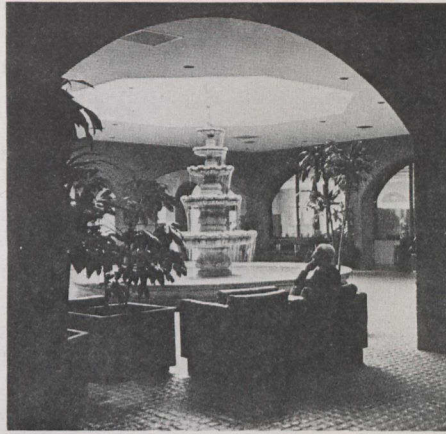
Everything from the flower-festooned vine arbour in the gardens outside, to the ornate water fountain in the indoor "courtyard" tell the visitor that this isn't your ordinary old folks' home.

Villa Colombo, which took in its first residents early in 1976, will, when fully occupied, house close to 200 elderly Italian Canadians. In addition to the permanent lodgers, a daily drop-in program attracts some 90 elderly visitors from the community outside. They are driven to the Villa and returned to their homes five days a week in a pair of buses named, appropriately "Pinta" and "Nina" after two of the ships that brought Columbus to North America. On weekends the Villa is often the scene of concerts by local musicians — well-attended by residents' friends, relatives, and visitors from a Jewish old folks' residence in the area.

Youthful visitors

Another feature that makes the Villa more of a community centre than an old people's home is the children's day-care centre in the colourful basement area. Here, in bright, well-equipped rooms, youngsters from two to five years of age, led in activities by a youthful supervisor, have a mid-day meal, afternoon nap, and games in the enclosed yard outside. The elderly residents may stop by to have a look, pat a young head, or do some "babysitting" if they wish.

This unique experiment was realized through the hard work and imagination of members of the Canadian-Italian Benevolent Corporation, which owns and operates the \$4.6-million home. After careful investigation of several similar Italian homes that had been established in the United States, the financial groundwork for the project was laid through a fund-raising dinner, personal canvass and



The old-world style courtyard.

telethon in the Italian community. The association then approached Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for help in financing the mortgage. As a charitable organization, the association qualified, under the provisions of the National Housing Act, for a 50-year mortgage at the lower-than-market rate of 8 per cent, and a contribution of 10 per cent of the capital cost. Through CMHC's Toronto branch, a loan was negotiated for some \$2.65 million along with an outright federal grant of \$311,040. Through Ontario's Community and Social Services Branch, the province assists with operating costs at a *per diem* rate of \$13.50 per bed. (The five-storey building provides for 192 beds.) Residents pay on a sliding-scale basis according to ability, and the difference in the cost of operation is covered by the charitable contributions from the Italian community.

Home away from home

All the touches are there to make the residence a home to its inhabitants — from the espresso at the "café", to the wine and pasta on the dining room menu, to the tomato patch in the backyard. And this attention to detail is echoed in the features of the structure itself.

Upon entering the building, you find yourself within an old world courtyard with water musically cascading down a five-tiered fountain into a circular pool. The glass-domed skylight, tiled floor and *colonnade* add to the atmosphere and charm of the *galleria*. This charm extends to the *piazzetta* beyond, where wrought-iron tables and chairs, arranged in a corner under the green and white canopy of the tuck shop, provide the ideal spot for the men to gather for cards. An adjacent lounge is used by the residents for

chatting with visitors, with an electric organ available for the musically inclined.

On the west side of the courtyard is the *Sala Caboto*, fitted with stage and sound system for concerts, meetings and dances. Next to this area is the dining room, and a kitchen equipped to serve 1,500 people at one sitting, if required. The north side of the *piazzetta* is dominated by a floor-to-ceiling mosaic tile mural depicting the immigration of the Italian people to Canada and their settlement here. As you approach the elevator, large ornate doors indicate the entrance to the chapel, trapezoid in shape, with stained-glass windows on two sides and the 14 stations of the Cross in bronze on the third.

Dining on all floors

Each floor boasts its own small dining room so that residents do not have to go down to the main dining area. Doorways to the bedrooms are recessed to eliminate the straight, institutional look and also have a small alcove for people to stop and gossip without impeding traffic flow. A sunroom at the end of each corridor offers a bright corner for quiet pursuits such as reading or sewing.

Windows overlook the gardens and courts used for *bocce*, a game similar to lawn bowling. Each floor is equipped with a nursing station, medicine room, bathroom with hydraulic chair in the tub, shower room and "quiet" room. The rooms are tastefully decorated, bright and airy, each equipped with a washroom.

The below-grade level has areas for a full laundry as well as washers and dryers for individual use, an exercise gym, hair-dressing salon, games room, wine cellar and woodworking shop. Crafts are taught to those residents who are interested.

The Villa was constructed adjacent to a Roman Catholic Separate School and some of the students assist at special functions, in crafts and in the kitchen. This two-way arrangement gives the elderly a feeling of belonging in the community while the students learn the responsibilities of looking after their seniors. With a small shopping area only a block or two away, those persons able to walk without difficulty can get a bit of exercise and a change of scenery.

All in all, the visitor concludes that the adventurous spirit and foresight of Christopher Columbus has surely inspired the designers of Villa Colombo.

France and Canada share knowledge of consumer affairs

Federal Consumer Affairs Minister Tony Abbott and Christiane Scrivener, France's Secretary of State for Consumer Affairs, have agreed to begin a special bilateral program of technical co-operation between their respective consumer departments.

The exchange of technical information related to the protection of consumers, and exchange visits by departmental officials will take place to compare methods of dealing with similar programs in both countries.

The two ministers reached the agreement at the conclusion of Mrs. Scrivener's two-day visit to Ottawa, last month.

During their discussions the ministers found that the problems and priorities of consumers in both France and Canada were very similar, and they decided that the program of technical exchanges should be implemented between their two departments.

Gillespie to chair IEA meeting

Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, has accepted an invitation to chair a ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency's governing board in Paris on October 5 and 6.

Ministers of the 19 member nations will consider the IEA's program of long-term co-operation on energy and act on proposed group objectives and principles.

The International Energy Agency came into being in November 1974 as a result of an "agreement on an international energy program". Although the main activity in 1974 was an agreement for the sharing of oil supply in time of crisis, considerable attention was also given to longer range energy supply problems.

The Standing Group on Long-Term Co-operation (SLT) developed into the most active of several IEA committees and, as a result, a separate program for long-term co-operation was added to the treaty in January 1976. This program is designed to create co-operative efforts to reduce the demand for imported oil through conservation, accelerated development of alternate sources of energy,

and through energy research and development.

A major activity of the SLT has been to develop "group objectives and principles for energy policy", which will be the main items for consideration at the ministerial meeting.

Mr. Gillespie will also report on domestic measures that Canada has already taken to diminish its dependence on overseas energy sources. These include measures to conserve energy in homes and industry, increases in the price of domestic crude oil and natural gas, encouragement of exploration and development of Canadian oil and gas resources in conventional and frontier areas, and increased research and development programs on renewable energy resources.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Gillespie will visit renewable energy projects in Europe.

Inuit enter language dispute

As this issue went to press, the Quebec government and Quebec's 8,000 Inuit were in open disagreement after the passage of the government's language legislation, Bill 101. The Inuit, through the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, say the provincial government has defaulted on promises made earlier this year that Inuit would be allowed to continue to use English whenever they wished.

While English-language pressure groups were demanding that the Federal Government test Bill 101 in the Supreme Court, Inuit from 13 Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay communities gathered at Fort Chimo, Quebec to discuss plans for the creation of self-governing native federations. Essential services have been denied the few remaining provincial employees in the area, (some complied with the Inuits' wishes and left the community), and provincial police have sent officers to monitor signs of civil unrest.

Presidents of five regional Inuit organizations have offered official support to the Northern Quebec Inuit, as has the World Council of Indigenous People, which represents native people of 23 countries.

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Warren Allmand, who has declined to intervene directly in the provincial matter, feels that "while the amendments made to Bill 101 by the Quebec government for the Cree and the Inuit might protect their language rights as agreed to

under the James Bay settlement [under federal jurisdiction], they do not protect all the language rights they exercised prior to Bill 101. Examples of this are the rights of Inuit in Quebec outside the James Bay settlement territory and the rights of migrating Inuit in Quebec who are not beneficiaries under the James Bay settlement."

Quebec premier René Lévesque has not yet agreed to meet with native spokesmen in Fort Chimo, who insist that services will not be restored for provincial employees in the area until the premier begins negotiation in person.

Canada and Egypt discuss energy

A wide variety of bilateral economic interests, including energy, trade and technological co-operation, were discussed by senior government representatives of Egypt and Canada earlier this month.

Meetings took place during the visit to Canada, September 5 to 10, of the Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Minister for Electric Power and Energy, Ahmed Sultan, and three other specialists in energy production, Maher Abaza, First Under-Secretary, Ministry of Electricity and Energy; Adli Yakan, head of the Qattara Project; and Kamal Nabieh, Deputy Chairman of the Electricity Corporation. They met with representatives of the Departments of External Affairs; Industry, Trade and Commerce; Energy, Mines and Resources; the Canadian International Development Agency; and the Export Development Corporation. This is the second time a senior member of the Egyptian Government has visited Canada; the first was when Mahmoud Riad, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, came here in 1968.

After three days in the capital, the Egyptian delegation travelled to Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, where they discussed with provincial government officials and the business community, opportunities for furthering economic and technical co-operation between Canada and Egypt, particularly in the energy field.

During a ten-day tour of five countries of the Middle East in January 1976, Allan J. MacEachen, former Secretary of State for External Affairs, met in Cairo with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Canada and Egypt first exchanged ambassadors in 1955.

News of the arts

Links to a tradition — Canadian Indian Art in Brazil

An exhibit of paintings, prints and sculptures by contemporary Canadian Indian artists opened at the Cultural Foundation in Brasilia on September 14. The 46-item exhibit is on display there until September 25 before moving on to the Museum of Modern Art in São Paulo from October 11 to 30. From there it will go to the Art Museum of Salvador from November 11 to 30 and will wind up in Rio de Janeiro in December at the Museum of Modern Art.

This tour marks the first time that contemporary Canadian Indian Art has been presented in major galleries in Brazil.

The exhibition, "Links to a Tradition", shows new art forms that have emerged in the last few years as Canadian Indian artists have increasingly infused their works with the spirit and traditions of their distinctive culture. The modern styles displayed are the product of interaction between traditional Indian artistic conventions and the influences of contemporary society.

The works include intricate stone sculptures as well as wood sculptures in the form of traditional Indian masks, rattles and bowls. The masks, probably



In a Sweatlodge, by Leonard McLeod, one of the works now on display in Brazil.

the most striking articles in the show, combine various types of wood with other natural materials, such as feathers, fur and human hair. They typify the cultural heritage of the Indians of Canada's North West Coast. The paintings and prints, on the other hand, are mainly the work of Indians from Central Canada.

The items selected for this exhibit are

part of the permanent collection of the Canadian Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The cultural exchange program of the province of Ontario's Ministry of Culture and Recreation also provided assistance in arranging the showing. The exhibit is being presented to the people of Brazil under the auspices of the Canadian embassy.

Photo exhibit

The work of John Vanderpant, an innovative Canadian photographer living in Vancouver during the 1920s and 1930s, is on display at the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa from September 2 until October 9.

Although influenced by Vancouver artists Jock Macdonald, and Frederick Varley (the latter a member of the Group of Seven), John Vanderpant's photographs are nevertheless a statement of his own and reflect his efforts to express the spirit of his environment. His abstract images of grain elevators and intimate studies of plants and vegetables explore the tenderness and beauty of texture and the design possibilities of form and shadow.

The 50 photographs by this leading pictorial photographer, who lived from 1884 until 1939, show the evolution of his work through the many stages of his career. The works have also been exhibited across Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia.



John Vanderpant's Vera (1930).

Auditions at Canada House

John Wood, Artistic Director of English Theatre for the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, held general auditions and interviews at Canada House, in London, in late September. The auditions were open to Canadian actors currently working or studying in England.

Mr. Wood, who was appointed to his position at the National Arts Centre earlier this year, is currently completing casting for the National Arts Centre's 1977/78 theatre season as well as laying the foundations for the establishment of a permanent company at the National Arts Centre over the next few years.

Born in Montreal and a 1961 graduate of Bishop's University, Mr. Wood is one of Canada's most dynamic young directors. Over the last 15 years he has worked in theatres across the country as well as in radio and television. He was Artistic Director of the Neptune Theatre in Halifax from 1974 until June 1977 when he came to the National Arts Centre.

Niger/Canada co-operation

"Canada has pioneered a new concept in the area of international co-operation." Mr. Djermakoye, Minister of External Affairs and Co-operation for the Republic of Niger, was referring to the recent decision of the Canadian Government to forgo all the loans made to Niger and other emerging countries and to consider them donations. The decision was labelled "historic" by President Seyni Kountché when he announced it to the Nigerian people.

At a meeting with Jean-Pierre Goyer, Minister of Supply and Services and Minister responsible for relations with francophone countries, Mr. Djermakoye expressed his country's appreciation for some of the Canadian achievements in Niger, such as the Route de l'Unité et de l'Amitié, the boats supplied for river transportation and the construction of the power transmission line from the Kaindji Dam.

Computers in the classroom

Last summer, Ottawa's Carleton University received a grant of \$22,000 from Labatts Breweries to design and implement a computer program that will help children overcome learning difficulties. Professor of psychology R.M. Knights, who developed the system, is now confident that an adult untrained in the teaching of remedial reading will be able to instruct pupils in basic reading skills by following the program provided on the computer terminal.

According to Professor Knights, "all the 'thinking' happens in the computer". If the child experiences difficulty in answering the prepared questions read by

the adult, the computer outlines suggestions for further study before proceeding to the next step. Both children and adults have adapted easily to the method, whose testing should be completed by next spring.

A computer terminal is also being used for the development of mentally retarded children's learning potential. Images and colours, accompanied by an audio track,

are presented to the retarded child, whose response is carefully monitored and accommodated by the sophisticated terminal. "In this case," says Professor Knights, "the computer is programmed to use very small steps and a teacher must work closely with the child." The project has been introduced at several schools and hospitals for the mentally retarded in the Ottawa area.

News briefs

The National Energy Board has granted a certificate to Manitoba Hydro allowing the construction, beginning this autumn, of a 500-kilovolt international power line south of Winnipeg. The NEB has issued seven new licences, effective May 1, 1980, allowing the export of firm and interruptible power and energy to the United States, up to a maximum combined limit of 12,000 gigawatthours a year. (A gigawatthour is one million kilowatt-hours.) Exports will be allowed only when they exceed the requirements of accessible Canadian markets. Deliveries will be subject to curtailment when the energy is required in Canada.

A new annex has been included in the joint Canada-U.S. marine-pollution contingency plan, extending coverage of the 1974 agreement to the waters off the Arctic coast of Canada and the United States in the Beaufort Sea. Previously, the plan applied to the boundary waters off the east and west coasts of Canada and the U.S. as well as the Great Lakes. The objectives of the plan and annex are to develop systems for the discovery and reporting of a pollution incident in the Beaufort Sea and to provide the means to restrict the spread of oil and provide for its disposal. The plan applies to all spills of oil and noxious substances in the Beaufort Sea whether the spill originates from drilling or shipping activities.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has ordered an immediate investigation to identify the nature of gas emissions from the site of Dome Petroleum's Tingmiark K-91 exploratory well in the Beaufort Sea. Gas bubbles were discovered rising from the sea bottom at the site of the well which was suspended at the close of last year's operations. Subsequently, it was found that the water temperature near the wellhead was higher than the normal 0-degree Celsius. Results

of this investigation will be used to determine the environmental impact of the emissions and future action required to stop the flow.

Eleven government and industry representatives from China recently concluded a survey tour of Canadian agricultural industries, that included factories in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

Maurice Strong, chairman of Petro-Canada and former top United Nations official, has been named chairman-designate of the UN seminar on energy and human settlements which will be held here in October.

A grant of \$15,000 has been awarded by the Secretary of State to the Fédération Acadienne de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. The Fédération encourages Acadian people to participate in the social and cultural life of the province through development and educational programs.

The Federal Government will allow the export of 120,000 barrels a day of heavy crude oil to the United States during September, an increase of 20 per cent.

Canada's international trade surplus rose in July to \$328 million, more than triple the \$91 million surplus of June. Exports in July rose 4.5 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted level of \$3.72 billion while imports fell 2.2 per cent to a total of \$3.9 billion. Main sources of the increase were higher exports of automobiles to the U.S. as well as high U.S. imports of crude oil, lumber, newsprint, metals and petroleum products.

British Columbia's Social Credit government has completed its first fiscal year with a budget surplus of \$38.5 million. Major revenue came from rises in the provincial sales tax (from 5 to 7 per cent) and personal and corporate income taxes (up two percentage points) imposed by the government, which replaced the New Democratic Party in 1976.

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