

ACL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES  
OTTAWA

Volume 4, No. 42

October 20, 1976



Ottawa, Canada.

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## Education bureau to study foreign students – implications for foreign policy

A three-part study that would increase Canada's knowledge of its foreign-student population and of the effect of the Canadian experience on relations with students' home countries, both in the short term and for years to come, is planned by the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE).

*Foreign Students and International Education in Canada: Implications for Foreign Policy* will take one year to prepare at an estimated cost of \$116,000. The Donner Canadian Foundation has been asked for a grant of \$106,000, the remainder will come from CBIE's own budget.

"Today's students are tomorrow's leaders may sound like an old cliché," says the Bureau, "but it's more a truism than a cliché. After all, Julius Nyrere was once a foreign student. So were Fidel Castro, Idi Amin, Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau. Their foreign studies, by their own admission, had a lasting effect on them."

### Statistical data

The first part of the proposed study would consist of an analysis of the existing data base for statistical information on foreign students, with recommendations for improvement. Even the most elementary information on the numbers and basic characteristics of foreign students is extremely difficult or impossible to obtain, since there is no central data base for providing it. Although the information can be picked up piecemeal from different sources, decision-makers at the provincial, federal and home government levels cannot easily obtain data they need to plan intelligently for the future.

### Personal interviews

Part two of the study will take the form of personal interviews since the best way to understand perceptions, reactions and expectations of foreign students in Canada is to ask the students themselves. Moreover, impact on Canadian relations abroad will be mea-

sured primarily by the personal perceptions foreign students carry home with them.

Students surveyed will be asked to provide general information, such as age, income, ethnic background, nature of previous schooling, size of their home community and national origin of teachers in their home country.

It is important to understand their reasons for choosing Canada as opposed to their home country or another country. How do their courses and related experiences in Canadian institutions compare with their expectations? Where students consent to provide information on their course grades, it will be valuable to compare their evaluation of the institution with the institution's evaluation of students' performance. Positive and negative contacts with Canadian Government officials and university and community college bureaucracy will also be noted.

Experiences in Canada outside the university and community college are as important as study itself. CBIE will ask about the nature and extent of foreign students' contact with Canadians and about their reaction to Canada. The survey will include information on future plans of students, their return home and the impact they expect their studies will have both on them and their country.

In addition, Canadian colleagues of foreign students will be asked for comparative data. Do Canadian students feel that "foreigners are taking university places away from Canadians"? What are the perceptions of Canadians about the foreign students around them?

Results of this research among foreign and Canadian students will depend on valid methodology. The CBIE has therefore enlisted the Institute of Behavioural Research at York University to execute this part of the study. Random selection of participants, development of the questionnaire, pre-testing, training of interviewers and

### Stop press

Improvement in labour-management relations, discussions with the provinces to increase language training in schools and measures to help small businesses, were among topics in the Throne Speech released just as we were going to press on October 12. Details will appear in the next issue.

administration of the survey will all be handled by the Institute.

#### Monographs

The third part of CBIE's year-long study will comprise various monographs. Perhaps the most basic will be a review of literature and annotated bibliography of the field of international education. This will be a useful tool for future researchers and will augment the body of knowledge that already exists.

Other monographs will include: an examination of the relation between immigration and international education; an examination of Canadian institutional policies on foreign students; the economics of international education and sources of funding for foreign students; the types of education available in Canada for Third World stu-

dents; and the value of Canadian education to a developing country.

#### Use of the study

A synthesis of the entire study will be written by Dr. Myer Morowitz, academic vice-president of the University of Alberta. Dr. Horowitz – once a foreign student himself – has long experience in education, as a teacher, researcher and administrator. He will be involved in all phases of the CBIE study, from preparation of the proposal to questionnaire design and co-ordination of the monographs.

The results of the study will offer direction to authorities who decide policies on foreign students, which, in turn, have an unavoidable impact on Canada's foreign relations. Three groups must be reached with the study results:

(At the federal level) – Members of Parliament and officials of External Affairs, the Canadian International Development Agency, Manpower and Immigration, Statistics Canada, Secretary of State and other federal departments and agencies that make policies having an impact on foreign students' experience; (at the provincial level) – those persons who make direct educational policy, such as politicians, education ministers and senior public servants on their departments; and (at the institution level) – governing bodies of universities and community colleges, professionals in student services, faculty groups, students and others who have contact with foreign students.

CBIE, the only Canadian organization to concern itself exclusively with understanding and facilitating international education, has members drawn from educational institutions and from provincial and federal authorities. It can perform a unique role in informing Canada about the potential and implications of international education.

#### Cultural exchanges to universities and cultural organizations

The Government of Canada offers grants to Canadian universities and cultural organizations to support visits to Canada of distinguished foreign university professors, scholars and artists. The program is administered by the Canada Council on behalf of the federal Department of External Affairs. It is intended to encourage visits by persons of outstanding past achievement who will contribute to the Canadian university and artistic communities.

The program includes all disciplines. Visitors must be called upon to make an additional contribution to the host organization rather than act as a replacement. Applications to fill a post that is temporarily vacant cannot therefore be considered.

Participating countries for 1977-1978 are: Members of the European Economic Community, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

#### Canada/U.S.S.R. exchanges

The general exchanges agreement between the Government of Canada and the U.S.S.R. provides for a program of academic exchanges in all disciplines.

Ten Canadian scholars in any discipline may be received by Soviet

institutions of higher learning to conduct research and, on invitation, to do some lecturing as well. The same number of Soviet scholars may be received by Canadian institutions.

The program also provides funds for an exchange of up to 15 students or young specialists at the graduate level who wish to further their studies or conduct research in any discipline.

#### Grants for research in France

Similar to the academic exchange program between Canada and the U.S.S.R., there exists a cultural agreement between Canada and France for exchange of research scholars in all disciplines.

Canadian university professors who intend to conduct research at the post-doctoral level in a French university or institute are eligible. Grants are not for the purpose of obtaining a degree, and applicants must be Canadian citizens.

All proposed visits are subject to the approval of French authorities. Adequate command of the French language will be an advantage.

For additional information address inquiries to: Cultural Exchange Section, The Canada Council, Post Office Box 1047, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V8.

#### Income support for authors under new Canada Council program

The Canada Council is beginning an experimental program for Canadian writers that will provide a guaranteed income of \$16,000 a year for three years.

The program, for two writers at the start, one English-speaking and one French-speaking, will begin in April 1977; grants will be awarded every year thereafter.

An applicant must be a Canadian citizen who has made and is continuing to make a significant contribution to creative writing in Canada. Terms of the award require that the recipient be engaged in a full-time writing project for up to three consecutive years.

Although the grants are set at a maximum of \$16,000 a year at present, the amount will be reviewed annually to take into account cost-of-living increases.

The Council regards the \$16,000 maximum as an income guarantee – that is, any earned income from other sources (such as royalties or part-time teaching) will be reckoned as part of the recipient's total income and will be deducted from his grant.

### British visitors part of Commonwealth interchange scheme

A delegation of young executives from Britain completed a study tour of Canada on October 8 under the Commonwealth Interchange Study Group Operation, co-ordinated by the Department of External Affairs, provincial governments, the Royal Commonwealth Society and other interested bodies.

The four-week visit, which included the cities of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, was one of an annual series of tours to all areas of the Commonwealth.

The aim of the scheme is to provide young men and women of ability and promise with the experience of a broad but intensive study of the important characteristics – economic, political and social – of Canada and to encourage understanding and goodwill through personal contact.

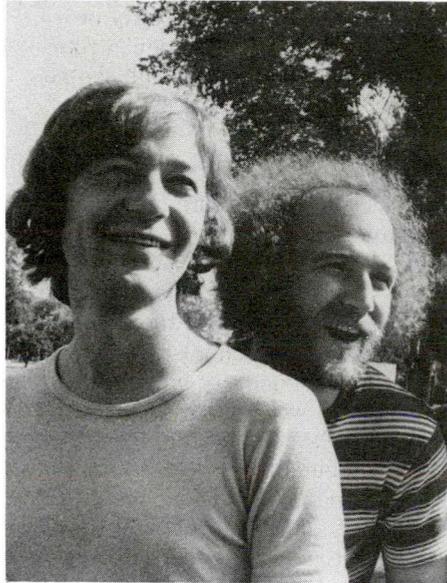
The participants were a cross-section of young executives – average age 28½ – in banking, business and the professions. They were all sponsored by their own organizations which also paid their expenses, except for a few bursaries for professional people. The diversity of the group gave them a unique opportunity to learn from each other as well as from the tour itself.

The program, which allowed the visitors to study industrial development, cultural background, agriculture, education and communications, included visits to factories, universities, forests and farms. They met a wide cross-section of Canadians and were accommodated in private homes as guests of families in each area.

### Canadian singers tour Africa

Two popular Canadian singers, Gerry and Ziz, are on a four-week tour of Africa this month, visiting Algeria, Senegal and the Ivory Coast. The concerts, arranged by the Canadian embassies in these countries, began early in October, and will conclude with performances in Dakar and Abidjan, before the end of the month.

The French-Canadian musicians, Gerry Paquin and Gerard Jean (Ziz), who come from St. Boniface, Manitoba, have performed from the East to the West coasts of Canada during the three



Gerry (left) and Ziz.

years they have worked together. In 1973, they were winners in the National Song Festival held in Granby, Quebec; in 1974, they represented Manitoba at the "Superfrancofête" in Quebec City; and in 1974-75 they participated in the St. Boniface Festival du Voyageur and in Festival Canada (Ottawa).

Gerry and Ziz have toured extensively in the West, and under a grant from the Council of Ministers of Education, they have performed in universities throughout the Maritime provinces and Quebec.

Their television and radio work has been quite varied – children's programs, "talk shows", the broadcast of the Olympic Lottery draw, and also their own show. An album of their songs – *Finalement* – was released in April 1976, produced by the singers themselves and recorded in Winnipeg. Their songs have elements of classical, jazz, blues and rock-and-roll music with Gerry singing and playing the guitar and Ziz accompanying on keyboard instruments.

Prior to their African tour the duo appeared at the Canadian Cultural Centre in Paris.

### Braille conference papers

If the agenda papers of some delegates to the Resources for Opportunity seminar sponsored by the Manitoba Federation of the Visually Handicapped seemed to be blank and full of holes, it's because they were. They are probably the first conference agenda papers

prepared in Braille in Canada for the visually handicapped.

The material for about 50 of the 150 delegates attending the seminar at the Hotel Fort Garry, September 28 and 29, was printed in Braille on a "thermo-forming" machine owned by the provincial Department of Education. The machine operates through heat, working on special paper on which the Braille text was typed on a Braille typewriter. Heat is concentrated on appropriate points on the machine and raises dots on the special paper, according to the text desired. Papers for another 100 delegates were prepared on typewriters with large type.

The aim of the seminar was to bring blind and visually handicapped persons together with government bodies and agencies, develop new opportunities for the visually handicapped and educate the staff of government and agencies to better understand their needs. The Manitoba Federation of the Visually Handicapped also wants to reach out to groups not ordinarily reached by organizations serving the blind – rural and northern residents, Indians and Métis.

### Electroplating effluent purified

A grant from the National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program has led to the development of an effluent-purification process which is economically advantageous to the electroplating industry and reduces environmental pollution.

In 1971, Eco-Tec Limited was set up as a partially-owned subsidiary of the Wix Corporation to develop an invention arising from work that had been carried out at the University of Toronto. The novel ion-exchange system for purification of waste liquors from electroplating baths depends on a short-cycle reciprocating arrangement which provides not only automatic regeneration but also great economy in size of unit required for a specific operation. The concentration of toxic elements in waste liquor is reduced to acceptable limits and the recovered metals are recycled into the electroplating baths.

It is estimated that sales value of these units for the recovery of chromium and nickel will reach several million dollars within the next few years, including exports.

### Towards detection of cancer

Some forms of cancer are being detected by an entirely new method with the use of an electronic catalasemeter at the Centre de recherches des sciences appliquées de l'alimentation (CRESALA) at the University of Quebec at Montreal.

The device measures the rate of catalase in a human organism. The catalase is a universal enzyme whose presence or absence may indicate an infection or pathological condition. It is, for example, normally absent from the urine and, consequently, many urinary infections have been discovered by the use of the catalasemeter.

In some cases, the machine can also detect, in less than 20 seconds, the presence or absence of cancerous cells in a human, by analyzing drops of blood (the level of catalase normally contained in the blood drops drastically in the case of an active internal cancer).

A United States patent was obtained last April by CRESALA scientists who, in co-operation with specialists at the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital in Montreal, are carrying out their experiments. According to CRESALA, the discoveries so far are most encouraging.

### Standards of written English studied

Standards of written English among undergraduate students at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, is the chief topic of a recent study by Queen's professor Colin J. Norman.

Funded by a \$6,000-grant from the Ontario Universities Program for Instructional Development, and assisted by the participation of Queen's staff and students, Dr. Norman compiled the 106-page report entitled *The Queen's English* on the basis of results from testing 800 undergraduates at Queen's in 1975-76. Final examination papers at the first, third and fourth year levels from various disciplines in the Faculty of Arts and Science were graded for "style, organization and other indications of writing ability", by Dr. Norman, his assistant Stella Wynne-Edwards and in a number of cases by 16 English professors.

Among first-year students in 1975-76, according to the report, some 500 or

34 per cent wrote either badly or poorly; another 37.2 per cent wrote less than adequately but had the potential for improvement.

### Students' opinion

To round out the picture, Dr. Norman circulated questionnaires to first-year students and faculty members at Queen's. Of the 416 students who replied, more than half of them felt that at the secondary school level, they had been inadequately prepared for the standards of writing required in first-year Queen's courses. Students complained about little or no training in grammar and composition, lack of long written assignments in Grade 13 and failure of teachers to mark exercises constructively. Faculty responses to questionnaires also indicated substantial concern about the deficiencies of first-year students in terms of ability to read with intelligence and understanding, and their general level of education. The statement is made that "university standards and requirements for writing do come as a shock to many students".

Dr. Norman compares Grade 13 English marks of first-year students to their writing performance in Queen's examinations; first year Queen's students averaging about 80 per cent in Grade 13 English averaged only 67 per cent when their writing was evaluated at Queen's.

Professor Norman's study of the writing of students graduating in four-year honours programs, who comprise more than half those graduating, provide "cause for satisfaction"; results indicated that almost 75 per cent of these students write well or reasonably well. For this group the performance was judged "impressive, and probably as good or better than ever".

However, the results reported for students graduating from the three-year general programs were "disturbing". Virtually half of these students are reported to write either badly or poorly and an additional 14 per cent write less than satisfactorily.

### Remedies

Professor Norman has suggested for consideration by the Faculty of Arts and Science a number of possible remedies for these problems. These include Queen's taking an active lead

in bringing problems of literacy to the attention of the high schools, elementary schools and the Ministry of Education, screening applicants for admission, mounting a more ambitious program in remedial English, providing more help within the framework of existing university courses, and raising the minimum academic standards for the three-year general degree.

Professor Norman says, "the basic purpose of this investigation is to encourage informed and lively debate within the academic community at Queen's".

### Canada elected to United Nations Human Rights Committee

Canadian professor Walter S. Tarnopolsky was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Committee on September 20. He will serve an initial term of four years.

The committee, composed of 18 experts on human rights, is established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Canada acceded on May 19, and which came into force on March 23, 1976. Its main purpose is to review reports from states party "on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized therein and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights". Elections took place at the headquarters in New York at a meeting of the 37 countries which are now parties to the International Covenant.

A native of Gronlid, Saskatchewan, Professor Tarnopolsky is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Columbia University and the University of London, and has taught law at Saskatchewan, Ottawa, Windsor and the Osgoode Hall Law School. From 1972 to 1975 he was Vice-President (Academic) at York University, Toronto, and for the past year has been Visiting Professor of Law at Laval University. He has now returned to the Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, as Professor of Law.

The author of numerous articles on human and civil rights and a widely-known book *The Canadian Bill of Rights*, Professor Tarnopolsky is a scholar of international standing in human rights.

### Indian paddlers relive history

During the summer, nine Micmac Indian canoeists in two canoes, left the Indian Island Reserve in New Brunswick for a 900-mile trip to Montreal via the St. Lawrence River. It took them 30 days.

Many years ago the Micmacs travelled by canoe to and from Boston, averaging 100 miles a day, but on this trip the team led by Vincent Knockwood wasn't out to break any records. Their aim was simply to go back into the past and experience the hardships of those early voyagers.

#### Chance to live with nature

According to Mr. Knockwood, "modern man with all his technological skills is attempting to control nature, but the obvious question is how can you attempt to control something you cannot comprehend?"

The purpose of this trip was to give the team a chance to live with nature.... The trip brought us back to nature and re-enforced certain cultural aspects. These men saw what this country consists of: its geography and its intense beauty."

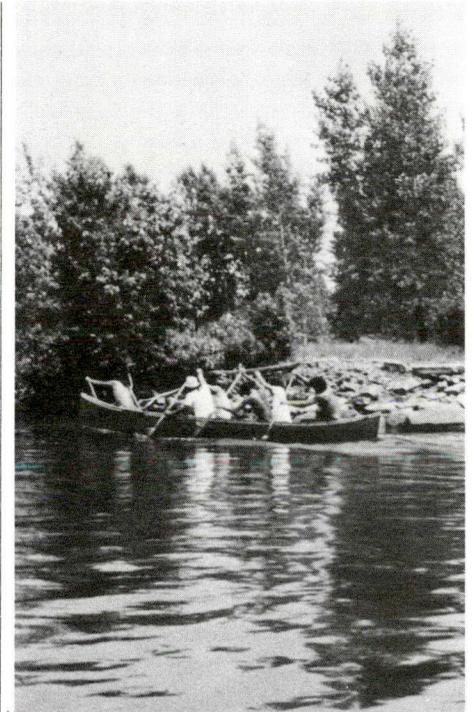
With a \$2,500-grant from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Mr. Knockwood started making plans as far back as 1973. Although a group of Indian and white paddlers had made

the voyage to Expo '67, this was to be the first all-Indian attempt in over a century.

#### Problems in second week

Pushing off into the Northumberland Strait, the team started well, with some 45 to 50 miles of water a day passing beneath the bows. They were even being choosy about camping spots. After their second week, however, when the winds and currents changed, so did they. With progress down to 30 miles a day and, at times, with eight-foot waves breaking over their canoes, many meals were missed completely or eaten cold because there were simply no places to stop. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence the team watched as killer whales chased seals and, at night, seals would go right up to their tents. Travelling along the south bank of the St. Lawrence itself, Mr. Knockwood said they passed some of the most beautiful scenery. At times they also passed some of the most dangerous. With the wind pushing them toward rocks on the shoreline they had a three-way fight on their hands: a fight to stay upright, a fight to stay away from the rocks, and a fight to make any forward progress.

The canoes did not escape damage — the evidence was deep gouges and patched up holes. Each time a canoe was damaged time was lost. It had to be dried before it could be repaired.



*Micmac paddlers demonstrate the skill used to cover the 900-mile journey from Indian Island Reserve in New Brunswick to Montreal.*

In all, ten days were lost because of weather conditions and repairs.

#### A soggy night

At one point in the journey, the group were so mentally and physically tired they made an error that cost them a flooded tent and soaked clothing and sleeping bags. They had been asleep several hours when suddenly they found themselves in water. Everyone had forgotten the full-moon tide. They had to scramble up a 100-foot bank to find a dry sleeping spot. At other times they encountered hail, snow and fog. And the "Quebec mosquito didn't just take your blood, it took chunks of flesh to eat later on," said Mr. Knockwood.

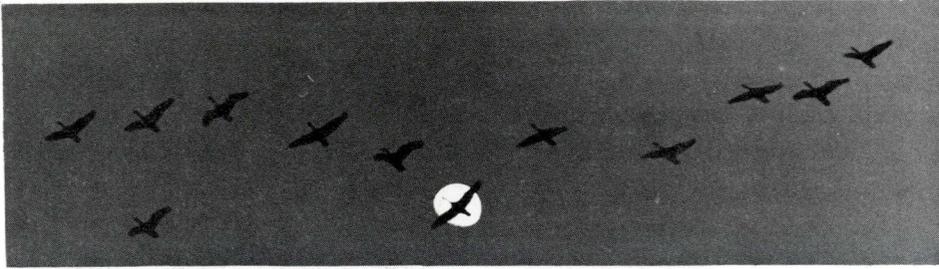
On arrival at their destination, the paddlers had lost an average of 15 pounds each but were so fit they were the envy of everyone they met. The 20 paddles they had started with were reduced to a handful, each showing signs of hasty repairs.

Asked if he would make the voyage again, Mr. Knockwood said "certainly, but not right now.... I will be able to tell my grandchildren about this. Possibly one of them will also make the same trip". (Story and photos courtesy of Indian News.)



*Micmac Indian paddlers are congratulated by Joe Martin, president of the Caughnawaga Marina (front row, fourth left) and chief Andrew Delisle (third*

*left) several days after their arrival at Montreal. Vince Knockwood, who began planning the trip in 1973, stands at extreme right.*



## The Canada Goose

The following article is the first in a series from *Hinterland Who's Who*, by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The appeal of the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) is legendary. The spectacle of the birds migrating in long, honking, irregular "V" formations across spring or autumn skies is one of the most dramatic portents of the change of seasons in Canada.

Few species of North American birds are so widely distributed over the continent, are composed of so many varieties or races, and provide so much opportunity to explore the mysteries of bird biology.

### Varieties and distribution

A Canada Goose can be recognized by its characteristic black head and crown, long black neck and whitish cheek patches. However, there are probably more than 20 subspecies of this bird, so a Canada Goose in one region may be quite a different bird from one in another.

Most of these races are surprisingly distinctive. They range in size from the large forms such as the deep-voiced honkers, to the small forms with high-pitched cackling voices. The weights vary from two-and-a-half to 18 pounds, their wingspreads from about three to six-and-a-half feet. They vary in colour from a light pearl-grey to a chestnut, and even a blackish brown.

### Breeding range

The breeding range of the Canada Goose extends in Canada from the Yukon east to Newfoundland, and from southern Victoria Island and southern Baffin Island to the U.S./Canada border in the west, and northern Ontario and Quebec in the east. They are not usually seen, except during migration, in southern Ontario and Quebec, nor in the three Maritime provinces. A few Canada Geese winter in southern Can-

ada, but most travel farther south, to refuges in the United States, or even to northeastern Mexico.

### Spring migration

The vast muskeg region of northern Ontario bordering the west coast of James Bay and the south coast of Hudson Bay is the magnet which draws the honkers northward each spring to nest. These geese reach their breeding grounds in late April, several weeks before the break-up of the major rivers. At this time there may still be several feet of snow in the bush.

While waiting for the snow and ice to clear from the interior muskeg where they will nest, the early arriving geese fly back and forth between open spots along the rivers. They feed in snow-free areas on sedges and berries remaining from the previous autumn.

The Canadas are hardy birds. Having put on a layer of fat during the early stages of migration they are easily able to sit out extended periods of severe weather. Even so, spring in the north is often capricious; late blizzards may force the advance flocks to retreat southward several times before they finally settle at their breeding grounds.

### Nesting

Usually five to seven eggs are laid, with older birds producing more eggs than birds nesting for the first time.

The female incubates the eggs for 28 days, while the male stands guard nearby. In the muskeg of northern Ontario, the male is sometimes several hundred yards or more from the nest. During the nesting period the female leaves the nest only briefly each day to feed.

Because geese do not breed until two years of age, alternate annual variations in the age structure of a population are normal. For example, a bumper crop of young in one year lowers the percentage of geese of breeding age in the population the following year. Two years later the addition of these geese to the breeding segment of the population results in another large crop of young.

### Late summer and autumn migration

Soon after the young have hatched, the families leave the nesting area. The adults are flightless at this time because they are moulting and regrowing their flight feathers.

A pair with their young of the year are an almost inseparable troupe, acting in unison almost as a single biological unit. The female leads the way, followed by the young, with the gander bringing up the rear. When another goose family ventures too close, "battle formation" is assumed, the male at the head of a V-like formation, ready to do battle while the female and young



assume threatening postures behind him. The gander literally defends the ground he and his family walk on, plus a few square feet of surrounding area.

By early August the birds are ready to take to the air as a family unit. Some families remain inland, while others fly to the shores of Hudson and James Bays where they feed on berries and put on a layer of fat before their southward migration. There they are joined by tens of thousands of Blue and Snow Geese that have nested in the Arctic.

Some of the Canada Geese linger on the shores of Hudson and James Bays until early October and then suddenly in the space of a few days they are gone. Those that have flocked along James Bay follow the coastline south. The inland geese tend to follow the north- and south-trending rivers. A few days' flight returns them to their autumn and winter quarters.

Research and management are paying substantial dividends in the restoration of Canada Goose populations depleted by excessive hunting. From an all-time population low record of 22,000 in 1946, the Canada Goose population in the Mississippi Valley Flyway has reached about 300,000. The total continental population of all races of Canada Geese may, in some years, be as high as 1.5 million birds.

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### Pioneer woman novelist

One of the leaders in the revolt against Victorian repressiveness was a Canadian woman who grew up on a farm in southern Ontario, reports *Canadian Scene*. Elinor Glyn wrote many novels which shocked readers because they dealt openly with the attraction between the sexes. And it was her screen-play *It*, in which Clara Bow starred in 1927, which made that simple word a world-wide expression to describe sex appeal.

Elinor's mother was the product of a pioneering family who established a farm in the 1830s near what is now Guelph, Ontario. She married a young civil engineer, Douglas Sutherland, and their daughter Elinor was born overseas, in 1865, while he was on an assignment in Italy where he contracted typhoid fever and died. His young widow returned to her parents' home with her infant daughter who grew up

largely in the care of her domineering grandmother.

In the 1880s, Elinor travelled overseas to London and Paris and in 1892 she married Clayton Glyn, a wealthy Englishman. A few years later Elinor Glyn started writing her torrid romances which did so much to lay the foundation of the present sexual revolution. Her story *Three Weeks*, published in 1907, sold more than five million copies in several languages, and is still available.

Elinor Glyn died in wartime London in 1943 at the age of 78. Long before that, the farm on which she grew up had become part of what is now the Ontario College of Agriculture at Guelph.

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### Energy research grants

Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie recently announced grants totalling \$259,050 to fund non-government energy research and development. (The Federal Government has allotted \$127.7 million for Canadian energy research and development in this fiscal year.)

The grants were approved for 21 proposals to conduct studies into such subjects as solar energy, the heating efficiency of buildings and the capacity of the coal industry to meet increased demand.

The funding was approved from a departmental allotment for the Research Agreements Program this year of \$1,080,000 to cover research proposals in energy, minerals and earth sciences. Minerals and earth sciences agreements have yet to be announced.

In solar energy, Professor Michael Berkowitz of the University of Toronto was granted \$19,500 to analyze various methods of determining the social costs and benefits of solar-heated housing. The results of his studies will suggest an optimum government role in the implementation of solar heating.

Professor Grant Ross of the University of Calgary was granted \$19,000 to study the energy efficiency of commercial buildings in Canada. The project is expected to provide the information necessary to design and implement energy conservation measures for commercial buildings.

Dr. Frank Anton, also of the University of Calgary, was granted \$15,000

for a study of the Canadian coal industry.

The belief is widely held in Western Canada that the Canadian coal industry is on the threshold of a steady economic expansion. Professor Anton proposes a systematic economic evaluation of the industry's capacity to handle this possible expansion. He will study problems that could arise from rapidly rising labour and capital costs as well as rising costs of complying with any severe environmental regulations that might be imposed.

The program is expected to fund 100 additional contracts in subjects relating to the social and technical aspects of the earth sciences.

Contracts are limited to a maximum of \$20,000 over one year for work by Canadians who are not employed by the Government.

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### National ballet acquires new works

Jerome Robbins, choreographer and ballet master with the New York City Ballet has given his work, *Afternoon of a Faun* to the National Ballet of Canada.

Mr. Robbins, who saw the company during its recent New York engagement, held initial rehearsals there while the company was performing with Rudolf Nureyev as guest artist at the Metropolitan Opera House. Artists chosen to dance the two roles in the ballet have not yet been announced, but it will be given its Canadian *première* during the National's spring season next February-March. Since it was originally staged by the American Ballet Theatre in 1953, *Afternoon of a Faun* has been given only to London's Royal Ballet, the New York City Ballet and the Paris Opera Ballet.

Frederick Ashton's *La Fille Mal Gardée*, scheduled for the National Ballet's anniversary season, November 12 to 20 in Toronto, went into rehearsal with the arrival of Faith Worth, choreographer with Britain's Royal Ballet.

The National Ballet is also mounting *Monotones II*, a short ballet created and designed by Frederick Ashton for the Royal Ballet in 1966. Set to music by Eric Satie, it involves three dancers — two boys and a girl — and will have its *première* during the National's spring season.

### Helicopter simulator for West Germany

CAE Electronics Ltd. of Montreal, has been awarded a contract by the Federal Republic of Germany to develop and manufacture a Westland *Sea King* helicopter flight simulator for the West German Navy.

Two *Sikorsky* CH-53 helicopter flight simulators for the German Army have already been supplied by CAE as well as two complexes of four Bell UH-1D helicopter flight simulators, one for the German Army, the other for the German Air Force.

The latest order, with a simulated search-and-rescue radar station and a six-degree-freedom of motion system, will be delivered in autumn 1978.

### Canada/Belgium cultural meeting

The mixed commission provided for under the terms of a cultural agreement concluded between Canada and Belgium in 1967, is holding its second session in Brussels from October 11 to 15.

The Canadian group is led by André Bissonnette, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Belgian delegation by Marcel Hicter, Director General of Youth and Recreational Affairs in the Ministry of French Education and Culture.

Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan are also represented, as well as Canadian ministries and other agencies.

The Commission will review activities which have taken place under the terms of the agreement since the first session in Quebec City from December 8 to 10 last year. During the past year, Belgo-Canadian cultural relations have been strengthened particularly in the areas of scholarship exchange, links established between Belgian and

Canadian university faculties and in exchanges of professors. The Commission will establish for the coming years a reciprocal program of exchanges and cultural promotion. These orientations are directed in particular to a growth in exchanges of persons in the academic and socio-cultural sectors and to an increase in the promotion of artistic creativity.

### Coincidental activities in Belgium

This meeting of the Commission in Brussels coincides with the presenta-

tion in Belgium of two Canadian events that come under the cultural agreement: a tour from October 13 to 22 of the Théâtre du Rideau Vert of Montreal, which will present the play of the Acadian playwright, Antonine Maillet, *La Sagouine*, at the Festival of Young Theatre of Liège as well as at Arlon, Brussels, Ottignies and Namur; and an exhibition from October 21 to November 15 at the Canadian Cultural Centre in Brussels of a collection of 50 prints by 23 contemporary Canadian artists

### News briefs

■ The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announced on October 8 that *Emily Carr*, an English-language documentary about the life of one of Canada's foremost painters, had won the Prix Wilderness for documentary programs. *Quebec Printemps 1918*, a French-language program won the Prix Anik for drama. The Prix Anik awards incorporate the Prix Wilderness awards, which were instituted by CBC employees in 1963 to commemorate three CBC filmmakers who were killed in an aircraft crash in Alberta while filming a documentary.

■ Tokyo's Tamagawa University for agricultural research paid \$265,000 for its branch campus on an 80-acre site overlooking a lake near Nanaimo on the southeastern corner of Vancouver Island, B. C., reports *Canadian Scene*. University president Tetsuro Obara said the first group of 50 students would arrive next summer. Canadian students will also be welcome to study the Japanese language and political system.

■ Henri Rocque, Liberal, Jean Pigott, Progressive Conservative and Steve Langdon, New Democratic Party, are the three main contenders for the Ottawa-Carleton by-election on October 18 to fill the seat left vacant by former Finance Minister John Turner. The Liberal party won the riding with 53 per cent of the vote in 1974, Conservatives polled 38 per cent and the NDP 8 per cent. Rocque, 43 years old, is a school teacher, while Mrs. Pigott, 52, is chief executive officer of Morrison Lamothe, a bakery business of 600 employees founded by her

father. Langdon, 31, who has a doctorate in economics with specialty in multinational corporations, is a professor at Ottawa's Carleton University.

■ Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios of Greece, on an official visit to Ottawa, October 4 and 5, said that the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus was extremely necessary and that he placed high value on Canada's contribution to it. He was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, with whom he discussed bilateral relations between Canada and Greece and the international situation.

■ Bank service charges will remain frozen for another year, Finance Minister Donald Macdonald has announced, and service charges at other financial institutions, such as trust and loan companies, will also be frozen until October 31, 1977.

■ The ban on commercial salmon fishing in New Brunswick and parts of Quebec and Newfoundland will probably continue for another year, according to Fisheries and Environment Minister Roméo LeBlanc.

■ In honour of the United States Bicentennial, the National Library of Canada has prepared an exhibition "Sharing a Continent: Canada and the U.S.A., 1776-1976", which was opened by Dr. Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, on October 7. A selection of over 100 books, articles, documents, together with reproductions of historical prints and engravings is on view, illustrating the history of the U.S. and the development of its relations with Canada during the past 200 years.

*Canada Weekly* is published by the Information Services 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.*

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