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## Strategy of suffocation possible way to stop nuclear arms race

In an address to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in New York, May 26, which was warmly applauded by delegates, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that the best way of arresting the dynamic of the nuclear arms race "may be by a strategy of suffocation, by depriving the arms race of the oxygen on which it feeds".

Mr. Trudeau, speaking to the UNGA for the first time, pointed out that "we have withdrawn from any nuclear role by Canada's Armed Forces in Europe and are now in the process of replacing with conventionally armed aircraft the nuclear-capable planes assigned to our forces in North America". Canada was thus, he declared, "not only the first country in the world with the capacity to produce nuclear weapons that chose not to do so, we are also the first nuclear armed country to have chosen to divest itself of nuclear weapons".

"We have not for more than a decade," he continued, "permitted Canadian uranium to be used for military purposes by any country. We are a country that maintains strict controls over exports of military equipment and does not export any to areas of tension or actual conflict. We are on the other hand, a major source of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes."

### Arresting the arms race

The Prime Minister specified four measures which, he said, if combined, could be a more relevant, efficient and more promising approach to curbing the nuclear arms race:

"First, a comprehensive test ban to impede the further development of nuclear explosive devices. Such a ban is currently under negotiation. It has long been Canada's highest priority. I am pleased that the efforts of Canada's representatives and those of other countries stand a good chance of success during 1978. The computer can simulate testing conditions up

to a point. But there is no doubt in my mind that a total test ban will represent a real qualitative constraint on weapons development.

"Second, an agreement to stop the flight-testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles. This would complement the ban on the testing of warheads. I am satisfied that, in the present state of the art, such an agreement can be monitored, as it must be, by national technical means.

"Third, an agreement to prohibit all production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. The effect of this would be to set a finite limit on the availability of nuclear weapons material. Such an agreement would have to be backed up by an effective system of full-scope safeguards. It would have the great advantage of placing nuclear weapons states on a much more comparable basis with non-nuclear weapons states than they have thus far under the dispensations of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"Fourth, an agreement to limit and then progressively to reduce military spending on new strategic nuclear weapons systems. This will require the development of the necessary openness in reporting, comparing and verifying such expenditures."

The Prime Minister continued:

"It is arguable that the credibility of such an agreement could be strengthened by placing the sums released from national accounts on international deposit, at least for an interim period, possibly in the form of special loans to international development institutions. Such an idea would be in line with conventional thinking about what should be done with at least some of the savings from disarmament. But I do not think it makes good sense to penalize countries that act responsibly by cutting back on armaments.

"I am much more attracted by the logic of the ideas advanced earlier this year by the President of France. I believe that, if penalties are to be exacted, they should be exacted from those who, by



Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's first French Canadian prime minister, was elected leader of the Liberal party on June 7, 1887. He became prime minister in 1896, remaining in office until 1911.

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excessive military spending and in other ways, contribute to the insecurity of others. I hope that further thought can be given to these ideas before this special session draws to a close.

### Impact of suffocation

"A strategy of suffocation seems to me to have a number of advantages. It is not merely declaratory because it will have a real and progressive impact on the development of new strategic weapons systems. It will have that impact in three ways: by freezing the available amount of fissionable material; by preventing any technology that may be developed in the laboratory from being tested; and by reducing the moneys devoted to military expenditure. It is also a realistic strategy because it assumes that, for some time to come at least, total nuclear disarmament is probably unattainable in practice. It avoids some of the problems encountered in the negotiations currently under way, in that it does not involve complex calculations of balance but leaves the nuclear weapons states some flexibility in adjusting their force levels using existing weapons technology. It has at least the potential of reducing the risks of conflict that are inherent in the technological momentum of strategic competition.

"The ultimate intent of a strategy of suffocation is to halt the arms race in the laboratory. But an offer to halt the arms race at any stage is a step in the direction of genuine disarmament. The President of the United States has shown the way in recent weeks with his farsighted postponement of a decision to produce a special battlefield nuclear weapon. We must all hope that the response of the Soviet Union will be such as to make it possible to extend that postponement indefinitely.

### Non-proliferation

"So much for the vertical dimension of the nuclear problem. Let me now say a word about the horizontal spread of nuclear capabilities.

"There are those who have a fatalistic view of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. They argue that nuclear proliferation is ultimately unavoidable and that there is little sense in putting undue constraints on the international flow of nuclear energy resources in the hope of being able to stem the process.

"I do not share that view. I note with satisfaction that the list of countries said to be on the verge of a nuclear weapons

### Special Session delegates

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson heads Canada's delegation at the UN Special Session.

The other delegates are:

*Representatives* – William Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; R. Harry Jay, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Geneva; Kenneth B. Williamson, Department of External Affairs.

*Parliamentary Observers* – Marcel Prud'homme, M.P., Chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence; Gus MacFarlane, M.P.; Douglas Roche, M.P.; David MacDonald, M.P.; Andrew Brewin, M.P.

Other parliamentarians are expected to participate.

capability is not very different today from what it was a decade or so ago. I believe world security would be seriously diminished by the further spread of nuclear weapons and that it is the responsible course for governments to pursue policies based on the presumption that proliferation can be stopped.

"We in Canada have perhaps gone further in our support for an effective non-proliferation system than have most other countries. In part, this is the result of national experience. But in much larger part, it is a reflection of public opinion in Canada which does not believe that we would be serving the cause of a rational world order by being negligent in the requirements we place on Canadian nuclear exports.

### Canada's safeguards policy

"I make no apology for Canada's precedent-setting safeguards policy though it has been criticized by some as being too stringent. Canada is asking of others no more than what we have ourselves accepted voluntarily as a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We have not manipulated our safeguards for commercial advantage nor have we hesitated to accept commercial loss where our safeguards have inhibited nuclear sales. We have shared our technology freely with developing countries and we have applied our safeguards to all on a non-discriminatory basis and without trying to distinguish between capability and intention.

"Canada judged it necessary to adopt a national policy even though nuclear transfers were already within the compass of international regulation. Canadian action was based on genuine concern about our role as a nuclear supplier. We did not think that the international safeguards system, as it stood, was likely to be equal to the problems posed by the advance of nuclear technology. Our object was to bring about a new, more effective international consensus. Canada recognizes that the international system will need time to adapt to the new energy situation. It is now accepted by all that nuclear energy will have to play an increasing part in meeting incremental world energy needs in the remainder of the century. It is equally accepted that the benefits of nuclear energy must be accessible to all countries having no alternative energy options.

"It is understandable that, with the experience of another energy crisis still fresh in their minds, many countries would like to aim at a high degree of energy independence. In particular, they will expect to be protected against the interruption, without due cause, of essential supplies of nuclear fuel. Any new system will need to accommodate these aspirations.

"But we shall also have to consider that we are hovering on the threshold of a plutonium economy. We shall have to make sure that the vulnerable points in the fuel cycle are capable of being adequately safeguarded by technical means and that, where that cannot be effectively done, we can devise institutional arrangements for international management. I believe that, in the end, the best prospect for countries to assure their national energy security lies in an international system that carries the confidence of nuclear suppliers.

"There are limits to the contribution that can be made by nations acting unilaterally. I believe that Canada's efforts to date have been constructive and effective. But further achievement can be made only through multilateral agreement. We intend to play our full part in the working out of the assurances and the constraints that will inevitably have to form part of an enhanced international system of non-proliferation."

**Conventional weapons and peacekeeping**  
Prime Minister Trudeau went on to speak about conventional weapons restraint,  
(Continued on P. 8)

## Biggest-ever deal for EDC

The Export Development Corporation (EDC), in partnership with a bank consortium led by the Toronto Dominion Bank, is about to arrange its largest-ever financing package, to support Canadian Bechtel Ltd.'s \$626-million contract with Entreprise Nationale Sonatrack, of Algeria, for the construction of a natural gas processing plant.

Canadian Bechtel was successful in obtaining the contract for the design, engineering, procurement, project management, construction and commissioning of a gas-gathering system, treatment plant and gas reinjection system at Rhourde Nouss, about 750 miles southeast of Algiers. The project is expected to provide sales of an estimated \$417 million in Canadian goods and services and create or maintain some 25,000 jobs for Canadians.

EDC Chairman John A. MacDonald said that the 25,000 jobs provided over the next 42 months would include 300 Canadian engineers and technical personnel in Canada and Algeria, 5,000 workers in industrial establishments across Canada, 1,000 workers in the Canadian transportation and service industries and several hundred Canadian tradesmen in Algeria. The remaining jobs are associated with related activities. The transaction involves Canadian gas processing equipment, vessels, heat exchangers, steel, compressors, pumps, valves, tools, pre-fabricated buildings and instruments.

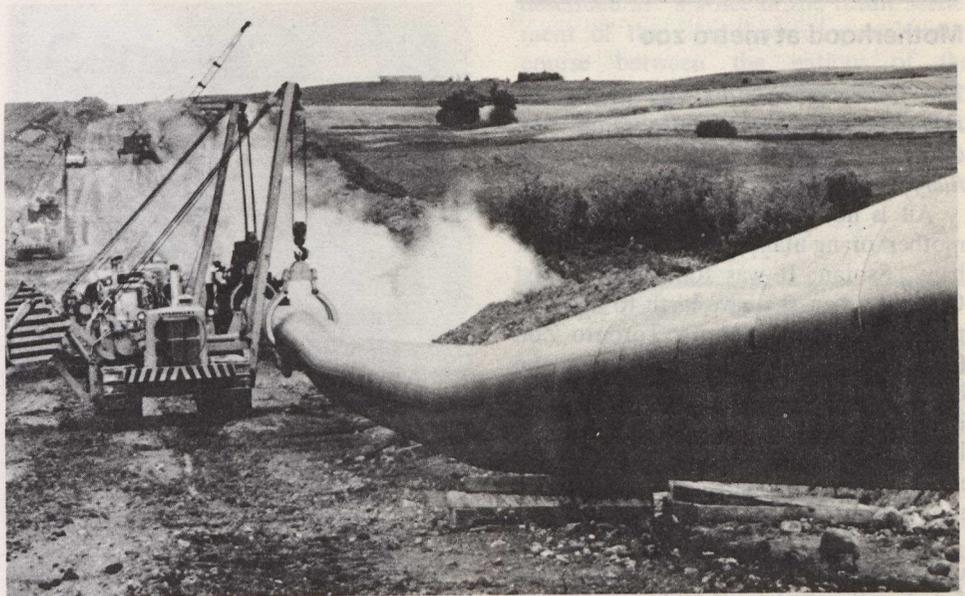
### Canada's natural gas industry

Canada has led the way in the use of turbine power for compressor stations and in the automation of pipeline operations.

The first natural gas discovered in Canada was found seeping from a spring near Niagara Falls, Ontario, in 1794, but it was not until 1859 that Canada's first natural gas well was begun near Moncton, New Brunswick. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, more important discoveries were made in southwestern Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Canadian consumption of natural gas in 1946 represented but 3 per cent of the nation's total energy demand, with most consumption limited to Alberta. Vast reserves of natural gas were discovered there at the same time as the oil discovery in Leduc.

By the 1970s, natural gas was supply-



*Pipelines stretch across the Canadian West to bring gas to many areas of the country.*

ing 20 per cent of the nation's energy consumption and gas sales were increasing at an annual rate of 10 per cent — more than double the growth rate of total energy supply.

Alberta now produces more than 80 per cent of the nation's natural gas. It is piped to more than 1,560 communities from Montreal to Vancouver. Large quantities of gas discovered in the Mackenzie Delta, Beaufort Basin, the Arctic Islands, Hudson Bay and the East Coast off-shore areas promise sufficient gas supplies for future needs.

Construction of the major natural gas pipeline opened a new era of economic

growth for Canada. And in the process, Canada became a leader in developing new techniques for the efficient and economic transmission of huge quantities of natural gas.

Natural gas is transmitted cross-country at high pressures. The farther gas travels through a pipeline, however, the more its pressure drops, owing to the effects of friction between the flowing gas and the inside surface of the pipe.

Compressor stations, located at various strategic points along the pipeline route, raise the fallen pressure, using compressors powered by reciprocating engines or turbines.

### Research on pollutants should be shared, says Canada

Blair Seaborn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Environment Canada and head of the Canadian delegation to the sixth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), held recently in Nairobi, Kenya, has advocated international co-operation in research on chemical pollutants. In his statement to delegates of the 58 nations represented on this year's council, he added that no single agency could deal comprehensively with the problem, since many of the necessary studies were both costly and time consuming.

"We remain deeply convinced of the importance of UNEP and we want to do everything we can to help make it succeed," Mr. Seaborn added. He announced

that Canada would shortly issue a cheque for \$1 million as a continuing indication of support for UNEP.

Mr. Seaborn suggested that "in the long run, one of the measures that will be used to judge UNEP's effectiveness will be the extent to which environmental considerations become an integral part of the decision-making process in development planning. Such considerations have importance not only to meeting the basic human needs of mankind but also to sound resource management and continued productivity for future generations."

He concluded that the maintenance of environmental quality need not be at the expense of economic development. "We therefore see UNEP as being an international program that has much to offer to both the developed and the developing parts of the world."

## Motherhood at metro zoo

The following account was written by Fern Mandel for the Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society bulletin, February/March 1978.

All is now as it should be for proud mother orang-utan, Puppi, and her first baby, Santan. It was touch and go last October when she gave birth to her five-pound son at the Metro Toronto Zoo (MTZ). She seemed afraid to pick the baby up or even touch him. Santan would have suffocated in the first few minutes had zoo veterinarian Dr. Kay Mehren not rescued him and applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

The infant was taken to the health unit where he was washed, weighed, and fed. For the next ten days keeper Dianne Devison gave him round-the-clock care. While human care of the zoo babies is extremely capable, it is always more desirable to have a mother take care of her offspring, so an attempt at a reunion with Puppi was arranged soon after.

At the first attempt Puppi picked her baby up, groomed him, then put him down, and left him. The next day, the baby was again presented to his mother; this time she picked him up without hesitating, and began to nurse him within half an hour.

In all, they were apart for ten days, possibly the longest mother-offspring separation in this species to end in successful reunion.

Meanwhile, in the health unit, the baby was given a rolled-up towel to grasp while he was bottle fed, diapered, and while he slept. This practice facilitated the transition to clutching his mother's skin.

Puppi has been surprising and delighting staff and visitors with her irrepressible behaviour ever since she arrived at MTZ from the Ruhr Zoo in West Germany. She kept everyone guessing as to whether she indeed was pregnant almost to the end of her term. Staff suspected her pregnancy last March, but were unable to obtain a urine sample to confirm it until late in the summer, when it showed a negative result. The test is often invalid towards the end of term.

Santan is the second orang-utan born at MTZ; the first was Chantek, born September 1975, whose mother, Abigail proved to be a conscientious parent from the start.



*Puppi and son reunited. Shortly after their re-introduction overseer Derek Gamble said that Puppi was now a "glorious mother". Making up for lost time?*

## Support for small arms plant

Minister of Supply and Services Jean-Pierre Goyer recently announced a program to upgrade Valcartier Industries Inc., a small arms ammunition plant at Courcellette, Quebec.

The program, estimated to cost \$18 million, will be undertaken over five years and will be financed through shared-cost arrangements. The federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will supply up to \$10 million, of which \$5 million will be repayable, and the firm will provide the remaining \$8 million.

The plant, the sole domestic source for military small arms ammunition and large cartridge cases, employs 1,250 people of whom 900 are engaged in the production of military ammunition.

The Valcartier Industries financing is part of a program to establish Canadian self-sufficiency in the production of ammunition required by the Canadian Armed Forces. The modernization of all major facilities relating to ammunition production in Canada will be carried out over five years.

## Jobs for Sudbury students

Seven Young Canada Works projects creating about 180 jobs were approved recently for the constituencies of Nickel Belt and Sudbury, Ontario.

The projects are supported by a special allocation of \$500,000, established in addition to regular funding in anticipation of serious student unemployment resulting from large lay-offs by INCO Ltd. and Falconbridge Mines Ltd.

Of the projects announced, the most important is one of land reclamation. One hundred and thirty-nine students will be employed to test soil samples and to seed and rehabilitate close to 600 acres of barren, publicly owned land adjacent to the major roads leading into Sudbury.

The Regional Municipality of Sudbury is contributing \$53,620 and the Federal Government is giving \$177,000.

Other plans approved for the area and supported by the special student allocation include: environment improvements; industrial park roadside and drainage improvements; fundamental and applied research in chemistry; enhancement of urban food production in Sudbury; French summer cinema.

## Heroism rewarded

A Canadian war veteran who, 40 years ago, saved the life of a young Spanish boy injured in a raid by Fascist forces during the Spanish Civil War, has recently learned the outcome of his heroism.

Jimmie Higgins, 71, of Peterborough, Ontario, has heard from a grateful Manuel Alvarez, now 51, who moved to Canada in 1958 after serving with the Norwegian merchant navy for a few years, and who now owns a successful automobile sales and service organization in Vancouver, British Columbia.

With the help of the Mackenzie-Papineau Veterans' Association in Vancouver, Mr. Alvarez located Mr. Higgins, who was "flabbergasted" as the long-forgotten Spanish boy spoke to him from Canada. "I never expected to see him again," he said.

According to Lionel Edwards, the general secretary of the veterans' association, Mr. Higgins is not well. Says Edwards, "now that Alvarez has located him, he's going to visit him and try to help out financially".

## New agreement guards B.C. salmon

Canadian salmon which migrate off the British Columbia coast are to get greater protection from Japanese fishing fleets, as the result of an amendment to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC).

"Under the new arrangements," said Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc, "Japanese high seas salmon fishing will not be permitted east of 175 degrees E longitude in the North Pacific Ocean, except for a small area in the northern Bering Sea and for research purposes well to the south of the Aleutian chain. This means there will be virtually no salmon of B.C. origin available to the Japanese fishery."

The original North Pacific fisheries convention, to which Canada, Japan and the United States are parties, came into force in 1952 and prevented Japanese high seas salmon fishing east of 175 degrees W. The new agreement will push the line limiting Japanese fishing approximately 600 nautical miles westward.

"Now that Canada and the United States have extended their coastal fishing jurisdiction to 200 miles, all fisheries resources except salmon, which migrate well beyond 200 miles, are under coastal state control," the minister explained. "As a result, the INPFC can now concentrate its efforts on salmon problems."

Under the terms of the new agreement, Japanese fishing vessels will be limited in numbers as well as in length of time they will be allowed to operate in the northern Bering Sea where Yukon River fish are taken. It is also expected that Japanese catches of Yukon River salmon stocks of Canadian origin will decrease under restrictions now placed on the fishery.

## Stamp exhibition revives old designs

The remaining three of the four stamps honouring the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition, CAPEX '78, will be issued on June 10, Canada Post Day, at the exhibition.

Similar to the first stamp in the series issued in January, the latest CAPEX '78 stamps will feature the design incorporating reproductions of stamps from Canada's past.



The 14-cent first class letter-rate stamp reproduces a pair of the 10-penny blue Jacques Cartier stamps of 1854. The 30-cent overseas letter-rate stamp shows a pair of the half-penny rose Queen Victoria issue of 1857. The \$1.25 stamp for the basic registration rate depicts a pair of the 6-penny slate-violet, Prince Albert stamps of 1851.

The three stamps were designed by Carl Brett of Toronto

Also to be issued at CAPEX '78 will be Canada's first souvenir sheet. It will reproduce the 14-cent, 30-cent and \$1.25 CAPEX '78 commemoratives on one sheet, with engraved symbols of the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition and the Universal Postal Union, printed on a silver background.

## Stamp mania

Thousands of philatelists are expected in Toronto this month for CAPEX '78, Canada's second international stamp exhibition, which marks the centennial of Canada joining the Universal Postal Union.

No sooner had the first stamps appeared in Britain in 1840, than people began to collect them. One woman, it is said, covered her dressing room with cancelled stamps. *Punch* magazine reported in 1842 that "A new mania has bitten the industriously idle ladies of England. To enable a wager to be gained, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to collect penny stamps; in fact they betray more anxiety to treasure queens' heads than Henry the Eighth did to get rid of them!"

By 1874, 22 nations formed a General Postal Union, which vastly simplified international transfers. For example, where there had been 1,200 different rates for mail between the participating countries, there was now one. Canada entered the organization on July 1, 1878, gaining what Postmaster-General L.S. Huntington

described as "a voice in the future settlement of the conditions of postal intercourse between the nations of the civilized world...." So many other countries joined, that the group soon changed its name to the Universal Postal Union. The UPU became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in 1947.

## Visitor from W. Germany

Dr. Hamm-Bruucher, Minister of State responsible for cultural affairs in the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Canada May 27-31 as head of the German delegation at bilateral cultural consultations held in Ottawa May 30 and 31. These meetings take place from time to time under the Canada-FRG Cultural Co-operation Agreement of 1975 to review accomplishments and discuss future programs.

During her visit to Ottawa, Dr. Hamm-Bruucher signed a Canada-FRG Film Relations Agreement on May 30, with Secretary of State John Roberts signing on behalf of Canada. She also called on several ministers and heads of cultural organizations.

Before arriving in Ottawa, Dr. Hamm-Bruucher addressed the conference of the Learned Societies of Canada in London on May 28 on multilateral co-operation in education. Dr. Hamm-Bruucher was the co-author of a 1975 OECD report on the Canadian education system.

## Scholarly approach to language issue

Language, its acquisition and use, and the implications of bilingualism in Canada, both for individuals and for governments, are among the subjects discussed in a new book published by the Canada Council.

*The Individual, Language and Society in Canada* is a 436-page book of essays and commentaries, partly in English, partly in French, by 29 leading Canadian scholars in psychology, linguistics, sociology, anthropology and political science. The authors developed their topics along eight themes: language contact in Canada; functions of language in Canada; social factors in language acquisition and bilinguality; social and behavioural implications of bilingualism; individual, social and structural factors in language maintenance and restoration; varieties of institu-

tional and individual bilingualism; language, culture and cognition; language planning in Canada — policies and practices.

Throughout the book, except where it deals specifically with bilingualism in Canada, all languages are considered, not just French and English, which the authors term “charter” languages. Other languages are grouped as indigenous (native) or immigrant languages.

The scholars show, among other things, the lack of clear data in many of the areas of knowledge they consider essential in the development and application of sound language policies for Canada. They raise many questions and suggest directions for future research.

In the matter of data-gathering, a basic research tool, sociologist John de Vries of Ottawa’s Carleton University points out that questions posed by the census of Canada were “far from ideal”; that they failed in some instances to separate important language and cultural groups. For example, Chinese and Japanese, Indian and Inuit may be combined in single categories. De Vries recommends specific improvements in census and vital statistics data-collection.

### Definition of bilingualism

There are varying views among scholars on what constitutes “bilingualism”, which Professor Jean Darbelnet of Quebec’s Laval University considers an “over-used term in Canada”. Darbelnet would reserve the term “bilingual” to those who learn the second language almost unconsciously, in response to the necessities of the environment, and can slip effortlessly from one language to the other. Norman Segalowitz of Montreal’s Concordia University adopts a much broader definition in his discussion of bilingualism and social behaviour. He cites studies on the degree of communication between bilingual people (those who have acquired a fair ability to communicate in the other language) and those speaking their native language, and the various types of interaction experienced — ranging from complete acceptance by the other party to failure and frustration.

In discussing second language acquisition, Robert C. Gardner of the University of Western Ontario’s psychology department (London), looks at the linguistic nature of the community, including the political climate surrounding bilingualism. He examines individual dif-

ferences in achievement (touching on attitudes and motivation) and the ways in which these may be influenced by parent and teacher attitudes and community beliefs. He discusses the effects — such as costs and benefits — on the individual of acquiring a second language. On the subject of creating a political climate conducive to acquiring a second language, Gardner questions the assumption that political encouragement — such as that of the Federal Government through its Official Languages Act — necessarily results in higher enrolment in the study of the second language in schools. He cites a 1973 study that showed a mean decrease of some 12 per cent in enrolment in French classes in secondary schools in every province (Quebec omitted) over the three years from 1970-72. Gardner takes care to point out that these findings, though significant in his view, do not relate directly to second language achievement. “In fact, such research does not appear to have been conducted.”

### Language and culture

On the complex linguistic and cultural mixture that is Canada, and for purposes of identifying research problems, Leo Driedger of the University of Manitoba’s department of sociology (Winnipeg) divides the country into six distinct linguistic regions. These range from those that are clearly multilingual and multicultural to regions that demonstrate various combinations of unilingualism, bilingualism, uniculturalism and biculturalism. Driedger places the northerly section of the six most westerly provinces in a multicultural multilingual region, where 69 per cent of the people are of native origin and most retain their native languages at home. The only region approaching the bilingual/bicultural model, in this framework, is New Brunswick. The Ottawa-Hull area may become the best example of a bilingual region (it must, Driedger feels), as federal policies for the Public Service are implemented.

The inference drawn from the complexity of the language and cultural picture in Canada, and the lack of information on the multiplicity of problems this diversity creates, is that over-all policies are difficult to apply fairly in all regions. Some of Driedger’s questions for further research are these: “Is language indeed the gatekeeper to a distinct culture or is religious ideology more important? What symbolic value do Canadians place on

English, French and other languages? Will a language remain dynamic and be maintained only if the culture is dynamic? Why is it important to maintain a distinctive language — because of its own intrinsic worth or because of the access it provides to a distinctive culture? Is it really true that when language is lost the identity of the group is lost? What are the exceptions and alternatives?”

Pierre Coulombe, a sociologist with the Public Service Commission of Canada, prepared the paper on varieties of institutional and individual bilingualism. He refers to the massive experiment in language change in the Public Service of Canada. Using examples, he shows the complexity of the task that the Government faces in changing language habits of long standing. He sees *francophones* as making the most useful contribution at present to the bilingual operation of the Public Service, and as continuing to do so until second-language teaching for *anglophones* is improved. Coulombe stresses the enormous cost of the Public Service bilingualism program, which includes the costs of translating thousands of documents and language training for tens of thousands of unilingual people on the job and for new recruits, who, for generations to come, he says, will be no more bilingual than were their predecessors.

### Symposium in Peru

Canada, along with members of the telecommunications industry and governments from Europe, the United States, Japan and all South American countries, took part in an international symposium on satellite communications in Lima, Peru, from May 15 to 18.

Canadian presentations dealt with: telecommunications to remote areas; successful experiments with *Hermes*, Canada’s experimental communications satellite, and the projects envisaged for *Anik B* to be launched by Telesat Canada later this year; Canadian experience in remote sensing; the possible transfer of Canadian technology to South American countries; Canadians as consultants; the possibility of aid for training programs; and the construction of small earth stations.

Highlight of the Canadian participation was a live transmission of a message from Communications Minister Jeanne Sauvé to the participants in the symposium via the *Hermes* satellite on May 16.

# News of the arts

## Guyanese mural for Dalhousie

Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham was pleased to receive an honorary degree from Dalhousie University, Halifax, at fall convocation last year, but was surprised that the walls of a main dining room, where he attended a convocation dinner after the ceremony, were bare.

So, on his return to Guyana Mr. Burnham telephoned noted Guyanese artist Aubrey Williams at his home in London, England, and commissioned a mural for Dalhousie as a gesture of thanks and goodwill.



Guyanese artist Aubrey Williams told Prime Minister Burnham, who agreed to pay the artist's expenses, that he would do the painting "for Guyana and for Dalhousie".

Mr. Williams, who won the Commonwealth Prize for Painting in 1964 and was awarded the Golden Arrow of Achievement from Guyana in 1970, has had 30 one-man shows in Canada, England, Ireland, Guyana, France, the United States, Italy, Jamaica and Nigeria. Some of his works are held by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Museum of Modern Art in San Francisco among others.

The 480-square-foot, three-sectioned "Dalhousie Mural" is done in the pre-Columbian style, Williams' speciality. One section incorporates themes and motifs of the Carib people; another represents sym-

bols of the Warrau tribe; and the third is representative of the Arawak people. The Carib, Warrau and Arawak were pre-Columbian Guyanese tribes.

The work is done in oils and is an expansion of three "cartoons" or plans which were painted by Mr. Williams in his London studio and approved by Prime Minister Burnham, who will receive the cartoons for his own collection now that the Dalhousie mural is completed.

The mural was officially presented by High Commissioner Dr. Robert J. Moore of Guyana at the spring convocation dinner, May 12, at which the artist was present. Also attending were senior university officials, members of the Guyanese community in Halifax, and other representatives of the High Commission.

## Tutankhamun to Toronto

*The Treasures of Tutankhamun*, a collection of some of the most beautiful and precious artifacts from the tomb of that King, is coming to Canada. The tomb's discovery in 1922-23 is the most important find in the history of Egyptian archaeology.

Though opening date is 17 months away, staff of the Art Gallery of Ontario are already at work on the complexities of bringing the exhibition to Toronto, where it will be shown during November and December 1979.

Gallery director William J. Withrow, who recently returned from Cairo where he negotiated details of the loan, believes that Tutankhamun will have the greatest public impact of any exhibition ever seen in Canada.

"We shall have the show for only two months," he says, "but our target is for an attendance of one half million. I'd say that's minimum."

In the United States, where the duration has been four months in each city, attendance has surpassed all expectations — Chicago, New Orleans and Los Angeles have all posted figures well in excess of a million, while Washington was just short of that mark.

Mr. Withrow said the complexities of organizing the exhibition ranged from safe transportation for a collection valued at many millions of dollars to far more mundane matters like ensuring that cloak-room facilities are adequate. "There are a thousand and one details so the staff must start work now."

## Private collection on view

An important Canadian private collection of nineteenth-century art is the major part of an exhibition organized by the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, which closes on July 9. It includes works by artists who were renowned in their time, all but forgotten in the first half of the twentieth century, and only recently awarded the attention many critics feel they deserved.

The 71 French and English paintings, and 17 French, German, Italian and Belgian sculptures belong to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tanenbaum of Toronto.

Some of the painters enjoyed an extraordinary international reputation and patronage in their lifetime. Those now returned to favour include Gérôme, Bouguereau, Meissonier, Ribot, Alma-Tadema, Boldini, and Leighton. Other artists to whom public recognition came more slowly, including Bonvin, Fantin-Latour, Carrière and Albert Moore, made original contributions to the major artistic trends of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Twenty-five experts from Canada, the United States and Europe have contributed to a massive 248-page catalogue containing 105 illustrations, ten of which are in colour. A thorough study of sculpture of the nineteenth century has been contributed by scholar Horst W. Janson.



The Mandolin Player, 1862, by Théodule Augustin Ribot, of France. From the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tanenbaum of Toronto, Ontario.

## Nuclear arms race (Cont'd. from P. 2)

welcoming the recent decision of the United States and the Soviet Union to look for a basis of mutual restraint in their sales of conventional weapons.

On peacekeeping, Mr. Trudeau said that recent events had demonstrated once again both the uncertainties of peacekeeping operations and the continuing need to make them a success. "It must be our objective to create the conditions that will permit all members to respond quickly, impartially and effectively to threats to peace whenever they are called upon by the United Nations to do so. I make this plea on behalf of a country that has made peacekeeping a special plank in its defence policy and has participated in every major peacekeeping operation of the United Nations...."

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## News briefs

Canada has passed the U.S. in *per capita* income, says the 1978 yearbook by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Sweden was first, with an average income of \$9,030 for every citizen; Switzerland was second with \$8,870; Canada third at \$8,410; the United States fourth at \$7,910; and Norway fifth at \$7,770. The national *per capita* income is each citizen's share of what a country produces, if it were divided equally, and does not reflect actual wages.

Sales of new cars and trucks last year set a record of 1,344,959 units, compared with 1,291,463 in 1976. Value of last year's sales was \$8.5 billion, compared with \$7.8 billion the previous year, according to figures released by Statistics Canada.

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New rules to prevent marriages of convenience (marriages between immigrants and Canadian citizens who don't intend to live together) have been implemented by the Department of Employment and Immigration. An immigrant whose right to remain in the country has expired may now be deported even if he or she has married while in the country. Deportation proceedings must have started before the marriage. The new regulations will not apply where there is a pregnant spouse or Canadian child involved, or where there is evidence that the marriage did not occur only so the immigrant could remain in Canada.

Statistics Canada reports a \$179-million surplus on merchandise trade in April, which brings the surplus for the first four months of the year to \$1.591 billion.

The number of divorce decrees granted in Canada in 1976 totalled 54,207, an increase of 7.1 percent over the 1975 figure. The rate of 235.8 per 100,000 population was 6.2 percent higher than that for 1975. All provinces except Manitoba showed increases in rates. The highest rate was registered by British Columbia, followed closely by Alberta.

Motorists in Algeria will soon be making use of 100 new gasoline service-station buildings in desert regions where commercial electricity is not yet available. The building contract, worth \$6 million, was awarded to a Canadian competitor, Atco Industries Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, one of the largest manufacturers of prefabricated mobile structures in the world.

The Export Development Corporation has signed a \$47-million loan agreement for the sale of Canadian equipment and services to construct a \$97-million newsprint mill in Hanover County, Virginia, U.S.

Team Canada won a bronze medal in the world hockey championship in Prague, beating Sweden 3-2. The winning goal was scored by Pat Hickey, who received a pass from Marcel Dionne. The Soviet Union captured a gold medal and Czechoslovakia won the silver.

Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. and Cannon Ltd. have signed contracts worth \$8.1 million and \$7.6 million respectively with Ghana for the supply of hydro-electric equipment.

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that 800,000 metric tons of wheat have been sold to Brazil for more than \$100 million.

A total of 76 major projects costing more than \$765.6 million will be undertaken this year by the Department of Public Works. Plans call for more than \$300 million to be expended on capital construction with the balance of the major projects grouped as "maintenance and operations of public structures". The breakdown, by region, is: Atlantic provinces, \$75,089,000; Quebec, \$205,263,000; national capital region, which includes Ottawa and Hull, \$246,396,000; Ontario, \$88,260,000; Western Canada and the Territories, \$150,664,000.

After a five-year period in which Canada's non-grain agricultural trade was depressed, the outlook is now brighter. Agriculture Canada economists say the lower value of the Canadian dollar (about 10 percent below the value of the American dollar, and more than 25 percent below its previous value in terms of the German mark and the Japanese yen) has made Canadian agricultural products more competitive in foreign markets.

The Great Canadian Marathon, claiming to be the world's first championship river boat racing event, will take place in Alberta, July 21-31. Contestants will race down the rapids of the Smoky and Saskatchewan Rivers for 900 kilometres, and relax later with suppers, dances, wine and cheese parties, beerfests, trophies and prize money provided by neighbouring towns, including the provincial capital city, Edmonton. For further information write The Great Canadian Marathon, 8423-177th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 0P1.

Research conducted by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism shows that the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario is included in more motorcoach tour packages than any other international travel destination. Last year alone, the Niagara Parks Commission issued 5,908 bus permits to tour operators visiting the area, whose attractions include the 176-foot falls, some 15 wax museums, Marineland and Game Farm, and the Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Government House recently announced the appointment of Antoinette Giroux as an Officer of the Order of Canada. The French Canadian actress, who began her career in 1924 and last performed in August 1977, is in failing health. She is known to audiences in France, the U.S., as well as Canada, where she has performed for radio and television since the early days of broadcasting.