

New Minister addresses Paris OECD ministerial meeting, 1

Manitoba limits lie detectors, protects personal information, 2

Crude oil find in Alberta, 2

Toronto doctor awarded medal, 3

Canada and U.S. co-operate on oil sands/heavy oil research, 3

New tariffs for fruits and vegetables, 3

Senator Forsey retires, 3

Border cities celebrate holidays, 3

More people join car pools, 4

Calgary tests home computers, 4

New book chronicles Nova Scotia's immigration story, 4

Roller skating Canada's latest craze, 5

Native Indian language program, 5

Energy-saving windows, 6

Nova Scotia to host festival, 6

Hope for heart patients, 6

Oil-spill research gets grant, 6

News of the arts — music, native art, film, 7

News briefs, 8

New Minister addresses Paris OECD ministerial meeting

Newly appointed Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald joined other representatives of the Organization for European Co-operation and Development (OECD) for a ministerial meeting in Paris recently. Her first speech to an international body, which she delivered June 13, follows:

These are the early days of a new Canadian Government. I am very pleased that so soon after taking on my responsibilities I am able to share in the discussion around this table.

As members of the OECD we learn much from each other; we learn how others are tackling the problems that we must also tackle. We are reminded of the impact that our policies have on other countries. Here in the OECD we have learned both the habit and the discipline of frank discussion. These are the essential ingredients of constructive co-operation among countries.

The need for co-operative approaches to problems extends well beyond the membership of the OECD. Interdependence of our economies with those of the developing world is not a matter of choice. It is a fact of life. No country, no bloc of countries, can solve its economic problems in isolation. The foundations for broad co-operation in the world economy are not easy to build. The difficulties should, however, make us all the more determined to pursue discussion with the developing countries in a constructive and practical manner.

Gaps between nations an obstacle

UNCTAD V ended only ten days ago. That conference — one step in a process of discussion — had its successes and its failures. In part its failures resulted from difficulties in moving into frank discussion of common problems. In part they resulted from the gaps between developed and developing countries in their interpretation of key issues. These differences of view underlay, for example, discussion of the nature of the world's present economic difficulties and the role of governments in trying to solve them.

They affected discussion of the process of structural change and the ways in which governments might respond to it.

It is important to try to narrow these gaps in perspective. Studies by the OECD secretariat have amply demonstrated the increasing number and deepening significance of the economic links between the developed and the developing countries.

That they bring shorter-term problems of adjustment must also be recognized. Our policies and our co-operation with the Third World must be focussed in ways which recognize the problems we have but which look towards the benefits we all can share. It is often difficult to see through immediate problems to longer-term benefits. That is a fact of economic life, and of our lives as politicians. We must be on guard against short-term policy approaches that endanger openness and flexibility in the world economy. The successful conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations is a major contribution to this objective. However, the persistence of slow economic growth and high levels of unemployment pose a continuing risk of actions that restrict or distort trade. The commitment of OECD member countries to the trade pledge has been an important constraint against such measures. There is a continuing need for the political commitment which the trade declaration represents. I, therefore, welcome its renewal.

Commitment to developing countries

We are not too conscious these days of the impact of energy problems on our economies and on the prospects for the world economy. I will touch today on one aspect only of the complex subject — the job which must be done to assist developing countries in meeting their needs for energy. Canada welcomed the

Twenty years ago yesterday...

The St. Lawrence Seaway was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth and former U.S. president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, at a ceremony in St. Lambert, Quebec.

June 27/79

decision of the world bank to increase its support for exploration and development of oil, gas, and coal in less developed countries. Canada was also pleased to chair the working party established by the OECD council to explore ways of assisting less developed countries to use renewable sources of energy. I hope that member countries will consider seriously the policy options set out in the report of the working party.

I also welcome the proposal that the organization be instructed to study in-depth financial flows between developed and developing countries. The organization will of course wish to ensure that its work does not duplicate what is being done by other institutions. As the documents submitted to us suggest, greater attention must be paid to the encouragement of non-concessional and, especially, private capital flows. These are, and must continue to be, the major element in the total flow of financial resources to developing countries.

Efforts to improve Canadian aid program

At the same time, flows on concessional terms are essential for the poorer countries. The Canadian development assistance program of over \$1 billion annual is

Multinationals, international investment examined

Miss MacDonald addressed the topic of the 1976 declaration on multinational enterprises and international investment, noting that guidelines welcomed by Canada in 1976 had encouraged a "positive contribution from multinational enterprises towards economic and social progress". She supported the proposal for an analytical study of incentives and disincentives to direct investment, adding that Canada would play "an active and constructive role in all of the OECD deliberations" on the issue, as well as on changes to decisions concerning consultation procedures and national treatment.

The Minister continued: "In 1976 when the declaration was first adopted, a Canadian statement was made, pointing out that Canada had relied heavily on imports of capital to develop its industry, and thus foreign ownership had attained levels unequalled in other OECD countries. As a result, Canadian federal and provincial governments had to make efforts to strengthen domestic enterprises. We had to ensure that significant benefit to Canada resulted from foreign direct investment. For the most part foreign and Canadian-controlled enterprises are treated alike. I am today confirming, however, that Canada retains its right to take measures affecting foreign investors which it considers to be necessary in its particular circumstances. With that understanding, Canada is prepared to join with other member states in reaffirming its acceptance of the declaration."

oriented primarily to the poorer countries, and for the least developed countries, our assistance is provided entirely on a grant basis. Efforts are also being made to improve the quality and efficiency of our program, while maintaining its high rate of concessionality.

The documents before us refer to the

need to maintain public support in the developed countries for effective co-operation with developing countries. That is a challenge of which I am very conscious. Whether in large programs or small, in aid or in trade, co-operation with developing countries needs the support of public opinion in our countries.

Manitoba limits lie detectors, protects personal information

The use of lie detectors and personal surveillance to determine whether applications for credit, a job or other benefits should be approved, are prohibited practices in a proposed new Personal Investigations Act in the province of Manitoba.

These prohibitions are among new protections in the measure, introduced into the Legislature by Consumer Affairs Minister Warner Jorgenson, which would replace the existing act upon proclamation.

Mr. Jorgenson said the new act was primarily designed to give Manitobans greater access to information on themselves that is gathered by private investigators and filed by personal reporting agencies. It would require personal reporting agencies to be registered so that citizens may be advised of the name and location of such agencies in the province that maintain personal files, should they wish to check and have them corrected, if necessary.

It also incorporates the basic provisions of the existing act that provide pro-

tection against inaccurate or misleading information or the use of accurate information for unjustified purposes. The measure applies to personal investigations carried out by a firm or on behalf of a firm in connection with applications for credit, insurance, employment, tenancy or the rental and lease of goods and services.

An entirely new section dealing with prohibited lie detector, surveillance and other practices, specifies that the person being investigated shall not be required to submit to "any form of test in which any mechanical, electric, electronic, telephonic or any other type of instrument is used to determine the honesty, integrity, habits, opinions or attitudes of the subject". Also barred is the placing of the person "under surveillance, auditory or visual, or by interception of any message between the subject and another person" conveyed by any means, including telephone or in writing.

Mr. Jorgenson said the existing act had not been amended since its enactment in 1971.

Crude oil find in Alberta

A 6,000-square mile area of Alberta could yield as much as 20 billion barrels of heavy crude oil, a paper delivered at the recent International Conference on the Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands revealed. James A. Williams, senior vice-president of Husky Oil, said the company was working on 40 per cent of a 6,500-square mile area rich in heavy oil.

Husky estimates it has 20 billion barrels under its leased reserves in the Lloydminster area, on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

Current production is 27,000 barrels a day, Mr. Williams said, but with further research, the company hopes to increase that yield.

Alberta, Canada's major oil producing province, has only recently started to develop its huge heavy oil and oil sands reserves, which are now economical to extract because of increased world demand.

Two oil sands projects now produce about 100,000 barrels a day from deposits estimated to contain about 1 trillion barrels.

Toronto doctor awarded medal

Dr. Vera Peters has been awarded the first R.M. Taylor Medal of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) for achievement in cancer research or treatment.

Dr. Peters, internationally recognized as an expert in the treatment of cancer by radiation, retired three years ago from the staff of the Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto.

On a visit to France this spring, Dr. Peters also became the first woman and the first Canadian to receive the Antoine Beclere Medal, the highest honour of the Royal Society of France, bestowed annually.

The Taylor medal, which carries with it \$1,000, was struck to mark the retirement of Dr. R.M. Taylor in 1976 from the post of executive director of the NCI, a post which he had held for 22 years. Dr. Taylor died last November. The medal will be awarded annually.

Canada and U.S. co-operate on oil sands/heavy oil research

Canada and the United States have agreed to co-operate in the research and development of tar sands (oil sands) and heavy oil.

Participants in the joint research and development efforts will be the United States Department of Energy and, for Canada, the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority, (AOSTRA), the Department of Mineral Resources of Saskatchewan and the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

The United States has investigated extensively the recovery of oil from its large western deposits of oil shales, and is now focusing on its resources of tar sands.

In Canada, it is estimated that two Alberta tar sands plants, which are producing synthetic crude oil, may account for as much as 7 per cent of the country's crude oil supply.

There are a number of Canadian experimental projects in progress to recover heavy oil, or bitumen, from depths greater than those accessible to current mining technology. Six of these projects have been funded by AOSTRA, as part of its \$178-million research and development program, and another three under the \$16-million Canada/Saskatchewan

Heavy Oil Agreement.

Initially, the participants intend to study the chemical and physical problems which characterize the resource, in order to accumulate detailed data on major Canadian and U.S. oil sands deposits. This is considered an essential first step in deciding the technology to be used for the extraction of bitumen.

Co-operation is expected to involve staff exchanges, task-sharing arrangements, exchange of current scientific and technical information, and topical seminars, as well as familiarization visits to and shared use of some research facilities.

New tariffs for fruits and vegetables

A recently introduced tariff structure will benefit consumers as well as producers and processors of fruits and vegetables.

Mike Gifford, an Agriculture Canada economist involved in the tariff negotiations, explains that foreign produce will enter the country tariff-free when Canadian-grown crops are not available. Tropical fruit will continue to be duty-free year round.

Under the new system, the consumer benefits from elimination of the tariff when Canadian produce is out of season. In season, the producer is provided protection by a duty on imported produce.

Senator Forsey retires

Senator Eugene Forsey, who became known as a leading authority on the British North America Act, which serves as Canada's underlying law, retired recently.

Senator Forsey was appointed to the Upper Chamber in 1970 by Prime Minister Trudeau, although his political affiliation had begun with the Conservatives under Arthur Meighen in the 1920s.

When Mr. Meighen was deposed by the party, Mr. Forsey, a Rhodes Scholar, returned from England to become an enthusiastic convert to the socialist theory that created the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. He helped draft the Regina Manifesto that served as the party's founding constitution in the 1930s.

The outspoken academic broke with the socialists in 1961.

He supported Mr. Trudeau's 1968 bid

for leadership of the Liberal Party because he believed in his approach to the question of national unity. Mr. Forsey had long promoted the strengthening of the founding cultures' partnership, which he maintained was the necessary cornerstone of the Canadian nation.

Although he once called for abolition of the Senate, Senator Forsey says he accepted Mr. Trudeau's appointment because he came to realize belatedly that abolition was not practical.

He is now an ardent supporter of the Upper Chamber, stating that senators are able to devote more care to government legislation without the pressure of day-to-day political considerations faced by the elected MPs.

As for his immediate plans, Mr. Forsey will work on a number of personal projects, including a publication on what the Senate does and what it represents.

Border cities celebrate holidays



Residents of Windsor, Ontario, and its neighbour across the border, Detroit, Michigan, are in the midst of a 12-day festival culminating in the celebration of two great dates in Canadian and American history. For the past 20 years, Windsor has hosted the International Freedom Festival, marking July 1 for Canada's Confederation and July 4 for American Independence.

The festival, which began June 23 and runs to July 4, includes activities such as parades, baseball tournaments, bed races, cultural arts and crafts displays, and the International Tugboat Race, the only inland event of its kind in North America.

More people join car pools

A growing proportion of the work force appears to be heeding government exhortations to save energy by walking to work or arranging a car pool.

A four-year survey released by Statistics Canada, May 8, shows that between 1973 and 1977 the percentage of workers who walked to their jobs increased to 10.5 from 6.6 per cent.

The proportion who reported traveling as passengers in others' cars increased to 14.3 from 13.1 per cent.

Use of public transit, however, showed a decline. In 1977, 14.4 per cent of workers said they took the bus, streetcar or subway compared to 16 per cent four years earlier.

The unrivalled choice among commuters for the four-year period was travel by car. Seventy per cent of the work force used cars to get to their jobs. Half drove alone each day.

Statistics on car size compiled for 1976 and 1977 showed that there appeared to be a trend to smaller gas-saving cars. The first year, 27 per cent of owners classified their cars as full-sized. The next year, the percentage dropped to 23 per cent. The proportion of sub-compacts increased to 20 per cent from 18 per cent in the same one-year period.

Figures on car sizes differed considerably among the provinces. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 16 per cent of car-owners had full-sized models, while 27 per cent of Manitobans did. In Saskatchewan, 25 per cent drove large cars and in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, 24 per cent owned big vehicles.

Women between 15 and 19 years were identified as the group most likely to use public transit. Only 16 per cent of males in the same age bracket used public transportation.

The study also showed decreasing use of public transit as the commuter's level of education increased. Among high school graduates, 18 per cent used public transit and 72 per cent travelled to work by car. Among university graduates, public transit users dropped to 13 per cent and car users increased to 76 per cent.

Montreal reported the highest use of public transportation by about one in three workers. Second was Toronto at 29 per cent. Ottawa reported 27 per cent and Winnipeg 25 per cent.

Calgary tests home computers

A new computer-telephone network will be installed in 120 Calgary homes this autumn offering residents a home-security and information-retrieval system.

The communications package has computerized medical and police assistance monitors, automatic fire and burglar monitors, remote utility reading devices, energy consumption monitors, and cold detectors.

Officials say similar systems have been set up in Texas, Florida and other parts of the United States, but this is the first time such a comprehensive system has been tried in Canada.

Each of the 120 test homes will be connected to an emergency computer control centre through the telephone network and an in-house push-button panel.

When a message is relayed to the centre, the computer will analyse the information automatically and dispatch the proper assistance — ambulance, fire crews or police.

The system is activated when the home-owner pushes the button for the appropriate emergency service.

The computer will tell authorities the type of home, the address and other vital information, such as the number of residents and any special medical histories. A similar system will provide burglary protection.

Other circuits will monitor temperatures and warn residents when cold weather might freeze pipes or cause other damage.

Each home will have a two-way information retrieval system that will operate through the family television.

A retrieval system would eventually allow the viewer to call up stock-market reports, weather reports, news stories and other written material stored in a data bank.

A decision on future use of the system will be made at the end of the six-month trial period.

Similar systems in the U.S. cost the user as little as \$8 a month.

New book chronicles Nova Scotia's immigration story

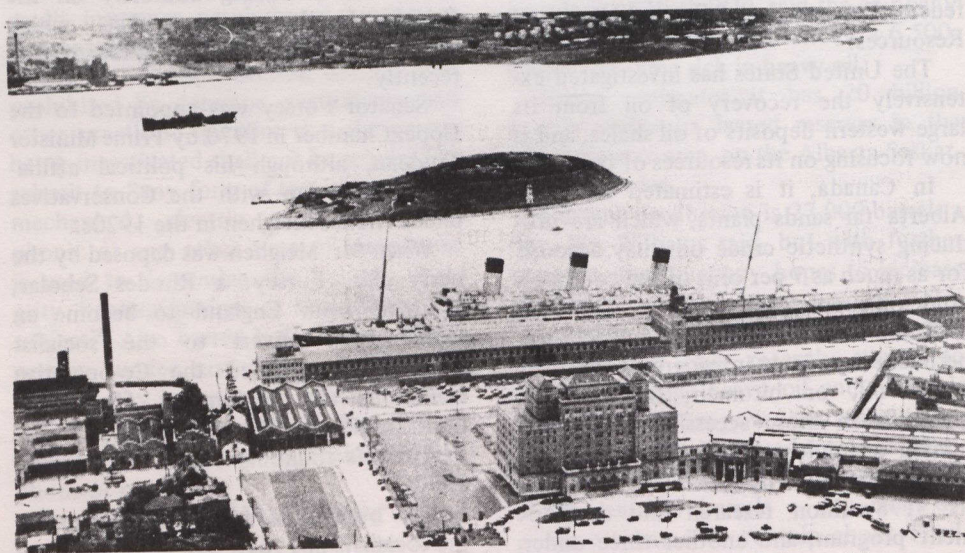
Immigrants have flocked to Canada over the past 50 years. For many of them Halifax was the first glimpse of their new land, and a group of buildings in the old south end of that city known as Pier 21, the immigration dock, was where they first set foot on Canadian soil.

The story of that group of buildings, *The Pier 21 Story, Halifax 1924-1971*, has been put into book form by the

Public Affairs Division for Employment and Immigration Canada.

Dedicated to the volunteers and officials who greeted the newcomers at Pier 21, the fully illustrated book documents the stream of new Canadians arriving there. More than 1.5 million immigrants entered Canada at that Halifax pier during the years it was in operation.

(From *Panorama, May 1979.*)



SS Majestic, the largest liner to call at Pier 21, prior to docking of SS Queen Mary.

Roller skating Canada's latest craze

For many of us, roller skating is a memory of summertime, of hours spent at beach resorts or in echoing 80-degree hockey rinks, writes Ian McLeod in *Canadian Skater*, Spring/Summer issue. For a long time, in many parts of Canada, roller skating meant strapping on some oblong wheels and bumping around a concrete pad under the blare of organ music.

But this winter, thousands of youngsters and young adults moved into roller skating with a new seriousness. It's part of a roller boom that started several years ago in the United States, and is just now making a big impact here. Canada's been slow to catch on, but this summer, when competitive roller skating enters the international stage as never before, we'll be there.

International competition

For the first time, roller skaters from three disciplines will join other athletes at the Pan American Games, to be held July 1-15 in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Canada has no entries in the hockey or speed skating events, but our 12-member artistic skating team could come away with one or even a couple of medals.

Canada's participation at international events goes back to the early Sixties. Montreal hosted the world championships in 1977 and hosted the 1979 event at the end of June. The presence of a strong roller skating team at the Pan Am Games shows that Canadian standards, as well as the state of the sport, are at a record high.

Perhaps more than in most amateur sport organizations, the parents in the Canadian Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters deserve credit for keeping competitive hopes alive. The federation remains a loose organization with almost no outside funding, and is run from the home of President Lloyd Pope of Calgary. He says, "about a half a dozen" parents in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec have been responsible for the group's survival.

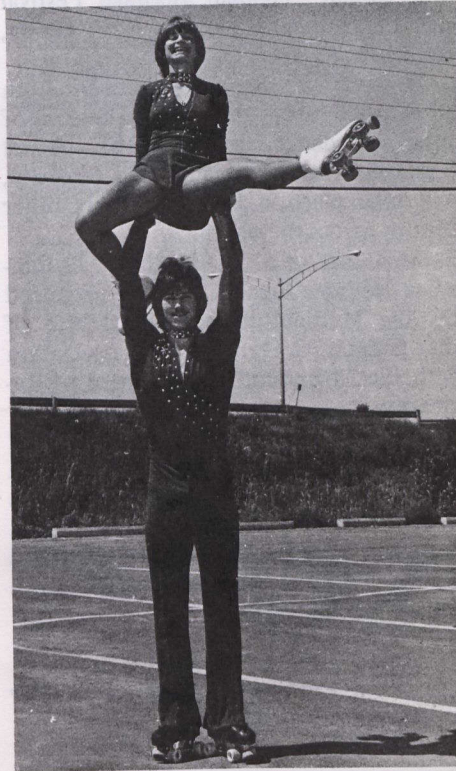
Family tradition

Many of our top skaters are sons or daughters of skaters. Guy Aubain's mother, for example, put him on wheels as a toddler in Montreal. In 1977, he placed sixth in the freestyle pairs at the Montreal Worlds, and last year he and his new partner Sylvie Gingras placed fifth in the same event at Lisbon, Portugal. Mrs.

Aubain maintains her interest in the sport as an organizer for this year's national championships in Montreal.

Twenty-year-old Guy and 16-year-old Sylvie can be counted on for a bronze or even a silver medal at San Juan, says Toronto-based roller skating judge Maxine McKenzie. Both are highly accomplished technically, she says, and they're still developing as a pair.

There's also a medal hope in the dance pairs event, where David Carley and Sherri McCumber of Hamilton placed ninth in last year's Worlds. David, 18, and Sherri, 15, are a good-looking team with an exceptional gift for interpretation, says McKenzie.



Guy Aubain and Sylvie Gingras prepare for competition at 1979 Pan Am Games.

Another probable entry at San Juan is Jeff Brabent of Toronto, already a veteran of two world championships at the age of 15. At Lisbon last year Jeff won the single men's World Cup, awarded to the best skater knocked out in the elimination round.

Many of Canada's young competitors faced a busier springtime than ever before. After provincial championships, the skaters moved to provincial Pan Am trials, then they were at a national Pan Am qualifying tournament in Toronto in May. In June, it was the Nationals in Montreal. The 12-member Pan Am team will leave

right after that for the Caribbean.

"They'll be giving up a lot of time, but it's a sacrifice most of them are dying to make," says John Prosser, president of the Ontario Federation of Amateur Roller Skaters. "For a whole month, skating will be their life."

What's caused the boom? Skates are better than they used to be, it's true, but Ottawa coach Pat Mills says she still skates with comfort in her 20-year-old pair.

Mostly, it seems to be a change in marketing strategy. "Roller rinks used to be dark, dreary, drab old buildings," says Prosser. "But now they keep their standards quite high. When parents come to pick their kids up, they're not ashamed to invite them in and show them around."

Native Indian language program

Faced with the alarming reality that their language is gradually disappearing, 12 native people of British Columbia have enrolled in a special program at the University of Victoria in British Columbia (UVic).

They hope to acquire skills necessary to pass along to younger generations the rituals, traditions and stories of their culture. The UVic program teaches them to teach their own language to native Indian children and young adults.

Among those who have re-entered the educational system after long absences is Walter George, 73, a resident of the Songhees Indian Reservation and one of only three members on his reservation who speak their language frequently.

Another student, Ahousaht Indian Francis Charley, says that in the band of which he is an elder only two of more than 1,000 teenagers speak the language.

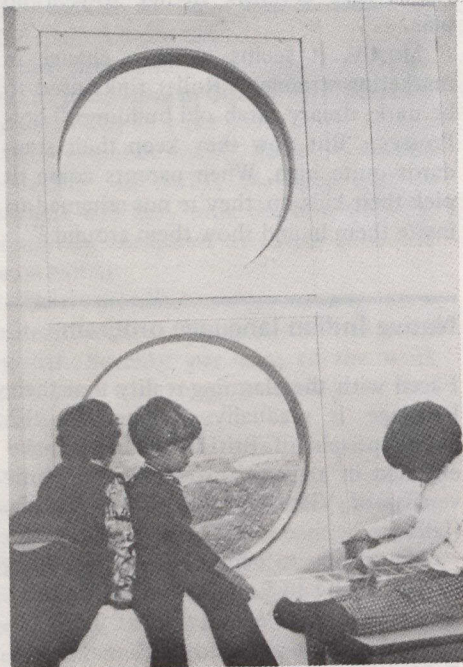
Charley and George and the ten other students are enrolled in UVic's native Indian language diploma program, developed through the Faculty of Education and the department of linguistics to help native people preserve their language.

Students collect stories, place names and other cultural information and record them in their language in readers, dictionaries, lessons and maps. The material is then used to teach others to understand better their own language.

The one-year program has no formal education requirements. However, a student must be 21 years old and fluent in his or her language.

Energy-saving windows

In the new Nanisivik town centre, on barren Baffin Island in the Arctic Circle, tempered triple insulating windows are helping to conserve energy and prevent condensation in a climate where the extreme temperature is minus 40 degrees Celsius.



These triple glazed insulating windows conserve energy and prevent condensation.

Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Twin-dow insulating glass units were chosen for the composite structure in the northern area which houses municipal and recreational facilities — a joint venture between Nanisivik Mines Limited (Project Manager: Strathcona Mineral Services Limited) and the government of the Northwest Territories — for their heat retentive, energy-saving values.

Each triple glazed unit is designed to be capable of insulating against heat loss 72 percent better than windows of single glass panes. Because the inside pane of the window stays relatively warm, condensation and frost have little chance to form. This eliminates water drainage and cold down-drafts.

To keep out snow, which in the far North is so fine it will build up through the minutest crevice or crack, the lites were installed as portholes. The enclosures around the windows make it easier to cope with the hazard of any weak points, such as corners, where the fine

grain snow could leak in.

Installation of the glass lites was simple. The shell was simply punctured and the windows put in, then the enclosures fixed around them.

In the two phases of construction 117 windows were enclosed as portholes, although a number of rectangular windows using triple glazing were installed.

Canadian Pittsburgh Industries has plants in London, Ontario; Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan; and Montreal, Quebec.

Nova Scotia to host festival

The annual Canadian Heritage Festival will be held this year in Nova Scotia, from July 15-23.

Bringing together amateur talent from all across Canada, the national festival of song and dance, depicting the cultural heritage of each province and territory, will take place in Halifax and six other centres across the province.

At a cost of \$250,000 the 1979 Canadian Heritage Festival is being produced by the Multiculturalism Directorate of the Federal Government in association with the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation.

This year's festival will be co-ordinated by the Multicultural Association of Nova Scotia, while the Canadian Folk Arts Council will provide the artistic direction. A special opening show will be presented at the Rebecca Cohen Auditorium in Halifax on July 16.

Hope for heart patients

A new enzyme discovered by a University of Victoria (UVic) professor may lead to significant advances in treating people predisposed to coronary heart disease.

Dr. Tom Buckley, a biochemistry professor, recently received an \$18,000-grant, renewable for two years, from the National Science and Engineering Council to continue his work.

Enzymes are protein molecules made by all living cells which act as catalysts in speeding up chemical reactions in plants and animals. Without enzymes, the chemical reactions would take place too slowly for life, as we know it, to be possible.

Human cells produce an enzyme known as LCAT which converts cholesterol into

forms which the body can cope with, thus preventing the fatty substance from building up in the arteries and blocking the passage of blood to the heart.

Some people, however, lack sufficient quantities of LCAT to convert cholesterol effectively and are predisposed to coronary heart disease. The LCAT deficiency is hereditary among some people.

But, among a much larger proportion of the population, alcoholism is the cause of the deficiency and consequent susceptibility to heart trouble.

It was about a year-and-a-half ago, while he and a graduate student were looking for another bacterial protein enzyme, that Dr. Buckley accidentally discovered the enzyme now known as PCAT. Testing to date reveals that PCAT is very similar to LCAT in that it also has the property of being able to convert cholesterol.

The discovery leads to several offshoots in scientific and medical investigations. There are thousands of enzymes known to man and many that can convert cholesterol, but PCAT is the first discovered enzyme that converts it in the same way that the human enzyme LCAT does.

Another exceptional fact about PCAT is that it is produced by bacteria instead of mammalian cells.

As bacteria do not have cholesterol, there is no reason for them to have such an enzyme. Dr. Buckley and his colleagues therefore believe that PCAT may mark the discovery of a new bacterial toxin.

"We think the bacteria which produce PCAT use it to change the cholesterol in animal cells, to give the bacteria an advantage in attacking the cells," he said.

(From the Ring, May 18, 1979.)

Oil-spill research gets grant

A Newfoundland research group has received a \$1.5-million grant from a Calgary-based charitable foundation to further its studies into oil spills in frigid waters.

The Centre for Cold Ocean Resources Engineering at Memorial University in St. John's received the grant from the Devonian Foundation.

The research group is developing techniques of aerial photography in extreme northern regions so that oil spills can be pinpointed immediately.

News of the arts

Musicians off to European festivals

Oscar Peterson and vocalist Salome Bey are among the Canadian musicians who will be performing at three major European jazz festivals in July, Radio-Canada International, the CBC's international service, recently announced.

They will play at the Bracknell Festival in England, July 8, at the Northsea Jazz Festival in Holland, July 13, and at the Montreux Festival in Switzerland, July 16.

Canadian jazz groups going to the festivals are the Ed Bickert Trio from Toronto, the All Star Jazz Sextet and Vancouver's Fraser MacPherson and Friends.

The Montreux Jazz Festival will open with a special all-Canadian day featuring concerts by the White River Bluegrass Band of Montreal and Quebec singer Robert Paquette.

The discovery of Inuit art

In September 1948, a young Ontario artist named James Houston, then living in Quebec, paid his first visit to the Arctic. His destination was an isolated community on the eastern shore of Hudson Bay called Port Harrison, a once-thriving trading post that had fallen on hard times. On his arrival, an Inuit presented him with a small stone figure of a bear in return for one of his sketches, and by the time he returned south late in the autumn, Mr. Houston had acquired a score of small pieces of Inuit art.

That winter, he took his collection to the Canadian Handicrafts Guild in Montreal. They promised him travelling expenses to return to the Arctic, provided him with \$1,000-credit at the Hudson's Bay Company, and charged him to discover whether the Inuit "could produce carvings in quantity and of a quality that would be saleable".

He returned to Montreal with 300 small carvings which he had bought at an average price of just over \$5. "I was flabbergasted when I heard that they proposed to mark them up as much as 20 per cent," said the artist. He need not have been concerned. The carvings were sold in three days.

Communities such as Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Eskimo Point, Holman Island, Great Whale River, and Baker Lake — re-

mote dots on the Arctic map — are today on the regular itinerary of hundreds of art dealers and collectors. Names like Pangnark, Pauloosie, Pitseolak, Pauta, Pillepussie, and Pudlo — names that even federal administrators once found so confusing that in 1941 they assigned numbers to the Inuit — come familiarly to the tongues of many international art connoisseurs. Exhibitions of Inuit art have been mounted in London, Paris, Copenhagen, Moscow, Leningrad and Tokyo, as well as in major centres in the United States.

While James Houston was primarily responsible for initiating the production of contemporary Inuit art, the Inuit have carved for nearly 3,000 years. However, in the century or so preceding 1948, they had carved, not as an art activity, but to make utensils, tools, weapons, toys and the occasional souvenir for visiting whites. Objects unknown to the Arctic such as airplanes, snowmobiles, clocks, sunglasses and cigarettes are now appearing in increasing numbers in Inuit prints. It is both understandable and poignant that some young carvers are seeking old catalogues of Inuit sculpture to acquaint themselves with the work of their elders.

(Article by Wynne Thomas, reprinted in *Canadian Scene*, March 1979.)

Star of the silent screen dies

Canadian-born Mary Pickford, Hollywood's first movie queen and "America's Sweetheart" of the silent film era, died recently at Santa Monica Hospital in California. She was 86.

The tiny, golden-curved actress was one of the pioneers of American motion pictures and became a symbol of that period along with such figures as comedian Charlie Chaplin, who was a close friend.

Born Gladys Smith in Toronto, April 8, 1893, Miss Pickford began her career in 1898, when at the age of five she played in *Boote's Baby* put on by the Valentine Stock Company of Toronto.

A couple of years later, her mother went on a road tour with a production of *The Little Red Schoolhouse*. Gladys and her sister Lottie also had roles. In 1906, Mrs. Smith adopted the name Pickford — after the children's grandmother — as her family's stage name.

When she was 14, the tour took Gladys to New Jersey across from Manhattan.

Determined to become a Broadway star, she rode the ferry across the Hudson River and asked to see producer David Belasco.

He cast her in *The Warrens of Virginia*, in which she made her Broadway debut on December 3, 1907. A year later, Belasco renamed her Mary Pickford.

She began her movie career in 1909. Her first leading role was in D.W. Grif-



Mary Pickford sent her photograph to former Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

fith's *The Violin Maker of Cremona*.

Her best remembered silent films included *Hearts Adrift* — her first big hit — *Tess of the Storm Country*, *Daddy Long Legs*, *Pollyanna*, *Poor Little Rich Girl* and *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*.

Summer festival at the NAC

This year's Festival Ottawa is scheduled to take place at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, July 3-28.

The festival will offer four performances of three operas (one first and two revivals) and nine chamber music programs by a trio, three quartets and a chamber orchestra. The performers include the Beaux Arts Trio, Vermeer Quartet, Fine Arts Quartet, Scottish Chamber Orchestra and Orford Quartet.

The season's new production is Masenet's *Cendrillon*, which features American mezzo-soprano, Frederica von Stade, who is making her Canadian operatic debut in the title role. The cast includes Maureen Forrester as Madame de la Haltiere (Cinderella's stepmother).

News briefs

Former Governor-General Jules Léger has been made a member of the Privy Council, the group that includes all current and former Cabinet ministers, provincial premiers, prime ministers and a few distinguished civilians. Membership is for life. Although described as "a council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada", the council that actually advises the Queen — through the Governor-General, her representative in Canada — is the committee of the Privy Council, the Cabinet of the day.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has become the first major Canadian bank in recent times to show a tax credit. In the three months ended April 30, 1979 the bank had a tax credit of \$1.5 million. The balance of revenue after that credit was \$40.9 million or \$1.05 *per share*. It has been widely expected that the bank would show a very low tax rate in the second quarter, yet most analysts discounted the possibility of a tax credit.

The 1979-80 Alberta budget introduced on June 8 forecasts a \$2-billion surplus in general revenues, in addition to a deposit of \$1.2 billion to the Heritage Savings Fund. More than \$1 billion is being given to municipalities in a once-only grant to reduce local debts or to ease ratepayers' tax burdens. Highlights include tax breaks for low-income earners and small business.

The index of leading indicators for Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain rose about 8 per cent in the past year, compared with a 1 per cent rise in leading U.S. indicators, says a report by the Conference Board in Canada. The Montreal *Gazette* reported that, "the tables are turned, and a developing upswing abroad is helping to offset weaknesses in the U.S. economy".

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

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

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

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

Canada and Japan had 10-point increases in the indexes.

Philippe Cantave, a veteran diplomat and former dean of Ottawa's diplomatic corps, died recently in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, following a brief illness. Mr. Cantave was Haiti's ambassador to Canada for 12 years, half of them as dean. During his stay in Canada, he travelled extensively and had close relations with two Governors General, Jules Léger and Roland Michener. Prior to his Ottawa assignment, Mr. Cantave served for a period as Haiti's consul general in Montreal.

Nearly two million visitors from the United States entered Canada this April, up 2.3 per cent from a year earlier, according to Statistics Canada. Canadian residents visiting the U.S. totalled three million, an increase of 0.8 per cent from April 1978. Visitors from other countries (excluding the U.S.) numbered 106,900, up 36.9 per cent from the same period in 1978. Canadian travellers returning from other countries decreased by 9.7 per cent to 152,300. However, Statistics Canada noted that Easter this year was celebrated in April while the holiday took place in March in 1978.

Japan was again Canada's largest agricultural market in 1978 according to Agriculture Canada. Last year Canada exported \$833-million worth of agricultural products to Japan, up from the \$757 million recorded in 1977. Rapeseed oil and meal were again big sellers last year, valued at nearly \$249 million. Soybean exports nearly tripled in value in 1978 over levels a year earlier.

A freeze on Canadian public service hiring, effective from June 8 to August 15, has been introduced by Treasury Board President Sinclair Stevens. Exceptions are being made for essential services, military personnel, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and students with summer jobs. Government departments have also been instructed to defer discretionary spending and make no new commitments unless necessary.

A \$276,000 two-year research program at the University of Calgary will be the first project resulting from a technology-exchange agreement between the governments of Alberta and Venezuela. Petro-Canada will also participate in the project, which will study gases released when steam is injected into oil sands and heavy oil.

When Louis Tekaronhiake Montour received his Doctor of Surgery (MDCM)

degree from McGill's Faculty of Medicine in Montreal recently he became the first full-blooded North American Indian to do so. Dean S.O. Freedman introduced Montour in both Mohawk and English.

The Federal Government has committed \$9 million over four years to a government/industry effort to develop further Telidon, the Canadian interactive television system developed at the Communications Research Centre. The federal contribution, planned to end after four years, is designed to help industry close the development gap with European videotex systems.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) recently concluded two financing arrangements totalling approximately \$11 million (U.S.) to support sales of Canadian goods and services to the United States and Mexico. The sales include a "jack-up" rig for use in oil and natural gas exploration drilling, primarily in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and stock preparation units for a folding box board paper mill in Mexico. The EDC said the sales would generate more than 1,000 man-years of employment to suppliers located primarily in Quebec.

The Speech from the Throne opening British Columbia's thirty-second legislature on June 6 includes: a job creation program; the creation of a new energy policy; provision of a dental care program; expansion of the food processing industry and the development of new crops and food products.

Canadians spent an average of 13.04 per cent of their disposable (after-tax) income on food consumed in the home, and an additional 4.2 per cent for food consumed outside the home during 1977. Americans spent slightly less of their disposable income on food; the corresponding figures are 12.5 per cent and 4.1 per cent.

Kinker, a Siamese cat that accidentally travelled 4,000 kilometres from Tucson, Arizona, to Ottawa for eight days in a moving van, went home by air recently. After searching every animal shelter in Tucson, Kinker's owners concluded that the cat must have been on a van that was moving their neighbours' possessions. A week passed before the van's driver was notified in Indianapolis, Indiana, that there might be a stowaway on board. He checked the van and could not find the cat, but left food and water just in case. When the van was unloaded the next day in Canada, Kinker was found.