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Promotion of respect for international human rights

The following excerpts are from an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, to the Canadian Human Rights Foundation, the Canadian Council on International Law, and the Canadian section of the International Commission of Jurists, in Ottawa on October 26:

...Canada has moral and legal obligations to be involved in the promotion of human rights both at home and abroad. Canadians are demonstrating growing interest in perfecting the protections for human rights at home. They are also increasingly making known their hope that the Canadian Government will observe a morality which reflects Canadian standards in its dealings with other governments.

* * * *

Canada has been active over the years in supporting the development of the international norms and is now encouraging broad adherence to them. We also support the development of standards in fields not yet dealt with, for example the elimination of religious intolerance, the elimination of torture and the promotion of the status of women.

Canada has become a party to the most important human rights covenants and conventions. Through that process international actions have directly affected domestic developments in the human rights field.... Our support for human rights works in both directions. While we are promoting human rights internationally, we have the obligation to pursue our efforts domestically on the basis of our domestic objectives and our international obligations.

* * * *

UN's performance poor but hopeful

Over the past decade, the UN's performance in dealing with gross abuses of human rights has been dismal. There has been a lack of common will to take action in many serious situations. Differences of perceptions of human rights... have been a factor. But more significantly a double standard has been in operation.

Action has been taken only in a few situations, where the UN majority considered that the political situation as well as the human rights situation warranted action.

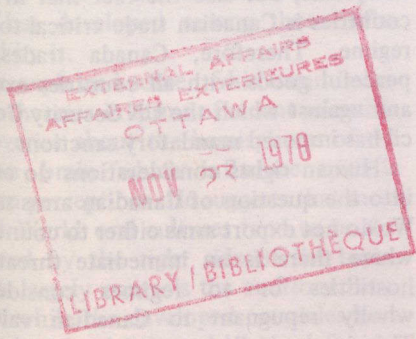
Nonetheless, there have been signs in the past year that the UN majority may be coming to accept that it is important to take action in situations of gross and persistent violence to individuals and groups. This was shown by the decision of two developing countries of the Commonwealth to pilot through the General Assembly last year a very significant resolution on human rights. That resolution placed emphasis on the belief that the achievement of lasting progress on civil and political rights was dependent upon sound and effective national and international policies of development. But it stipulated that all human rights were nonetheless indivisible and inalienable. The initiative was influenced by the Commonwealth Heads of Government action the preceding June to single out Uganda as a serious violator of human rights. The Commonwealth action was, I might add, the result of Prime Minister Trudeau's determination that the Commonwealth could not employ a double standard. While condemning the abhorrent system of *apartheid* in South Africa, it could not overlook the odious practices of the Ugandan regime.

* * * * *

When Canada intercedes

I turn now to the question of when and in what manner the Canadian Government should intercede when human rights are being violated in other countries. The question is not easily answered. No country has an unblemished human rights record.

* * * *



Fifty-eight years ago today... Canadians participated in the first meeting of the League of Nations in Geneva.

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As a priority, we must seek international action and consider as well bilateral action when there is reliable evidence that the grossest of human rights violations are systematically perpetrated. We should act where there is evidence of genocide, mass murder and widespread repression, or evidence of a government intentionally depriving a group or a region of basic resources for survival.

Apart from these extreme cases, there is also a place for Canadian action in serious human rights situations of direct concern to Canadians and where close links of one nature or another exist. We can in such cases, where reliable evidence exists, examine whether there is some action, apart from multilateral action, which the Government can take to seek improvement in the situation. We must bear in mind that if we seek to rectify isolated abuses or aberrations in a state's normal performance in the human rights field, there may be prospects for progress. But if we seek to alter a firm policy or the fundamental basis of another state's society, the issue is not likely to be resolved quickly or easily. It is not desirable to generalize on the circumstances in which action should be taken or the means by which it should be taken. Each situation must be examined on its own merits and in light of the level of direct Canadian interest.

* * * *

UN urged to act

Action in the United Nations cannot be divorced from action outside the United Nations. Canada's relations with some countries are limited or indeed non-existent, and there are therefore few possibilities for quiet diplomacy. I have in mind the cases of Uganda and Democratic Kampuchea. In the first case, our action at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting was followed up with pressure for action in the Human Rights Commission. In the second, after an on-the-spot enquiry carried out by Canadian officials among Kampuchean refugees, we provided a detailed report to the Human Rights Commission and called for action. I then spoke out in strong terms in the United Nations and called for action both by the General Assembly and by the Human Rights Commission. We had concluded that the self-imposed isolation of the Kampuchean Government made it essential to take unusually strong steps. We felt compelled to urge the interna-

tional community to pay heed to the tragic situation prevailing in that beleaguered country.

We are keeping a close watch on the situation in Kampuchea and, as a member of the UN Human Rights Commission, will continue to seek a full investigation of the situation and corrective measures. In the interim, it is interesting to note that the Kampuchean Government has invited the Secretary-General to visit Kampuchea. We hope it is a sign that it has accepted the validity of international concerns about the systematic murder and repression of its citizens. We will continue to spare no effort in multilateral fora and in our bilateral contacts with influential countries in the area — countries such as China — to urge them to exert their influence in the interest of improving the situation in Kampuchea and in the whole Southeast Asia area.

Help for refugees

Canada has a special national interest in seeking action in situations as serious as that of Kampuchea. Tragic human rights situations frequently trigger a major outflow of people from countries where the grossest violations are occurring. Massive financial and material resources are required for emergency humanitarian assistance to the destitute refugees and displaced persons from such situations. The Canadian Government, with the strong support of the Canadian public, has always played a full part in contributing to international emergency relief operations. It has supported the subsequent efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to bring about resettlement of the refugees. The first preference is that refugees be returned to their countries of origin if improved conditions can be obtained, or as a second alternative settled in the neighbouring countries of refuge if conditions permit. But if as a last resort homes must be found for them in third countries, only a small number of countries, and primarily Canada, the United States and Australia, are able to accommodate a refugee inflow. Since the Second World War, Canada has resettled more than 350,000 of these persecuted and displaced persons.

Aid, trade and human rights

Canadians often complain to me that the Government is not doing enough to help individuals in countries where they have

relatives or friends. They frequently call upon the Government to cut all existing ties — economic, cultural and political — with the country in question. Generally speaking, this is not desirable. To attempt to make any impression bilaterally on the attitudes of other governments, we must be able to exert influence. We cannot do so by rhetoric alone. We can sometimes do so more effectively by making use of existing ties. On the other hand, we can and do take actions which reflect moral judgments.

Our development assistance program is designed to help meet the basic human needs of the poorest people in the poorest countries. Those living in countries whose human rights standards are low are usually helpless to change the situation of the regime which governs them. Our program is therefore governed by humanitarian and developmental criteria. Human rights considerations are nonetheless a factor in determining levels of aid and the orientation of programs. We must also consider in each case whether a country with an extremely poor record in terms of human rights has the will or is in a position to implement aid programs in accordance with Canadian objectives. Thus, on a few occasions when the human rights situation in a country has deteriorated to a stage where the effective implementation of the aid program is made extremely difficult, Canadian assistance has been suspended or not renewed.

* * * *

...The Canadian Government has not traditionally used unilateral economic measures as a tool to put pressure on a given country. Our policy takes into account not only the economic interests of Canadians, but also the fact that in few countries is Canadian trade critical to the regime. Therefore, Canada trades in peaceful goods with all countries except any against which the UN Security Council has imposed mandatory sanctions.

Human rights considerations do enter into the question of Canadian arms sales. We do not export arms either to countries where there is an immediate threat of hostilities or to regimes considered wholly repugnant to Canadian values. This is especially true where the equipment in question could be used against civilians....

There is no reason to expect...that, given the political will, the major human rights problems of this century cannot... be dealt with....

Interview with Marshall McLuhan

Marshall McLuhan, the Canadian-born scholar and author widely acclaimed for his works on the influence and effects of communications on society, was the original Canadian delegate to the UNESCO International Commission on the Study of Communications Problems.

Although he withdrew because of other commitments before the commission began its first meeting last December and has since been replaced by Betty Zimmerman of the CBC (see *Canada Weekly*, dated July 5, 1978), he did attend a week-long preparatory session in Paris with the other 15 commissioners.

The author of *Understanding Media*, *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, and *War and Peace in the Global Village* says the Third World seems anxious to adopt the discarded nineteenth-century communications technology of the First World.

By doing so, he warns, they are joining the super-charged pace of the electronic age that is overwhelming the rest of the so-called developed world.

"Every decade, our society is changing faster than it used to in a hundred years," he says, and notes the ironic fact that while the West is losing its ability to read and write through the influence of radio and television, the Third World is still struggling to attain literacy for large numbers of its peoples.

The winner of Canada's Governor-General's award for critical prose who has also been named a Companion of the Order of Canada said that electronic technology — telephone, telegraph, radio and television — has speeded up communications to such a point that an acoustic pattern has developed among those influenced by it.

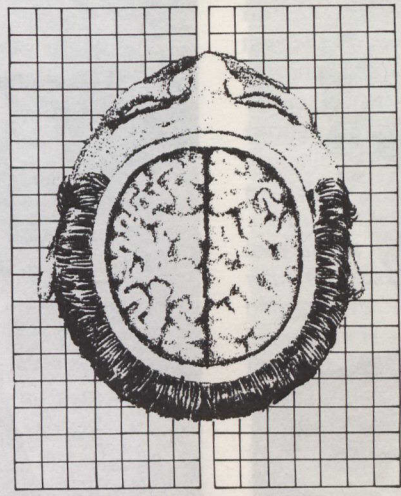
He explained some of his communications theories in terms of recent scientific discoveries about the hemispheres of the human brain which influence specific human perceptions. He suggests that most Third World oral cultures tend to be dominated by the right side of the brain, which largely controls the auditory functions, while the developed countries have tended to be dominated by the left side, which is visually-oriented.

He refers to a large chart showing the hemispheres of the brain with his now-famous "hot" and "cool" designations for the perceptual functions they control.

Professor McLuhan says the disturbing

FUNCTIONS OF THE HUMAN BRAIN

Hot
Eye
Left Hemisphere
Right Side Body Controls
Visual ■ Speech ■ Verbal
 Logical, Mathematical
 Linear, Detailed
 Sequential
 Controlled
 Intellectual
 Dominant
 Worldly
Quantitative
 Active
 Analytic
 Reading, Writing, Naming
 Sequential Ordering
 Perception of Significant Order
 Complex Motor Sequences



Cool
Ear
Right Hemisphere
Left Side Body Controls
Spacial ■ Musical ■ Acoustic
 Holistic
 Artistic, Symbolic
 Simultaneous
 Emotional
 Intuitive, Creative
 Minor — Quiet
 Spiritual
Qualitative
 Receptive
 Synthetic, Gestalt
 Facial Recognition
 Simultaneous Comprehension
 Perception of Abstract Patterns
 Recognition of Complex Figures

trend towards a communications collision between the developed and developing world has led to alienation; the Third World is losing its group identity while the First World is losing its sense of order.

The originator of the now famous phrase "the medium is the message" says "We must pull the plug and slow down because we don't have long to go at these speeds."

Head of the University of Toronto Communications and Technology Centre, he says we are "mad" to use our elec-

tronic technology for information, and that improved news exchange between South and North is futile. Radio and television have changed our perceptions of reality. "All news is fantasy at the speed of light," he says.

He also asked a rhetorical question about whether brief electronic images conveying news is better than no news at all. He admitted he doesn't have an answer.

(The foregoing item is reprinted from Development Directions, October 1978.)

African visitors to Ottawa

President of the Republic of Mali and Chairman of the "Organisation de mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal" (the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River), Colonel Moussa Traore; President of the Republic of Senegal Léopold Sedar Senghor, and Minister of Planning and Mines of Mauritania and representative of the President of Mauritania, Mohammed El Mocktar Ould Samel, were in Ottawa November 1 and 2.

They discussed with Prime Minister Trudeau international co-operative efforts to rehabilitate the Sahelian region, particularly the integrated development program for the Senegal River basin which is to enter its implementation phase at the end of this year. The Canadian Government is already participating in a number of development assistance operations in the countries of the Sahel region.

PM pledges help for amateur sport

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau promised continued government support for amateur sports as he kicked off the 1979 Canada Winter Games during a ceremony on Parliament Hill recently.

Mr. Trudeau said the Government would not allow its budget restraints to affect its sports program because "sports brings young people together and makes them more aware of each other".

Also introduced at the ceremony was Brandy the Brandon buffalo, which will be the Games' official mascot. Brandon, Manitoba, will be the host city for the 1979 event, which will be held from February 12 to 24. Some 2,700 youngsters are expected to take part in 18 sports.

The Games, which started in Halifax in 1967, are held every second year alternating between winter and summer formats.

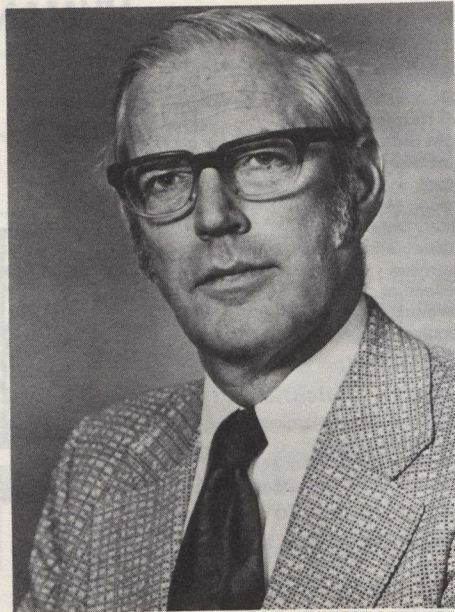
International research fellowships awarded



Cranford R. Pratt

Two distinguished Canadian academics, Professor Cranford R. Pratt, a political scientist at the University of Toronto, and Dr. H. Edward English, an economist at Carleton University in Ottawa, have been awarded research fellowships from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to undertake studies in different aspects of trade policy and international development.

Professor Pratt has spent considerable time serving in academic and government functions in Africa, particularly Tanzania, where he was a special assistant to President Julius Nyerere. He has been chairman of the University of Toronto International Studies Program, and principal of University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Professor Pratt will take an 18-month sabbatical to research the political economy of Canadian aid, trade, and



H. Edward English

investment policies towards the Third World.

Dr. English has made significant contributions to economic policy in Canada, and to the understanding of Canada's economic and financial relations with other countries. He has been director of the Center of Canadian Studies, School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, director of the School of International Affairs at Carleton University, and economic consultant to the East African Development Bank. During the tenure of his fellowship, Dr. English will undertake a study on the means of achieving effective trade policies among the developing countries, and between them and the more industrially advanced nations, focusing on the members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations.

Canada's mobile forces prepared to help Norway

On a recent visit to Canada by Norwegian Defence Minister Rolf Hansen, his Canadian counterpart Barney Danson unveiled plans to make Canadian troops available to the front-line defence of northern Norway in a crisis.

During Mr. Hansen's tour of Canadian Forces Base Petawawa (Ontario), Mr. Danson explained the details of the commitment he had acknowledged during his trip to Norway about a year ago:

"...In the defence of Allied Command Europe, and in particular the defence of northern Norway, the Government continues to place great importance on our ability to reinforce the north flank with proven soldiers as quickly as possible in the event of an emergency," he said.

"I have therefore decided, in an attempt to reduce the lift requirement and deployment time, to base the Canadian Air/Sea Transportable Combat Group —

Canada most important to U.S.

Good foreign relations are considered most important with Canada than with any other nation, say Americans surveyed by Potomac Associates, a private American research group. Eighty-eight per cent of the respondents felt it was essential to get along well with Canada, ranking the U.S.S.R. and Japan next in importance.

The survey's authors cite "sophistication" and "good sense" in their respondents' ability to rank "a good friend... sometimes pictured as taken for granted by Americans" so closely with their "dedicated opponent".

or CAST Combat Group as it is known — as much as possible on one formation. This formation will become a balanced, lightened formation of all arms, including helicopter support.

"...Effective September 1980, the responsibility for this role will be assigned to the Special Service Force here in Petawawa. The Canadian Airborne Regiment, 1 RCR London and a battalion from the PPCLI will be the infantry component and the 8th Hussars, the armoured reconnaissance component. The result will be that a formation uniquely suitable for this role is given the responsibility and opportunity to prepare for this demanding combat role while maintaining its capability to respond to UN peacekeeping and other contingency roles.

"By this action on our part, coupled with shipping arrangements being made by Norway and bilateral arrangements for support, we are confident that we will have brought together the reinforcement force best able to strengthen deterrence on NATO's northern flank by being able to react rapidly to any situation which may arise.

"...The Special Service Force is a relatively new and extremely capable formation which has brought together seasoned units. While the formation is new, the soldiers are highly trained and experienced. This new task will give the men of the SSF a demanding challenge to use their expert capability in a most important NATO theatre.

"We also hope that the improvement in this Canadian capability will again show our Norwegian and other NATO allies our determination to support the allied cause in the defence of western Europe," the minister concluded.

News of the arts

Stress and health — is stress regulated by the sun?

Do electrical and magnetic phenomena in our atmosphere affect the general health of animals and people? New research in the relationship of solar activity and the mechanisms of the body are producing some surprising results.

Anxiety, insomnia and indigestion have become the subject of serious medical study throughout the world, and in Canada, a National Research Council scientist may have some preliminary answers to the causes of these afflictions. Dr. Olivier Héroux of the Division of Biological Sciences suggests the causes of at least some of these problems may lie in natural cycles of existence and could become predictable in the light of further research.

More than a quarter century of research by Héroux led to these conclusions. Beginning with work in cold adaptation, he moved to studies of cold resistance, using body temperature as the basis of the study. "Maintenance of a normal body temperature is the integrated result of conditions of diet, heat production, resistance to stress and general health conditions," he notes. "The rate at which body temperature drops under severe cold conditions is a measure of resistance to cold." With this guideline Dr. Héroux examined generations of white rats in a cold chamber. Because these laboratory-grown animals can be clearly identified as to rate of growth, size, disease resistance and other factors, physiological changes resulting from environmental stress can be established.

The nervous system

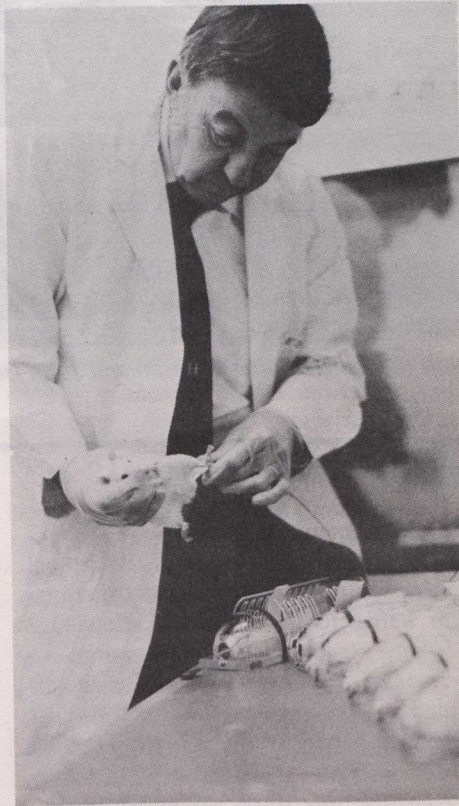
Dr. Héroux explains that the central nervous system has a dual nature — it both stimulates and inhibits body activities. To accomplish this it uses hormones as a messenger service from the brain. The effect of adrenaline, for example, has become the novelist's cliché. Less well known is the hormone serotonin, whose effects on the body are now being elucidated; it is one of the nerve or neuro-hormones responsible for the control of body temperature, sleep, mood, and sex. To complicate the problem, the researcher must consider "precursors" — dietary elements that prompt hormone synthesis. A precursor of serotonin is tryptophan, an amino acid sought by the intestinal bacteria that grow in response to a high fibre diet. For a time this appeared to be the clue to changes in cold resistance; but re-

sults proved inconsistent. Even when test animals were fed tryptophan directly, resistance to cold varied over a span of time.

The cold resistance of the rats, nocturnal animals, proved higher at night than during the day and it was greater on some nights than on others. Reviewing his records, Dr. Héroux correlated the information he had obtained over the years and observed a seasonal variation in cold resistance — it was stronger in summer and winter than in spring and fall.

Seasonal effects

In accounting for this fact, he was led to consider areas that might seem far afield to a biologist: sunspot activity, magnetic intensity on earth, and atmospheric ions. With help from Canada's Department of



Dr. Olivier Héroux attaches a thermocouple to the body of a rat before it is placed in a restraining cage. This device will monitor the rat's body temperature continuously, enabling the researcher to record the information without disturbing the animal.

Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) and a fellow biologist in France, he tied together some of the loose threads of information remaining. EMR provided information on the fluctuations of geomagnetic activity, which also varies with season, like the ability to resist cold. These periods are most pronounced in spring and autumn when the earth's position allows maximum penetration of solar particles into the atmosphere.

Another phenomenon, the presence of ions in the earth's atmosphere, also varies with the season. The question of atmospheric ions and their effect on living organisms is a controversy that has raged for over 30 years. Among researchers, the question seems to have few fence-sitters — one accepts the idea that air ions influence human behaviour or else rejects the notion completely. Based on a comprehensive scan of the scientific literature, particularly reports of work carried out in France, Héroux suggests that there might be a link between air ions and the stress response of animals. He cites the work of biologist Dr. J.M. Olivereau of the University of Paris who undertook studies dealing specifically with aero-ionization. The work was confined to laboratory rats, however, and projecting the results to human conditions is not good science, Héroux cautions. "But many practising doctors are noting a higher incidence of stress-related illnesses during spring and fall." The cause of this, he thinks, may be the body's reduced resistance rather than higher incidence of disease. Diet, then, may only be a contributing factor to a larger, external cycle of disease resistance. But further research is clearly necessary.

Still a deep problem

After more than a quarter century of work Olivier Héroux concedes that the surface of the problem has only been scratched. Serotonin, its production and effects, continues to be the subject of scrutiny. Detailed knowledge of its functions in humans is still not well understood, nor are the relative effects of the atmosphere and magnetic fields. Perhaps the causes of so-called "killer diseases" like heart and liver ailments are hidden in yet undiscovered, seemingly unrelated, natural conditions, to be uncovered by researchers willing to ask probing questions.

(By Stephen A. Haines for Science Dimension, Vol. 10, No. 2.)

Turkish Foreign Minister visits

During a visit to Canada from October 31 to November 2, Foreign Affairs Minister Gunduz Okcun of Turkey was received by Governor-General Jules Léger and was guest at an official luncheon hosted by M. Prud'homme, Chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence.

At meetings with Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, Mr. Okcun discussed various international and bilateral issues including East-West relations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Cyprus and economic co-operation. Mr. Okcun also met with Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Jack Horner and with officials of the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

Manitoban Crown land awaits transfer to Indian bands

Manitoba's Natural Resources Minister Brian Ransom says about 70,000 acres of provincial Crown land will be turned over to the Federal Government to meet Indian treaty claims. Occupied Crown land will be exempt from transfer.

"In all instances of land transfer, the rights of Manitoba society in general, and the public interest, shall be an overriding consideration in the negotiations," the provincial policy statement says.

The statement endorses transfer of mineral rights, but denies transfer of lakes or rivers. The province will not pay for access roads to new lands.

The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (MIB) had proposed a formula that would have given Indians an additional 530,000 acres.

Under the provincial proposal, land would be granted on the basis of Indian band populations on the date of the first application. The MIB wants the calculation date to be December 31, 1976.

The amount of land to which a band is entitled will be determined by multiplying the population by either 32 or 138 acres, depending on the treaty involved.

The province was given control over its natural resources in the Manitoba Natural Resources Act of 1930. At that time the province promised to provide unoccupied Crown land on request to Canada so the Federal Government could honour its treaty obligations.

Skate Canada results

For only the second time in the six-year history of Skate Canada, an international invitational figure skating competition held this year at the Pacific Coliseum in Vancouver, October 26 to 29, Canadian women failed to win medals for their singles performances. Janet Morrissey of Ottawa placed fifth, while Peggy McLean and Cathie McFarlane, both of Calgary, finished ninth and thirteenth, respectively. Lisa-Marie Allen of the United States took first place.

Canadian champion Brian Pockar of Calgary, who received a standing ovation for his long program in the men's singles event, won the bronze medal, finishing

ahead of Vern Taylor of Toronto. The other Canadian, Jim Szabo of Coquitlam, British Columbia, was sixth. Fumio Igarashi of Japan won the gold medal.

Lorna Wighton and John Dowding of Toronto took the silver medal in ice-dancing, just behind Krisztina Regoczy and Andras Sallay of Hungary. Marie McNeill and Robert McCall of Halifax finished eighth over all, while Lillian Heming and Murray Carey of Winnipeg were eleventh.

Fifty-four skaters from 13 countries competed in the events.

(The photo shown below, by Cyril Leonoff of Vancouver, was chosen best black and white entry in "Perfection on ice", a contest sponsored by *Canadian Skater*.)



Silver medallists Lorna Wighton and John Dowding of Toronto.

Belize fishermen train in Nova Scotia

The government of Nova Scotia is co-operating with the Canadian International Development Agency to assist fishermen from Belize to upgrade their knowledge of fisheries techniques and navigation.

Twenty fishermen from Belize attended an eight-week course from August 21 to October 14 at the Fisheries Training Centre at Picton, Nova Scotia. CIDA underwrote the travel expenses of the trainees.

The program was brought about through a unique federal-provincial organization called the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) program.

Belize, formerly known as British Honduras, is a tiny nation located along

the eastern coast of Central America. Fishing is an integral part of the country's way of life. More than 80 per cent of the catch is exported — mainly to the United States.

While in Nova Scotia, the Belizean fishermen received training in navigation, deep-sea fishing techniques, maintenance and repair of engines, and net-mending.

Jim McLevey, director of training and field services at the Nova Scotia department of fisheries, who arranged the program, explained that electronic equipment was gradually being introduced in the Belizean fishery but that training was needed to enable fishermen to navigate around a major barrier reef located off their coast, and thereby expand their fishing grounds.

News of the arts

Alberta art to tour Japan

The Alberta Art Foundation is sending an exhibition of about 75 works from its permanent collection for display in Japan.

The foundation has selected sculptures, paintings, graphics, ceramics and woven hangings for the exhibition in conjunction with the principles outlined in a Japanese-Canadian cultural agreement. Most of the items are recent works by Alberta artists.

The show, to go to Japan in January, represents the development of civilization on the Canadian Prairies and is in return for a Japanese art exhibition which recently toured Alberta.

The Federal Government will pay shipping charges as well as making cultural representatives available from the Canadian Embassy in Japan.

Report on music training

The Canada Council has released a report entitled *A National Music School for Canada* which may have major repercussions on music training in Canada, especially on the professional training of orchestral musicians. The 105-page document is the result of an intensive study, carried out since early 1976, by Professor Helmut Blume of Montreal, at the request of the Canada Council.

Foremost among the recommendations contained in the report is the establishment of a national music school to bridge the gap between theoretical and practical courses now offered by the specialized schools (university schools and conservatories), and the requirements of a professional career in music. Arguing that one should build on what already exists, Professor Blume sees the transformation of the Banff School of Fine Arts in Alberta into a "National School of Music and Fine Arts" as the best way to achieve this objective.

The national school envisaged by Professor Blume would offer year-round courses in performance and orchestral disciplines and would initiate a professional program of orchestral conducting. It would also train coaches, stage designers, opera producers and solo pianists. Funding of the school would be along the same lines as that of the National Theatre School in Montreal, except that the music school would not charge tuition fees.

The report also advocates various measures to improve music education and the training of performers at the university and pre-university levels. They include the upgrading of admission criteria, teaching standards and graduation requirements; the appointment of music specialists in elementary schools; the establishment of preparatory schools under the aegis of university music schools; and the provision of free musical instruction to all talented children in every province, as already exists in the province of Quebec.

For music organizations, recommendations are made to facilitate the recruiting of professional musicians, to achieve a higher combined public subsidy for all, and assure greater co-operation between orchestras on the one hand and opera, dance and musical theatre companies on the other. It also proposes the formation of small chamber opera companies.

Among other observations the author noted:

- According to the *Directory of Canadian Orchestras and Youth Orchestras, 1976-77*, there are 45 orchestras in Canada, not counting youth and student orchestras. Of these, half are considered to be "amateur", 16 are "fully professional" (including four chamber orchestras) and eight are described as "semi-professional".

- Canadians make up approximately two-thirds of the musicians employed by professional orchestras, but scarcely one-third of these received their entire training in Canada.

- There are 40 professional schools of music in Canada at the university level, including the seven branches of the Quebec Conservatory. The schools and conservatories shared a total of 5,600 students in 1976-77. The number of post-graduate students majoring in performance was very low — scarcely 200 (of whom only 60 majored in orchestral instruments). Further, these schools "are simply not geared at present to produce orchestral instrumentalists sufficiently knowledgeable of repertoire and experienced in symphonic performance to qualify as professionals".

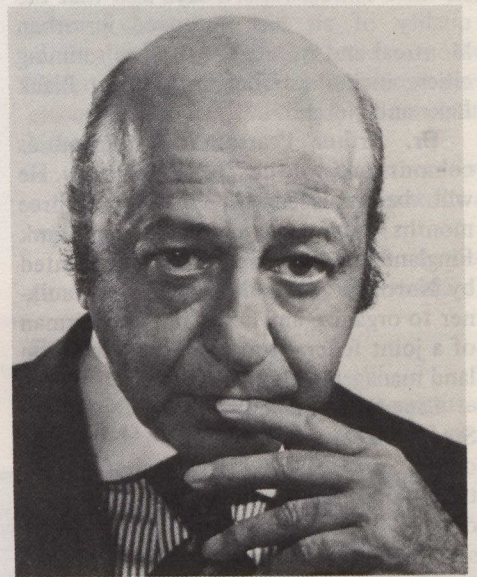
- The difficulties and shortcomings of the professional music schools are said to be rooted in the weaknesses of pre-university institutions, where the value of music as an intellectual discipline is often ignored.

Professor Blume visited over 70 schools, orchestras, government depart-

ments and music centres across Canada, had discussions and exchanges of correspondence with hundreds of persons professionally connected with music, distributed four questionnaires and analyzed over 500 replies.

Professor Blume was for several years dean of the Faculty of Music at McGill University, and participated in numerous music broadcasts on the CBC radio network. His report is published and distributed free of charge by the Canada Council, P.O. Box 1047, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5V8.

Canadians captured on film



Yousef Karsh (above), internationally-known Canadian photographer, has finished another book — this one devoted to Canadian subjects, photographed over the last five decades. Karsh's *Canadians* features 79 personalities, including writers Margaret Atwood, Margaret Laurence, Pierre Burton, Robertson Davies and Stephen Leacock, dancer Karen Kain, Inuit artist Kenojuak, skaters Karen Magnussen and Barbara Ann Scott, and former Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The book is published by University of Toronto Press.

Arts brief

Renata Scotto and Carlo Bergonzi, two of opera's most renowned artists, were featured recently in a Canadian Opera Company gala tribute to the bicentennial of the La Scala Opera House, Milan, Italy.

News briefs

Solicitor General Jean-Jacques Blais recently announced a contribution of \$900,000 to five criminological research centres in Canada over the next three years. Topics to be studied under the new grants include violent crime, economic crime, discretion in the criminal justice system, and native people and the criminal justice process.

People living near the Great Lakes are breathing more easily but scientists report a persistent problem with suspended particles in the air. The International Michigan-Ontario Air Pollution Board, in its third annual report, says also that the quality of air has improved in urban Montreal and in most of Quebec's mining cities, including Thetford Mines, Black Lake and Noranda.

Dr. Arthur Pearson has resigned as commissioner of the Yukon Territory. He will be replaced for the next three months by interim commissioner Frank Fingland. Dr. Pearson has been appointed by Northern Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner to organize and act as initial chairman of a joint federal/territorial task force on land management in the northern Yukon.

Canadian academic Dr. David W. Steedman has been appointed director of the Social Sciences Division of the International Development Research Centre of Canada. He will direct a program of research on such subjects as education, population dynamics and policies, rural modernization and science and technology policy for developing countries.

The Canadian International Development Agency has contributed \$200,000 in aid of victims of the Lebanese conflict. This contribution, the second made by Canada this year, brings the total Canadian humanitarian assistance to Lebanon since 1975 to \$5.96 million.

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

Canada has given formal notice of its withdrawal from the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement. Representatives of Commonwealth governments party to the Agreement agreed in November 1977 that it was no longer relevant and that informal machinery for consultation should be developed to replace it.

The Export Development Corporation recently approved loans, surety and export credits insurance as well as foreign investment guarantees totalling \$495.76 million to support prospective export sales of \$541.17 million to eight countries: Argentina, Australia, Egypt, El Salvador, Korea, Nigeria, Britain and the U.S.S.R. The export sales will create or maintain some 7,750 man-years of employment in Canada and will involve ten suppliers and at least 110 sub-suppliers. The transactions involve such goods and services as mining projects, road construction, power projects, pumping units and data processing equipment.

Quebec is the only region in Canada for which the Canadian market is more important than the international market, according to a review of recent data in a report from the C.D. Howe Research Institute. Using 1974 figures, the report shows Quebec's international exports at 16 per cent and interprovincial exports of manufactured goods at 19 per cent for a total of 35 per cent of gross provincial product, which rises to 40 per cent when shipments of raw materials from Quebec to the rest of Canada are included.

Air Canada has reported a profit of \$50.6 million for the first nine months of this year, compared with \$25.9 million for the corresponding period of 1977.

Winnipeg Jets of the World Hockey Association announced recently that 39-year-old star left winger Bobby Hull had retired as a hockey player. The retirement is "for personal reasons" because, after 22 years in pro hockey, Hull no longer enjoys the game.

Brigadier-General Ed Bridgland (now retired), former director of aeronautical project management in the Canadian Air Transportation Administration (CATA) in Ottawa, has been appointed to Washington as liaison officer between the civil aeronautics administrations of Canada and the United States.

Public libraries in Canada reported a total of 37,533,848 volumes held in 1976 and circulated 112,240,346 items of library material. The libraries were served

by 1,607 professional librarians. Of the 754 public libraries reported 207 were urban, 452 were rural, 70 were regional, nine were provincial or territorial, and 15 were county libraries in Ontario. There was a total of 2,664 service points in 1976.

Use of metric measurements will become mandatory on May 1, 1979, for all applications for financial assistance with home construction under the National Housing Act. Canada's building industry designated 1978 as "Metric Conversion Year" with the objective of adopting metric value measurements as standard practice throughout the industry as soon as possible.

Richard Burke, EC Commission Member responsible for Taxation, Transport, Consumer Affairs and Relations with the European Parliament, visited Canada, October 24 and 25. On behalf of the EC, Mr. Burke signed an international convention that will lead to the creation of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), and had talks with Minister of Justice, of Transport and of the Wheat Board, Otto Lang. He also met in Montreal with Assad Kotaite and Yves Lambert, President and Secretary-General, respectively, of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Chicago Black Hawks defenceman Bobby Orr, who has been hampered by knee injuries during most of his NHL career, has contributed \$90,000 to York University in Toronto to aid in the building of a sports injury clinic.

Canada's aerospace industry will receive more than \$2.5 million in research and development funds to achieve fuel and operational economies for short-haul aircraft. The funds cover a three-year program, costing approximately \$3,750,000, which is based on initiatives of Transport Canada's Research and Development Centre dealing with studies in wing technology, propeller blades and turbofan and turboprop engines.

A Canadian team captured a gold medal at the third Pan American karate championships recently, taking the women's team kata (style) competition in Toronto. The team — Nancy Hazelgrove, Pat Burcher and Sandy Shimotakahara, all of Toronto — scored 61.4 points. The Canadian men's kata team of David Tsuruoka of Toronto and Tak Samejima and Kevin Kelly of Vancouver won a silver medal with 67.0 points.