

Canada Weekly

Volume 5, No. 35

August 31, 1977



Ottawa, Canada

- Canadians and their leisure time habits – 1975 survey, 1
- Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the NWT, 3
- Immigrants and their stories, 4
- Canada Games review, 5
- Tourism is everybody's business, 6
- Farm cash receipts, 6
- News of the arts – exhibition, film, 7
- News briefs, 8

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
OTTAWA
NOV 12 1977
LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHEQUE
REFERENCE

Canadians and their leisure time habits – 1975 survey

Television viewing and performing arts events were more popular in Quebec than in any other province in Canada in 1975, while the highest rate of non-TV viewers was in Manitoba (7.9 per cent) and the highest number of book readers was in British Columbia (67 per cent). These observations are from *A Leisure Study – Canada 1975*, published recently by the Secretary of State Department, which was based on a survey of 30,000 Canadians aged 14 years and over. Sports attendance and participation were not considered in the study.

Although some regional patterns did emerge from the survey, most results represent a cross-section of Canadians, whose interests range from a low preference for ballet performances (3 per cent of those polled) to an overwhelming interest in television (viewing time varied according to education, income and season, but a total of 96 per cent of those polled claimed to watch some television).

Researchers learned that 26 per cent of those questioned read no newspapers;

43 per cent did not read magazines, and 39 per cent spent no time reading books. Of the book readers queried the majority described themselves as "light" readers (one to seven hours a week). A surprising 67 per cent of the respondents said they engaged in no hobby projects in 1975, while one-third of those who did devoted more than seven hours a week to their pursuits.

A low interest in certain activities, such as television viewing among upper-income families, and fine art displays among those with little formal education, underlined the relationship between leisure habits and education and income. The study also reveals a preference for commercial films among teenagers and an over-proportionate attendance of university-educated young adults at art films.

Music and records

An estimated 8 per cent of Canadians, or 1.2 million, reported playing or practising some music (one to seven hours a week), and 3 per cent spent eight or more hours



A reported 1.2 million Canadians devoted up to seven hours a week playing or practising music in 1975. (Above) solos are fine but duets are divine.

Aug. 31/77

a week doing this, compared to 89 per cent, who indicated no such leisure activity.

About 45 per cent, or an estimated seven of 15 million of the population, spent from one to seven hours of their weekly leisure time listening to records; 15 per cent of the respondents reported more than seven hours. Thirty-eight per cent did not listen to any records.

Television and radio

While 96 per cent of the respondents report having watched TV during the 12 months, 4 per cent, or 650,000, indicated they did not. During September and October, 37 per cent watched it for a modest one to seven hours a week and 44 per cent spent from eight to 29 hours a week viewing TV. Fifteen per cent spent 30 and more hours a week, or more than four hours a day at the "tube".

Some 84 per cent listened to the radio, and a more substantial 15 per cent, or 2.4 million, answered that they did not. The weekly exposure to radio was also lower in comparison to TV viewing: 43 per cent listened less than eight hours a week; 22 per cent listened for eight to 29 hours; and 8 per cent listened for more than 30 hours a week.

Movies

Fifty seven per cent, or an estimated 8.9 million, reported having attended a commercial movie during the previous 12 months, 15 per cent saw one movie in September or October and a further 24 per cent of Canadians – estimated from respondents – visited a movie theatre at least twice. Over 1 million (8 per cent) went to the movies at least four times, i.e. more often than every second week.

The survey contained a separate question on attendance at art film events: an estimated 1.5 million, or 10 per cent, attended a film shown by a film society during the preceding 12 months. Four per cent of respondents saw a film society movie in September or October and another 4 per cent saw at least two such performances. An estimated 90,000 people visited five or more such performances during these two months.

Concerts

An estimated 3 million, or 20 per cent of respondents, attended at least one popular music concert in the year and, of these, 6 per cent or .9 million, attended one such event in the two reference



Formal instruction captured the interest of 23 per cent of the population surveyed.

months of September and October. Another 4 per cent attended two or more popular music concerts.

Classical music, with 11 per cent, or 1.6 million for 12 months, had a considerable audience. Four per cent attended one or more performances in the early season months of September and October. Statistics Canada's *Performing Arts Survey of 1975* gives 2 million as the estimated total attendance in 1975, based on survey responses from 14 major orchestra companies.

Opera, theatre, ballet

Four per cent, or 570,000 respondents, attended opera performances during the preceding 12 months; 1.5 per cent attended one or more performances during September and October. The total estimated number of seats sold in these two months was 300,000.

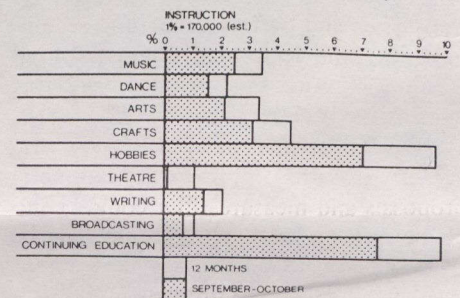
During the year, 13 per cent, or 2.3 million, attended live theatre performances, while 7 per cent visited a theatre one or more times in September and October. An estimated 1.6 million seats were sold in that period.

Less than 3 per cent, or 415,000 respondents, attended one or more ballet performances in the preceding year. The estimated number of seats sold for September and October was 440,000.

Formal instruction

An estimated 23 per cent of Canadians (based on those who responded) took some formal training during their leisure time in the 12 months under survey.

Eight per cent, or 1.3 million, reported a specific involvement (regardless of subject) during July and August 1975, compared to 10 per cent for September and October, the beginning of the school year. The figure below summarizes total participation rates for the last 12 months preceding the survey, compared to rates for September and October, the two months in the main season (shaded).



Percentage of respondents taking formal instruction in their leisure time during the past year and during September/October 1975. The average non-response was 12 per cent.

Reading

The reading of newspapers attracted 61 per cent (one to seven hours a week), compared to "heavy" readers (13 per cent – more than seven hours). Some 26 per cent of respondents said they did not read any papers. Magazine reading attracted 49 per cent (one to seven hours a week), compared to 8 per cent with high rates of reading (more than seven hours).

Book reading showed a distribution
(cont'd. on P. 8)

Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the NWT

Former Cabinet Minister Charles M. Drury has been appointed Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Drury will report to the Prime Minister on wide-ranging consultations to be carried out with leaders of the Territorial Government, northern communities and native groups on measures to extend and improve representative and responsive government in the Territories. Mr. Drury, who has travelled widely in all parts of the North brings to his appointment 13 years as a Minister of the Crown and six years as a member of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

The following excerpts are from the terms of reference for the Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories, who shall be authorized:

“(i) to conduct a systematic consultation with recognized leaders of the Territorial Government, northern communities and native groups about specific measures for modifying and improving the existing structures, institutions and systems of government in the NWT, with a view to extending representative, responsive and effective government to all parts of the Territories and at the same time accommodating the legitimate interests of all groups in northern society, beginning with those of the Indian, Inuit and Métis;

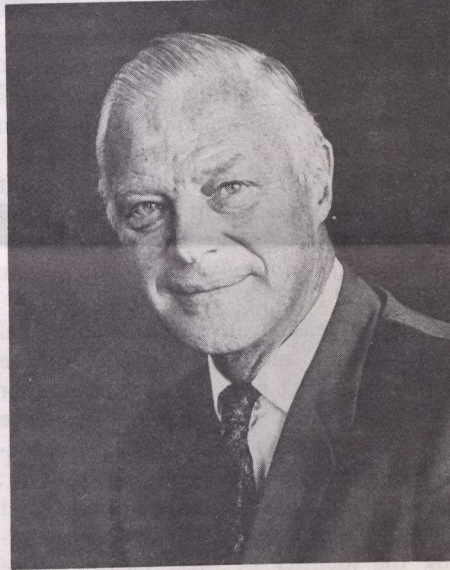
“(ii) to seek consensus among the various groups consulted about specific proposals and measures that could be implemented progressively through legislative amendment of Federal and Territorial laws, as well as through administrative action as required;

“(iii) to co-ordinate these activities with those taking place concurrently on land claims put forward by northern native groups and with any discussions at the official level about administrative adjustments in the relationships and functions of government in the NWT;

“(iv) to keep the Territorial Government and other interested parties fully informed about the progress of the consultations;

“(v) to consult as required with the Ad Hoc Committee of Cabinet on Constitutional Development in the North, through its chairman the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;

“(vi) to report from time to time to the Prime Minister on all these matters with recommendations for action by the Federal Government.”



Charles M. Drury

In no way restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Special Representative is authorized to include on his agenda for consultation the following specific subjects:

“(i) possible division of the NWT on the basis of functional factors, including economic, socio-cultural, and other relevant factors, but excluding political divisions and political structures based solely on distinctions of race;

“(ii) phased restructuring of political institutions in the NWT to achieve a greater degree of responsible government, including but not limited to consideration of the composition and jurisdiction of the Territorial Council, the composition and role of the Executive Committee, the continuing responsibilities and role of the Commissioner, the future relationship with the Federal Government, and reserved powers of the Minister and Governor-in-Council;

“(iii) transfer and delegation of Federal responsibilities and programs to the Territorial Government;

“(iv) devolution of responsibilities, powers and functions from the Territorial Government to communities, with a community option of creating regional institutions for specific purposes;

“(v) statutory and other safeguards for

protecting native interests, including language, cultural and traditional pursuits;

“(vi) arrangements for promoting native participation in government at various levels, including residence requirements, constituency boundaries, a municipal ward system, representation on subsidiary bodies and in the public service;

“(vii) the political role if any of native institutions for economic development deriving from claims settlements;

“(viii) continuing Federal ownership and management of non-renewable resources, with sharing of resource revenues;

“(ix) decentralization of surface land use and management procedures with institutionalized arrangements for jointly-planned economic development;

“(x) appropriate financial arrangements to support the foregoing.”

Political development in the NWT

According to the statement that accompanied the announcement of Mr. Drury's appointment, in the past few years constitutional issues have assumed increasing importance in the Yukon and NWT, as the Territorial Governments evolved and the various native groups formulated their land claims....

Most of the pressures and tension prevalent in the NWT today derive from three major factors:

- The general demand for a greater degree of self-government whether at Territorial or community level;

- the determination of the native peoples, Indian, Inuit and Métis, to get recognition and power largely through the settlement of their land claims;

- the urgent need for direction and pacing in the development of the economy in all parts of the NWT, long dominated by the vagaries and fluctuations of non-renewable resource operations.

These three factors have been very much in play during the rather lengthy period of proceedings leading to a pipeline decision in the North. They are producing disruptive forces, they interact among themselves and they continue to bear heavily on the whole question of how the NWT will evolve politically in the next decade or so.

The Territorial Government, led by the now fully elected Council, are looking for broader jurisdiction, a greater authority and more effective control of all aspects of northern living. These aims are

reflected at the community level where municipality, hamlet and settlement councils are increasingly asserting themselves. At the same time the native associations, in particular the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, have been working: to loosen the authority of the Territorial Government and Council; to influence political development at community level; and to achieve political power, cultural recognition and economic strength for native groups as a whole, mainly through land claims which the Federal Government has since 1973 undertaken to settle through negotiation.

In essence, most of these assertions of political aim and aspiration are recognized by the Government as being legitimate and timely. The Carrothers Commission of 1966, whose recommendations were instrumental in starting the movement towards Territorial self-government, called for a further review in ten years and in effect this is now underway. However, the issues today are aggravated and confused by a tendency on the part of political leaders on all sides in the NWT to express their objectives in extreme terms. Extreme utterances have served to harden positions, to drive the racial groups farther apart and to create a potential for confrontation that for the small population widely scattered across the NWT can only be destructive.

The Federal Government has full con-

stitutional responsibility for political development in the NWT. It is committed to certain policy courses which for some time have had a direct bearing on that responsibility among them:

- The adoption in December 1970 of national objectives for the North that included furthering the evolution of self-government;
- the emphasis and priority in the northern policy statement of March 1972 on fulfilling the needs of all northern peoples;
- the commitment in the Indian/Inuit claims policy statement of August 1973 to negotiate comprehensive claims settlements with various claimant groups in the Yukon and NWT;
- the increasing involvement of local communities and other groups in the decision-making process as regards major resource development, signified since 1974 by the appointment and proceedings of the Berger Commission of Inquiry;
- the emphasis since 1975 in Indian and Inuit policy on promoting and safeguarding the identity of these native people within Canadian society and in achieving an improved relationship with them through a co-operative approach to policy and program development....

Protection of Native Rights

From a variety of sources the Government is aware that the Indian, Inuit and Métis groups in the NWT are looking for

legal provisions and political safeguards that will continue to protect their rights and interests no matter what changes may take place in future in the composition of the population; in the responsibilities, powers and functions of the Territorial Government; and in the shape and functioning of the Territorial economy. The native peoples are particularly concerned about their languages and other cultural aspects; their lands and traditional pursuits of hunting, fishing and trapping; their participation in subsidiary bodies of government concerned with such key questions as education, game management, surface land use, conservation and environmental protection. In claims proposals, they have also raised the question of political control and of residence requirements for political purposes.

This whole question of safeguarding the rights and interests of minorities in various parts of the NWT is not easy to answer but it is one that clearly needs to be given full weight in claims negotiations and in any political consultations about constitutional development. Because of the complexity of the current demographic distribution and the possibility that the composition of the Territorial population may change substantially, it seems desirable that any legislation proposed for establishing legal rights and political safeguards should strike a fine balance between minority and majority rights....

Immigrants and their stories

On the back porch of his home in Winona, Ontario, Albert Papazian, 64-year-old Stoney Creek councillor and semi-retired farmer, told a *Hamilton Spectator* reporter that he could remember the discomfort of his youth, the years that followed the death of his father in Turkey in the First World War, years during which his widowed mother and his sister and brother roamed the Middle East.

"I remember being hungry and cold," he said. "I remember picking up crumbs here and there, scrounging, and sleeping wherever we could find shelter."

His mother gave up the struggle and surrendered her children to an orphanage in Lebanon. In 1927 she died, one year after her son Albert had left for Canada. He spent one month in an orphanage in this country, then worked on a farm. Despite obstacles he had obtained a degree

in agriculture by the time he was in his early Thirties, and soon had his own farm.

"I consider myself very fortunate. I had a chance here. It hasn't been easy, I've had to work hard. I'm not saying I've made a big success of myself. But I'm independent. I'm known in the community. I travel a bit. I'm happy." *Hamilton Spectator*, May 15, 1976.)

Sculptor from the U.S.

John B. Weaver, now a Canadian citizen and residing in Edmonton, Alberta, was born at Anaconda, Montana. His father was a distinguished artist whose paintings and sculptures depicted life in the silver mining camps of America's Western frontier days. John Weaver's own love of the West dates back to an exciting boyhood coloured by the stories of his aged great grandmother who had come west on a covered wagon in the early 1860s.

Mr. Weaver, a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago, taught at the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee and was curator at the Montana Historical Society for several years. He spent six years as Natural History Sculptor at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

Weaver is known primarily for his public monuments, such as the highly publicized heroic bronze statue of Charles M. Russell in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C., and the massive bronze works dedicated to Alberta's heritage in the Provincial museum and Archives in Edmonton. His "dramatic" small bronze compositions are now attracting the interest of collectors internationally.

John was commissioned by Carling Community Arts Foundation to develop a Canadian series of bronze figures. His six figures representing Canadians at work form now the Carling's Heritage Collection.

Many museums, including the New York State Museum, Albany, and the National Geographic Society's Explorer's Hall, Washington, D.C. — display numerous examples of Weaver's work. (Bulletin — Carling Community Arts Foundation, November 1976.)

Artist/teacher from Taiwan

Hsiu Cheng an artist and a teacher was born in Taiwan. She taught fine arts and Chinese painting for 15 years in Taiwan and had several exhibitions of her work in art galleries and museums there.

Hsiu Cheng, her husband and two children came to Canada on March 28, 1975, and settled in Toronto.

Last October the Toronto Public Library Eastern Branch displayed some of her beautiful art work. (*Newcomer News*, January 15, 1977.)

Cabinet-maker from Denmark

In March 1960, Willy Kjarsgaard opened a small shop in Hamilton, Ontario, for the design and manufacture of cabinets for kitchens and bathrooms. A year later his son Eric joined the firm, and in 1965 another son, Torben, began his apprenticeship in cabinet making.

They called the firm Danica Cabinets, and as its reputation grew, and its volume of business grew, it needed more than the original 900 square feet.

Today, Danica Cabinets in Hamilton covers more than 17,000 square feet of floor space and employs more than 30 people, a flourishing business built on the hard work of a Danish immigrant family. Willy is the Chairman of the Board, Eric is the President and Torben is the Vice-President of this successful business. (*Scandinavian Canadian Businessman*, May 1976.)

Actor from Hungary

The Hungarian paper, *Magyar Elet*, published in Toronto, carried an illustrated article showing Lajos Strauss with his TV partner, Lorna Anderson, from the production *The Accents*. Mr. Strauss seems to have succeeded in overcoming one of the greatest handicaps — that of language, and is enjoying success in various TV and theatre productions. The article mentions a few of his roles in *Side Street*, a drama with the CBC-TV; *Poor Alex* in *Always on Sunday*, a play; and in Fairview Mall Library Theatre *No U-Turn*, a musical. (*Magyar Elet*, October 30, 1976.)

Canada Games review

On August 19, Canada Games '77 concluded with a flourish in St. John's, Newfoundland. An estimated 2,300 athletes, representing all provinces and territories, attended the events this year and displayed the enthusiasm and sportsmanship which have characterized the Games since their inception in 1967. Ontario athletes captured first place standing with 136 ½ points, Quebec accumulated 133 points, and British Columbia placed third with 121 points.

Although the Games were intended to bridge geographical and cultural gaps between various regions in the country, they have also provided athletes with invaluable preparation for international competition. With the assistance of Sport Canada, a section of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, athletic organizations have been able to improve sports facilities, to organize competitions, and to relieve the financial burdens of athletes who would otherwise be unable to devote their time to training programs. Many of the athletes are now preparing for the 1978 Commonwealth Games to be held in Edmonton, the 1979 Pan-American Games in Puerto Rico and the 1980 Olympics at Lake Placid and Moscow.



When he officially launched this year's Games, May 16 on Parliament Hill, Prime Minister Trudeau noted that every athlete would "be a winner for having had the occasion to take part in this sports spectacular". (Above) Sacha Trudeau meets "Rideau", the Newfoundland dog presented to his family by the St. John's Games Association.

Former Canada Games participants

Millions of Canadians witnessed the success of Canadian athletes at the Montreal Olympics last summer. Many of them were Canada Games alumni:

- Greg Joy, of Vancouver, British Columbia, placed first in the high jump, setting a new Canadian juvenile record at the Burnaby-New Westminster Games in 1973. In 1976, at the Olympic Games, he gave Canadians one of their greatest moments when he earned a silver medal against tremendous competition.
- Robert Forget, of Laval, Quebec, placed second in the high jump competition at the 1973 Canada Summer Games. Like Greg Joy, he broke the former Canadian juvenile record and went on to become a member of the national track and field team at the Montreal Olympics.
- Stephen Pickell, of Vancouver, British Columbia, a veteran national swimming team member, won three gold medals in the 1973 Canada Games. He and the other members of Canada's 4 x 100 men's medley relay team received silver medals at the 1976 Olympics.
- Becky Smith, of Edmonton, Alberta, won a gold medal at the 1973 Canada Summer Games and shared the bronze medal in the women's 4 x 100 freestyle relay at the 1976 Olympic Games. Other team members were also Canada Games alumnae — Barbara Clark, Ann Jardine and Gail Amundrud.
- Cindy Shatto, of Willowdale, Ontario, first appeared at the 1973 Canada Games. Three years later, at the Olympic Games in Montreal, she placed fifth against formidable competition.
- Terry Paice, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, wrestled to a gold medal in his native province at the 1971 Canada Winter Games held in Saskatoon. He has continued to distinguish himself as a national team member ever since, finishing fifth overall in the 90 kg freestyle event at the 1976 Olympics.
- Anne Dodge, of Fall River East, Nova Scotia, placed first in all three of her canoeing events at the 1973 Canada Games. At the 1976 Olympic Games, she was fifth in the K2-500 m. event.

Tourism is everybody's business

Tourism, said to be the world's fastest growing industry, is now Canada's fifth largest earner of foreign revenues.

The Canadian tourism industry involves government at every level: federal, provincial, territorial and municipal. It comprises carriers (airlines, bus companies, railways, car rental firms, shipping lines), accommodation and food-service interests; reception services at ports of entry and at provincial, regional and municipal levels; the travel trade (tour producers, operators and wholesalers and travel agents); operators of events and activities; the travel trade press; and special industrial and trade associations.

Some 80,000 private businesses, a few large but the vast majority small, are widely dispersed across the country. There are about 20,000 hotels, lodges, cabins, resorts, motels and campgrounds; an estimated 43,000 restaurants; a myriad of events and attractions; facilities such as parks, historic sites, and marinas are to be found from coast to coast. A first-class transportation network exists.

The Canadian Government Office of Tourism lists the following facts about this growing industry:

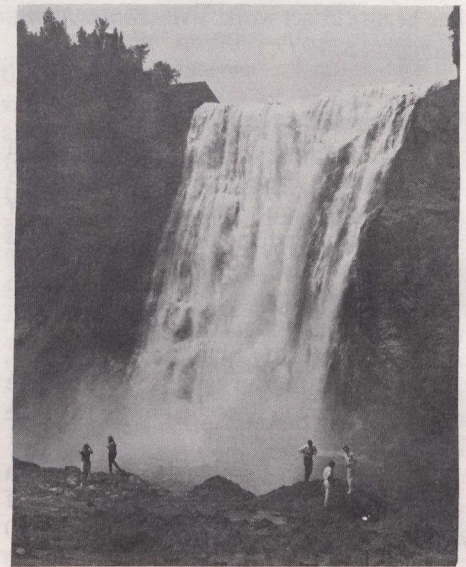
- Tourism receipts in Canada in 1976 reached about \$9.2 billion, about 5 per cent of the gross national product.
- The bulk of Canada's tourism income comes from the spending of Canadians travelling in their own country — an estimated \$7.3 billion in 1976. In the period 1971-76 inclusive, the volume of

domestic travel increased 85 per cent.

- Receipts from visitor spending in Canada in 1976 rose to \$1,930 million, up from \$1,815 million in 1975. On this basis, tourism is Canada's fifth largest earner of foreign exchange, after motor vehicles, engines and parts; wood pulp; crude petroleum; and newsprint paper.
- Tourist expenditures gave rise to 800,000 direct and indirect jobs for Canadians in 1976.
- In 1976, travellers from the United States numbered 32.2 million (all trips, including same-day auto travellers). The total was down from 34.6 million in 1975 and gross revenues were slightly higher, up to \$1,346 million in 1976 from \$1,337 million the year before.
- Visitors to Canada from countries other than the U.S. reached an all-time high record in 1976 of 1.6 million, up by about 250,000 over the 1975 figure. Revenues in 1976 were \$584 million, compared with \$478 million in 1975.
- In 1976, 408,176 tourists came from Britain; 169,337 from Germany; 106,783 from Japan; 109,693 from France; 72,199 from The Netherlands; 57,500 from Italy; 57,049 from Australia; 35,973 from Mexico; 35,932 from Switzerland.
- While income from all visitors to Canada in 1976 was estimated to be \$1,930 million, an increase of \$115 million over the 1975 figure, Canadian travel expenditures abroad in 1976 amounted to \$3,121 million, up \$579 million from the year before, leaving Canada with a deficit of \$1,191 million on travel account in the international balance of payments.

Farm cash receipts

Preliminary estimates indicate that during the January-June period of 1977 farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations in all provinces except Newfoundland totalled \$4,773.3 million, compared to \$5,128.4 million realized during the corresponding period of 1976. These estimates included: cash receipts from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops; cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada; and deficiency payments by the Agricultural Stabilization Board.



Montmorency Falls near Quebec City, P.Q.

NFB



Maligne Lake at the Narrows, Jasper National Park, Alberta.

NFB



Sunset at Big Basswood Lake, Ontario.

NFB

News of the arts

Man and His World exhibition still going strong

Man and His World, the Montreal fair that began with Expo 67, marks its tenth anniversary this year. By retaining universally-acclaimed displays and by introducing other attractions each year, the exhibition has not only continued to draw sizable crowds, but has recently received the official patronage of UNESCO (the international agency whose aim is to ensure education and cultural appreciation for all).

This year, 20 nations are participating in the fair and are each presenting a week of ethnic music, dance and film. The Quebec Ethnic Folk Arts Council, using the former U.S.S.R. pavilion, is presenting a series of stage shows and handicraft displays with the appropriate title, "20 Nations — 20 Cultures".

Among the exhibits of visiting nations is France's story of the French railway, complete with full-scale models of antique and modern trains, and a film sequence designed to give the impression of riding in a locomotive at 200 mph. France's pride in its cuisine betrays itself in the beautiful display of historic cutlery and china dating from the Middle Ages.

Representatives from Colombia have arranged a dazzling display of 200 pre-Colombian gold artifacts — jewellery, masks, vessels, crowns and figurines — roughly valued at \$1.5 million. This is the exhibit's first appearance in North America.

China displays Bethune sculpture

A white marble sculpture of the late Dr. Norman Bethune, donated to the city of Montreal by the Government of the People's Republic of China, occupies a place of honour in the Chinese pavilion. Also on exhibition are personal memorabilia of the Canadian physician and films which record Dr. Bethune's contributions to medicine while he served in Spain and China.

The popular Humour pavilion has prepared a display of graphic humour, paintings, and humorous objects this year. Cartoons from many parts of the world are a special attraction in this pavilion.

The Canadian Post Office display informs the public of technological innovations which have been installed recently. Visitors may view a machine that sorts letters, a coding desk, and, for the avid



philatelist, a collection of "first day covers".

The Strange, Strange World pavilion explores archaeological riddles, such as Stonehenge, and the Peruvian plain of Nazca, where curious lines and symbolic markings continue to baffle scientists. The exhibit also includes photos of Mars, taken during two *Viking* spacecraft probes, and outlines the first radio message sent from earth to outer space.

One item seems to have found a per-



France's pavilion proudly displays table settings worthy of haute cuisine.

manent home at the exhibition. *Canada 67*, the breathtaking film which captures the Canadian landscape on its 360-degree screen, is still attracting viewers.

Man and His World, whose theme this year is "La joie de vivre", continues until September 5.

Major film awards at Annecy and Melbourne

High praise for Canada and major awards to National Film Board productions have come from international film festivals at Annecy in France and Melbourne, Australia. At Annecy, where animation films were featured, Canada was honoured for having entered the best selection of films; while Melbourne gave a special award to the NFB for the consistently high quality of its entries.

The grand prize for individual films at Annecy went to *The Sand Castle* by Co Hoedeman. The international critics award was won by Caroline Leaf for the film *The Metamorphosis of Mr. Samsa*. She was also chosen as the best filmmaker.

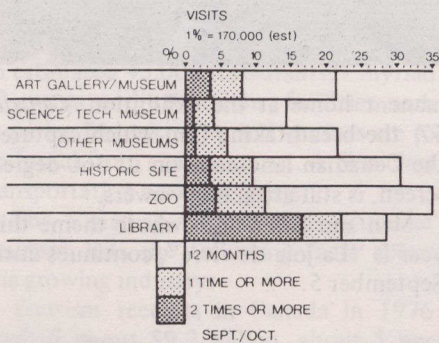
In Melbourne, *Los Canadienses*, by Albert Kish, won top place in the television films category. A special prize went to Caroline Leaf for *The Street*, and a diploma of merit to Paul Driessen for the film, *An Old Box*, which is currently being shown in Canadian theatres.

Leisure time (Cont'd. from P. 2)

similar to that of magazines, with 37 per cent of respondents indicating they were "light readers" (one to seven hours a week) and 16 per cent who read more than seven hours a week.

Cultural institutions

Since visiting a museum or similar institution is a more casual activity since it does not involve attending a scheduled event, researchers expect greater rates than for leisure activities requiring direct participation or training; in addition, multiple visits may give an indication of depth of interest. The figure below includes three percentages: the proportion who visited during the preceding 12 months; a visit in September or October; and more than one visit during those two months.



Percentage of respondents who visited cultural institutions during October 1974 to October 1975, and who made one or more visits during September/October in 1975. The average non-response was 13 per cent.

Income and leisure

The survey indicated a negative association between income and television habits, especially for the extremes: upper-income families (\$20,000 a year or more) spent fewer hours watching TV, whereas lower-income groups (\$10,000 or less)

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.

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

tended to spend longer hours in front of the set (15 or more hours a week).

Generally, the results show that in every other activity, upper-income families participate over-proportionally. The strongest pattern of association between income and participation rates was found in fine art and formal education.

Age and movies

Researchers concluded that attendance at

commercial movies (as opposed to film society showings) is heavily concentrated in younger people. For example, among Canadians of 44 years or older, about 70 per cent had not been to a cinema in the preceding year, whereas of the 17 to 24 age group, only 15 per cent had not seen a movie during that period. In total, 400,000 Canadians in that age group attended five or more movie shows in September and October.

News briefs

Canada's ten provincial leaders, with some reservations, have advocated an end to wage and price controls by January 1, and have suggested that an independent agency with restricted powers be established to monitor wage settlements and price increases. At the annual premiers' conference, held recently in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, the nine English-speaking premiers also signed a joint statement honouring the right to education in French outside Quebec where significant numbers of francophone inhabitants exist. They rejected Premier Levesque's formula for a reciprocal agreement on minority language rights.

Canada Manpower and the Unemployment Insurance Commission have recently merged in order to co-ordinate their services. Newly named "employment minister" Bud Cullen says the merger of 800 separate UIC and manpower offices will eventually provide "a one-step service" for the unemployed person who is seeking both work and unemployment insurance benefits.

The number of marijuana and hashish convictions increased 21 per cent, from 1975 to 1976, while known users of these drugs rose 3 per cent. Use and convictions for narcotics, hallucinogens and other illicit drugs dropped in the same period.

Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) leaders said on August 18 that the labour movement could not accept any of the Government's proposals for voluntary wage restraint, a consultative forum to advise the Government on the economy, or a monitoring agency after the controls program ends. The CLC position, unanimously endorsed at a meeting of 90 heads of unions affiliated with the Congress, means that the federal controls program will be in effect "for a good deal longer,"

Labour Minister Munro said.

Opposition to Quebec separatism has grown both within Quebec and across Canada, a Gallup poll conducted in July indicates. It found that within Quebec, 70 per cent of those queried opposed separation of the province from the rest of the country, compared with 62 per cent in an April poll. Nationally, 75 per cent of those asked oppose separation, compared with 71 per cent in April.

Under proposed coastal trade regulations, Commonwealth ships will lose their special status and foreign ships will be given access to Canadian coastal trade only when Canadian vessels are not able to provide the same service.

Formal negotiations have begun between Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan and the owners of Allan Potash Mine Operators Ltd. in the Saskatchewan government's bid to acquire half the provincial potash industry. If negotiations are successful, it will be the fourth potash mine to be acquired by the provincial government. There are ten mines in the province. PCS will become effectively the largest producer in the province this fall when formal transfer of the Alwinal Potash of Canada Ltd. mine takes place.

As of September 1, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources will distribute grants for the financing of home insulation to all but two provinces. Quebec and Alberta have refused to comply with some of the conditions attached to the offer, such as lowering the speed limit and removing sales tax on insulating materials, and will therefore not receive federal assistance. Grants for as much as \$350 a unit should meet two-thirds of the cost of insulation materials.

Traffic through the St. Lawrence Seaway reached a near record count by August 1. The waterway may well end the year with its second best season. Higher tolls will be introduced for 1978.