

# Canada Weekly

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## Challenge of northern development Canada's second priority

The need for increased development, raised by the energy crisis, and native aspirations have combined to confront Canadians with a challenge second only to the national unity problem, stated Northern Development Minister Jake Epp on November 16.

The Minister told the eighth National Northern Development Conference in Edmonton, Alberta that it was his responsibility to move forward simultaneously with land claims negotiations as well as economic and political development.

"As you know native people see land claims as a means of securing their future. But the settlements of claims requires hundreds of millions of dollars in public funds and carries irrevocable ramifications for the future of, not just the native population, but of all Canadians. My duty is clear."

In his address, Mr. Epp proposed:

- New initiatives to break the "log jam" of recent years and reach settlements in various land claims negotiations;

- a procedure to develop a comprehensive energy policy for the North, related to a national policy;
- measures to alleviate the high costs of power to small businessmen;
- the transfer of the existing power subsidy for residential consumers to the territorial governments;
- incentives to small business in both territories;
- a new northern roads policy based on the transfer of roads responsibilities to the territories.

### The turning point

"As we prepare for the new decade of the 1980s, it is appropriate that the central theme of this conference is at the turning point, said Mr. Epp.

"Let me make two other salient points," he continued. "I draw a firm distinction between responsible government and provincial status. I believe in the first as a matter of principle. As for provincehood, that is entirely up to the people of Yukon. Our position is simple. There is little significant difference in the relationship between Ottawa and the Territories and that of a nineteenth century mother country and her colonies. We who have rejoiced in the generally peaceful evolution from the colonial to the modern era cannot remain indifferent to colonialism at home...."

He said that the Federal Government was "sufficiently innovative" to reach a new financial arrangement that would be more acceptable to all than the present high rate of dependency on the central treasury. "As a start I am open-minded about expanding the revenue base of both territorial governments through a transfer at the appropriate time of additional federal responsibilities," he continued.

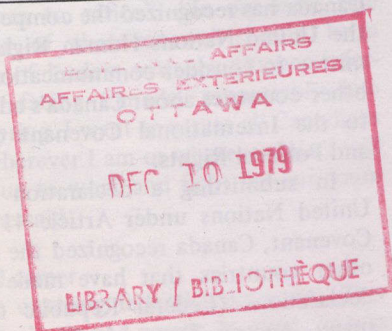
### Land claims

"We are encouraging new initiatives with native groups in an attempt to break the log jam of recent years and to move deliberately to achieve equitable land claims



An Inuk woman repairs a leather moccasin. Northern Affairs Minister Epp has proposed measures for economic and political development of the North.

NFB



Seventy-two years ago this week...

The first Canadian flight of a passenger-carrying, heavier-than-air machine (Dr. Graham Bell's tetrahedral kite, *Cygnets*) was recorded.

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NFB

*At Pelly Bay in the Northwest Territories, an Inuk works on a model of a kayak, while his wife looks on. The Federal Government is moving to achieve equitable land claim settlements with native groups in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.*

settlements..." Recent meetings with the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) had shown hope for progress in attaining a settlement. Dr. Bob Holmes, the Minister's Parliamentary Secretary, had been appointed chief government negotiator on Yukon land claims. He would provide political direction to federal negotiators and would maintain the sense of priority that the Government attached to the settlement of the Yukon claim. "All Yukoners will be represented in negotiations through the territorial government's participation on the federal team and through the CYI. I will meet Dr. Holmes and the negotiators at least once a month to assess progress and to give direction. Our goal is an agreement in principle by the end of April 1980," stated the Minister.

"There are two other factors to consider in the realm of land claims at present," he continued. "Later this month I will be presenting to Cabinet a situational report on the various land claims. I will review experiences to date and I will seek my colleagues' approval and support for a new mandate to reach conclusions as soon as possible in outstanding claims."

#### Northern opportunities

Mr. Epp enumerated several opportunities in the North over the next decade. They included large-scale oil and gas

projects such as the Alaska Highway Natural Gas Pipeline, Norman Wells Pipeline, Foothills Oil Pipeline, as well as the prospect of major hydro with thermal electric power plants, the development of several known mineral deposits, and continued expansion of transportation facilities, road rail, and air. "These projects will expand upon the economic base of the North and lead to steady and healthy economic growth in each territory."

A high priority had been placed on transportation, energy and mining, and streamlining the regulatory review process, said the Minister, and he expected to put forward soon a northern roads policy to the Cabinet. The policy would include the transfer of responsibility for all facets of road administration to the territorial governments.

#### Energy alternatives

Programs had begun in the North to explore "more aggressively" alternative sources of energy and to seek new conservation methods, said the Minister. "A comprehensive energy policy is to be undertaken jointly by my Department, the territorial governments and the northern Canada Power Commission. We are preparing a discussion paper on the elements of a comprehensive energy policy which can eventually serve as the basis for a more detailed public discussion and debate."

## Federal by-elections

In two federal by-elections in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland on November 19, the Liberals held one seat, and the New Democratic Party took one from the Progressive Conservatives.

Roger Simmons held the federal riding of Burin-St. George's for the Liberals with a win over his two opponents, Conservative Walter Carter, and New Democratic Party candidate David MacKinnon. Dr. Simmons received about as many votes as the combined total of his two opponents. Burin-St. George's lost its member of Parliament when former Liberal minister Donald Jamieson switched to provincial politics after the general election in May.

In the central Saskatchewan riding of Prince Albert, long held by the late former Conservative Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Stan Hovedbo of the New Democratic Party defeated Conservative Kris Eggum, Liberal Clyde Harradence and independent John De Bryne.

Standings in the 282-seat Commons now are: Conservatives 136, Liberals 113, New Democrats 27 and Social Credit five.

The results of the by-elections mean that with the support of the Social Credit party, the Progressive Conservative Government has a one-vote margin over the combined Liberal and NDP strength. Absences by Conservatives or Social Credit members in a crucial vote would produce a tie or even a defeat, which could force an election.

## UN declaration submitted

Canada has recognized the competence of the United Nations Human Rights Committee to consider communications from other countries about Canada's adherence to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In submitting a declaration to the United Nations under Article 41 of the Covenant, Canada recognized the right of other countries that have made similar declarations (Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Britain and Sweden) to submit communications to the committee about these countries. The declaration was made with the agreement of the provincial governments.



## Pierre Elliott Trudeau resigns as Leader of the Opposition

Former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau took fellow members of Parliament by surprise recently when he announced he was stepping down from the leadership of the Liberal Party of Canada.

Mr. Trudeau, who was Prime Minister for 11 years before being defeated in last May's general election, announced his resignation at a caucus meeting, November 21. "There is no easy way or ideal time to leave and there are always strong public and private reasons both for going and for staying on. At a point in time, one simply makes the decision as to what is best," stated Mr. Trudeau.



*Pierre Elliott Trudeau*

Mr. Trudeau said that his party was in the process of rethinking policies and of "rebuilding its organization to be ready to return to office". "In my view, one element of that renewal should be a change of leaders with the Quebec referendum facing Canada, presumably late next spring. I want to assure all Canadians that wherever I am or whatever I do I will continue to work and fight for our country," he said.

### Varied career

Before entering federal politics, Mr. Trudeau had a varied career. In 1961, he was appointed law professor at the University of Montreal, where he taught constitutional law. He was a civil rights activist, one of the leaders of the 1949 asbestos strike, and editor of *Cité Libre*, a periodical devoted to fighting the policies of

then Quebec premier Maurice Duplessis.

He travelled abroad widely, including China and the Soviet Union, as well as undertaking extensive post-graduate studies at the London School of Economics and Ecole des sciences politiques in Paris.

### Political background

Mr. Trudeau was first elected in 1965 in the Montreal constituency of Mont Royal. Subsequently he:

- was appointed federal Minister of Justice on April 4, 1967 by former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson;
- was elected Liberal leader in April 1968 to replace Mr. Pearson;
- swept the country on June 25, 1968 to his first electoral victory as leader, winning 155 seats in the House of Commons, compared to 72 for the Conservatives, 22 for the New Democratic Party and 14 for the Social Credits;
- invoked the War Measures Act in October 1970 to deal with FLQ kidnappings of Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Laporte (who was murdered) and British diplomat James Cross (who was later released);
- avoided defeat by a narrow margin in the October 31, 1972 election, retaining power in a minority Parliament with 109 seats, compared to Conservative leader Robert Stanfield's 107;
- was forced into another election when the Opposition combined to defeat his Government over its budget in May 1974 and won a majority of 141 seats in the July 8, 1974 election;
- lost the federal election of last May 22, winning 114 seats to the Conservatives 136 and surrendering his job as Prime Minister to Joe Clark, June 4.

### Policies

Among Mr. Trudeau's major policies and programs over the years were:

- imposition of wage-price-profit controls between 1975 and 1978 to battle inflation;
- enrichment and inflation indexation of Federal Government social benefits, such as pensions, family allowances and welfare;
- creation of a number of departments, such as Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Environment, Regional Economic Expansion and Urban Affairs (subsequently abandoned);
- reform of the income tax system in



NFB photo by C. Lund

*Mr. Trudeau at the 1968 Liberal leadership convention in Ottawa. Donald Macdonald, to the right of Mr. Trudeau, is reported to be a possible contender as leader of the Liberal Party.*

1972 to make the rich pay proportionately more in taxes;

- fivefold rise in federal spending from \$10.8 billion in the 1968-69 fiscal year to \$53 billion in the present fiscal year;
- relaxation of abortion laws and laws affecting homosexuals;
- abolition of capital punishment;
- the implementation of an Official Languages Act to permit Canadians to deal with the Federal Government in French or English;
- imposition of an oil subsidy for imports into Eastern Canada and holding down of the Canadian price for oil and other energy below world prices.

### Tributes

When Mr. Trudeau entered the House of Commons after making his announcement to the Liberal caucus, he was greeted by several standing ovations from members of all parties. Prime Minister Joe Clark introduced, as the first item of business, a motion, that was adopted unanimously — that this "House express its gratitude and appreciation to the Right Honourable Leader of the Opposition for his service to this House, to his party and to his country, and express its hope that he will continue as the Right Honourable member of Mont Royal to contribute his for-

*(Continued on P. 8)*



## Mammoth evacuation successful after chlorine gas threat

The largest evacuation in North America was carried out in Mississauga, west of Toronto, when more than 200,000 residents were ordered to leave their homes, November 10, because of fear of a major chlorine gas escape from a derailed freight train.

Chlorine gas began to spread across the area shortly before midnight after 24 cars were derailed setting off an explosion in several propane cars and rupturing a tanker carrying chlorine, which leaked into the atmosphere. The evacuation cleared two-thirds of Mississauga in less than 14 hours.

### Result of much study

Peel Regional Police Superintendent Karl Barnhart, who was the first senior officer at the derailment site, called the police force's local disaster plan into effect. The plan, he said, "is a comprehensive document put together as a result of much study in conjunction with the surrounding police forces, hospitals, fire department and other governmental functions".

Once alerted, the Peel police communications office began a series of phone calls to police officials, provincial environment officials, the fire department, chemical experts, the Red Cross and Canadian Pacific Railways, which owned the derailed train.

A command centre was established an hour later in a mobile trailer at the derailment site where a "think tank" made the crucial decision about evacuating homes.

"From that point on everything [was] centrally monitored. The weather bureau advised us of wind, we [had] people taking air samples. Hospitals have their own disaster plans and our disaster plan is integrated with the hospital and fire department," said Superintendent Barnhart.

Several hours after the explosion, Peel Regional Police and Metro Toronto ambulance crews began moving into residential areas downwind from the six blazing tanker cars. The evacuation teams pounded on doors as emergency vehicles cruised slowly up the streets sounding sirens and warning residents by loudspeakers of the danger. Although most residents left in their own cars, Mississauga Transit buses stood by at intersections taking some to emergency centres in shopping malls, area schools and

churches. At first, police evacuated only a mile-square area but as the threat of the chlorine tank exploding worsened the area of evacuation widened.

Mississauga Hospital, one of two hospitals evacuated, brought in Mississauga Transit buses and ambulances from surrounding areas to aid in the transfer of patients to other area hospitals.

Red Cross disaster teams were set up in high schools, registering people forced out of their homes and filing their names on cards so they could tell callers whether friends or relatives were there.

About 500 policemen from the Peel, Metro Toronto, Niagara Falls and Ontario Provincial Police forces combined to help people leave the area. At the request of Ontario Attorney-General Roy McMurtry, 250 Canadian Forces troops from Petawawa, northwest of Ottawa, were flown in. Police and soldiers stood guard in the lobbies of deserted apartment buildings and shopping centres and cruisers patrolled the evacuated area to prevent looting.

The Canadian Forces sent 32 self-contained breathing masks and air packs for police and firemen working close to the derailment. Later, 40 off-duty Royal Canadian Mounted Police were called in to spell off Mississauga police who had been on duty since the time of the accident.

### Tanker drained

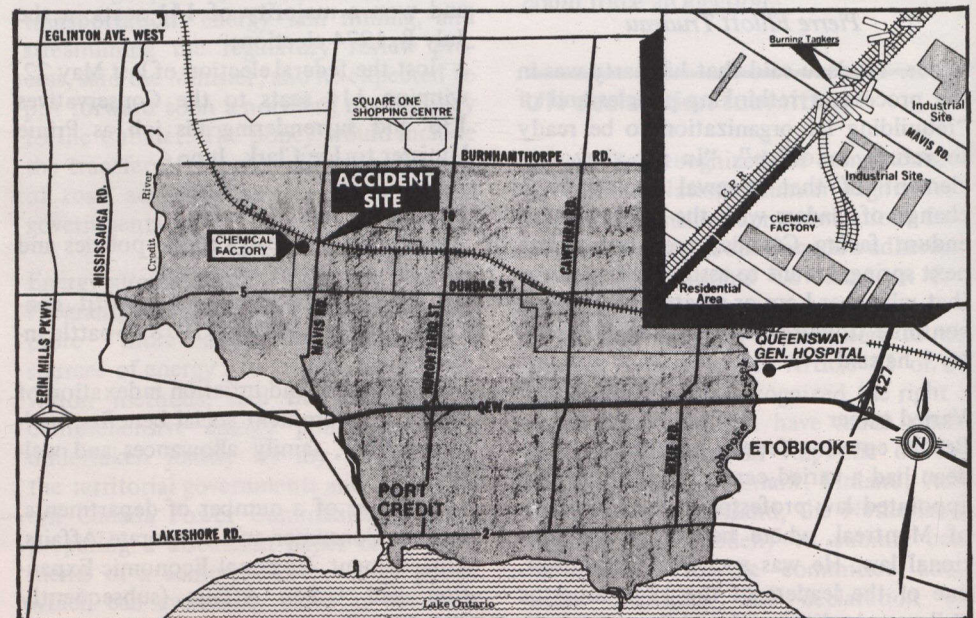
Meanwhile, chemical experts from Dow Chemical Canada Ltd. of Sarnia, Ontario, which owned the chlorine, worked un-

successfully to patch the hole in the chlorine tanker. Six days later the tanker was finally drained of the remaining chlorine. (Canadian chemical companies belong to federal emergency programs which provide teams of experts who give technical advice at the scene of an accident. The Transportation Emergency Assistance Program and the Chlorine Emergency Program were set up by the Federal Government and the chemical companies to deal with accidents like the derailment.) Three days after the accident, the first of the 200,000 residents returned to their homes, with the remaining evacuees returning over the next three days.

### Flames seen from afar

In all 55 tons of chlorine escaped without causing serious injury. Officials now speculate that most of the poison drifted to the ground in harmless concentrations in an area about 100 kilometres wide. According to experts the flames, visible 50 kilometres away at their peak, created a skyward rush of hot air which carried the chlorine in gas form high into the atmosphere; at least 60 per cent of the 90 tons of chlorine in the car was blown into the sky within minutes of the derailment.

Peel Regional Police Inspector Ewen MacDonald, author of the police disaster plan, credited the media as "instruments in the smooth evacuation of the area". The police force used the media to feed selected information to the residents and to broadcast the logistics for clearing the area in a staged and orderly fashion.



More than 200,000 Mississauga residents were evacuated from the shaded area of the map.



## Canadian International Development Agency annual report published

Canadian official development assistance to developing countries in 1978-79 rose by 10 per cent over the previous fiscal year's to \$1.6 billion, according to the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) 1978-79 report.

The report notes that Canada and other industrialized countries have reached a turning point in international co-operation, with the approach of 1980 signalling the end of the United Nations second development decade.

There are still 800 million people living in absolute poverty and the emphasis on providing aid to the poorest people in the poorest countries will remain a constant in relations between the industrialized and developing countries, says the report.

However, certain developing countries have made significant progress but have not made the transition to modern societies, it says. Canada will provide new forms of co-operation to these emerging middle-income countries.

Bilateral (direct government-to-government) assistance accounted for the largest

share of CIDA's 1978 budget, with total budget reaching \$559.35 million. Asian countries received 41 per cent followed by Francophone Africa with 23 per cent, Commonwealth Africa with 19 per cent, and Latin America and the Caribbean with 15 per cent.

Canada provided \$490.91 million to support about 65 programs of multilateral organizations such as UN agencies, international development research institutions, the World Bank and regional development banks.

Canadian and international non-governmental organizations received \$70.79 million in support from CIDA and provincial governments. The remaining funds (about \$44 million) were used to support the International Development Research Centre, and for emergency relief, scholarship programs and miscellaneous programs.

Limited quantities of the report are available free of charge from the Public Affairs Division, CIDA, 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0G4.

## Gas and oil prices hiked

The price of natural gas and heavy crude oils for export to the United States were increased at the beginning of November.

The gas increase will generate an additional \$725 million income from the gas sales over a full year, said Energy Minister Ray Hnatyshyn.

Current exports to the United States from western Canadian gas fields amount to about one trillion cubic feet a year — less than 3 per cent of total U.S. volume. Export applications awaiting government decision would provide additional gas to U.S. markets, if approved.

The price is being raised to \$3.45 U.S. per thousand cubic feet from the present \$2.80. It was calculated by a formula that ties natural gas export prices to the prevailing world oil price and reflects the rise in oil rates last summer.

### Crude oils

The export charge on heavy crude oils sold to the United States has risen by \$2 a barrel.

The new charges, which are added to the domestic price, will be \$16.26 a

barrel for Lloydminster, Viking-Kinsella, and Wainwright blends and \$16.70 a barrel for other designated crude oils.

Canada's exports of the heavy crudes have been averaging between 100,000 and 120,000 barrels a day in recent months. The increased export charge will increase federal revenues by about \$200,000 a day.

Export charge on light crude oils and condensates remains unchanged at \$16.01 a barrel. Net exports of these kinds of preferred oils are being all but eliminated in November and December, to allow Canadian refineries to rebuild dangerously low oil product stocks in the east.

At the same time, the export charge on middle distillates, such as home heating oil and diesel fuel, has been increased by \$1.65 a barrel to \$14.75; on motor gasolines by 65 cents a barrel to \$13.25; and on heavy fuel oils by 40 cents to \$10.

The export charge on partly processed oils has been dropped by 35 cents to \$15.15 a barrel.

The increases, according to the federal Energy Department, reflect increases in prices in relevant markets.

## Head of cultural and technical agency visits

Professor Dankoulodo Dan Dicko, Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), visited Canada from November 12-17, to attend the fourth meeting of the Agency's Special Development Program Committee in Ottawa, November 13 and 14. The meeting, which brought together representatives of the nine member countries was chaired by Martial Asselin, Minister of State for the Canadian International Development Agency.

The Special Development Program, which is the ACCT's counterpart of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, was set up in December 1977 on Canada's initiative and is supported by voluntary contributions from 18 member states. Canada has provided \$2 million and Quebec another \$100,000 to the multilateral program since its inception.

The Secretary-General discussed with Senator Asselin the next General Conference of the ACCT to be held in Lomé, Togo, December 12-14. Mr. Dan Dicko also visited Quebec City and Fredericton to meet with government officials of Quebec and New Brunswick, which have participating government status in the ACCT.

## Chicken quotas

The Federal Government has set quotas for chicken imports following consultations with the United States, the Canadian market's only significant chicken supplier.

The new annual quotas are 45 million pounds for 1979, 48.5 million pounds for 1980, 52 million pounds for 1981, and thereafter 6.3 per cent of the previous year's Canadian production.

Last year Canada imported almost 60 million pounds of U.S. chicken, or about 7 per cent of Canadian consumption for the remainder of this year.

The restrictions have been imposed to support chicken supply management operations of a recently formed Canadian chicken marketing agency.

The Consumers Association of Canada has objected to the import controls, saying Canadian chicken producers already have significant protection from imports.



## Canadian heads laboratory

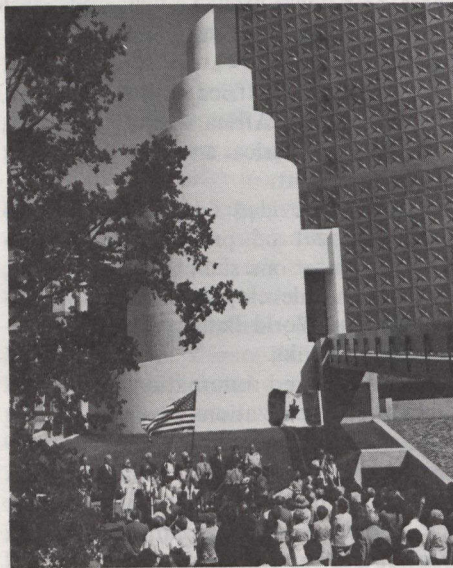
A Canadian scientist has for the first time been appointed Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) renowned International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity at Monaco.

Dr. Alan Walton of Ottawa, former Director of International Marine Policy with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans took up the two-year assignment in Monaco at the end of October.

The IAEA, a United Nations' specialized agency, established the laboratory under a tripartite agreement with the Principality of Monaco and the Musée Océanographique in Monaco, whose director is oceanographer Jacques Cousteau.

With an international staff of marine scientists, the laboratory's main research programs concentrate on evaluating the amount of radioactivity in the oceans and establishing valid standards for measuring the effects of radioactivity on marine life. Other forms of marine pollution are also studied at the laboratory, which also serves as a training centre for scientists from developing countries.

## Canadian Thanksgiving in Dallas



*Crowds gather in front of the Spiral of Life Chapel at Thanks-Giving Square in Dallas, Texas to mark the centennial of Canadian Thanksgiving, October 8. The celebration was part of Canada Week, a festival of Canadian life and culture, held in Dallas, October 7-13.*

## Volunteer group helps ease loneliness of the dying

A retired nurse, who works as a volunteer with a group dedicated to dealing with death, says death can be beautiful.

She is a member of Pilgrimage, a Vancouver group set up to visit the terminally ill who often spend their dying moments alone. The volunteers strive to sit and listen instead of attempting to counsel the patient. "It (death) can have so much meaning for the family," she said.

Some advocates of specialized care for the dying, say modern medicine has disrupted society's method of coping with death.

The elderly now die in institutions like intensive-care units at hospitals instead of dying in their homes surrounded by family.

In Canada and the United States, a backlash began about ten years ago and today there are about 1,000 institutions for the terminally ill, said Jo Hannay of the Canadian Cancer Society. These places are often called *hospices*, the Latin word for resting place.

Pilgrimage began four years ago when a social worker at a hospital saw some

lonely terminal patients. He called Denis Boyd, an employee of Catholic Community Services, and suggested he set up a volunteer visiting program.

Many of the volunteers in the program have been previously exposed to death — either of a friend or relative — and according to a survey conducted by social worker Christa Bunton, of 31 volunteers who answered the questionnaire 36 per cent of them were exposed to death less than a year before joining Pilgrimage and 26 per cent had lost a child.

Britain already has an established system of *hospices* for the dying while in Canada they are only in Montreal, Halifax and St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Vancouver may soon have its own *hospice*. This year, the British Columbia and Yukon branch of the Canadian Cancer Society funded a \$60,000 study on *hospice* care.

Administrators at Vancouver General Hospital and Royal Jubilee in Victoria are having preliminary talks on the subject with the provincial government, which is responsible for health care.

## Blind policeman a first

Christopher Chamberlin is a policeman with a difference. The special constable in the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) is the first blind man to be sworn in as a policeman in Canada.

He became a member of the OPP's intelligence unit because he can hear things that people who rely on their sight cannot. Mr. Chamberlin works in the intelligence branch's technical section in Toronto, the unit that intercepts conversations with the aid of wiretaps and hidden bugs and transmitters.

"He can pick out stuff on a tape that to you and I would be incomprehensible," said Inspector W. Robert Patterson of the intelligence branch. "We had one police force bring in a tape that had parts on it they couldn't make out, the quality was so poor. It was a murder investigation and he picked out one word that was critical. He's doing work not only for us now but for police forces across the province."

As a sworn policeman, Mr. Chamberlin is now qualified under the Criminal Code to listen in on conversations as they are being recorded.

The OPP has had requests for information on Mr. Chamberlin from police forces across Canada. A number of other forces, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, are considering hiring blind people for their own wiretapping operations.

"I'm sure, it will spread," said Mr. Chamberlin. He says that, like many blind people determined to develop their full potential, he has honed his other senses and continues to expand their possibilities. He recognizes different places by smell. If he gets off the elevator at the wrong floor in his apartment building, for example, he can tell by the smell of the corridor and the feel of the carpet which floor he is on. "In a bar or a restaurant," he said, "I can carry on a conversation but listen to a conversation that's going on two or more tables away."

He has given up counting steps to make his way around the building, where he works. He guides himself by sounds from the corridor walls. His fellow policemen say he knows whether an office door is open or shut. Mr. Chamberlin says it is a simple matter of acoustics.

Even though he lost 100 per cent of his sight to congenital glaucoma 12 years ago, he graduated from high school and has completed one year of university.



# News of the arts

## "The Brownies" come to National Gallery of Canada

As a holiday celebration and year-end tribute to the Year of the Child, *The Brownies*, an exhibition by Palmer Cox is on display at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa until January 13, 1980.

The exhibition consists of 20 pen and ink drawings and some books illustrated by Cox, who is considered by some to be the Walt Disney of his day.

Brownies became something of an industry: over a dozen Brownie books appeared between 1893 and 1918, as well as Brownie pins, dolls, badges, games, puzzles, plays, and commercial endorsements.



National Gallery of Canada

A partial view of Palmer Cox's *The Brownies helping Jack Frost*.

Cox's Brownies are the lovable, hard-working, hard-playing, unpredictable spirits of Celtic myth — with a marked difference or two. Unlike their impish forbears, Cox's Brownies have a passion for the showy, even the bizarre, in their hand-me-down clothes.

Palmer Cox was born in Southbridge, near Granby, Quebec, in 1840. He spent most of his working life in the United States, first in San Francisco and, later, as an author, illustrator and political cartoonist, in New York. His bandy-legged Brownies appeared in 1865, and in the years that followed they were to make Cox, and themselves, world-famous.

Cox later returned to Canada, to Granby, where he died in 1924 at the age of 84.

## TV production training for deaf

A sign-language project at an Edmonton cable company, which started bringing the deaf community into the mainstream of television production, has branched out into a full-fledged training program.

Two nights a week, 17 of the city's deaf community of 30,000 participated in workshops and studio practice sessions, qualifying as production personnel. They now produce shows under their own logo for the community channel operated by QCTV Cable Limited.

The production course, launched by QCTV's special project co-ordinator Marg Pullishy, evolved from a program where deaf people were taught through sign language to act as program hosts.

The obvious problem of interpersonal communication aside, the first hurdle to be faced by the deaf would-be TV producers was a technical one. Television is based on an audio intercom system for operating equipment.

"We developed a visual system which enables production to be carried out by a deaf director, video switcher, deaf cameraman and deaf host," said Mrs. Pullishy.

## Amateur conductor fulfils dream

The audience at a Toronto Symphony Orchestra concert sat stony and serious through the first half of a recent evening's program until Jennie Bouck led the orchestra in a fiery rendition of Edward Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance*.

Mrs. Bouck, an octogenarian does not tour the world as a conductor. She is a life member of the symphony who has brought her baton to all performances "in case something happened to the conductor".

But she never had the opportunity to use it until that particular evening when she employed it to claim her prize in the Toronto Symphony's Dream Auction.

Always interested in serious music, Mrs. Bouck has studied voice and keyboard instruments with the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto and leads the Jennie Bouck Singers, who tour churches and senior citizens' homes.

She has played the organ in 85 churches in Canada and is a life member of the Canadian Musicians Union.

The great-great grandmother won the

right to conduct the symphony in the Dream Auction when her grand-daughter raised \$2,000 from family and friends.

Asked why she chose the lively march for her *début*, Mrs. Bouck said she wanted to keep the audience awake and on its toes. All eyes were fixed on her as she led the symphony through the number. Nobody coughed.

## Sing high sing low

Kids will be kids, but they may sing with deeper voices in Argentina than in Denmark and walk a little slower in Bogotá than in Vancouver. Those are among the findings of a four-year study of more than 3,000 children in five countries.

Dr. Margery Vaughan, a music education professor at the University of Victoria in British Columbia, has always been interested in individual differences between children and in the cultivation of creativity in the schools. It was this 14-year interest that led to her research on children's natural pitch and walking tempo aimed at developing a way to assist teachers in planning and implementing classroom musical activities.

## Research in five countries

The research, which was carried out in Canada, England, Denmark, Argentina and Colombia, shows that while there are certain individual differences in the pitch of children's singing voices there are also measurable cross-cultural differences.

"In England, natural singing pitch is higher at age seven than elsewhere, but this does not hold for all age levels," says Vaughan. "In Denmark, children appear to pitch their voices higher at all ages than in the other countries studied.

"Canadians show less range of differences from one age group to another, and a less dramatic tapering off downward of pitch level as they mature.

"In Argentina the pitch of the voice drops dramatically between the age of ten and 11, whereas in other countries the drop is tapered over a period of years."

Dr. Vaughan notes that pitch seems to increase to age seven in all cultures, then begins to drop off.

The natural walking tempo, or pulse, of children also varies, and generally speaking, the children walk at a faster tempo in the northern cultures than in the southern ones, she says.

(From, *The Ring*, October 12, 1979.)



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## Mr. Trudeau resigns (Cont'd from P. 3)

midable talents to Parliament and to Canada."

New Democratic Party House Leader Stanley Knowles noted that "indeed he has been the subject of criticism. But he knows better than anyone that the way to avoid criticism is to do nothing, and that hasn't been the story of his life".

"Not a page of history is being turned with his departure, but rather a chapter," observed Social Credit Leader Fabien Roy.

Reflecting on the tributes from his fellow members of Parliament, Mr. Trudeau concluded: "The warmth with which my friends and my opponents have given me their warm wishes today indicates there is

a great respect among ourselves for the basic cause that we are all serving, that of Canada."

Mr. Trudeau will continue as Leader of the Opposition until March, when a successor will be named at a Liberal leadership convention to be held in Winnipeg. Some possible contenders for the position, who were named following the announcement, include former finance ministers John Turner, Donald Macdonald and Jean Chrétien, former agriculture minister Eugene Whelan, former Treasury Board President Judd Buchanan, former economic development minister Robert Andras, member of Parliament Lloyd Axworthy from Winnipeg, and newly-elected member of Parliament Art Phillips from Vancouver.

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## News briefs

**U.S. President Jimmy Carter cancelled his trip to Canada, November 9 and 10, because of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Iran by students. Attempts are being made to reschedule the trip for some time early in the new year.**

**Average house prices rose by more than 4 per cent across Canada during the year ended September 30, according to Statistics Canada. The survey of prices in 22 cities shows a 21 percent increase in Windsor, Ontario, the highest in the country. The smallest change was a 0.4 percent drop in Toronto. The price surge in Windsor resulted from a population-boom forecast as a result of new automobile plant construction.**

**The Saskatchewan Power Corporation expects to spend \$200,000 and lose \$426,000 in electricity sales if an energy-saving program it has announced is successful. The Crown corporation will offer a \$5-rebate to people who purchase an all-weather electric timer for use with their car block heater. In January it plans**

to begin marketing a \$10-insulation blanket for use on home water heaters and will offer prizes for suggestions on how electricity and natural gas use can be reduced in homes.

**Dr. Sylvia Ostry is resigning as chairman of the Economic Council of Canada to accept an appointment as head of the economics and statistics department of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris. Dr. Ostry, who has been chairman of the Council since 1978, will take up her new appointment January 1, 1980.**

**Montreal Expos coach Dick Williams, was honoured recently as the Associated Press National League baseball manager of the year. The Expos finished with a 95-65 record. Their best mark in ten previous years was 79-82 and they had never finished higher than fourth in the six-team National League East Division. Montreal finished second to Pittsburgh by two games this year and was not mathematically eliminated until the final day of the season.**

**A federal-provincial agreement has been reached which will see the Federal Government withdraw from the lottery field and the provinces assume responsibility for running Loto Canada effective January 1, 1980. The responsibility for handling the development, administration and telecast of the \$10 lottery will be assumed by the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation which already handles the "Provincial" lottery. In Western Canada, marketing, promotion and advertising, and distribution will be the responsibility**

of each province through the Western Canada Lottery Foundation. Under the new agreement the provinces will contribute \$24 million annually in quarterly instalments of \$6 million, to the Federal Government to support amateur sport on a national basis in Canada.

**The cost of a subscription to *Hansard*, the official written record of Commons proceedings, will be reduced for individuals and schools. The price increased earlier this year to \$65 from \$3 for the complete record of debates in one session of Parliament. Individuals and schools will now pay \$25 for coverage for one session.**

**Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan has reported a net profit of \$46.2 million on sales of \$210.6 million for the 1978-79 crop year. The company is expected to spend almost \$100 million on expansion during 1979-80 to add another 600,000 tons to the present 5.18 million tons of capacity. To alleviate transportation problems it has started the first Canadian unit train to serve the U.S. Midwest. The company will also acquire an additional 500 hopper cars.**

**A ten-foot high sculpture of Sir Winston Churchill — "a giant among the people", according to its sculptor Oscar Nemon — was unveiled in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the anniversary of the late Sir Winston's birthday, November 30, 1979. Sir Winston sat for Mr. Nemon many times and examples of his work can be found in the House of Commons, London, Windsor Castle, London's Guildhall and the Oxford Union. The latest sculpture will be cast in bronze at the Morris Singer foundry in Basingstoke, southern England. The work, commissioned about a year ago by the Churchill Memorial Committee in Halifax, will be erected outside the Memorial Library, which is dedicated to preserving literature on two world wars. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, on a visit to Canada last year, turned the first sod on the site where the sculpture will be erected.**

**Roy Thoreson a 48-year-old Canadian Pacific brakeman from Calgary recently became the world whistling champion at the second International Whistle-Off in Carson City, Nevada. Juggling musical balls, and backed by a recording of barking dogs, Mr. Thoreson's unique rendition of *My Bonny Lies Over the Ocean* won him top honours in the novelty whistling event. Mr. Thoreson also placed first in contemporary whistling.**

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