

# Canada Weekly

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## Harnessing of solar and waste energy a challenge and a great opportunity

The Federal Government will spend \$380 million over the next five years on incentives to make more use of energy from the sun, garbage and the forests. In a statement in Toronto on July 4, Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie described two separate solar and forest-waste energy programs which, besides encouraging the substitution of renewable energy sources for non-renewable ones, will provide additional employment for Canadians.

"Our objective is to create an unsubsidized Canadian solar industry, and it must be done within the next five years..." declared the minister. "We see no reason why equipment for solar heating can't be designed and manufactured in Canada by Canadian firms. We see no reason why an industry whose 1990 sales are expected to be between \$400 and \$800 million in Canada alone should not be a domestic one."

### Solar energy

Four elements comprise the solar energy incentive program:

- *Purchase and use of solar heating program (PUSH)* — \$125 million will be available from 1979 to 1984 for the preferential purchase of Canadian-made solar space and water heating equipment for new federal buildings. A large new market will open up but, within five years, the subsidy component will be phased out, and solar equipment will be expected to compete on an equal footing with other types of systems.

- *Program of assistance to solar energy manufacturers (PASEM)* — This program will be in two phases. Up to 25 grants of \$10,000 will be awarded to firms to prepare solar equipment design proposals. After assessment of the first-phase proposals, the Federal Government will make up to ten contributions, of \$200,000 to \$300,000 each, to assist Canadian firms to design and develop solar heating equipment to meet the requirements of the

PUSH program.

- *Low energy building design awards (LEBDA)* — \$350,000 in prize money will be distributed to winners of national competitions to encourage more energy-efficient building design, with particular emphasis on design features that help take advantage of building orientation, particularly exposure to the sun — known as "passive" solar techniques. Results of the competitions — one for housing and the other for commercial or industrial buildings — will be widely publicized to increase public awareness of the important energy gains that can be achieved through passive solar heating and other conservation techniques.

- *Funding for research development and demonstration* — Federal solar research expenditures will reach \$9 million this year, and new funds earmarked for support of PUSH averaging \$2.5 million a year between now and 1985 will be added. Another \$114 million will be spent under cost-sharing arrangements with provinces and private industry for the demonstration of novel technologies or applications in the renewable and conservation areas.

By 1990 the Government expects the total Canadian market for solar equipment to have greatly expanded, with sales estimated at between \$400 and \$800 million annually. This will mean substantial permanent employment in solar manufacturing and in the construction trades. Distribution and construction activity will be widely dispersed across Canada.

An estimated 15,400 man-years of employment will have been created by federal purchases by 1984.

As it grows over the next 25 years, the solar industry can make a substantial contribution to the development of the renewable energy supply base on which Canada will increasingly rely as the petroleum era fades. Renewable energy forms (other than hydroelectric power) could account for 10 per cent of do-

Fifty-five years ago today...

U.S. President Harding visited Vancouver. He was the first American president to come to Canada during his term of office.

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mestic energy by 2000. Much of that 10 per cent would come from forest biomass.

### Forest energy

The Federal Government will encourage large-scale development of energy from the forests and other forms of organic material, or biomass, as a substitute for oil, gas and even electricity, with the following programs:

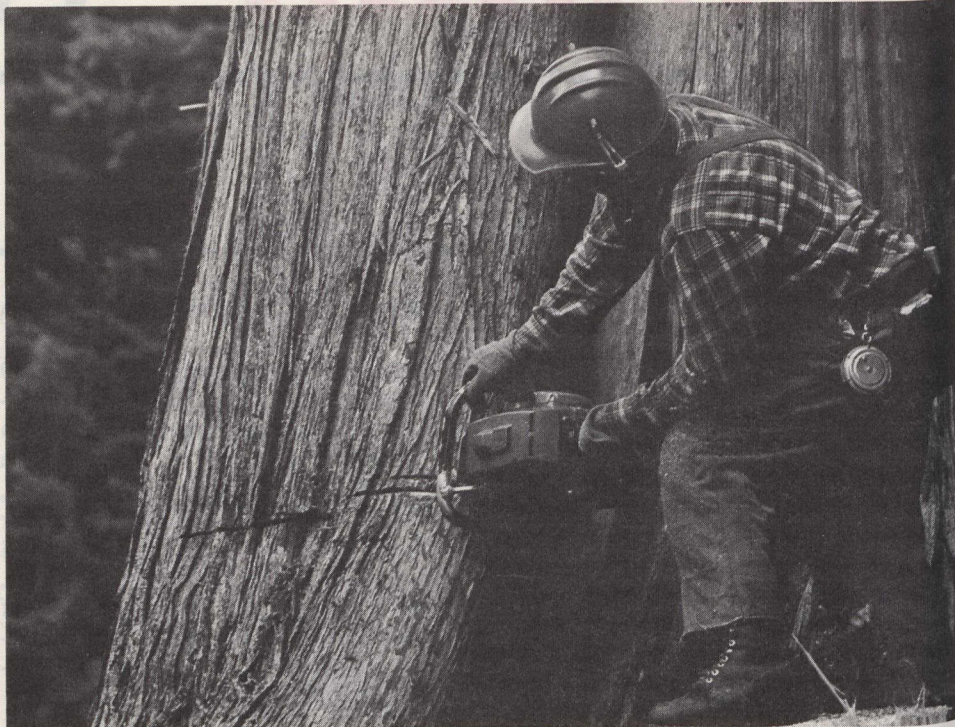
- *Forest industry renewable energy program (FIRE)* – \$143 million for the forest industry to use wood wastes as a fuel source instead of oil or gas will cover the years from 1978-1985. Fuel savings will be important; job-creation in areas of high unemployment will be substantial. In the longer term, investment of this kind should allow forest industry expansion as a producer of energy and chemical byproducts for home and export markets.

- *Biomass energy loan guarantees* – The Federal Government will guarantee loans, worth a total of \$150 million to assist in establishing electrical generating facilities using biomass as the energy source. This approach will encourage groups of industries, in co-operation with nearby communities and possibly provincial electrical utilities, to combine efforts on a level to use wastes for electrical generation. Terms of the program will encourage particularly co-generation of electricity and heat.

- *Expanded research, development and demonstration* – Approximately \$40 million will be available from the Federal Government from 1978 to 1984 to help fund research projects and demonstrations of innovative techniques such as biomass plantations and the conversion of biomass to liquid fuels or chemicals. Federal-provincial sharing of costs will be the preferred approach to demonstration activities.

The ready availability of inexpensive oil and gas in the postwar era showed the use by the forest industry of its own wastes for fuel. Now all that has changed, and the mill wastes and forest residues are being looked on as a pollution problem that can be turned into a solution to soaring energy costs.

Recent assessments have shown that the unused potential in existing logging and milling wastes alone is very substantial, even though 3.5 per cent of Canada's primary energy production – twice that of nuclear energy – now comes from wood wastes. Mill wastes and slash re-



maining after forest-logging operations have an energy potential equal to 2.5 times the annual production of the \$2-billion Syncrude plant in the Alberta oil sands. The potential is very much larger if species unsuited to commercial logging operations are harvested along with merchantable species.

### Energy self-sufficiency goal

In the short term, the forest industry, with the new federal assistance, will be able to step up sharply its use of mill and other wastes. By 1985, biomass could provide 7 per cent of the nation's primary energy – double its current contribution. The goal is to make the forest industry – Canada's largest – energy self-sufficient as soon as possible.

Federal assistance under the FIRE program will be particularly useful for relatively small forestry operations, who may now find substitution of wood for other fuels attractive but who could encounter difficulties with financing new equipment purchases. The financial assistance to be provided under the new program will make this less of a problem. Subject to Parliamentary approval, federal contributions will be available to cover 20 per cent of the approved capital cost of certain classes of equipment used to burn, gasify or otherwise make use of the energy content of wood wastes.

Orders for new equipment will substantially increase business for Canadian

manufacturers.

As a result of the program, an estimated 24,000 man-years of employment will be created across the country between now and 1984.

In addition to the federal contribution, private investment by the industry is expected to be about \$950 million. Fuel-cost savings should be an important benefit to the industry over the long term. There will also be pollution-control benefits, with the reduction of abandoned wastes, and improved forest management practices.

Direct use of wood as an industrial source of heat can be accomplished with a number of different types of equipment. Modified or new designs can expand the potential for wood use in pulp and paper production and other phases of the forest industry. Funding is to be provided on a shared-cost basis for innovative projects for demonstrations of this potential.

Conversion of wood to a gas is another process with a wide range of actual and potential applications. The basic process involves applying heat to wood with a deficiency of oxygen. This resulting gas is relatively low in energy but is adequate for some industrial requirements and power generation.

"The international energy problem presents Canada with one of its greatest challenges," stated Mr. Gillespie, "– and one of its greatest opportunities."

## Relations with Solomon Islands

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced that Canada and the Solomon Islands, which recently achieved independence, have established diplomatic relations.

Canada will accredit its High Commissioner in Australia, J. Alan Beesley, as High Commissioner to the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands will, at a later date, decide upon the matter of its accreditation to Canada.

## New work for successful satellite

Having met its design lifetime objective of two years, *Hermes*, Canada's experimental satellite, is operating so well that plans for a bonus third year of experiments are being implemented.

*Hermes* was launched at 6:27 p.m., January 17, 1976, from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida under a joint Canada-U.S. program in which Canada had designed and built the spacecraft and the United States had provided its experimental, high-power transmitting tube and carried out the launch. Both countries have used the satellite for experiments in teleconferencing, community interaction, broadcasting, telemedicine, tele-education, government operations, computer communications and communications and spacecraft technology.

In Canada, 21 of 26 experiments have now been completed, with another two in progress and a third yet to begin. Twenty-one new proposals for using *Hermes* during 1978 are before an independent evaluation committee, chaired by Dr. H.E. Duckworth, president of the University of Winnipeg.

The next phase in federal plans to foster introduction of such new social applications of advanced technology satellites will be the *Anik-B* program. Using communications capacity leased from Telesat Canada and the Telesat spacecraft *Anik-B*, to be launched late this year, a series of pilot projects will be undertaken. They will be limited in number and will last longer than the comparatively short and more diversified *Hermes* experiments. *Anik-B* will thus help bridge the gap between the experimental demonstration of new applications by *Hermes* and their introduction as commercial service offerings.

## Atlantic salmon under study

Funds totalling \$1.25 million from the Canada Works program will be available for work directed towards the enhancement of the Atlantic salmon fishery in the Maritimes and Newfoundland during the current fiscal year.

Approximately \$750,000 will be spent in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on design and feasibility studies for new salmon hatcheries.

Part of the funds, also, will be used to complete the new fishway at Tusket River Falls, Nova Scotia, and some \$100,000 will be devoted to major fish-passage feasibility studies on the Nepisiguit and Tetagouche Rivers in New Brunswick.

As well as specific projects, some \$150,000 of the Canada Works funds will be spent on general surveys of stream obstructions and fish habitats in New Brunswick. Almost \$500,000 will be spent on similar studies in Newfoundland.

The projects are part of a comprehensive review and analysis of the Atlantic salmon fisheries started last year by the Federal Government. The review, expected to be completed later this year, is examining the biological, economic and social factors associated with the Atlantic salmon fishery and will lay the groundwork for a comprehensive management plan.

Commercial fishing for Atlantic salmon in the New Brunswick and Quebec-Gaspé areas has been banned since 1972 as a conservation measure.

## Trial of Soviet dissidents

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, expressed concern on July 12 that the Soviet Union had chosen to ignore Canada's offer to accept Anatoly Shcharansky and to proceed with his trial. The fact that Mr. Shcharansky's attempt to emigrate to Israel and to monitor Soviet implementation of the Helsinki Final Act had led to charges of treason, could not but have serious negative consequences for *détente*, Mr. Jamieson said.

The trial directly contravenes the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act by which all signatories agreed to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. In question also is the commitment of the Soviet Union to the Final Act and the process of *détente* that is linked to it.

The presence in Canada of a number of Mr. Shcharansky's relatives and wide Canadian concern for him make it inevitable that Canada-U.S.S.R. relations will suffer as a result of the trial.

At a time when we should be working towards increasing confidence and eliminating sources of tension, the repeated trials of Soviet citizens for activities in defence of their basic human rights were harmful and counter-productive in that they served only to foster distrust, said the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Canadian Government was equally concerned to learn that Alexander Ginzburg had been brought to trial on July 10.



*Dr. B.B. Migicovsky (left), former Assistant Deputy Minister for Research at Agriculture Canada, has been elected to fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada. By the time of retirement in 1977, he had earned an international reputation for research in extraction of radioactive particles from milk, on cholesterol and on the importance of vitamin D.*

*Dr. Migicovsky joins a select group of distinguished Canadians who included Sir William Dawson, first president of McGill University, Montreal; Louis Fréchette, poet; Sir Sandford Fleming, engineer and originator of Standard Time, and Sir William Osler, physician. He is one of the few agricultural researchers in the world who is well-known in medical circles.*

## Canada's wild rivers

Canada is a land of wild rivers which, in early days, served as trading and transportation routes for both natives and Europeans. Today, these same wild rivers are being rediscovered by growing numbers of canoeists and wilderness lovers.

Parks Canada has surveyed wild rivers across the country so that modern explorers can be made aware of the rewards and hazards of wilderness water voyages. Rivers untamed by dams and unsullied by industrial pollution were chosen for their historical significance and scenic beauty.



abundance of wildlife in the region.

It includes wolf, black and grizzly-bear, moose, deer, caribou, Dall sheep, and smaller animals. River deltas are nesting areas for bald eagles, Canada geese, hawks, several species of duck and ever-present bank swallows. Arctic grayling, whitefish and northern pike abound in most rivers, and king and dog salmon also run in the Nisutlin and Macmillan rivers.

Ancient glacial migrations and constant erosion by rivers and streams account for a landscape characterized by narrow V-shaped valleys, towering bluffs and fjord-like lakes. Mountain groups rise 3,650 m to 6,050 m in stark relief above the Yukon Plateau. The northernmost limits of the Yukon border the Arctic Ocean where the barrenlands extend to the gravel beaches.

There is a continual transition from coniferous to boreal forest, interspersed with stretches of grassland, alpine tundra and finally the Arctic barrenlands.

The floral emblem of the Yukon, the purple fireweed, is much in evidence around burned-off areas and abandoned sites. Blueberries, raspberries, Labrador tea and wild rose-hips are late summer delights that can be savoured as well as visually enjoyed.

### Access routes

Visitors may travel to the Yukon by car on the Alaska Highway, fly to Whitehorse or take the three-day boat voyage from Vancouver, British Columbia to Skagway,

Alaska. The boat trip along the Inside Passage and the 176-kilometre train ride on the White Pass-Yukon Railway from Skagway to Whitehorse is an incredible scenic experience.

Arrangements can be made in Whitehorse for parties to be taken in and out of wild river areas by float plane. Four-wheel drive vehicles are recommended for some of the access roads to rivers. Although the Alaska Highway is well-maintained, unpredictable rainfall and snow-melt in the mountainous regions can change road conditions quite drastically.

The most favourable months to plan canoe trips are June, July and August. Be prepared for night-time temperatures below 0° Celsius in the latter half of August. Travelling in the Yukon during the early summer months also means being ready to do battle with mosquitoes of legendary size and viciousness.

The Yukon River system has 3,520 kilometres of water and is readily accessible at several places including Whitehorse, Carmacks, Marsh Lake and the abandoned town-site of Minto.

The navigational hazards of the Yukon River are not so formidable as to deter the ever-increasing number of travellers from canoeing, boating or floating down this historic transportation route. Roads and airplanes are now the major travelways of the Yukon, so happily for the adventurous with an eye for the unspoiled, the river banks are mainly uninhabited and undisturbed.

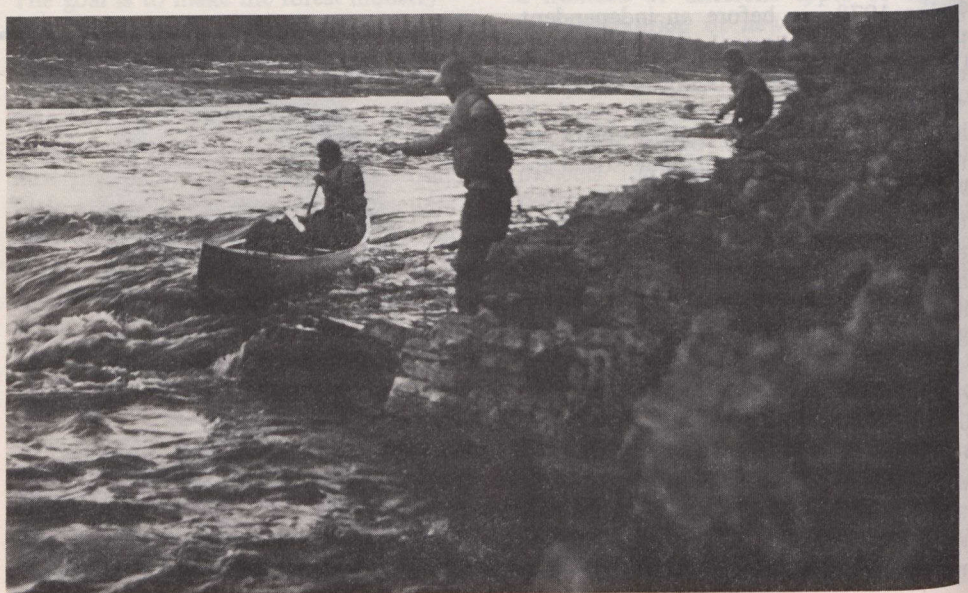
*Beauty and challenge beckon the adventurous to the Yukon Territory where the wildlife is plentiful, the rivers rich in history.*

The survey crews monitored points of entry and exit, water level variations, river flow, portages and good campsites. They also documented sites of historic interest and the flora and fauna along the routes.

It is dangerous to assume that Canada's wild rivers are suitable for every adventure-seeking soul. Even the expertise and endurance of the most experienced river canoeist will be pushed to the limit on these powerful rivers.

### Glory of the Yukon

A particularly enticing wild river region to those interested in history is the Yukon Territory. Many vestiges of the mid-nineteenth century fur trade and the heady gold rush days still remain. Those interested in nature will thrill to the



### Past still present

Relics of a colourful past are constant reminders of the challenge that faced the men and women who sought fabulous wealth or the solace of self-sufficiency in the North.

Along the scenic Thirty-Mile Section, there is silent evidence of the days when thousands of people swarmed up the river in search of gold. An old steamer, the *Casca I*, lies on the shore near the site of an unused telegraph station. The rusted wire strands of the old telegraph line can be glimpsed occasionally from the river. The station is now protected as an historic site by the territorial government. Further along the river, abandoned native settlements, solitary cabins and old wood camps, the refuelling stations for the stem-wheeled paddle steamers, can be seen.

The scenery changes as constantly as the colour of the river water. The towering bluffs give way to rolling hills and isolated basalt rock cliffs. Opportunities for hiking are many and the panoramic views of the valleys and distant mountain ranges are well worth the time and energy spent on side-trips.

### Dawson City a must

A highlight of any trip down the Yukon River is a visit to Dawson City, strategically located where the gold-bearing Klondike River joins the Yukon. The restoration of many of its buildings has recaptured the colourful personality of Canada's oldest city north of the sixtieth parallel. Robert Service's hill-top cabin is open for visitors intrigued by the Yukon magic that inspired the famous northern poet. Today, Dawson City is part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park, a co-operative undertaking between Canada and the United States.

The Yukon River, being one of the least difficult in the Territory to negotiate by canoe, invites family groups. White-water enthusiasts who want to try the challenge of canoeing in remote areas and for whom the rigour of lining and hauling canoes shin-deep in icy currents is merely invigorating should try the Big Salmon, Ross or Macmillan rivers.

Canoeing the Yukon rivers, and retracing the routes of the early explorers and goldseekers will delight those who crave the adventure and solitude of almost untouched wilderness.

(The foregoing article by Caroline Woodward is from Conservation Canada, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1978.)

### Exchange leaves lasting imprint

In one year, the horizons of Jean Fudge's life expanded from her small fishing village of Corner Brook, Newfoundland to include central and western Canada and the far shores of Indonesia.

Jean was one of four participants from Canada World Youth (CWY) who related their experiences with the program to reporter Brenda Zanin, for the spring edition of *Action*, published by the Canadian International Development Agency. All four agreed that the program had left a lasting imprint on their lives.

"I couldn't imagine that people could be living in such different ways," said Lindsay Morris, 21, of Ottawa. She helped build roads, construct buildings and pick coconuts in Malaysia. Now, four years later, Lindsay is part of a children's theatre group where she performs plays about political issues, development and the poor.

After one session in the Ivory Coast as a participant and one as a group leader, Jean Poulin, 22, of Edmonton, Alberta has added to his understanding of the Third World an ability to organize a variety of group activities.

"Before I went into the program I worked in a factory and didn't think about these things at all," he said. Now he is research director for an environmental protection group and has joined a group of ex-participants who want to maintain the momentum of their CWY experience.

### Adjustment not easy

Each participant agreed that culture shock was the hardest part of his year. The simultaneous impact of new food, a new climate, a new language and the loss of the comforts of home required a tremendous adjustment.

"It was totally beyond my terms of reference," was the way Jean Poulin put it.

"Some of us ended up in hospital because of the heat," said Lindsay, whose trip brought her from Canada's midwinter to tropical temperatures.

"The daily routine in the Philippines was totally different," said Emmie Alcorn, 18, who returned to her home in Antigonish, Nova Scotia in April. "We were regarded as curiosities. People thought we looked really weird because we were the only white people around."

"I got really depressed by the conditions at first," said Jean Fudge. "Then I caught a cold and I really thought I was dying. I stayed in bed for two or three days, and after that I was still weak but I started to enjoy myself."

After adjusting to their surroundings, the participants worked on a variety of projects, including working in rice fields, building a youth centre, carrying bricks and constructing a bridge. But the social activities and cultural events seemed to predominate in their recollections.

"The projects weren't as important as integrating with the people and the community," said Emmie. "The people were very open and hospitable. Even when we were working it was like a social gathering."

Lindsay says of the progress in CWY's planning since her year, 1973-74, "A lot of the program then was very vague. They had a lot of idealistic objectives, but they didn't stress specific things. Now they have organized the programs into categories like agriculture and industry."

Asked whether they would participate again if given the chance, three of the four immediately said yes. Jean Fudge hopes to become a group leader when she is old enough, and Jean Poulin has been working on a follow-up program with ex-participants in the prairies. The same interest in follow-up was expressed by Emmie Alcorn.

### Teleglobe builds new earth station

Teleglobe Canada is planning to build a \$14-million satellite earth station in the small Laurentian community of Weir, 104-km north of Montreal. The Laurentides earth station, as it is to be called, is scheduled for service in mid-1979 to accommodate increased international telecommunications traffic across the Atlantic Ocean region.

The introduction of direct dialing to overseas points from most major Canadian cities by 1980 is expected to increase telephone traffic across the Atlantic. In addition to the traditional services of telephone, telex and telegraph, the new earth station will be used for the transmission of digital data and video and for video teleconferencing, including two-way video-audio links and facsimile combined.

At present, Teleglobe operates three satellite earth stations.

## Erupting with flare

If early indications are correct, the sun may have recently awakened from a long hibernation at the tail end of its "11-year sunspot cycle", according to the National Research Council (NRC).

In late April, a violently active sunspot group produced major flares on four successive days after the group was brought around by the sun's rotation to its visible face. The rare photograph (*right*), taken with NRC's solar telescope near Ottawa, shows the biggest flare, believed to be the largest in two decades, about an hour after it first erupted on the morning of April 28. (The relative size of earth is indicated by a white circle in the shaded area at the upper right.)

From above, the spectacular flare appeared as two jagged, bright ribbons set against a swirling darker background. The shorter central ribbon flashed spark-like between the pits of two black sunspot cores. The long curving ribbon of intensely hot matter receded from these sunspots much like the crest of a wave.

During this event, NRC's solar radio telescope in Algonquin Park, Ontario, measured the greatest outburst of microwaves from the sun in over 30 years of daily observations with this instrument.



NRC photo

## Uranium to be closely guarded

Rules governing foreign ownership of Canada's uranium-producing industry are contained in a bill introduced to Parliament recently.

The Uranium and Thorium Mining Review Bill draws heavily on policy principles limiting foreign ownership in the uranium industry that were first announced by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources in 1970.

The new bill, which provides further evidence that the Government is striving for at least 50 percent Canadian ownership in major resource industries, requires that, to produce uranium in Canada, a company must apply for an extraction permit issued by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources for a decision as to whether the company is qualified.

### Criteria

Included in the requirements are the following criteria:

- Shares held by or for non-residents are not to exceed 33 per cent, with certain exceptions.
- Three-quarters of the company directors are to be Canadian citizens.
- The holding of working interests, royalty interests or managerial contracts by non-residents are not to exceed limits prescribed by the Governor-in-Council.

If the level of foreign ownership in an applicant company that meets the other two requirements exceeds 33 per cent, but does not exceed 50 per cent, and the applicant is able to demonstrate that it is Canadian controlled, the applicant will be considered qualified.

The criteria, including the 33 percent limit on shares held by or for non-residents, would not apply to companies that were producing uranium as of March 2, 1970, the day on which the Federal Government first announced its intention to limit foreign ownership in the uranium-producing industry. Also exempt from this limit would be companies that were exploring for uranium as of that date,

providing they had demonstrated a commercially extractable deposit by March 2, 1976. Any companies exempt from the 33 percent limit would not be permitted to increase the level of foreign ownership and if that level were reduced, it would become the new limit.

If the requirements are met, an extraction permit will be issued of up to ten years, with renewals subject to the same requirements for up to five years. Permits issued under the Uranium and Thorium Mining Review Bill would be in addition to any permits issued under the Atomic Energy Control Act, or the Nuclear Control and Administration Bill which is now under consideration by Parliament.

The bill further provides that in a case where the applicant is not considered qualified, he may re-apply for a permit on the grounds that the proposed project would be of significant benefit to Canada (unless the level of foreign ownership exceeds 50 per cent).

# News of the arts

## Rare books to be preserved

The Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction, a new, independent, non-profit organization, has been awarded a \$2-million grant by the Canada Council to preserve and make available an important part of the Canadian heritage.

The grant, awarded for five years, will enable the institute to seek out all Canadian works published before 1900 which are rare or scarce in Canada or that are known to be in other countries, and to preserve and catalogue the material in microreproduction. Books, pamphlets and broadsheets in all subjects relating to Canada will be copied and made available to interested individuals, libraries and other institutions.

Librarians and specialists in Canadian studies are concerned about the major weakness in library holdings of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-century printed materials by Canadians or about Canada or Canadians. Not only is it difficult to obtain access to such material, they say, but the books that are available are rapidly deteriorating through heavy use. As Canadian studies assume a more important role in the curricula and research programs at Canadian universities, colleges and schools, the urgency of dealing with this problem increases.

## Chamber music prize

An annual prize to encourage composers to write chamber music and to foster the performance of Canadian works by chamber music groups has been created by Governor-General Jules Léger. A panel of distinguished Canadian musicians will judge the entries.

The first competition will be held soon, the winner to receive a trophy, sculpted by Montreal artist Louis Archambault, following a concert at the Governor General's residence. The performance, to be given by a leading ensemble, will be broadcast nationally.

Eligible competitors for the Jules Léger Prize for New Chamber Music will be Canadians and landed immigrants with at least one year's residence.

## National treasures spared

Grants totalling \$687,000 have been made available to various cultural institutions through the Cultural Properties Import and Export Act this year. The act creates a period of delay when export permit applications have been received for collections and cultural objects considered part of the national heritage, al-

lowing Canadian institutions to consider the purchase of these items. Grants to assist in such purchases also are available through the act.

As a result of these grants the following have remained in the country: a nineteenth-century collection of rare Bella Bella masks (purchased by the British Columbia Provincial Museum); a Fifties collection of Inuit carvings and a rare set of four early nineteenth-century chairs made by Micmac Indians (purchased by the National Museum of Man in Ottawa); 130 gravure and cyanotype field prints of North West Coast Indians by Edward Curtis (purchased by the Edmonton Art Gallery); four Canadian scene photographs by Paul Strand; an 1823 Peter Rindisbacher watercolour; a Courbet still-life from the Sir William Van Horne Collection, and an Aelbert Cuyp landscape, originally from the James Ross collection (purchased by the National Gallery).

Other government-assisted purchases include two eighteenth-century oil paintings of an Eskimo man and woman, which are among the earliest representations of Inuit clothing, by the Public Archives of Canada, and rare books by the Ralph Pickard Bell Library of Mount Allison University, the Memorial University Library in St. John's, Newfoundland and the Nova Scotia Museum.

## Museum's collection of native art enhanced with important new acquisition



The National Museum of Man recently acquired a painting by Daphne Odjig — well-known Odawa artist — for its collection of contemporary works by Canadian Indians.

The painting, called *The Indian in Transition*, illustrates the history of North American native people as seen by a contemporary Canadian Indian artist. The left panel of the mural depicts Indian culture before the coming of the Europeans. The second section depicts the arrival of Europeans with their priests, flag and promise of friendship and kindness. The third echoes the cultural deprivation the Indian has experienced, symbolized by an empty whiskey bottle, a fallen cross, wrecked cars, slums and broken drums. The final portion shows the Indians escaping from their cultural prison. The sun has reappeared. The drum is once more intact. *The Indian in Transition* joins 40 works on paper by Alex Janvier, as well as the early works of Norval Morrisseau.

## The labour force

Canada's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate remained at 8.6 per cent in May, unchanged from the April level. The rate in May 1977 was 7.9 per cent.

This May the adjusted employment level reached 10,023,000, up 27,000 from April. Unemployment increased by 14,000 to a total of 949,000 persons.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, employment increased by 17,000 in May for persons aged 15 to 24 years and by 10,000 for those 25 and over. The unemployment level declined by 3,000 for men but increased by 12,000 for women 15 to 24 and by 5,000 for women 25 years of age and over.

## Provincial figures

Seasonally-adjusted May unemployment rates for the provinces, with April rates in brackets are: Newfoundland 17.9 per cent (16.3 per cent); Prince Edward Island 10.1 per cent (11.1 per cent); Nova Scotia 10.8 per cent (11.0 per cent); New Brunswick 12.9 per cent (14.0 per cent); Quebec 11.5 per cent (11.2 per cent); Ontario 7.5 per cent (7.4 per cent); Manitoba, 6.7 per cent (6.8 per cent); Saskatchewan 5.3 per cent (5.6 per cent); Alberta 4.4 per cent (4.8 per cent); and British Columbia 8.0 per cent (7.7 per cent).

Without seasonal adjustment, the May labour force was 11,051,000 with 10,118,000 employed and 933,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 8.4 per cent. In April, the labour force was 10,750,000 with 9,752,000 employed and 999,000 unemployed for a rate of 9.3 per cent. In May 1977, the labour force had a total of 10,645,000 people, with 9,822,000 employed and 824,000 unemployed for a rate of 7.7 per cent.

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

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

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

## News briefs

The federal Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Saskatchewan Department of Municipal Affairs have agreed to fund a two-year \$1.03-million program to develop regional plans for the areas around Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert. Agricultural and residential land use, urban sprawl, municipal finance, community development, transportation, housing, and regional services are to be considered in the program.

Canada's seasonally-adjusted trade surplus for May was \$343 million, an increase over the April figure of \$127 million, reports Statistics Canada.

According to the Anti-Inflation Board food prices rose 4.5 per cent from mid-May to mid-June.

The exhibition baseball game between the Montreal Expos and a Cuban amateur national team scheduled for August has been cancelled because of unresolvable problems, including telecasting decisions by the television networks and a potential conflict with professional commitments by the Expos. However, both parties have agreed that negotiations would take place at a later date for a two- or three-game series at the beginning of the 1979 season.

The Discovery Train — said to be the largest museum on rails in the world — started its five-month journey across the country this July, planning stops of four to seven days in the major cities. The train, which now houses art treasures and objects relating to science and technology, was offered to Canada for less than \$600,000 in 1977 when the United States was about to dismantle the American Freedom Train. A steam locomotive pulls 19 decorated cars and, as the mobile museum leaves each town, a whistle sounds the national anthem and a laser beam projects "northern lights" through a trail of steam and smoke.

Colonel Kent R. Foster of Calgary, Alberta has replaced Colonel Jacques Painchaud of Quebec as commander of the Canadian Airborne Regiment, who was removed from his position for publicly criticizing Defence Minister Barney Danson. Colonel Painchaud, who has been assigned to National Defence Headquarters, was reported to have made derogatory comments concerning possible disbandment of the paratroop regiment.

The Ontario Liquor Control Board, which raised its prices on July 17, now charges \$6.30 for a bottle of Mouton Cadet, compared to the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission price of \$3.80. Other sample comparisons: Heineken beer — Ontario 85 cents, Alberta 65 cents; Seagrams Crown Royal (40 ounces) — Ontario \$18.70, Quebec \$11.90; Calvet Chablis — Ontario \$18.25, Manitoba \$12.80. Not all prices are higher, however. Ontario sells Bouchard Beaune for \$14.32 a bottle, while Quebec charges \$18.65.

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce says in its latest business conditions report that growth in the Canadian economy should pick up from the low first quarter level of 1978. Real growth in gross national product for the year will be 3.9 per cent, reaching 4.2 per cent in 1979, says the bank. Business investment, which has been weak, is expected to show a 2.4 percent increase next year. The bank also predicts inflation to ease in 1979, reflecting possible changes in food price trends, greater stability in the Canadian dollar's exchange value and more modest energy price increases.

Prime Minister Trudeau has asked the Economic Council of Canada to study government regulation of the private sector and to suggest regulatory reforms. The study should be completed by the end of 1980, with an interim report by the end of 1979.

The Rt. Honourable John D. Diefenbaker Centre at the University of Saskatchewan, which will be completed by next summer, will house the Diefenbaker Library, including the papers and memorabilia of the former prime minister, and the university's Institute for Northern Studies. The institute, established in 1960 as a one-man operation, now has a staff of 25. Its activities extend beyond Saskatchewan to the Canadian North, and are related to other circumpolar regions and countries. It operates a field unit called the Arctic Research and Training Centre at Rankin Inlet, Northwest Territories, to conduct academic training north of the treeline.

May Lavette, 80, of Vancouver was reunited recently with her 82-year-old sister Ethel Hagglund of Stanford-Le Hope, England, after 71 years of separation. The family moved to Canada in 1907 and Ethel was left with her grandmother until her parents could send for her. They never did.