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Co-operative education may alleviate critical skilled labour shortage

Solving Canada's employment problems is "a moral imperative as well as an economic necessity", said Minister of Employment and Immigration Lloyd Axworthy in a speech to the Canadian Association for Co-operative Education in Hamilton, August 26.

The Minister also spoke about special measures to provide job opportunities to women, native people and the handicapped. Excerpts from Mr. Axworthy's speech follow:

...I sense a growing recognition of the fact that people are the key to Canada's economic future and thus to our continued high quality of life. We know we have the resources. We know the capital is there under the right conditions. But people are the key to investing the capital, to putting the resources to work, to managing development and productivity growth. To illustrate, the Economic Council of Canada reports that 87 per cent of the growth in manufacturing productivity for the 1957-74 period came from factors other than capital and cyclical factors. To members of the council "This suggests... the importance of efforts to raise not only the skill level of Canadian labour but, perhaps more importantly, the level of managerial training and know how...."

It is fitting that, at the brink of the new decade, an intensive examination of employment problems and possible solutions has begun at the national level. In my department I have established a task force of senior officials and experts to make recommendations on an employment strategy for the 1980s. We also have a Parliamentary task force...which is concentrating on the problem of critical skill shortages....

Critical shortages

In Canada we now experience unacceptably high rates of unemployment and, simultaneously, critical shortages in skills required to seize economic development opportunities.

This paradox arises from two underlying factors; rapid industrial changes — both sectoral and regional; and demographic changes in our labour force.

Rapid industrial changes in turn result from the dramatically changed energy



Health and Welfare Canada

Incentives for employers to train women are envisaged in new program.

environment which has caused a shift in consumption and production patterns and a westward movement of economic activity. Other factors include the continuing impact of innovation in communications and transportation, new world trade arrangements and new domestic industrial opportunities such as those in the fishing industry as a consequence of the 200-mile limit.

The other factor underlying our employment paradox is the changing composition of our labour force. The low birth-rates of the late 1960s and 1970s means that the labour force will be growing at a slower rate in years to come. In turn, this suggests that industrial adaptation will become more difficult. It will have to occur to a greater extent by redeployment of workers geographically, industrially and occupationally. We will not have large

One-hundred-and-ninety-three years ago this week... The Mississauga Indians agreed to sell to the British government the land on which the city of Toronto now stands; the land was sold to the government in 1805 for £1,700 (\$615.94).

numbers of new labour force entrants to staff new enterprises.

At the same time, we are no longer able to rely heavily on imported workers to alleviate labour shortages. Historically, the availability of foreign workers meant that we in Canada could avoid facing up to the hard questions about our training programs. When you consider that it takes about four years and an investment of some \$40,000 to train a journeyman tradesperson, it is easy to understand why employers opt for the quicker, cheaper, short-run solution of importing their skilled labour requirements.

However, the offshore pool of skilled labour is drying up. And our immigration posts abroad advise us that it will become increasingly difficult to attract foreign skilled and professional people as other countries bid for their services....

Incentives needed

People want economic security. They participate in community life and form deep attachments to places. If we want industrial adjustment we have to provide people with incentives to make change attractive. To expect industrial adjustment without economic security for workers is to shout in the wind.

The other related comment on industrial adjustment is that if we are to improve our nation's economic performance, if we are to continue to make quality of life gains, we must concentrate more on measures to help workers exploit opportunities. Traditionally, we have focused on layoffs and the downside effects of industrial adjustment. Now we must focus on upside opportunities. Put another way, we must begin the long drive away from sunset industries and into sunrise ones.

Training is the second broad area I want to touch on. I have already mentioned the decline in the numbers of skilled immigrants which means that Canadian training programs must provide an increasing number of skilled workers. But there is concern whether our training programs can measure up to the challenge. For example, the industry sector consultations of 1978 recommended to First Ministers that "as a first priority, government manpower policy should emphasize long-term training programs to produce fully trained tradesmen".

There are a bundle of problems to be faced with respect to training. I am sure you are familiar with many of the

attitudinal, financial and jurisdictional hang-ups which complicate changes in training programs.

Effective training

Many proposals have been made to increase the effectiveness of our training programs; gearing purchases of academic upgrading courses more directly to direct job placement opportunities; increased involvement of employers and labour organizations in the definition of training needs; and pooled training funds to spread the risks of training more evenly.

...Often, training requires some kind of apprenticeship program. However, manufacturers have come to regard apprenticeship as an expensive and risky way of obtaining skilled help. The cost can be considerable — about \$48,000 to add a single journeyman machinist to the labour force. And the cost is not the employer's only concern. Unfortunately, the drop out rate is high and frequently firms lose the graduates of their expensive training programs to competing firms.

Without question, employers must have an eye on the bottom line. If they cannot expect a reasonable return on their training investment, they will continue to regard the apprenticeship approach as risky at best. So it becomes obvious that if we are to improve our capacity to train skilled people within the private sector, we must provide structures to make apprenticeship programs more attractive to the employer....

Co-operative education

Since 1957 when 75 engineering students enrolled in a co-operative education program at University of Waterloo, co-operative education has grown steadily. There are at least 125 college or university co-operative programs listed in the Annual Directory of Co-operative Education Programs.

The co-operative model is popular with students, employers and with educational institutions. All of you in the audience know the lengthy list of reasons why this is so.

I believe that co-operative education has a substantive contribution to make towards meeting domestic requirements in several critical skill areas. A recent national survey of selected industries has revealed 3,600 openings for engineers, accountants, scientists and other professionals. Co-operative education has a track record in these professions, turning

out trained people with superlative skills.

My experience in an academic setting leads me to believe that the federal contribution of seed money to co-operative programs was a real incentive. Almost without exception educational institutions across Canada are faced with severe budget constraints. In this context a small incentive can elicit a rather substantial response....

Special workers

We must adopt strong measures to ensure that women, native people, the handicapped and youth take full advantage of job opportunities.

Obviously, to achieve this social goal we have to move on many fronts at once. Recently, I was able to announce, with the President of the Treasury Board, a program of affirmative action in a cross section of federal government departments. If this initiative is successful we intend to apply it across-the-board. The federal government is looking at contract compliance procedures to ensure that firms doing business with the federal government provide equal opportunities for designated groups. We have introduced new incentives for employers to train women in non-traditional occupations. We have increased by \$10 million our funds to train native people so that they can enjoy the benefits of resource development opportunities....

Canada/Japan nuclear pact

Canada and Japan exchanged notes in Ottawa, August 22, bringing into force a protocol amending an agreement between the two countries on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Canada-Japan Agreement for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy dates back to 1959. The protocol amending this agreement contains further provisions whereby mutual non-proliferation and safeguards concerns have been fully reflected in the agreement.

The nuclear relationship between Canada and Japan is long-standing. Japan is one of Canada's major uranium customers. There have been numerous technical exchanges on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The framework for commercial and technical activities in the nuclear area is the amended bilateral nuclear co-operation agreement which, through the protocol, is now fully in force.

No consensus in First Ministers' constitutional talks

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his provincial counterparts did not reach agreement at the First Ministers' constitutional summit in Ottawa from September 8 to 13.

Six days of intense negotiations between the provinces and the federal government ended in failure to reach consensus on any of the 12 items on constitutional reform on the agenda. The items for discussion, arising from the first meeting of the First Ministers on the constitution held in Ottawa, June 6, (see *Canada Weekly* dated June 25) were: a statement of principles; a charter of rights, including language rights; the reduction of regional disparities; the "patriation" of the constitution; resource ownership and interprovincial trade; offshore resources; powers affecting the economy; communications; family law; the Senate; the Supreme Court; and fisheries.

The federal prime minister laid stress on three main objectives. The first was to "patriate" the constitution, that is, to bring to Canada the basic constitutional law which is still embodied in an act of the British Parliament, the British North America Act of 1867. The "patriation"

of the BNA Act requires adoption of an amending formula. The second priority federal government objective was to achieve a charter of rights which would enshrine in the constitution human, democratic, legal and linguistic rights. The last would be designed to protect education rights of French- and English-speaking minorities. Prime Minister Trudeau also urged there be constitutional provision to ensure the free movement of labour, goods and capital within Canada in the interest of the national economy. The provinces, with the exception of Ontario and New Brunswick, indicated that they were unwilling to accept the federal proposal for "patriation" of the BNA Act before substantial changes in the constitution were settled and were unwilling to accept the federal proposal for a bill of rights which would affect provincial jurisdictions. Premiers were also unwilling to accept proposals for reducing barriers to trade between the provinces.

Provincial proposals

The premiers presented a "package" of proposals to Prime Minister Trudeau: — giving the provinces some jurisdiction

over interprovincial and international trade, on top of an existing federal offer; — sharing jurisdiction over communications with more provincial paramountcy; — creating a new Upper House totally appointed by the provinces that would ratify appointments to certain regulatory agencies and have power of suspension over federal bills affecting certain provincial areas; — enlarging the Supreme Court to 11 from nine judges with a 6-5 split of common and civil law judges; — giving the provinces control of divorce laws; — increasing the provincial role in management of fisheries through administrative arrangements; — granting ownership of offshore resources to coastal provinces; — entrenching equalization; — entrenching the principle of economic union but allowing certain discriminatory practices; — giving a commitment not to impose a tax on natural gas exports; and — patriating the constitution on the basis of an amending formula acceptable to the provinces.

The premiers' package was rejected by Mr. Trudeau except for the family law, fisheries and Supreme Court proposals. The contentious points during the negotiations were the federal government's refusal to discuss a demand by Alberta that Ottawa not impose an export tax on natural gas, the federal government's insistence on securing minority language education rights in the constitution to which Quebec and some other provinces took objection, and the federal government's refusal to grant to the coastal provinces, such as Newfoundland, ownership over offshore mineral rights to parallel "onshore" mineral rights now assigned to the provinces.

Eight of the ten provincial leaders suggested that Mr. Trudeau move slowly and cautiously on the question of unilateral "patriation" of the British North America Act, that is, of the federal government acting without the consent of the provinces.

Only premiers William Davis of Ontario and Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick said they would accept unilateral "patriation" if the federal government chose that course of action.

"Canadians...have a desire that there be national institutions and a national

(Continued on P. 8)



The first ministers gather around Governor-General Edward Schreyer (sitting at centre). From left to right, sitting: John Buchanan (Nova Scotia), Bill Davis (Ontario), Pierre Trudeau, René Lévesque (Quebec), Richard Hatfield (New Brunswick), Bill Bennett (British Columbia). Standing: Peter Lougheed (Alberta), Angus MacLean (Prince Edward Island), Sterling Lyon (Manitoba), Allan Blakeney (Saskatchewan) and Brian Peckford (Newfoundland).

Ray Pilon, *The Citizen*

One-legged runner stirs support

Terry Fox, a 22-year-old, one-legged runner from British Columbia, has rallied Canadians behind him to raise over \$10 million thus far for cancer research.

Fox, from Port Coquitlam near Vancouver, lost his right leg above the knee three years ago to cancer and began a cross-Canada "Marathon of Hope" in St. John's, Newfoundland, April 12, to raise money for cancer research.

However, Fox was forced to abandon his gruelling marathon September 1 in Thunder Bay, Ontario when it was discovered that he had secondary cancer in his lungs. He had completed 5,300 kilometres (2,700 miles) of his 8,320-kilometre (5,170-mile) run and had raised \$2 million for cancer research.

In a press conference announcing his decision to stop the run, Fox said, "Even though I'm not running any more they're still trying to find a cure for cancer, and I think other people should go ahead and try to do their thing for it."

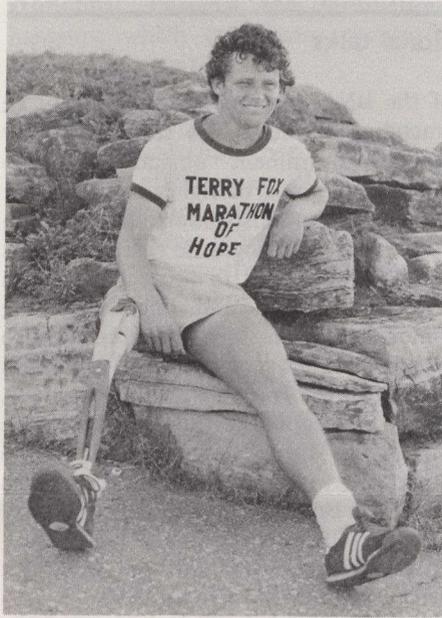
Pledges roll in during telethon

Following the announcement, Canadian Cancer Society offices across the country were deluged with callers making pledges to support cancer research. Society officials said support for the runner's cause was "just snowballing like crazy". In cities and towns scores of individual fundraising activities were initiated.

A national five-hour Terry Fox telethon was organized by the CTV television network and was televised September 7. It featured Canadian and American celebrities such as magician Doug Henning, figure skater Toller Cranston, CBC *Morningside* host Don Harron, actors Lee Majors and Paul Williams, flutist Paul Horn, singers Ann Murray, Glen Campbell and John Denver, dancers Karen Kain and Frank Augustyn and Toronto Maple Leaf hockey star Darryl Sittler.

Governor-General Edward Schreyer, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Opposition leader Joe Clark and his wife Maureen McTeer and several provincial premiers also paid tribute to Fox during the telethon.

Fox watched the telethon, which netted \$6.5 million, from his hospital bed in New Westminster, just outside Vancouver, where he underwent his first chemotherapy treatment part way through the telethon. Reports said he was aston-



Terry Fox takes a rest during his cross-Canada run.

ished by Canadians' response to his cause.

The British Columbia and Ontario governments have also announced that they would contribute \$1 million each to the fund.

Almost 26,000 fans who watched a Canadian Football League game in Winnipeg the night of the telethon, contributed between \$6,000 and \$7,000 and the Winnipeg Football Club also pledged to share on a 50-50 basis the gate receipt proceeds for attendance in excess of 25,000, which totalled about \$3,600.

Simon Fraser University (SFU) at Burnaby, British Columbia will strike a gold medal in recognition of Fox, a former kinesiology student there. The medal and a \$1,000 cash prize would go each year to an SFU student exemplifying the courage and dedication to society displayed by the runner during his marathon.

Messages of encouragement

Governor-General Schreyer and Prime Minister Trudeau sent messages of encouragement to Fox in the hospital.

The Governor General's message said: "We have learned with sorrow that you had to interrupt your Marathon of Hope. Since your visit to Rideau Hall on July 1 you have been very much in our thoughts. You must not be disappointed. Your achievement will endure as an example of courage and determination in adversity and as an inspiration to your fellow Canadians of all ages...."

The Prime Minister's message, sent

from a Cabinet meeting at Lake Louise, Alberta, said:

"I was distressed indeed to hear that you are again engaged in a fight with your old enemy. Please accept my very best wishes for your speedy return to health. You have won this fight once before and we all know that you can do it again. The whole country is pulling for you and wishing you well, Terry...."

Management of caribou needed

Biologists feel they have the ability to ensure that the huge caribou herds that roam Canada's northern wilderness can survive another century of human expansion and development. But they say they will need some help.

Most geologists believe that with careful management wild herds of 100,000 animals or more can continue to exist far into the future.

"We have the management ability," said Anne Gunn, a caribou biologist in the Northwest Territories. "A hundred years from now we could still have large herds of barren-ground caribou, but it will require some give and take by everyone — including the caribou."

She said the key will be whether native organizations, government and industry can work together to preserve caribou populations.

Resource exploration is pushing back the northern frontier at an increasing rate and caribou herds in the provinces have already dwindled. The decline is a clear warning for wildlife managers in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The trend has been that as development moves north caribou populations have declined rapidly and in some areas disappeared.

"It's very difficult to maintain large herds in the face of continued expansion," said Wallace MacGregor, a big-game biologist for the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch. He said access is a catalyst of decline.

Caribou herds in the Northwest Territories are still faring well. Of the eight major herds, four are decreasing in numbers while one is stable and three are increasing.

The populations on the upswing are in remote regions, such as the 90,000-strong Bluenose herd where hunters kill only 600 animals a year.

Chris Mikula

Telidon's caption system to help the deaf

A government-industry group will examine the problem of delivery of television services to the hearing impaired and recommend the best approach to the introduction of "closed captioning" in Canada, Minister of Communications Francis Fox has announced.

The group has been set up by the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee (CVCC) which is looking at the introduction of videotex (Telidon) services in Canada.

With closed captioning, a text — similar to subtitles used for foreign-language films — is transmitted on air or by cable but appears on the screen only if the viewer's TV set is equipped with a special decoder device.

The sub-committee will consider the size of the potential Canadian market for

a captioning decoder; the time frame for availability of terminal and TV broadcasting equipment; the cost of providing captions and ways of sharing these costs.

The sub-committee will also examine all technological options for delivery of captioning and other services. These include: open captioning, available through a cable converter on certain stations and not requiring a decoder; a mini Telidon terminal, basically limited to the captioning function; and accelerated development of a full Telidon system including captioning.

Telidon

Telidon, the Canadian videotex/teletext technology developed by the Department of Communications, will, in its full form, be capable of providing captions in

any language, along with the use of colour and graphics to enhance their comprehensibility, as well as a range of other interactive TV services. Full broadcast-mode Telidon is expected to be available commercially in the next one to three years.

In the United States, a closed captioning service based on a different technology is now being introduced but the decoder is not expected to be generally available in Canada before 1981.

Mr. Fox said that the Department of Communications has been discussing the establishment of a Canadian captioning centre to serve broadcasters with the National Film Board and the Department of National Health and Welfare. TV Ontario, the first organization to conduct a field trial of broadcast-mode Telidon, has also been carrying out experiments on captioning.

Device may cut fuel consumption

The energy consumption of vehicles in the future could be reduced by half as a result of the work of two researchers at the University of Ottawa.

Ralph Flanagan and Mike Munro of the faculty of mechanical engineering have developed a mechanical flywheel which would form part of a new type of power unit installed in buses, taxis and cars.

These new power units would make less noise, be more economical and create less air pollution. The technique could also be applied to electric motors.

Flanagan's and Munro's work is based on the following principle, which has been known for some years: a flywheel installed in a transmission acts as a reservoir of energy so that power can travel from the engine to the wheels, from the engine to the flywheel and from the wheels to the flywheel, whereas in a conventional vehicle, engine power travels only in one direction.

The flywheel can store energy when it is not needed by the vehicle, such as when it is going downhill, and can release it during starting and acceleration so that the engine does not have to work harder.

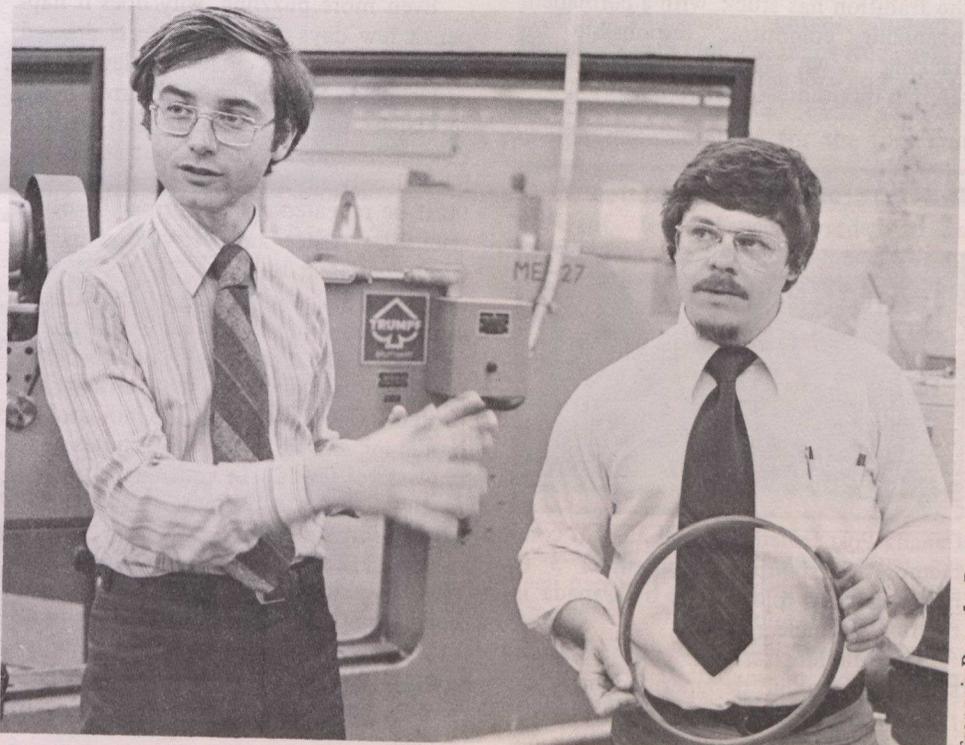
The two researchers are trying to find the safest, most effective and least expensive way to manufacture the energy-storing flywheel on a large scale. Plans call for a wheel measuring 65 centimetres (26 inches) in diameter, weighing ap-

proximately 30 kilograms (66 pounds), spinning at a rate of some 22,000 revolutions a minute and producing more than 100 horsepower. For the moment, resin-coated fibreglass is being used, but tests using Kevlar fibre and carbon fibres will also be conducted.

If the work produces good results,

vehicles may be equipped with engines that run at the most efficient rate, without any engine throb, and without a cloud of gas escaping through the exhaust pipe when the car accelerates.

A prototype of a vehicle equipped with a flywheel could be built within five or ten years, say Flanagan and Munro.



Ralph Flanagan and Mike Munro, researchers at the University of Ottawa, showing a ring made of fibreglass and epoxy.

All in the family

Every ten years the Reesor family has a little get-together. This year, about 1,650 showed up and packed the fairground in Markham, Ontario, northeast of Toronto, for the eighth family reunion since 1901.

Reesors by birth, marriage or association came from all over North America and as far away as the Netherlands and Cyprus to sit down together, eat, listen to speeches, retell family history and renew old acquaintances.

A few had been to all the reunions since the first, held at Locust Hill, Ontario, in 1901 when the family had been settled in Markham for several generations.

Christian Reesor, his wife and six children settled in what is now Markham Township in 1804. He was a Pennsylvania Mennonite who refused to renounce his oath of allegiance to the British Crown after the American Revolution and made the dangerous trek to what then was Upper Canada with his family and belongings in a Conestoga wagon. The Reesor family originally came to the United States from Switzerland to escape religious persecution.

The first reunion was held to maintain family relationships. Since then — in 1904, 1928, 1934, 1950, 1960 and 1970 — the tradition has stuck, with a permanent organizing committee responsible for tracking down family members and sending thousands of invitations.

Role of uranium recognized



Canada Post issued a special 35-cent commemorative stamp on September 3 to mark the key role played by Canada in the field of nuclear energy.

The uranium resources stamp was designed by graphic designer Jacques Charrette of Ottawa, and is based on a photograph by Hans Blohm. The red, black and silver molecular structure model floats against a deep blue-black background.

Edmonton gets baseball series

The 1981 Intercontinental Cup series of amateur baseball will be played in Edmonton, Alberta.

Ron Hayter, chairman of the Alberta Baseball Association's Intercontinental Cup committee, said that Edmonton's bid had been accepted "enthusiastically" by all 36 member countries at a meeting of the International Association of Amateur Baseball in Tokyo.

The eight-team competition will feature the winners of the past Intercontinental Cup and the past world championship series, along with teams from countries holding the next cup and championship series.

Games are scheduled for August 6-16 in Edmonton, with the possibility still open for games to be played elsewhere in Alberta.

Mr. Hayter said entries might include teams from Italy, Puerto Rico, Japan, the United States, Korea and Cuba.

Clue to heart attack puzzle

Why does a man who feels perfectly well on Monday drop dead of a heart attack on Tuesday?

Even more puzzling, why does it happen a few days after blood tests showed no abnormally high cholesterol levels?

Dr. Allan Sniderman, a Montreal heart specialist, may have found a vital piece in this medical jigsaw puzzle, but at present he will only say cautiously that the work must be repeated and confirmed by other scientists, writes Joan Hollobon in the *Globe and Mail*, June 4.

He and his co-workers have shown that measurement of the protein constituent in one of the "packages" in the blood that carry cholesterol — low-density lipoprotein (LDL) — is a better indicator of hardening of the coronary arteries than cholesterol levels. (Lipoprotein is a term meaning that a substance is made up of fat and protein.)

Dr. Sniderman and his collaborators also have shown that levels of the fatty constituents in the various lipoproteins can change, making them inaccurate predictors. For example, blood cholesterol levels can drop by half after a heart attack.

Dr. Sniderman is head of the cardiovascular research unit at the Royal Vic-

toria Hospital and Edwards professor of cardiology and an associate professor of medicine at McGill University.

Blood samples were collected over a three-month period from 100 patients undergoing heart tests at the Royal Victoria. Some of the lipid samples were analyzed at the lipid research clinic in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore.

The studies (published in the *Proceedings of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences*) showed a marked difference in the blood levels of LDL B (the protein part of LDL) between patients with known coronary artery disease and normal people or patients with other heart conditions (diseased valves, for example) whose coronary arteries are relatively healthy. The difference in LDL B between the groups was substantially greater than the difference in cholesterol levels.

Sailor school opens

Although it's located on *terra firma*, Canada's first school for sailors is promising a tough shakedown cruise for its 24 charter students.

"Here is where they'll find out if they can take it," says Gerry Beaulieu, administrator of the Seafarers Training Institute which opened recently.

For nine weeks, the trainees — many from high schools and colleges across the country — must make do without liquor, money, status jewelry and unauthorized trips off the school's 131-acre grounds in Morrisburg, Ontario, half way between Montreal and Kingston.

Instead, they will be learning the skills required of a sailor, from splicing ropes and reading engine gauges to lifeboat drills and galley cooking.

While there is no guarantee of a job upon completion of the course, Mr. Beaulieu says a graduate "would be preferred over a non-union person" and stands to earn as much as \$20,000 during a full season as a deckhand on the Great Lakes.

The institute, a joint venture of Canadian shipping companies and the Seafarers International Union, operates on a \$800,000 budget.

The institute's \$4-million building has its own nursing station, auditorium, gymnasium, library, recreation centre and a galley, which resembles a modern hotel kitchen. Outside are three lifeboats. Plans include acquiring a stationary ship for practice purposes.

News of the arts

Inuit art at Montreal museum

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts recently presented an exhibition of 60 works entitled *Inuit Graphic Arts*.

The exhibition was composed of works from collections of drawings, stonecuts, stencils and copper engravings by artists such as Parr and Pitseolak from Cape Dorset on Baffin Island; Davidialuk from Povungnituk, Quebec; Aliknak from Holman on Victoria Island and Oonark from Baker Lake, Northwest Territories.

The oldest works, *Walrus on Ice* and *Caribou and Young* by Kananginak and *Baffin Island Woman* by Pootoogook, date back to 1958, when the Inuit print came into being in Cape Dorset. In that year, James Houston, an artist who had become a federal government official, introduced his Inuit friends to techniques and working methods which he himself had learned during a few months' stay in Japan. The seals on the Inuit prints recall this influence. Moreover, stonecut is peculiar to the Inuit and has nothing in common with lithography, being more akin to the Japanese woodcut from which it is adapted.

The stencil technique was, along with stonecut, the first process employed by the Inuit. In the beginning, sealskin was used but it was soon replaced by paper



Man Carried to the Moon, *Mungetuk*, stone block, 1959.

because of its simplicity. Finally, in 1961 Houston taught his Cape Dorset friends copper engraving.

Although printmaking is a relatively recent artistic form for the Inuit, it is based on a tradition which goes back to prehistory. From earliest times, Eskimos were in the habit of engraving decorative or symbolic motifs on ivory, bone and antler.



Wolf Chasing Geese, *Pitseolak*, stone cut, purchased in 1964.

World film festival in Montreal

Films from Italy and the United States shared the best movie award at the fourth World Film Festival of Montreal held August 22-September 1.

Fontamara, by Italian director Carlo Lizzani, and *The Stunt Man*, by American director Richard Rush, were unanimously chosen to share the festival's Grand Prize of the Americas after the international jury viewed 22 new feature films from 14 countries.

The festival's best actor award went to veteran American actor Robert Duvall for his role as a macho Marine pilot and domineering father in *The Great Santini*, a new American movie written and directed by Lewis John Carlino.

Best actress award went to Spanish child actress Ana Torrent for her performance in *El Nido* as a diabolical young girl who leads a rich widower to ruin. *El Nido*, meaning the nest, was written and directed by Spain's Jaime De Arminian.

This year's jury, headed by Brazilian film-maker Bruno Barreto, awarded its special jury prize to the Japanese film, *A Distant Cry from Spring*, directed by Yoji Yamada.

Wild Hunting of King Stakh, a ghost tale from Russia directed by Valeri Roubintchik, was awarded the jury prize.

The Hungarian entry, *Sunday's Daughters*, directed by Janos Roza won a special mention from the jury and an ecumenical prize awarded each year by church representatives for the film that best displays humanist values.

In the short film category, the Grand Prize of Montreal was awarded to *La Découverte*, by French film-maker Arthur Joffe, with a jury prize to a New Zealand film about rugby, titled *The Score*.

More than 100 new features and shorts from 29 countries were screened during the festival. Tributes to Gaumont Films, the largest producer and distributor in Europe, Alfred Hitchcock and Italian director Ermanno Olmi were also featured.

Acadian author Jacques Savoie has been named 1980 literary laureate of the Association Francophone Internationale for his book *Raconte-moi Massabielle*. Savoie from Caraquet in northeastern New Brunswick is a former member of the Acadian singing group Beausoleil Broussard. His book was chosen over the work of 60 other entries.

Constitutional talks (Cont'd from P. 3)

government capable of acting on behalf of all of them.... Therefore, the national government will have to assume its national responsibilities.... I will shortly be recommending a course of action to Parliament," said the Prime Minister. Mr. Trudeau left open the possibility of conducting a national referendum on constitutional reform.

Resumption of talks

British Columbia Premier William Bennett agreed with Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney's suggestion that the constitutional summit be resumed after a short break.

News briefs

Cape Breton residents recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Canso Causeway which joins Cape Breton to mainland Nova Scotia. The \$24-million causeway over the Strait of Canso took ten million tons of rock-fill to construct and became a 1.6-kilometre (mile-long) lifeline for the island's 169,000 inhabitants. The building of the causeway created what is considered to be one of the world's best deepwater harbours, which has been visited in recent years by huge oil tankers, some larger than 200,000 tons.

Port Alberni on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is to be the landing point for a major trans-Pacific submarine cable being planned for completion in 1983-84. The new cable, called Anzcan, is intended to link Australia, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii and Canada, and will rank among the largest single international telecommunications projects. The cost of the whole project will be

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Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.

Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan said he favoured a resumption of the constitutional talks because "we came closer to an agreement at this past conference than at any time in the past".

Premier René Lévesque of Quebec told the press that "this failure does not represent the last chance for federalism. To the contrary, I believe that interprovincial consensus are sufficiently attractive to permit us to continue and to hope for a substantial renewal of federalism".

Prince Edward Island Premier Angus MacLean and Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford called for a continuation of the talks. The conference was a failure only in the sense "that we failed to accomplish in one week what most of us realized would take longer," Mr. MacLean said.

more than \$300 million (U.S.).

Canada's new long range patrol aircraft, the *Aurora*, made its first Arctic flight on September 1. This flight marked the one-hundredth anniversary of the transfer of the Arctic Islands to Canada from Britain. The turbo-prop *Aurora*, built by Lockheed Aircraft, replaces the aging Canadair *Argus* which has been in service since the late 1950s.

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin recently announced that 47 national welfare grants, totalling \$2,458,540 have been renewed for another year. The grants cover a wide range of demonstration and research projects and other activities in the social welfare field. National welfare grants are designed to promote improvements and innovation in welfare services by providing financial assistance, consultation, information and advice to welfare agencies for short-term research, demonstration and other project activities.

The James Bay Development Corporation plans to invest about \$4.3 million to revive operations at an inactive gold mine near Chibougamau, Quebec. In its annual report, the corporation says it plans to invest an additional \$6 million in mining exploration generally in the territory, of which more than half will go to the search for more uranium. It also plans to invest about \$2.5 million in a composite-board panel plant, to be undertaken in partnership with private-sector interests.

The Northwest Territories Forest Service has been given an additional \$1.15

million funding and will hire an additional 39 seasonal and 11 full-time specialized fire support staff for the 1980 season. The increased government funding will provide for the contracting for additional support aircraft including a *DC-6B* firebomber group and the implementation of an improved fire detection capability.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has approved insurance, guarantees and loans totalling \$193 million to support prospective export sales of \$556 million to 20 countries. The countries are: Argentina, Belgium, Britain, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Vicente Robles-Nisalco of Argentina has awarded a contract to R.V. Anderson Associates Ltd. of Toronto to provide design and construction supervision services on a major tunnel that will accommodate a sanitary sewer 15 kilometres (about 10 miles) long.

Saskatchewan has the potential to become "the gasohol capital of Canada," says Dr. Richard Quittenton, executive director of a new research park built by the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation. He said gasohol production could represent a \$1-billion industry by 1985. Mr. Quittenton said Saskatchewan grows about 60 per cent of all grain produced in Canada despite under-utilization of land from quota restrictions. If all agricultural land were freed for production, the province could produce an extra 200 million bushels annually, he said. The additional production could yield 18 billion litres of alcohol worth \$600 million at current prices.

Toronto children's wear designer Elen Henderson has been named Woman of the Year by Fashion Canada. The award recognizes her 35 years in the field. She began her working life in Leeds, England, as an apprentice to a custom milliner. But when she moved to Canada with her mother, she took a factory job. After Mrs. Henderson married and became the mother of two, she started making children's clothes and crafted hand-smocked dresses for a couple of Toronto firms before starting her own business in her basement in 1945. Mrs. Henderson now works from a factory with the assistance of her daughter, granddaughter, and grandson.