

# Canada Weekly

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## Call for commitment to continuity after Belgrade talks disappoint

*"It is a source of disappointment to my Government that this document does not reflect the vital substantive concerns of participating states, in that we could not agree to express the need for more positive and constructive efforts so as to make the Final Act a more vital and dynamic part of the relationships between us."*

*Norman Cafik, Minister of State for Multiculturalism and special representative of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, was expressing Canada's views in the closing statement to the Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on March 9. The Final Act to which he refers is the document that emerged from the Helsinki summit meeting of August 1975 which was under review at Belgrade.*

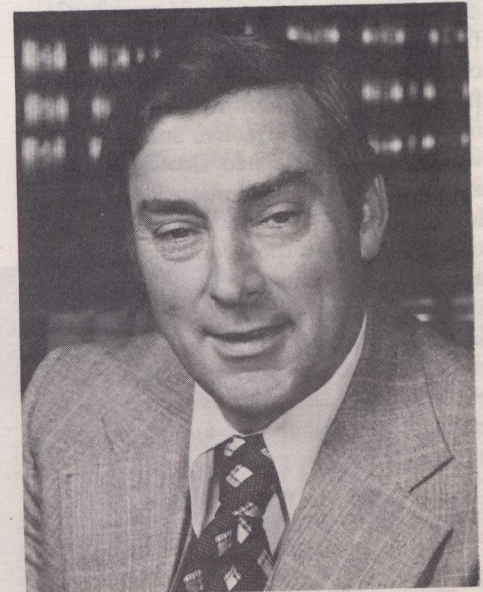
*Mr. Cafik explains in the following passages from his address:*

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Canada has never had illusions about the obstacles which lie in the way of full implementation of the Final Act. Our review confirmed only too clearly that after only two-and-a-half years we are indeed a long way from improving security and promoting co-operation in Europe within the full measure of our capacities. But we also discovered that there is a deep-seated concern, on the part of all participating states, to seek progress on those parts of the Final Act of special interest to them. Our concern for positive achievement has certainly not diminished since Helsinki and judging by the number of proposals tabled, this increased concern is shared by many undoubtedly because expectations have been raised by the Final Act. This represents a positive potential which must not fail to find expression in Madrid, [the site of the next CSCE meeting in November 1980] lest the expectations that have been raised be shattered.

### Improvement of security

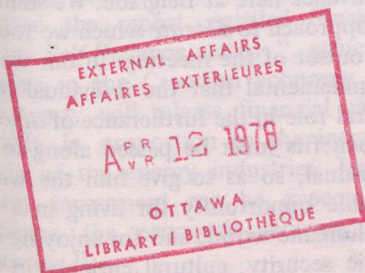
It is evident from our statements over the past months what improvements in implementation Canada hoped to see emerge from Belgrade. There is the vital matter of improving security. In an effort to build on the experience we had gained in the past two-and-a-half years, we tried with others to develop and refine the Confidence Building Measures relating



Norman Cafik

particularly to military manoeuvres and movements. Our aim in this area was greater openness regarding military matters. In our view, this would contribute to increasing confidence as well as to reducing the risks of misunderstanding, if not of miscalculation. Our efforts, while commanding broad support, did not gain the consensus required.

The importance of halting the arms race and establishing more stable relations, particularly in Europe, where major military potentials are concentrated, was ad-



On March 30, 1954 the first subway-train system in Canada opened in Toronto.

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dressed by the Conference as was the need for progress on arms limitation and disarmament measures in the international organs that are mandated to negotiate these matters. Canada continues to believe that every opportunity must be seized, including those provided in the military provisions of the Final Act, to decelerate the arms race as an essential approach towards the building of greater confidence.

### Economic responsibilities

We also had a useful discussion about the many opportunities for greater co-operation in the economic and related areas that the Final Act has opened up. It was our hope that, as a result, agreement could be reached on a certain number of proposals which, by reflecting our common willingness to remove some of the obstacles which continue to impede co-operation, would have enhanced those opportunities. Here, as in other domains covered by the Final Act, it is Canada's objective to reduce impediments to open access to relevant information and to facilitate contacts between those in our countries who alone are in a position to translate the commitments of governments into more effective and more pervasive linkages. We had also hoped that, as we discussed these matters, we could look beyond the particular language of our mandate at the economic problems and responsibilities we share as part of the industrial community within the larger world system. We regard this as a direction in which our relationships must evolve if the assumptions that lie at the basis of the Final Act are to have real substance.

### Humanitarian questions

From the beginning, Canada has placed particular emphasis on the humanitarian dimension of our work. We see this as a fundamental, unique and indispensable contribution of the CSCE process to the development of *détente*. We were heartened that the review of implementation confirmed that these humanitarian questions are a legitimate subject of multilateral discussion. Most of us do not regard such issues as family reunification as being of secondary importance, waiting in the wings while political and military considerations occupy centre stage. If anything, our deliberations here in Belgrade have confirmed us in our view that human rights will remain a central pre-

cupation of our Government and most other governments represented here, as we move forward in meeting our mutual commitments.

In approaching this question, Canada proceeded on the basis that relations between states cannot remain unaffected where respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is seen to be deficient. Our discussions have shown that we have a long, long way to go and this will take time before we can feel confident that the inherent dignity of the human person and his prerogative to know and act upon his rights are being respected in all places and in all circumstances. There is evidence that individuals who have tried to exercise rights that are endorsed in the Final Act are still being harassed, exiled, arrested, tried and imprisoned. This has led the Parliament of Canada to adopt resolutions as a unanimous expression of its deep concern in respect of what we see as violations of fundamental human rights. We earnestly hope that the attention that we have focused on these matters will encourage governments to reflect on the negative impact of their practices.

We had hoped that Belgrade would be the occasion for all signatory governments not only to reaffirm their pledges to respect human rights, but also to act on them. We have never claimed that human rights are all there is to *détente*. What we have claimed and what we do claim is that, to the extent that *détente* rests on confidence, we cannot muster that confidence among our citizens unless it is seen to have a human dimension. Respect for human rights is part of the structure and balance of the Final Act. If we want the Final Act to be more than the sum of its parts, we cannot with impunity act as if the societies to which it relates were islands cut off from one another. Our concerns on these humanitarian issues are not motivated by a desire to wage ideological warfare, or to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

### Family contacts

In the specific area of human contacts, we tried to get acceptance for the idea that the provisions of the Final Act should be applied in such a way that family contacts — whether involving visits or reunification — would be facilitated as a normal routine so that such cases no longer would have to be the subject of individual negotiation between governments. We also

tried to get agreement that governments would facilitate normal communication of ideas and information between individuals particularly through the freer flow of printed material. For a country like Canada with its close links with Europe, this is a matter of direct and practical relevance. As Canada's Minister of State for Multiculturalism, I am particularly conscious of the degree to which events in Europe have found their way into the consciences of our nation and especially of that large portion of our population who trace their origins to Europe. In a freedom-loving society such as ours, questions of culture, religion and tradition are of fundamental importance and are to be respected along with civil and political rights.

We regret that our efforts to achieve a document of substance on these issues have been unavailing. We had hoped that in this important area, it might be possible to distil some understandings about how the provisions of the Final Act could be carried out more effectively and in a more routine way. Some may be made uncomfortable by a discussion of these humanitarian concerns but distaste for them will not make them go away. Certainly Canadian interest in them will not cease just because this meeting has ended. Our commitment to these goals will be vigorously maintained.

Canada will persist in underlining the importance of the humanitarian objectives for CSCE and *détente* which we, together with like-minded delegations, tried to advance here at Belgrade. We stand by the approach to *détente* which we took at the outset of the meeting. In our view it is fundamental that the individual has a central role in the furtherance of *détente*. Its benefits must be passed along to the individual, so as to give him the widest possible opportunity for living in a safe and humane world, and for enjoying economic security, cultural enrichment and normal human relationships.

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### Milestones of continuity

The Canadian Government, for its part, remains firmly attached to the policy of *détente*. But *détente*, by definition, is a two-way street. It will not exist simply because we say to ourselves that it must. If we want it to be a reality, we must make it a reality. The lesson of Belgrade must not go unlearned. But we must be

(Cont'd on P. 8)



## Commonwealth Day

Commonwealth Day was observed in Canada and throughout the Commonwealth on March 13, in accordance with a proposal made by Prime Minister Trudeau at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, in Kingston, Jamaica in 1975.

Commonwealth Day, not a statutory holiday, is intended to inform people in Canada and elsewhere of the importance of Commonwealth affairs and of the value Canada attaches to this unique association of 36 countries.

In Ottawa, events marking the day included flying the flags of the 36 Commonwealth countries on Confederation Square, a day-long showing of films at the National Gallery of Canada on the art of the Commonwealth, a multi-faith service at Christ Church Cathedral and a Commonwealth family dinner sponsored by the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

## Keeping Canada's energy bill down

The \$180 billion needed to finance self-sufficiency in energy from now until 1990 need not impose disastrous strains on the Canadian economy, according to an analysis by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources of the ability of Canada's energy industry to fund specific projects over the next 12 years.

Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie, who released the report, entitled *Financing Energy Self-Reliance*, stated: "...structural changes in the Canadian economy now under way will release financial capital roughly in proportion to the increased needs of the energy industries. Indeed, energy investment can be expected to reinforce the economic recovery now occurring."

The international situation, the framework of the Canadian energy policy and a range of economic possibilities were considered in the analysis, two of which projected expenditures in energy of \$181 billion (1975 dollars).

The first plan, which implies optimism about frontier oil-and-gas supplies, involves use of three frontier pipelines. The second calls for only one frontier pipeline but places more reliance on synthetic crude oil (from the tar-sands and heavy oils of Western Canada) and on electricity.

The second plan contemplates capital requirements of \$110 billion for the generation of electrical power, \$42 billion for petroleum-development, including oil-sands and refining, \$17 billion for pipelines, \$9 billion for natural-gas and oil marketing and distribution, and \$3 billion for coal and uranium development.

The energy industries will have to seek a major share of their financing from external sources. From total borrowing requirements of \$134.5 billion in the first "scenario" and \$146.9 billion in the second, domestic borrowing, largely by the electricity and pipeline industries, would be \$80.9 billion and \$85.9 billion respectively.

## Computer prepares dictionary

A computer terminal is being used in the compilation of Canada's huge bilingual dictionary, which is scheduled for publication early in 1979.

Professor Jean-Paul Vinay, former Dean of Arts and Science at the University of Victoria, and his assistant, Murray Wilton, have been working at the massive project at UVic since 1971.

The dictionary will have about 120,000 entries in French and English and according to publisher Jack McClelland of Tor-

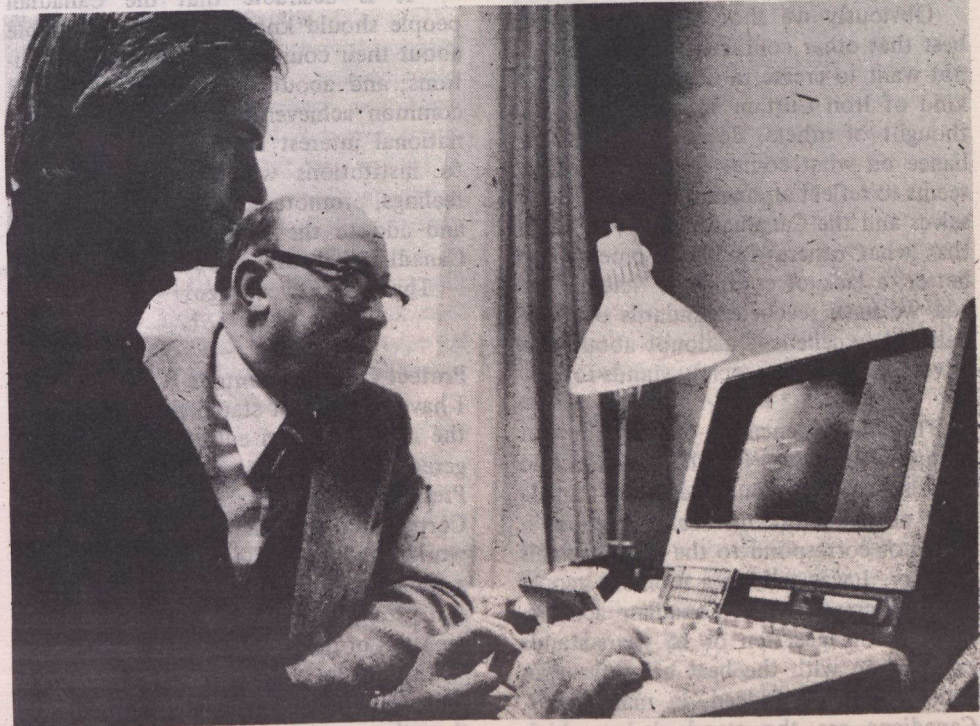
onto, it will be "the best of its kind in the world".

Canadian energy industries are expected to maintain their historic split between domestic and foreign sources for their external-financing requirements. The inflow of foreign capital would have to be about \$52 to \$61 billion for a yearly average of some \$3.8 billion during the 15-year period covered by the analysis. This is about half the \$8 billion borrowed abroad by Canada in 1976.

The energy analysis also examines financing in the petroleum industry, broken down by senior oil firms, large Canadian-owned companies and junior oils; pipeline financing; electric-utility financing; and financing in the energy-mining industries.

The computer, used to sort, edit and compile entries, is fed English-to-French terms and supplies the French-to-English equivalents.

Professor Vinay and his research associates have been provided with a \$56,000-Canada Council grant this year to complete the project. Over the past three years, the Canada Council has provided \$150,000 in grants for the project. The Donner Canadian Foundation and UVic have supplied funds as well.



Murray Wilton, (left) and Jean-Paul Vinay study entries supplied by electronic assistant.



## Federal support of cultural development examined

Secretary of State John Roberts recently addressed an audience gathered to celebrate the inauguration of the University of Calgary's faculty of humanities.

Excerpts from his speech, concerning the Government's role in fostering the development of a national identity, are presented below:

...The last time I was in Calgary to deliver a speech, last May, I spoke to the Canadian Cable Television Association. I suggested to them that television should be a means to enlightenment and understanding, an instrument to express our Canadian experience and to support our culture and not, as it is today, primarily a mechanism to generate profits by marketing American products and programming. I received a polite but very cool reception. My message was not what that audience wanted to hear.

I was not too surprised. But it did reflect what is, to me, a continuing and puzzling phenomenon — the lack of pride, the lack of concern, the lack of commitment to Canada and things Canadian that are demonstrated by so many of us. The cable companies both respond to and help develop an appetite for American programming. In a whole variety of areas — television, films, publishing, records — Canadians have turned outside their own country for the creativity of others and for the values and standards by which they judge their own.

Obviously we should be open to the best that other countries produce; we do not want to create in our own country a kind of Iron Curtain against the art and thought of others. But so often this reliance on what comes to us from others seems to reflect an uncertainty about ourselves and the Canadian identity, a belief that what others do must somehow be better, a lack of confidence that in Canada we have reached standards of international excellence, a doubt about ourselves and what our society stands for.

\* \* \* \*

This dependence on others for our picture of ourselves — a phenomenon I do not find at all in young people in Canada — is all the more disturbing because it does not correspond to the reality of this country. I was talking a moment ago of cultural creativity — Canadian achievement in the past ten or 15 years stands comparison with the best being done in other countries. Indeed, in many cases, Canadians are the standard by which others are assessed. Whether it is in the

quality of artists like Robert Charlebois, Karen Kain, Jon Vickers or Kate Reid, museums like the Glenbow, theatres like Tarragon, Stratford and the Citadel, films like *J.A. Martin, photographe*, and *Who has seen the Wind* — the range is impressive —, there is a cultural renaissance in Canada of extraordinary accomplishment.

\* \* \* \*

In 1951, the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, known as the Massey Report, undertook what I consider to be a landmark task. The Canadian Government charged the Commission with the study of the human and spiritual resources of our country. It was a unique undertaking, and it established in the minds of Government and the people of Canada the importance to all of us that our country and its people be more than an assemblage of physical resources. It argued that we have to consider the nature of our society in terms of its human aspirations and objectives. Let me repeat the major statement made by that Commission.

"It is desirable that the Canadian people should know as much as possible about their country, its history and traditions; and about their national life and common achievements; that it is in the national interest to give encouragement to institutions which express national feelings, promote common understanding and add to the variety and richness of Canadian life, rural as well as urban."

That was 30 years ago!

\* \* \* \*

### Protect Canadian content

I have in the past stated that, in some of the arts, Canadian culture is an "endangered species". It is true to say, as the President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation did, that no country in the world encourages the massive intrusion of a foreign culture that Canada does. Some statistics will give you a sense of the dimension of the problem.

In Canada, children of school age spend more time each year watching television than they spend in school. Of that television that they watch, three out of four

hours in Canada are American television programs. In some Canadian cities, four out of five hours that they watch are American television programs.

In publishing, two-thirds of the books sold in Canada are sold by foreign firms. Imports, largely from the United States, of books to Canada, amount to 70 per cent of the sales in the Canadian market. In English-language fiction, three-quarters of the sales are of books that come from foreign authors. In text-books, United States-controlled publishers dominate the market, accounting for something like 72 per cent of the sales by the top 20 publishers. Those are the figures for 1975.

In periodicals, only one out of four periodicals bought in Canada is a Canadian periodical. In the record industry, only 4 per cent of the dollar sales in records in Canada have Canadian content. And, in films, out of an industry of somewhere between \$220 million and \$240 million a year at the box office, the rental for films made in the United States is between \$60 million and \$70 million a year. The rental for films produced in Canada is just over \$3 million a year.

Those are some of the statistics that underlie the concern we have that our cultural industries, in the distribution of our cultural product, do not provide in Canada an opportunity for the Canadian voice to be heard.

\* \* \* \*

...Last November, I announced that I had directed that the Department of the Secretary of State re-examine the role of the Federal Government in encouraging artistic and cultural development in Canada and in responding to the artistic and cultural needs of Canadians. "Arts and culture" in our country corresponds to a deep-felt human need. It is not a frill, but the core of our experiences as Canadians. It is the fullest expression of our collective sensibilities. Government must, therefore, be concerned about it in order to make decisions about not only how we want to spend public funds but how we can help develop the richest, fullest possible cultural life. The findings of the study and the recommendations will be published in the form of a policy statement by the Secretary of State before — I hope — the end of the year....

\* \* \* \*

I think this task force is necessary and timely for a number of reasons:

First, in view of the current climate of economic restraint, we must examine the



role of Government in the arts in order to best use our scarce resources and to formulate future plans.

Secondly, as interest in cultural and artistic activity begins to involve other levels of government, it is necessary to develop greater co-ordination and sharing of information among governments in the field. It is essential for the Federal Government to define its objectives and priorities clearly and explicitly.

Thirdly, such initiatives as the CBC's touchstone document, the National Library's *Review* and the Canada Council's green paper indicate that the cultural agencies are questioning their own roles, and are concerned about their effectiveness and their future development. It makes sense in this situation to work together in resolving some of the problems and questions.

Fourthly, the study may also be useful in alleviating some of the concerns of the Auditor General and Parliament for greater accountability to the public in the expenditure of government funds.

Finally, let me reiterate that the underlying purpose of the study is to substantiate and express the importance of cultural activity in the lives of all Canadians. There is, in my view, a lack of awareness by the public and by politicians that art and culture play a crucial role in our lives. We must establish the principles, objectives and priorities of federal support in this area, thereby enabling us to respond more effectively to Canadians' needs.

\* \* \* \*

### Task force to fight livestock disease

In the winter of 1952, an immigrant newly-arrived from Eastern Europe discarded the remains of a sausage he had brought from home in the livestock feed on a Saskatchewan farm. The result was Canada's most serious livestock epidemic — the sausage was tainted with foot-and-mouth virus.

Agriculture Canada had to slaughter over 1,300 head of cattle, as well as hundreds of pigs, sheep and goats. Canada suffered huge export losses — the total damage was about \$1 billion.

"Fortunately, it was winter and the disease did not spread as rapidly as it would have during warmer weather," says the recently appointed chief of the new Emergency Disease Eradication Organiza-

tion for Canada, Dr. D.J. Skinner. "The entire Canadian livestock industry might have been severely damaged."

Dr. Skinner, a leading authority on contagious diseases of foreign livestock, will head a national team of veterinarians, logistics experts, environmentalists and epidemiologists, whose job will be to contain and eliminate livestock disease outbreaks. "With the increased number of people travelling abroad, it's only a matter of time until we have another serious outbreak," Dr. Skinner says. "Fortunately, most travellers from abroad live in cities. If they get through Canada Customs with imported meat, the chances are good that any leftovers will wind up in a city waste disposal site, and not in livestock feed. Some day, however, an infected piece of meat may find its way to a farm. Some of the more serious foreign diseases spread like wildfire."

Dr. Skinner will organize the training of two emergency task forces, one in Western Canada and the other in Eastern Canada. Each will be a reserve force, similar to a militia. While Dr. Skinner will work full-time on the force, others will work part-time, or when an emergency occurs.

The Ottawa-based organization will also monitor exotic diseases abroad through liaison with international organizations. It will stay in close touch with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's disease centre in Washington.

The diseases of chief current concern are foot-and-mouth, hog cholera, swine vesicular disease, rinderpest and Newcastle disease. "In 1974 someone smuggled a pet bird into California, and it had Newcastle disease," Dr. Skinner notes. "The bird spread the virus to a poultry farm, and soon there was an epidemic. In all, 12 million poultry were destroyed from 1,340 flocks. That outbreak cost about \$56 million." The same type of outbreak, he declared, could occur in Canada's poultry-producing areas.

### Canadian solves monarch mystery

A long-standing mystery of nature was solved last year by a Canadian, Dr. Fred Urquhart, Professor of Zoology at the University of Toronto, who discovered the winter home and the breeding-ground of the monarch butterfly.

These large orange-and-black butterflies are a familiar sight during the sum-

mer months in Eastern Canada and the United States. More than 60 years ago they fascinated Fred Urquhart when he was growing up on Ontario's Niagara Peninsula. By the time he was nine, he had read many books about them, not one of which explained why, unlike the other butterflies he saw, they did not breed in Canada.

The thought that these fragile creatures could migrate to avoid the Canadian winter, travelling perhaps hundreds of miles, took a lasting hold on the imagination of the future zoologist. Dr. Urquhart began his career as a biologist on the staff of the Royal Ontario Museum. About the same time, he started to teach at the University of Toronto.

All the while he was trying to devise tags that could be attached to a butterfly. After years of trial and error, he found that the adhesive price-tags attached by supermarkets to glass jars would adhere to the insects' wings. They would not impede flight, and they resisted moisture.

Then came the appeal for volunteers to return the tags. After a while they started coming in, and Dr. Urquhart spent many summer holidays following up clues that led nowhere. In 1973 he got his first word from Mexico, and then several reports from observers who provided the key to the mystery.

In January 1977, accompanied by a photographer from the *National Geographic*, Dr. Urquhart stood on a mountain in the Sierra Madre, about 160 kilometres northwest of Mexico City. This high plateau, covering about 52 square kilometres, was the long-sought wintering area. Here is how Dr. Urquhart describes the sight: "In the quietness of semi-dormancy, the monarchs festooned the tree branches, they enveloped the trunks, they carpeted the ground in their tremulous legions. Other multitudes filled the air with their sun-shot wings, shimmering against the blue mountain sky and drifting across our vision in blizzard flakes of orange and black."

During the next few days, Dr. Urquhart tagged several hundred monarchs. He has already learnt that some of the tagged butterflies have been seen in the United States. He still has to find out whether any of the monarchs who fly south from Canada in the fall complete the return journey in the spring.

*The foregoing item, by Marcus Van Steen, has been edited and reprinted from Canadian Scene, March 3, 1978.*



## Skaters enter transition period

An unenviable record was set during the world figure-skating championships recently held in Ottawa when, for the first time in the history of the 82-year-old competition, only one of four titles — Irina Rodnina's and Alexander Zaitsev's first place in the couples' competition — was successfully defended by the reigning champions.

Eighteen-year-old Charles Tickner of the U.S. captured the men's title from Vladimir Kovatev by obtaining a perfect score in the compulsory-figures competition. Germany's Anette Poetzsch defeated the former women's singles champion, Linda Fratianne of the U.S., and Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karponov of the Soviet Union eased out Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov in the dance competition.

### Canadian contenders

The departure of Lynn Nightingale, Ron Shaver and the dance team of Susan Carscallen and Eric Gillies marked 1978 as a year of transition for Canadian skaters.



Lee Ann Jackson and Paul Mills

Nonetheless, while there were no clear contenders for medals, Lorna Wighton and John Dowding, who placed tenth in last year's international dance competition and won a bronze medal at Skate Canada earlier this season, captured sixth



Thirty-one years ago, Barbara Ann Scott claimed Canada's first gold medal at the Olympics. The next year she placed first at the world championships in Saint Moritz, Switzerland.

place at the "world's". Brian Pockar is now in tenth position in the men's singles and Vern Taylor, although not one of the top ten skaters, thrilled the audience with a spectacular triple Axel jump — the first ever completed in an international competition.

First-time participants Lee Ann Jackson and Paul Mills finished eleventh in the couples' category. The Canadian champions Sherri Baier and Robin Cowan had to abandon their efforts when Sherri injured a muscle in her right leg during the free-skating program. Heather Kemkaran placed twelfth in the women's singles and Cathie MacFarlane, who was competing in the championships for the first time, placed seventeenth.

## Producers promote dairy products

Agriculture Canada, the federal agency, has teamed up with private industry and research organizations in a \$4-million program of boosting the consumption of cheese and other dairy products and developing new uses for skim-milk powder.

Nearly \$1 million has been allocated for product-development; \$2.4 million will be spent on advertising and \$500,000 on market research.

Several private firms have received contracts for the developing of new pro-

ducts, such as low-fat cheese, Greek cheese and skim-milk cheese.

Another project is aimed at increasing the marketability of skim-milk powder in countries where children rarely receive milk. Although these children cannot digest regular milk-powder, which is high in lactose (milk sugar), tests in Africa may determine how much lactose has to be removed to make a useful food product for consumption by such children.

One dairy firm has received a grant to finance the creation of a new skim-milk based frozen dessert, while other firms are looking into new forms of yogurt made from milk and cream.

These research projects range up to three years in length.

The producer-owned Canadian Dairy Foods Service Bureau will handle the \$2.4-million advertising campaign.

Cheese, the consumption of which is increasing, is emphasized in the advertising. Canadian *per capita* consumption of cheese is about 15 pounds, compared to 30 pounds in some European countries.

In a search for new markets for existing dairy products researchers are striving to increase sales of dairy products through the hotel, restaurant and institutional market. The Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada has been given funds to study the use of skim-milk powder in livestock and poultry feeds. There is also a study under way to monitor the cost of feeding skim-milk powder to veal calves.

One of the major problems in the dairy industry for the past few years has been the over-supply of, and low demand for, skim-milk powder, which is a by-product of butter production.

Rising world milk production, coupled with declining consumption of butter, has resulted in surpluses of butter and skim-milk powder. As a result, world prices have dropped well below their normal level.

The Canadian Government supports the domestic price of skim-milk powder at 72 cents a pound, while the world price has dropped to 20 cents or lower. Canadian dairy farmers must subsidize their exports by about 50 cents a pound, thus sharply reducing their income.

Last year the Federal Government relieved dairymen of \$152 million in export debt — but this was a short-term solution. It is hoped that the \$4-million research-and-promotion program will help find a lasting solution.



# News of the arts

## Course on NFB at University of Southern California

The University of Southern California in Los Angeles is offering a course on the work of Canada's National Film Board.

Though courses dealing with the films of one country or one film-maker are not uncommon, no course seems hitherto to have dealt exclusively with a single production organization.

The intensive eight-week program which began on March 15, entitled "Behind the Screens of the National Film Board of Canada", is intended to familiarize students with the history, technology and operation of the NFB — especially its animation and documentary techniques.

In its syllabus, the USC School of Performing Arts states that "the National Film Board of Canada, a very special organization, may be a paradigm for the development of an American Film Board". Sponsored this year by the USC College of Continuing Education, the class, open to professionals and the public,

is of special interest to independent producers. The program will probably become a credit course next year.

Among the film-makers presenting and discussing their films, will be Tom Daly, who will provide a historical look at the Film Board and Donald Brittain, who will discuss the documentary film. Kathleen Shannon will talk about the social-awareness film, Co Hoedeman the animation film, Marcel Carrière the cultural film and Bill Mason the information film.

The idea for the course grew out of discussions between the Canadian Consulate in Los Angeles and the University of Southern California, which have since undertaken arrangements to provide the necessary resources. The program itself was established and is being co-ordinated by the Media Division of NFB's Distribution Branch in Montreal with the assistance of the Board's distribution office in San Francisco.

## ROM contributes to U.S. exhibitions

The Textile Department of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, has made two important loans to the United States.

Four magnificent examples of Chinese embroidered silk, sent to China House, the display gallery of the China Institute in America, New York, will be displayed in a Chinese Embroidery Exhibition from March 15 to May 28.

The most impressive piece in the ROM loan, a seventeenth-century robe embroidered with dragons in two shades of gold filé, is the sole surviving court coat of its date and is the type once worn by the attendants of the Manchu Imperial Court. Because of the robe's extreme fragility, it was shipped in a custom-made plexiglass case, designed so that visitors may view the rare garment without its having to be removed.

The ROM Textile Department will also lend part of its felt collection to an extensive travelling exhibition by the Museum of Art, Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The exhibition, entitled, *Yörük, The Nomadic Weaving Traditions of the Middle East*, demonstrates the textile techniques of the Eurasian Steppes. It will be on view at the Museum of Art, Pittsburgh from April 6 to May 28. Following this, it will move to the Field Mu-

seum in Chicago, and the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts until November 5.

## Rare book acquired

Secretary of State John Roberts recently announced the first grant issued under the Cultural Property Export and Import Act which came into force last year.

The grant will be used by Memorial University of Newfoundland towards the purchase, from outside the country, of a rare book entitled *A Short Discourse of the New-found-land* printed in Dublin in 1623. The work, which would be unique in Canada, is one of a half-dozen seventeenth-century pieces which attempted to induce support for the establishment of an English colony in Newfoundland.

Memorial University maintains the Centre for Newfoundland Studies which collects materials relating to the early settlement of this portion of Canada. The Centre has already acquired three of the four most significant early seventeenth-century documents on the subject of Newfoundland, which include *Guy's Newsletters*, *Vaughn's Golden Fleece* and *Whitbourne's Discourse*. The acquisition of *A Short Discourse of the New-found-land* will complete the set.

## NAC orchestra prepares for second European tour

The 46-member National Arts Centre Orchestra will embark on its second tour of Europe on April 2, under the direction of its resident conductor Mario Bernardi and under the sponsorship of the Department of External Affairs.



Steven Saryk

The pianist Anton Kuerti and the Canadian violinist Steven Saryk, former concertmaster of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, will accompany the group, which will give three concerts in Sicily, one in Italy and 14 in Germany.

The orchestra has prepared three Canadian contemporary compositions — *Third Symphony* by Jacques Hétu, *Cortège* by R. Murray Schafer and *These Silent Awe-Filled Spaces* by Harry Somers — in addition to works by Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Stravinsky and Schubert. Mr. Kuerti will perform at 11 concerts, playing either the Mozart *Concerto No. 27 in B flat K. 595* or the Schumann *Piano Concerto*. Mr. Saryk will perform the Mendelssohn *Violin Concerto* at seven concerts.

Concerts given on April 13 and 20 will be broadcast in Germany, and will be heard later this spring in Canada.



## Belgrade talks (Cont'd from P. 2)

sure that we understand what it is. That we have not succeeded in putting words on paper is unfortunate. But it is not the heart of the matter. The heart of the matter is that commitments freely undertaken at Helsinki are carried out in practice. For that we should not need verbal reminders. The language of the Final Act is clear. We did not come here to alter it, and its provisions remain an indispensable yardstick against which performance will be measured. At Madrid we shall have a clearer picture of where we stand. It will then be five years from the signature of the Final Act. Public opinion in our countries is not likely to grant us much of a further reprieve if we are not seen by then to have pursued the course we charted together at Helsinki with a greater sense of commitment and with greater imagination. Belgrade and Madrid may be important milestones on that course. But the real test of the CSCE lies in the commitment we are prepared to give to its continuity, and in whether concrete adjustments will be made in our national policies. We should not look to a miracle at Madrid to relieve us of the responsibilities of proper performance between now and then.

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## News briefs

Saskatchewan has announced a budget that calls for lower taxes including personal income taxes, a program to create jobs and action to stimulate the economy, plus higher taxes on alcohol and tobacco. The \$1.7-billion budget predicts a deficit of \$44 million.

The Federal Government has cut its

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export levies on gasoline and middle distillates by 50 cents a barrel but has increased its export charge on heavy fuel oil by 50 cents a barrel.

Ottawa has set a price of \$3 a bushel for the guaranteed initial payment for wheat in the 1978-79 crop year, unchanged from the current 1977-78 crop year.

Ontario Hydro has won a \$99.6-million order to supply heavy water to the Point Lepreau nuclear power plant being built for the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the federal nuclear development agency, has been forced to buy the water because of mechanical problems last year at its plant in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The order represents about two-thirds of the annual production of Ontario Hydro's Bruce heavy water plant.

Associated Press reports that the Japanese Government is prepared to invest \$135 million in Canadian oil-sands development in return for 25 per cent of the concession rights

Canada's crude oil supplies remain precarious and its natural gas supplies merely adequate, despite recent discoveries in Alberta and British Columbia, according to estimates of conventional fuel reserves by the Canadian Petroleum Association. Tabulations by the CPA indicate that the decline in proved oil reserves continued for the eighth consecutive year in 1977, although the difference between production and net additions to reserves has narrowed somewhat, compared with those of previous years. As far as gas supplies are concerned, reserves have increased marginally after replacing in full 1977 production from western Canadian fields.

To help reduce the negative impact of government regulation on the private sector, the Federal Government is planning to introduce a new two-stage regulatory announcement procedure this summer. Instead of having federal regulations come into effect when they are first made public in the *Canada Gazette*, the Government plans to publish a notice of intention outlining the proposed regulations, and including an explanation of the reason for them, the expected impact, and the estimated benefits and costs to the public and the affected private sectors. Interested people and companies will be given an average of 60 days to comment on the proposals. The Government will then review the regulations before publishing the final version.

The Federal Government has decided to establish a \$50-million Yukon Heritage Fund and to allow the Yukon territorial government to borrow independently up to \$200 million. The moves should allow the Yukon to handle the major service spending associated with the construction of the Alaska Highway gas pipeline and to maximize social benefits for Yukon residents from the pipeline.

The average number of persons per household declined to 3.1 in 1976 from 3.5 in 1971, according to the recently-released 1976 census. While the total number of households increased 18.8 per cent between 1971 and 1976 (from 6,034,510 to 7,166,095), the number of one-person households increased 48.5 per cent (from 811,835 to 1,205,340).

The newly-formed Canadian Agriculture Movement began a campaign for higher farm-commodity prices by setting up pickets at a number of livestock auction markets, meat packers and grain elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Norah Story, former director of the Public Archives in Ottawa and author of *The Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature* — for which she received the Governor General's Gold Medal — died in Toronto on March 5. She was 75.

Some 184 senior citizens' groups across Canada will receive federal contributions totalling \$1,331,455. The funds are made available through the Department of National Health and Welfare's New Horizons program, which supports groups of retired people who create projects of their own choice and undertake activities for the benefit of themselves and others in the community. The emphasis will be on local needs and interests as seen by senior citizens.

The University of Saskatchewan and Chernivtsy State University of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic have approved a five-year program of academic and cultural exchanges and co-operation in research. Saskatchewan may send English or French teachers to give lectures, or teachers of Ukrainian to take extension courses. Chernivtsy may send teachers of Ukrainian to give lectures or English teachers to take courses.

The *Montreal Star* quotes Joey Smallwood, former Newfoundland premier, as saying he believes Premier Lévesque will attempt to renege on his promise to hold a referendum on separation as he is afraid to lose.