

Canada Weekly

Volume 4, No. 49

December 8, 1976



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Prime Minister takes stock of Parti Québécois victory in Quebec

Reprinted below is the full text of a nation-wide address by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on November 24, regarding the recent election in the province of Quebec:

To some Canadians last week's election in Quebec has given rise to many hopes. To many other Canadians it has been a cause of great concern, but to all it has posed many questions, and I believe it is incumbent upon me, as Prime Minister of this nation, to try, by way of response to some of these questions, to try to take stock of the current situation.

The first fact that we must acknowledge is that democracy is in good health in Quebec, and that is good news.

When a young party less than ten years old, fighting only its third general election, can take power, while respecting the democratic liberties, I think this phenomenon has few equals in the world today. It is a victory for thousands of party workers who, with no support other than their faith in an idea, and in their belief in political morality, have taken the Parti Québécois into power. That is a victory for them, but it is also a source of satisfaction for the great majority of Quebecers who believe in the democratic process, many of whom certainly will

hope to use that process to defeat the very ideas of the Parti Québécois in their day.

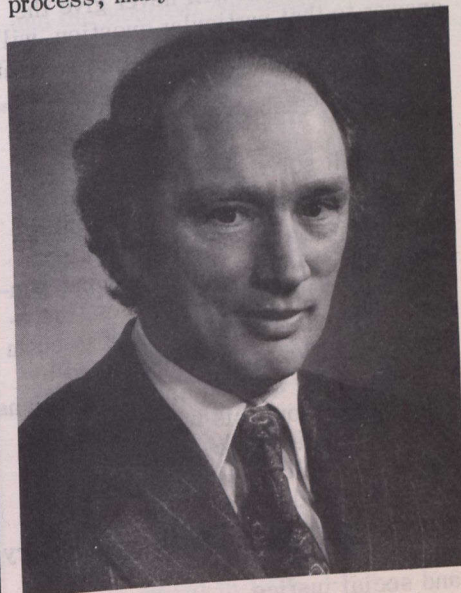
Quebec does not believe in separatism. The second fact is that Quebec does not believe in separatism. Now, this proposition, perhaps apparently paradoxical, is very easy to demonstrate. The Parti Québécois was defeated in 1970 and again in 1973 — those two elections when it advocated the separation of Quebec — but it won in 1976 when it repeated over and over again that the issue was not separation of the provinces but sound administration of that province.

Thus the separatists themselves do not believe that separatism has the support of Quebecers, and that, for me, is the second piece of good news.

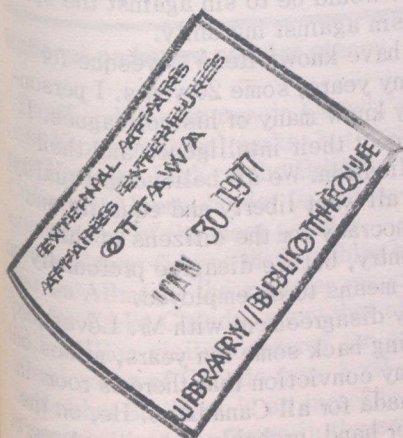
The third fact: Quebecers have chosen a new government; not a new country. Mr. Lévesque has no mandate to bring in separation, nor, of course, do I, nor do I have the desire to ask for such a mandate. Consequently, the Federal Government and the provincial government will have to co-operate together within the framework of the Constitution, continuing to serve to the utmost the interest of the people of Quebec, just as the Federal Government, in co-operation with the other provincial governments, seeks to fulfil and serve the interests of the peoples of the other provinces.

Priorities of province

But now within provincial jurisdiction, the Quebec government has a very important priority, and will have to face many serious internal problems. The school question, the stability of investments, management-labour relations, to mention only three of the more serious of those as an example. But for other problems, those which come under the jurisdiction of both levels of government, for those prob-



Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau



lems, the solution can only come through close co-operation with the Federal Government.

Federal co-operation

I want to assure the people of Quebec, as I did the very moment after the election, I want to assure them that this co-operation will be forthcoming in every way. In the months that follow very soon now we will be having a whole series of federal-provincial conferences at the ministerial level, at the level of first ministers. We will have to renew the anti-inflation agreement; we will have to fight together to bring unemployment down; we will have to come to an understanding on the price of oil; we will have to determine a new equalization formula; and we will have to conclude agreements on health and hospitalization insurance; and we will have to conclude agreements on post-secondary education. Three fields, by the way, in which Canada reimburses the provincial governments for about 50 per cent of their expenses.

Well, now, we should know at the outset that in all these areas the discussion between Ottawa and the provinces will be difficult, but so they will be between the central government, between the Canadian Government and the other provinces, and they always have been. It has always been thus, that the provincial premiers come to federal-provincial conferences demanding more money for their provinces because, naturally, it is easier to ask more money of the Federal Government than to tax one's own taxpayers to raise taxes within one's own province. Then, of course, there will be the problem of the Constitution.

The Constitution problem

This involves not only patriation and amending the formula, but, of course, it involves the problem of the sharing of powers between the Canadian Government and the provincial governments.

On that subject, and because it seems to be current now that more and more people are thinking that decentralization would be a solution to our problems, I want to point out that the Federal Government, our government, has already conducted negotiations on the separation of power in 1968, 1969, and 1970. In the course of these discus-

sions we advocated a more flexible, a more functional approach to federalism, a more functional share of jurisdiction, and we will willingly undertake that dialogue once again. It was only interrupted, as a matter of fact, because some provinces, and the rest of us agreed with them, suggested that we proceed rather with the discussion of patriation and the amending formula, interrupting the discussion on the separation of powers, that we proceed with patriation and amending, because at that time it seemed within reach. But we will resume these discussions if and when the provinces want to have a discussion on the separation of powers.

Word of caution

I do want, however, to issue a caution, particularly for those who think that more decentralization, or a new separation of powers would solve our present worries. I say it is a grave illusion to believe that those who seek the break-up of Canada would suddenly cease to pursue their objective simply because the provincial governments have increased their powers in some areas, say, communications or immigration or fiscal powers, or cultural matters.

The question facing us is much more profound. The stakes for Canadians are much more important and the question is this: can Francophones of Quebec consider Canada as their country, or must they feel at home only in Quebec? And you know as well as I know that a new sharing of power between Ottawa and the provinces will never give the answer to that particular question, will never make a Francophone feel more at home in Toronto or in Vancouver than he does in Quebec.

Deeds will solve problem

Quebecers, like citizens of the other provinces, are proud. They seek personal fulfillment in a free and independent way. The central question, therefore, is whether this growth of freedom and independence is best assured by Canada, or by Quebec alone. Canadians must think about this brutal question now – not only think of solving it in words, but by deeds and through their attitudes; in the area of the language problem, of course, but also in the very important areas of regional disparity and social justice.

Challenge is now

With the victory of the Parti Québécois, we can no longer afford to postpone these questions by one generation, to put the problem aside for the next generation of Canadians, and in this sense, the crisis is real; the crisis is now, and the challenge is immediate. I believe that Canada cannot, indeed, that Canada must not survive by force. The country will only remain united – it should only remain united – if its citizens want to live together in one civil society.

History created this country from the meeting of two realities; the French and the English realities. Then these were enriched by the contributions of people from all parts of the world, but this coming together, this meeting, this encounter of realities, though at times difficult to accept, and hard to practise, this encounter has, itself, become the fabric of our life as a nation, the source of our individuality, the very cornerstone of our identity as a people.

Our forefathers willed this country into being. Times, circumstance and pure will cemented us together in a unique national enterprise, and that enterprise, by flying in the face of all expectations, of all experiences, of all conventional wisdom, that enterprise provides the world with a lesson in fraternity.

Abandonment a sin

This extraordinary undertaking is so advanced on the road to liberty, so advanced in the way of social justice and of prosperity, that to abandon it now would be to sin against the spirit; to sin against humanity.

I have known René Lévesque for many years, some 20 years. I personally know many of his colleagues. I respect their intelligence and their dedication. We all believe in equality; we all want liberty and equality and democracy for the citizens of this country, but we disagree profoundly on the means to be employed.

My disagreement with Mr. Lévesque, dating back some ten years, arises out of my conviction that there is room in Canada for all Canadians. He, on the other hand, probably not without regret – perhaps even with sadness – he, on the other hand, believes the opposite. He has, therefore, surrounded himself

Ottawa Rough Riders win the Grey Cup

Tony Gabriel of the Ottawa Rough Riders, catches a touchdown pass from quarterback Tom Clements in the last 26 seconds of the Grey Cup game in Toronto on November 27. Ottawa converted, to clinch a 23-20 victory over the Saskatchewan Roughriders. A record crowd of over 53,000 saw what many sports writers have described as the most exciting Grey Cup championship game in history. At the end of the first quarter, Ottawa was leading Saskatchewan 10 to 0. At half-time, Saskatchewan was ahead by 7 points. At the end of the third quarter, the score stood at Saskatchewan 20, Ottawa 13. A 32-yard field goal at 7:53 of the fourth quarter brought Ottawa's score to 16 and, in the final seconds of the game, the pass caught



CP wire photo

by Gabriel in the end zone and converted by Gerry Organ, gave them a score of 23 and the Grey Cup.

Mr. Jamieson to visit Britain

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, will visit Britain on his way to Brussels for ministerial meetings with the North Atlantic Council on December 9 and 10. While in the United Kingdom from December 4 to 8, Mr. Jamieson will hold discussions with Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Dennis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer and with Roy Jenkins who, in January 1977, becomes President for the Commission of European Communities. A wide range of bilateral and international issues are expected to be reviewed during the meetings.

Veteran war heroes honoured

Canada's most highly decorated surviving war heroes – Victoria Cross and George Cross winners – were honoured in Cobourg, Ontario, November 6 and 7.

The two medals are the highest Commonwealth awards, and so great must be the standard of valour that many have been awarded posthumously.

Since its institution in 1856 by Queen Victoria, for bravery in the face of the enemy, 93 Canadians, or foreign nationals serving with Canadian units, have won the V.C. Only nine have received the G.C., which King George VI instituted in 1940, for bravery when not in combat.

Today, there are 14 Canadian V.C. winners alive, eight from the First World War and six from the Second. Four G.C. winners remain alive, all from the Second World War. Cobourg itself is the home of two V.Cs., the Rev. J.W. Foot, 72, and Captain C.S. Rutherford, 84.

"The last time we met," said Colonel David Currie, V.C., 64 now sergeant-at-arms in the Houses of Parliament, "was at the Legion's fiftieth anniversary dinner in Ottawa last November.

"A number of us attend the reunions in London every two years, sponsored by Her Majesty," Colonel Currie added.

Twelve V.Cs. and two G.Cs. attended the functions in Cobourg. The youngest was E.A. "Smokey" Smith, V.C., 62, of Vancouver, the eldest, Colonel C.N.

Origin of the Grey Cup

In 1909 Lord Grey, Governor General of Canada from 1904 to 1911, donated to Canadian rugby football, for amateur competition, the trophy that has ever since borne his name. Like its close relative, the football played in the United States, Canadian football is a radical departure from British "rugger", from which both North American games developed.

In its infancy, and for many years afterwards, an essentially amateur sport, the Canadian game has, since the Second World War, become at the senior level wholly professional. The intercollegiate league dropped out of

competition for the Grey Cup in 1937 and by 1955 the Ontario Rugby Football Union had also abandoned competition for the celebrated cup. Today the Grey Cup playoffs are operated by the Canadian Football League, which consists of a Western Conference and an Eastern Conference.

The teams of the Western Conference are the British Columbia Lions of Vancouver, the Calgary Stampeders, the Edmonton Eskimos, the Saskatchewan Roughriders (of Regina) and the Winnipeg Blue Bombers. The Eastern Conference teams are the Toronto Argonauts, the Hamilton Tiger Cats, the Ottawa Rough Riders and the Montreal Alouettes.

National parks are popular places

Banff and Jasper remain Canada's best known national parks; but Kootenay National Park on the British Columbia-Alberta border is fast becoming one of the most popular.

Attendance figures made public by Warren Allmand, the minister responsible for Parks Canada, show that almost 13.5 million visitors entered the national parks of Canada from April 1 to September 30. That is an increase of 2 percent over the figure in the same six months in 1975.

Banff National Park in Alberta attracted almost 1.9 million visitors dur-

ing the first six months of this fiscal year, virtually the same number recorded a year ago.

The number of visitors to British Columbia's Kootenay National Park increased by 11 per cent to more than 1.6 million for the spring and summer period. There were 1.3 million visitors to Prince Edward Island and to Jasper (Alberta) National Parks.

Mr. Allmand said the greatest increase in attendance took place at La Mauricie National Park near Shawinigan, Quebec, where the number of visitors for the current fiscal year is up by 96 per cent over the figure for the same period in 1975.

Mitchell, V.C., 87, of Montreal.

Special guests were Rear Admiral (Royal Navy retired) Godfrey Place, V.C., 55, of London, chairman of the Commonwealth association of V.C. and G.C. winners, and vice-chairman Major Robert Hollowday, G.C., 54, of Bedford, England.

Scouts, guides and cadets were invited to meet the heroes and ceremonies included parades and memorial church services.

Canadian and U.S. fishing zones

Following the tabling of the notice of the Order-in-Council on November 2, defining the fishing zones in which Canada will soon be exercising jurisdiction (*Canada Weekly* dated November 17, 1976, Page 3), Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson outlined reasons for this action to the House of Commons on November 19, drawing attention to the maritime boundary implications with neighbouring countries.

The Order-in-Council made express reference to discussions on boundary delimitations with the United States, France and Denmark, stated Mr. Jamieson, pointing out that the limits of the Canadian fishing zones as defined in the Order were "without prejudice to any negotiations respecting the limits of maritime jurisdiction in such areas..." Speaking of the U.S. response he said:

* * * *

"The United States Government has responded to the publication of the Order-In-Council by issuing in the form of a notice in their Federal Register of November 4, 1976, a list of co-ordinates defining the lateral limits of its prospective fisheries zone, as well as its continental shelf in the areas adjacent to Canada.

"In a number of areas these lines differ from the Canadian co-ordinates. We do not accept these lines and we are so informing the United States Government through diplomatic channels.

"I am pleased to note, however, that the U.S. Government has mirrored the approach taken in the Order-In-Council by making it clear in the Federal Register Notice that the co-ordinates listed therein are without prejudice to

any negotiation with Canada or to any positions which may have been or may be adopted respecting the limits of maritime jurisdiction in the boundary areas adjacent to Canada."

* * * *

Stamps honour old ships

Four new 10-cent stamps commemorating the significant contribution to Canada by inland vessels were issued on November 19.

The new 40-mm-by-24-mm stamps, the latest in a series honouring Canadian ships, were designed by Toronto artist Tom Bjarnason, and depict the three passenger vessels, *Passport*, *Chicora* and *Athabasca*, and the riverboat *Northcote*.

The lakers

The Canadian Pacific Railway entered the Upper Great Lakes shipping business with three steel sister ships, the *Alberta*, *Algoma* and *Athabasca*. Built in Scotland, they steamed to Montreal in 1883 and were sliced in half to fit the lock system. After reassembly they arrived at Owen Sound, Ontario in 1884, ready for the lakehead run.



They were the first lakers to be equipped with electric lights. Besides normal passenger traffic, they carried grain and transported troops returning from the Riel Rebellion in 1885. In November of that same year, the *Algoma* ran into the *Isle Royale* and broke up, but the other two served for many years.

Chicora

The *Let Her B*, later the *Chicora*, was constructed in England as a blockade runner for the Confederacy. Although blasted by union gunboats, *Let Her B* survived. Rechristened the *Chicora*, the ship was cut in half in 1868 and transferred to the Great Lakes. In 1870 it helped carry the military expedition heading for Manitoba in the aftermath of the Riel affair.

In 1978, the *Chicora* entered the Toronto-Niagara River passenger trade and later became a coal barge, *Warrenko*, in Kingston harbour, sinking there in 1942.

Northcote

In 1874, above Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan River, the Hudson's Bay Company launched the *Northcote*, a Mississippi-style riverboat, which served as a Canadian gunboat and hospital ship during the Saskatchewan rebellion. The vessel lost its smokestacks in combat at the Battle of Batoche. In 1886 the *Northcote* was beached at Cumberland House, and slowly disintegrated.

Passport

The *Passport*, built in England in 1846 was reassembled at Kingston and sailed the Hamilton-Montreal passenger route. Shooting the rapids of the St. Lawrence was the greatest thrill of the voyage. Although not large enough to handle the growing summer tourist traffic, the *Passport* was still in service in 1884, with a crew of 40, including the captain, at \$900 a year, and the third cook, the mess boy and the ladies' maid at \$10 a month. In 1897 the *Passport* was withdrawn from service because there had been smallpox on board and the owners felt that the "plague ship" reputation might hurt the business of their other vessels. It was rebuilt in 1898, re-named the *Caspian*, and served until 1921 when it was scrapped.

Maintaining the momentum of Habitat

Defence Minister Barney Danson, formerly Minister of State for Urban Affairs, who served as president of Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver last June, reviewed some of the action taken by nations since the conference in an address to the Second Economic Committee of the UN General Assembly in New York, October 25.

Mr. Danson urged the adoption of resolutions that would help implement the benefits of Habitat so that "the advances we have made...not be left to wither on the vines of indifference". Excerpts from the Minister's speech follow:

* * * *

Habitat was a catalyst for discussion and decision-making on both an international and national level. It followed in the best traditions of this body and dealt with an area of basic concern to every member of this United Nations. Now, however, we are faced with the problem of how best to implement and utilize the benefits of Habitat. It is my earnest wish that the advances we have made should not be left to wither on the vines of indifference.

The nations of the world must individually and collectively develop effective programs to improve the human condition. Like the members of a far flung family we must rally in mutual support, lending each other both the benefits of our individual experiences and the strength that always accompanies the recognition of bonds of the heart.

We can look with satisfaction on the quiet response of the regional economic commissions of Europe and Latin America, which have already convened meetings to discuss Habitat follow-up action and have advanced proposals for regional co-operation on human settlement problems. We look forward to similar meetings in the other regions and to other world conferences which will deal with issues raised at Habitat.

The UN World Water Conference to be held in Argentina in March is a prime example. As you know, it will give effective consideration to the problems of potable water. If it can develop an international program ensuring drinkable water in all communities of the world by 1990, it will be an important step in achieving this objective established by governments at Habitat.

* * * *

But how best to implement the lessons learned at Habitat?

Shortly, a proposed general resolu-

tion on the report of the Habitat Conference will be tabled in this committee. We very much hope that this general resolution will be adopted by member states in the spirit of consensus which we believe is appropriate to a text concerned with human problems of the dimension of those discussed at Habitat. This general resolution has been drafted with such a consensus in mind.

Audio-visual information centre

A draft resolution on post-Habitat use of audio-visual material will also be tabled later. As you know, the audio-visual program was a unique and important part of the preparations and proceedings of the conference. We are indebted to the UN environment program for the support it gave to the audio-visual program and indeed for its support for and contribution to the conference as a whole. At the conference, all countries agreed that the extensive audio-visual material represented an invaluable resource for education, training and public information on human settlements, and that steps should be taken to ensure their continued and active use after the conference. The resolution to be tabled will propose the establishment of a UN audio-visual information centre to serve these purposes.

On the institutional question, as has been the case for previous conferences, the institutional follow-up to Habitat should reasonably be the subject of a separate resolution. There was detailed and thorough discussion at Vancouver on the question of global and regional mechanisms and institutions for human settlements. These discussions yielded a draft resolution which provides in our view an excellent framework for a decision at this session of the General Assembly on

the two remaining questions in Section X of the draft, the questions of institutional link and location of the unit. It is important that a decision be taken on these two questions at this session.

International committee

The momentum of Habitat must be maintained. It should not be allowed to slow. This resolution provides a way for the UN to respond to these human problems. A decision is also needed to demonstrate to those living in human settlements around the world that we are able and willing to respond quickly and effectively to their needs and concerns. Too often in the past, we have been accused as nations of failing to unite and to respond effectively to urgent needs. In the view of my Government, there is a need now for a strong and representative inter-governmental committee at the global level, served by a small but effective secretariat, and improved intergovernmental and secretariat arrangements at the regional level.

During this session we must demonstrate to those millions of men, women and children whose lives will be dramatically affected by this resolution that we, as a world community, are both able and willing, to respond to their needs, their concerns, their pleas for help. There is nothing lonelier, there is nothing to fire bitterness more or to encourage withdrawal from the common community of man than an ignored call for help. On behalf of those who make this call, I urge you, to act on this resolution and its spirit.

In conclusion, I can only stress once again the importance of the work initiated at Habitat. Human settlements contain not only the problems of the world, often reflected through the magnifying effects of concentrated population, but also the solutions to these problems.

Like a doctor seeking out the causes of disease we must continue to identify the symptoms of human settlement problems in the hope of finding a way to deal with the true cause of our collective maladies. Along the way we will attempt to treat those symptoms, providing temporary relief, but we must never lose sight of our original goal – to cure the illness. The world that we inherited – our sometimes shabby patrimony – is not entirely of our

making. It is, however, within our power to change it and change it for the better as a magnificent inheritance for our children and our children's children.

What gift could be greater than an improvement in the condition of their life? Expressions of concern can be acceptable but action, based on that concern, is the only truly admirable course.

We can no longer pretend to be isolated by the islands of self concern. We are a part of every man and every man is truly a part of the main....

Flexible hours successful

Robert Andras, President of the Treasury Board, announced November 23 that, as a result of the positive findings of a report evaluating flexible hours of work for federal public servants in the national capital region, the program will be continued indefinitely by the 39 participating federal departments and agencies.

"I am very pleased with the results of the survey. Allowing employees greater flexibility in arranging their working hours seems to have a positive effect not only on their attitudes toward work but also on the over-all productivity of the organization," said Mr. Andras. "This greater flexibility benefits the employer, employees and the community. The latter no longer must suffer congested streets caused by more than 60,000 federal public servants arriving and departing from work at the same time."

Initial trial

The flexible work hours program was introduced on a three-month trial basis in March 1974, to reduce traffic congestion during arrival and departure times of federal employees in the national capital region. It was later continued, with an evaluation to be conducted, after its first year, by the Treasury Board Secretariat.

Findings

Out of a total of 51,748 employees participating in the flexible working hour programs, 32,824 are located in the downtown Ottawa area, 13,443 in the Ottawa-Hull area but outside the downtown area, and 5,481 outside the

Ottawa-Hull area.

The majority of employees and managers indicated that the level of productivity was either maintained or increased. The positive effect most frequently reported for managers was improved attitude toward work, and for employees it was improved general work performance.

Departments and agencies reported a fairly even distribution of arrivals and departures of employees before and after the "core" period (7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.) each day.

All departments reported that the minimum lunch period was 30 minutes, with maximums varying from 90 to 120 minutes.

The majority of managers are satisfied with the flexible hours program. No major operational problems were identified which could not be satisfactorily resolved.

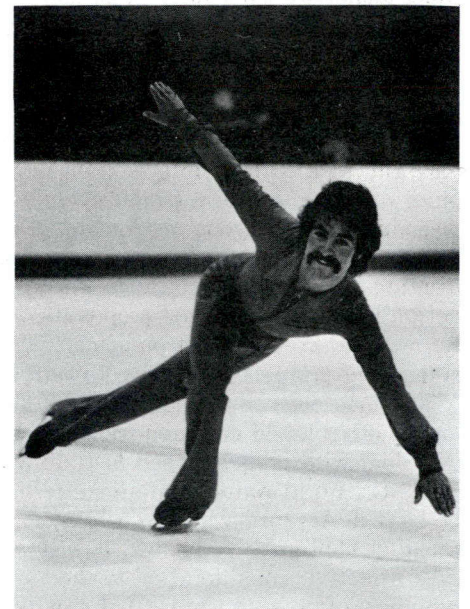
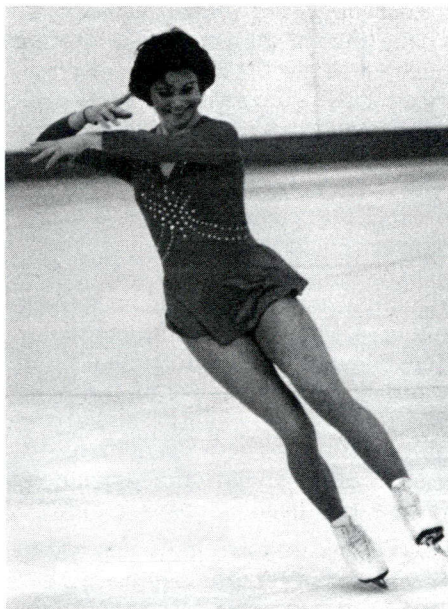
The majority of employees prefer flexible hours of work to the previous fixed system. The flexibility in their working hours has enabled employees to meet personal and family commit-

ments in a more satisfactory manner, improve transportation arrangements to and from work, and improve their attitude toward work.

No departments reported a reduction in the level of service provided to the public or within the Public Service. Four departments reported that services had improved in certain areas of their operations as a result of the flexible hours program.

Public transportation systems reported that the introduction of flexible hours was a significant and very cost-effective improvement.

In summary, the introduction of flexible hours in the Public Service has been a successful experiment. Flexible hours will continue to be evaluated regularly to ensure that they continue maintaining or increasing employee productivity; providing more flexible patterns of work increasing employee productivity; providing more flexible patterns of work and affording employees greater control over their time; and alleviating transportation problems in travelling to and from work.



Skate Canada champions

Kim Alletson of Ottawa (left) and Ron Shaver of Cambridge, Ontario (right), won the ladies' and men's singles at Skate Canada '76 in Ottawa last month, and Susan Carscallen and Eric Gillies of Toronto came third in the dance competition.

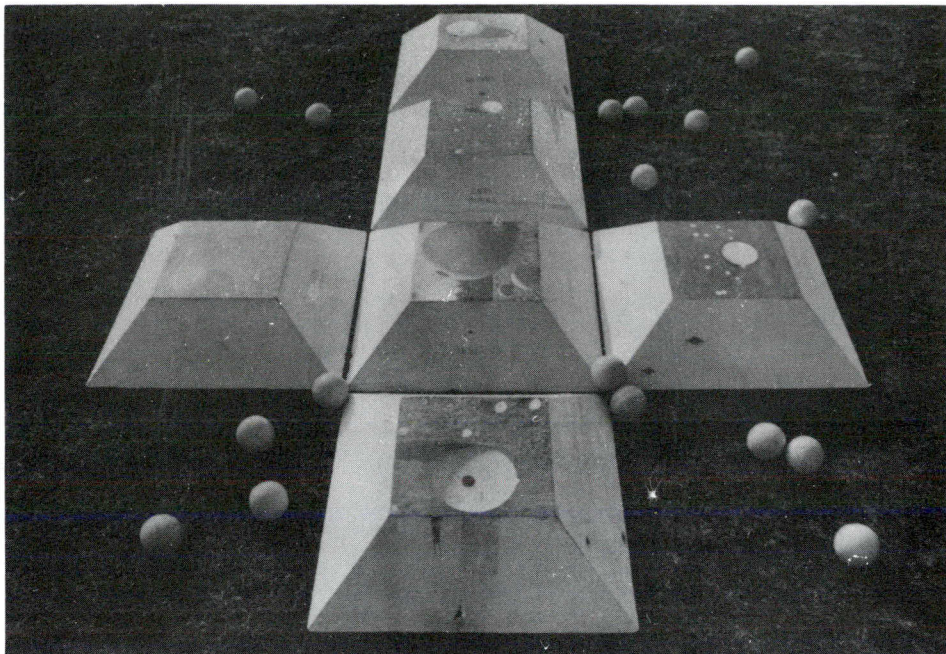
Twelve countries competed in the event - Austria, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, the United States, West Germany and Canada - which has been described by Czechoslovakia's internationally recognized dean of figure skating Dr. Josef Dedic, as the "next thing to World's".

News of the arts

The truncated pyramid

The Quebec Museum of Contemporary Art highlighted one of the current trends in Quebec sculpture in September by inviting the public to hear sculptor Pierre Granche speak about his most recent experiments, in which he makes modular use of the "truncated pyramid". Starting with this basic form, Granche has explored the many possible combinations suggested by his study of the structure of this polyhedron.

The sculptor explained he was in search of a structured form of artistic expression and that the idea originally came to him "through deductive and intuitive methods". The form of expression he was trying to develop was demonstrated to the audience by means of an arrangement on the floor of the different shapes to be derived from the truncated pyramid. Using mathematical calculations and even the computer, the sculptor has succeeded in obtaining an unlimited number of geometric



Quebec sculptor Pierre Granche's *Pyramide tronquée*

shapes from the original polyhedron. The juxtaposition of these shapes can result in the reconstitution of a cubic mass, and can also create an interplay

of spatial relationships not only between the shapes themselves, but also between the shapes and the surrounding architecture.

Music awards

Two of this year's Molson Prizes have been awarded by the Canada Council to internationally-renowned tenor Jon Vickers and to the string ensemble, The Orford Quartet. The prize carries with it an award of \$20,000.

The 1976 Canadian Conference of the Arts "Diplômes d'honneur" were awarded to four outstanding Canadian artists including Félix Leclerc and pianist, composer and broadcaster Glenn Gould.

The Canadian Music Council Medals "for distinguished services to music in Canada" were given to Alexander Brott, composer and conductor, John Cozens, retiring secretary of the Council after 30 years, and to Nicholas Goldschmidt, conductor and artistic director of the Guelph Spring Festival.

First prize (\$3,000) of the Canadian Music Festival (International Section) went to 17-year-old Gwen Hoebig, a Vancouver violinist.

Eteri Andjaparidze of the U.S.S.R. won the \$10,000-first prize for the best performance at the Montreal International Piano Competition held in late June.

The Ontario Youth Choir, a group of

50 singers chosen from across Ontario, recently won the British Broadcasting Corporation's international competition "Let the People Sing".

Recent recordings

A number of Canada's internationally-known artists have recently issued new recordings: Jon Vickers singing *Les Troyens* for Phillips and *Tristan und Isolde* for EMI-Angle, Glenn Gould playing Bach and Beethoven for Columbia, Huguette Tourangeau singing in operas done for Decca-London by John Sutherland and Richard Bonyngé, and The Orford Quartet and pianist William Tritt recorded by La Guilde Internationale du Disque in France.

In addition, foreign companies have made recordings in Canada. Columbia has recorded the Toronto Symphony Orchestra under Andrew Davis performing the complete works of Borodin; Deutsche Grammophon recorded under Rafael Frübeck de Burgos two works by André Mathieu, played by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra for the Montreal Olympics. The Canadian classical record industry is also making its

mark: the Melbourne label, distributed by London, has made a record of the short opera by Harry Somers, *The Fool*. Airedale, also distributed by London, has produced *Les Petits Violons*, a string orchestra of student musicians under Jean Cousineau. Aquitaine, distributed by Columbia, has undertaken a complete recording of the 32 sonatas of Beethoven played by pianist Anton Kuerti as well as recitals by cellist Gisela Depkat, violinist Victor Victor Schultz, and tenor Alan Woodrow.

Books about music

In the body of literature about composers in Canada, the Canadian Music Centre has begun a series of studies with a volume on Harry Somers by Brian Cherney, published last autumn by University of Toronto Press; the Centre's four-year project *Contemporary Canadian Composers* has been published by Oxford University Press, detailing the lives and works of 144 Canadian composers. An expanded version in French is currently in progress. The Centre's Montreal office has produced a series of pamphlets *Compositeurs au Québec*, and the Centre has recently

issued a new catalogue of Canadian orchestral music. Forthcoming is possibly the most important Canadian musical book ever: *An Encyclopedia of Music in Canada*.

(The foregoing is a synopsis of news from the publication *Musicanada*, published quarterly by the Canadian Music Centre. Details on publications, compositions and recordings are available from their headquarters at 1263 Bay Street, Toronto, M5R 2C1.)

Parti Québécois victory in Quebec

(Continued from P. 2)

with a strong core of blood brothers, and he speaks to the rest of Canada as one speaks to good neighbours.

For myself, I believe that it is possible to be, at the same time, a good Canadian and a good Quebecer. Just as it is possible to be a good Canadian and a good Nova Scotian, or a good British Columbian. And I will fight to the end against anyone who wants to prevent me from being both.

Love and respect for survival

Today I am addressing all Canadians, as I have since I have taken office. I am speaking to you as to my fellow citizens. I am speaking to you of a deeper brotherhood than that of blood, of a fraternity of hope and of charity in the scriptural sense, for if the Canadian nation must survive, it will only survive in mutual respect and in love for one another.

Each of you, each of us, must work towards that goal with our every fibre in the reality of our daily lives. You can be assured that, as your Prime Minister, and a consequence, as your servant and fellow Canadian, I will continue to work towards these objectives with all my strength.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

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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 Noticiario de Canadá.

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

Canadian place-names – Medicine Hat

Marcus Van Steen, writing in Canadian Scene, describes below how Medicine Hat, Alberta, acquired its unusual name:

There are a number of strange and romantic tales how the name Medicine Hat came into being.

One story tells of a young Indian brave who was anxious to marry the beautiful daughter of the tribal Medicine Man, but her cautious and jealous father stubbornly refused to give his consent. The young maiden, as anxious for the marriage as her suitor, flung herself in grief into the raging river. The brave, on hand as always, jumped into the river and brought her safely to shore. In gratitude, the girl's father said the brave had won the hand of his daughter, and to signify his approval he removed his elaborate feathered head-dress and placed it on the young man's head. The story goes on to say that the place where this happened was called, in Cree, the place of the Medicine Man's Head-dress which the white man rendered as Medicine Hat. The only truth to this story is that the name comes from the Cree.

The real account of how the name came about is much more practical. As is the case with many place-names in western Canada, the name Medicine Hat was put on Canadian maps by the

North West Mounted Police – the force that has become the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

About 100 years ago, when a detachment of the Mounties was working its way across the Prairies, a stop was made at a Cree encampment on the South Saskatchewan River. Captain Walter Johnson, who was mapping the country, noticed a small height of land not far from the camp, and asked the Chief what he called it. The Chief, outlining the shape of the hill, said *saanis* which, in the Cree language, means the head-dress worn by the Medicine Man.

After he left the force, Captain Johnson returned to the area and built a house on that rise of land overlooking the South Saskatchewan River. According to his own account, he thought at first of calling his house *saanis* but realized no one would know what it meant. He also thought of translating the word into Medicine Man's Hat, but eventually shortened this to Medicine Hat. This gave him a chance of telling everyone the story of the old Cree chieftain outlining the shape of the small hill with his hands, and saying that it looked like a medicine man's head-dress.

Johnson's house turned out to be the first of many, and the city that grew up took the name of the house. The part of Medicine Hat where Johnson lived is still called the Johnson subdivision.

News briefs

■ Housing starts during October were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 223,000 for all areas, according to preliminary figures issued by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The September rate was 268,300.

■ A new Canadian-controlled company, with an estimated 37 per cent of the Canadian major appliance market, will be formed by the merger of the appliance divisions of GSW Ltd. and Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., and by the acquisition of the appliance division of Westinghouse Canada Ltd. of Hamilton, Ontario. The as-yet-unnamed company will attempt to increase manufacturing efficiency, lower costs, capture export markets, and reduce Canada's reliance on imports of parts, technology and appliances. Estimated total sales of the new company,

based on sales of the three acquired operations, will be between \$300 million and \$360 million.

■ Motor vehicle registrations in Canada are expected to reach 12,312,200 in 1976, up from 10,158,440 in 1973. The average urban household spent \$1,337.50 on the purchase and maintenance of cars and trucks in 1974. The total expenditure by all households in Canada for automotive repairs and parts is estimated at \$1,573.6 million for 1976.

■ Canada and the U.S. have concluded an agreement under which the United States Air Force can continue to use the airport at Goose Bay, Labrador.

■ Canada announced November 24 the sale of between 750,000 and 1.2-million metric tons of wheat, oats and barley to Poland over the next three years. The sale could be worth some \$120 million to Canada.