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Some 474 gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded this summer at the '76 Olympics in Montreal. How many of these Canada will win is not known, but Game Plan will help.

While it is impossible to say who will win for Canada, it is not difficult to choose some outstanding talent likely to compete in July. The pictures overleaf show just a few of them — all classified under Game Plan as "A Class" athletes.

Game Plan — a Canadian venture aimed at athletic excellence

Canada's international athletic record has, for many years, been inconsistent. Certainly there have been high points. Percy Williams, a runner, won acclaim and two gold medals in 1928; Barbara Ann Scott struck gold with a spectacular skating performance 20 years later; Nancy Green in 1968, and Kathy Kreiner, as recently as last February, were champion skiers.

There have been many others — beginning with Canada's first gold-medal winner, Etienne Desmarteau in the St. Louis Games of 1904 — but, while this country's past participation in international sport was highlighted by brilliant individual and team efforts, one point persisted. It was haunted by over-all poor team standings.

The handicaps to athletic excellence were obvious, as were the answers. Heading the list of requisites were: (1) inadequate financing had to be replaced by sound economic programs to give all sports the opportunity to develop competitors; and (2) first class coaching and training plans had to be established. Greater competitive opportunities were needed for international exposure and each sport needed the expertise and incentive for individual programs to attain excellence.

Birth of Game Plan

These problem areas, emphasized by Canada's undistinguished standing at the 1968 Olympics, prompted the formation of a special kind of partnership.

In 1973, the national sport-governing bodies in Canada teamed up with the Canadian Olympic Association in cooperation with the federal and provincial governments in a venture aimed at excellence. They called it Game Plan. Its purpose is to develop a future source of strong competitors of international calibre with the potential to win.

It recognizes that excellence among Canada's amateur athletes will develop only if there are individual developmental programs, improved coaching, intensified training and increased competitive opportunities.

Game Plan, jointly funded by the pro-

vincial and federal governments and the private sector, operates with a coordinating committee (its decision- and policy-making body) and a technical committee to prepare strategies. One of the people who makes it work is Dr. Roger Jackson, technical committee chairman and acting director of the Federal Government's Sport Canada, a division of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Dr. Jackson, a former Olympic medalist who won the gold in Tokyo in 1964 in rowing with team-mate George Hungerford, represented Canada in Mexico and Munich and in several other international competitions. During his athletic training he also earned his Ph.D. in physical education and physiology. He is a member of Canada's Sports Hall of Fame.

He works on the Game Plan technical committee with Geoff Gowan, technical director of the Coaching Association of Canada, and Imre Szabo, vice-president (technical) of the Canadian Olympic Association.

Classification system

A key to Game Plan's success has been the development of the Athlete Classification System to identify athletes of high potential, and to provide them with increased training and competition opportunities.

From 1973, Game Plan has classified athletes twice yearly and several hundred high-calibre athletes have been identified. Each is rated on the basis of individual or team performance against international class competitors. "A Card" athletes in individual sports are those rated 1 to 8 in the world in their event; "B Card" athletes stand 9 to 16. "A Card" athletes in team sports are those whose team is rated 1 to 4, while "B Card" team athletes stand 5 to 8. "C Card" holders are those showing potential on the national level.

Following classification by Game Plan, athletes receive special training and competition opportunities and

additional financial assistance based on their ratings. The number of internationally rated athletes holding A and B classifications has grown steadily — from 47 following the 1972 Olympic Games to 57 in 1973 and 137 today.

Hopes for Montreal Olympics

Traditionally, the winter Olympics have resulted in greater glory for Canadian competitors. However, Canada recently has made a far better showing in international meets in the summer. At the 1975 World Student Games in Rome, for example, they brought home one gold, five silver and two bronze medals. Add to that another 91 medals won at the Pan American Games, and the picture looks much brighter.

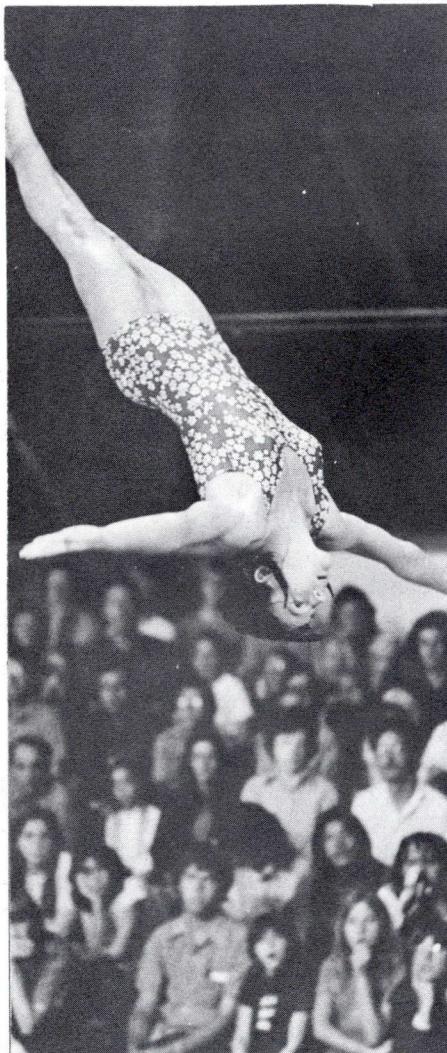
Canadian athletes are training hard for the 1976 Olympics in Montreal this July — and they are hoping....



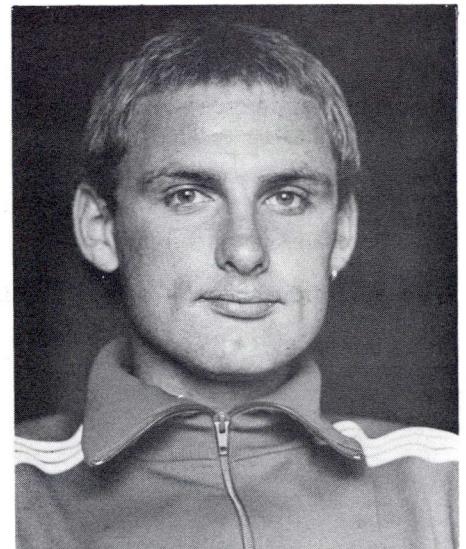
Diane Jones, Track and Field.



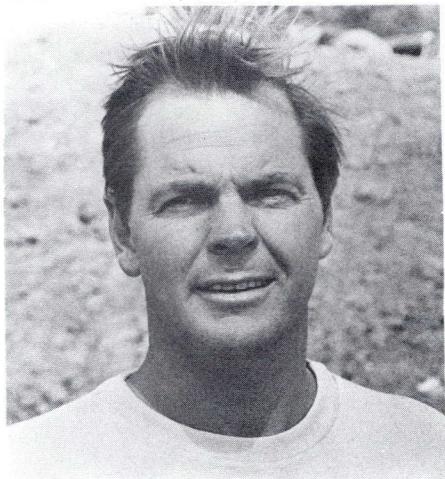
Nancy Garapick, Swimming



Teri York, Diving.



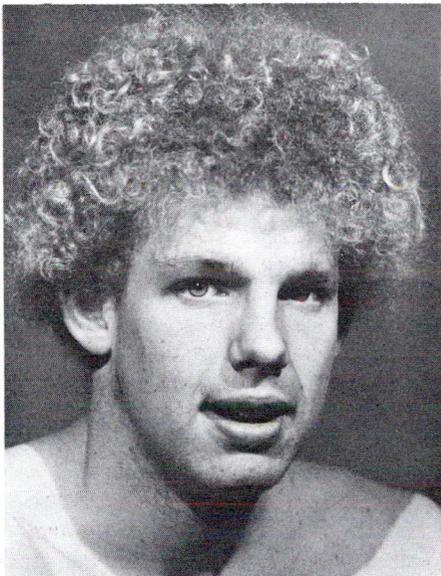
Jocelyn Lovell, Cycling.



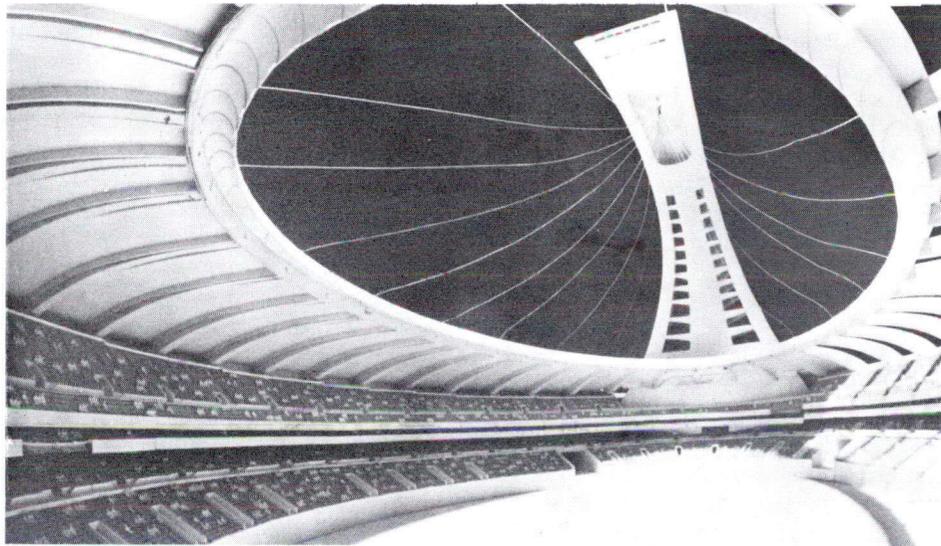
Hans Marius Fogh, Yachting.



John Wood, Canoeing.



Stephen Pickell, Swimming.



Olympic Stadium, Montreal, where the opening and closing ceremonies, athletics and some soccer and equestrian events will take place in July.



John Primrose, Shooting.



Lucille Lessard, Archery.



Russ Prior, Weightlifting.

Visit of Belgian Prime Minister

Prime Minister Léo Tindemans of Belgium, visited Canada from April 27 to May 3, accompanied by Mrs. Tindemans and by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, Renaat Van Elslande, and Mrs. Van Elslande.

The visit, which was in response to an invitation by Prime Minister Trudeau during his stay in Belgium in October 1974, affirms the desire of both governments to strengthen the relations between Belgium and Canada.

During their stay, Mr. Tindemans and Mr. Van Elslande also visited the Northwest Territories, Quebec and Alberta. They were received by Premiers Bourassa and Lougheed, both of whom made official visits to Belgium in 1974 and 1975, respectively.

Cost of bilingualism cheap price to keep Canada united

In a speech to the Sudbury Chamber of Commerce recently, the President of the Treasury Board, Jean Chrétien, reaffirmed his position that the cost of the Federal Government's bilingualism program "is a cheap price to pay for keeping Canada united".

Mr. Chrétien emphasized that despite certain difficulties, "the Official Languages Program has been a great success. More than ever before, the Federal Government is perceived as the government of all Canadians".

He attributed the success of the program to "the active co-operation of Canada's public servants. I can only praise the dedication, honesty and hard work of these men and women without whom it would be impossible to govern Canada. The adjustment to functionally bilingual operations is obviously a difficult one, causing some inconvenience to many officials. Yet most of them are making this adjustment with a minimum of fuss. They realize that we intend to implement the Official Languages Act in a pragmatic and realistic way".

Mr. Chrétien referred to the recent report of Official Languages Commissioner Keith Spicer. He agrees with Mr. Spicer on the need to provide bilingual training in the provincial school

Academics study development of Canada's North

Fourteen Canadian universities have agreed to form a new organization that aims to play a significant role in meeting Canada's northern scientific needs and in the long-term development of the North.

Dr. John K. Stager, chairman of the University of British Columbia's committee on Arctic and alpine research, has been named to a five-member working group that has been formed to discuss the role of the proposed organization and to make recommendations for its establishment.

Dr. Stager, who is also associate dean of UBC's Faculty of Arts, says the planned organization will be something new for Canada and will be designed to serve the increasing scientific needs of the North.

He said it would be bilingual and would meet the needs of member universities for collaboration in carrying out northern research and training and provide liaison with governments, industry and northern residents.

The decision to form the new organization was made in late February

when representatives of the 14 Canadian universities met at Rankin Inlet in the Northwest Territories.

Dr. Stager said the demand by governments, private industry and native organizations for scientific information, skills and advice on northern matters is growing daily. "Canada needs to utilize the scientific resources within its universities more effectively and the new organization is intended to facilitate this," explained Dr. Stager.

The working group's report will be considered in December when representatives of Canadian universities active in northern research meet at the University of Alberta's Boreal Institute at Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Professor Trevor Lloyd of McGill University is chairing the working group. Other members of the working group, in addition to Dr. Stager, are Dean Robert Bergeron, University of Quebec at Chicoutimi, Professor Robert Bone of the University of Saskatchewan, and Professor Jack Hildes of the University of Manitoba.

systems. "Indeed, this year the Secretary of State is providing \$134 million to the provinces to assist in second-language education. But the Government cannot wait 15 years for the results to be apparent in the Public Service. We must continue the language

training program for public servants."

Mr. Chrétien told his audience that in 1974, he appointed a task force chaired by Professor Gilles Bibeau of the University of Montreal to report to him on the problems of language training in the Public Service.

Fifth report on bilingualism

On March 31, the Commissioner on Official Languages, Keith Spicer, released the fifth annual report on the Official Languages Act. While reaffirming the necessity of a bilingual Public Service, he questioned the cost and the effectiveness of some of the current programs which provide French and English language training to a broad spectrum of public servants. He suggested alternatives, such as carefully redefining which federal jobs need bilingual employees, giving cash bonuses to public servants who learn French or English on their own and spending the money thus saved to help finance provincial second language-training programs in

elementary, secondary and post-secondary schools.

Press comment

The *Winnipeg Free Press* (April 2) supported cutting spending on the language program. The *Montreal Gazette* (April 2) agreed with Mr. Spicer's suggested reforms. The *Vancouver Sun* (April 2) cited cost as a factor in the criticism of the bilingual program. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* (April 2) agreed with Mr. Spicer's comments on language training in public education systems. The *Montreal Star* (April 2) called Mr. Spicer's faith in language training in the schools "overly optimistic".

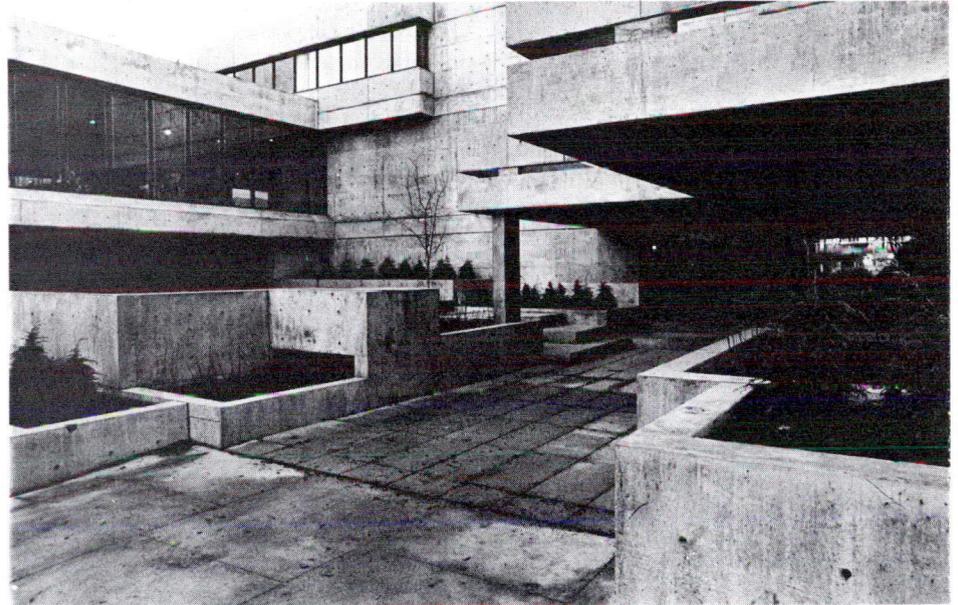
Third Governor-General to inaugurate new Montreal Museum wing

Before a distinguished audience of international museologists, art collectors, dealers, and critics, Governor-General Jules Léger will officially reopen The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts on May 8 after a three-year expansion program costing \$10 million. In so doing, he will follow in the footsteps of two other governors general of the past — the Marquis of Lorne in 1879 and the Duke of Connaught in 1912.

The Marquis of Lorne and his wife, Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, were guests of honour at the opening of the Museum's first building on Phillips Square 107 years ago. The Duke of Connaught, brother of Princess Louise, inaugurated the building at Sherbrooke Street West and Avenue du Musée (formerly Ontario Avenue) 64 years ago.

The Museum's new wing, which has been added to the back of the Sherbrooke Street building, has more than doubled previous space in what is the oldest art institution in Canada.

Some 34 galleries are now available, as well as outdoor sculpture courts, a modern 400-seat auditorium with closed-circuit television and projection facilities, and a 150-seat restaurant with an open terrace. More space has also been added to the library, workshop and



New wing of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts

storage rooms.

Contributions to the expansion and renovation program came from the public and private sectors, including a \$3-million grant from the Government of Canada.

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts is the only major institution in Canada that combines the fine and decorative arts. The permanent collection contains works by the Old Masters and decorative arts from 3000 BC to the present. Its collection of Canadian art is one of the largest and most comprehensive in

the world. Virtually all schools and periods are represented, with special emphasis on such artists as Kriehoff, Morrice, Borduas, Riopelle and Pellan.

Despite the renovations, the Museum continued to present exhibitions. From the date it closed, April 26, 1973, when the program began, it made many loans to institutions abroad and throughout Canada.

Three major art reviews, *Apollo*, *The Art Gallery* and *Vie des Arts* are devoting their May issues to the reopening of the Museum.

Beaufort sea drilling with caution

The Cabinet has authorized open-water drilling for oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea by Dome Petroleum, with the imposition of special safety precautions for the summer of 1976.

Northern Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan said the special precautions this year were to reduce environmental risks to a minimum during the period when the drilling system and contingency plans were being tested.

Drilling will be stopped on September 15 and an assessment made of meteorological conditions. If the outlook is favourable, a ten-day extension may be authorized. The purpose of this limitation is to allow a month or more in which a relief-well could be drilled in the event of a blow-out late in the season.

In addition, a program for more comprehensive testing of all parts of Dome's system than was originally contemplated will be developed and implemented.

"The Government had to weigh pressing national energy requirements, the potentially rich oil and gas resources underlying the Beaufort Sea, and the substantial financial commitment made by Dome Petroleum, against the environmental risks and the concerns expressed by native groups and by the United States," said Mr. Buchanan.

"The Government concluded that the risks were low enough to be acceptable and, balanced with the need to confirm Canada's energy resources, justify proceeding with drilling this year."

Mr. Buchanan noted that out of a total of over 20,000 offshore wells drilled during the past 20 years less than one-

fifth of 1 per cent resulted in blow-outs. Of these, only four wells had oil spills. This suggests that risks of extensive pollution from offshore drilling are far less than from normal tanker traffic.

The drilling technology to be applied is recognized to be the finest in the world.

Safety measures

In addition, unprecedented environmental-safety conditions are being imposed by the Government, which will apply in 1976 and future years. They include:

- two drillships operating simultaneously, providing back-up capability one for the other;
- continuous monitoring of operations by ship-based federal inspectors

possessing pertinent technical experience and authority to shut down operations;

- blow-out preventers installed at the sea floor, with special protection to preclude damage from ice keels;
- cemented steel casing installed sequentially at frequent intervals to protect the drill holes;
- the most sophisticated and reliable monitoring devices to measure presence of hydrocarbons in geological formations and to predict subsurface pressures;
- ice-tracking systems to monitor the movement of ice floes large enough to interrupt drilling procedures;
- ice-breaker boats to divert smaller ice floes from contacting the drilling vessels; and
- a quick-disconnect system for the anchors to facilitate prompt and safe abandonment of a drilling location to avoid large ice floes.

In addition, Dome Petroleum will carry liability insurance of \$50 million

for the drilling program as evidence of financial responsibility under the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act. This liability will extend to U.S. property and citizens in Alaska.

The Canadian Government will stand ready in the unlikely event of an oil spill to assist Inuit communities and individuals in recovering resultant damages.

While the greatest efforts will be made to avoid an oil spill, special clean-up measures have also been prepared and the best technology in oil-spill countermeasures will be required of Dome.

A Government back-up contingency plan will be established in which resources can be brought to bear from the Ministry of Transport, the Departments of the Environment, National Defence and Northern Affairs and the government of the Northwest Territories.

A further joint contingency plan for the Beaufort Sea is being negotiated with the United States.

West Germany on April 23, to receive the Arthur Weber Prize for 1976. This is the first time since its inception in 1959 that this prize, which includes a cash award of 10,000 D.M., has been given to a scientist outside the German-speaking countries of Europe and it marks a decision on the part of the directors of the Arthur Weber Foundation to make it an international award.

Dr. Rona was chosen as the first winner of the international award because of his work on the heart. In 1958, while employed by Ayerst Laboratories in Montreal, he studied a synthetic compound known as isoproterenol, which is similar to, but much stronger than natural substances known as catecholamines. Catecholamines are hormones produced by the body which act as important regulators of the myocardium (heart muscle) and vascular system. Dr. Rona discovered that isoproterenol produced myocardial infarct (heart attack) in animals. This finding was irreconcilable with medical knowledge of the time since isoproterenol did not cause occlusion of the coronary arteries and it was thought impossible to produce myocardial lesions without cutting off the blood supply to the myocardium. In fact, Dr. Rona explains, the drug produces an exaggerated stimulation that results in an inadequate supply of oxygen and energy to the heart. This lack cannot be compensated for and eventually the myocardium dies.

Basis for international research

Dr. Rona's initial discovery and subsequent work have formed the basis for research being carried on throughout the world. Many of his more recent studies have been carried out in collaboration with two colleagues, Dr. I Huttner of McGill University and Dr. M. Boutet now at Laval University in Quebec City.

Through Dr. Rona's work an experimental model has been produced whereby myocardial infarct can be induced in animals without surgery. This allows for the study of the types of mechanism and interaction that can lead to massive myocardial lesions and it facilitates the development and testing of compounds to counteract this effect. This may have great significance in the prevention of heart disease in human beings.

Anti-union trend

The February issue of *The Labour Gazette* reports that a majority of Canadians - 67 per cent - believe there are "too many troublemakers and agitators among union leaders" according to a recent survey by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion.

It's interesting to note that among those in union households, 60 per cent felt this way, compared with 71 per cent among those with non-union ties.

Only 50 per cent of all respondents expressed this view in a survey made in 1966, up from 41 per cent just over two decades ago.

A question on responsibility for the recent postal strike supports this apparent anti-union trend: 24 per cent of respondents blamed the Government, while 66 per cent felt the union was responsible.

Another survey by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion found that 34 per cent of Canadians believe union power is on the decline while 31 per cent think unions will grow stronger.

The views of those living in labour-union households were found to be similar to the national outlook.

Eight years ago, 53 per cent predicted growing union power against 19 per cent who foresaw a decline.

Pathologist wins international prize for heart research

Dr. George Rona, a pathology professor at McGill University and pathologist at the Lakeshore General Hospital, Montreal, was in Bad Naunheim,



Dr. George Rona

Ralph Emery

Canadian theatre group tours Britain and the Netherlands

The Toronto Workshop Productions is on a nine-week tour of Europe as part of the cultural relations program of the Department of External Affairs.

From May 3 to July 3, the company, under the artistic direction of its founder George Luscomb, will be seen in Britain and in the Netherlands. They will perform two plays: *Ten Lost Years*, a piece about the depression years in Canada dramatized from Barry Broadfoot's novel, by Cedric Smith and Jack Winter; and a new work by Jack Winter, *Olympics '76*.

The company, which opened at the Young Vic theatre in London for four weeks, will be there until May 29. From June 4 to 9 they appear in Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam and Eindhoven as part of the Holland Festival. The last three weeks of their tour will be spent back in Britain with performances at the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield (June 14 to 19); the Arts Theatre in Cambridge (June 21 to 26);

and the Theatre Clwyd, in Mold, North Wales (June 23 to July 3).

Toronto Workshop Productions have long been devoted to the production of Canadian works. The company, founded in 1959 by George Luscomb, has represented Canada in a number of important international theatre festivals. Their 1970 production of *Chicago '70*, based on the Chicago Eight conspiracy trials, ran for eight weeks in New York and a film was made of the production.

Ten Lost Years was first performed in Toronto in February 1974. It has since been performed across Canada and was seen on a special CBC television broadcast last autumn.

Olympics '76 a development of *Summer '76* which was first presented in April 1975, is a whimsical comment on the Games.

The Toronto Workshop tour is a project of the External Affairs Department in co-operation with the Touring Office of Canada Council.

Literary awards

At a ceremony in Ottawa on April 29, Governor-General Jules Léger presented the Governor General's Literary Awards for 1975 to the authors of the following six works: *The Island Means Minago* (NC Press), by Milton Acorn; *Hallowed Walls* (Clarke, Irwin), by Marion MacRae and Anthony Adamson; *The Great Victorian Collection* (McClelland & Stewart), by Brian Moore; *Nordicité canadienne* (Hurtubise HMH), by Louis-Edmond Hamelin; *Les enfants du sabbat* (Seuil), by Anne Hébert; and *Chouennes* (Hexagone), by Pierre Perrault.

Winners were chosen by an 18-member committee which examined over 475 works published by Canadians in 1975. Malcolm Ross, of the Department of English at Dalhousie University, and Léon Dion, of the Department of Social Sciences at Laval University, co-chaired the committee.

The books

The name "Minago", for Prince Edward Island, is used by the Micmac people, and was aptly chosen by Milton Acorn for the title of his "unofficial" folk

history of the Island. *The Island Means Minago* is a collection of lyrics, photographs, dialogues and histories in which Acorn pays tribute to the island's inhabitants, both past and present.

Hallowed Walls, by Marion MacRae and Anthony Adamson, is a scholarly work on the pre-Confederation architecture of places of worship in Upper Canada. It is also a social history about the evolution of religious beliefs and practices which played a major role in the development of the nineteenth century Canadian community.

Brian Moore's *The Great Victorian Collection* is a fantasy. The central character's dream about a collection of Victorian artifacts is a vehicle for a humorous and cynical look at how a man's life is altered by a dream which he relives.

Two of Brian Moore's novels have been made into films: *The Luck of Ginger Coffey*, in 1963, and *Catholics*, in 1973. All his works have been published in the United States and Britain, as well as Canada, and several have been published in translation.

Nordicité canadienne, by Louis-Edmond Hamelin, is the culmination of

many years of research and a vast amount of travel by one of Canada's foremost geographers. It deals with the human and physical geography of the circumpolar North.

Professor Hamelin was the first director of Laval's Institut de géographie and director-founder of the University's Centre d'études nordiques.

Les enfants du sabbat is the third novel of one of Quebec's foremost writers, Anne Hébert. The theme is witchcraft and the setting is a cloistered Quebec convent in 1944. A best-seller, it has been critically acclaimed as "a fascinating and beautiful book... making its appeal not to the heart, the mind or to reason, but to the senses".

Anne Hébert's most famous novel, *Kamouraska* (1970), based on a murder-case in nineteenth century Quebec, was acclaimed internationally and won Belgium's Prix de l'Académie royale and France's Prix des libraires. It was also made into a successful movie by Claude Jutra, starring Geneviève Bujold.

Chouennes is a collection of poems written by Pierre Perrault between 1961 and 1971 and has been described by one critic as "one of the most imposing works of poetry in Quebec". His other works include three collections of poetry, a play, several narratives, and a number of scripts for cinema, radio and television.

Nova Scotia signs anti-inflation pact

The provincial government of Nova Scotia and the Government of Canada have signed an agreement applying the federal Anti-Inflation Act and the national guidelines to the public sector of Nova Scotia, Finance Minister Donald S. Macdonald announced recently.

Similar agreements have been signed previously by the other Atlantic provinces and with Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Under a federal-provincial agreement, the province of Quebec has established its own machinery to apply the national guidelines to its public sector. Discussions are continuing with Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The Nova Scotia agreement covers all government departments and agencies, Crown corporations, municipal

institutions, school boards, other public bodies performing a function of government in the province, and those receiving substantial public funding such as universities, hospitals and nursing homes. All collective agreements and other compensation arrangements in the provincial public sector will be subject to the review and monitoring procedures of the federal Anti-Inflation Board.

Similar to the agreements signed with other provinces, this one applies for some 18 months, effective October 14, 1975.

Graduation from school — and prison

Prisoners in the Matsqui and British Columbia Penitentiary are one step closer to the possibility of obtaining a university degree while behind bars.

Since January, 15 prisoners in the two institutions have been enrolled in two third-year sociology courses offered through the University of Victoria, B.C. (UVic) and sponsored by the Federal Government.

This is a new program offering senior courses, initiated at the request of inmates who for four years have been offered courses in first and second years.

The inmates felt they were in a dead-end program that stopped halfway to a degree. Some of them have taken close to 40 units of lower level courses.

"This new program will enable a limited number of long-term prisoners to take some third-year courses before they are released," explained Dr. Douglas Ayers (Education), UVic coordinator of the program.

He said it was expected that most prisoners now taking courses in first and second years who wished to continue, would do so by completing third and fourth year courses on a campus.

"We already have a number who are attending courses on campus after being paroled or finishing their sentences," he said.

The Correctional Education Program in Federal Penitentiaries originated with Ayers and Dr. T.A.A. Parlett through a Donner Canadian Foundation grant in November 1971.

For the past four years prisoners have been offered courses in first and second years, mainly in the humanities and social sciences. About 75 prisoners are enrolled in this program this year through UVic.

Ayers said that of the 15 who are now enrolled in third-year courses "a high proportion will finish their degree if they are not paroled or released".

Courses offered at institutions are regular university courses, supervised by UVic departments. "The prisoners don't want any easy courses," said Dr. Ayers.

News briefs

■ Canada's Foreign Investment Review Act is being administered "equitably and efficiently" in the eyes of foreign investors, says the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York. The act, now in force for two years, has made the process of investing in Canada less routine than before but with "no discernible cooling of investor interests", Chase economists wrote in an issue of *International Finance*.

■ The Native Council of Canada, representing some 750,000 non-status Indians and Métis, has told the Government it would not ask its people to abide by the proposed new gun laws unless changes were made. Native people have an aboriginal right to make a living from hunting, fishing and trapping, and the gun is the tool of their trade, says the Council.

■ Effective April 1, Canadian passports now cost \$12, an increase of \$2. The passport fee was last increased in January 1969. Since that date, demand has increased by over 40 per cent and seven regional passport offices have been opened across Canada.

■ Canadian National Railways has increased the number of passenger trains between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto and has also increased service in

southwestern Ontario.

■ Preliminary statistics for February show that 1.4 million United States visitors entered Canada, down 0.2 per cent from the February 1975 figure. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 2.0 million, an increase of 17.1 per cent over those of last year. Visitors entering Canada from countries other than the U.S. increased 2.6 per cent to 35,900 while Canadian travellers returning from countries other than the U.S. rose 17.7 per cent to 144,600.

■ New bail procedures for accused murderers and drug traffickers become law on April 26, federal Justice Minister Ron Basford announced. Those charged with murder or trafficking have to show a judge why they should be released on bail. The act also covers rape trial procedures and the "laundering" of the proceeds of organized crime.

■ The Consumers' Association of Canada announced it was starting a class-action suit on behalf of Canadian subscribers to *Time* magazine. The Association says subscribers were "short-changed" after publication of *Time Canada* ceased March 1.

■ A draft code of ethics that would specify guidelines for safeguarding the freedom of the press in Canada was presented to a committee of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association on April 26 by a committee of the publishers' association headed by editor-in-chief of *The Toronto Star*, Martin Goodman.

■ Imperial Oil Ltd plans to spend more than \$300 million in 1976 for the exploration, production and development of new energy resources, says D.K. McIvor, executive vice-president, at the recent annual meeting.

■ The Canadian Wheat Board announced on April 27 the sale of two million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union. The contract includes an option for shipment to Cuba of part of the quantity, either in the form of wheat or flour or both.

■ National Hockey League Stanley Cup quarter-final results (best-of-seven): New York Islanders eliminated Buffalo 4-2, Philadelphia beat Toronto 4-3, and Boston won over Los Angeles 4-3. In the first game of the best-of-seven semi-finals, April 27, Montreal beat New York Islanders 3-2 and Boston beat Philadelphia 4-2.

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