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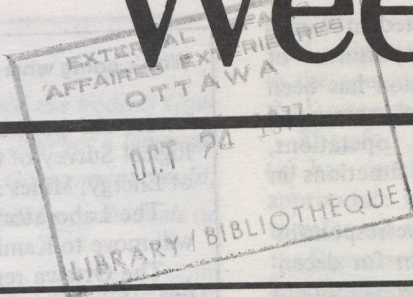
# Canada Weekly

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## Relocation of federal jobs as Government decentralizes

The Federal Government will transfer from Ottawa a further 15 units of its departments and agencies during the next five years, relocating about 2,500 full-time and 1,500 part-time jobs to 12 communities across Canada.

Finance Minister Jean Chrétien, the minister responsible for the Government's decentralization program, who made the announcement on October 3, said that the relocations, together with others at present being implemented, would mean that, by 1982, a total of some 4,600 full-time and 5,500 part-time federal jobs will have been moved from the capital area to 24 communities in ten provinces.

However, said Mr. Chrétien, "this does not mean that 4,600 public servants will be leaving the national capital region...a substantial portion of these positions will be filled through local hiring in the communities receiving the units". The Government would try to find alternative employment for those employees who did not wish to move, he said. While no guarantee of jobs could be given, "it is hoped there will be no need for any layoffs".

Five of the latest units to be transferred will be located in centres in Ontario, four in Quebec, three in Nova Scotia and one each in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta. Plans have also been announced for sub-relocations by the Departments of Health and Welfare and Supply and Services from major metropolitan areas to smaller centres.

### Language education

Any relocation of a unit of the federal Public Service involving a large group of an official-language minority (relative to its destination), will not take place until a permanent arrangement is made with the receiving province to ensure that the children of federal employees can be educated in the official language they are accustomed to use.

Close to 27 per cent of federal public

servants — over 75,000 — are employed in the national capital region. This is a higher concentration than, for example, in the United States, where only about 12 per cent of federal employees are located in Washington. One of the objects of the decentralization program is to reduce the disproportionately high number of federal employees in the national capital region. Its other aims are: to move the administration of federal programs closer to the people directly affected by them; to assist areas of slow economic development and high unemployment; and to increase the Federal Government presence in communities where it has been low and where activities of a national nature can contribute to national unity.

"The Government's relocation program," stated Mr. Chrétien, "was undertaken with the purpose of identifying units of the federal Public Service which could, without loss of effectiveness, be transferred to smaller communities, particularly those which have been experiencing slow economic growth or high unemployment or where the presence of the Federal Government is low.

"I believe this program can make a significant contribution in the area of national unity. The program of relocation and decentralization can help improve Canadians' understanding of the federal role and develop a greater feeling of participation in the federal presence throughout the country.

"Relocation and decentralization will also play a role in furthering Government policies related to regional economic expansion and balanced urban growth."

### Recent moves

Some success has been achieved through the decentralization program in recent years. For example, the headquarters of Northern Transportation Limited has been shifted to Edmonton, Alberta; the headquarters of PetroCan has been established in Calgary, Alberta; the expansion

**Late news**  
Premier Ed Schreyer's New Democratic Party was defeated by Stirling Lyon's Progressive Conservatives in Manitoba's provincial election on October 11.  
Early results, which are subject to recount, showed PCs with 33 seats in the 57-seat legislature (with 49 per cent of the popular vote), NDP 23 and Liberals one.

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of the Mint has been located in Winnipeg, Manitoba; and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion has been decentralized to four regional centres and separate provincially-based operations, leaving only headquarters' functions in the national capital region.

Mr. Chrétien was given the responsibility of developing a program for decentralization in 1975, when he was President of the Treasury Board. From May of that year to the end of 1976, announcements were made of nine planned relocations by the Departments of National Revenue (Taxation), Supply and Services, Veterans Affairs and by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. These involve the movement of some 2,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time jobs from the national capital region, which are included in the totals announced on October 3.

Total capital expenditures related to the program are estimated at \$190 million, most of which will come from the regular capital construction budget of the Public Works Department. Capital expenditures related to relocation will benefit the receiving communities well in advance of the moves. In many cases new buildings will be constructed, which could produce some 4,700 man-years of direct employment in the construction industry and about 11,000 man-years of indirect and induced employment in associated fields.

#### Who's going where — summary of Federal Government relocations

Under the program announced on October 3, the Precambrian subdivision, Geological Survey of Canada, together with some associated elements of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will move to Thunder Bay, Ontario (109 jobs).

The Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Department of Health and Welfare, will move to Kamloops, British Columbia (51 jobs).

The Ottawa regional office of Statistics Canada will move to North Bay, Ontario (40 jobs).

The tourism publication distribution unit and related services, Canadian Government Office of Tourism, will move to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia (55 jobs).

The Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources will move to Sherbrooke, Quebec (750 jobs).

The mail services of the Passport Office, Department of External Affairs, will move to Sydney, Nova Scotia (82 full-time jobs and 56 temporary jobs).

The Telecommunications Regulatory Service, Department of Communications, will move to Quebec City (251 jobs).

The Department of Environment will establish a Hydrology Research Institute in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, which will be staffed mainly by personnel now working in the capital region (115 jobs).

Headquarters of the Farm Credit Corporation will move to Camrose, Alberta (136 jobs).

The Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Department of Health and Welfare, will move to North Bay, Ontario (115 jobs).

The Ontario regional headquarters of the Medical Services Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare, will move to Thunder Bay, Ontario (56 jobs).

The Centre for Career Development of Revenue Canada (Taxation) will be located with a similar facility for Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise) in Rigaud, Quebec (combined total of 490 jobs).

The mail order service of the Post Office's philatelic division, will move to Antigonish, Nova Scotia (50 full-time jobs and 20 temporary jobs).

Revenue Canada's second taxation centre for Ontario will be established in Sudbury (110 jobs, and 1,400 temporary jobs).

#### Cross-bred car

The Fuels and Lubricants Laboratory of the National Research Council's Division of Mechanical Engineering has begun a feasibility study on a hybrid automobile. A four-cylinder internal-combustion engine, when combined with a hydraulic system, will feature an accumulator for recovering some of the braking energy and will provide the propulsion for a proposed vehicle in the 2,500-pound gross weight range.

The study follows completion of a laboratory investigation that produced the *Energy Conserving Urban Car Specification*, a report outlining optimum performance criteria for city-based vehicles in the age of energy conservation. The laboratory expects the hydraulics system to be operating and the hybrid unit to be under test soon. Six months of experiments will precede actual road tests.



Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud of France (left) is welcomed by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, on arrival in Ottawa on October 5. The two-day visit included discussions on bilateral and international issues.

## No federal initiation of challenge to Quebec's language law

At a press conference in Ottawa on October 6, the Prime Minister said the Federal Government would not initiate a constitutional challenge to Bill 101, Quebec's language legislation (see *Canada Weekly* dated July 27 and July 6, 1977). The Government would, however, intervene to support legal challenges brought against the bill by individuals or groups in Quebec.

Mr. Trudeau explained the reasons for the decision and outlined the contents of a letter he had sent to Quebec Premier René Lévesque, dated October 6, in which he suggested that the Quebec provincial government reconsider its rejection of the Federal Government's proposal for a constitutional amendment to guaranty minority language rights across Canada.

The following excerpts are from a Federal Government position paper regarding Bill 101, "The Charter of the French Language", issued at the press conference:

Bill 101 is of concern to the Federal Government because it will adversely affect: (a) the unity of Canada and the development of equal rights for the two official languages; (b) the fundamental rights and freedoms of Canadians; (c) the security and development of official language minority communities throughout the country; and (d) the prosperity of Quebec.

\* \* \* \*

...The Federal Government believes that collaboration rather than confrontation would secure the linguistic aspirations of Quebecers without eroding the economic health of the province.

More specifically, the Federal Government totally opposes those provisions of Bill 101 which:

- (a) deny the equal official status of French and English in that part of Canada formed by Quebec;
- (b) deny the equal status of French and English in legislation and in the courts;
- (c) deprive all Quebecers, except certain *anglophones*, of the right to choose freely the language of education of their children;
- (d) forbid English-speaking Canadians coming to settle in Quebec entry to English schools;
- (e) deny any guarantee that, in the future, public and para-public services will be offered in English as well as French; and
- (f) adversely affect the vitality of business and industry in Quebec and the development of a sound economy in that province.

### Conclusions

Based on a close examination of Bill 101, the Federal Government has concluded that:



Mr. Trudeau addresses news conference.

- (a) a few provisions of the law are of doubtful constitutional validity, while certain other provisions might be found to be unconstitutional depending upon their application in practice;
- (b) the constitutionality of a provincial law should normally be tested initially before the provincial courts so that when a case comes before the Supreme Court for final determination, that Court will have the benefit of the considered judgments of the provincial courts on the interpretation of a provincial law; and
- (c) the procedure for a reference under the Supreme Court Act should normally be confined to cases where the Court has before it a substantial factual framework within which to adjudicate the issues. Otherwise the Court is placed in the difficult position of having to render an opinion in the abstract, without the benefit of concrete facts to which it may apply the law. The issues raised by the Charter are extremely numerous and com-

plex, and consequently a well-reasoned final judgment can only properly emerge in the course of ordinary litigation before the lower courts.

Therefore, the Federal Government: (a) has concluded that it would not be appropriate in the present circumstances to refer the Quebec legislation directly to the Supreme Court for a determination of its constitutional validity; and (b) will intervene and state its case in any appropriate action commenced by an individual or a group in Quebec contesting one or more provisions of Bill 101 on constitutional grounds, or take such other legal action as the circumstances of a particular case may dictate, if and when such cases arise. In this regard, the Federal Government will be appearing in the recent case commenced in the Superior Court in Montreal to present arguments contesting the constitutional validity of those provisions of the bill respecting the language of the legislature and the courts.

### Political rather than legal action

Bill 101 is now a provincial law. The Federal Government believes that political rather than legal initiatives are more appropriate in the circumstances and that the repressive provisions of the bill should be abolished through the democratic process....

...The Federal Government has proposed to all the provinces that by an amendment to the Constitution they entrench the right of all Canadian parents to choose, where numbers warrant, the official language in which their children will be educated. It has suggested an "opting in" procedure which would permit individual provinces to accept such a constitutional amendment before others were ready or able to do so. This "opting in" procedure was first suggested in relation to entrenched language rights in the Victoria Charter of 1971. While the Federal Government then considered such a procedure less desirable than the immediate entrenchment of those rights, it accepted the idea in recognition of the fact that only thus would progress be made. The Federal Government again recognizes that such a procedure in the present context would be less desirable than immediate entrenchment by all provinces. The suggestion in no way endorses the relevant sections of Bill 101. The Federal Government is prepared to discuss this proposal with any interested provincial government.

\* \* \* \*

## McGill leads toxicology research

Dr. Donald Ecobichon, formerly of Dalhousie University, has recently agreed to direct a McGill University Ph.D. program in toxicological research. The toxicologist praises the Quebec government's recognition of the need to investigate scientifically the harmful effects of industrial and agricultural chemicals on biologic tissue.

According to the professor, "We know virtually nothing about the more than 5,000 new chemicals marketed in North America this year, let alone the thousands of products introduced the year before and the thousands before that."

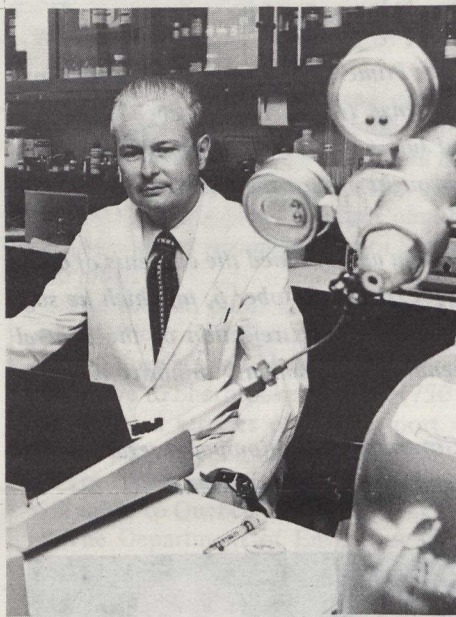
Dr. Ecobichon says that few companies have facilities to measure the potential hazard of their product to their own workers let alone the general population, and there are even fewer national and provincial environmental pollution laws to guide them.

### Offenders

Major offenders include plastics, pesticides, solvents, aerosol, propellants, a wide variety of organic chemicals as well as inorganic compounds including arsenic, mercury, cadmium and lead. Much more research is needed to determine how many of these chemicals can harm such vital organs as the heart, kidney, liver and nervous system. McGill's new toxicological expert, whose main research interest lies in the field of organic environmental pollutants, feels that some commonly-used household products are "downright dangerous". He added that in many categories, such as mercury poisoning amongst Northern Ontario Indians, "the surfaces of the problem associated with this environmental pollutant have barely been scratched. It suggests a virtual Pandora's box".

As a response to the critical need in government and industry for toxicological experts, McGill has prepared an outline for a graduate program leading to a Ph.D. in toxicology, and has submitted the proposal to the provincial Department of Education for consideration and funding.

Formerly, the emphasis in pharmacology studies has been on the mechanics of drug action, rather than on toxicological methods. A toxicologist, on the other hand, develops different skills; expertise in measuring toxins and the



Henry J. Kahanek

*Dr. Ecobichon will head up Canada's only Ph.D. training program in toxicology.*

knowledge of the principle of toxicological screening and methods. Emphasis is on the dose-response relationship of the effects of chemicals on tissues. Within the last couple of years heightened governmental — and public — interest in the effect of chemicals on biological tissues, together with impending legislation in the U.S.A. (Toxic Substances Act) calling for severe controls and surveillance on environmental chemicals, prompted McGill's medical faculty to formalize toxicology as a separate discipline within the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

Dr. Ecobichon's current research will be done in collaboration with two graduate students and two technicians who moved to McGill University with him, and one new student who joined his group in September.

Federal grants are expected to cover the bulk of the cost of the program's research, which in the early stages will focus mainly on emulsifiers used in forest spraying.

## University research grants

Fisheries and Environment Canada has agreed to spend \$1 million to subsidize 49 water-research projects in Canadian universities. The Inland Waters Directorate negotiated these research agreements with 22 Canadian universities to complement its own scientific program.

An award of \$88,000 was made to the Westwater Research Institute of the University of British Columbia to enable it to continue its study of coastal-resource management. The university is also conducting a study of glacier beds as well as doing mathematical work comparing two basic approaches to models that predict runoff from rainfall. At Simon Fraser University an investigation of pollutants generated by chlorination of waste water will receive financial aid. The total value of awards to the two universities is \$114,600.

A major study at the University of Saskatchewan of snow hydrology in the prairie environment is one of six projects at prairie universities, which received a total of \$183,500. Studies of the Slave River delta, the Marmot and Red Deer basins and of pollution in the Red River Valley are among the other projects supported by the Department. The University of Calgary's water-quality program in the Red River and Marmot basin is jointly funded by the Department and Alberta Environment. This is one of several projects that involve co-operation with other agencies.

Waterloo University in Ontario has received \$76,900 for seven projects covering a broad spectrum from chemistry of mercury methylation to socio-economic studies of river diversions and flood hazards. The Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Toronto was awarded \$79,000 to continue research on water pollutants such as oil and toxic metals and on the cost-effectiveness of environmental monitoring. Five other Ontario universities received a total of \$241,000 to support a variety of studies.

At Laval University, CENTREAU will further its research program on sediments and water quality in the St. Lawrence River with an award of \$63,500. This year it will also initiate a study of the physical and hydrological behaviour of the snow pack. Three research teams attached to the University of Quebec will share \$77,000.

In all, five Quebec universities received a total of \$221,000 for nine water research projects.

In the Atlantic provinces three universities were given \$84,000 for five projects, the largest of which is at the University of New Brunswick. There, a group of biologists was awarded \$45,000 to continue work on the use of river bacterial populations as pollution indicators.

**United Nations human settlements centre in B.C.**

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, recently signed an agreement governing the use of the United Nations Audio-Visual Information Centre for Human Settlements.

At the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver May 31 to June 11, 1976, films and audio-visual presentations were presented by governments to illustrate new solutions to human-settlement problems. The Canadian Government offered to finance an information centre which would ensure the full use of this material to academics, students, government officials and private organizations throughout the world. The centre will be located on the campus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

The agreement signed recently will provide for the storage, maintenance, reproduction, international distribution and augmentation of the audio-visual materials prepared for the conference. The program will be financed by the Federal Government, and equipment and facilities will be provided by the government of British Columbia, in co-operation with the University of British Columbia, until March 31, 1980.

**"Visual ear" telephone**

A device that would open telephone communications to Canada's hearing- and speech-impaired population is expected to be on the market by early 1979. Bell-Northern Research is expected to have development work on a model of a pocket-sized device, known as a "visual ear", within 18 months. Development costs will be borne by the Federal Government — \$442,141 from Supply and Services Canada, \$100,000 from Communications Canada and \$100,000 from Health and Welfare Canada.

The visual ear will be a combination keyboard and display attachment for telephones. By typing out messages, hearing- and speech-impaired people will be able to "talk" to anyone whose telephone is also equipped with the device. The messages will appear electron-

ically, much the way news is spelled out on cable television sets, and is designed to be compatible with the existing teletypewriter network now being used by the deaf.

The visual ear was invented by professor Ernest Douglass and associates at the University of Toronto and Waterloo University, with initial funding by the Ontario Mission of the Deaf.

**Separation survey**

Support for separatism is beginning to fade in Quebec ten months after the Parti Québécois became the provincial majority, says the second of two studies commissioned by *The Toronto Star* and Southam Press Ltd., to discover how Canadians feel about national unity.

The study shows that in Quebec support for separation has declined from 33 per cent in a *Star* survey last February to 25 per cent this summer. The study suggests Quebecers — even those who previously favoured separation — have growing doubts about it. They are looking for a new way to satisfy their economic, political and cultural needs

without quitting Canada.

Asked to classify themselves as separatists or federalists, those surveyed replied as follows:

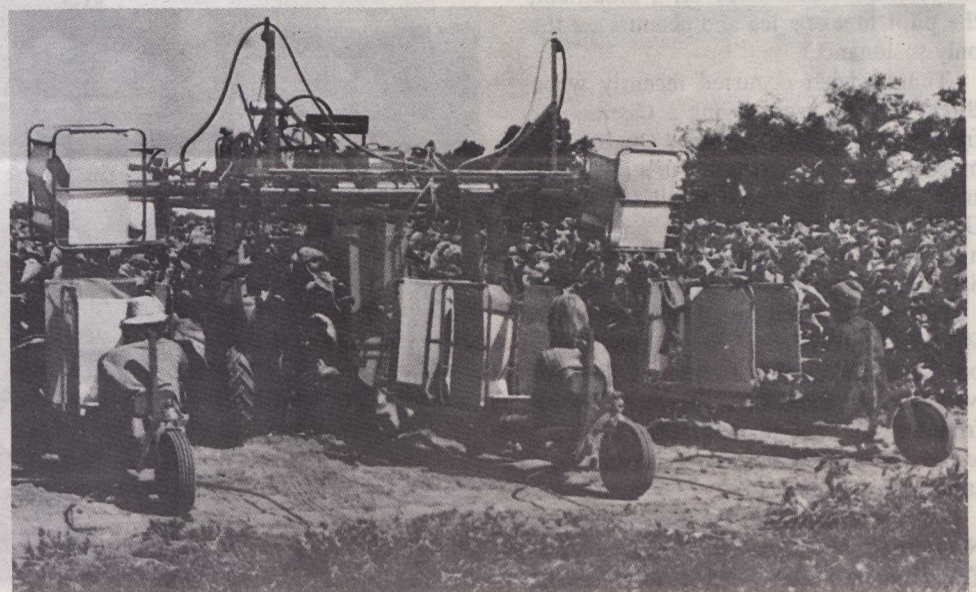
	February survey (per cent)	July survey (per cent)
Federalists	40	46
Separatists	28	17
"Middle-grounders"	32	37

Quebec residents were also asked, regardless of how they classified themselves, whether they favoured separation. The two results:

	February (per cent)	July (per cent)
Favour separation	33	25

Caution must be exercised in interpreting the figures, *The Toronto Star* points out. Most people in the "separatist" category favour political separation only if there is some form of economic union with Canada. Less than one in ten (9 per cent) of Quebecers favour a total political and economic break.

**Super harvester helps make tobacco picking easier**



Canada's tobacco harvest has begun. The introduction of the Super Harvester, manufactured by Balthes Farm Equipment Manufacturing Limited, of Tillsonburg, Ontario, permits five rows of tobacco to be harvested at one time with all pickers gathering leaves from either right or left hand rows. The company exports its equipment to Australia, Hungary, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France and the United States.

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## Fisheries agreement with Bulgaria

The Department of External Affairs announced on October 3 the signing of an agreement between Canada and Bulgaria on mutual fisheries relations. The pact, signed in New York on September 27 by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petor Mledenov, is effective immediately.

The agreement sets out the terms and conditions that will govern continued fishing by Bulgarian vessels within areas under Canadian jurisdiction. It permits Bulgarian vessels to fish in the waters concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements. The treaty also recognizes the special interest of Canada, including the needs of the Canadian coastal communities, in the fisheries resources beyond and immediately adjacent to the Canadian 200-mile zone. Similar pacts have been concluded with Cuba in May, with Romania in June, and with the German Democratic Republic earlier in September.

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## Unexpected survival course

What happens when an aircraft loses its bearings, crash-lands on a mountain, the pilot breaks a leg and peanuts are the only sustenance?

That is what occurred recently when three students were flying a *Cessna 172* from Gaspé to St. Jérôme, Quebec, 30 miles north of Montréal, with a refuelling stop planned at Mont Joli. Christian Godin, 18, the pilot, was accompanied by his sister Edith, 21, and a friend, Monique Séguin, 18, all of St. Eustache, Quebec.

When Godin descended in bad weather, Mount Jacques Cartier, one of the highest on the Gaspé Peninsula (about 17 miles west of Murdochville), loomed right in front of him. The plane crashed. Godin's leg was broken, and the two girls sustained minor injuries.

### No communications

The airplane's ELT — electronic locator transmitter — on which search and rescue aircraft can "home" was not working. The aircraft's radio was smashed. Not knowing where they were, they dismissed the idea of the girls walking out to "civili-

zation". For food they had bags of peanuts. The rugged area provided no shelter.

When the *Cessna* failed to arrive at Mont Joli, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) control tower alerted its control centre in Moncton, New Brunswick, which passed the "overdue" report to the Canadian Forces' Rescue Co-ordination Centre (RCC) in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

RCC alerted its search and rescue aircraft and, with the help of MOT, checked airports along the route where Godin might have landed. When this proved negative, the RCC dispatched a *Buffalo* aircraft from Summerside, Prince Edward Island to fly the *Cessna's* proposed route while listening for ELT signals, or a radio message.

Two more *Buffalo* aircraft, two *Voyager* rescue helicopters from Summerside, and a giant *Argus* long-range patrol aircraft were also ordered into the air.

Meanwhile the three victims waited and worried. They dared not sleep since they couldn't risk missing the sound of a rescue craft that would alert them to light

the fire they had prepared to attract attention.

The *Argus* searched for over 50 hours, and, when hopes were dimming, its pilot spotted smoke on the side of Mount Jacques Cartier, two days and two nights after the *Cessna* was reported missing.

Two parachute-jumpers, Corporals Paul Beattie of Seaforth, Ontario, and Mike Johnstone of Windsor, Ontario descended from the *Buffalo* to give immediate medical attention. It took Beattie and Johnstone three hours to move the pilot down the steep mountain side to a spot more accessible to the helicopter, which even then could not land. The "chopper's" hoist had to be used to remove the victims, who were then flown to Rimouski, about 200 miles away.

It was the end of a harrowing episode for Godin, his sister and friend. It was another routine operation for the Forces search and rescue organization — except that it would have been over in four or five hours had the ELT been working. Instead the aircraft had to fly a total of 53 hours.

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## Chief of Defence Staff inspects NATO exercises in Germany



*Admiral Robert H. Falls, Canada's recently appointed Chief of Defence Staff, views exercise action from the crew commander's hatch of a Leopard tank. Admiral Falls was visiting four Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group last month during the Autumn Forge series of exercises in which six NATO nations took part in the Ober Swabian area of Southern Germany.*

# News of the arts

## Nineteenth century French art

*Delacroix and the French Romantic Print*, a major exhibition of lithographs, etchings and engravings of the nineteenth century, was featured at the Art Gallery of Ontario, in Toronto, from September 3 through October 9. Characteristic of the creativity which flourished in France between 1820 and 1850, the 129 prints reveal a nostalgia for the Middle Ages and a love of the exotic.

Thirty-three artists were represented, from the greatest of the French romantic painters, Eugène Delacroix, through well-known contemporaries such as Theodore Géricault, Honoré Daumier, and Baron Gros, to little-known artists like Roque-



Cheval effrayé sortant de l'eau. Lithograph by Eugène Delacroix (1828).

Art Gallery of Ontario

plan and the Johannot brothers, whose work is often of unexpected intensity and beauty.

At the heart of the exhibition were 44 prints by Delacroix; these lithographs and etchings provided a comprehensive chronological view of Delacroix' career as a lithographer and an opportunity to study many important individual prints in addition to less familiar works.

Of special interest were the many prints representing dramatic scenes from the major romantic authors such as Byron, Goethe, Victor Hugo and Walter Scott. Reflecting the literary and social currents of the period, the prints are vivid evidence of the strong bond between art, literature and music in the nineteenth century.

## Ukrainian language-teaching

The Minister of State for Multiculturalism, Joseph Guay, recently announced a grant of \$88,600 to the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Club of Edmonton. The grant, intended for the development and production of Ukrainian language-teaching aids for the Alberta public school system, was started in 1974 as a joint effort of the Ukrainian community, the Edmonton public and separate school boards, and the Alberta Department of Education. The grant was given under the Cultural Enrichment Program of the Multiculturalism Directorate through which the Federal Government promotes the teaching of languages other than English and French.

sumer that, unlike flowers, chocolates, liquor and other popular Christmas items, a book is a lasting gift."

Although the campaign is the inspiration of the Canadian Book Publishers' Council, which is undertaking the heavy workload of co-ordination and production, it is expected that all publishers of trade materials, as well as book stores, will contribute financially and through their general marketing activities.

providing more and more advanced means of reaching new audiences through films, television and video cassette." The projected date for completion and occupation of the building is 1979.

## Book business publicity campaign

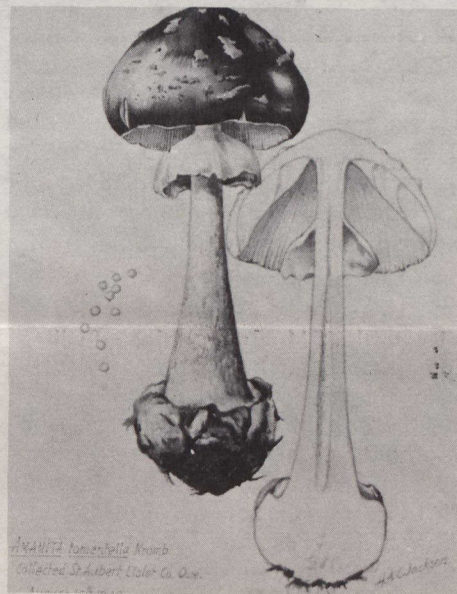
Barbara Hamilton, one of Canada's best-known and most popular comedienne, has signed a contract to do the television commercial for the first full-fledged Canadian book industry advertising campaign. Although not yet Canada-wide, this year's campaign will make use of networks covering most of Ontario.

The "books as gifts" idea began with a pilot commercial in Vancouver last year, although it was only given limited exposure during a two-week period. "The time is long overdue," say the program's organizers, "for Canadian publishers and booksellers to band together in this positive effort to convince the Canadian con-

## Stratford to expand

The Board of Governors of the Stratford Festival has approved a \$20-million program designed to develop Canadian talent and keep it working in Canada. The plan, which was drawn up by the company's artistic director, Robin Phillips, is to provide three-year contracts for actors and directors, and will include a two-year program to hire Canadian writers to prepare new plays or adapt suitable novels for the Stratford stage.

The most ambitious program provides for the creation of a drama school and an experimental theatre to train actors, directors, designers and stage managers. A new building, to be constructed on property immediately behind the Avon Theatre, will house the school and a film/television studio. Eventually, Stratford will record its productions for the international television and movie market. As Mr. Phillips explains, "At just the time when the feasibility of touring is becoming prohibitively costly, technology is



Naomi Jackson Groves

Mr. Jackson's Mushrooms, an exhibition of 40 watercolours by Henry A.C. Jackson, commercial artist, amateur mycologist and brother of A.Y. Jackson, is currently on display at the National Gallery in Ottawa. The paintings, executed during the 1930s through the 1950s, reveal a faithful attention to detail which should delight botanists and artists alike. Amanita Tomentella, shown above, is from the collection.

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## Alcohol given dramatic treatment

This summer, a group of students from the University of Alberta used their dramatic skills to present a graphic encounter with a major social problem — alcoholism. After conducting extensive interviews with victims of the disease, the actors, members of the Intimate Theatre of Alcohol Awareness, toured Alberta, offering social workers, youth groups, nurses and prisoners a theatrical treatment of common situations involving alcohol.

The students, enrolled in a senior improvisational theatre class, were challenged to dramatize any social problem. They chose alcoholism because many of them have close ties with people suffering from the addiction. Their tour was sponsored by the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.

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## Winnipeg solar heat trial

Former Manitoba Public Works Minister Russell Doern recently opened a solar demonstration project mounted on the roof of the Legislative Building in Winnipeg.

The minister noted in his opening remarks, "It is a fact of life that new technologies require long induction periods before they start to make significant impact. It is for this reason that we have exercised leadership in the development of solar energy in our country."

Twenty-four flat plate collectors are mounted on the south side of the roof and the heat absorbed by them is conducted to two 5,000-gallon storage tanks in the attic. Heat from the tanks is used to heat an area inside the lower dome.

Among the problems to be investigated are the effect of wind velocity, low

surrounding temperatures, morning frost, dirt and snow on the collector plates, moisture between collector surfaces, the performance of sealants, the durability of materials, and the selection of a transfer

fluid to prevent freeze-up.

Monitoring will be carried out over 18 months to two years, but the system will continue to operate after that time to assess breakdown problems.

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## News briefs

**Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore** arrived in Ottawa October 3 to talk with Prime Minister Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson. He visited Montreal briefly before coming to Ottawa.

**The Export Development Corporation** has signed a \$1.8-million loan agreement, raising its support to \$3.3 million for sales of Canadian goods and services for a pulp and paper mill under construction in Peru.

**The Federal Government has promised help** to Canada's small businessmen through simplified statistical and tax reporting procedures, consolidation of existing assistance programs and expanded business opportunities under a ten-point policy paper. Anthony Abbott, the federal minister responsible for small business, says Ottawa also plans to increase its procurement of goods and services from small businesses. His Department will also set up a new nation-wide information system to guide small businessmen through the red tape, along with a chain of "venture-development centres" designed to bring together investors, entrepreneurs, technological and management experts.

**Total farm cash receipts for 1976** are estimated at \$9.975 million, one half of one per cent below the revised 1975 value of \$10.028 million, Statistics Canada has announced. The 1976 figure has been brought up to date from the preliminary estimate released in December of last year. Current projections are for a further drop this year, due in large part to falling world grain prices. Receipts declined in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and rose in all other provinces.

**The official film of the 1976 Olympics, *Games of the XXI Olympiad***, in Montreal, which is being distributed internationally by the National Film Board of Canada, is now ready for distribution in the United States by Macmillan Films of New York. Negotiations are also taking place with the three major U.S. television

networks for a national telecast of the film in the next few months. Over 125,000 16-mm prints of NFB films are in U.S. distribution through sales to public and educational film libraries. Last year, the NFB sold 6,500 prints of its films to these libraries.

**Air Canada has placed orders for new aircraft** with an estimated value of \$100-million. The additional capacity will allow an increase in the number of seats available for its charter class fares within Canada. The airline will take delivery of a *Boeing 747* combination passenger-cargo aircraft and three *Boeing 727-200* medium range aircraft in 1979.

**General Motors of Canada Ltd.** is reducing the prices of its 1978 model Chevrolet Chevette and Pontiac Acadian cars by as much as 8.4 per cent.

**Canada spent \$973 million on foreign aid** in 1976-77, representing 0.50 per cent of the GNP (a reduction of 0.05 per cent from the figure of a year before). Spending restraints and a concentration of long-term rural development projects account for the slight decline in spending.

**The Federal Government has ordered a formal inquiry** into possible violations of the Combines Investigation Act by members of a government-approved cartel in the marketing of uranium. Consumer Affairs Minister Warren Allmand says that all government departments had agreed to co-operate with the investigation and the results will be made public.

**The French Minister of Industry, Commerce and Handicraft, René Monory**, will visit Canada from October 22 to 26, at the invitation of Finance Minister Jean Chrétien. Discussions will be a continuation of those held in Paris on June 8 and 9, when Mr. Chrétien was Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

**Transport Minister Otto Lang** has announced a \$100-million program to improve 2,100 miles of prairie rail lines during the next 18 months. The total program includes bank widening, drainage improvements, ballasting and replacement of ties.

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