

Canada Weekly

Volume 8, No. 4

January 23, 1980



- Condemnation of the Soviet Union's action in Afghanistan, 1
- Co-operation with European Community on energy bus program, 3
- Support of women's rights, 3
- New aid plan also helps Canadians, 3
- Canadian in observer group for Rhodesian elections, 3
- Changes to Constitution proposed by Quebec Opposition Party, 4
- Federal and provincial reaction to Liberal document, 5
- Breakthrough in artificial heart valve, 6
- Course helps wives cope, 6
- Guardian for the unborn, 6
- Demand up for Canadian oil, 6
- News of the arts — silver collection, anniversary, exchange, 7
- Prairies page professionals, 8
- News briefs, 8

Condemnation of the Soviet Union's action in Afghanistan

The Soviet Union's invasion of an independent nation is a "gross violation of international law", and "a clear reversal of the process of decolonization begun more than a quarter century ago", stated Ambassador W.H. Barton, Canada's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, during the Emergency Session of the United Nations Security Council on Afghanistan in New York on January 7. Respect for the principles and obligations of international law was "a cornerstone of the United Nations" which all members were committed to, Mr. Barton continued. "There cannot be one law for the Soviet Union, and one for the rest of the world," he declared.

More than 50 nations had manifested their profound concern over the violation in Afghanistan of one of the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter.

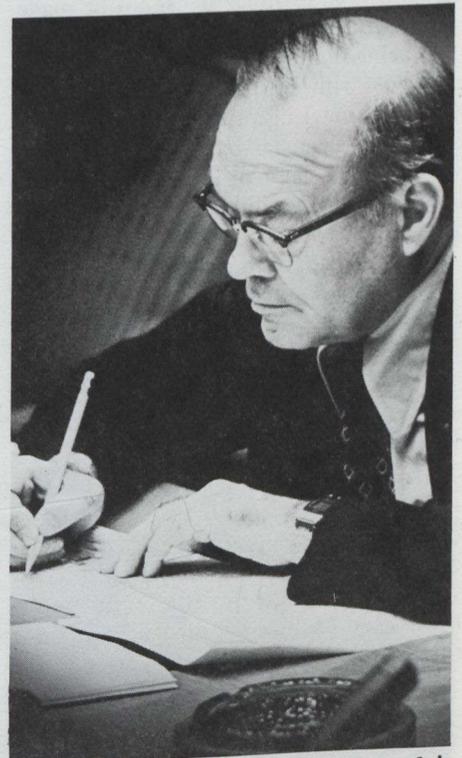
"Canada has had no option therefore but to associate itself with all those — and there are very many of them — who have condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan as a blatant use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of a smaller neighbouring state." The remainder of Ambassador Barton's statement follows:

...We are being asked to believe that Afghanistan was threatened by outside aggression, and that the military might of a great power — the Soviet Union — was necessary to rescue Afghanistan from its plight. Surely no one believes it — and it disappoints my Government to think either that the Soviet leaders have talked themselves into believing it, or are seriously asking others to believe such a contention.

Canada's view

The view of the Canadian Government is that, before the Soviet invasion and indeed now, the situation in Afghanistan was one of civil war rooted in the resistance of a substantial part of the Afghan population which has been increasingly alienated by the policies of a regime which had come to power by undemocratic means. All evidence suggests that the Soviet Union is deeply implicated in the *coup d'état* of December 1979, and indeed one of the reasons for the Soviet military intervention was to place in power a wholly subservient regime.

As we have seen, it is easy enough to parachute an alien regime into a country, call it revolutionary and then call all



Ambassador Barton expressed Canada's concern over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in a statement to the Emergency Session of the United Nations Security Council in New York, January 7.

One-hundred-and-eighty-nine years ago this week... The Government announced that it would divide Quebec into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The law to this effect was passed May 18 and was given royal assent on June 10 of the same year.

anti-government activity anti-revolutionary. Given what has happened in Afghanistan, intervention would be an inadequate word to describe what the Soviet Union has done; it has quite literally moved in. In such circumstances, the Canadian Government has already announced that it will not accord recognition to the regime which has assumed power in Afghanistan with the aid of Soviet arms. But the consequences of this military action reach beyond the fate of the Afghan people to threaten the very fabric of the international community.

Half a century ago, it was a Soviet foreign minister who wisely warned the world that peace was indivisible. To our sorrow, we have learned that his warning was well founded. Has the world changed? Indeed, it has become much smaller to the extent that it is even less possible today than before for any responsible nation to act according to one set of standards in one situation and a different set of standards when that seems expedient.

Détente questioned

The building of confidence is a continuous process: it permits no interruptions. And *détente* is indivisible: it cannot be made to flourish in one area of the globe while it is being flouted in another.

It is with profound regret that we must acknowledge that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has contributed to an erosion of a sense of international confidence and to calling into question the whole concept of *détente* which depends on confidence for its effective pursuit.

As long as present circumstances exist, the Canadian Government cannot but be deeply concerned about the way in which the international climate is being affected.

Levels of concern

Our concerns exist on a number of levels.

In the first place, the Soviet invasion has had a deeply corrosive effect on the interests of the entire international community. Prospects for the early implementation of important measures of arms limitation which all members of the United Nations were eagerly awaiting have dimmed. The invasion has also cast in doubt the Soviet commitment to manifestations of *détente* as a meaningful policy rather than a high sounding word.

Secondly, the Soviet invasion has exacerbated an already complex and difficult regional security situation, and apart

Afghanistan situation affects Canada's relations with the Soviet Union

In a news conference in Ottawa January 11, Prime Minister Joe Clark voiced his concern over the situation in Afghanistan by announcing the following measures which Canada will take regarding relations with the Soviet Union:

First, concerning grains — Canada supports the decision announced by President Carter last Friday to restrict grain sales to the Soviet Union. There must be concerted action by the major grain-exporting countries and we will be seeking the support of these countries for this approach. ...Canada will not take advantage of the U.S.A. action by seeking to replace the unshipped quantities of U.S.A. grain originally intended for the U.S.S.R. In these circumstances, Canada will refrain from grain sales to the U.S.S.R. in excess of normal and traditional levels.

...The Canadian producers will be compensated for losses in income which can be legitimately attributed to actions taken by the Governments of Canada or the U.S.A. The adequacy of existing support programs in the grain and oilseeds sectors will be monitored closely and regular reports made to ministers.

Secondly, concerning high technology exports — Canada will work with other major industrial exporters to tighten up the export of strategic and high technology goods to the U.S.S.R.

Concerning export credits — Canada has stopped its line of credit to the Soviet Union and is not negotiating its renewal. Canada will consult other exporting nations about measures that could be taken to tighten further official export credits to the Soviet Union.

Concerning visits — All forthcoming visits at the level of ministers and senior officials will be postponed or cancelled.

Concerning scientific and cultural exchanges — Scientific and technical exchanges will be cancelled or restricted. There will be no sponsorship of cultural exchanges beyond existing commitments.

Concerning the Olympic Games — The Government questions the appropriateness of holding the Olympic Games in Moscow and will take a lead in discussing alternatives with other nations.

Concerning consular relations — The Government is cancelling negotiations with the U.S.S.R. towards a consular agreement.

Concerning air relations — The Government has decided to deny Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, the increase of one scheduled flight a week to Canada normally requested by the Soviets for the summer peak season. The Soviet airline will be limited to its current two flights a week to Montreal. Consideration is also being given to further reduction in the frequency of Aeroflot flights. Controls on Soviet flights will be strictly applied.

And finally, concerning refugees in Pakistan — The Government will be prepared to contribute to humanitarian relief programs for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

from doing a grave disservice to the interests of world peace, this surely constitutes a major threat to the nations and the people of the region. Tensions have mounted, uncertainties have increased. Above all, the path of economic development will be interrupted and the human consequences of this are hard to measure. It is not so difficult, however, to forecast the tragedy that is being played out and undoubtedly will continue in terms of the refugee outflow. Again, as in Vietnam and Kampuchea, it is a story of lives lost, families separated and hardship endured. We can only ask: in whose interests?

Finally, and all things considered, the whole system of relations between the Soviet Union and other nations will inevitably be strained and diminished.

The Canadian Government will be keeping the situation in Afghanistan and its consequences for the international community under close review. As a first response to the present situation, we urge that this Council condemn the Soviet Union's role in Afghanistan and demand the withdrawal of all Soviet forces now in Afghanistan so that the people of that country can determine their own future without the interference of any foreign power. The achievement of this objective, we believe, is in the supreme interest of all concerned with our world's peace and security and with the observance of generally accepted norms of civilized international conduct.

Co-operation with European Community on energy bus program

Canada and the European Community (EC) have agreed to collaborate in the continued development of the energy bus, a novel method to save energy. A memorandum of understanding, establishing the basis for this co-operative venture, was signed by Canada and the EC in Brussels on December 17.

A Canadian energy bus is currently touring several member states of the European Community, where Canadian experts are demonstrating the capabilities of the bus to representatives of governments, industrial associations, technical bodies and journalists.

The energy audit vehicle, popularly known as the "energy bus", is an original idea conceived and developed in Canada. The vehicle is a customized, recreational-type vehicle equipped with sophisticated instruments to measure and analyze energy consumption in industrial and commercial plants and to identify potential energy savings. It is operated in Canada by the federal and provincial governments, and accepted by Canadian industry as a means of improving energy-use efficiency, and reducing expenditure for fuel and electricity.

The energy bus is staffed by a team of professional engineers and technicians and is equipped with a computer, energy measuring instruments, demonstration equipment and video units.

The energy audit system has generated wide international interest. Following a demonstration for representatives of the European Community in Canada in June 1979, six member states have already indicated an interest in implementing a similar system modelled after the Canadian program. Several member states have begun working on their programs, and the Netherlands plans to have its system operational by early 1980.

The Canadian Government has offered to the Community the computer and data base programs of its energy audit system. In addition to making a bus available to visit European countries, Canada has offered to train the first bus crews from each member state that decides to implement the program. In the future, Canada/EC co-operation will be based on a permanent exchange of the information and software provided by the development of the Canadian and European bus systems.

Support of women's rights

Canada supported a Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York, December 18, Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald, and David MacDonald, Minister responsible for Status of Women have announced.

One of the highlights of last year's General Assembly, the text of the Convention is the culmination of several years of efforts, collaboration and negotiation on the part of delegates of countries representing diverse cultures and civilizations. The Convention is considered to be a landmark on the road to equality of rights and responsibilities for women and men. It outlines objectives for governments to pursue in the political, social, economic and cultural fields to ensure the advancement of women.

The Canadian Government has indicated its commitment to the aims of the Convention, and considers it an instrument which could be of great interest to Canadian women. Because much of the subject matter covered by the Convention falls within provincial jurisdiction, the Government intends to consult with the provinces to examine the possibilities of Canada's becoming a party to the Convention.

New aid plan also helps Canadians

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has established a new program to assist Canadian consultants to obtain a fairer share of internationally-financed major capital investment projects in developing countries.

The Canadian Project Preparation Facility (CPPF) will provide funding up to \$250,000 to Canadian consulting companies to prepare pre-feasibility studies as a lead-in to major capital investment projects.

The new facility will provide funding for preparation when the proposed project, whether in the public or private sector, is in the formative stage and meets the developing country's own economic development priorities.

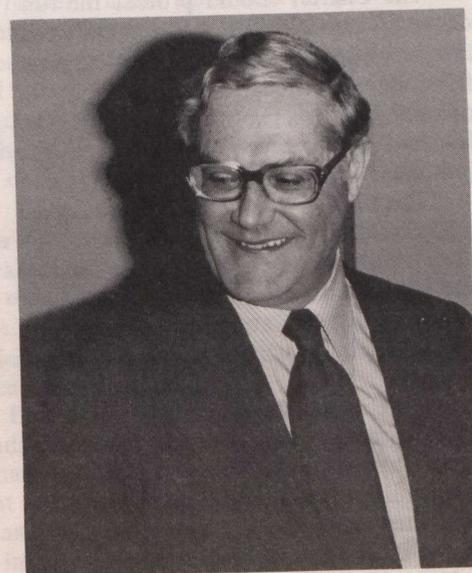
Projects eligible for CPPF funding must lie within an area of Canadian competence both in regard to the engineering aspects as well as the supply of material and equipment, and there must be reasonable indications that Canadian manufacturers and engineering firms will be able and likely to bid on and supply the resulting project on internationally competitive terms. The new facility is also applicable to projects which could be financed bilaterally, Martial Asselin, Minister of State responsible for CIDA said in announcing the project.

Canadian in observer group for Rhodesian elections

Gordon Fairweather, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Human Rights Commission has been named the senior Canadian member of the Commonwealth group being formed to observe the February elections in Rhodesia, Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald has announced.

Mr. Fairweather is one of 11 Commonwealth representatives who will be in Rhodesia during most of the period leading up to the elections to be held on February 27-29.

The group will issue a report on the conduct of the elections to Commonwealth Heads of Government. The presence of Commonwealth observers was part of the agreement on Rhodesia reached last August in Lusaka at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, attended by Prime Minister Clark.



Gordon Fairweather

Changes to Constitution proposed by Quebec Opposition Party

The Quebec Liberal party has proposed wide-ranging constitutional changes in a document released by party leader Claude Ryan on January 10.

The 145-page document, entitled *A New Canadian Federation*, was prepared in response to the Parti Québécois's sovereignty-association paper released in November (see *Canada Weekly* dated November 21, 1979). Quebec Premier René Lévesque has announced that a referendum to decide the political future of Quebec will be held in the spring.

The Quebec Liberal party's paper proposes abolition of the Senate, the entrenchment of human rights in the Constitution and broadly, the curtailment of federal powers in favour of the provinces. A "charter of rights and liberties" would be enshrined in the Constitution with each province empowered to legislate with respect to language, subject to certain inviolate rights safeguarded by the charter. The principal feature of the renewed federalism outlined in the document would be the creation of a "federal council". The document rejects the notion of special status for Quebec but says "the fundamental equality of the two founding peoples" must be affirmed in the new Constitution.

The following are some recommendations taken from the text of *A New Canadian Federation*:

"A Charter of Rights and Liberties should be enshrined in the Constitution.

"The Charter should protect the fundamental rights to life, freedom, physical integrity and privacy; it will also guarantee freedom of thought, of religion, of opinion, of speech, of association and freedom of the press as well as the basic principles of non-discrimination.

"The Charter would also enshrine legal rights including:

(a) the right of equality before the law and to the protection of the law;

(b) the right of every person to a public and impartial hearing by an independent tribunal;

(c) the right of every person who is arrested or detained to be promptly informed of the reasons for his arrest or detention and to be promptly brought before a competent tribunal;

(d) the right of protection from unreasonable seizures and searches.

"The Charter should ensure the right

of each Canadian to settle anywhere in Canada and to enjoy rights identical to those of the citizens of the province where he settles.

Language rights

"The Constitution should recognize that French and English are the official languages of federal political institutions as well as of those bodies which fall within their jurisdiction.

"The provinces should be empowered to legislate with respect to language, subject however to certain inviolate rights safeguarded by the constitutionally enshrined Charter of Rights and Liberties.

"The Constitution should extend to Ontario and New Brunswick those obligations already incumbent upon Quebec and Manitoba by virtue of Sections 133 of the BNA Act and 23 of the Manitoba Act.

Federal Government services

"The Charter should recognize the following language rights:

(a) the right of any French- or English-speaking person as well as of any native person to be served by the Federal Government in their language, wherever the number of people seeking such services justifies it;

(b) the right of every French- or English-speaking person and every native person to request primary and secondary level education for their children in the province in which they reside in their mother tongue;

(c) the right of French-speaking, English-speaking and native communities whenever they constitute sufficiently large groups, to administer their own public educational institutions;

(d) the right of every person to have access to health and social services in their own language, be it French or English, wherever the number warrants it;

(e) the right of every French- or English-speaking person as well as every native person to demand that a criminal or penal trial which exposes them to possible imprisonment be held in their mother tongue;

(f) the right of every French- or English-speaking person to demand access in every region of the country to radio and television services in their mother tongue wherever the number of people seeking

such services justifies it.

The Federal Council

"The Constitution should create an inter-governmental institution which will frame the interdependence of the two orders of government.

"This institution should be called the Federal Council, underlining the fact that it is a special institution and not a legislative assembly controlled by the Federal Government.

"The Federal Council should be composed of delegations from the provinces acting on the instructions of their respective governments and subject to regulations, the principal elements of which would be as follows:

(a) the mandate of the delegates will correspond to that of their governments;

(b) the premier of a province or his representative will be, *ex-officio*, the head of his delegation;

(c) the central government may be represented by delegates without the right to vote in order to express its point of view;

(d) the delegations will vote 'en bloc', according to the instructions of their respective governments;

(e) the size of the delegations will be proportional to the demographic size of their respective populations, with the following reservations;

• Quebec's minimum representation will be 25 per cent of the members of the Council;

• the small provinces will be guaranteed a reasonable over-representation;

• the Northwest Territories and the Yukon will have the right to a just representation.

Jurisdiction

"The Federal Council's jurisdiction should be limited to predetermined subjects and should be exercised in the following way:

(a) the Council will ratify:

• the use of the federal emergency power;

• the use of federal spending power in fields of provincial jurisdiction;

• any intergovernmental delegation of legislative powers;

• treaties concluded by the Federal Government in fields of provincial jurisdiction;

• international and interprovincial marketing programs of agricultural products;

• the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and of its Chief Justice, and their remuneration when required;

• the appointment of presidents and chief executive officers of those federal and Crown corporations of major importance;

(b) the Council will give its advice on the following questions:

- the monetary, budgetary and fiscal policies of the Federal Government;
- mechanisms and operating formulas used for equalization; and
- in general, on all matters having, in its opinion, substantial regional or provincial impact.

Committee composition

“The Council should reflect Canada’s duality by means of a permanent committee, half of which will be made up of francophone delegates, which will be convened whenever this dimension of the Canadian reality is likely to be affected by federal proposals submitted for the Council’s consideration.

“This committee should exercise the following council powers:

(a) it will ratify:

- federal proposals in linguistic matters;
- the appointment of presidents and chief executive officers of federal bodies of a cultural nature;

(b) it will give its advice on any cultural issues which are of federal jurisdiction and will ensure that the federal public service reflects Canada’s dualism at all levels.

“The Constitution will contain a provision ensuring the Federal Council the necessary human, physical and financing resources, while protecting its independence from the House of Commons and from the Federal Government.

Foreign policy and defence

“The Constitution should reaffirm the Federal Government’s traditional role in matters of foreign policy, international relations and defence.

“The central government should continue to conclude international treaties, except that in matters pertaining to provincial jurisdiction, the treaties concluded by the central government should only take effect with the consent of the provinces concerned....

“For their own purposes and provided they act in accordance with the Federal Government’s diplomatic policy, the provinces should be entitled to establish delegations of foreign offices abroad and should be able to conclude international agreements relating to matters within their jurisdiction.”

Federal and provincial reaction to Liberal document

The Quebec Liberal party’s proposals for a renewed federalism have been published in the midst of a federal election campaign. Both Prime Minister Joe Clark and federal Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau have said they would not use the federal election campaign as a platform for attacking the referendum question, sovereignty-association, or the Quebec government. They do not want to “turn this election campaign into a pre-referendum campaign”, said former Liberal Cabinet Minister Jean Chrétien.

Quebec Premier René Lévesque described the Liberals’ proposals as “spineless” and “basically fraudulent”. He suggested that Mr. Ryan had tried to trick people into believing that significant changes were being suggested that would give Quebec more power, while in reality far too much power would be left with the Federal Government. “These proposals represent a gallop backwards compared to what has traditionally been proposed by Quebec governments,” Mr. Lévesque said. He said the proposals had been drawn up “to give the illusion of a strong will for fundamental change” and to give the impression that Quebec Liberals “are seeking a vast decentralization of federalism”. “But from a Quebec point of view – which the document avoids with a noble detachment – a completely different reality appears when the proposals are looked at closely,” said Mr. Lévesque.

Prime Minister Clark praised the Quebec Liberal leader’s work in preparing the document saying that “in general terms” Mr. Ryan’s proposals “clearly anticipate the continuing nature of Canada’s federal system”. “The time has come in this country to end the *status quo* Constitution, to approach a renewal of Canadian federalism,” said Mr. Clark. He called the proposals “workmanlike and valuable” as a means of advancing the Constitution debate. The Prime Minister also said that Mr. Ryan made “some interesting proposals – some of which I disagree with, some of which I proposed”.

Liberal leader Pierre Trudeau said the proposals for constitutional renewal were a “valuable contribution” to discussions on reforming Canadian federalism. He said he found the document a useful effort in defining renewed federalism. “It is a well-done document, well constructed, serious, not at all vengeful and very constructive,” he said.

Liberal member of Parliament Jean Chrétien, considered by the federal Liberal party as its federal-provincial relations specialist, called it a “refreshing document that recognized Quebec has to remain in Confederation”. He said that there “may be room for discussion and negotiation” to refine the plan.

New Democratic Party leader Edward Broadbent said Mr. Ryan’s paper was more acceptable than that of Premier Lévesque “because it deals precisely in the context of a federal Canada.... It requires careful detailed study”.

The proposals for constitutional reform were given general but cautious approval by Ontario’s opposition parties, while **Ontario Premier William Davis** said his government would need to study them further before comment. **Ontario NDP leader Michael Cassidy** said Ontario had been moving in the direction proposed by Mr. Ryan. He said he had “general sympathy” with the proposals and that Ontario should move quickly with answers to show Quebecers it was prepared to make changes to assure Canada’s future. **Ontario Liberal leader Stuart Smith** praised the Quebec Liberal party’s paper as “a positive contribution to efforts to redesign our country”, without the “trickery” of the Parti Québécois’s proposals.

Quebec Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Claude Morin rejected the Liberal party’s proposals saying, “after co-operative federalism, profitable federalism, restructured federalism and many others, we now have seen the birth of tangled federalism that serves only to mask the *status quo*”. He said the Liberal party was almost ignoring the fact that Quebec was the homeland of a nation. “For the Liberals, Quebec continues to be a province just like the others, one province in ten,” he said.

Two pro-federalist groups in Quebec, the Positive Action Committee (PAC) and the 300,000-member unity group Quebec-Canada Committee, reacted favourably to the proposals. Alex K. Paterson, PAC’s co-chairman, said that the proposals contained much that was “attractive and workable”, and that they invited “serious and thoughtful consideration”. Guy Bouchat of the Quebec-Canada Committee said he “agrees entirely” that language rights should be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution, that federal institutions should operate in both French and English and that social services should be dispensed by the provinces.

Breakthrough in artificial heart valve

An artificial heart valve considered to be superior to any now in use is being researched at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

So far the valve has performed about ten times better than any other valve under laboratory conditions. The inventors, a mechanical engineer, a heart surgeon and three research assistants, are confident they can further improve the performance of the valve. After design improvements, the next step will be to test prototypes of the valve in calves.

The valve marks ten years of collaboration between Professor Vinod J. Modi of UBC's Department of Mechanical Engineering, and Dr. Richard T. Brownlee, chief of cardiac surgery at the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, B.C.

"Since the first artificial heart valve was implanted in a human patient 18 years ago, thousands have been used to replace leaking, worn-out or otherwise defective natural valves," said Dr. Brownlee. "A number of different models have appeared on the market, each selling for more than \$1,000.

One model is similar to a ping-pong ball which moves back and forth in a mesh cage, opening and closing the valve. Another is like a coin that pivots on a hinge.

The valves do not have a long life. Failure may occur after a few months or a few years. The average life of an artificial valve is about three years. The valves form blood clots, destroy red blood cells, clog, leak, stick or cause infections, and their mechanical parts can wear out.



This could be the ultimate heart valve.

The valve-testing work was supported by the Canadian Heart Foundation and the National Research Council.

The new valve closely resembles the natural mitral valve. It consists of two cusps made from material from a calf's pericardium or part of the heart, attached to a rigid frame.

Compared with the *Ionescu-Shiley*, the best valve presently in use, the new valve's maximum opening is 55 percent greater, allowing for more blood to pass. The pressure drop was only 15 per cent of the other valve and the energy loss was almost zero compared with 8 per cent. A low pressure drop and energy loss means a more efficient valve.

Course helps wives cope

A course, designed to help police wives cope with the frustration of their husbands' work and the various stresses associated with the job, began in Toronto recently.

The strain on a policeman's family had developed in frustrated isolation until members of the Metro Toronto Police Wives Association took matters into their own hands and approached Humber College with their problem.

The resulting course, conducted by William Anderson, a former Calgary policeman, outlines the daily pressures of police work, including irregular shift work, inter-office politics and barhopping on the plainclothes beat.

The incidence of alcoholism is high, but the problems do not start at home. "When the men don plainclothes to do street duty, especially in bars (to ensure no patrons are minors) they will order a ginger ale, but inevitably the bartender spikes it," said Vicki Bracker, president of the police wives' association. Mr. Anderson added that drinking after work with buddies also can contribute to alcoholism.

Even the principles of law and order can get out of hand, Mr. Anderson explains. "Because of their (policemen's) personality, obedience is a priority. They'll discipline their children too harshly or be too critical of their friends," he said.

Along with understanding and friendship, the course gives the women an opportunity to vent their true feelings. "The one thing that hits you is knowing that you're not in this boat alone," Mr. Anderson said.

Guardian for the unborn

A decision by a Nova Scotia family court to grant an unborn child a guardian could be a precedent-setting case in Canada, according to Arthur Foote, an expert in family law at Dalhousie University Law School in Halifax.

The case involves a 19-year-old woman who was refused an abortion at a local hospital because her estranged husband threatened to seek an injunction to prevent the operation.

In addition, a member of the Nova Scotians United for Life, an anti-abortion group, received permission from the court to become the guardian for the unborn child. The group claimed the life of the child was endangered.

"It is the first case I know of within the Anglo-Commonwealth system where a child not yet born has had a guardian appointed on its behalf," Mr. Foote said. "The traditional approach is that a child has to be born before you can have any particular proceedings in relation to the child," he said.

"A guardian is someone who is supposed to make all significant decisions about the child, said Mr. Foote. If the guardian thinks the mother's lifestyle is detrimental to the health of the baby to be born, can the mother be put on a special diet? Given the traditional obligations of a guardian of a child, how does this guardian actually operate? It cannot bypass the mother," he said.

Demand up for Canadian oil

Demand for Canadian crude oil in the first half of 1979 was 10 percent higher than in the first six months of 1978, forcing increased production and shortening the time available to find alternative supplies, according to a senior official of Imperial Oil Ltd. of Toronto.

Kenneth P. Powell, external affairs adviser to Imperial, said part of the increased production went to rebuild inventories tapped because of reduced Iranian production but some was attributable to a lack of conservation.

Mr. Powell said the increased demand and compensating for reduced imports led to acceleration of western Canadian production by about 200,000 barrels a day, compared with first half figures for 1978.

News of the arts

The Henry Birks Collection of Canadian Silver

A silver collection, regarded by authorities as the most comprehensive of its kind in Canada, has been donated to the National Gallery of Canada.

The Henry Birks Collection of Canadian Silver is being presented to the gallery in celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Henry Birks and Sons Ltd. and the National Gallery's celebration of its own centennial this year.

The silver collection comprises approximately 12,000 objects, including Indian trade silver, military and other secular and ecclesiastical articles. It represents the work of craftsmen of Canada from the late 1600s to the present. Most of the earliest pieces in the Henry Birks collection are the products of the artisans of New France. The collection will be made available by the gallery for exhibition and research in all parts of Canada.



An incense burner from the collection.

National Gallery of Canada marks hundredth anniversary

The National Gallery of Canada will celebrate its hundredth anniversary in 1980 with an exhibition program drawing heavily upon the extensive collections of the gallery. The exhibitions included in the program are:

The Imprint of Genius: Five Centuries of Master Prints from the Collection of the National Gallery of Canada (January 25-March 23). The first exhibition of the anniversary year surveys the history of printmaking from the mid-fifteenth century to 1940. Among the artists represented are Schoengauer, Dürer, Rembrandt, Piranesi, Goya, Delacroix, Degas, Miro, Matisse and Picasso.

To Found a National Gallery: The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts 1880-1913 (February 29-April 27) – (Opening March 6). With this exhibition the National Gallery of Canada celebrates the one-hundredth anniversary of the first exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy (RCA), officially opened by the Governor General, the Marquess of Lorne, on March 6, 1880. The "Diploma" works deposited with the government by the Academicians as a condition of membership in the RCA formed the basis of the National Gallery's collections. This one-hundredth anniversary includes over 100

paintings, sculptures, murals and architectural drawings from public and private collections across Canada, illustrating the Academy's role in art education, history painting, and the creation of an "official" art.

Master Drawings from the National Gallery of Canada (April 11-June 8). This exhibition will include some 50 drawings and watercolours from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. Among the artists represented are Rembrandt, Fragonard, Courbet, Picasso and Matisse, as well as a number of lesser known masters.

A Decade of Gifts (April 4-February 8, 1981). A series of exhibitions will highlight many gifts received by the National Gallery of Canada from donors during the past ten years. The series will open with the exhibition entitled *Indian Miniatures from the National Gallery of Canada* (April 4-June 1). The second exhibition, *Recent Gifts and Bequests of European and American Art 1970-1980* (June 13-August 31), includes a wide range of works given to the gallery, such as Renaissance portraits, Sèvres porcelain and Pop-art lithographs. The closing exhibition of this series, *Gifts to the Photography Collection* (October 30-February 8, 1981) will include works by major photographers.

The Magical Eye: Definitions of Photography (May 9-June 22). Where does the tradition of the photographer as social documentarian come from? What are the origins of photomontage in the nineteenth century and what forms does it take in the twentieth? Why are people more intrigued with the photograph than ever before? Approximately 250 original photographs drawn from the National Gallery's collection and supplemented by photographs from six other public and private collections in North America and Europe will be assembled in an attempt to answer these questions.

Pluralities 1980 Pluralités (July 5-September 7). Four curators have selected recent works of art by contemporary Canadian artists from across the country. This large and diverse exhibition will include works and projects by some 20 artists, which will be seen both inside and outside the gallery. Selections and catalogue texts are being prepared by Philip Fry (Ottawa), Willard Holmes (Victoria), Allan MacKay (Saskatoon), and Chantal Pontbriand (Montreal).

Reflections in a Quiet Pool: The prints of David Milne (November 14-January 11, 1981). This exhibition focuses on a little-known aspect of David Milne's art. All of Milne's 89 etchings, lithographs and unique colour drypoints will be shown along with paintings and watercolours directly related to the prints. Nearly half of these prints have never been exhibited before.

Drawings by Alfred Pellán (November 21-January 18, 1981). The National Gallery of Canada presents 80 works from all periods of Alfred Pellán's career. The scope of drawing modes included is indicative of Pellán's inventiveness with and sensitivity to a medium in which he explores subject matter such as the female nude, the adolescent, the erotic, the autobiographic, and surrealist visions.

Canada, Wales exchange poets

Poets Miriam Waddington and Al Purdy have been selected to participate in the first Canada-Wales writers exchange, the Canada Council has announced.

Welsh writers Tony Curtis and Alan Perry have also been chosen to take part in the ten-day exchange, organized by the Council and the Welsh Academy of Writers. They will share honorarium payments for readings given by their guests.

Prairies page professionals

The prairie provinces have displaced Ontario as the region with the most job vacancies for professional occupations, according to a survey by the Technical Service Council in Toronto.

The survey, which polled openings in manufacturing, mining and service industries, found that professional job vacancies rose 3 per cent across Canada in the third quarter and 34 per cent in the past 12 months.

The prairies reported more openings than any other region, "ousting Ontario from its traditional position". At the end of the third quarter, there were 1,165 vacancies in the prairies; 1,148 in Ontario; 342 in British Columbia and the Yukon; 324 in Quebec and 39 in the Atlantic provinces.

Consulting and resource companies in Alberta reported shortages of senior engineers, planners, systems specialists and auditors.

Some companies plan to increase salaries and benefits to attract professional employees, and personnel representatives in consulting engineering companies anticipate "a crisis" when engineering work begins on the third oil sands plant and the Cold Lake heavy oil project in Alberta.

Across Canada, experienced computer programmers and systems analysts were in greater demand than any other group. A strong demand was also reported for electronics technicians and technologists, instrument engineers, petroleum engineers, chemical process engineers, personnel managers, plant superintendents, mechanical draftsmen and accountants.

1977 to \$8,861 in 1978. On an individual basis, average income in 1978 was \$10,244. Men received an average income of \$13,522 while the corresponding figure for women was \$6,312. (These figures exclude persons without income and children less than 15 years of age.)

Suncor Inc. of Toronto, created last August through the merger of Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. and Sun Oil Ltd., says it will spend \$1.1 billion in the next five years for exploration and development of energy reserves. Immediate spending includes \$185 million for an expansion of the oil sands operation at Fort McMurray, Alberta, to raise daily output by 13,000 barrels to 58,000 barrels by 1982.

Alain Allard, a former FLQ member was arraigned recently on charges of planting three bombs at political clubs and a Quebec Liquor Corporation store in 1968. Mr. Allard, 33, appeared in court about 40 hours after returning to Quebec from Cuba, where he spent 11 years in exile. He is believed to have been the last FLQ exile on the Caribbean island.

Two uranium sales contracts, one by Norcen Energy Resources Limited and Lacana Limited of Calgary, have been signed with the South Korea Electric Company. The contracts call for the supply of about seven million pounds of uranium oxide over an 11-year period beginning in 1983. With uranium selling at about \$42 (U.S.) a pound, the contracts would be valued at more than \$294 million (U.S.) if price trends hold.

Real business spending on new factories and equipment throughout the economy is expected to rise by between 3 per cent and 5 per cent in 1980 after a rise of between 5 per cent and 7 per cent in 1979, according to a survey of 300 large corporations by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Respondents anticipate their real capital spending to increase by about 10 per cent and spending on new plant and equipment to be about \$24 billion in 1979 dollars. Projected growth in the manufacturing sector for 1980 is double that projected a year ago for 1979.

Jim Taylor's \$1-million home at Ches-termere Lake, ten kilometres east of Calgary, is partially run by a \$10,000-computer. Programmed so far for about 100 functions, it opens and locks the doors, turns on lights around the property, pages people through the intercom and operates his stereo system.

News briefs

Canada's oldest primary industry — commercial fishing — has completed plans for converting to the metric (SI) system. Some 62,000 commercial fishermen operating over 28,000 vessels are involved, together with 800 fish processing plants. The conversion plan will be under the guidance of the Metric Commission of Canada. The application of the plan will be voluntary but January 1981 has been set as the date by which the fishing industry will be essentially conducting its business in metric terms.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved a \$42.7-million (U.S.) loan to CP Air of Vancouver for the purchase of jetliners. The airline will buy two Boeing 737-200 airliners and one McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 at a total cost of about \$71.1 million with the help of the bank's loan at a rate of 8.5 per cent.

Northern Telecom Ltd. of Montreal said its subsidiary, Northern Telecom

International Ltd., was the successful bidder for a contract to supply South Korea with digital transmission equipment worth an estimated \$90 million. Northern Telecom said details of the three-year contract are still to be negotiated.

The federal and Nova Scotia governments have agreed to build a \$42-million hydro demonstration plant in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Basin. The planned demonstration plant will test a new hydro-electric turbine expected to reduce costs. The Federal Government has agreed to contribute up to \$25 million to help finance the project, which is scheduled to be completed in late 1982 or 1983.

Pre-tax corporate profits rose at an annual rate of 49.5 per cent during the third quarter, bringing the corporate share of income generated in the economy to its highest level in five years, according to Statistics Canada figures. The profit surge in the July-September quarter brought profits to an annualized level of \$35.6 billion, up 34.6 per cent from the figure recorded a year earlier.

Average family income (total money income before taxes or other deductions) rose to \$21,346 in 1978 from \$20,101 in 1977, an increase of 6 per cent. However, in terms of real purchasing power the average income decreased by 3 per cent, according to Statistics Canada. Average income of unattached individuals moved up 7 per cent, advancing from \$8,254 in

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

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to the editor.

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.