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Mr. Trudeau confident of brighter economic future

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, in a speech to the Economic Club of New York on March 22, emphasized the positive aspects of Canada's past economic performance and was optimistic that present problems would be overcome.

Mr. Trudeau assured his audience of some 2,000 leading United States businessmen and investors that Quebecers would not vote for separatism in a referendum. "I am confident that the people of Quebec, when the choice is fairly put, will reject an ethnocentric nationalism in favour of a renewed and more productive relationship with their fellow Canadians," he declared.

The Prime Minister outlined the fundamental issues involved in economic recovery: "first, the energy problem...second, the deeply embedded question of 'stagflation', that deadly intermingling of slow growth and inflation; third, the trade and currency difficulties troubling the industrial world; fourth the aspirations of the Third World; and fifth within our own societies, the issues which surround our effort to combine economic efficiency with a higher quality of life".

Passages from the first part of Mr. Trudeau's address follow:

* * * *

We have in Canada a linguistic duality and a cultural diversity that are, at once, a tremendous strength — a statement of our individuality — and a source of creative tension, driving us to search for new ways in which our national character can find expression. I know that the Premier of Quebec spoke to you a little over a year ago and referred to the independence of Quebec as a matter of "natural evolution". Frankly, if the history of Canada had been one of natural evolution, I would probably be here tonight, if at all, as a governor of one of your states. No, our history has been and will continue to be a testimonial to the collective determination of all its peoples to compromise, to accommodate, to succeed and prosper together. All in all, it is an impressive history.

* * * *

...From 1964-75 the pace of job creation in Canada exceeded that of all industrialized countries, and our rate of economic growth was exceeded only by Japan. Between 1967 and 1976, Canadian gross national product in constant dollars grew by 53 per cent while, by contrast, U.S. GNP grew by 26 per cent. Real disposable

income in Canada rose by 73 per cent; in the United States, it rose by 33 per cent. Despite this very strong growth in Canada, the rate of increase of the consumer price index was close to the same in both countries over this period (72 per cent in Canada, 70.5 per cent in the U.S.). We have become, in short, a major industrialized country with a standard of living that rivals your own, and a population that is one of the best-housed and best-educated in the world.

In the period from 1967-75, eight years only, Canadian productivity in our goods-producing industries increased from 65 per cent to 85 per cent of American productivity levels. For durable goods, the productivity gap, over the same period, narrowed significantly from 30 per cent to only 2 per cent. But the important gap that remains in our relative rates of productivity, and our reaction to the energy crisis are critical elements in the understanding of our more recent performance. A determination to preserve both regional diversity and regional equity has been central to our vision of a national community. So when the OPEC shock reverberated around the world, we found ourselves not only less vulnerable



Pierre Elliott Trudeau was elected leader of the Liberal Party on April 6, 1968, and became Prime Minister on April 20.

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than other countries but in a position to cushion the petroleum-importing regions of Canada against that shock.

This decision to employ wealth generated from energy sources in the West to absorb the shock in the East — had a further important economic consequence. It delayed the immediate onset of the adjustment process that moved the rest of the industrial world towards recession. In contrast, real growth and employment continued to increase in Canada through 1974 and 1975.

Effects of international recession

But in an interdependent world we could not indefinitely escape the effects of international recession. We grew more slowly in 1976 and 1977. But even those years must be seen in context. We did not suffer a recession. And even though as I have said, your performance over the last two years has been very strong, the increase in both output and employment across the whole period from 1973 to 1977, was greater in Canada than in the United States. The real incomes of Canadians, after taxes and discounted for inflation, were 23 percent higher in 1977 than they were in 1973. By comparison, over the same period, the average real disposable income of Americans increased by 9 per cent.

Why then did growth falter in Canada over the past two years? In part, we became the victims of our own success. Rapid increases in real incomes led not surprisingly to expectations that such increases could continue indefinitely. These expectations contributed to the continued stoking of the fires of inflation. And, for a time, Canadians lost sight of the fact that even with our advancing productivity we were not yet able to justify incomparability with the Americans. Wage settlements, by 1975, were showing an average increase of 22 per cent. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in Canada exceeded the U.S. average by 7 per cent at this time. Our industries found that they were losing their ability to compete in world markets.

Conditions improving

Since late 1975, when we introduced the Government's anti-inflation program, we have made a number of fundamental adjustments to our economic policies, and there is every evidence that these adjustments are taking hold. Our rates of wage and cost increases have subsided to

reasonable and competitive levels. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar has gone a long way to restoring our competitive position in world markets. Due to increases in the price of food (much of which is imported at this time of the year) and the devaluation of our currency, inflation has been erratic. But the rate of inflation, food excluded, is continuing to come down, slowly but steadily. Our record of productive time lost through industrial disputes has moved from one of the worst in the industrialized world in 1975 to one of the best in 1977. And despite the fact that our unemployment rate remains unacceptably high, and that no government can rest when its citizens want to find work and cannot, it must be recognized that jobs are once again being created at an impressively rapid rate. Over the last 12 months, from February 1977 to February 1978, more than 280,000 new jobs were created in Canada, well above our historical average of 250,000 jobs each year.

Consultations among Canadians have led to a renewed spirit of collaboration. With increasing frequency, the federal and provincial governments have been meeting with representatives of business, industry and trade unions. We have very recently concluded an important and promising conference involving the provincial premiers and myself. Out of this collaboration, we have emerged with the common view that all governments must shoulder their share of responsibility for our economic difficulties. Given the civilizing direction of much of the growth of government expenditures, I believe that critical reaction to this growth can be overdone. But I acknowledge that we had moved too far, too fast. In the past three years, however, we have demonstrated our determination to restrain the growth of government. We are now embarked on a very broad restatement of all our policies, both those which form the economic framework of the nation and those which deal with specific areas of economic activity. We are committed to further restrain the expenditure of governments, to reduce bureaucratic intrusions, and to seek new and improved means of serving collective needs.

We have also set for ourselves a number of medium-term economic objectives, to guide our actions and serve as check points on the road to recovery. These objectives reflect our commitment to sustained economic growth, with associated reductions

in unemployment and inflation.

I take confidence in our prospects. We are probably as well placed as any other industrialized country to meet, within our own means, the future energy requirements of our nation. The array of major energy projects in Canada's future must be seen as a fundamental driving force of renewed activity.

We are a wealthy country — in mineral, forest, agriculture and water resources; in the seas around us; in our vast and undeveloped lands; in the industry we have built; in new technology; and, above all, in our people who, by the very existence and prosperity of Canada, have demonstrated our will and capacity to overcome the obstacles in our path.

Unity question

Yet there is one particularly difficult challenge that continues to confront us — as Canadians. There can be no question that our economic prospects are clouded by the current uncertainty over the future unity of our country. We are engaged in a dialogue, often confused, sometimes strident; but through it we are seeking — openly and honestly — new answers.

I view this dialogue as healthy, in the sense that it is a maturing process. Canadians are a people alive: alive to the virtues of linguistic and cultural diversity within our federation; alive to the challenge of creating from interdependent regions a strong and united country.

The reality of this challenge has raised the consciousness of nationhood among all Canadians. The people of Quebec have been forced, during the past 18 months, to open their eyes to the negative consequences of separating from Canada — and they certainly don't like what they see.

People in the rest of Canada have been forced to contemplate what Canada would be like without Quebec, and they are rejecting that prospect with equal emphasis.

There is a growing realization among all Canadians that we would surely be a foolishly self-destructive society if we allowed our country to be fractured, because of our inability to imagine with generosity a solution to the problem of a federal state composed of different regions and founded on the recognition of two languages.

The opening of our minds and hearts to each other is, I believe, creating a new willingness to support constitutional

(Cont'd. on P. 8)

Guinean delegation in Canada

A ministerial delegation from Guinea, headed by Minister of Economic and Financial Domain Ismael Touré, visited Canada from March 19 to 23.

The delegation held discussions with Renaude Lapointe, Speaker of the Senate, Jean-Pierre Goyer, Minister of Supply and Services and Adviser for Francophone Affairs to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Léo Dorais Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Verne MacKay Vice-President of the Export Development Corporation and Claude Charland, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

On March 21 the delegation proceeded to Montreal where it met with representatives of several Canadian companies and of the Department of Industry and Commerce of the Quebec government.

Ontario updates its family law

The Ontario Law Reform Bill of 1978, designed to provide an "equitable" settlement of affairs when a marriage or a common-law relation breaks up, came into force on March 31.

The New Democratic Party did not support this bill.

The authors of Bill 59 recognize marriage as a partnership of equals, both of whom, if the relation ends, have an equal right to an equal share in the property, or family assets, owned by either of them. Family assets are defined as the matrimonial home, a cottage, a car, household items and the household bank account.

The family court considers what contributions each partner has made to the marriage, how long the marriage has lasted and what each has brought into it, and may decide that a 50/50 split is not fair. The court may also order the sharing of any property not defined as a family asset. A new provision in the bill, added during final discussion, states that child-care, household-management and financial provisions are a "joint responsibility". By recognizing that a woman who looks after the home can give her husband the freedom to acquire and operate other property, the amendment directs the courts to consider dividing property other than family assets, such as a business, when a marriage ends.

The bill outlines a list of factors, such as need, dependency created during the marriage, and the means and capacity of one spouse to pay support to the other, that may qualify one person as "support obligations". For the first time in Ontario, a man will be able to claim support from his wife.

A judge will no longer be able to base his denial of or award of support payments on the conduct of either partner in a marriage. Judges will be directed to consider an "unconscionable" course of conduct not just of the applicant for support but of both spouses. They will also be able to decide to raise support payments in cases where conduct is considered.

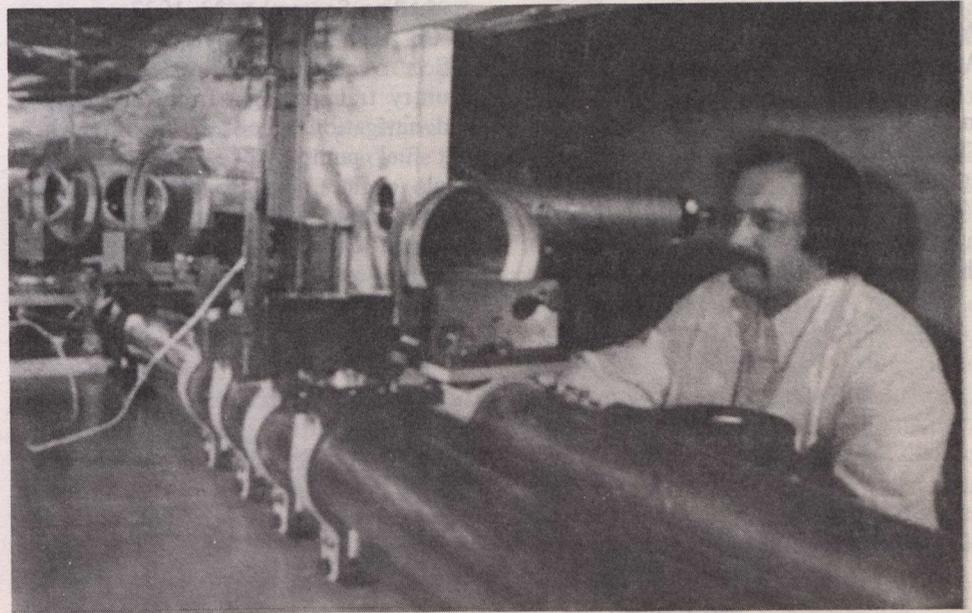
While some women argue that the definition of family assets should include investments, insurance savings and pensions, Lynne Gordon, chairman of the Ontario Status of Women Council, called the new act, "the best possible family-law reform bill at this time based on the democratic process".

Canada-Hungary sport exchanges

A memorandum of agreement signed recently in Ottawa by the Canadian and Hungarian Governments provides for the exchange of sports coaches and specialists, for the participation of athletes and observers in bilateral and international competitions, and for the organization of training camps. The agreement also covers the exchange of experience in the production of sports equipment, the planning and building of sports facilities and the manufacturing of scientific instruments and related technical documentation.

Under the agreement, a gymnastic team from Canada will visit Hungary from April 6 to 10. In June, a Canadian canoe team will participate in a joint training camp in Hungary. In October, a team of Hungarian canoeists will attend a training camp in Canada, and from November 3 to 5 a team of gymnasts from Hungary will take part in the Toronto Cup competitions.

Research Council monitors metres for millions



With road signs now shown in kilometres and speed limits in kilometres per hour, the day is quickly approaching when more measurements in Canada will be made in centimetres and metres. Years ago, the international metre was defined by the length of a special metal bar kept in France. Today, it's more involved than that but the measurements are much more accurate. The metre is now based on a certain wavelength of radiation produced by excited atoms of krypton-86. The Canadian standard of length is derived from the instrument shown here, housed at the National Research Council's physics building in Ottawa. In accord with Canada's Weights and Measures Act, NRC is responsible for maintaining several reference standards of measurement, including mass, length, time and temperature.

Cranberry Swamp yields relic

Usually only duck hunters go into Cranberry Swamp at the foot of Little Lake, Ontario. But at 2 a.m. on June 26 last year, Bob Griffith, a retired contractor, was tramping through the mud and undergrowth on a different kind of hunt. Griffith raises prize sheep and a stray dog had chased two of them into the swamp.

During the search, Griffith's eye caught a round object which, in the moonlight, looked like an old boiler, possibly from a sawmill. At close range he found it was made of wood. He thought it might be a boat or part of a *Mosquito*, the famous wooden airplane, neither of which belonged in a swamp.

The next day Griffith phoned the Canadian Armed Forces base at Trenton and reported finding "either a boat or a plane". The military, police and game wardens routinely pass on tips of possible aircraft wreckage to Transport Canada's accident investigation branch. This time the report was made to the duty inspector in Toronto, Gordon McSwain, who made arrangements for transportation to the site.

Patches of red

At first glance the remnants did look like a boat — an ark, in fact, but metal struts inside quickly convinced McSwain and Charles Batchelor that they were looking at the hull of a seaplane, most likely a *Vedette*. Patches of red paint on the keel suggested the owner. Red was used for the lower part of the hull of air force



Two of the treasure hunters, Gordon McSwain, Transport Canada investigator (left), and Bob Bradford, National Museum of Science and Technology.

planes before the Second World War.

Back in Toronto, McSwain phoned Bob Bradford of the Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa. Bradford, an expert on old planes, eagerly pieced together the story on this one — a Vickers *Vedette G-CYWO*, an air force plane that crashed on September 23, 1937.

On that day, 40 years ago, flying officer Michael Doyle was on a cross-country training flight from the seaplane and navigation school at Trenton when the fuel pump broke. He steered the single engine plane toward the nearest open water — Little Lake — and came down in Cranberry Swamp. Doyle, second pilot H.A. Walker, and navigator J.L.

Bevan were unhurt. The plane was beyond repair, though, and the air force took anything they could haul away, including the engine, instruments and ailerons.

"Vedette" story

The *Vedette* was a real flying machine of the "silk-scarf" era. The pilots sat side by side in a double cockpit, and the observer or photographer perched alone in the nose. The observer didn't have a proper seat. He either stood or he brought along a wooden box and cushion. Furthermore, he wasn't tied in like the pilots who attached themselves to the floor with cables hooked to their parachute harnesses. There's the story of the pilot who was flying a few feet above a lake behind a flock of ducks when the ducks suddenly reversed direction. The pilot instinctively lowered his head forcing the controls forward. The *Vedette* bounced off the water with a jolt that sent the observer flying into the lake.

In all, 61 *Vedettes* were built at Vickers' Longueuil, Quebec, plant in the 1920s. They were lighter than most flying boats of that era and, because of their double wings, could take off in six seconds, a good time for seaplanes of that vintage. Top speed was about 128 km/h.

As the *Vedettes* wore out they were retired in the areas where they were last flown. By the early 1940s, the plane had become extinct.

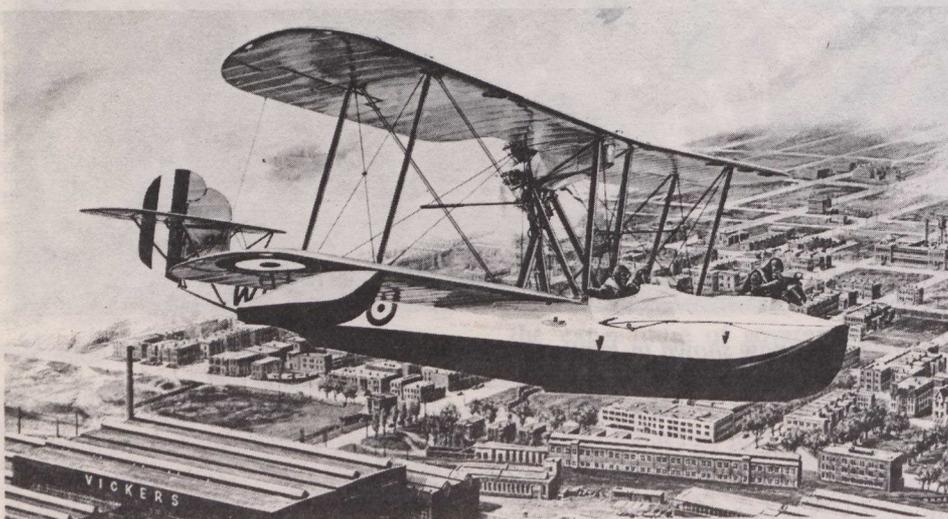
McSwain took Bradford into the swamp to make a "positive identification". Then a crew from the museum slipped cedar poles under the hull and gently skidded it to dry ground where they crated it. A National Defence helicopter lifted the crate to Trenton airport, and a truck brought it to the museum in Ottawa.

Precious piece

The hull is the only artifact of the *Vedette*, a Canadian-designed and built seaplane. No other evidence exists, except yellowed photographs and the recollections of pilots and others who remember it.

One day a reconstructed *Vedette* may be on display in a Canadian museum, its hull carefully modelled from the one found in Cranberry Swamp.

"It seems that nobody's interested until they're all gone," says McSwain, who helped plug a gap in Canadian aviation history.



The Vickers plant at Longueuil, Quebec, produced 61 Vedette flying boats, the last of which was flown in the 1940s. The cameraman in the front cockpit had to get along without a seat or a windscreen.

Gross national product, 1977

Gross national product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, increased 1.9 per cent in the fourth quarter to a level of \$214.7 billion; in real terms — that is, after adjustment for price changes — GNP grew 0.8 per cent. This increase originated in the foreign sector, as exports rose 4.7 per cent in volume terms and real imports fell 1.5 per cent. The drop in import volume was caused, at least in part, by a 0.6 per cent decline in final domestic demand, with declines in personal expenditure, government current expenditure and gross fixed capital formation.

The fourth quarter movements left GNP for the year as a whole up 9.3 per cent from the 1976 figure — a real increase of 2.6 per cent, compared with 4.9 per cent in 1976.

Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income increased 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter. Corporation profits before taxes were up 3.2 per cent from the third quarter figure, with the largest increases in mining, manufacturing and trade. This increase left profits 22.8 per cent above the depressed level of the fourth quarter of 1976.

Interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income increased 4.0 per cent in the fourth quarter, and government transfers to persons and unincorporated business were up 4.0 per cent. These increases, together with the rise in labour income, more than offset an 8.2 per cent decline in farm income and very marginal growth in non-farm unincorporated business income, with the result that personal income grew 1.9 per cent. Because personal income tax collections declined from the third quarter figure personal disposable income grew by a more rapid 2.7 per cent.

Total government expenditures rose by 1.9 per cent in the quarter. The largest absolute increase was in transfer payments to persons, with the major part of the gain in federal unemployment insurance payments. Purchases of goods and services increased by 1.2 per cent with small increases at the provincial, local and hospital levels.

Thus, with an increase in total government expenditure and relatively no growth in revenue, the government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, increased to \$7.5 billion in the fourth quarter

from a rate of \$6.0 billion in the third quarter.

Annual summary

The major source of strength in 1977 as a whole was external demand. Real exports were 7.7 per cent higher than those in 1976, and with real imports increasing only 2.0 per cent, real net exports (real exports less real imports) contributed more than one percentage point to the increase in real GNP. Real personal expenditure and real government current expenditure on goods and services both grew at rates well below their long-term averages, real gross fixed capital formation declined, and inventory investment fell substantially.

Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income grew at about the same rate as total GNP in 1977, increasing 10.0 per cent after a 15.0 per cent rise in 1976. Corporation profits before taxes were up 11.4 per cent compared to figures from 1976, and after-tax profits increased 18.8 per cent. Other non-wage income grew 9.1 per cent, despite a 13.6 per cent decline in accrued net income of farm operators.

Personal disposable income increased 10.5 per cent in 1977 to a level of \$139.3 billion of which 10.7 per cent was saved. Total personal expenditure rose 10.3 per cent.

In real terms, personal expenditure increased 2.8 per cent in 1977, with the largest percentage increase — 5.2 per cent — in spending on services, reflecting higher net expenditure abroad and a large increase in spending on financial and legal services.

Gross fixed capital formation fell 0.6 per cent in real terms in 1977, with all of the decline in business fixed investment. Business investment in residential construction fell 6.0 per cent, and machinery and equipment investment dropped 1.7 per cent. Because non-residential construction increased 3.7 per cent, total business investment in plant and equipment was virtually unchanged from that of 1976.

After substantial accumulation in 1976, inventory investment swung to slight liquidation in real terms. Most of this swing was concentrated in the non-farm business sector, which accumulated by \$122 million in 1977 after a very strong \$1,068-million accumulation in 1976. On an industry basis, wholesalers liquidated inventories by \$105 million.

Contribution to world labour body

Canada will give \$200,000 (U.S.) to the International Labour Organization (ILO), in addition to the assessed contribution for 1978, of \$2,558,888, which has already been paid.

This voluntary donation, along with those made by other members of the ILO, will help overcome the financial difficulties that have arisen as a result of the United States withdrawal from the ILO in November 1977.

Although the ILO has made a considerable effort to reduce expenditures to compensate for the loss of the United States' 25 per cent share of assessed contributions, a full reduction has not been possible. The ILO therefore requested voluntary contributions from its members to make up the small remaining short-fall of about \$5.6 million (U.S.).

When it's "Toonik Tyme" up North

The Eskimos of Frobisher Bay, Canada's largest Arctic settlement, on Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories, have discovered an imaginative way of celebrating two seasons at once. They combine the annual winter carnival and the welcome-to-spring festival in a single event — called "Toonik Tyme".

Instead of crowning a local beauty as carnival queen, they choose "Mr. Toonik" to reign over the festivities. From the moment of Toonik's arrival on a dogsled to the concluding fireworks display, the week-long celebration manages to provide some attraction for every participant, young or old. There is keen competition in the seal-skinning contest — as in beard-growing, ice-carving, igloo-building, tea-brewing, fishing through the ice, telling tall tales and snowmobile racing. The main features of the last day of the celebrations are a great barbecue and a parade complete with floats.

The winter carnival is held in memory of the legendary Toonik, who is said to have belonged to a race that inhabited Baffin Island before the Inuit. They were strong but also stupid and so, like the dinosaurs, they became extinct. The Inuit say that Toonik was always so busy that he had no time for a social life. So, during their winter/spring festivities, the people of the North must have for him the fun he never knew.

Maple syrup production improves

Strong prices, firm consumer demand, and the introduction of new technology promise to make this year's maple syrup season a big success.

The sap starts flowing in the maple bushes of Eastern Canada about mid-March and runs until mid-April and, with the right kind of weather — sunny days and frosty nights — national production will rise well above two million gallons, worth substantially more than last year's estimated \$22-million yield.

In Quebec, where more than 90 per cent of Canada's maple syrup is produced, the provincial government is encouraging the use of plastic tubing. Plastic taps are inserted into the trees, which allows the sap to run directly to the evaporator site or to central collection points. The technique yields 30 to 100 percent more sap and greatly reduces labour costs.

In response to rising oil and gas costs, many producers are returning to the use of wood to fire their evaporation tanks. The sap must be heated to about 104 degrees Centigrade. Water, which constitutes about 96 per cent of the sap, is evaporated, until a syrup of at least 66 per cent sugar is obtained.

High standards sought

Canada No. 1 maple syrup must be uniform in colour, free from cloudiness, and



The collection of maple sap in the traditional buckets is picturesque but time consuming.

meet certain colour requirements — extra light, light or medium. It must have no trace of fermentation or other objectionable odour or taste. The same requirements apply to Canada No. 2 syrup, but a stronger maple flavour is allowed and the colour class must be amber. Canada No. 3 maple syrup, used for processing, or exported for use in syrup blends, is not considered a retail product.



Many producers have switched to more efficient clear plastic tubing to collect the sap.

Although Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes have different grade names, all maple products must meet Agriculture Canada standards.

Recently, producer associations have stepped up efforts to prohibit the use of the name "maple" on syrups that are not pure maple syrup.

The oldest maple in Canada

The oldest and most beautiful sugar maple is believed to be situated near the hamlet of North Pelham, 19 kilometres west of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

"Comfort", the name of the giant, is 24.6 metres high, its "head" an almost perfect circle of the same measurement in diameter.

Although the exact age of the tree is not known, the Ontario Forestry Association believes it could be between 450 and 500 old, so that it was at least 300 years old at the time of Confederation in 1867.

Forest waste converted to energy



The Total Chiparvestor, a new product of Morbark Industries, Inc. of North Bay, Ontario, transforms in minutes twisted undergrowth and trees normally allowed to decay, into fuel chips, which are later converted to energy by a wood-burning boiler system. A ton of green wood is about equal to 6,500 cubic feet of natural gas, a third of a ton of coal or one barrel of oil.

News of the arts

Canada/Belgium literary award

Jacques Godbout of Montreal recently won the Canada-Belgium Literary Prize for 1978. The \$2,500-award is given annually to French-language writers, alternating each year to Canadian or Belgian authors. An author's total contribution to literature is assessed, rather than one particular work. The prize, financed on the Canadian side by the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs, is administered by the Canada Council.

Laureates are chosen by a jury appointed in Belgium by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture and in Canada by the Canada Council. In explaining its unanimous choice, this year's Belgian jury declared: "As much by its highly personalized style as by the breadth of its spirit, its rejection of all convention, its disdain for all forms of dogmatism, its inventiveness and a joyfulness which does not deny a sense of the tragic nor dilute the strength of his ideas, the author's work impresses and convinces."

Jacques Godbout, born in 1933, is both poet and novelist, journalist and film-maker. He was awarded the France-Canada Literary Prize in 1962 for his novel *L'Aquarium*, the Governor General's Prize in 1967 for *Salut Galarneau!*, the Prix Dupau of the Académie française in 1973 for *D'Amour P.Q.* and the Duvernay Prize for his contribution to literature in general. Mr. Gobout is also president of the Union des Écrivains québécois.

Previous winners of the award are Belgian poet Geo Norge, who received the inaugural prize in 1971; Canadian poet Gaston Miron in 1972; Belgian writer Suzanne Lilar in 1973; Canadian novelist Réjean Ducharme in 1974; Pierre Mertens of Belgium in 1975; Marie-Claire Blais in 1976; and, last year, Belgian novelist Marcel Moreau.

Commonwealth Games film rolling

A National Film Board crew has begun to take footage for the official film of the Commonwealth Games that will be held in Edmonton next August.

Director-cameraman Paul Cowan and his assistants will start in Tanzania by filming Filbert Bayi, the runner who holds the world record for 1,500 metres. Since the much-anticipated race between

Bayi and the chief contender for his title, John Walker of New Zealand, did not take place at the Montreal Olympics owing to the withdrawal of several African nations, the Games in Edmonton will provide the first opportunity in four years for the two athletes to run in the same race.

From Tanzania, the NFB crew will go to Nairobi to film the sprinter Ruth Waithera, who is also a corporal in Kenya's armed forces. Some shooting is also scheduled in Zanzibar before the unit moves on to cover other athletes with whom negotiations should be completed by that time.

Celebrated conductor dies

The international music community is mourning the death of Fred Karam, a founder of the music department of the University of Ottawa and a celebrated conductor, arranger and composer, who died on March 27.

Karam, who would have been 52 tomorrow, studied in Toronto under Healey Willan and Gerald Bales and was an organist at a Syrian Orthodox church in that city. Bales, a close friend, now teaches at the University of Ottawa, where Karam taught until sickness forced him to give it up a year ago.

He was conductor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation studio orchestra, before the National Arts Centre orchestra was established, and he also conducted the Ottawa Choral Society. Karam was choirmaster at St. Elijah's Orthodox Church in Ottawa.

Karam was well-known in many countries, particularly the United States, for his choral, orchestral, piano and organ compositions. Some of his best-known pieces included *Poem of Strings*, *Modal Trumpet* and *Gigue for Organ*, which Bales recorded in Westminster Abbey in London in 1957.

He is survived by his wife, Jennie, children by a former marriage and a brother, Ed Karam, who composes for film in California, U.S.A.

Canada Council citizenship rules

The Canada Council has approved a set of working regulations on citizenship requirements applicable to individual artists and arts organizations seeking Council

assistance.

The new rules provide that landed immigrants may receive one grant in their first three years, after which they will become ineligible unless they have applied for Canadian citizenship. The requirement, which applies to all Council grants to individuals in the arts and to the Explorations program, may be waived in the case of applicants who have made an exceptional contribution. In the past, most programs in the arts were open without restriction to persons who had had landed immigrant status for 12 months. The Explorations program was formerly restricted to Canadian citizens or persons who had had landed immigrant status for three years.

Another requirement will restrict Council Art Bank purchases to works by Canadian citizens. Arts organizations funded by the Council are to be encouraged to make maximum use of Canadian talent. The only specific requirement, which reaffirms established Council policy, ensures that symphony orchestras perform one Canadian work out of ten, and hire one Canadian soloist out of five, and that choirs perform at least one work each season by a Canadian composer.

Arts briefs

Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*, Verdi's *La Traviata*, and Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* were recently announced as the three spring productions of the Canadian Opera Company, to be performed at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, from April 3-29.

An all-Canadian series of concerts — ranging from opera and classical guitar through jazz, folk and pop — will be presented at the Stratford Festival this summer, artistic director Robin Phillips announced recently. Bruce Cockburn, Oscar Peterson, Dan Hill and Liona Boyd will be featured in July. Louis and Gino Quilico will present the final concert of the series on August 28. All concerts will take place in the Festival Theatre.

Craig Russell of Toronto, Canada's best-known female impersonator, won the best actor award at the twenty-eighth Berlin film festival recently for his role in *Outrageous* as a homosexual hairdresser. Twenty-six films from 23 countries were entered in the ten-day festival, Europe's second-largest after Cannes and the first of the new season.

Mr. Trudeau confident of brighter economic future (Cont'd. from P. 2)

changes of the kind I will very soon be proposing to Canadians — changes which will enhance the ability of all our people to find political, cultural and economic fulfilment within a renewed Confederation.

I know that Canadians in all regions of the country will reaffirm their faith in Canada, and renew their commitment to make it work for the greater benefit of all. I am confident that the people of Quebec, when the choice is fairly put, will reject an ethnocentric nationalism in favour of a renewed and more productive relationship with their fellow Canadians.

Canada/U.S. ties never better

I have spoken of the United States and I have spoken of Canada. What is there to be said about the relations between us? In my experience, relations between our two countries have never been better. Surely two nations that can reach agreement on the most massive private-sector investment project ever undertaken — the northern pipeline — are setting the world an example in co-operation.

The decision to proceed with the pipeline is but one instance of the wide-ranging and continuing conversations between President Carter and myself, between your administration and ours, between our private sectors, conversations that cover both broad goals and more particular issues.

The pipeline, however, is a good example of where we stand as neighbours because it illustrates clearly that in our relations with one another there is a mutuality of interest that can be enhanced by constructive co-operation. The bargaining on the pipeline was tough, but President

Carter and I recognized that there need be no winner or loser. The very nature of the project could make both our countries winners. So we achieved, through co-operation, that which neither of us could have achieved separately. Out of a shared recognition of growing interdependence and out of national interests that are mature enough to be directed outward, we were able to fashion a result that will serve both our peoples.

This realization — that by good faith and good will — we can make the whole larger than its parts is a hallmark of the past and current history of both Canada and the United States. I believe it must now guide each of us, and both of us together, as we reflect upon the still troubled state of our own economies and upon the uncertain state of the world community.

I have sought to describe how both of our countries, and indeed the industrial world, have begun to extricate themselves from the difficulties of the past four years. We must, of course, continue to concert our policies and move forward — in a measured way — restoring growth, reducing unemployment, but doing so while continuing to avoid renewed inflationary pressures. For the short run and medium term, we have made “policy” corrections of a very substantial kind and they are taking hold.

But I feel less confident that we, as nations, as communities, as people, are moving urgently enough to meet the more fundamental, longer-term issues that confront us. Our economic difficulties have exacted their toll, not only on our national economies, but also on that complex set of institutions, agreements and understandings that define the international economic system of which we are all a part.

Within our countries we witness a pervasive questioning of governments, corporations and labour unions. There is a sense of mistrust that leads to the formation of narrow interest groups seeking to protect themselves at the expense of others and at the expense of the common good.

I do not believe that this uneasiness, or indeed the uncertainties which constrain investors, within our countries or within the international economic system will be greatly reduced until we have demonstrated our determination to face fundamental issues squarely and resolve them.

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News briefs

A multi-million dollar expansion project at the port of Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to permit greater movement of grain, coal and other bulk commodities from Western Canada, was announced recently by Transport Minister Otto Lang. The Ridley Island site, to be developed and serviced at an estimated \$16.3 million over three years, will provide two fully serviced sites for grain terminals and permit construction of at least one new terminal by the private grain trade. The Government will provide road and rail access and services on Ridley Island, as well as rebuilding the government elevator in Prince Rupert, at an estimated cost of up to \$11.5 million.

Increases in the Old-Age Security pension, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance became payable in April. The new monthly total at the single rate for persons receiving both the basic Old Age Security pension and maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement is now \$266.54. For a married couple, both pensioners, the combination of the basic pension and maximum supplement now totals a monthly payment of \$508.46. The basic Old Age Security pension rose this month to \$156.66 from the former \$153.44. Entitlement to a Spouse's Allowance, and amount paid, is based on yearly income. The maximum Spouse's Allowance, paid to persons between 60 and 65 years of age who are married to pensioners and meet residence requirements, has increased to \$254.23 from \$249.00. The allowance is made up of an amount equivalent to the basic pension and the maximum supplement at the married rate.

Prime Minister Trudeau has asked the Economic Council of Canada to monitor wage and price rises for two years after the mandatory controls are removed, beginning on April 14. The Council will publish studies on developments affecting prices and incomes, recommend improvements to lower inflation or increase output, and recommend to the Government special inquiries into particular cases that might threaten national economic goals.

The Federal Government has authorized the signing of a tax agreement with Jamaica for the prevention of double taxation and fiscal evasion of taxes on income by residents of one country with investments in the other.

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