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Increased aid to Kampuchea and plea for solution of problem

Canada has increased its original pledge threefold to \$15 million for assistance to Kampuchea (Cambodia), Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald announced to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Emergency Assistance to the People of Kampuchea in New York, November 5.

A response however, that was restricted to the reduction of suffering, was not enough, said the Minister. "The real challenge...is to find a solution to the political problems confronting Indochina, and Kampuchea in particular." Condemning the "man-made" causes of the tragedy in Kampuchea, Miss MacDonald called on the authorities to "stop playing politics with the very lives of people". Her statement follows:

Mr. Chairman, the tragedy continues. Less than four short months ago you called us to a meeting in Geneva to focus world attention on the plight of the refugees in Southeast Asia. From the response you received from so many countries at that time, it is clear that your appeal struck a warm chord in the hearts of the peoples of this globe.

Canadians have been in the forefront of the resettlement countries offering new homes to the Indochinese refugees. At the Geneva meeting I was able to commit Canada to accepting 50,000 of these unfortunate people up to the end of next year. I am pleased to say that that program of resettlement is now well under way.

Thousands of private Canadian citizens have banded together in groups to sponsor refugees in their communities, and are welcoming hundreds each week to their new homes. Working in concert with the federal and provincial governments, individual Canadians have made it possible for us as a country to respond more fully and more effectively to the plight of the Boat People and other refugees than we could have done if the Government had had to act alone.

Annihilation in Cambodia

The hopes born of that meeting in Geneva for a solution to the problems of Indochina have since been dashed on the rocks of hard reality. It is now clear that the entire Khmer people of Cambodia are faced with annihilation through famine

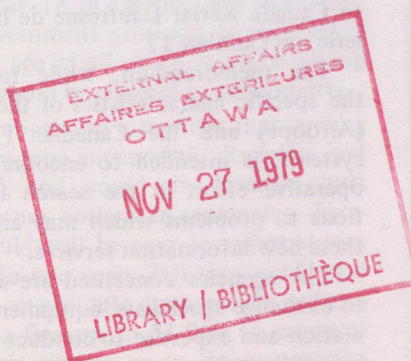
and warfare. With the loss of nearly all children under five years of age, and the jeopardy in which older children are now placed, it appears that at the very least a full generation of Kampuchean will be lost.

During the brutal reign of the Pol Pot regime some three million Kampuchean were the victims of deliberate annihilation. The survivors are now afflicted by war, disease and famine on a scale unequalled in modern time. A fertile and productive country — one that formerly exported large quantities of food to its neighbours — lies devastated. Its people have not the means, the strength nor the physical security to plant new crops.

Unless we help, Mr. Chairman, they will nearly all die. Our ability to prevent death on such a scale will be a measure of the humanity of the world community and of the effectiveness of the global institutions we have built.

The work already done by the International Committee of the Red Cross and by UNICEF to gain agreement of the governments concerned to deliver the needed food and medical assistance to the suffering civilian population is to be applauded. To date, however, they have met with all too little success in gaining the co-operation of the warring regime.

Even greater tragedy would have happened had it not been for the selfless response of the noble Thais. Their open asylum policy — affirmed on October 19 by Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak — and their generous aid to the starving stand



Two-hundred-and-sixteen years ago today... Benjamin Franklin, postmaster general for the British Colony in North America, established post offices at Montreal, Trois Rivières, and Quebec.

Nov. 21/79

out as a beacon of light in a dark sea of inhumanity.

It is now the turn of the international community to come to the aid of those who have so valiantly been trying to deal with the tragedy. An appeal for \$110 million has been made jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is asking for \$60 million in anticipation of an influx of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians into Thailand. Thailand itself has asked for \$30.8 million to enable it to continue its generous relief efforts.

In response to these pleas I was able to announce a fortnight ago that Canada would make a contribution of \$5 million, to be apportioned between the two appeals. As the facts of the situation become ever more clearly known to the Canadian people, they have encouraged the Government, on their behalf, to triple that contribution. I can announce, sir, that Canada's pledge to the relief of famine and disease in Kampuchea is \$15 million. In the coming weeks we shall determine precisely how these funds will be channelled into the co-ordinated international response.

It is the generosity and deep human feeling of the Canadian people that allows my Government to make this pledge. I am confident that private donations will swell the contribution the Government has pledged, just as private sponsorships have allowed us to accommodate more refugees than the Government alone could have managed.

But generosity and compassion are not the only responses that the situation in Kampuchea has aroused in the hearts of Canadians. There is also a deep sense of outrage, of downright anger, at the man-made causes of this tragedy. They ask — nay they demand — that I convey this message.

Political problems

A response that is restricted to the alleviation of the suffering is an inadequate response. Unless we can come to grips with, and solve the root causes of this appalling situation, we shall doom millions of people to continuing misery, privation, fear and death. The real challenge we face is to find a solution to the political problems confronting Indochina, and Kampuchea in particular.

First, the Vietnamese Government, along with the Heng Samrin and Pol Pot

authorities, must stop playing politics with the very lives of millions of people. They must immediately allow the full and free operation of the international relief organizations that are even now ready and able to stem this revolting flood of death. That they have not already done so must forever condemn them in the eyes of the world.

Stability must be restored

Second, as soon as possible for world security, stability must be restored to the area. Clearly, with so many outside countries affected both directly and indirectly this is a matter that could trigger conflict. That is why we must do everything possible while there is yet time.

Independence and territorial integrity must be returned to Kampuchea under a government that reflects the genuine wishes of the Cambodian people. Hostilities must be brought to an end, and the foreign forces now occupying much of the country will have to be withdrawn. Without a political settlement hopes for an end to human suffering will be in vain.

It is imperative that some satisfactory proposal be developed and accepted to allow the interested parties to come to the negotiating table. Any proposal that offers hope of this will receive the full support of Canada. I am pleased to note that this subject will be debated in the General Assembly in the near future. Unless it succeeds I can foresee nothing but continuing conflict, suffering, instability and tragedy for that part of the world.

* * * *

Canada to control eastern airspace

Canadian Forces Base North Bay, headquarters of the 22nd NORAD Region, will be the site of two collocated Region Operations Control Centres (ROCCs) designed for the command and control of Canadian airspace, the Federal Government has announced.

The establishment of the ROCCs in North Bay will result in primary command and control for surveillance, detection, and identification of aircraft within Canada, being carried out in Canada. At present, only eastern Canadian airspace with the exception of southwestern Ontario and southern Nova Scotia is controlled by centres in the United States.

Feasibility studies showed that significant savings in capital, maintenance and

operational costs, as well as personnel costs, would be achieved by establishing the two ROCCs in the existing underground complex at North Bay. Cost of the centres is estimated at \$87 million. Approximately 200 additional Canadian Forces personnel will be assigned to North Bay to work in the centres.

The two Canadian ROCCs will be part of a network of seven planned and developed following a 1974 recommendation by the Canada/U.S. Permanent Joint Board on Defence to reshape the NORAD boundaries to conform to the Canada/U.S. border. The five U.S. ROCCs, including one in Alaska, are charged with similar responsibilities within their territorial boundaries.

The ROCCs will work in conjunction with the Department of Transport traffic control agencies and will provide assistance in search and rescue, aircraft in distress, flights of VIP aircraft, and loss of civilian air traffic control capability. As an element of NORAD, the ROCCs will possess the capability for transformation from peacetime to wartime operations in support of the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). The centres are expected to be in operation by 1982.

Videotex agreement signed

A memorandum of understanding related to research on common problems associated with videotex system design was signed by Communications Minister David MacDonald and the French Ambassador to Canada Xavier Daufresne de la Chevalerie, on October 12.

The memorandum, while respecting the specific characteristics of the French (Anuope) and the Canadian (Telidon) systems, is intended to encourage a cooperative effort in the search for solutions to problems which may arise from these new information services.

The agencies concerned are expected to exchange specialists, equipment, information and expertise to conduct research into videotex systems.

Signatories to the memorandum on behalf of the two countries are the Canadian Department of Communications and the French Secretariat d'Etat aux Postes et Télécommunications, as well as Télédiffusion de France, the French Government broadcasting agency. The memorandum will be in effect initially three years then will be renewable year to year.

Young delinquents should be held more responsible, report says

It is time for the courts to stop treating juvenile delinquents as misguided children and start treating them as criminals, a Federal Government study says.

The report tabled recently in the House of Commons says children should not be dealt with as harshly as adult criminals, but young people who commit offences must take responsibility for their acts.

The report previews a new Young Offenders Act the Government intends to introduce in the Commons in the next few months to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act, which dates from 1908.

The law now says the courts should give juvenile delinquents parental-style care and discipline. They should treat a juvenile delinquent "not as a criminal but as a misdirected and misguided child... needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance".

Calling this philosophy outdated, the report says "young people will be held accountable for their behaviour" under the proposed law.

But the new law would raise to 12 from seven the age at which children could be charged with criminal offences. Only children over 14 could be tried in adult courts, and only for the most serious offences such as murder.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act applies to people under the age of 16 in most provinces, under 17 in British Columbia, and under 18 in Quebec and Manitoba. The Government proposes to establish a uniform age of 17 or 18 at which young people would be charged in adult courts.

The report also recognizes that "young people require supervision, discipline and control", and would give juvenile court judges more options in sentencing. Juveniles could still be sent to reformatories for up to two years, but they could also be given an absolute discharge, be ordered to pay a fine up to \$1,000, to compensate their victims or to do community work.

The new law would give young people more rights in juvenile court and would allow them to tell their side of the story to the judge.

The Government also proposes sharply reducing the number of offences a juvenile could be charged with.

The offences of incorrigibility and

sexual immorality would disappear. The report says the current law is discriminatory because it makes certain forms of behaviour a crime for juveniles but not for adults.

The Government wants to reduce the number of children brought to court by providing other ways of dealing with juvenile problems. It proposes abolishing the offence of contributing to juvenile delinquency, and would not let parents be held responsible for illegal acts committed by their children.

Another federal report says that Canadians can look forward to a slower increase, if not an actual decrease, in the rate of juvenile crime in the 1980s. However, an increase in the adult crime rate is expected.

The report, *Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice*, was prepared for the federal-provincial conference of ministers responsible for criminal justice held recently in Ottawa. It bases its prediction on the fact that the number of males "at risk" in the juvenile crime-prone age group has started to decline.

International fire conference

Approximately 100 scientists from as far away as Uganda, Japan, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the U.S.S.R. attended a conference sponsored by the University of New Brunswick's fire science centre in Fredericton.

The conference, entitled "Fire in Northern Circumpolar Ecosystems", was supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Ross Wein, director of the centre, said that while other conferences sponsored by the two groups had dealt with the effects of fire on other ecosystems this was the first to deal with northern circumpolar ecosystems, and was the first gathering of scientists interested in the field.

Papers were presented on subjects such as past and present fire frequencies, the physical effects of fire, concepts of fire effects on individuals and species, and fire control and management.

Japanese journalists on Canadian tour



Seven journalists from Tokyo, who toured Canada, September 16-26, met Prime Minister Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald, then President of the Senate Renaude Lapointe and provincial government officials. Mr. Clark, in an interview with the journalists, told them he was planning a conference in Vancouver for early December to examine the possibilities for extended economic and cultural relations with the countries of the Pacific. The journalists (above) with Miss MacDonald are: (left to right) Dairoku Akamatsu, Hirofumi Kegawasa, Shigeo Omori, Hideo Akiyama, Ambassador Michiaki Suma, Toshio Hara, Takuhiki Tsuruta, Kazuo Harano and Ken Yoshida, Information Office, Canadian Embassy, Tokyo.

White paper on Quebec's proposals for sovereignty association

The Quebec Government tabled a white paper in the province's National Assembly on November 2, outlining its program for Quebec's political future.

The 120-page document, entitled *Quebec-Canada: A New Deal*, proposed a detailed form of economic association between a sovereign Quebec and Canada to replace the federal system.

During the election of November 1976, the Parti Québécois pledged to consult Quebecers on the question of sovereignty by way of a referendum. Quebec's Premier René Lévesque recently announced that the referendum would be held in May or June of next year. According to the white paper, "a 'yes' vote by Quebecers would thus be, in fact, a mandate given the Quebec government to make this new agreement a reality through negotiations".

In some ways the white paper marks the start of the referendum campaign. The Quebec Liberal Party has announced that it would issue its own proposals for renewed federalism in about a month.

The Quebec Government proposes four communal agencies to manage the economic association: a community council, a commission of experts, a court of justice and a monetary authority.

Excerpts from the white paper follow, with reactions and comments from federal and provincial leaders.

"Given the situation of [the] two communities, and because the economic space that Canada and Quebec share must be both preserved and developed; the Quebec government wants to propose to the rest of Canada that the two communities remain in association, not only in a customs union or a common market but in a monetary union as well. Thus Canada can be preserved intact as an economic entity, while Quebec can assume all the powers it needs as a nation to ensure its full development. Replacing federalism by association will, in effect, maintain economic exchange, but the nature of political and legal relations between Quebec and Canada will be changed....

"...Sovereignty would reside entirely in the State of Quebec, so that Quebecers would be ruled by a single government and would pay taxes only to Quebec. Because of the association, Quebec and Canada would continue to share a single customs tariff and a single currency. Each

partner, however, would have its own international personality.

"In legal terms, the difference between the two formulas could be stated this way: at present, the relations between Quebec and Canada are ruled by a constitution that divides powers between two governments, only one of which, the Federal Government, has an international personality; in the formula proposed by the Government of Quebec, both Quebec and Canada would have an international personality, and their relations would be ruled not by a constitution, but by a treaty of association....

Sovereignty

"Through sovereignty, Quebec would acquire, in addition to the political powers it already has, those now exercised by Ottawa, whether they were assigned to the Federal Government under the British North America Act of 1867 or whether it assumed them since that time, directly or indirectly.

"Sovereignty is the power to levy all taxes, to make all laws and to be present on the international scene; it is also the possibility to share freely, with one or more states, certain national powers. Sovereignty for Quebec, then, will have a legal impact on the power to make laws and to levy taxes, on territorial integrity, on citizenship and minorities, on the courts and various other institutions, and on the relations of Quebec with other countries.

"For each of these subjects, the government wishes to define as clearly as possible the position it intends to adopt in its negotiations with the rest of Canada.

• Laws and taxes

"The only laws that will apply on Quebec's territory will be those adopted by the National Assembly, and the only taxes that will be levied will be those decreed by Quebec law. In this way, there will be an end to the overlapping of federal and Quebec services, which has been so often denounced, thereby enabling Quebec to control the totality of its fiscal resources.

"Existing federal laws will continue to apply as Quebec laws, as long as they are not amended, repealed or replaced by the National Assembly.

• Territory

"Quebec has an inalienable right over its territory, recognized even in the present Constitution, which states that the terri-

tory of a province cannot be modified without the consent of that province. Moreover, since the agreements were reached on James Bay, there no longer is any lien on any part of the Quebec territory. In becoming sovereign, Quebec, as is the rule in international law, will thus maintain its territorial integrity.

"Moreover, it would be desirable for Quebec to regain the advantages that would normally come to it from its geographical position, putting an end to the uncertainties that have surrounded the issue of jurisdiction over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Labrador and the Arctic regions.

• Citizenship

"The Quebec government gives its solemn commitment that every Canadian who, at the time sovereignty is achieved, is a resident of Quebec, or any person who was born there, will have an automatic right to Quebec citizenship; the landed immigrant will be able to complete residency requirements and obtain citizenship. The Parliament of Canada will have to decide whether Canadians who become Quebec citizens may maintain their Canadian citizenship as well. Quebec, for its part, would have no objection.

"Any person who is born in a sovereign Quebec will have the right to Quebec citizenship; the same will hold true for any person born abroad of a father or mother who has Quebec citizenship.

"Quebec citizenship will be recognized by a distinct passport, which does not rule out the possibility of an agreement with Canada on a common passport, since the two states will have close relations, of a community nature, that may cover many subjects.

"Canadian citizens will enjoy the same rights in Quebec as Quebec citizens enjoy in Canada. The acquired rights of foreign nationals will also be fully recognized.

• Minorities

"The government pledges that Quebec's Anglophone minority will continue to enjoy the rights now accorded it by law, and that other communities in Quebec will be given the means to develop their cultural resources.

"The Amerindian and Inuit communities, if they so desire, will be in full possession on their territory of institutions that maintain the integrity of their societies and enable them to develop freely, according to their own culture and spirit.

"As for Francophone minorities in

Canada, Quebec intends to fulfil its moral responsibilities towards them, as it has started to do, for that matter, despite its limited means.

• Courts

"Naturally, the Quebec courts will be the only ones to administer justice in Quebec. All judges will be appointed in accordance with Quebec laws, and judges who are now on the bench will remain in their functions. However, a joint court, constituted through the treaty of association between Quebec and Canada, will have the power to interpret this treaty and decide on the rights that result from it.

• External relations

"Quebec will continue to be bound by the treaties to which Canada is now a signatory. It may withdraw from them should the occasion arise according to the rules of international law. Consequently, Quebec will respect the agreement on the St. Lawrence Seaway and will become a full partner in the International Joint Commission. As for alliances such as NATO and NORAD, Quebec will respect its responsibilities and offer its contributions in accordance with its aims.

"In order to fully play its role on the international scene and defend its interests, Quebec will ask to be admitted to the United Nations and to its specialized agencies.

"Finally, while developing its relations and its co-operation with Francophone countries, Quebec will consider remaining a member of the British Commonwealth.

Association

"...The Quebec government intends to offer to negotiate with the rest of Canada a treaty of community association, whose aim will be, notably, to maintain the present Canadian economic entity by ensuring continuity of exchange and by favouring, in the long run, a more rapid and better balanced development of each of the two partners.

"This treaty will have an international status and will bind the parties in a manner and for a term to be determined. It will define the partners' areas of common activity and confirm the maintenance of an economic and monetary union between Quebec and the rest of Canada. It will also determine the areas where agreement on goals will be considered desirable. Finally, it will establish the rules and institutions that will ensure the proper functioning of the Quebec-Canada community, and determine its methods of financing...."

Federal and provincial reaction to the white paper

Quebec Opposition Leader **Claude Ryan** dismissed the document's analysis as biased, falsified and truncated". "They (the Parti Québécois) are systematically silent, on all the interesting and beneficial aspects of federalism such as the system of equalization payments and the health and hospital insurance scheme which are the envy of other countries in the world and which we have largely as a result of leadership from the central government." Mr. Ryan said the Parti Québécois's position was based on a pessimistic outlook and a misunderstanding of Canada's regional nature. "They (the Parti Québécois) see Canada as being made up of ten separate entities," he said. "They fail to recognize Canada's regional nature and the fact that if we are going to reconstruct Canada it must be on the basis of the different regions, each of which has a distinct character and distinct need."

Prime Minister Joe Clark said at a press conference, November 2, that the Quebec government's paper proposed "an option that was incompatible with the continuation of [Canada's] federation. As such, it is a position that is absolutely unacceptable to the Government of Canada", he declared. Mr. Clark said that the paper would not be the end of the debate on sovereignty-association. "From our point of view on the side of the Federal Government, we have already begun a significant renewal of Canadian federalism.... We are going to have to continue to demonstrate as the Federal Government that federalism means change," he said. "...The good sense of the people of Quebec will prevail in opting for a federal system," said the Prime Minister, "particularly now that the government of Quebec's position is so clear and particularly if we continue to do our job effectively of demonstrating specific changes in the direction of a renewed federalism."

Federal Opposition Leader Pierre Trudeau said the paper was "essentially a tactical document to get the people of Quebec to give a 'yes' vote in the referendum without frightening them. It's the old thing of having your cake and eating it too. That's done by saying in the document that a 'yes' vote is for a mandate to obtain sovereignty and association and that one will not be obtained without the other". The paper described the benefits of economic union with Canada, but not what would happen if independence did not include such economic links, said Mr. Trudeau.

New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent warned that the white paper was shrewd in the "psychological sense" by suggesting Quebecers could vote 'yes' in the upcoming referendum and still enjoy all the benefits of being a Canadian. "It's suggesting you can have it both ways," Mr. Broadbent said. "Quebecers will see the implications."

Ontario Premier William Davis responded to the Quebec government's white paper in the Ontario Legislature calling it "a limited and shortsighted response to the continuing challenge of cultural development, which places isolation and internationalization above all other objectives". The Premier said that Ontario "will not be part of this denial of future, this constraint upon potential for French Canada. We will be part of working with Quebecers to change Confederation, to enhance its uniqueness as an adaptable political framework through which every legitimate social, cultural and economic goal is attainable for all Canadians".

The premiers of the four Western provinces, **Sterling Lyon** (Manitoba), **Allan Blakeney** (Saskatchewan), **Peter Lougheed** (Alberta) and **William Bennett** (British Columbia), responded to the Parti Québécois's proposal of sovereignty-association saying that it was "neither in the economic interests of Western Canada nor in the broader interests of Canada as a whole". However, they also said that they were willing to negotiate constitutional changes within the framework of Confederation. "...We certainly want to make it clear to everybody who may wish to know that we will not in any sense feel bound to negotiate the details of sovereignty-association just because a referendum passes in Quebec," said Premier Blakeney.

Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan said his province did not support the white paper because it would create two levels of Canadians — one which would be independent but would also have special association with the other. However, he said, the province would be "prepared to make Canada work in a fractured sense if Quebec separates".

In Charlottetown, Premier Angus MacLean of Prince Edward Island said the Quebec government's paper was an attempt to persuade the people of Quebec that "they can have the best of both worlds". He said he had serious reservations about the viability of Quebec's concept of sovereignty-association.

Rare philatelic record acquired

The National Postal Museum in Ottawa recently acquired a copy of the first philatelic paper published in Canada. The small four-page leaflet, *The Stamp Collector's Record*, was published in Montreal in February 1864 by Samuel Allan Taylor, a well-known stamp dealer of the nineteenth century.

Taylor who was born in Scotland in 1838, became famous during his lifetime by creating hundreds of philatelic fakes and forgeries. He travelled to North America at the age of 12 and lived in New York for some time, holding a variety of jobs. In the early 1860s he came to Montreal.

It was not until 1861 that the first stamp catalogues appeared, listing all the known stamps of the time.

Taylor did not conduct his business like other stamp dealers — he not only sold and exchanged genuine postage stamps but also created some of his own. Well-known examples of his creations are the *Bell's Dispatch* and the *Ker's City Post*. On the latter issue he used his own portrait on the stamp.

Later, Taylor returned to the United States where he became better known, and where his production of fakes and forgeries expanded greatly. He was well known as the chief of the "Boston Gang" of philatelic forgers. Legal action against him and illness finally led him to abandon his career at the end of the century. Taylor died at the age of 74, leaving behind him controversies in the philatelic press and questionable stamps in the albums of many collectors.

In addition to the copy of *The Stamp Collector's Record* held by the National Museum, there are only three other known copies of this rare publication in existence. One is in the library of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, England; another, known as the "Crawford" copy, is in the British Museum in London, England; and the third copy is held by a private collector in the United States. Of the four copies, the one in the National Postal Museum is the finest.

Since Taylor's pamphlet was printed in 1864, more than 350 Canadian philatelic periodicals have appeared. Many of the early periodicals were merely one page; others contained up to four pages. Although designed for publication at stated intervals, they were only leaflets.

Retirement eased for university employees

The University of Waterloo in Kitchener, Ontario, has started a new policy to help senior employees ease into early retirement.

Reduced workloads, approved recently by the university board of governors, will allow senior faculty and staff to work part-time but still be eligible for full-time pension and other benefits.

The policy, aimed at saving money and making room for young faculty members, has been approved by the Federal Government for a five-year trial.

University officials say it is the first of its kind.

The average salary this year for a full professor at the university is \$39,792 and the average for all faculty members is \$32,000.

The normal retirement age is 65 but under the policy, employees who are at least 55 and have at least ten years at the university will be able to work part-time without being penalized in their pensions. A 56-year-old professor making \$40,000 a year could enter the program, work part-time and have his salary drop to \$20,000. But his pension plan and other benefit contributions would be based on a full year's salary.

Colorado Springs holds "Canada Appreciation Day"

The city of Colorado Springs, Colorado recognized the "civic contributions" of Canadians in the area when it held a "Canada Appreciation Day", September 22.

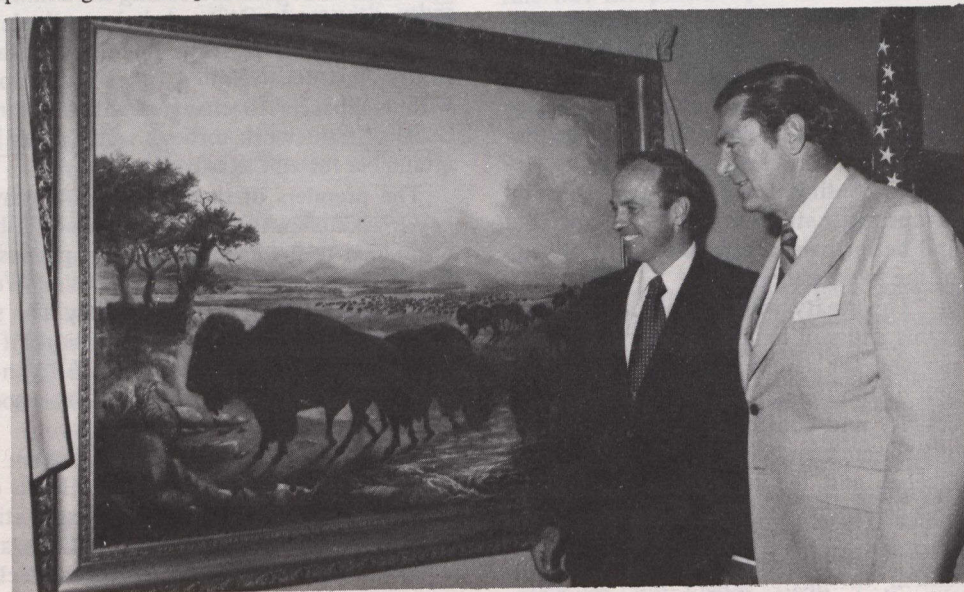
One of the events marking the special day was the presentation of an historic painting to Pikes Peak Arts Center in Colorado Springs. The painting, depicting a Bison herd grazing in front of Pikes Peak, was based on sketches by American artist Titian Ramsay Peale.

Canadian Forces officers serving with North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) headquarters considered the painting to be of particular significance in

the Pikes Peak area and arranged through Alberta's Glenbow Institute in Calgary to loan it to the arts centre.

Calgary Mayor Ross Alger, who presented the painting to Vice Mayor Mike Bird of Colorado Springs, was one of 20 civic, cultural and industrial guests from Calgary invited to participate in the activities.

As part of the day's events, the Canadian Forces Snowbirds air display team and the Air Command Pipes and Drums of Ottawa attracted residents to local displays on behalf of the Canadian Forces contingent serving at NORAD.



Calgary Mayor Ross Alger (right) presents the painting entitled, *Bison Herd with Pikes Peak in Background*, to Colorado Springs vice-mayor Mike Bird. The painting, is on loan to the Western Art Gallery of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Museum for one year.

News of the arts

New dimension in visual arts

A Canadian scientist, who is also a serious painter and sculptor, has pioneered a promising new technique in the visual arts.

The paintings of Dr. David Makow, a research scientist with the National Research Council in Ottawa, shimmer with brilliant, shifting colours, that seem to change as one moves around them or, in some cases, just by looking at them for a few minutes; on one painting an image of the moon vanishes slowly when a heat lamp is shone on it, only to return when the lamp is turned off.

Dr. Makow's works were painted using chemical liquid crystals. Discovered in 1889 by an Austrian botanist, these organic compounds were known to share some of the properties of both ordinary liquids and crystalline solids, but interest in them lagged for many years as they were considered merely a scientific curiosity, with little or no practical application.

In the past ten years, however, scientists have found them most suitable for many new technological applications, particularly as watch-and-calculator displays and sensitive temperature indicators. Recently, they were also shown by Dr. Makow to offer attractive possibilities as a medium for artistic expression.

Dr. Makow's work in NRC's Optics Section involves studies in several areas of the science of colour, particularly those concerned with coloured materials. He was assigned the study of the optical properties of liquid crystals some two years ago, but had earlier developed an interest in these materials in his spare time as a

With increasing leisure time at their disposal, Canadians are taking a more active interest in painting as a hobby, and as liquid crystal paints become better known to the general public, a potentially lucrative market could open up for Canadian companies specializing in art supplies. At present, liquid crystal paints are very expensive (typically selling at hundreds of dollars a litre) and have to be imported from the United States as there is no Canadian source. Already, a substantial number of artists have expressed an interest in these paints, and the prospects for a new commercial venture in art supplies are improving.



One of Dr. Makow's sculptures.

painter and sculptor.

"A blotch of blue paint looks blue to you because it absorbs most colours and scatters blue light," explains Dr. Makow. "Cholesteric liquid crystals, on the other hand, absorb very little light. Transparent to most colours, they reflect light of specific colours strongly, the wavelength of the reflected light depending on such factors as the chemical nature of the cholesteric liquid crystal, its temperature and the angle of illumination and observation. The reflected light also shows unexpected additive properties. That is, if you superimpose a red-reflecting layer of liquid crystal on a green-reflecting layer, the result looks yellow, while ordinary red paint mixed with green paint would look grey-brown as most colours would be absorbed."

According to Dr. Makow, there is considerable potential in art for liquid crystals. Because of their unique optical properties, they can be used to make spectacular sculptures and paintings that respond to the environment and the individual viewer.

"If you walk by them, their brilliant colours change; if the room gets colder or warmer, even marginally in some cases, they also change," he said.

"It is in fact possible to make a painting with several superimposed liquid crystal layers, each of which produces a picture over a limited temperature range; for instance a summer scene when the ambient temperature is 24°C and a winter scene when the room temperature drops to 18°C."

Film Board honoured

The fortieth anniversary of the National Film Board (NFB) of Canada was marked by a tribute from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Los Angeles on October 29.

Canadian-born actor Lorne Greene was master of ceremonies for the gala, which was co-hosted by Canadian Consul-General Raymond C. Anderson. A reception was followed by the screening of Oscar-winning Board films.

Marvin E. Mirisch, first vice-president of the Academy and C. Griffith Johnson, executive vice-president of the Motion Picture Producers Association of America presented certificates of commendation to NFB Chairman James de Domville.

"Canada has led the way in the development of the documentary film," Mr. Mirisch said. "The NFB has provided guidance and inspiration to a generation of young filmmakers who now are among the world's leading professionals." Mr. Johnson said the Board "has honoured not only Canada, but the film community throughout the world".

Mr. Domville told an audience of 600 that because of Government support the Board is not faced with the commercial pressures of private companies and can experiment with projects that may not be commercially successful.

The Academy was presented with 23 prints of National Film Board films, which will complete the Academy's library of NFB Oscar winners and nominees.

The Board's films have won 35 Oscar nominations, five Oscars and more than 1,600 other awards at international festivals and competitions.

Arts brief

The Canadian Film Institute (CFI), based in Ottawa since 1935, recently opened a Toronto office. Ted Riley, assistant to the executive director, said the opening was an indication of CFI's desire to continue to act as a "mediator" between the private film industry — now mostly in Toronto — and the Government. CFI, which this year has a budget of \$800,000, is supported by both sectors. "Our government funding is about 12 per cent," Mr. Riley said.

New housing demand decline

Demand for new housing will reach a peak in 1981 and decline sharply during the rest of the decade, according to the latest forecasts from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

A computerized demographic system, developed by the federal Crown agency, shows peak demand of 237,300 units of new housing two years from now and a severe drop to 165,700 units in 1989. The system also indicates a continuing preference for home ownership and a sharp trend away from apartment living.

The forecasts reflect the final phase of the postwar baby boom, CMHC economist Anh Trinh said. Canadians born soon after the Second World War generally began renting apartments in the 1960s

and moved on to homes of their own in the 1970s.

The offspring of the postwar babies — part of a “mini-boom” that began about five years ago — are not expected to hit the housing market until late in the century.

Builders could feel the pinch as the demand for new housing tapers off in the 1980s, said Mr. Trinh. At the same time, he said, there should be increased opportunities in rehabilitating older homes. CMHC projects that two of every three homes will be 21-years-old or older by the year 2000. Older housing represented about 54 per cent of the 1977 total.

Estimates of the demand for housing are based on a number of factors, including demographic and marital trends. The proportion of young persons in the population is expected to decline during

the next two decades and the proportion of senior citizens will increase slightly. But the age group with the largest gains will be the one between 35 and 64.

More marriages

CMHC also projects a significant increase in marriages and a smaller percentage of single persons by the turn of the century. The proportion of divorced and widowed will also increase, but only slightly.

These trends may explain to some degree why owning a home, as opposed to renting, will continue to be popular. Families with heads of household more than 35-years-old, for example, show a marked preference for home ownership.

CMHC estimates that the demand for apartments will reach a peak next year with a requirement of 74,266 units and will fall to 24,712 new units in 1989.

News briefs

Canada was represented by Senator G.I. Smith at the independence celebrations of St. Vincent and the Grenadines on October 27. Canadian books and films were presented on behalf of the Canadian Government to Milton Cato, Prime Minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Senator Smith also represented Canada at the official handing-over of the new Arnos Vale Airport terminal building, which was constructed with Canadian Government assistance.

The sales efforts of Northern Telecom Ltd. in the United States received a major boost with the announcement that the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. had recommended Northern Telecom Limited's DMS-10 digital switching system to the operating companies of the Bell system. Officials of Montreal-based Northern Telecom and industry analysts agreed that the recommendation had strengthened Northern's position in the U.S. telecommunications market.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

The Nova Scotia government has announced a \$1.3-billion energy development program aimed at reducing the province's reliance on imported oil by 1988. Involved is more than a doubling of existing coal production, a 50 percent increase in electrical generating capacity, the testing of a new low-pollution system of coal burning in power stations and a mini-tidal energy scheme, investigation of renewable alternative energy sources and strong emphasis on energy conservation.

The Quebec cabinet has approved a \$10-million increase in its 1980-81 day-care budget to \$32.5 million, provincial Social Affairs Minister Denis Lazure said. Mr. Lazure also told a National Assembly committee hearing on a proposed new day-care bill that funds available for new centres would almost double from an average of \$7,500 to \$14,600.

Yvan Courmoyer has retired after 15 seasons as a member of Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. Mr. Courmoyer, 35, the 5-foot 7-inch 178-pound right winger and team captain, will continue to work with the team as a scout. He appeared in 968 regular-season games, scored 428 goals and added 435 assists for 863 points. During the playoffs he appeared in 64 games, scored 63 goals and assisted on 63 others. A member of ten Stanley Cup championship teams, Mr. Courmoyer was named to the second NHL All-Star team four times and won the Conn Smythe Trophy as most valuable player in the playoffs in 1973.

A series of energy-conservation seminars and workshops will be presented this winter by the Canadian Manufacturer's Association, in co-operation with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and Saskatchewan Mineral Resources. The series, aimed at industry, will emphasize cost savings achievable through energy management and ways to establish energy management programs.

Neuchatel Junior College in Switzerland has been educating Canadians since 1956. The college's status is unusual in international affairs: it is a separate foundation of the City of Neuchatel subsidized by the Swiss city, yet the diplomas come from the Ministry of Education in Toronto (Level 5) and British Columbia (Grade 12). A Canadian Scholarship Foundation, classed as a registered charity, was established there in July.

There's an over-population problem among Ottawa's royal swans. Ottawa Controller Ralph Sutherland insists that the dozen royal swans the Queen presented to the city in 1967 have become a big problem. Ottawa has given away 49 of the birds during the past year but still has 28. Mr. Sutherland said when the city acquired the birds it cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000 to build winter quarters for them. “That place is getting pretty crowded,” he said. “What if we have a bad year and end up with 40 swans? No one wants to eat them,” he said. But destroying some of their eggs is an “attractive alternative”.