

# Canada Weekly

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## Guidelines for Canada's five-year development assistance program

*The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) published on April 30 the first group of a series of sectoral guidelines for Canada's development assistance program for the next five years.*

*Entitled "Rural Development", "Agriculture", "Rural Water Development", "Forestry", and "Fisheries", they are a follow-up to Canada's Strategy for International Development Co-operation, 1975-80, made public September 2, 1975.*

*Some highlights follow:*

- Helping the small farmer in developing countries to boost food production is the key to easing the global food crisis and is a target of Canada's foreign aid program for the next five years.

- CIDA has adopted a comprehensive approach to development. In past decades international development assistance was concentrated on developing infrastructures and industry alone. These failed to improve the quality of life of the masses. Disparities widened and unemployment and alienation of rural masses increased.

- There is widespread agreement that the ultimate cause of rural poverty is not to be found in the rural area itself, but lies mostly in the lack of integration of rural zones into the socio-political and economic system.

- The World Bank estimates the rural poor at 600 million having annual incomes of \$50 to less than one third of the national average, which is extremely low, even by local standards.

- Canada must support institutions in developing countries that specialize in research and training relevant to the needs of small farmers.

- In a number of developing countries agriculture is the only sector capable of producing exports to earn badly needed foreign exchange, once domestic needs are met.

- Development of agriculture is one of the best forms of insurance against migration from the countryside to the city, with its problems of unemployment, slums and social disintegration.

- Some 100 Canadian agricultural specialists serve abroad each year. Recruiting such expert personnel is difficult and will become more difficult as the program expands.

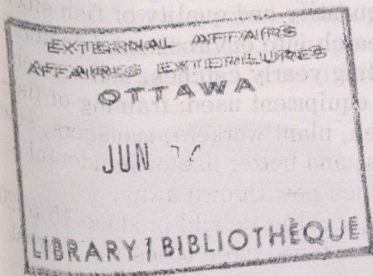
### Agricultural projects

- Canada's bilateral agricultural projects have consisted of: (a) relatively short-term studies and surveys to assist national governments to prepare agricultural development programs; (b) long-term programs being carried out by CIDA include dryland farming in India, agronomic research in Tanzania, wheat-breeding in Kenya, faculty help for the University of Ghana, for Khon Kaen University in Thailand, to the Institut national agronomique of Morocco and for Makerere University in Uganda, agricultural extension in Tunisia, oilseed production in Peru and work on sugarcane for livestock feed in Barbados.

- While Canadian soil chemists, plant pathologists, and other experts can apply their problem-solving abilities to developing countries, Canada has no corps of tropical agronomists to draw from.

- Canada has exportable competence in: dryland farming; cereal breeding; seed multiplication, certification and distribution; bulk storage and handling of cereals; supervised credit; extension education; control of crop losses in central storage depots; control of plant diseases and insect pests; control of animal diseases; artificial insemination; range management and forage-crop improvement; animal nutrition; quality control and processing of agricultural products; management of abattoirs, dairies; surveys of soils and land-use capability; organization and management of co-operatives.

- CIDA must pursue special programs so small farmers benefit from new production technology to reduce the gap between owners of large and small farms. High yielding varieties of wheat, rice and maize can increase yield and



protein quality. Ox-drawn equipment must replace hand labour in small-scale agriculture.

- Irrigation is a powerful long-term development tool in semi-arid regions depending on soil and adequate reserves of water.

- Few countries have surplus land suitable for agriculture. Those that do can pursue settlement policies and agrarian reform to increase food production.

- Countries without surplus land must concentrate on higher yields *per acre* with irrigation, conserving moisture, using fertilizer, multiple cropping and high-yielding seeds.

- Canada should continue its strong support of international research centres which produced the high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice, the basis of the "green revolution". In 1972-73 the new varieties increased world food production dramatically — 15 extra million tons of wheat and 29 million of rice in the Middle East and Asia alone.

- CIDA is supporting national research and development to adapt the high-yielding varieties to soil and climate conditions in Peru, Ghana, Zambia, Bangladesh, the Andean zone, East Africa and India. This support should increase.

- CIDA must seek closer co-ordination with other donors so that agricultural projects can be integrated with all aspects of the rural poverty problem. CIDA must also be committed to continuing projects of five years and longer until they can be turned over to native management. It should continue support of programs launched by private organizations.

- Federal Government departments and agencies and provincial governments and consulting firms have a wide variety of expertise in rural-water development that may be mobilized to assist developing countries. More research in tropical hydrology should be encouraged by CIDA.

- Aid to rural water development should be comprehensive and must take into account local cultural, institutional and social patterns.

#### Food production major priority of assistance program

Canada will invest more than \$1 billion over the next five years to assist developing countries increase food production.

Projects involving agriculture, fishing, forestry and closely-related rural development will make up about 30 per cent of CIDA's bilateral spending, from now to 1982. More than 800 individual projects under way in 70 countries will cost \$86.5 million.

This does not include Canadian food products provided to developing countries and development institutions under the Canadian food-aid program, which seeks to relieve immediate food shortages.

In addition to these expenditures, many of the multilateral development institutions supported by Canada are focusing their work on agricultural and rural-development programs.

Bilateral projects which have components related to food production range from irrigation in Togo to growing rape seed in Bangladesh.

#### Research supported

Canada also supports international agricultural research through a global network of agricultural research stations as well as the Ottawa-based International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

In 1976-77, \$3,670,000 was allocated to seven research stations while the IDRC, which was established in 1970, invested \$29.7 million in research programs.

Most of IDRC funds go towards agriculture, food and nutrition sciences.

The Centre has supported research in such tropical crops as sorghum, millet, cassava and other legumes. The IDRC is also concerned with improving post-harvest technology to reduce wastage of crops, in animal sciences, and in development of foodstuffs from the by-products of crops such as coffee and sugar.

Canada also finances agricultural projects through Canadian and international non-governmental organizations. In the past six years, CIDA has provided these private institutions with more than \$80 million, of which one third was invested in the agricultural and rural development sector.

The motorization of the fishing pirogues in Senegal and the construction of the Warsak Dam in Pakistan are just two examples of rural development that helped boost food production and increase employment.

In Senegal, 75 per cent of the fishermen used dug-out canoes. The activity is a vital source of food as well as employment. Canada provided outboard motors, helped build and equip workshops for their maintenance and established a marketing system. From 1970 to 1975, the number of motorized boats rose from 2,000 to 4,800, which nearly doubled the catch. Revenues increased from \$20 million to \$75 million.

In Pakistan, as a result of the construction of the Warsak Dam, more than 120,000 acres of arid land was transformed into profitable farm holdings by the Warsak Power and Irrigation Development on the Kabul River.

#### Fisheries development

- The estimated 70-million annual fish catch could supply about 70 per cent of the animal-protein requirement of the world's population. In fact, about half is consumed by livestock in feed supplements. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that an annual catch of 100 million tons can be reached in 15 to 25 years, with most of the increase in tropical waters near developing countries.

- To help countries expand their fisheries, CIDA should concentrate efforts on quantity and quality of fish stocks; research into environmental factors including yearly catches, and vessels and equipment used; training of fishermen, plant workers, managers, scientists; and better use of incidental catches now thrown away.

- Aquaculture could produce 15 to 20 million tons, three times the current production, by 1985. Employment potential is high. Although Canadian expertise is scarce, the field is worth consideration.

- CIDA should encourage small-scale inland fisheries as part of a comprehensive, rural-development scheme.
- Canada should encourage production of fish-cakes, sausages and spreads, from fish which are usually thrown away.

#### Forestry

- Tree-planting programs in semi-arid regions of the world would have tre-

### Canadiens win Stanley Cup

Montreal Canadiens' win over Philadelphia Flyers on May 16 won them the Stanley Cup, beating the Flyers in four straight games in the best-of-seven series.

The Canadiens had lost only one game in 13 playoffs — they beat the Chicago Black Hawks four in a row and the New York Islanders 4-1 in earlier series.

In the final game, Reg Leach scored the first goal for Philadelphia after 41 seconds of the first period. At the beginning of the third period the score was tied at 3-3 and, with 5:42 left to play, Guy Lafleur scored for the Canadiens on a pass from Peter Mahovlich. Almost a minute later the two reversed roles and Lafleur helped Mahovlich score the final goal, to make it 5-3.

The Montreal Canadiens last won the Stanley Cup in 1973. In 1974, Philadelphia took the trophy and retained it last year, after beating the Buffalo Sabres in the final series.



### Fourth Annual Student Commonwealth Conference

The Fourth Annual Student Commonwealth Conference was held at the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa, April 26 to 28.

The Conference, organized by the Ottawa branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society and supported by the Department of External Affairs, the High Commissioners resident in Ottawa, and the Ottawa, Carleton, Renfrew and Frontenac school boards, brought together over 100 students from secondary schools in the national capital region and from the Renfrew and Kingston areas. Students, who were divided into two- to three-member delegations

representing each of the 34 member countries of the Commonwealth, participated in a series of simulation exercises and regional workshops, as well as listening to addresses, all revolving around the Conference's theme: "A role for the Commonwealth in a changing world".

Two of the main addresses were given by Arnold Smith, former Commonwealth Secretary-General and currently holder of the Lester B. Pearson Chair of International Affairs at the Carleton University School of International Relations, and by Dr. H.W. Tambiah, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka.

### Canada/Belgium literary award

Canadian novelist Marie-Claire Blais is the winner of the Canada/Belgium Literary Prize for 1976.

The \$2,000-prize is given annually to French-language writers with the award going in alternate years to authors in Canada and in Belgium. It is given on the basis on an author's total literary



Marie-Claire Blais

work rather than for one publication and is co-sponsored by the Governments of Canada and Belgium. The Canadian portion of the prize is financed by the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs, and administered by the Canada Council.

The Belgian poet Géo Norge received the first award when the Literary Prize was inaugurated in 1971; the Canadian poet Gaston Miron was the recipient in 1972, the Belgian writer Suzanne Lilar was the laureat for 1973, Canadian novelist Réjean Ducharme received the 1974 prize, and last year Pierre Mertens of Belgium was honoured.

Born in Quebec in 1939, Marie-Claire Blais is best known for her novels,

although she is popular also as a playwright and a poet. Her first work, *La Belle bête* (1959) was written when she was 19 years old. Then followed: *Tête blanche* (1961); *Le jour est noir* (1962); *Une saison dans la vie d'Emmanuel* (1965); awarded the Prix Médicis, and the Canada/France Literary Prize; *L'insoumise* (1966); *David Sterne* (1967); *Les manuscrits de Pauline Archange* (1968), Governor General's Award; *Les voyageurs sacrés* (1968); *L'exécution* (play 1968); *Vivre! Vivre!* (1969); *Les apparences* (1970); *Le loup* (1972); *Un joualonnais, sa joualonie* (1974); *Fièvres* (1974, a collection of radio plays); *Un liaison parisienne* (1975). Her most recent work

appears in an anthology of women writers, *La nef des sorcières* (1976).

*Une saison dans la vie d'Emmanuel* and *Les manuscrits de Pauline Archange* have been translated into English. The former work was also issued in Italian.

A Guggenheim scholarship allowed Ms. Blais to live in Cape Cod from 1963 to 1971; since then she has lived in France, although she makes frequent visits to Canada.

The winners of the Canada/Belgium prize are chosen by a jury composed of members appointed by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture and by the Canada Council.

### Olympics ticket sales

Of a total of 4,691,377 tickets put on sale for the various events and athletic competitions to be held at the Olympics in Montreal, close to 2 million tickets are still available. At April 28, revenue from those already sold amounted to \$22 million.

Most of the remaining tickets are for soccer (800,000), canoeing (165,000), equestrian sports (120,000) and field hockey (260,000). Also, of the 1 million tickets for athletic competitions, 225,000 are still on sale for preliminary events and some elimination sessions.

No tickets are left for some final events, such as track and field, basketball, boxing and weightlifting. All tickets are sold for the opening and closing ceremonies, as well as for cycling, gymnastics and swimming events (except water polo).

A good choice remains for all sessions of judo, fencing, wrestling, pentathlon, shooting, archery, volleyball and yachting.

All tickets still available will be on sale on the day of the event at the competition site.

### Royal Military College stamps

Two eight-cent stamps commemorating the centenary of the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, will be issued on June 1.

The 30-mm-by-48-mm stamps, designed by Will Davies (Royal Canadian Academy of Arts) of Toronto, feature a



“colour party”, with the college’s Memorial Arch in the background, and a “cadet-wing parade” in front of the Mackenzie Building on the college grounds. In both stamps, the scarlet of the uniform jackets is the predominant colour.

### Royal Military College of Canada

The Royal Military College of Canada has served Canada for 100 years. Together with Royal Roads, established in 1942 near Victoria, British Columbia, and the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Quebec, RMC trains and educates officer cadets and commissioned officers. The colleges provide university education, develop leadership, bilingualism and physical fitness, and stimulate “awareness of the ethic of the military profession”....

Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie founded the Kingston college for officer cadets in 1876, to emphasize engineering, a valuable martial art and a civilian skill of which the young nation had a tremendous need. Indeed, by 1900, it was said that hardly a Canadian bridge, road, or railway line was built without the assistance of an engineering graduate of RMC.

The Military College opened on June 1, 1876 with the arrival of the first class of gentlemen cadets, “The Old Eighteen”, who were greeted by Commandant Edward Hewett, a British officer who established the school’s high standards and the motto “Truth,

Duty, Valour”. While Hewett was commandant, Queen Victoria granted the college the title “Royal”, and the Mackenzie Building, appearing in one of the stamps, was erected. From the beginning, the school imbued cadets with “a sense of responsibility, of self-discipline, of fair play, and of fellowship. The traditions, the discipline, the ‘spit-and-polish smartness’ [were]...largely responsible for building character and producing leaders”.

### Record of achievement

Graduates have a fine record of achievement, including eight Rhodes scholarships since 1959. RMC created a nucleus of highly skilled officers such as Generals Crerar and Simonds and Air Marshal Billy Bishop, Canada’s foremost air ace. RMC graduates have received many honours, including two Victoria Crosses. Some former students have been prominent in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in government, business, law, medicine, science, education and other fields.

As part of the centennial celebrations, Governor-General Jules Léger presented new colours to the RMC at a trooping ceremony on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on May 13.

### Canada and Norway ratify fisheries agreement

Norway and Canada ratified the bilateral agreement on mutual fisheries relations on May 11, which was signed in Ottawa last December.

The agreement, which now comes into force, prescribes the terms and conditions governing continued fishing by Norwegian vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic coast. It was concluded as a result of the mutual desire to co-ordinate the actions of the two governments in extending their respective areas of fisheries jurisdiction and the desire to establish now the principles upon which their fisheries relations should be conducted in future. This agreement is intended to give effect to the consensus that emerged from the third and fourth sessions of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference.

### New astronomical observatory

Mount Megantic, 130 miles from Montreal and Quebec City, is the site of the new Quebec Astronomical Observatory, which will house a 1.6-m aperture telescope to be used among other things, for developing and testing techniques and instruments for the Canada/France observatory in Hawaii.

The new \$400-million observatory, scheduled to begin operations in the summer of 1978, has been made possible through the co-operation of the National Research Council of Canada, the Quebec Department of Education and the Universities of Montreal and Laval.

### Choice of site

The relative isolation from any large urban centre whose light and pollution would scatter and obscure the feeble rays of light from the stars is one of the major reasons Mount Megantic was chosen as the site for the new observatory. Elevation, also, constitutes an important factor and, with its altitude of 3,625 feet, Mount Megantic was considered to be one of the best.

The geographical setting, the weather conditions in the area and the improbability of any large urban centre developing there were also determining factors. Scientists should have some 120 clear nights each year, which would be equivalent to approximately 1,000 hours of observation.

Finally, the fact that Mount Megantic is relatively far from any other comparable geographical elevation is itself very important, since the ten to 25 miles of flat, open country surrounding the site greatly reduces air turbulence and facilitates observation.

The Quebec Astronomical Observatory, with its 1.60-m telescope will compare favourably with other Canadian observatories – the National Research Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, British Columbia, which houses a 1.80-m instrument, and the University of Toronto observatory, which uses a 1.85-m telescope.

### A modern, versatile reflector

The new instrument, constructed by Bollet & Chivens of the United States, is a copy of an original model built for an observatory in Brazil, with a few

minor improvements.

The principal and secondary mirrors will be of CERVIT (vitreous ceramic) – a new material that helps solve the problem of thermal stability at the surface of the disk. The polished parabolic surface of the principal mirror must be accurate to within one tenth of a wavelength. This requirement, which is necessary for the quality of the instrument, involves a precision in polishing in the order of four millionths of a millimetre. Once the disk is polished, a thin layer of aluminium is sprayed on the surface to enable it to reflect visible light. Because of oxidation, it is necessary to respray this surface at regular intervals.

This large aspherical mirror will have a clear aperture of approximately 157.5 cm and an aperture ratio of  $f/3$ . It can be combined with other secondary mirrors to produce two separate optical assemblies.

### Newton still with us

Several auxiliary instruments are used in conjunction with the telescope. Observers, for example, have at their disposal a Richardson spectrometer, a photographic chamber, an electronic photometer, a polarimeter and a complete system for photoelectric detection and for processing images.

The telescope will lend itself very well to medium- and wide-dispersion spectroscopy work. Spectroscopy consists essentially of diffracting light as Newton did with his prism. By diffracting the light from a star it is possible to determine the chemical elements from which it is made, ascertain its temperature, calculate the speed at which it is moving away from earth, measure the magnetic field at its surface, etc.

### Participation of universities

The direction of the research work and the selection of work to be carried out will be the responsibility of the observatory's board of directors, made up of an equal number of members, researchers and administrators from each of the universities involved. The University of Montreal will be in charge of the administration and management of the site.

René Racine, a well-known astrophysicist, will head the new Quebec Astronomical Observatory.

### Canada welcomes 1976 Paralympics

First the Olympics, then the Paralympics!

Just two days after the closing ceremonies of the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, another group of equally-dedicated athletes will go after world records of their own: this time, in the Metropolitan Toronto borough of Etobicoke.

These games, officially called the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, are for semi-paralyzed competitors in wheelchairs, amputees and blind athletes. They start August 3 and end August 11.

All events take place at Centennial Park, a 260-acre "oasis" in Etobicoke, where the new sports complex includes an Olympic-standard swimming pool with 1,500 seats, a gymnasium with two basketball courts and 2,500 seats and a second-floor gymnasium measuring 25 feet by 120 feet.

At least 15,000 spectators are expected at the games.

Of the 1,700 athletes from 75 nations expected to compete, 300 are blind, 300 are amputees and 1,100 will be in wheelchairs.

Although the athletes are disabled, they are not sick, and have trained as hard as "full-bodied" athletes to set their own records, some of which are embarrassingly close to Canadian top marks.

Kozuck of Poland, a blind man, has run the 100 meters in 11.5 seconds, just 1.6 seconds short of the world record.

Jon Brown, a paraplegic from California, has lifted 562 pounds in the bench press, while an amputee from Germany has thrown the discus 151 feet.

Wheelchair basketball is a high-scoring game with few changes from the regular game. This is one of the events in which Canada is a favourite.

Athletes are classified by degree of disability and compete only in their own class. There are distinct divisions for paraplegic, blind and amputee athletes and competitions are open to men and women in separate groups.

Disciplines include swimming, track and field, lawn bowling, table tennis, fencing, archery, rifle shooting, volleyball, basketball and others.

The International Stoke Mandeville

Games for the Paralyzed, the original name of the competitions, were founded in 1952 by Sir Ludwig Guttmann, a doctor who originated organized sports for the disabled in England after the Second World War.

The games have been held in Rome, Tokyo, Tel Aviv and Heidelberg, each time following the Olympic Games.

The 1976 Paralympics will have blind and amputee competitors for the first time. Until this year, only wheelchair athletes were admitted to the games.

### Vancouver orchestra on tour

The Vancouver Symphony Orchestra conducted by Kazuyoshi Akiyama is on a cross-Canada tour, this month, with performances in Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton. The Vancouver Symphony is the first major Canadian symphony orchestra to tour Canada under the sponsorship of Placer Development Limited and a grant by the Touring Office of the Canada Council.

Three concerts will be given in British Columbia, close to Placer's area of operations — in Kamloops, Williams Lake and in Prince George. The tour opened with a performance in Vancouver.

Placer Development, a British Columbia company engaged in mineral exploration, development and operation of mines on an international basis, is sponsoring the tour to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary of operations in Canada. Ten of the 13 concerts on the tour are sponsored by Placer.

The Vancouver Symphony makes the tour under the direction of Kazuyoshi Akiyama, who was appointed its resident conductor and music director in 1972. He is also permanent conductor and music director of the Tokyo Symphony.

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### Guidelines for development assistance (Continued from P. 2)

mendous, long-term payoffs in creating jobs, providing food resources, improving soil and climate.

- Timber as an export crop is becoming increasingly more valuable as metals are depleted. For some developing countries, lumber exports have already become the largest earners of foreign currency.
- Wood harvesting and manufacture require comparatively small expenditures of energy. A ton of steel requires six

times more energy to produce than a ton of lumber and a ton of aluminum, 40 times more.

- CIDA has commissioned forest inventories, sponsored the training of foresters and assigned experts to forest services in developing countries for a decade or more.
- The aims of CIDA forestry programs are to help less-developed countries place existing forest resources under sound management, to create new forest resources and to further the national use and commercialization of forest resources.

### News briefs

■ The Canadian Ambassador to the United States and the U.S. Ambassador to Canada expressed general satisfaction on May 12 with the current state of relations between their two countries. "I believe there has been a real and important improvement in our relations during the last four years," Canadian envoy J.H. Warren told a conference organized by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Winnipeg. Thomas Enders, recently appointed U.S. Ambassador to Canada, said the two countries appeared to be at a major turning point in their relations, with some good opportunities for future co-operation.

■ Canadians born in Italy are reacting strongly to the recent earthquakes in northern Italy. At May 10, over half a million dollars had been raised by the 50,000 former residents of the Friuli region now in Canada. Canadian Pacific and Alitalia flew home free former residents of the region. Some 200 Canadian forces personnel were sent immediately to the area from Canadian bases in Europe. The Federal Government will contribute \$1 million in relief funds to victims of the earthquake. Prime Minister Trudeau told the Commons the aid would be in addition to help given by Canadian troops and immigration officials in Italy.

■ A provincial trade mission under Al Curtin of the Alberta Export Agency, is exploring trade possibilities in Central America. The three-week mission is visiting private and official organizations in El Salvador, Costa

Rica, Venezuela, Trinidad, Honduras and Guatemala.

■ Lower meat prices once more helped hold down the rise in the cost of living during April, says Statistics Canada. The consumer price index was up four-tenths of 1 per cent last month, the same rise as during March. Over 12 months the index increased 8.9 per cent.

■ Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski was in Canada in May for a six-day tour during which he spoke with British Columbia, Quebec and federal officials. Among his major interests is the Canadian pulp and paper industry with the possibility of Canadian technology being used in development of a production operation near Kwidzin, Poland.

■ The Federal Government had 458,626 employees as of December 1975, up 7,080 from the 1974 figure. Total payroll for the quarter was \$1,553.7 million, an increase of \$153.0 million over the same quarter for 1974.

■ National unemployment jumped sharply to 769,000 or 7.4 per cent of the work force during April as 10,000 more Canadians were without jobs than there were a month earlier, Statistics Canada reports. The April jobless rate was up from 6.9 per cent in March, marking the highest unemployment rate in 15 years.

■ St. Francis Xavier University is running a summer course in "new math". That's not so surprising, except that it's for parents. Its main object is to clarify the topics of today's mathematics and to bridge a generation gap in education.