

Canada Weekly

CA 1 EAS
C 18
27 July 1977
REF C1

Volume 5, No. 30

July 27, 1977



Ottawa, Canada.

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Energy — a review of Canadian policy and action

In April 1976, a year before the Carter administration in the United States launched a major energy policy initiative, the Canadian Government adopted a strategy to prepare Canada for the energy challenges of the next 15 years.

Earlier this year, James Schlesinger, chief energy adviser to President Carter, speaking of the Canadian strategy for energy said:

"We are seeking to emulate Canada, in that Canada has one of the few comprehensive energy plans...within a matter of some months, the United States will emulate Canada by publishing its own comprehensive plan."

The targets and related actions in the Canadian strategy are reviewed below.

Use and conservation policy

Canada's rate of energy consumption, on a *per capita* basis, is one of the world's highest, if not the highest. Cutting out waste has the greatest priority because, by saving energy, requirements can be reduced for costly new oil-sands plants, nuclear- and other electrical-generating plants.

The Federal Government's goal is to reduce the average rate of growth of energy use in Canada, over the next ten years, to less than 3.5 per cent from the average growth rate of about 5.5 per cent a year, which had prevailed over the past 15 years.

Action

Fleet-average performance standards for new cars for 1980 and 1985 have been introduced. This will assure that total gasoline consumption in Canada in 1985 will be below the level of 1976 even though more cars will be on the road.

Provincial governments have been urged to adopt 55-mph speed limits on most highways and to impose higher registration fees for heavy cars.

A \$100 surtax on automobile air conditioners is in effect.

Graduated weight or fuel economy taxes for cars and station wagons, ranging from \$30 to \$300 a car, are in effect for cars over 4,425 pounds. Increases in the tax are being considered.

Auto makers and dealers under a voluntary program are urged to display automobile fuel economy ratings. The program may become mandatory.

The Federal Government collects a

10-cent excise tax on gasoline. One of the purposes of this tax is to encourage people to be thrifty in their use of gasoline.

A national home-insulation grant program totalling \$1.4 billion is currently in effect. Under the program, householders across Canada can apply for grants up to \$350 for the cost of materials to upgrade the insulation in their home. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which received \$57.3-million worth of grants and loans early in 1977, are excluded from the program.

Federal sales taxes have been removed on insulation.

New federal National Building Code insulation standards for new housing are under consideration by the provincial governments.

"Enersave" home-energy audits are being conducted in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and communities in the other seven provinces and two territories.

"Energy vans" have been touring Nova Scotia, Northern Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, assessing energy-saving possibilities in homes and factories.

Twelve key industrial sectors have been brought together and encouraged to develop voluntary energy-conservation goals. Two national conferences have been held.

Federal programs, totalling \$6.6 million, for industry- and business-energy conservation in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are under way.

A national energy bus program, which will provide analyses of industrial consumption, is under development.

Ten information manuals for industry

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are being published to advise businesses and industries about energy-saving techniques.

Federal sales taxes on energy-saving equipment have been removed and rapid depreciation on other similar equipment is allowed.

A program of energy labelling for appliances will be initiated this year.

The Federal Government has initiated its "Save 10" program to cut energy use by 10 per cent and hold it at that level for the next ten years.

New building codes have been adopted for all new federal buildings.

More than six million requests for free energy-conservation booklets have been filled.

Insulation regulations for new housing

As part of the Federal Government's drive to conserve non-renewable energy resources through adequate home insulation, Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet has announced higher thermal-insulation standards for housing financed under the auspices of the National Housing Act.

The regulations, which go into effect on September 1, 1977, will apply to new housing.

The new Canadian home-insulation program, provides grants to encourage the owners of existing housing to improve their insulation.

Mr. Ouellet said that, as of September 1, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation will require attic insulation in houses built under the National Housing Act (NHA) to be as much as two, sometimes three, times present levels. Above grade walls in all areas of the country will be required to have as much insulation as present regulations require in only the colder areas of the country. Foundation walls will be required to be insulated to a depth of two feet below ground instead of one foot as is now required.

A moderate-size three bedroom bungalow insulated according to the new standards will require about 15 per cent less heating than the same house insulated according to present standards. Savings in fuel costs for that house could be \$65 to \$70 a year.

"Our aim is to achieve the greatest thermal efficiency possible in houses while having a minimal impact on the

Supply policy

While Canadians have had a steady and abundant flow of low-cost oil and gas in the past, they will have to depend on sources of much higher cost energy supplies in future.

A main concern has been that Canada could slip into over-dependence on foreign oil, which would leave the country dangerously exposed if access to mid-Eastern supplies were to be limited in the 1980s. Also the costs would be extremely high.

Under the Federal Government's goal of energy self-reliance within ten years, Canada would rely largely on domestic energy in the years ahead.

costs of house construction," said Mr. Ouellet.

CMHC estimates, that on a country-wide average, the new insulation requirements will add about \$500 to the cost of building a bungalow, \$250 to the cost of a unit of row housing, and \$75 to the cost of an apartment unit. The savings on fuel costs during the pay-back period on a mortgage will offset these costs.

Doors and windows

For the first time, the standards set a minimum thermal efficiency for exterior doors. Exterior entrances must be equipped with storm doors or have a single door with the insulating value of three inches of solid wood.

Also for the first time, the standards set an upper limit on the amount of window space in a house to restrict heat loss through the glass. This limit has been set high enough to allow a reasonable amount of window for light and ventilation and is not expected to significantly change the design of most housing. It will, however, prevent the construction of houses with excessive amounts of window space.

The new requirements for NHA-financed housing will be reviewed late this year or in early 1978 when the National Research Council's Associate Committee on the National Building Code has developed comprehensive insulation standards for all buildings in Canada. It is expected that even higher insulation levels for above grade walls will be required at that time.

Specific policy targets are (1) to ensure that net dependence on imported oil in 1985 does not exceed one-third of total oil demands; (2) to maintain self-reliance in natural gas until such time as northern resources can be brought to market under acceptable conditions; and (3) to increase exploration and development, and to conduct resource analyses and assemble as much information as possible about the national potential for oil and gas, for coal, for uranium and for other energy resources.

Action

Petro-Canada, the national oil company, is taking a leading role in exploration in the Arctic and off the East Coast. Some \$343 million was used to acquire Atlantic-Richfield holdings in Canada. Petro-Canada was provided with initial funding of \$1.5 billion by the Federal Government.

As consumers pay more for oil and natural gas, more money becomes available to find and develop new increasingly expensive sources.

The Federal Government has made very large direct investments in oil and gas projects. A sum of \$300 million was invested in Syncrude of Canada Ltd., which will begin producing oil from the Alberta oil sands in 1978.

Federally-backed Panarctic Oils Ltd. has had major successes in finding natural gas in the Arctic. Federal investment in Panarctic totals \$92 million.

Since 1975, federal and provincial tax changes have encouraged exploration investment and activity has been especially heavy in Alberta, where additional supplies of natural gas have been located. Companies have been supplying information to the Government on how they spend the money they receive from higher gas and oil prices. This program is to be made mandatory.

Companies with rights to potential oil and natural gas areas will, in future, be required to explore within a reasonable time period.

New legislation and regulations governing land tenure, royalties and Canadian-content guideline for about 1.3 billion acres of land in Canada's northern and offshore oil and gas frontier regions will be introduced in the House of Commons during the current session. As an interim measure, the Government will be making these lands

West German Chancellor present for signing of extradition treaty

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany and Prime Minister Trudeau witnessed the signing of an extradition treaty between their two countries in Ottawa on July 11. Mr. Schmidt, who had been greeted by Mr. Trudeau in Vancouver on July 7, was in Canada for a seven-day visit, two days of which were spent in Ottawa.

Some of the provisions of the treaty state that (a) offences relating to the unlawful seizure of aircraft and drug offences are extraditable; (b) conspiracy to commit or being a party to any of the offences listed in the schedule of the treaty is extraditable; and (c) a stipulation is included that extradition may not be refused on political grounds provided the offence is a crime against an internationally-protected person.

Before arrival in Ottawa, Mr. Schmidt met with British Columbia Premier W.R. Bennett, who said their discussions were a prelude to his three-week tour of Common Market countries in September. They spoke also of British Columbia's largely untapped coal deposits in the northeastern region of the province.

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Don Jamieson welcomed Mr. Schmidt, his wife and a party of officials, when they arrived in Ottawa on July 11. He was greeted by a 19-gun salute and a guard of honour.

Uranium shipments

Discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Jamieson, Defence Minister Barney Danson, Finance Minister Donald Macdonald and Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean Chrétien covered international and multilateral issues, including East-West *détente* and the issue of nuclear co-operation. Canada suspended shipments of uranium to the European Community countries last January, after negotiations for stronger safeguards had failed to reach satisfactory conclusion.

At a press conference, before leaving Ottawa for Toronto, *en route* for Washington, Mr. Schmidt said his discussions with Mr. Trudeau "have contributed to a considerable degree to a positive arrangement...which now seems fairly easy to achieve" for the resumption of Canadian shipments of uranium to Europe.

Mr. Jamieson, answering questions in the House of Commons on July 13, said that Canada had agreed to put a new

proposition before EURATOM negotiators and that uranium shipments could possibly be resumed by autumn. Mr. Trudeau had agreed, said the External Affairs Minister, to consider nuclear shipments on an interim and limited basis during the two-year life of an international study into nuclear reprocessing and fast-breeder reactors, both of which are controversial and supported by EURATOM members, particularly West Germany. Interim shipments could only be started after a number of questions had been decided, including the adequate safeguarding of any material transferred to France.

Mr. Jamieson said Canada must consider resuming shipments before the study was finished because of West Germany's dependence on nuclear energy.

Replacement bill retains curbs in language of education

Bill 101, an amended "Charter of the French Language in Quebec", which is a replacement of Bill 1, passed first reading in the Quebec Legislature on July 12.

It retains all the provisions of Bill 1 dealing with the language of instruction, including one of the most controversial — that, with some exceptions, newcomers to Quebec, from other provinces and immigrants, would have to send their children to French-language schools (*see Canada Weekly dated July 6, 1977, Page 3*).

Among changes made in the new bill is a section exempting the language bill from safeguards in the human rights charter of Quebec. The law will not apply in cases falling within the jurisdiction of the human charter or the ombudsman.

Another change is that no economic sanctions will be applied against firms which do not enforce "francization" programs, though companies with more than 50 employees will still have to establish programs to extend the use of French in all their operations. However, businesses that fail to measure up to the regulations will be liable to fines ranging from \$100 to \$2,000 for each day they operate without a "francization" certificate beyond the date prescribed.

The new bill also allows head offices of certain business enterprises



Prime Minister Trudeau welcomes Chancellor Schmidt in Vancouver on July 6.

to function in English in some of their activities and, in addition, allows professionals from other provinces to function in Quebec without a working knowledge of French if they are employed by one client.

The native people of northern Quebec – Inuit and Indian – may have their schooling in English under the new bill. This was a provision in the agreement for the development of the James Bay hydro-electric project, but had not been included in Bill 1.

The provincial government brought in the new bill to end hearings of a committee convened to hear briefs on Bill 1. Some 200 groups were still to report when hearings ended.

New chancery in Washington

The Canadian Government is seeking the purchase of land on Pennsylvania Avenue for a new embassy chancery in Washington. Subject to approval by the Council of the District of Columbia the new Canadian embassy will be located in the area being redeveloped by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation between the Capitol and the White House. The property is on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and John Marshall Place opposite the National Gallery of Art.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation passed a resolution recommending use of the site for a new Canadian chancery on June 23. The resolution will be presented to the Mayor and the D.C. Council; if the Council consents to make the land available to the Corporation the latter will offer the land for re-sale to the Canadian Government.

The new chancery could accommodate all the divisions of the Canadian embassy which are currently housed in three separate buildings.

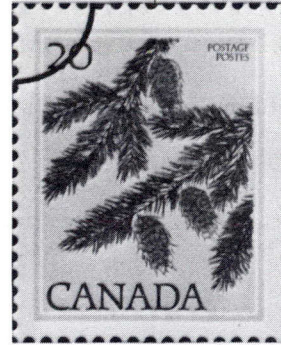
Tree stamps

The Post Office Department will issue new 15-cent, 20-cent, and 25-cent stamps on August 8 each depicting a Canadian tree.

The 15-cent stamp portrays the trembling aspen, a member of the poplar family, which grows throughout the forested areas of Canada. The Douglas



Aspen



Fir



Maple

fir, a tree native to the Pacific coast, appears on the 20-cent stamp. The 25-cent stamp, used for international mail, depicts Canada's famous sugar maple.

The sugar maple, one of the tallest, broad-leaved trees in Canada, sometimes reaches a height of 130 feet and a diameter of four feet. It grows in the

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Acadian forest regions, thriving in deep, fertile, moist, well-drained soils where there is lime in the substratum. The tree is prized for its great beauty, especially in autumn when the leaves turn red, yellow or orange. The plant, main source of Canada's well-known maple syrup, is a valuable hardwood.

Radioactive waste disposal

A study on safe, long-term storage of radioactive waste, commissioned by the Federal Government should be completed by September, announced Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie on June 27.

"We have commissioned this independent analysis to facilitate a better understanding of the radioactive waste-disposal problem," Mr. Gillespie said.

"I hope we can give it wide distribution for comments from other levels of government, public utilities and the general public."

Dr. Kenneth Hare, professor of Geography and Physics and director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Toronto, and former president of the University of British Columbia, will chair the study group. He will be joined by Dr. A.M. Aikin, an expert in chemical engineering, nuclear-fuel development and CANDU technology, and a former vice-president of administration and planning for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited; and Dr. J.M. Harrison, an internationally-recognized Canadian geologist who recently was Deputy Secretary-General for Science of UNESCO.

The team will look at the nature and amounts of radioactive wastes that are likely to be developed in the spent fuel of Canada's foreseeable nuclear-power program and will outline the

alternatives that may be available for the safe storage of such wastes.

Mr. Gillespie emphasized that no approval had been given to any proposals for either reprocessing or the development of advanced fuel cycles in the CANDU reactor. He also noted that the Federal Government was discussing a formal agreement on a program for managing radioactive wastes with the province of Ontario.

Military to honour Queen's visit

Queen Elizabeth, as part of her silver jubilee activities, will arrive in Ottawa on October 14 in a Canadian Forces *Boeing CC-137* aircraft for a five-day visit, and will be greeted by an honour guard from the Royal Military College, St. Jean, Quebec, a 21-gun salute and a military band.

Also planned is a 100-man honour guard to attend the Queen on October 15 during ceremonies at the Cenotaph in Ottawa, and on October 18 when she opens Parliament. A mass fly-past of Canadian Forces aircraft is also scheduled for that day.

The Queen will leave Canada at noon, October 19 for Nassau in a Canadian Forces *Boeing CC-137* aircraft, attended on departure by an honour guard from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario.

Cradle of life – National Research Council develops new incubator

A new portable incubator featuring better heat and oxygen control and better humidity has been developed by the Medical Engineering Section of the National Research Council in collaboration with the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.

NRC's recently developed apparatus uses an infrared or radiant heat system to replace the hot-air system. Consequently, all the walls are warm. The heat supplied by radiation is independent of the presence of air and the amount of heat is controlled automatically from the body temperature of the child by a sensor placed on the baby's skin. There is therefore no time lag in warmth reaching the baby.

The blower with its power consumption is eliminated since the only air movement is that required for respiration, a very much smaller quantity. Conventional incubators may use close to 300 watts for heat and air motion, but consumption in the new one is 100 watts. "The infrared system," says Mr. Durie, "is more immediate and definitely more efficient."

Conventional type

The conventional incubator is heated by hot air. A large fan blows air across a heater, up through a filter, along the length of the incubator, then back to the fan. The thermostat is far away from the baby and therefore is not very responsive to the infant's needs.

Should a transfer be necessary, from one hospital to another, requiring that the incubator be taken outdoors into sudden cold, or should it be placed in an unheated ambulance, the incubator exterior quickly cools off and the baby soon becomes cool too. When the infant starts to cool, the call for heat travels through to the thermostat; the thermostat turns up the heater; the fan heats up the air gradually, and finally, the heat is transferred from the air to the infant. In this system, there is an insulating layer of still air next to the infant's skin which also retards heat input. "The heat supply to these incubators is just not adequate and consequently they do not keep the baby warm enough," says Nelson Durie of NRC. "The whole process is slow and inefficient."

Dr. Alan Murdock, an Ottawa doctor, found that the humidity control in conventional portables (and stationary models too) was usually not adequate. Once it was raised, the incubator steamed up and nurses and doctors could not see the child. Because the walls in the new incubator are warm, the humidity can be raised as high as required without steaming up the inside.

Oxygen supply

In addition to heat and humidity, oxygen supply is an integral part of the environment within the incubator – so

much so that cases of vision damage were reported in the United States in the early 1950s when babies were removed from the high oxygen milieu inside the incubator and exposed to the lower oxygen supply outside.

"Doctors just couldn't get all the variations necessary in conventional units," explains Mr. Durie. "Our system depends upon the use of an oxygen meter. We have a fixed flow of air and a variable flow of oxygen, somewhat like the conventional system, but with a wider range of oxygen (25-95 per cent) and with better control." Doctors now have a wide and accurate control on the oxygen-air mixture and can regulate it as low as need be, thus avoiding any possible damage to an infant's eyesight. (High oxygen concentrations are now used only momentarily and in extreme emergencies.)

Before the team had completed their research, they came up with an unexpected additional advantage. Noise levels of up to 80 decibels have been measured in conventional incubators which use a large fan to circulate the air. This high noise level from the fan has caused loss of hearing in some infants. The NRC-developed incubator uses a small pump, and although it is not completely noiseless, the noise level inside the incubator is less than it is in the room. (The walls on the NRC incubator are double – whereas the conventional ones are single – providing not only heat insulation but sound insulation as well.)

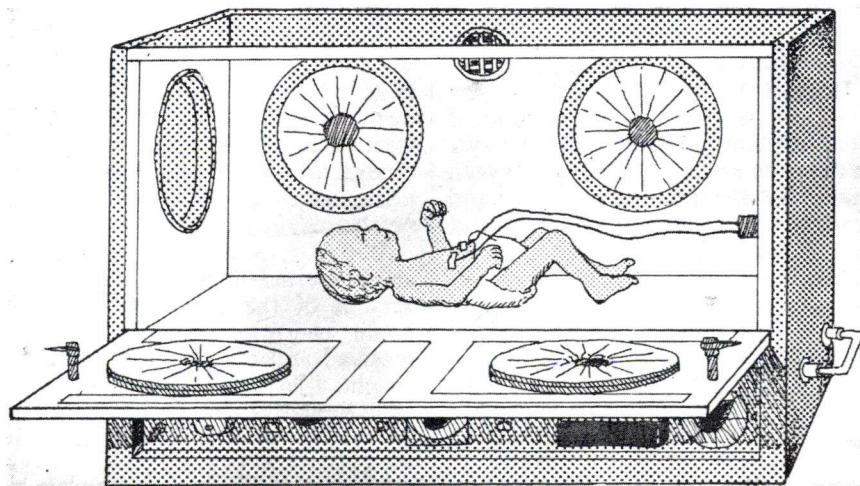
The completed unit will be used in an ambulance and in the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario.

Both Dr. Murdock and Mr. Durie are interested in seeing a commercial version of the unit into production. Some enquiries have already been received and other contacts are being sought.

Energy policy (Contd. from P. 2)

available, on a selective basis, from time to time, for oil and gas exploration and development. In addition, applicants for leases on 31 million acres of lands have been given three land-tenure options.

Petro-Canada has been given first option for exploration agreements in frontier and offshore oil and gas areas over the next seven years to build up its holdings. In addition, the Canadian



Artist's conception of the new incubator. A radiant heat system keeps all the walls warm and thus humidity can be raised as high as required without steaming up the interior. In addition, doctors now have a wide and accurate control on the oxygen-air mixture. The new incubator is less noisy than the conventional one.

content in frontier oil and gas exploration and development will be strengthened by Petro-Canada's option to acquire up to 25 percent working interest on lands where no significant discoveries have been made. This option is based on the amount of Canadian ownership in exploration ventures and cannot be exercised if more than 35 percent of a company or venture is Canadian owned.

Federal technical surveys are helping to expand further Canada's already abundant supplies of uranium. Foreign sales of uranium are controlled by policies to assure Canada will have enough nuclear fuel in future, and to prevent misuse of Canadian nuclear fuel exports.

Hydro-electric power

Electrical energy will play a large future role throughout Canada. A federal loan of \$193 million will assist in movement of power from Manitoba's Nelson River sites. This is in addition to an earlier \$244 million provided for the Nelson River development. Under a policy of financing 50 per cent of the first nuclear plant in any province, the Federal Government budgeted \$118 million for loans to New Brunswick and Quebec in 1976-77.

Improvement of electrical supply in Atlantic Canada is being promoted by loans for nuclear power in New Brunswick, financial aid for a submarine cable between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, an interconnection between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and offers of aid for an inventory of Newfoundland energy resources and for a transmission system to carry power from the proposed Gull Island hydro-electric project.

In addition to federal-provincial home-insulation programs, the Federal Government has contributed \$9.2 million to help Nova Scotia develop other fuels, especially coal, to replace oil.

An inventory of the nation's coal resources is being made with provincial co-operation. A comprehensive coal policy, recognizing the vital provincial role, is being prepared.

Upgrading of transportation facilities at the Lakehead will facilitate movement of western Canadian coal to Ontario.

The Federal Government is financing research into methods of converting

coal into gaseous and liquid fuels. Eight research agreements have so far been signed. Funding is to be increased to \$1.25 million.

An extremely important goal is to develop new technology to tap western Canada's heavy oil and oil-sands resources. A \$96-million joint research fund with Alberta has been financed, and a \$16.1-million heavy-oils research program is being undertaken jointly with Saskatchewan.

Solar energy

In an effort to hasten development of solar energy and other alternative forms of energy with a potential for the longer term, the Federal Government is financing 20 solar demonstration houses.

The federal sales tax is being eliminated from specified solar-energy equipment.

Energy research and development funds will total \$138 million in 1977-78. A larger share than in the past will go towards renewable energy projects.

A \$3-million grant has been made to the Institute of Man and Resources in Prince Edward Island for renewable energy research. An additional \$1.8 million has been contributed to studies of harnessing the Bay of Fundy tides.

A National Advisory Committee on Conservation and Renewable Energy, chaired by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, is being created and will be an important source of policy advice.

The Federal Government is engaged in joint renewable energy programs with several provinces, including Alberta, Ontario and the Atlantic provinces.

A bill has been introduced to create the Petroleum Corporations Monitoring Act, legislation to force petroleum companies to report as aspects of their cash flow resulting from increased revenues. This will enable the Government to ensure that a significant portion of the increase is invested in exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resources.

Call for decisive commitment to end starvation

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan called on all member countries of the United Nations World Food Council to make a decisive and resolute commitment to eradicating hunger and malnutrition wherever it occurs in the world.

Speaking on behalf of Canada and seven other Western countries at the Council's third session, in Manila last month, Mr. Whelan said that all 36 countries of the Council must recognize the link between hunger and malnutrition and adequate food production.

"At a world level, increasing food production involves both improving the emerging partnership among all countries both developed and developing, and at the individual country level among farmers, suppliers and consumers," the Minister said. "We must not forget the contribution that food processing can make to reducing food waste."

Mr. Whelan emphasized that the Council must recognize that eradication of hunger was linked to the proper flow of resources — both internal and external — for agricultural development, and to agricultural "inputs" as well as

food aid, food security, trade and equitable distribution of income.

He expressed belief that this third session of Council (June 20 to 24) whose individual representatives were at the ministerial level, could make a significant contribution to a better world economic order.

Mr. Whelan's remarks followed the election by acclamation of Canadian Government career officer Roger Bull as World Food Council Rapporteur for the next two years. Mr. Bull's regular position is minister (Economic/Commercial) for Canada's Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce at the Canadian Embassy in Rome.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed decreased in June for the second successive month to a total of 814,000, reports Statistics Canada. Despite decline in the actual number of jobless, the unemployment rate, when seasonally adjusted, was up slightly to 8 per cent, from 7.9 per cent in May.

News of the arts

Folk singer at Atlantic City Canada Day concert

A concert by Newfoundland singer/composer Anne-Marie Murray was the main attraction of a "Salute to Canada" day in Atlantic City on July 1. The event was sponsored by the Canadian Consulate in Philadelphia. Miss Murray's performance was reported in the press as a great success. One paper wrote: "Canadian singer Anne-Marie Murray captured hearts and imaginations with her lilting accent and mellow music."

Miss Murray's repertoire includes Celtic folk tunes of the Maritime provinces. Her classical training at the Royal Conservatory in Toronto enables her to perform works in Italian, German and French. She is also known as a composer of satirical ballads, usually throwing melodic barbs at Canadian life-style. Her *Hockey Stick Society*, for example, exhorts:

"Canadian artists, roll up your fists and fight,
It's the hockey-stick society and the game is on tonight.
They cannot see the painting.
They will not hear the song,
Spring is late, winter's long,
And, right or wrong, hockey's on!"
Miss Murray, who has written over 250 songs, is starting a publishing



Atlantic City salutes Canada Day, July 1. Mayor Joseph Lazarow (right) and Canadian Consul to Philadelphia, Howard Campbell, raise the flag on July 1.

company to distribute her works. A recording of one of her best known songs, *The Streets of Old St. John*, has been chosen by the Newfoundland Ministry of Tourism to be given to all athletes and dignitaries visiting the province this summer for the Canada Games. A Radio-Canada recording of four of her works has recently been released internationally.



Newfoundland singer Anne-Marie Murray and Canadian Consul to Philadelphia, Howard Campbell, visit the harbour in Atlantic City on July 1. Miss Murray's concert was the highlight of Canada Day celebrations.

Festival of photography

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was the first visitor to PHOTO 77, the summer festival of photography by more than 35 Canadian photographers, now on display in the Government Conference Centre in Ottawa, which opened on July 1. By the time it had closed for the day, at 8:30 p.m., more than 15,000 people had visited it.

The exhibition will be open daily until the middle of August.

The collection includes a display of hologyraphy by Al Razutis of Vancouver,



John de Visser (Gelderland, Netherlands, 1965.)

portraits by Karsh, pictures of the 1976 Olympic Games by Judith Eglington, work by Pierre Gaudard, Roloff Beny, Claire Beaugrand-Champagne, John de Visser, and many others, as well as a series of audio-visual presentations in both French and English.

Photographs depict many parts of Canada including Newfoundland, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario. There are also photos of people and places in France, England, the Netherlands, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico.

PHOTO 77 was produced by the Still Photography Division of the National Film Board of Canada. The designer was George Nitefor; art director was Lorraine Monk, executive producer of the Still Photography Division.

Canadian park named for American frontiersman

The name of Jasper Hawes is not to be found in any Canadian history book, but he has a more impressive monument than any of the famous Canadian heroes. Jasper Park, covering 4,200 square miles in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies, is named after this American frontiersman, who was one of the early settlers in the area.

Jasper Hawes was one of those Americans who became chronic wanderers after the West was opened up at the end of the War of Independ-

ence. He left his Missouri home and travelled west, eventually entering what is now Alberta about 1805. He was a trapper for several years in the rich and virgin territory of the Athabasca Valley, and became an agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, which at that time had jurisdiction over the entire Canadian West. Because he was a Hudson's Bay agent, his cabin became a focal point for the other trappers and settlers and was known as Jasper House.

Jasper remained in the valley for about a dozen years. He married a Cree woman who bore him ten children. But inevitably the settled life began to

pull, and the old wanderlust returned. He headed for the Pacific Coast, loading his family and belongings on a raft to make the dangerous passage down the Fraser River. Unfortunately, his seamanship was not equal to the task and the entire family perished in one of the Fraser's turbulent rapids.

However, the name of Jasper remained alive in the region, and when the Canadian Government set aside the area where Jasper House had stood, making it Canada's largest national park, it was named Jasper Park. That was in 1907, almost a century after Jasper Hawes had died. (From *Canadian Scene*.)

News briefs

- The Federal Government received support from all parties in the Commons on June 8, when Transport Minister Otto Lang tabled a report recommending expansion of bilingual air-traffic control to Quebec's St. Hubert airport, under visual flight rules only. The interim report by a commission of inquiry also recommended that all aircraft flying through airspace controlled by Mirabel and Dorval airports near Montreal and St. Jean, Quebec, be provided bilingual services. Previously, unilingual French pilots were forced to skirt this area. The commission gave no recommendations for providing bilingual take-off-and-landing services at Dorval and Mirabel.

- The Conference Board in Canada predicted on July 14 that the national economy would show a strong growth of about 5¼ per cent in 1978 in which the gross national product is forecast to expand by 3 per cent.

- The Economic Council of Canada has released a study that says there is no evidence to support the commonly-held notion that wage increases

can be held down by allowing unemployment rates to rise.

- A Swiss group, opposed to the annual seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, plans to build a \$3.5-million synthetic seal fur plant at Blanc Sablon, Quebec, near the Labrador border. Frank Weber of the Weber Foundation, said the plant would employ 400 workers but the main purpose of the investment was to put an end to the annual harvest of seal pups in the Gulf. He said the plant would come into operation in late 1978, and would turn out finished synthetic fur coats and other products.

- The premiers of Quebec and Newfoundland have agreed to set up a committee to explore possible joint development of energy resources in Labrador and northeastern Quebec.

- Crown corporations will be asked to make faster progress in promoting women to positions of responsibility, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said in the Commons on July 11. He was replying to a question from a Progressive Conservative member who said that the federal advisory council on the status of women had attacked most Crown corporations for their poor record in naming women to management.

- On June 14, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation President A.W. Johnson issued a 90-page policy statement "Touchstone for CBC", a plan for greater Canadian content in the Government-owned network and its subsidiary television and radio affiliates. Johnson stated that the CBC is ready "to lead this principal cultural force of the country in the battle for Can-

adianism". Johnson calls for increasing the number of Canadian shows on the CBC by adding a half hour of Canadian prime-time programs each year for five years until there is 80 per cent Canadian content (two-thirds of current programming originates in the United States). The report also advocated the creation of second English and French channels on cable TV and recommended a second, commercial-free CBC channel to deliver thoughtful and innovative programming. Finally, Mr. Johnson suggested broadening the scope of Radio-Canada, the French network, to include events from outside Quebec.

- Stock prices rose in June, producing a modest increase in the value of trading on Canadian stock exchanges. But trading volume continued to lag, as it has all year, according to figures compiled by the Toronto Stock Exchange. Last month, \$673-million worth of securities traded on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver exchanges. That value was 7 per cent higher than in May and more than 8 per cent above the June 1976 figure. However, last month's volume of 94 million shares traded was down by just over 1 per cent from May and down 19 per cent from last June.

- A total of \$2.2 million will be pumped into the Newfoundland fishing industry this year under the federal-provincial inshore fishery development program, half of which will be spent in the further development of the north-west coast herring fishery. □

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

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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 Noticiero de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.