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New immigration pact between Federal Government and Quebec

An agreement on immigration signed by ministers of the Federal Government and the province of Quebec on February 20, will allow Quebec to choose the immigrants who wish to settle in that province, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of immigrants to Canada. The pact reflects the importance the Federal Government and the province attach to the reunification of families, as well as their wish to exercise their responsibilities in receiving refugees.

The agreement allows Quebec to establish its own system of points for admitting immigrants. Although this will be similar to the Federal Government's system of points criteria, which is nationwide, Quebec will be able to give extra weight to the ability of prospective immigrants to speak French or to be absorbed into the French-speaking community in Quebec.

The new accord supersedes the one signed in October 1975, under which Quebec gave its advice on applications of immigrants destined to that province, but had no decision-making powers.

Some of the provisions

Independent immigrants — the self-employed, entrepreneurs, or wage-earners — will be subject to separate assessment by both Canada and Quebec.

In the case of an independent applicant who does not meet Canadian selection criteria, but satisfies those of Quebec, Canada will accept Quebec's selection decision subject to the statutory requirements for admission to Canada.

An applicant who fails to satisfy Quebec's selection criteria will be informed that his application will not be valid for Quebec, but that if he wishes to settle in another province, Canada will continue the assessment of his application.

The landing of an independent immigrant to Quebec requires Quebec's prior agreement.

Similar arrangements will apply in the

case of applicants recognized as refugees under the terms of the United Nations Convention. Quebec will thus be better able to exercise its responsibilities with respect to these oppressed persons.

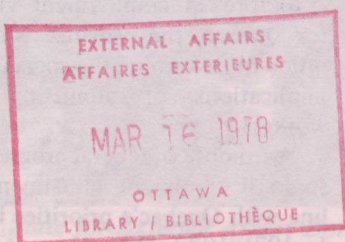
The province will determine, in accordance with economic and other criteria, the standards which will be applied to ensure that Quebec residents wishing to sponsor or assist relatives to immigrate there are able to fulfil their obligations to assist these relatives to become successfully established. The province will then decide whether Quebec residents meet these standards, and will, where necessary, ensure that their undertakings are honoured. In the case of assisted relatives who satisfy Canadian but not Quebec selection criteria, Canada will issue visas only after having informed Quebec why the federal assessment differed from that of the province.

The agreement also stipulates that

Independent — Independent immigrants are those who do not have relatives in Quebec who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents who can and wish to support them. They are selected on the basis of their ability to establish themselves in Quebec.

Assisted relative — Assisted relatives have a family link with the sponsor, but unlike the family class, assisted relatives are not considered to be the responsibility of the sponsor. They must be able to join the labour force and the sponsor is obligated to assist them only in the case of need. All degrees of relationship closer than that of cousin may be considered in this category.

Family class — People in the family class are essentially those who are the responsibility of the sponsor: spouse, fiancé(e), minor children, aged parents, orphans, etc.



Eileen Vollick of Hamilton, Ontario, became the first Canadian woman to obtain a pilot's licence on March 13, 1928.

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various visitors to Quebec require Quebec's approval. These cover foreign students, participants in various international co-operation programs, college or university teachers, and foreign nationals admitted for medical treatment.

In the case of temporary workers requiring employment visas, the two parties will agree on the categories of job offers exempted from certification; when certification is required, the agreement stipulates a joint assessment of the job offer.

Co-ordinating committee

Overseeing the new pact will be a joint

committee of senior officials from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Quebec Immigration Department. This committee will co-ordinate the implementation of the policies of the two governments respecting immigration and migratory movements; enable the parties to agree upon the order of priorities for processing applications to ensure the exchange of information; discuss the standards to be met by residents of Quebec wishing to sponsor or assist relatives; establish permanent or temporary committees; solve any problems; and interpret the provisions of the agreement.

bec for which no Canadians are available in the short term. From 1976 to February 1978, the centre received 1,234 applications.

- On arrival in Canada, refugees who were *francophone* or potentially *francophone* were encouraged to settle in Quebec. As a result, nearly 6,000 Vietnamese and over 5,000 Lebanese who were capable of adjusting to a French-speaking environment have made their homes in Quebec during the past few years.

- In addition, Quebec employers who are unable to find experienced and qualified French-speaking workers in Canada are encouraged to recruit workers in *francophone* countries.

All these measures have helped to increase the proportion of *francophone* immigrants settling in Quebec. Although, as a result of stricter regulations that became effective in 1974, the total number of immigrants to Canada has dropped, the proportion of immigrants from France has increased. Without these special measures, about half the immigrants who came from France during the past few years would have been unable to obtain a visa. Moreover, preliminary figures for the first nine months of 1977 indicate that France is again becoming one of the ten leading source countries.

Provincial priorities

Other measures taken during this period, although not specifically aimed at boosting *francophone* immigration, have made it possible to give consideration to certain provincial priorities:

- Since the new act making French the sole official language (Bill 101) was passed in Quebec, federal representatives abroad have received instructions, as was done at the time Bill 22 was passed, to advise immigrants destined to Quebec of the *francophone* character of the province and their obligation to learn French and send their children to French schools.

- Before an employment visa is issued for Quebec, the province is consulted in order to determine the social and cultural implications of admitting temporary workers.

- A number of federal programs designed to assist immigrant adjustment are also in line with Quebec's priorities in this field. In 1976/1977, Ottawa spent \$5,125,000 on language courses for immigrants. In Quebec's immigration orientation centres, 3,675 immigrants were given French courses during the year.

Francophone immigration: A history of federal-provincial co-operation

The agreement signed by Bud Cullen, Minister of Canada Employment and Immigration, and Jacques Couture, Quebec Minister of Immigration, on February 20 is further evidence of the spirit of co-operation that has developed in recent years between the Federal Government and the province in this area of joint jurisdiction.

Co-operation between the two governments on immigration matters has kept pace with Quebec's growing interest in meeting its demographic goals and cultural aspirations. In the early Sixties, the province's *francophone* birth-rate started to dip sharply, causing the Government to consider immigration and its potential impact on the language balance in Quebec.

In 1968, Quebec passed legislation to establish its own Department of Immigration and informed the Federal Government it would like to post provincial officers abroad to take part in counselling immigrants destined to Quebec. The Federal Government agreed.

Early in 1975 the Canadian Government began a series of new efforts to raise the level of *francophone* immigration in close collaboration with the province of Quebec. First, the Andras-Bienvenue Agreement was signed in October 1975, giving Quebec a larger share of the responsibility for determining levels and composition of the immigration movement. Basically, the agreement provided Quebec with an active role in immigrant recruitment, while at the same time giving it a consultative role in the selection process. Provision was also made for consultation on information, selection and recruitment, which gave provincial representa-

tives the right to interview and counsel all foreign nationals destined to Quebec, and federal officers were bound to consider the opinion of their Quebec colleagues before accepting or rejecting applications from prospective immigrants wishing to settle in Quebec. In addition, it became possible to organize joint recruitment missions in countries where Canada Immigration is not represented.

A Federal-Provincial Joint Committee on Immigration was established, consisting of senior officials from the Employment and Immigration regional organization in Quebec and the Quebec Department of Immigration.

Special projects

Canada Immigration has successfully carried out a number of projects designed to promote *francophone* immigration to Canada and Quebec:

- During the past few years, new Canadian immigration offices have opened in Strasbourg (France), Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Rabat (Morocco) and Port-au-Prince (Haiti). In staffing these offices, full consideration was given to the need for speeding up formalities and for close co-operation with Quebec under the terms of the Andras-Bienvenue Agreement.

- An advertising program costing \$245,000 for the financial year 1977/78 has been developed to attract more *francophone* immigrants, mainly in France and Belgium.

- A special job-search centre for *francophone* immigrants was established in Montreal in March 1976, which helps *francophone* applicants find jobs in Que-

Mr. Jamieson in Japan and China

The visit of Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson to Japan and China from January 24 to February 3 demonstrates the importance Canada attaches to its evolving relations with these countries. Mr. Jamieson was accompanied by four Members of Parliament, six senior businessmen, government officials and media representatives.

In Tokyo, Mr. Jamieson met for the first time with new Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. He called on Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and, following meetings with other senior government and business leaders, he also visited briefly Kyoto, the ancient capital in western Japan.

The highlight of Mr. Jamieson's stay in Japan was the successful conclusion of negotiations leading to the revision of the 1959 Canada/Japan Nuclear Co-operation Agreement which provides for permanent nuclear-safeguards arrangements in accordance with Canadian Cabinet decisions. (See *Canada Weekly*, dated February 8, P. 5.) As a result, Mr. Jamieson announced in Tokyo the resumption of uranium shipments to Japan.

Discussions with Japanese ministers also focused on international economic and political matters of mutual interest

as well as aspects of bilateral relations.

Mr. Jamieson welcomed Canada's growing trade with Japan (two-way trade totalled \$4.3 billion in 1977), which is Canada's second largest national trading partner. At the same time, he stated forcefully that Canada wanted better access to Japanese markets particularly for manufactured goods and other processed products. Mr. Jamieson noted that Canada shared the concern of other countries that Japan's huge trade surpluses could have a destabilizing impact on world trading patterns.

China

In Peking, Mr. Jamieson had two rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua which were continuations of discussions initiated during Mr. Huang's visit to Ottawa in October 1977. He also called on Party Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang. In Peking, the Members of Parliament met with the Secretary-General of the National People's Congress and the Canadian businessmen called on Chinese trading corporations. The party left Peking on February 2 for Kueilin in southern China and departed China from Canton on February 4.

Mr. Jamieson's visit was successful in promoting an image of Canada as a country worthy of special attention in bila-

teral and multilateral spheres of co-operation. In particular, Chinese leaders assured him of good prospects for increased trade between both countries. Mr. Jamieson expressed the hope that China, in view of its goal to modernize rapidly, would purchase certain types of technology for which Canada is widely renowned.

Other bilateral questions discussed in Peking included exchanges in the areas of science and technology, media, culture and sports; family reunification and academic relations. Much attention was also devoted to an extensive exchange of views on international questions of mutual interest. Mr. Jamieson urged the Chinese leaders to play an active role in matters relating to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

Mr. Jamieson's trip coincided with the highly successful tour of Japan and China by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs, and he attended concerts given by the orchestra in Tokyo and Peking.

Canada bans mirex

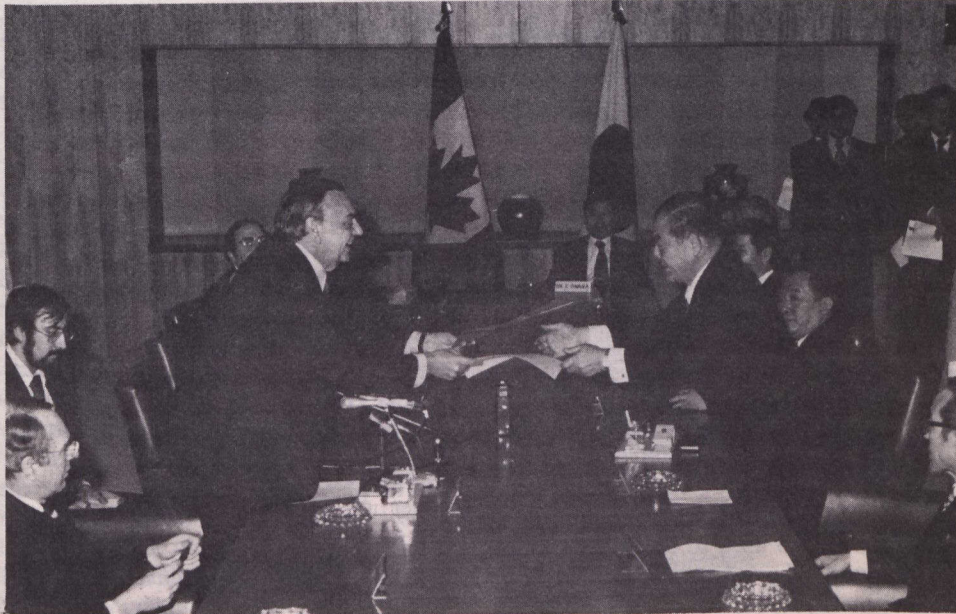
Environment Canada and the Department of National Health and Welfare intend to prohibit all uses of mirex (Dechlorane) in Canada.

Mirex is biologically active, accumulates in food chains, is extremely persistent and disperses in the environment. These properties resemble those exhibited by many organochlorine substances such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), DDT and the cyclodiene insecticides. It was used in Canada as a flame retardant in plastics and by the military as a pyrotechnic for generating white smoke.

In 1974, a scientist at the Canada Centre for Inland Waters at Burlington, Ontario, found that mirex was evident in Lake Ontario and its ecosystem. Sediment samples indicated that it was being released into the lake from two sources — both in the United States.

Experimental studies on rats and mice have shown that dietary levels of the substance cause a variety of effects such as cataracts in suckling rats, an increase in foetal abnormalities and possibly cancer.

Although two Canadian companies used mirex prior to 1969, they were not associated with the contamination of Lake Ontario.



Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson (left) and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda exchange copies of the Canada/Japan Nuclear Co-operation Agreement which was initialled by chief negotiators of both sides in Tokyo on January 26. Looking on (front right) is Japanese Ambassador to Canada Y. Nara, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs K. Aino (right of Foreign Minister) and (front left) Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs A.E. Gotlieb.

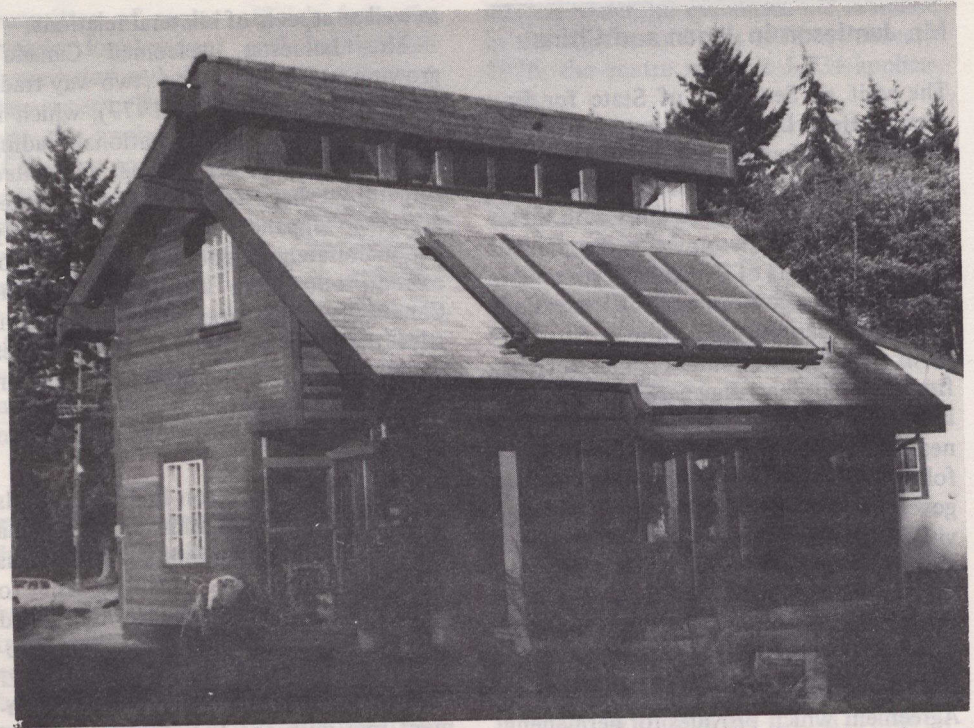
Self help housing an alternative to spiralling building costs

Working on weekends over a period of four months, 20 novice builders — 14 men and six women — have constructed a two-storey home heated by solar energy for a cost of \$15,000.

Acadia House, erected on the campus of the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver, was designed by architect Charles Haynes, director of the Canadian Self Help Housing Association, for "simplicity and energy conservation with an emphasis on self help construction as an approach to obtaining affordable and owner-responsive housing". It is a project of the Association, in conjunction with the UBC Housing Department, the Acadia Camp Tenants Association, UBC, and the Centre for Continuing Education, UBC.

The house contains the first surface-coated concrete block wall in Canada; the first preserved-wood foundation in Vancouver; a prototype hardwood floor; solar water heaters on the roof; a wall that absorbs and radiates solar heat; homemade double glazed windows; a variety of recycled materials, including lumber, doors, windows, banisters, plumbing fixtures; and a wall made from wine bottles.

A cathedral ceiling is a feature of the kitchen on the ground level, where there is also a dining room and a combination



Acadia House (above) now forms part of the university housing for married students at Acadia Camp on the University of British Columbia campus.

living and play area for children. Upstairs are two bedrooms and a bathroom with clerestory windows and storage areas. Generous use of fir and cedar throughout gives the house a warm and comfortable atmosphere.

Fuel-savers

Energy conservation begins with the preserved-wood foundation enclosing an insulated crawl space used as a hot air plenum. The preserved-wood foundation was chosen because it provides both a durable wall that can be easily insulated and sealed and because it gave the builders the opportunity to learn stud wall construction on a small scale before beginning the main house walls.

To ensure a high retention of heat inside, thick walls were used to give greater depth for the insulation. The hot air pumped by gas furnace into the insulated crawl space is supplemented by heat radiated from the solar Trombè wall on the south side; by reversing the vents, this wall can be used to cool the building in summer. Above the cathedral ceiling, solar panels provide hot water for heating and for preheating domestic hot water before it goes to the hot water tank. At the apex of the roof a small fan pumps the hot air which rises to that place down through a tube to the lower level.

The key to the solar Trombè wall is

mass — the wall itself acts as a storage place for the heat generated by the sun in a narrow space between the wall and the double glazing. To facilitate this, concrete blocks filled with sand were used.

These concrete blocks were dry-laid to form the wall and then coated with a stucco-like material made of glass fibres, cement and lime. This is the first concrete block wall in Canada to be built by the surface-coat method, which, being fast and simple, is ideally suited to self-helpers.

The floor, a prototype of a new hardboard product, was made by combining two processes. Oil-tempered hardboard, which is exceptionally hard wearing and moisture resistant, was run through a wall-panel press to engrave a pattern of aged planks onto the surface. Acadia House has given the British Columbia forest industry the opportunity to produce and test this new product.

The plans and building manual for the house are available from the Centre for Continuing Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C, V6T 1W5, Canada. Some 34 sheets of detailed blueprints that cover all aspects of the construction, including the solar systems, plumbing and wiring, together with 150 pages of instructions for the inexperienced builder, have all been approved by Canadian building codes.



Dining and kitchen view with Trombè wall vents open on upper right. Solar water collectors are above cathedral ceiling.

Canadian equipment for United States steel mill

Co-Steel International Ltd. of Whitby, Ontario, already operating mini steel mills in Canada, Britain and the United States, is beginning a similar venture in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, U.S. The equipment will be built almost completely in Canada to provide at least 1,350 man-years of employment in 130 companies across the country.

The Export Development Corporation and the Toronto-Dominion Bank have concluded arrangements for financing a \$47-million sale of Canadian goods and services for the Perth Amboy mill which is expected to cost \$94 million. The Prudential Insurance Company of America has also agreed to a loan of \$23 million.

Raritan River Steel Company, of New Jersey, a subsidiary of Co-Steel, will operate the mill which is expected to go into production late in 1979. The project consists of steel-making and rod-rolling facilities. The estimated production of 450,000 tons a year is to supply the market for the steel rod, wire mesh and fastener industries along the east coast of the U.S., from Maine to Florida.

Satellite celebrates birthday

The experimental satellite, *Hermes*, which was built in Ottawa, operating in a new frequency band with transmitted power levels up to 20 times those of conventional satellites, has met its design lifetime objective of two years, and is still operating well. Plans for a "bonus" third year of experimental operations — through to the end of 1978 — are being implemented.

Hermes was launched in January 1976, from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, under a joint Canada-U.S. program, in which Canada had designed and built the spacecraft and the U.S. had provided its experimental, high-power transmitting tube and carried out the launch. Both countries share in use of the satellite for experiments in fields as diverse as teleconferencing, community interaction, broadcasting, telemedicine, tele-education, government operations, computer/communications and communications and spacecraft technology.

Its major technological objectives — all of them met — related to three advanced

technology subsystems: a lightweight, flexible power array (two large solar "sails" that unfurled from the sides of the spacecraft body, after it achieved geostationary orbit) which tracks the sun and provides operating power; a three-axis stabilization system (the first in a communications satellite with flexible appendages; most satellites are still "spin stabilized") and a NASA-supplied 200-watt travelling wave tube amplifier.

In Canada, a total of 21 of 26 originally-planned experiments have now been completed, with others in progress or yet to begin. Twenty-one new proposals are before an independent evaluation committee.

The next phase of new social applications of advanced technology satellites is the *Anik-B* satellite program, whose pilot projects will begin later this year. Although they will be limited in number, they will last longer than the more diversified *Hermes* experiments.

Borrowing abroad

Finance Minister Jean Chrétien announced on February 21 the intention of the Federal Government to borrow funds outside Canada to assist in financing the current-account deficit of the balance of payments. Mr. Chrétien said such borrowings would supplement the inflow of capital to Canada that occurs through other channels.

Details of the borrowing plan would be announced later said the minister.

As an interim step in advance of such borrowing, Mr. Chrétien also indicated that the Government would shortly make a drawing under the \$1.5-billion revolving standby credit facility arranged last October with the Canadian chartered banks.

Canada last borrowed abroad in 1968.

The Canadian dollar rose from 89.24 to 89.41 (U.S.) the first day following Mr. Chrétien's announcement.



Siegfried Wolf of Illingen, near Karlsruhe, West Germany, recently received Canada's Medal of Bravery for his efforts in attempting to rescue a Canadian pilot from a crashed CF-104 in 1969. He is the first citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany to be awarded the decoration.

The incident occurred when Mr. Wolf was trying to free the pilot of the CF-104. The jet engine exploded, fatally injuring the pilot and severely injuring his would-be rescuer.

(Above) Canadian Ambassador John Halstead presents the Medal of Bravery to Mr. Wolf at the Canadian Embassy in Bonn, where Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were entertained at a lunch given in their honour. Mr. Halstead noted that the accompanying certificate stated in part, "although his efforts in saving the pilot were without success, the brave conduct of Mr. Siegfried Wolf deserves recognition".

Emergency food for Samoa

When the Canadian Forces destroyer HMCS *Restigouche* sailed out of Apia, Samoa in the South Pacific last month, aboard were emergency food supplies for the 700 drought-stricken inhabitants of Niue, a small island approximately 400 miles southeast, where the inhabitants are in the midst of a severe summer drought.

In keeping with the South Pacific humanitarian custom of inter-island co-operation and assistance, the Western Samoan Government initiated a drought relief program but they lacked immediate means of transporting supplies. The presence of the Canadian warship in Apia solved the problem.

After unloading the supplies at Niue, *Restigouche* continued its scheduled operational deployment in the area.

Two other Canadian Forces ships, the destroyer *Kootenay* and the operational supply ship *Provider*, also participated in the deployment and made port visits to Nuka Alofa, Tonga, and Suva, Fiji.

Permanent exhibit to illustrate survival of Acadians

Hugh Faulkner, Minister responsible for Parks Canada, recently announced that the national historic importance of "the survival of the Acadians" is to be commemorated at the original site of St. Joseph College, Memramcook, New Brunswick. The minister has asked that a permanent exhibit (whose form will be discussed by governments and interested organizations) be placed on public display.

Mr. Faulkner said that graduates of St. Joseph College had contributed to the development of the Atlantic provinces and of Canada while helping to preserve the language, culture and traditions of the Acadian people. The college, the first institute of higher education devoted to the Acadian people, was founded by Père Camille Lefebvre, a Quebec priest, who served as its first rector, in 1864.

One of the earliest bilingual schools in Canada, the college was granted a university charter in 1868. It eventually moved to Moncton and became part of the University of Moncton.

History of tribulation

The Acadians trace their presence in the Maritimes to the arrival of settlers from

the west of France at Port Royal, between 1632 and 1635. The newcomers enjoyed a peaceful rural existence until their repeated refusal to swear allegiance to the British, who had gained control of the colony in 1710, led to the expulsion of some 14,000 inhabitants. Property was expropriated, families broken up and dissenters transported to New England. A new understanding with the British enabled many families to return after 1763.

New Brunswick has the largest Acadian population in Canada, though some of its 200,000 French-speaking people are from Quebec. Nova Scotia has about 75,000, Prince Edward Island 15,000, the Gaspé district 40,000 and the Magdalen Islands 7,500.

Home temperature timer

Imagine a computer installed in each home ...in its memory a fuel-saving program set to regulate internal temperatures automatically over the course of a day, cooler at bedtime and warmer during evening hours according to the occupant's needs.

Chris Kirby and Jerry Kathnelson, two National Research Council physicists, recently devised a compact solid state device that performs the same temperature control task as the imaginary computer. Their thermostat timer, no larger than a pocket calculator, is wall-mounted under a conventional thermostat, then programmed by the home-owner to raise and lower room temperature levels at predetermined times during a 24-hour cycle.

"The fact is, some clocks and time switches now available on the market do a similar job," explains Kathnelson, "but most of these are on/off electromechanical devices subject to wear, and with fairly crude time settings. We feel our unit offers greater accuracy and reliability by virtue of its solid state design. Also, it requires no electrical or mechanical connection to the thermostat or heating control system. Installation involves nothing more than mounting and plugging into a wall outlet."

Simple principle

The secret is deceptively simple. In giving a "cool down" command to a thermostat, the timer device generates a small amount of heat. In effect, the home thermostat is deceived by this local rise in temperature, and reacts as if the entire room had been

heated to the same level. Accordingly, it signals the furnace to work less frequently.

"Programming the device is no more difficult than setting a digital wristwatch," adds Kathnelson.

In fact, it takes only the touch of a finger. Commands are given to the unit by simply activating a touch-sensitive switch at the appropriate time of day. Once a 24-hour cycle of instruction has been registered, it becomes locked in the timer's electronic memory. The daily sequence of thermostat deception then continues until the program is altered.

Temperature variation

An added feature is the possible breadth of temperature variation. Users may select temperature increments ranging from 2 degrees Fahrenheit to 10 degrees Fahrenheit (most room thermostats are still calibrated in Fahrenheit). The unit then performs its temperature-varying cycle in multiples of one or two of the chosen increment.

Since each degree of night setback saves roughly 1 per cent over an eight-hour period, annual fuel consumption should be reduced by at least 10 per cent.

For one timer model (projected cost \$30) the programming itself must be performed in real time; that is, a user must register commands at the very hour of the day they are meant to be carried out in future cycles. A newer model currently in the design stage has a liquid crystal clock display and can be pre-programmed at any time. Both models feature an override capability which may be used to eliminate a command temporarily from a daily cycle.

The NRC physicists have filed patent applications for both the thermostat timer design and the unique touch-sensitive switch used in programming it.

EDC assists five countries

The board of directors of the Export Development Corporation has approved loans, insurance and foreign investment guarantees totalling \$135.4 million, involving Brazil, Colombia, Iraq, Mexico and Nigeria.

The transactions involve such goods and services as industrial and consulting engineering services, pre-stressed concrete manufacturing facilities, a construction joint venture, pulp plants, and mining, petroleum and petro-chemical equipment.

News of the arts

Gallery acquisitions

Canadian, United States and European prints at the Art Gallery of Ontario have been slowly accumulating by gift and purchase until they now occupy the largest single area in the building.

To enrich the Gallery's holdings in specific areas, master prints from the fifteenth to the twentieth century have been acquired over the past two-and-a-half years.

Several outstanding early works have been donated, among them a Wolgemut woodcut entitled *Moses Striking the Rock* (1491) and an engraving by Dürer, *Christ Shown to the People* (1511).

Several acquisitions reflect the revival of etching in the latter half of the nineteenth century in France and England. Included in this group are two etchings by the French artist Charles Meryon, *Bain-froid chèvrier* (1864) and *La Ministère de la Marine* (no date). Although Meryon did not produce many etchings, his work had a strong influence on other artists of the period. Among them was James McNeill Whistler who helped to initiate a renewed interest in etching in England. Several works by Whistler have been acquired, including his Venice etching *Nocturne* (1879/80). Also represented are etchings by Félix Bracquemond and Jean Baptiste Camille Corot.

Lithography also enjoyed a revival in France and England in the 1890s. New works which supplement the Gallery's holdings in this area include a three-coloured lithograph by Pierre Bonnard entitled *Rue, le soir, sous la pluie* (1895) and *Des peuples divers habitent les pays de l'océan* by Odilon Redon.

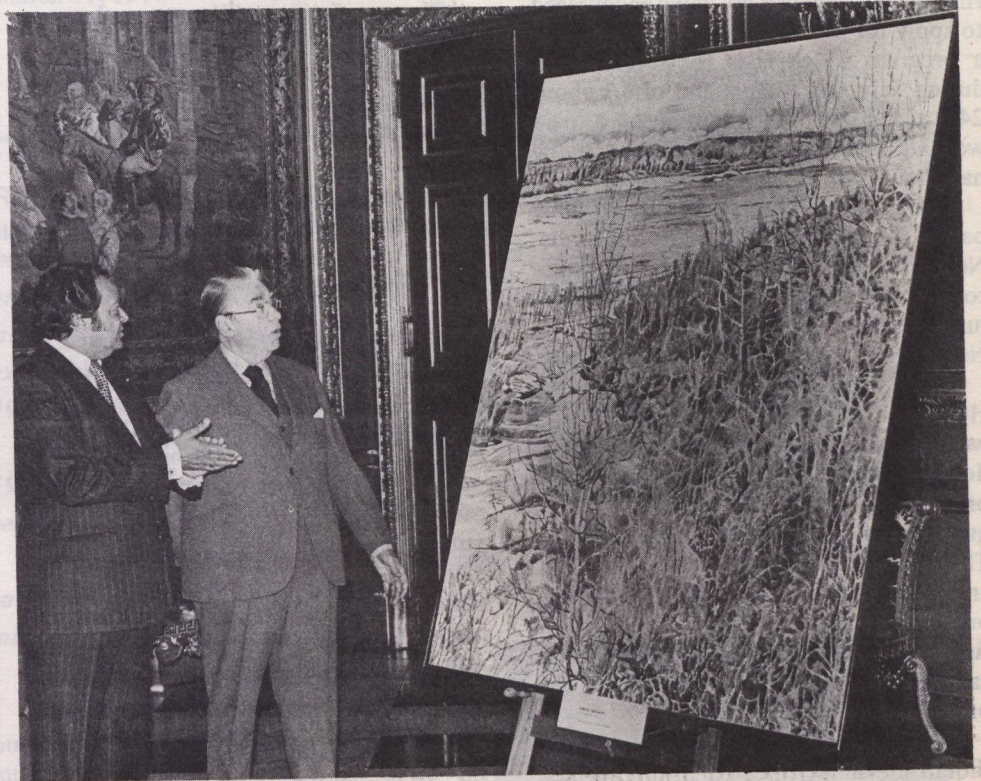
Other outstanding additions to the collection include a rare Bresdin lithograph, an etching by Rembrandt and a drypoint by Rodin.

Canadian theatre at French festival

The Department of External Affairs will sponsor representation of French-speaking Canadian theatre at the Festival d'Avignon, France, from July 10 to August 10.

The Montreal company, Le Théâtre du Rideau Vert, has accepted the festival's invitation to present three plays — *La Sagouine*, *Gapi* and *Evangeline Deusse*

Painting added to Commonwealth collection



A landscape painting by Canadian artist, Dorothy Knowles, was added recently to a collection of art from the Commonwealth displayed at Marlborough House, London, England, head of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

(Above right) Canadian High Commissioner, Paul Martin, presents Spring Breakup 1977 to Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal.

—by Acadian playwright, Antonine Maillet, whose most recent work *Les Cordes de Bois* recently won the Quatre Jurys literary prize in Paris. The province of New Brunswick is sponsoring the attendance of the playwright, who will take part in writers' seminars and discussion groups during the festival.

The department is also sending Quebec playwright Michel Garneau and six Quebec actors to the festival. Mr. Garneau has been invited to conduct a workshop on writing for experimental theatre, as part of the "open theatre" activities that encourage the audience to participate in the creation of a play, which may, if feasible, be presented at the end of the festival.

This is the second year the External Affairs Department has assisted Canadian representation at the Festival d'Avignon. Last year the Théâtre Populaire du Québec presented Roland Lepage's *Le Temps d'une Vie*, which was one of the major artistic successes of the festival.

Arts brief

Chinese music lovers responded warmly to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra on its first night in Peking. Traditional Western music, not well known in China, pleased the curious audience, who rewarded the orchestra with a standing ovation. According to *Globe and Mail* critic John Fraser, who accompanied the orchestra, Beethoven's *Symphony No. 5* met everyone's approval. "The proof came with the soft sound of humming. The Chinese love mumbling along with the music — it's a compliment."

Eighty-four international awards were won by the National Film Board of Canada in 1977. To date, the NFB has recorded approximately 1,500 wins in international competition. The honours in 1977 came from 14 nations: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland and the U.S.

Parks Canada enlists students

High school students are being encouraged to apply for the 1978 Conservation Corps, a program which lasts for seven weeks during July and August and offers about 240 secondary school students a paid working and learning experience in the national parks.

Camps will be operated in 14 national parks in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

Minister responsible for Parks Canada, Hugh Faulkner, said that students who were accepted would spend their summer doing manual work, such as cutting and preparing trails, constructing foot bridges, maintaining camp sites and planting trees. They will also work on wildlife surveys, environmental impact studies, researching public education programs, and forest fire control. Camping, backpacking, canoeing and orienteering are part of the program.

"By the end of the program, students should be familiar with the approach to management and preservation of the natural environment in national parks and will have made a real contribution through their work," Mr. Faulkner said.

Medium security prison planned

The Federal Government will construct a medium security penitentiary in London, Ontario in 1979.

The London institution, one of several new, smaller medium security institutions being planned as part of the Federal Government's penitentiary construction program, will feature a design that divides inmates into small groups or units, en-

couraging the atmosphere of a supportive community with increased staff-inmate interaction.

The new facility will accommodate approximately 252 inmates and provide for a common eating area as the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada recommended.

News briefs

Canada's first university-level course in computer engineering is to be introduced at McMaster University next September. Although some Ontario universities offer electrical engineering programs with options in computer science, the only other institutions providing specific computer engineering degree programs are at major universities in the United States, such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Caltech and Stanford. All graduates of the program at McMaster will be able to practise as professional engineers after two years as engineers-in-training.

Total landings of sea and inland fish for 1976 amounted to 2,419,809,000 pounds valued at \$391,672,000. Total value of fishery products and by-products amounted to \$975,835,000.

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen has announced the allocation of \$48 million to fund projects for the 1978 Young Canada Works Program which, it is expected, will create about 30,000 jobs for students this summer.

Former Cabinet minister Donald Macdonald, who relinquished the finance portfolio last September to enter private law practice, spent his last day in the House of Commons on February 28, ending a 16-year career in politics.

Mr. Harry Rogers, formerly Vice-President, Operations, Xerox of Canada Ltd., has been appointed Comptroller General designate, effective on April 2, 1978. He will report to the President of the Treasury Board and will be responsible for the assessment and upgrading of financial management programs and financial personnel throughout the federal public service.

Based on preliminary returns for 1977, the fourth year of the Federal/Provincial Co-operative Program on Road Safety, an estimated 5,200 persons died in traffic accidents in Canada, a decrease of about 2 per cent in the death rate from that of

In making the announcement, Solicitor-General Jean Jacques Blais added, "This type of medium security facility illustrates what we are trying to achieve in corrections — the creation of an environment and programs which provide offenders with opportunities for self-development."

1976. From 1973 to 1976, there was a 30 percent decrease in the road-fatality rate directly attributed to such program-safety measures as improved seat belts and more people wearing them; tougher law-enforcement for drunk drivers; reduction of speed limits, highway improvements and the use of more "crash-worthy" vehicles.

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan attended the UN/FAO World Food Program Pledging Conference at the United Nations headquarters in New York February 21, to make Canada's pledge to the program, which provides food aid for specific projects in developing countries, for the years 1979/80. "Canada is proud to be one of the founding members of the World Food Program," Mr. Whelan said. "We have been the largest donor to the program in the last three years and second only to the United States in all previous years." Since 1963, when the program was founded, Canada has contributed more than \$475 million.

Transport Minister Otto Lang announced recently that VIA Rail Canada would be established as an independent crown corporation early this spring. Originally, VIA was to be a subsidiary of Canadian National, responsible only for the planning and marketing of rail passenger service. Unified management by a separate corporation will promote cost-effective decisions, provide better control of costs and give VIA the ability to adapt quickly to market demands. The new crown corporation will manage all rail passenger routes, including some which will continue to be operated by the railways, beginning April 1, 1978, and become fully responsible for all passenger services by April 1, 1979.

The Montreal Canadiens lost 6-3 to the New York Rangers on February 25 in the twenty-ninth game of a record unbeaten streak. The Rangers' victory was their first in Montreal since February 22, 1972.

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