

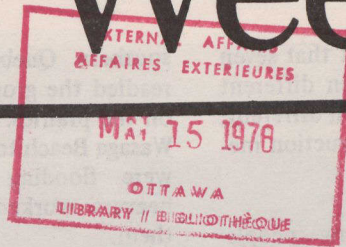
REG

# Canada

# Weekly

Volume 6; No. 18

May 3, 1978



Ottawa, Canada

- Apprenticeship to society – young people meet the challenge, 1
- Canada supports Pakistan's hydro project, extends credit, 3
- France and Canada begin joint studies on housing, 3
- Provinces co-operate, urge new communications legislation, 3
- Energy update, 4
- Ottawa helps Quebec health centre, 4
- EDC projects for Argentina, 4
- Car fan research may lead to savings in energy, 5
- Fly by night; it's cheaper in summer, 5
- International forestry honour, 6
- Radiation scientist McLennan almost forgotten, 6
- EDC supports sales to 14 countries, 6
- Children take hospital tour, 6
- News of the arts – film, dance, 7
- News briefs, 8

## Apprenticeship to society – young people meet the challenge

*Minister of National Defence Barney Danson recently assessed the value of a special youth-employment project, introduced by his Department last year. Following are excerpts of a speech delivered to the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa on April 14:*

For more than a decade we adults have worried about our young, a concern we have shared with parents around the world. The manners of youth annoyed us. Their refusal to share our values distressed us. Their vandalism was frightening, their counter-culture bewildering. Their drug-taking brought tragedy and despair to many homes, and their disaffection caused us sorrow.

These were our children. We loved them. We wanted them to be happy. So we gave them, at home and in school, most of the things they demanded as rights, and we, in turn, demanded little of them. We raised the best-informed, most highly-schooled, most-travelled generation in history. Yet never in history has youth rebelled so utterly against its society – its values, its work ethic, its authority and its elders – the activists through violence, the escapists by dropping out.

Obviously, we were doing something wrong.

I thought about this a great deal in the early 1970s. Then, as now, many young people were living outside society, unemployed, undirected and uncommitted. Others were professionals whom the economy couldn't absorb. Many more were too well schooled to settle for dull, menial dead-end jobs. Together, they represented the future of our country. We had to help them, bring them into society, find socially useful channels for their energy and enthusiasm. We couldn't afford to frustrate or disinherit them.

### Unique program

As I moved from the back to the front benches of Parliament, I began to talk up and write about a new and different youth program: a voluntary non-military national service. Local and national sur-

veys were encouraging. About 80 per cent of all ages was in favour of such a program. Jacques Hébert, president of Canada World Youth, an exchange program, added his voice to mine, and a year ago March the Federal Government put up \$10 million to test the idea.

\* \* \* \*

Our advertising campaign was too hurried to be effective. Still, it drew more than 3,000 young men and women aged 17 to 22, and we narrowed that down through interviews and psychological tests for such traits as stability and motivation. A computer made the final choice, based on geography, sex, family income and language, which gave us a fairly good cross-section of Canada. At the same time we were contacting federal departments, provincial authorities, municipalities and voluntary organizations, and through this pooling of ideas we selected 30 work sites in 46 communities, from Terra Nova in Newfoundland to 100 Mile House, British Columbia, and some 30 volunteers were dispatched to each work site in charge of three paid group leaders and a project co-ordinator.

### Initial problems

The work projects were crucial to the experiment's success, and as usual with any new venture we had some start-up problems. A group in Newfoundland, for example, was asked to make a canoe run out of a brook studded with rocks. They were working all day in freezing water, without gloves or know-how, because no one on the community council had thought of the need for instruction, and morale sank as the temperature went down. In Fort McMurray, on the other hand, the community was so enthused at getting Katimavik [an Inuit name given to the project, meaning "meeting place"]

Twelve years ago tomorrow, the appointment was announced of Dr. Jean Sutherland Boggs as the first woman director of the National Gallery of Canada. She was succeeded, ten years later, by the second woman director, Dr. Hsio-Yen Shih, formerly of the Royal Ontario Museum.

May 3/78



help with a park development that seven different people came at seven different times to instruct them in seven different, and initially confusing, construction methods.

\* \* \* \*

...While Katimavik's young people were struggling with new work patterns they were also trying to cope with new living requirements. Most came from homes where things had been done for them. Now they had to do their own cooking, cleaning, laundry, shopping and budgeting, and, for the first month or so, make their new homes habitable.

At Prescott, Ontario, they renovated three abandoned houses with lumber, arborite, panelling and roofing salvaged from a fourth derelict. At Fort McMurray, they fixed up an old motor inn called, appropriately, Heartbreak Motel. At Clare, Nova Scotia, they built all their own furniture. At other sites they refurbished a railway station, a hermit's house, a ranger's bunkhouse, park cabins and a hockey dormitory.

In Newfoundland, ten volunteers took over a big hilltop house while another ten had to subdivide one small windowless basement. In other regions some boarded with trappers, some with farmers. Others roughed it in tents and tepees. At 100 Mile House, British Columbia, some lived in a cabin where the temperature, even with the wood stove, dropped at night to ten below, and they had to keep hacking a hole in the lake ice for water.

#### Test of adjustment

They had to try to adjust, to share, to cooperate and communicate with young people from all parts of Canada, from farms as well as cities, factories as well as schools, from unilingual French homes as well as unilingual English. They had to learn to handle frustration, express their feelings, resolve their conflicts, and live within the Katimavik rules of no drugs, no hitch-hiking and no cohabitation. And with only one van for every group, many had to learn to walk.

Faced with the reality of hard work and restrictions, some dropped out. In the first few months, three or four groups lost as many as half their participants, and only the pressure of group opinion kept others from leaving. But most put up with aching backs and slowly developed skills with hammers, chisels, wrenches, axes and chain saws.

They laboured to make a canyon in

southern Quebec a tourist area. They readied the ground to plant 10,000 trees on the prairies. They worked long days at Wasaga Beach to remove beaver dams that were flooding basements — and the beavers worked long nights to replace them.

They cleaned up beaches, woods and river banks for parkland, built shelters, picnic tables and safety railings. They counted ducks and collected seeds, cut trails for skiing and hiking. It was often just hard work to be endured, but when park officials at Flin Flon took the time to explain how such things as a jog in the trail protected the natural habitat of geese, their interest in the project came alive and they gave it their best.

\* \* \* \*

Primarily, they've had to prove themselves by hard physical work and some who complained about it at first are now talking up their achievements: helping build four apartments for senior citizens at Saint John; renovating a manor house for a museum at Coaticook, Quebec; reconstructing historic sites at Atlin, Whitehorse and Dawson; repairing churches, handicapped centres, boys' camps and orphanages; slashing brush and cutting trees and hauling logs for park development. "Sure, we're cheap labour," they say, "but we're doing something worthwhile."

The variety of their accomplishments is remarkable. They've made a complete winter wilderness survey for the North Bay-Mattawa Conservation Authority, charting tree diseases and growth patterns and identifying animals and birds, including a night count of owls. They're supplying the muscle for Prince Edward Island's Institute of Man and Resources to restore an old water mill to supply electricity for a small community and provide local farmers with a grist mill. In the North, where garbage is a growing problem, they're surveying dump sites. And in Yellowknife they're helping resident Bill Carpenter breed huskies, feeding, weighing, inoculating and keeping track of blood lines in a program to save Eskimo dogs.

\* \* \* \*

#### Positive results

About half the volunteers can now converse in a second language. Kids who couldn't learn French in school have made friends with French Canadians and have picked up more French in three months than in three years of high

school....

Some who joined the program because they didn't know what came next have found what they want to do with their lives. Two volunteers in Newfoundland want to get into wildlife management. Another wants to work on a Nova Scotia fishing boat. A group from Vancouver Island will pool their resources to start a farm; others have been offered jobs by their project supervisors. One young man with a degree in forest conservation, who had been unable to find work because of lack of experience, is now getting vital on-the-job training.

\* \* \* \*

But for most, the major benefits are intangible. They're getting the feel of Canada, learning how other people live: French and English, northerners, Newfoundlanders, Indians, miners, farmers. With whatever the volunteers save from their \$3-a-day food allowance they take occasional trips in the region, staying with families of fellow participants, or visiting other projects to see how they're coming along. They're forming lasting friendships from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, and it links the country for them, a country that now seems real.

\* \* \* \*

#### Second year coming up

Year One of the program will end this September, and Treasury Board will do an evaluation. There's lots of room for improvement, but that was to be expected; just getting it off the ground was quite an achievement. In Year Two, we'll know the pitfalls, and we'll streamline selection and training so that the same amount of money will give us another 200 participants.

Katimavik in Year One had a military option which 68 young persons are now completing. This was a nine months' program, divided equally between basic training, trades training, and trades practice with a regular force unit. I've talked with many in this group and there's general agreement that in individual trades training they lost their Katimavik identity. But all were proud of completing basic training. All, without exception, called it a great experience, one that every Katimavicker should have.

Accordingly, in Year Two, we'll limit the military option to three months, enabling the volunteers to broaden their community experience to include such

(Cont'd on P. 8)



## Canada supports Pakistan's hydro project, extends credit

Canada will make available up to \$80 million through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to help boost Pakistan's hydro-electric power generating capacity and to provide a line of credit for the purchase of Canadian manufactured goods.

The largest of three development loans, signed recently in Islamabad, provides \$40 million for the purchase of four 175-megawatt Canadian generating units for the Tarbela Dam on the Indus River. Tarbela, the world's largest earth and rock-filled dam, is a billion-dollar project co-ordinated by the World Bank and financed by several donor countries. It is designed to irrigate about 400,000 hectares (a million acres) of new farmland, while also providing about half of Pakistan's power requirements by 1985.

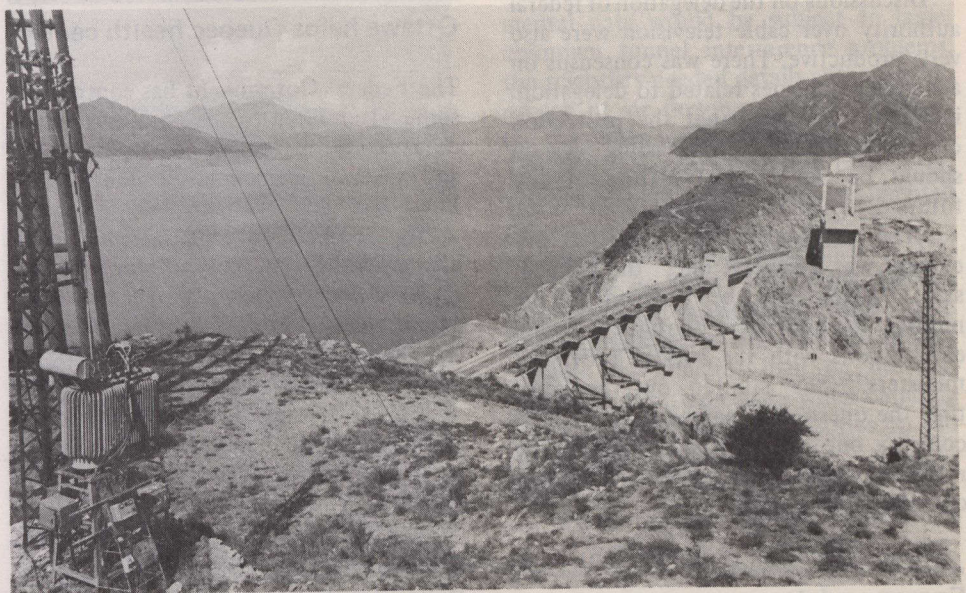
Canada previously contributed a total of \$43 million to the Tarbela Development Fund. The new agreement will finance units five to eight of what will ultimately be a 12-unit installation. The Asian Development Bank is financing civil works and additional equipment for the current phase of the Tarbela expansion.

## France and Canada begin joint studies on housing

The first meeting of the joint steering committee following the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between Canada's Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and France's Ministère de l'Équipement, was held recently in Canada. The Memorandum, signed last June, covers the exchange of scientific and technical knowledge in urban affairs and housing.

Committee members, who held sessions in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, agreed on the following areas for the exchange of information and joint studies:

- restoration of residential buildings;
- housing assistance;
- improvement of downtown areas;
- definition of airport-noise zones;
- energy and habitat: thermal insulation, new energy sources and building materials;
- comparative construction costs in Canada and France;
- human-settlements issues under study by international organizations.



Reservoir and part of the Tarbela Dam on the Indus River in Pakistan.

CIDA

sion.

A second loan of up to \$10 million will cover Canada's contribution to an international fund to meet the unexpected cost of repairs and operational modifications to the dam.

The third agreement, a \$30-million development line of credit, will allow Pakistan to purchase \$10-million worth of Canadian equipment, spare parts and

services in each of the next three years (1978-79 to 1980-81). The line of credit will strengthen Pakistan's industrial, transport, energy, and other priority sectors while helping the country cope with a difficult balance-of-payments problem.

All three agreements are on the same terms as most CIDA development loans: interest-free, and repayable over 50 years, with ten years' grace.

## Provinces co-operate, urge new communications legislation

Federal-provincial co-operation in the field of communications was never so evident as it was at present, Minister of Communications Jeanne Sauvé said at the end of a meeting of federal and provincial communications ministers in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island on March 29.

"I regard the meeting as an historic one, since it reaffirms the positive and co-operative approach to the resolution of federal-provincial communications matters which began with the previous meeting last year in Edmonton," she said.

"Before 1976, federal-provincial relations in the communications field were contentious at best. I was pleased with the progress we made in Edmonton, but regretted the absence of the Quebec Minister of Communications at that meeting." This time, she said all provincial governments were represented and there was a considerable degree of agreement on most of the items under discussion.

Mrs. Sauvé said the meeting had been marked by an atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation on the part of all provincial ministers. "Indeed, because we succeeded in reaching a consensus on so many of the items under discussion, we were able to finish a day earlier than planned."

The Minister expressed particular satisfaction that her provincial colleagues strongly supported the new federal communications legislation, introduced as Bill C-24 on January 26, 1978. "Not only did the provinces support the bill," she said, "but they urged its passage by Parliament as soon as possible."

Discussions on the question of pay-television were extremely valuable, she went on, particularly in the light of the recently-published CRTC report. "There was a wide range of views expressed by provincial ministers on the need for its introduction at this time, and provincial views will constitute an important contribution to the development of a pay-television policy for Canada." (over)



Discussions on the delegation of federal authority over cable television were also very productive. There was consensus on a number of issues related to delegation, including consensus that the protection of the Canadian broadcasting system should be an essential feature of any future delegation arrangements.

"The cable-television delegation discussion was a general one," the Minister said, "which will be pursued in the months to come as I continue bilateral explorations with the various provincial ministers." She pointed out, however, that the question remained an extremely complex one, which could ultimately be resolved only through highly detailed and complex negotiations.

### Energy update

Petro-Canada's 1977 annual report, tabled recently in the House of Commons by Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, summarizes the activities of the second year of operations for the national energy corporation created by an Act of Parliament in July 1975.

Among the year's activities are the following highlights:

- Petro-Canada ranked tenth in Canada in the number of wells it drilled — having drilled 128, of which 86 now produce gas and 18 produce oil.
- Petro-Canada participated in the drilling of 13 of 27 wells in Canada's frontier regions.
- Total exploration expenditures were \$60.5 million.
- The corporation pursued new methods of developing energy resources in its work on a delivery system for gas reserves from the Arctic Islands to the south; the Polar Gas pipeline; the installation of an Arctic offshore well completion; ice movement and drilling systems innovations; studies on the development of Canada's heavy-oils resources; the extension of the gas pipeline system to Quebec and the Maritimes, and the development of a pilot project for the in-situ development of Alberta oil sands.
- At year end the consolidated assets of the corporation were \$878.7 million, consisting of: \$48.1 million in current assets, \$91.8 million in investment in Panarctic Oils Ltd., \$259.1 million in investment in Syncrude Canada Ltd., \$479.7 million in other property plant and equipment.

### Ottawa helps Quebec health centre

The Federal Government has contributed some \$16 million to the costs of the Cité de la santé, a training centre for health and research personnel, in the city of Laval, Quebec.

The 335-bed university hospital, affiliated with the University of Montreal, can train 75 doctors each year. The new institution has a capacity to treat about 275,000 outpatients and about 50,000 emergency cases each year.

Cité de la santé is also a community centre where the emphasis will be placed on health as something to acquire and preserve. The emphasis on prevention, community health and better life-styles is an idea already promoted by Health and Welfare Canada.

The federal contribution to the project represents approximately half of the construction and installation costs, the balance being paid for by the other two levels of government.

### EDC projects for Argentina

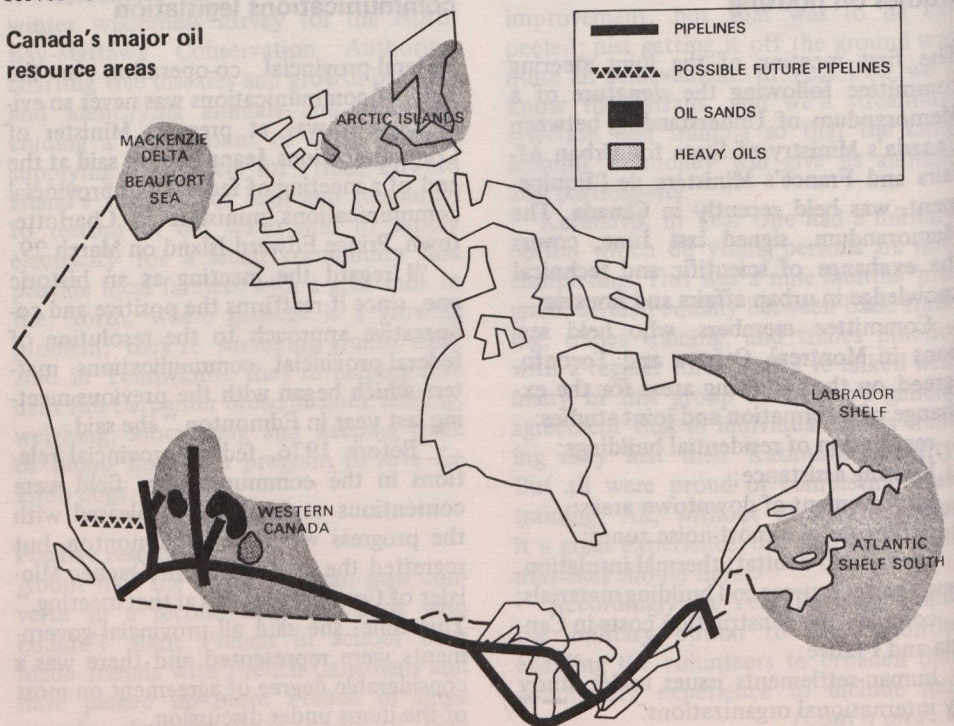
Loans by Canada's Export Development Corporation (EDC) and Canadian banks totalling \$57 million will support the sale of Canadian equipment and engineering services valued at as much as \$67 million, for two pulp-and-paper projects in Argentina. SNC-Rust Limited of Montreal and Sandwell and Company Limited of Vancouver will provide engineering, design and project-management services for the construction of a sulphate pulp and industrial-paper mill and a bleached-pulp mill, both in Argentina's northern Misiones Province. Construction costs for the two mills are expected to reach nearly \$900 million. "With Canadian engineers participating in the initial stages of the projects," says EDC chairman John A. MacDonald, "we can expect to obtain sales of Canadian equipment for the two mills." He added that the loans ensured that Canadian equipment-suppliers would be able to tender on a competitive basis.

- At year end Petro-Canada owned 93 million gross (15 million net) acres of leases in Canada.
- In 1977, Petro-Canada added 2.9 million barrels of oil and natural gas liquids to its reserves. This was offset by 10.2 million barrels of production, leaving reserves of 151.6 million barrels at year

end. The corporation added 53.6 billion cubic feet of gas to its reserves to offset production of 32.5 billion cubic feet of gas, leaving reserves at year end of 821.8 billion cubic feet.

- Total net revenue of \$88.7 million was generated by sales of oil, gas and natural gas liquids.

Canada's major oil resource areas





## Car fan research may lead to savings in energy.

The private automobile, which was invented in a more fortunate era of seemingly unlimited supplies of energy, remains North America's favourite means of transportation. Until fairly recently, gasoline was cheap and plentiful and car manufacturers had little incentive to look for fuel economy.

But now the party's over. From now on car manufacturers will be forced by the steeply increasing cost of gasoline (if not by law), to produce cars that can achieve better gas mileage than the gas-guzzling behemoths of today.

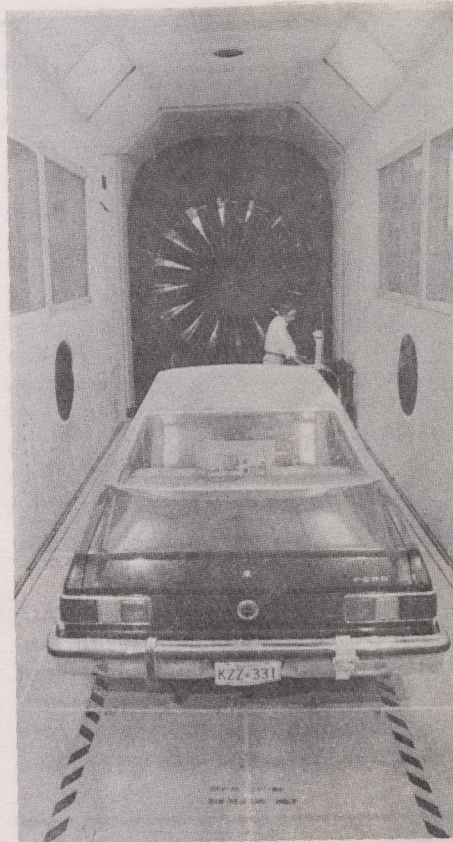
One area where gas might be saved is in the cooling systems. Up to 10 per cent of the useful energy available from the engine is now used to move cooling air through the heat exchangers. Dr. U.W. Schaub of the National Research Council's Division of Mechanical Engineering, says:

"In the automotive industry, stylists first design a good-looking car and then give it to the engineers to put an engine into it. Invariably, there is very little space left under the hood for anything else, and engine temperatures can be very high. As production deadlines rush in, the car manufacturer turns to a cooling-fan manufacturer and says to him: 'Here is the car; give us a suitable fan.' With a few days, or at the most a few weeks to do the job, the fan manufacturer selects a fan that will perform reasonably well in most driving conditions without necessarily being the most efficient from a fuel-saving point of view."

### Importance of wind tunnel

Car fan manufacturing is an important Canadian industry; Canadian Fram Ltd. of Chatham, Ontario, is believed to be one of the largest manufacturers of cooling fans in the world. The company makes 40 per cent of all the automobile cooling fans in North America and, aided by an NRC grant, the firm began a study of the acoustics and aerodynamics of car-cooling fans to improve design methods. There was, however, a hitch: they did not have access to a large wind tunnel, an essential part of the study. Because a car's front-end design greatly influences the operation of the air-cooling system, the whole vehicle had to be examined.

"We really came into the picture be-



Bruce Kane, NRC

*In co-operation with Canadian Fram Ltd., a Chatham, Ontario, manufacturer of cooling fans, NRC tests automobile fans for energy efficiency by placing a car in a wind tunnel (above) under carefully controlled test conditions.*

cause of this," says Dr. Schaub. "Our Division has a very good 10-foot by 20-foot propulsion wind tunnel, big enough to accommodate an entire automobile, and capable of operating with live engines."

### Air-conditioned test car

Canadian Fram's contribution to the NRC study included the test vehicle, a 1976 Ford Granada equipped with air conditioning, much of the instrumentation and test equipment, and road-testing know-how.

"Using an air-conditioned car might raise some eyebrows in Canada since it adds approximately 10 per cent to the energy consumption," says Dr. Schaub. "However, about 90 per cent of the continental car market covered by the Canada-U.S. auto pact is in the U.S., where air conditioning is very popular. Since Canadian Fram's major market is in the U.S., it was natural for us to do our tests on a vehicle that is typical of this broader market."

Because of the possibility that experimental data would be subject to large, unknown tunnel interference problems, the scientists needed details about the approach of air flow near the front end of the car under actual operating conditions. The NRC scientists therefore carried out a series of road tests on an instrumented car.

"Road tests were performed at 100 kilometres an hour — the current speed limit on many Canadian highways — and at 50 kilometres an hour, the speed that imposes the greatest load on the car-cooling system, especially when climbing a steep grade with the accessories on and the air conditioning operating," said Dr. Schaub.

"We are now examining these variables in our wind tunnel in an attempt to generate cooling air flows inside the car's engine bay that are similar to those it experiences on the road. It will then be possible to study the ram air effects on cooling-fan performance while the fan is in its normal congested surroundings. Though some of these tests could be performed on the road, uncontrollable variables such as cross-winds complicate the procedure. The wind tunnel is much more under the experimentalist's control."

## Fly by night; it's cheaper in summer

Air Canada is introducing experimental, low-cost, "nighthawk" flights to certain Canadian cities, from June 12 to September 13. The program, subject to Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) approval, requires no advance bookings.

Toronto-Calgary-Vancouver, Edmonton-Toronto-Halifax, Toronto-Winnipeg, Montreal-Calgary, and Toronto-St. John's routes will have seats available on a first-come, first-served basis on 248 flights. Passengers must be away a minimum of six days and a maximum of 30 days. Return fares will vary for mid-week and weekend departures. For example, the Toronto-Calgary, Toronto-Edmonton fare will be \$168 in mid-week and \$188 on weekends.

With the Nighthawk plan, the ABC's and charter fares, Air Canada will have more than 600,000 bargain seats for travel within Canada this summer.

CP Air has received CTC approval for 8,000 seats on 40 charters within Canada with reductions of up to 40 per cent on regular return fares.



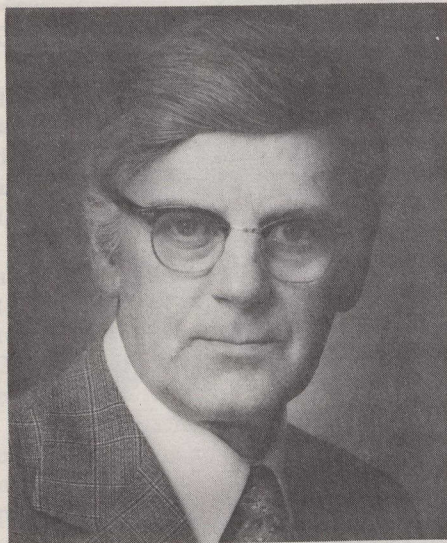
## International forestry honour

Dr. Douglas R. Redmond, a Canadian renowned for forestry work in many parts of the world, has been elected an honorary member of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO).

The honorary membership, one of the highest international forestry honours, has only been granted to six other living foresters — one each from France, Germany, Italy and Norway, and two from the United States — since the establishment of IUFRO in 1892.

The award follows Dr. Redmond's acceptance in 1975 of the Fernow Award, granted by the American Forestry Association for distinguished service to international forest conservation. At that time he was cited as "North America's outstanding forestry diplomat" and "a forest missionary and consultant of the highest calibre".

Working with other major interna-



*Dr. Douglas R. Redmond*

tional organizations such as the FAO, UNESCO and the Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, Dr. Redmond, a director of the Canadian Forestry Service, has represented Canada as delegate, often as head of delegation, in more than 25 countries.

## Radiation scientist McLennan almost forgotten

One of the great scientists of the present century was a Canadian who is hardly remembered in his own country, writes Marcus Van Steen in *Canadian Scene*. In 1925, John Cunningham McLennan received the gold medal of the Royal Society of London, and in 1935 he was knighted by King George V. But today the only memorial to his name is a plaque erected in Stratford, Ontario, near the site of the school where he was a teacher for three years, earning the money that was to take him to university.

John McLennan was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, the son of a not very prosperous flour miller. The young man showed early brilliance but it was not until 1899, when he was 33, that he was able to enrol as a student in the University of Toronto. When he graduated with first-class honours in physics and mathematics, he was offered a teaching post there.

This was the dawn of the era of research in radiation. French scientists had discovered radioactivity in 1896, German scientists were working with X-rays, and in England a distinguished group of scientists led by Lord Rutherford and Sir Oliver Lodge were exploring the nature of the atom. McLennan spent a year visiting the various laboratories, and upon his re-

turn to Toronto he delved with enthusiasm into the new science. In 1903 he discovered cosmic rays, hitherto unknown radioactive particles which reach the earth from interstellar space.

It was McLennan who devised, and raised the money for, a new physics building at the University of Toronto, which was opened in 1910 as the John McLennan Building. Rutherford described it as "one of the finest research laboratories in the world". It was gutted by fire early last year and upon reconstruction was renamed the Sir Sandford Fleming Building.

During the First World War, McLennan worked for the British Admiralty, and invented the first successful magnetic device to detect submarines. Back in Toronto in 1925, he solved the secrets of the Aurora Borealis.

His last years were devoted to research into the use of radiation in the treatment of cancer. He died in 1935 at the age of 68, only a few months after being dubbed Sir John McLennan by the King at Buckingham Palace. In an obituary in the *London Times*, Rutherford said that McLennan's life was an epic in the history of science.

## EDC supports sales to 14 countries

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) recently approved loans, export credits insurance and foreign investment guarantees totalling \$159.97 million to support Canadian export sales of \$223.29 million to Bolivia, France, Israel, Malaysia, the United States, Ecuador, Greece, Mexico, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Cameroun, Morocco and Tunisia.

Loan and insurance transactions in support of sales of \$162.99 million are expected to maintain or create some 4,500 man-years of employment for some 94 major suppliers across Canada, while foreign investment guarantees approved for \$28.40 million are expected to bring benefits of \$60.30 million to Canada.

The transactions involve such goods and services as pulp and paper products, steel rails, oil and gas developments, brewery equipment, road graders and equipment, television components, prefabricated housing and cement plant installations. Also included in the sales are aircraft, mail sorting equipment, metal coils, industrial valves, locomotives, boxcars, and communications systems.

## Children take hospital tour

Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children helps parents and children overcome their fear by inviting them to a pre-admission tour. Brothers and sisters are also welcome.

All meet in the waiting room, where youngsters see the doll collection and the play-house. They then are taken on a tour of the admission area, the chapel, and the lounge, where parents may wait while their child has an operation.

After an elevator ride, they view the wards and a playroom, where young patients are busy with games and toy trucks — a reassuring scene for the visitors. In the auditorium there is a slide show to take the mystery out of such things as blood tests, X-rays, and a trip to the operating room. Parents may then ask questions and are encouraged to visit often. Meanwhile, the children go to an adjoining room where a nurse talks about the equipment in the room, and everyone tries on a doctor's or nurse's cap and mask, examines a syringe, and listens to each other's heart-beat with a stethoscope.



# News of the arts

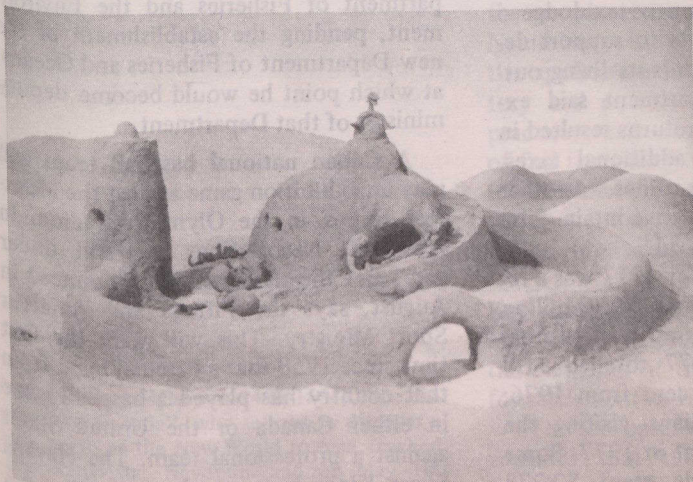
## A long time between Oscars

Although National Film Board entries have been nominated for Hollywood Academy Awards a total of 49 times over the years, only twice before have the Board's films captured the honour — in 1949 for *Churchill's Island* and in 1952 for Norman McLaren's *Neighbours*.

Of the four films brought to the attention of the Academy in 1978, two — *I'll Find a Way* and *Sand Castle* — won Oscars last month. Director of the latter, Co Hoedeman, in his acceptance speech, acknowledged the importance of the Board in the development and promotion of his efforts, calling the institution "extraordinary". Beverly Shaffer, director of *I'll Find a Way*, a sensitive story about a handicapped child, thanked "the people of Canada who support the National Film Board of Canada and make it a very special and unique place to make films".

Miss Shaffer, a former high school teacher and assistant producer for television, once worked on children's and public affairs programs, two of which received Emmy awards.

Co Hoedeman, who, before joining the Film Board in 1968, studied photography in the Netherlands, where he was born, interrupted his film-making career briefly to study marionette theatre in Czechoslovakia. He is one of several guest lecturers from the NFB in a University of Southern California film course this year. His *Sand Castle*, an animated short, also won the Grand Prize at the International Animation Festival in France earlier this year.



*Sand Castle*, says director Co Hoedeman, is "visual poetry".

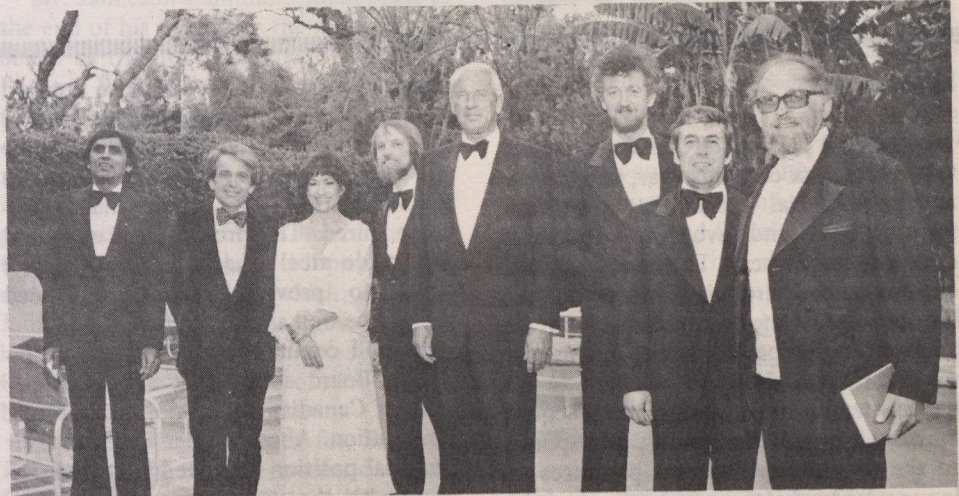
## National ballet off to Europe

The National Ballet of Canada is preparing for a tour sponsored by the Department of External Affairs of eight major cities in Germany and the Netherlands, beginning May 15.

One of the highlights of the tour will be the European premiere of Ann Ditchburn's *Mad Shadows*, with music by Quebec composer André Gagnon, for one performance in The Hague. The balance of the repertoire includes three of the company's most popular full-length classical ballets: Frederick Ashton's enchanting love story *La Fille Mal Gardée*; John

Cranko's *Romeo and Juliet*; Rudolf Nureyev's renowned *The Sleeping Beauty* and various one-act ballets — Frederick Ashton's *The Dream*, recently presented during the company's resident spring season; Marius Petipa's famous classic *Bayaderka* and Gerald Arpino's *Kettentanz*, set to the music of Johann Strauss Sr. and Johann Meyer.

The company's three-week engagement, which opens in Frankfurt, continues in Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen, Stuttgart and Mulheim in Germany, May 17 to 28; and ends in the Netherlands as part of the Holland Festival, performing in Utrecht, The Hague, and Amsterdam, June 1 to 4.



Winners and nominees gather at Consulate reception. From left to right, Ishu Patel, director of *The Bead Game*, nominated in the animated short category; André Lamy, film commissioner; winners Beverly Shaffer and Co Hoedeman; Donald Gilchrist, Consul General, Los Angeles; Torben Schioler and Tony Ianzelo, co-directors of *High Grass Circus*, nominated in the documentary category, and Harry Rasky, well-known Canadian film-maker.

Vanguard Photography, Hollywood Ca.



Nadia Defranco in *I'll Find a Way*, best live action short.

NFB photos



## Apprenticeship to society

(Continued from P. 2)

military skills as learning to handle weapons safely, how to survive in the wilderness, evaluate casualties, fight fires, read a map, give first aid, and develop leadership in a disciplined environment.

Katimavik is still a pilot project, but I think most communities involved would agree that results so far have proved the idea: that young people need to be challenged, not coddled; that their appetite for struggle is stronger than for ease; that rather than be given things they'd sooner do things for themselves; that they'd sooner be involved than be drop-outs;

that the best of them welcome difficult tasks as a chance to test themselves, to examine their lives and relationships, to help make a better world, to find their place through service to society.

Katimavik has convinced me that there's nothing wrong with our youth, that we don't have to reproach ourselves as parents. But as a generation, as a society, we have failed. We failed to provide our youth with meaningful work, so they adapted; they rationalized; they came up with a philosophy in which work was a drag. We failed to give them social goals for their idealism, so their passion was channelled into escape and rebellion. We failed to adjust our values as machines reshaped our lives and we failed to give

youth anything to believe in.

## Twofold challenge

Our challenge for the future is how to challenge youth today. This is what we have tried to do in Katimavik, and when we fall short it's more often because we have asked too little of them. But 90 per cent are persevering, and I hope the program can be expanded to become a significant factor in national development, for without the vision, values, commitment and energy of youth, our society has neither hope nor destiny. These are the young who will make this country a better place to live in, who'll be measured by what they stand for rather than what they stand against....

## News briefs

**About 90 per cent of Quebec taxpayers** will receive tax cuts this year, thanks to a recent provincial budget that removes a few loopholes and favours the low- and middle-wage earners. The tax table has been expanded, dropping the tax rate on the low end of the income scale from 16 per cent to 13 per cent, and raising the rate at the top from 28 per cent to 33 per cent. As Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau announced recently, in response to the federal appeal to the provinces to lower sales tax by three percentage points, Quebec will instead remove sales tax on textiles, clothing and furniture to protect Quebec's traditional industries from competition from imports.

**A new seeder** with high flotation ability has been developed by the Nova Scotia Technical College, under contract from Agriculture Canada, for early cereal grain seeding in eastern Canada. Tests

during the past three years have attested to the vehicle's ability to travel over soggy fields. Even in fields where snow still lingered around fences and the centre was "like soup", the vehicle did not become mired. The prototype is equipped with wide steel wheels, each with steel cleats to provide traction and seed packing as well as flotation.

**A poll commissioned** by the Anti-Inflation Board shows that about 35 per cent of Canadian adults do not feel hurt by inflation. About 65 per cent said their financial position had been hurt by inflation, with the percentages varying from 74 per cent in the Atlantic provinces to 56 per cent in Ontario.

**Panarctic Oils Ltd.** says a well being drilled off the Sabine Peninsula of Melville Island in the Arctic has produced gas and condensate at "significant rates".

**Revenue Canada** reported recently that it had uncovered a new tax dodge — the sale of false receipts to support deduction claims for dependants living outside Canada. The Department said examination of 1,400 tax returns resulted in assessing \$900,000 in additional taxes, including \$175,000 in fines. Another 2,500 returns believed to contain false receipts are being examined.

**The tourism deficit** for 1977 was a record \$1.65 billion, up from \$1.19 billion for 1978. Also, the number of visitors entering Canada in 1977 totalled 31.8 million, down 1.4 per cent from 1976; expenditures of Canadians visiting the U.S. was up 5.5 per cent in 1977. Some 37.9 million individuals spent \$2,278 million; visitors from all other countries

except the U.S. decreased 9.7 per cent to 1.4 million, while Canadians returning from these countries totalled 1.8 million, up 12.3 per cent; Canada earned \$2,006 million from international travel, up 3.9 per cent from 1976. Canadians travelling overseas spent \$3,661 million, up 17.3 per cent.

**Gilles Caouette**, son of the late Réal Caouette, has resigned as interim leader of the Social Credit Party. C.A. Gauthier has been named interim leader pending the outcome of the national leadership convention in Winnipeg on May 6.

**Donald D. Tansley**, administrator of the anti-inflation program, and former executive vice-president of the Canadian International Development Agency, has been appointed chairman of the Fisheries Research Board and associate deputy minister (Fisheries and Oceans) in the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, pending the establishment of the new Department of Fisheries and Oceans, at which point he would become deputy minister of that Department.

**A Cuban national baseball team** will play an exhibition game against the Montreal Expos in the Olympic Stadium in Montreal. Negotiations are still under way, and the date will be announced in August, says the Fitness and Amateur Sport Ministry. This will mark the first time since 1958 that a baseball team from that country has played a baseball game in either Canada or the United States against a professional team. The Havana Sugar Kings were members of the AAA International League from 1951 to 1957.

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

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

*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.*