

REF

Canada Weekly

Volume 6, No. 49

December 6, 1978



New pact to clean up Great Lakes highlights visit of U.S. State Secretary, 1

Canada urges real disarmament to keep control of the future, 3

Cancer inoculation hope, 4

The Aga Khan on a three-week tour of Canada, 4

Immigration level set for 1979, 4

Venezuelan mission, 5

One "Bras d'Or" for sale, 5

Yukon's first party election, 5

Canadian vacation travel, 5

Double taxation agreement signed with Romania, 6

Proposed amendments to Unemployment Act will save millions, 6

Food industry moves to metric, 6

Agriculture Canada helps Tanzania, 6

News of the arts — exhibitions, dance, arts briefs, 7

Carleton's new head, 8

News briefs, 8

New pact to clean up Great Lakes highlights visit of U.S. State Secretary

United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson signed a revised agreement between Canada and the U.S. on Great Lakes water quality on November 22. Mr. Vance was on a 24-hour visit to Ottawa.

The new agreement, an updated version of the one signed in 1972, reaffirms the commitment of both countries to obtain a better understanding of the basin ecosystem and to reduce or eliminate the discharge of toxic pollutants.

State Secretary Vance, who was welcomed at Ottawa International Airport by Mr. Jamieson the previous afternoon, called on Governor-General Jules Léger before attending a dinner in his honour given by Mr. Jamieson.

In a toast that evening, Mr. Jamieson stated that there was little real difference in the ultimate goals of the two nations in the international sphere. He added: "The essential difference which can create difficulties, is that the United States is a

super-power, while Canada's ability to influence and shape events is much more limited. Nevertheless, there is a worthwhile and effective role for Canada which recent events have demonstrated."

Relations seldom better

Speaking of bilateral matters, Mr. Jamieson said that "never in the history of our two countries have we faced more difficult and complex problems; yet relations between Canada and the United States have seldom been better than they are today". Although there were tensions, he went on, and unresolved important issues, there was "no bitterness, no sense of confrontation. Rather there is a strong and mutually shared commitment to consultation and co-operation and the results are obvious".

Canada complimented

Mr. Vance paid tribute to Canada as a peacekeeper. "Canadians," he said, "have made a greater contribution to interna-



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) and Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson shake hands after signing the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in Ottawa, on November 22, during Mr. Vance's visit.

Bryce Flynn, The Citizen

OTTAWA
DEC 11 1978
LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Eleven years ago today...

What is believed to be the world's largest underground pedestrian passage system opened in Montreal. It includes three miles of walkways through which users may reach ten office buildings, 240 shops, 4,000 parking spaces, 2,200 hotel rooms, 36 restaurants and four cinemas.

Dec. 6/78

New water quality agreement benefits from six years of experience

Since Canada and the U.S. signed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 1972, both countries have devoted great effort and resources to the restoration and improvement of the waters, resulting in many benefits to all users.

While much remains to be done, the International Joint Commission concluded in its fifth annual report on the subject that degradation of the Lakes had been substantially checked and that the co-ordinated programs of research, surveillance and remedial measures had been a major accomplishment of both countries.

The 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, the culmination of six years' experience, contains the following improvements over provisions in the 1972 accord:

- revised and new water quality objectives, both general and specific;
- provisions to eliminate largely discharge of toxic substances into the Great Lakes and to establish warning systems indicating any that may become evident;
- dates set on which municipal and industrial pollution control programs must be in operation (December 31, 1982 and December 31, 1983 respectively);
- better monitoring requirements to judge the effectiveness of remedial programs;
- provisions for dealing with land pollution and for studying airborne pollutants;
- a definition of new, interim phosphorus loadings, to be reviewed after 18 months, and new plans for controlling phosphorus;
- an annual public inventory of discharges and pollution-control requirements.

Among the general objectives, are to keep the waters free from:

- sewage discharges, oil and other debris;
- materials which adversely affect colour, odour, taste or other conditions; and
- materials which produce toxic conditions or provide nutrients for the growth of algae which interfere with the beneficial uses of the Lakes.

The lengthy list of specific objectives provides that specified levels or concentrations of persistent or non-persistent chemical and physical substances not be exceeded to the injury of property or health. The specific objectives of the new accord are far more comprehensive and stringent than those of the 1972 agreement.

The new accord outlines a number of programs which are necessary to meet the objectives, including:

- the preparation of an inventory of pollution abatement requirements, expressed as effluent limitations;
- controls to be placed on the use of pest control products to limit their input into the Lakes; control of pollution from animal husbandry operations and from the hauling and disposal of liquid and solid wastes; and other measures in connection with land-use activities in an effort to reduce this significant contribution to the Lakes' pollution;
- the establishment of measures to control pollution from shipping sources, including both oil and vessel waste discharges;
- the continuation of the joint pollution contingency plan for the Lakes;
- measures for control of pollution from dredging activities and the disposal of polluted dredge sediments;
- the institution of measures for the control of pollution from onshore and offshore facilities, such as materials transportation within the Basin, and gas drilling operations;
- additional protection for pollution from hazardous polluting substances and toxic chemicals;
- the introduction of measures for the control of inputs of phosphorus and other nutrients to prevent harmful algal growth;
- a program aimed at identifying the contribution of pollutants;
- the further implementation of a co-ordinated surveillance and monitoring program to determine the extent to which the general and specific objectives are being achieved.

The International Joint Commission will continue its important role under the 1978 agreement. It will assist Governments in its implementation by tendering advice, collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data, and undertaking public information activities. The Commission will also report to Governments on progress of the general and specific objectives every other year.

tional peacekeeping than any other country." He spoke also of this country's role in NATO, in the defence of the North American continent, and of the "deep trust and confidence" in each other that flows from our long experience as close and good neighbours. Mr. Vance continued: "In addition to being each other's most important trading and travel partners, we draw from the same wellsprings to define the standards of an open and humane society. We find inspiration in each other's experience and each other's achievements."

The following day, discussions between Canadian and U.S. delegations covered international and bilateral matters, including the economic performance of both countries, the water quality agreement, which was signed at noon, and Canada's extended maritime boundaries and management of fisheries and mineral resources. They also reviewed progress and problems associated with building the natural gas pipeline from Alaska across Canadian territory to the lower 48 states. They extended these discussions to other forms of co-operation in the field of energy.

Following lunch with the Prime Minister, Mr. Vance visited the House of Commons, where he was present for a short time during Question Period, and held a meeting with Cabinet ministers. Before leaving for Washington, he and Mr. Jamieson met with members of the press.

Both ministers said that officials had been asked to complete the maritime boundaries negotiations by the end of December. Any unresolved problems were to be dealt with by the two foreign ministers.

Boundaries background

Canada, on January 1, 1977, and the United States, on March 1, 1977, extended their respective fisheries jurisdictions to 200 miles off their coasts. This reopened and enlarged the unresolved delimitation questions involving four common maritime boundaries: Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank in the Atlantic, off the Strait of Juan de Fuca and outside Dixon entrance in the Pacific, and in the Beaufort Sea in the Arctic.

The two Governments appointed special negotiators on August 1, 1977, to recommend a resolution of these issues. They reported to their Governments in October 1977 at the end of Phase I of the negotiations, recommending principles



Bryce Flynn, *The Citizen*

Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe stands by as Mr. Vance signs the visitors' book at the Parliament Buildings during his busy one-day stay in Ottawa.

for a comprehensive fisheries agreement and arrangements for the sharing of hydrocarbons. These principles involve the establishment of a joint fisheries commission for the co-operative management of certain fish stocks and the creation of shared access zones for hydrocarbons in the boundary area.

On April 12, 1978, Canada and the U.S. concluded a reciprocal fisheries agreement covering both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts until the end of the year, subject to a ratification process. Both Governments undertook to give the agreement immediate provisional effect, pending its formal coming into force. On June 2, 1978, Canada suspended this provisional implementation, mainly on the grounds that the U.S., under its existing laws, appeared unable to give full effect to all of its terms and provisions, to the detriment of Canadian fisheries interests. Canada made it clear, however, that reciprocal fishing could be resumed at such

time as sufficient progress was achieved on the long-term fisheries elements of a comprehensive maritime treaty.

On September 15, 1978 after carefully reviewing the decision of the Anglo-French Continental Shelf Delimitation Arbitration Award of June 30, 1977 (the most recent statement of international law on the subject), Canada published a revised claim in the Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank area comprising an "equitable equidistance line".

The delimitation of the maritime boundaries in dispute will have significant consequences for the management and conservation of important fisheries resources and for the possible exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in some of the boundary areas. Discussions are also continuing on co-operation and collaboration on fisheries and on the establishment of one or more shared-access zones for hydrocarbons in conjunction with the delimitation negotiations.

Canada urges real disarmament to keep control of the future

"Arms control measures are clearly vital. But we must move on and move soon to real disarmament if we are to keep control of the human future itself," declared G.A.H. Pearson, Canada's Adviser on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs, speaking in the First Committee debate on disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on November 21.

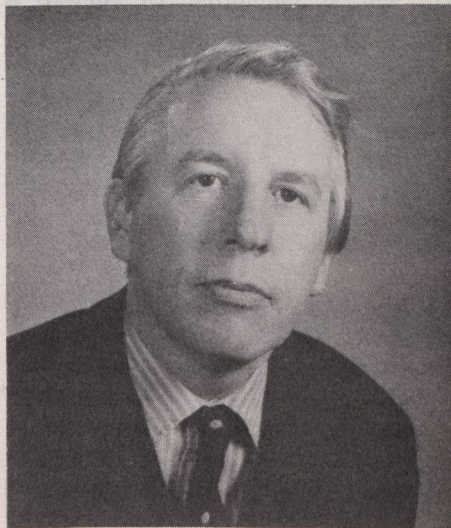
Mr. Pearson reiterated that Canada believed there could be no long-term solution to the problem of horizontal proliferation "unless the two major nuclear powers succeed in halting and reversing vertical proliferation, as they are pledged to do by Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty". He also emphasized Canada's hope that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks would soon lead to an agreement.

Comprehensive test ban

In keeping with Canada's long-standing concern, Mr. Pearson stated that a comprehensive test ban should be pursued urgently, as stipulated in the final document of the UNGA tenth Special Session on Disarmament. Since the negotiations now being pursued by the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R. were apparently close to conclusion, "we are looking for-

ward to early consideration of the results in the Committee on Disarmament".

Mr. Pearson noted the renewed interest in the notion of the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, subject to the application of effective verification measures. This idea, and that of a comprehensive test ban treaty, were elements of the



Studio von Dulong

G.A.H. Pearson, Canada's Adviser on Disarmament and Arms Controls Affairs, is the son of the late Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, winner of a Nobel Peace Prize.

"strategy of suffocation" which Prime Minister Trudeau outlined to the Special Session in May of this year. The object of the proposal should be the elaboration by the Committee on Disarmament of an adequately verifiable multilateral treaty. This would have the advantage of focusing in the same instrument on both the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and would bind both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons states to the same full-scope safeguards accepted by the non-nuclear weapons states party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Two other aspects of the Prime Minister's "strategy" referred to by Mr. Pearson were the need for agreements to stop flight-testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles and to limit and then reduce military spending on all new strategic nuclear weapon systems.

Balanced reductions of military expenditures in a bilateral, regional or even world-wide context were also singled out as areas that could have considerable benefits. Necessary conditions for progress in these areas would be greater willingness to make information available and the need for adequate verification.

Mr. Pearson recalled that four-fifths of the \$400 billion spent on weapons each year was spent on "so-called conventional weapons". The Committee on Disarma-

ment he said, should give more attention to this subject with the aim of achieving the same security at a lower level of armaments, introducing restraints on production as well as on transfers.

Pending a joint U.S./U.S.S.R. submission to the Disarmament Committee, on a chemical weapons treaty, Mr. Pearson repeated Canada's hope that, when the Committee convened early in the new year, it would start work on areas where there was already a large measure of agreement, such as the scope of a future treaty.

Cancer inoculation hope

Dr. Thomas Stewart, medical professor at the University of Ottawa and chief of nuclear medicine at the Ottawa General Hospital, says that immunization against cancer may someday be possible, reports the Canadian Press.

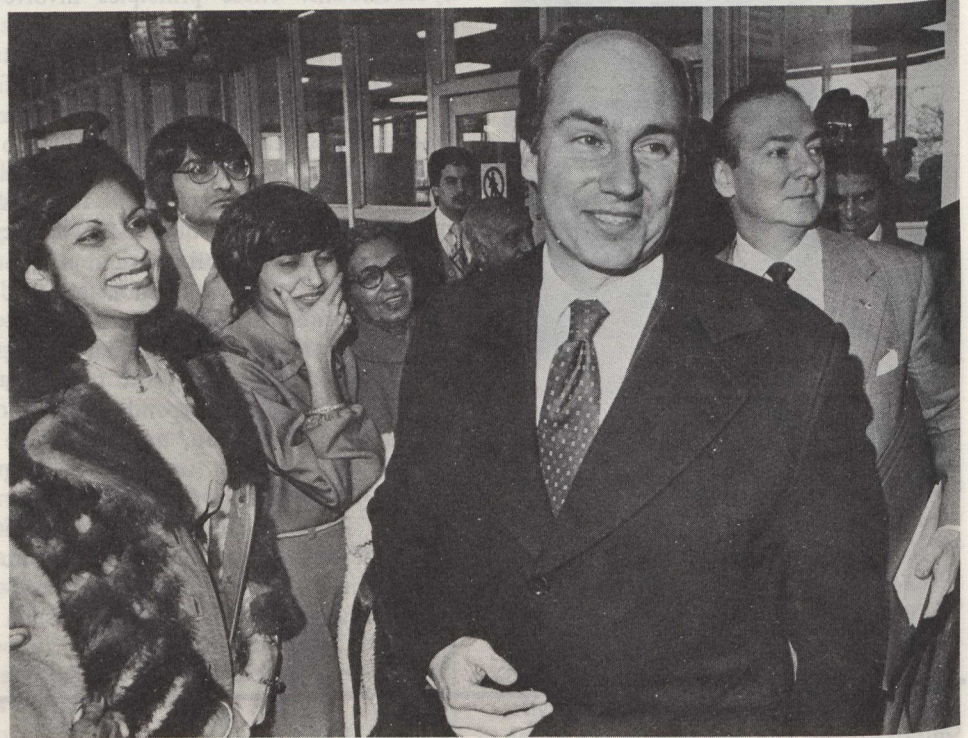
Early test results are encouraging: out of 28 lung cancer patients immunized following surgery in 1973, 25 are alive, although the disease has re-appeared in one patient. In a second group of 24 patients who underwent surgery at the same time but were not immunized, only 14 are living. A similar experiment has been conducted in Buffalo, New York. "These are highly significant results," reports Dr. Stewart, when compared to statistics indicating that one-third of lung cancer patients die two years following surgery.

Dr. Stewart's research on cancer antigens (immunological compounds) began about ten years ago, in co-operation with a medical professor at George Washington University in the U.S. The antigens, extracted from the surface of cancer cells, differ from the protein substance of healthy cells. Injection of the antigens with a patent booster to the body's natural immune system creates an immunity to the growth of new cancer cells. However, Dr. Stewart cautions "there are limitations to the approach in that we have to have patients with an early diagnosis. Perhaps 10 per cent of those who are diagnosed early with lung cancer can be immunized".

Cross-Canada study

Researchers are planning a long-term study of 300 cancer patients in a number of cities, including Ottawa, Halifax, Sherbrooke, Winnipeg, Toronto and Victoria. In addition to surgery, which all patients

The Aga Khan on a three-week tour of Canada



On arrival at Ottawa International Airport last month, the Aga Khan (front) was met by Deputy Chief of Protocol Richard Noyes Roberts (behind), who accompanied the spiritual leader of the Ismaili Moslem sect to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's residence at Harrington Lake for a brief stay. Following discussions with Government officials at a lunch given by the Prime Minister, the Aga Khan left for a three-week tour of major centres to speak, he said, to "my people in Canada".

will undergo as part of their treatment, half will be immunized. Dr. Stewart is sensitive to the ethical dilemma posed by the experimental method. "It may sound callous," he says, "but such controlled procedures are the only way of proving whether the treatment does, in fact, work." The extensive study, to cost about \$240,000, is supported by the National Cancer Institute and the Medical Research Council. The results will be known only in three or four years, the period it takes for the disease to recur.

If successful, immunization could be used to protect individuals with a high risk of developing lung cancer, such as asbestos and uranium miners who smoke. While Dr. Stewart's own work has dealt with lung cancer, he predicts that immunological procedures may be applicable to all forms of cancer in the foreseeable future. But, it will be another ten years before researchers will know for certain, he said.

Immigration level set for 1979

The Federal Government has established an immigration level of 100,000 for 1979, announced Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen recently. The figure, which was reached following consultation with the provinces, is a small increase over the number of immigrants expected to arrive in 1978. It is the minimum specified by a Parliamentary committee.

Last year, Canada admitted 109,274 immigrants, a decrease of 23 per cent from figures for the previous fiscal year. Of these, some 45,045 joined the labour force, compared with 58,312 in 1976-77.

The announcement, made in conjunction with the minister's tabling of the first annual report to Parliament on immigration levels, is in accordance with the Immigration Act 1976, proclaimed last April 10.

The Government will try to select entrepreneurs who can create or maintain

News of the arts

employment in Canada. "Such a measure," the minister said, "will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the domestic labour market. For example, in 1977 just over 1,000 entrepreneurs were admitted to Canada. They accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total immigration movement, but the \$207 million they brought with them to invest in employment expansion in Canada represents 28 per cent of all the funds brought in by immigrants last year."

Venezuelan mission

A Venezuelan trade mission was in Nova Scotia recently to hold exploratory trade talks with several companies.

Roland Thornhill, Nova Scotia's Development Minister, says he is confident opportunities will result from the private discussions between Nova Scotia firms and the Venezuelans.

Companies involved in the talks include National Sea Products Ltd. of Halifax; the Halifax consulting firm of Corere; H.B. Nickerson and Sons Ltd. of North Sydney and Atlantic Canada consulting group, and Canovex, a fisheries-related consortium. Fishing equipment manufacturers also took part in the discussions.

One "Bras d'Or" for sale

The Defence Department is looking for a home for the \$53-million *Bras d'Or* hydrofoil (right), which may soon be scrapped.

The 46-metre research ship, once considered to be the fastest in the world, will soon be turned over to the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation for sale, intact or in pieces, because the Government does not intend to go ahead just now with a plan to build up a naval hydrofoil fleet.

The cost of maintaining the vessel and transporting it from Halifax has so far discouraged potential buyers. The Department has approached the Alexander Graham Bell Museum in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, the Ontario Place exhibition in Toronto and the Canadian National Exhibition without any luck.

Commander Don Lory, an aide to Defence Minister Barney Danson, says the corporation may well consider donating the ship to a museum. The Defence Department spends about \$30,000 a year painting, maintaining and guarding it.

The 210-ton vessel was swept by fire

Yukon's first party election

The Progressive Conservatives elected 11 members to the Yukon's 16-seat Legislative Assembly in the election on November 20, giving the party a majority in the territory's first election fought on party lines.

Conservative leader Hilda Watson, however, lost in her own riding to Liberal Alice McGuire, one of the first two native Indians to be elected in the territory.

The Liberals won two seats and the New Democratic Party won one. Two independents were elected.

The Yukon and neighbouring Northwest Territories are governed by Ottawa-appointed commissioners and executive committees working in conjunction with the elected councils. Each committee is akin to a provincial Cabinet, setting policies and directions for government departments. The Conservatives will select the four members of the executive committee.

They will not, however, have a free hand, since the Commissioner remains the head of the government and has the power, through the Northern Affairs Minister in Ottawa, to veto legislation passed by the Council.

Canadian vacation travel

The twelfth in a series of annual surveys describing Canadian vacation travel habits has just been completed for the Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT). *Vacation Travel by Canadians in 1977* analyzes the results of a national survey of the population.

Among other tourism sponsors sharing in the project were the United States Travel Service and the Manitoba Department of Tourism.

The most recent edition reveals that just over half of Canadians took vacation trips in 1977 (56 per cent), and that there is a growing trend among those who travel to take a second and third trip — netting a full 10 per cent increase in the number of vacation trips over those in 1976 — to 8.4 million in 1977.

For some markets the study shows both vacation packages and trips by air charters increased in popularity during 1977.

Despite the trend towards splitting vacations and taking second and third trips, the study shows that the average duration of a trip increased from 1976 to 1977, from 12.6 nights to 13.2 nights. Average trip expenditures also rose.



Canadian Forces Photo

while under construction in the mid-1960s, delaying delivery for some years. Cracks later developed on the foils, the skis on which the hydrofoil rides.

Department spokesmen say that money spent on the *Bras d'Or* was not wasted, since computers, engines and aluminum structural material used in the navy's

DDH-280 class destroyers originated with the hydrofoil.

A Canadian hydrofoil fleet is still possible. Research continues in Halifax and officials with the Department say hydrofoils may follow the next generation of conventional frigates now on the drawing boards.

Double taxation agreement signed with Romania

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania Barbu Popescu recently signed in Ottawa a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to taxes on Income and on Capital.

The text of the Convention is patterned on the draft Double Taxation Convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The Convention, which will enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, provides that a general rate of withholding tax of 15 per cent will apply to dividends, branch profits, interest and royalties. It also provides for a limited number of exceptions in the case of interest and royalties.

Proposed amendments to Unemployment Act will save millions

A bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced for first reading in the House of Commons recently by Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

The amendments would: require some claimants to work longer before qualifying for UI benefits; change minimum coverage under the program; reduce the current rate of benefits; require high-income recipients to repay a portion of the UI benefits received; and provide a new financing formula that would transfer a greater portion of the cost of some benefits to the private sector.

There are six major amendments in the bill:

- People who have had UI claims in the past year would have to work up to six weeks more than the ten to 14 weeks now needed to qualify depending on the UI rate of regional unemployment. This provision would not apply in any area where the UI regional unemployment rate was above 11.5 per cent.
- Those entering the labour force for the first time or after an absence of up to two years would have to work 20 weeks to qualify for UI benefits. If they had worked or been in the labour force for at least 14 weeks in the year before the qualifying period, then they would only have to meet the usual ten to 14 week

entrance requirement.

- Hourly-paid and salaried workers would have to work at least 20 hours in a week for their employment to be insurable. Other workers would have to earn at least 30 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings. The current minimum for all workers is one-fifth of the maximum insurable earnings (\$48 in 1978).

- The rate of UI benefits would be reduced from 66.66 per cent of the average weekly insurable earnings to 60 per cent.

- The fifth major amendment would require people whose net income exceeds 1.5 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings to repay 30 per cent of the UI benefit that makes up the excess.

- A sixth amendment would not affect claimants' entitlement to benefits in any way. A new financing formula would transfer a greater portion of the cost of some benefits to the private sector. This is not expected to result in an increase in employer/employee premiums because of program savings from other proposed amendments.

The proposed amendments will yield savings to the UI program of \$935 million a year when fully implemented in 1980-81.

Food industry moves to metric

Within the next few years, feet will become strictly a means of locomotion or standing, pounds will be a currency and bushels and pecks will exist in song only, because Canada's agriculture and food system is well on its way to converting to metric measurements.

Milk is now sold by the litre in all provinces and most dairy products, such as yoghurt and ice-cream, are also in metric-sized packages at retail outlets. Consumers will start buying cheese and butter in 125- and 25-gram packages in the next year or so.

Egg grading, sales and payments will convert to the metric system on January 1, 1980. Until then eggs will be graded by their weight in ounces. After conversion, eggs will still be sold by the dozen, but grading will be based on metric measurements.

Stockyards at national terminals and community livestock sales will convert at the same time as the meat packing industry. All sales and transactions are expected to be in metric terms after Jan-

uary 1, 1980.

A resolution requiring payments to sheep producers to be based on metric units by the autumn of 1979 is expected to be passed by sheep industry representatives in the next few months.

Retail scales for bulk fruits and vegetables will be introduced in metric units early in 1980.

Related industries

Many agricultural chemicals and pesticides are already being sold in metric units. After January 1, 1981, all of these products must be packaged and sold in metric measurements.

All statutory information pertaining to seeds will be metric effective July 1, 1979. Fertilizers are expected to complete their changeover to metric on July 1, 1980. Conversion to metric for feeds was completed in June 1977.

Record of Performance (ROP) programs have made or will make the move to metric in the next two years. Dairy and wine ROP converted in 1977. The sheep program went metric last year and beef ROP will complete computer conversion during 1979 but will not implement it until beef sales convert on January 1, 1980.

All marketing of wool has been done in metric units for two years and will be on a metric-only basis as of January 1 next year.

Tobacco products are scheduled to convert on June 30, 1979.

Agriculture Canada helps Tanzania

Agriculture Canada is hiring three farmers with experience in dryland wheat production and three diesel mechanics to provide special expertise for three 4,000-hectare wheat research farms in Tanzania, where the soils and precipitation levels (about 550 mm a year) are similar to those on the Canadian prairies.

The farms, in the northern highlands of the east African country, were established in 1971 by the Government of Tanzania with the assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canadian scientists have contributed to the project with crop varieties and management techniques suited to the area. Wheat yields have risen from an average of 400 kilograms per hectare to 2,000 kilograms per hectare in the past two years.

News of the arts

Fashion for family

In 1903 a young Montreal bride took off her wedding dress of grey silk gauze trimmed with lace and sequins, and carefully stored it away. She probably never dreamed it would be on display, along with the wash-and-wear play garments of her great-grandchildren in a new exhibition entitled *Fashion in a Family* at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

The twentieth-century costume collection formed by Mrs. Saul A. Silverman, on display until March 31, spans four generations of the Silverman family of Montreal and Toronto.

Highlights of the show are three wedding dresses: the one worn in 1903 by Mrs. Silverman's mother, Mrs. Silverman's own 1932 Montreal-designed dress and trousseau, and the 1963 dress worn by Mrs. Judith Silverman Teller.

Although some French and American designer garments are shown, Canadian designs are evident throughout the exhibition. Several of the versatile costumes on display were made by Montreal couturier Marie Paule — a designer whose fashions Mrs. Silverman considers timeless in their style and adaptability.

Ready-to-wear garments, sportswear,



Evening ensemble of 1964 and the dark cocktail dress of 1956 show the New York influence prevalent in Canada at the time.

lingerie and bathing suits are also included. French silk rompers from the Thirties and stretch jumpsuits from the Seventies provide a particularly interesting contrast in children's wear. Make-up, accessories, hairdressing and beauty aids complete the "documentary".



This 1932 photograph shows Mrs. Saul A. Silverman wearing a satin wedding dress designed by Montreal couturier Ida DesMarais.

Winnipeg Ballet 40 years strong

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet presented three performances at the National Arts Centre recently to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the company. The group revived three of its popular ballets from the past: *Les Patineurs*, *Pas d'action* and *The Bitter Weird*.

Les Patineurs, by Frederick Ashton to music by Meyerbeer, was first performed by the company in December 1966. It shows the amusing antics of a group of young skaters in the picturesque setting of a nineteenth-century rink.

Pas d'action was created especially for the RWB in 1963 by Brian Macdonald. The ballet is, among other things, a parody of the posturings and mannerisms of turn-of-the-century classical ballet set to the accompaniment of the appropriately pompous strains of von Suppe.

Agnes de Mille's *The Bitter Weird* entered the repertoire in the 1961-62 season and the RWB is still the only company in North America to present this work. A dramatic story set in Scotland featuring highland dancing, *The Bitter Weird* uses selections of Loewe and Rittman's music from the musical play *Brigadoon*. The plot of the ballet bears no relation to the original, however, telling instead the tale of a highland lass loved by two suitors.

Arts briefs

The York Winds, a woodwind quintet formed in 1972 and now resident ensemble at York University, Toronto, will soon combine a performing and lecture tour of Israel with a concert in Cairo — the first Canadian performance in Egypt. Douglas Stewart, Brian Cherney, Paul Grice, Marcus Hennigar and Gerald Robinson will perform and lecture in Tel Aviv, at Jerusalem's Hebrew University and several kibbutzes, and will record with the Israel Broadcasting Authority. Many of the compositions to be played are by Canadians, including Jacques Hetu, Bruce Mather, Brian Cherney, John Weinzweig, John Rea and Murray Schafer.

Canadian actor and director Leslie Yeo will be responsible for programming and casting of the 1979 Shaw Festival season at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Christopher Newton will move from the Vancouver Playhouse in January 1980 to assume artistic directorship of the festival.

Carleton's new head

William Beckel has been appointed President and Vice-Chancellor of Ottawa's Carleton University effective July 1, 1979, for a term of seven years. He succeeds Dr. Michael Oliver, who will become director of the International Development Office, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Dr. Beckel, President of the University of Lethbridge, Alberta, held that post since 1972.

During his career, Dr. Beckel, a native of Kingston, Ontario, has served on a variety of committees, such as a member of the board of directors of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. While president at Lethbridge, he was elected chairman of the Council of Western Canadian University Presidents. More recently, he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the National Museums of Canada. Dr. Beckel has also held senior positions with the Canadian Society of Zoologists. He has published more than 40 scientific articles and technical reports.

News briefs

Air Canada's brief takeover of Nordair Ltd. will cost the national airline \$28.4 million. Air Canada will then sell the shares to the Federal Government which will try to sell the regional air carrier to private buyers within a year.

Westinghouse Canada Ltd. of Hamilton, Ontario reports that it has been awarded a contract valued at about \$9 million to supply three 15-megawatt gas turbines and three gas compressors to the Lakwa power station in northeastern India.

Ashk Development Corporation of Edmonton, Alberta hopes to build a Rocky Mountain resort complex to rival Banff.

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 Noticario de Canadá.

Plans for the \$40-million development include a ten-storey hotel, motels and 350 condominium units on 12 acres near the southern boundary of Canmore, which is 100 kilometres west of Calgary and 25 east of Banff. Town Council, however, has so far resisted the company's request for approval in principle, saying its announcement is "premature". The town is feeling strained by a 12 percent growth rate, and the proposed hotel would also violate the town's three-storey height limit.

First-class mail will increase to 17 cents an ounce from 14 cents on April 1, Postmaster-General Gilles Lamontagne announced recently, as the Post Office moves to reduce its deficit and prepares to become a Crown corporation.

A **new brochure** published by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism describes how waste rubber, paper, film, plastic, metal, steel dust and oil have been reprocessed and turned into profits. *Putting Waste To Work* lists sources of available information on the subject and the technological advances made by government agencies, research organizations, laboratories and trade associations. It is available from the Industry Branch, Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, 7th Floor, Hearst Block, 900 Bay Street, Toronto M7A 2E4, Canada.

Preliminary data for September show that net sales of all refined petroleum products amounted to 48,732,000 barrels, an increase of 5.9 per cent over the September 1977 total of 46,016,000 barrels. Canadian refineries produced 49,616,000 barrels of refined petroleum products in September, up 6.9 per cent from 46,415,000 barrels a year earlier.

A **\$100-million liability fund** covering 37 federally-subsidized airports across the country went into effect November 15. The liability covers operation and maintenance at each airport. In the past, liability insurance was arranged individually by each airport.

Diffrauto Limited of Windsor, Ontario has designed and built several optical-inspection systems for the quality control of automobile engines and components on assembly lines. Its optical systems can also be applied to inspection of bottle caps and contents, measurement of hair samples for shampoo manufacturers, measurement of carpet weave and magnetic tape width, and the non-contact weighing of pharmaceutical pills or nuclear fuel pellets. Other computer-controlled opti-

cal systems allow accurate measurements to be made on such components as the rotating blades of industrial turbines or the aperture masks of colour television tubes.

The Canadian petroleum industry will make a \$4.2-billion profit next year after deductions of income taxes, royalties and operating costs, says Cy Mattinson, a consultant with Shell Canada Ltd. of Toronto.

Some 12,500 guns have been turned in to police for registration or disposal since an amnesty program began on November 1, announced the Solicitor General on November 23. The number being turned in averaged 1,000 a day from November 11-17, double the rate for the first ten days of the program, which ended November 30.

The Edmonton Eskimos defeated the Montreal Alouettes 20-13 at Toronto's Exhibition Stadium November 26, becoming the first Western team since 1964 to win a Grey Cup in the East. The game drew 54,386 fans.

Dr. Robert M. Taylor, a pioneer in Canadian cancer research, died recently of a heart attack in Toronto. He was 65. The former executive director of the National Cancer Institute of Canada and executive vice-president of the Canadian Cancer Society received the American Cancer Society's distinguished service award in early November.

The number of births to Canadian residents in 1977 totalled 360,733, up 0.2 per cent from 359,987 in 1976. The birth rate *per* 1,000 population, however, declined slightly to 15.5 in 1977 from 15.7 for the previous year.

Seasonally-adjusted retail sales for September were \$6,155.9 million, a 6 per cent jump from the \$5,808.2 million recorded in August. Sales were up in 26 of the 28 trade groups. The largest gains were posted by motor vehicle dealers (12.1 per cent), garages (9 per cent) and specialty shoe stores (8.7 per cent); the only decreases were recorded by book and stationery stores (-6.1 per cent) and sporting goods and accessories stores (-0.5 per cent). All provinces reported increased sales ranging from 3.2 per cent for Quebec to 11.5 per cent for Manitoba.

Deutsche Bundespost, West Germany's telecommunications authority, has awarded a \$600,000-contract to Northern Telecom Ltd. for the supply and installation of an SL-10 data packet switching system.