

Canada Weekly

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New thrust for Canada's relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan emphasized the importance of the Commonwealth Caribbean to Canada and outlined the Canadian government's new policy towards the region, in a speech to the Canada/CARICOM Joint Trade and Economic Committee (JTEC) Meeting held in Jamaica, January 15-17. Dr. MacGuigan, who led the Canadian delegation to the meeting, also made visits to Barbados and St. Kitts-Nevis. Excerpts from the minister's speech to the inaugural plenary, follow:

...For our part, at the highest political levels, there is commitment to a new and dynamic thrust to the CARICOM relationship. In the past year, a comprehensive review of Canada's relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean has been commissioned, completed, considered and approved by the Canadian Cabinet.

We looked at commercial ties.... In recent years, our trade has broadened significantly and today Canada exports a wide range of goods and services such as telecommunication equipment, machinery, consulting services, consumer goods, food products and resource commodities in exchange for such imports as petroleum products, textiles and sugar from Trinidad and Tobago, clothing from the Leeward and Windward Islands, aluminum ores, alcoholic beverages and sugar from Guyana, fish and food products from Belize and sugar, sporting goods and clothing from Barbados. Further, the Caribbean has become a centre of interest for Canadian investors particularly in the banking, tourism and mineral sectors, as well as a source of over 140,000 new Canadians.

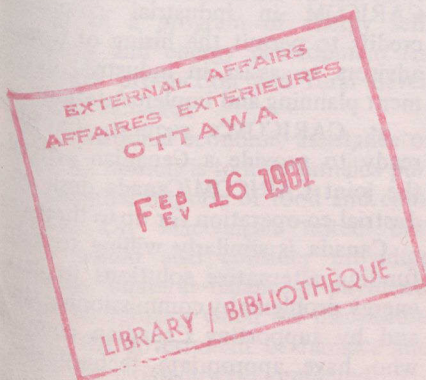
In today's perspective Canada/CARICOM trade is important to both parties, but neither is the other's major market. Canada supplies about 5 per cent of CARICOM imports and takes about 5 per cent of CARICOM exports. Canada's share of the Commonwealth Caribbean market has declined compared to the shares of the European Economic Community, the United States and Japan. In the 1950s, for example, Canada's share was about 17 per cent. By 1970, it had fallen to 9 per cent and by 1978 had declined to 5 per cent....

Investment

A number of your ministers have stressed to me how welcome Canadian business investment would be on their islands. We too hope that this adverse trend can be reversed. More mutually beneficial trade and investment flows must be stimulated. Our sponsorship of visiting businessmen for joint Canadian Association for Latin America and Caribbean (CALA)/Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) consultations in parallel with this meeting shows that we are serious about this objective....

As you would expect, we also looked closely at our development co-operation relationship.... The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has disbursed approximately \$300 million since the inception of its program in the area in 1959. Indeed the region remains the highest *per capita* recipient of Canadian assistance. In the current year Canadian development assistance provided to the Commonwealth Caribbean will total about \$41 million. Thirty-one million dollars bilateral assistance is provided on a gov-

At the same time as the JTEC, about 40 Canadian businessmen and 25 Caribbean businessmen also met in Jamaica to discuss trade and investment opportunities in the Commonwealth Caribbean. The conference was organized by the Canadian Association for Latin America and Caribbean (CALA) and the Caribbean Association for Industry and Commerce (CAIC), with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).



Twelve years ago today...
Former Governor-General Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener began a month-long tour of four Caribbean countries; it was the first official state visit abroad by a Canadian governor general.

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ernment-to-government basis, about \$3.5 million through the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), \$5 million through the non-governmental program and about \$1 million by the industrial co-operation program.

The Commonwealth Caribbean has benefited from Canadian funds provided to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Development Bank (IDB), Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and its agencies which fund programs in the area. In short, there is...tradition of important investment. We decided to protect and enhance this mutual investment for the future....

Finally, we recognized that intangibles lie at the heart of our relationship: common language, a sharing of institutional structures, affection for and loyalty to the Commonwealth, similar traditions of democracy. A commitment to civil liberties, and widespread and diverse people-to-people contacts have led to the development of a "special relationship" which is unlike that which Canada has with any other part of the developing world. It is in fact, unlike our relationships with all but a few countries anywhere....

Priority region

Our review confirmed as official policy that the Commonwealth Caribbean is and will continue to be a region of major interest to Canada. In fact we went beyond an action plan for a regional policy approach which directed that the Commonwealth Caribbean should be accorded priority. There are two novel aspects to this action plan: it marks the first time Canada formulated such a comprehensive policy towards the Commonwealth Caribbean; and, as I have noted already, we accorded priority to the Commonwealth Caribbean in the over-all external policy of Canada....

The framework we defined for specific programs is as follows:

- The Canadian government has recently taken the decision to increase its global development assistance from the current level of 0.43 per cent to 0.5 per cent GNP by 1985-86. Within this increased level, a special priority will be given to the Commonwealth Caribbean;
- we will achieve rapid annual increases



A CIDA-assisted educational project at a school in St. Lucia.

which will lead to steady expansion in the real value of our aid to the region over the next five years. It is my personal hope that the totality of these flows will double in a very short time frame, perhaps in as little as three to four years.... I can confirm today that that part of the Canadian Official Development Assistance Program over which we have most influence, the bilateral program, will jump from current levels of over \$30 million to at least \$55 million by the mid-point of the decade;

- all countries in the Commonwealth Caribbean, regardless of level of economic development will be eligible for Canadian development assistance;
- we are prepared to make emergency balance-of-payments assistance available to countries whose balance-of-payments needs have been internationally recognized and for which an International Monetary Fund remedial program is agreed. This will be additional to and not offset by reductions in regular allocations;
- as regards the program objectives of this increased assistance, we will work with the Caribbean countries towards greater emphasis on the maintenance of economic, social and political stability, and the promotion of sustained economic development and growth;
- in accordance with the Canada/CARICOM agreement, we will pay particular attention to the development needs of the less developed country states of the Eastern Caribbean. Canada is prepared to organize, with the World Bank, a special consultative meeting this spring on the

needs of the Leeward and Windward Islands;

- we will continue to accord the highest possible priority to increased regional co-operation;
- to ensure more rapid disbursement of development assistance funds and to improve the effectiveness of program development, we will give serious consideration to decentralizing CIDA operations to the field;
- we will provide increased levels of technical assistance concentrated on economic and financial management in the public sectors, and on the production areas of the private sectors;
- \$1 million a year on highly concessional rates can be made available to CARICOM in industrial co-operation credits to permit the hiring of Canadian advisors to assist in industrial development planning and implementation;
- at CARICOM's request, Canada is ready to provide a Canadian official to the joint CARICOM/Canada desk on industrial co-operation for up to three years;
- Canada is similarly willing to help fund alternative solutions to current energy problems by commissioning studies and by supporting Canadian companies who have appropriate technologies to enable them to test, demonstrate and transfer these techniques to the Caribbean;
- Canada also offers to help CARICOM in computerization, particularly in the application of mini- and micro-computers through industrial co-operation studies and technology transfers; and

(Continued on P. 8)

Canada announces aid to Jamaica

While in Jamaica, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan met with Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga to discuss increased assistance to Jamaica. Dr. MacGuigan told Mr. Seaga that Canada would provide at least \$3 million in addition to the \$7 million regular Canadian bilateral development assistance in 1980-81.

Dr. MacGuigan also indicated to Prime Minister Seaga that:

- Canada intends to increase its regular programmed bilateral development assistance to \$8 million in 1981-82;

- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) officials would discuss a second \$10-million development line of credit for the agricultural sector with a major portion of disbursements in 1981-82 and 1982-83;

- CIDA would send a major planning mission to Jamaica in February to develop a longer-term development assistance program consistent with the economic recovery program being discussed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the priorities established by the Jamaican government; and

- under CIDA's industrial co-operation program \$247,000 has been allocated to a Canadian firm, CEDSI Inc. (Canadian Energy Development Systems International), to collaborate with the Jamaican Ministry of Mining and Energy to plan the development of small scale hydro-electric units for rural communities. This project will also contribute to the establishment of a program of energy self-sufficiency and energy development for agricultural production and rural development of Jamaica.

The additional economic assistance of at least \$3 million is to help Jamaica purchase essential imports of food and commodities. Dr. MacGuigan noted that Canada would also consider providing emergency bilateral balance-of-payments support to Jamaica when the discussions between the government of Jamaica and the IMF are satisfactorily completed.

This additional bilateral assistance will be provided in the form of a concessional loan by CIDA to Jamaica for the purchase of essential imports within the next three to six months. The specific level of additional assistance is being discussed by Canadian and Jamaican officials in Kingston.

Message to President Reagan

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sent a congratulatory letter to President Ronald Reagan on his inauguration as President of the United States, January 20.

In his letter Mr. Trudeau said: "The challenges of this decade are indeed daunting. The need to improve the lot of mankind, however, has never been greater nor the obligation to act more clear.

I look forward to working with you in preserving the values we hold in common. Together, the United States and Canada can re-affirm a relationship which stands as an example of the benefits of peaceful co-operation between free peoples."

Sanctions on Iran reviewed

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has welcomed the safe release by the Iranian authorities of the 52 Americans, who have been held hostage in Iran since November 4, 1979.

In expressing his relief that the long ordeal of the hostages and their families was now over Dr. MacGuigan noted that this happy outcome is a vindication of international law, which Canada and other countries have sought to uphold. He congratulated the United States government on the patience and wisdom it has shown in the negotiations for the hostages' release and the government of Algeria for acting so effectively as a go-between in the final months.

Measures reconsidered

The Secretary of State for External Affairs confirmed that the Canadian government would review all those measures to curtail relations with Iran which have been implemented since the hostage-taking began. He noted that at the time a number of these measures were announced, on May 22, 1980, the government indicated it would act to remove the restrictions then being imposed once the hostages were released. The question of reopening the Canadian Embassy in Tehran will also be examined.

The termination of sanctions would in no way constitute a change in Canada's wish to remain strictly neutral in the conflict between Iran and Iraq or in Canada's support for the United Nations Security Council Resolution calling for mediation between the two sides.

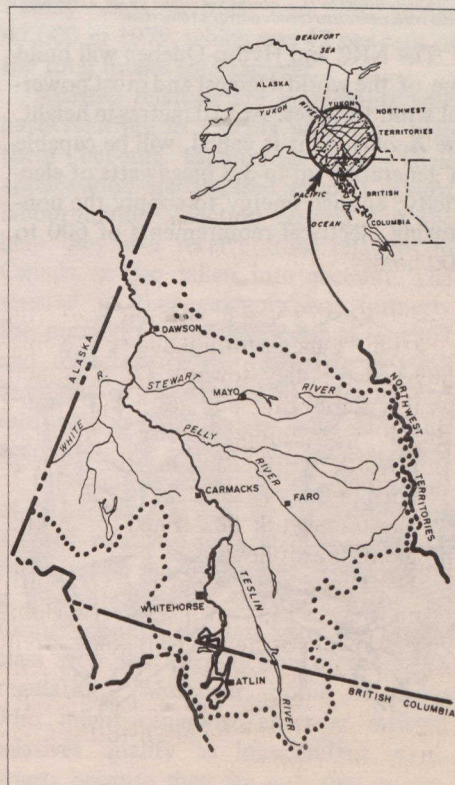
Yukon River studied

The water resources of the Yukon River Basin will be studied jointly by the federal government and the Yukon and British Columbia governments as a result of a new agreement under the Canada Water Act.

The Yukon River Basin is the fifth largest in North America in terms of both land area and average water discharge. The river rises in British Columbia and, with its tributaries, drains most of southern Yukon before it crosses the Canada-U.S. border into Alaska.

The purpose of the agreement is to study current and potential uses of the water and related resources, to highlight specific areas where further investigation or resolution of conflicts is needed and to provide a framework for future resource management decisions. The study program will involve public consultation and exchange of information among governments and agencies.

The \$2.2-million study will be directed by the Yukon River Basin Committee - four members representing Environment Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and the governments of the Yukon and British Columbia - and is scheduled to be completed by 1983.

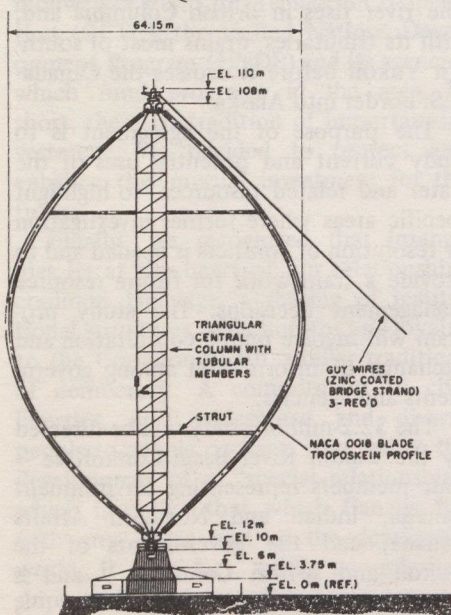


Yukon River Basin in Canada

NRC explores energy sources

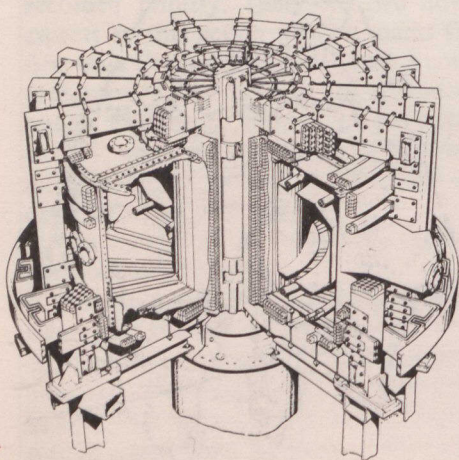
The federal government has announced funding for two research projects that will explore alternative energy sources.

The National Research Council of Canada (NRC) and Hydro-Quebec will cooperate to build a large wind turbine and a fusion device over the next five years. The government has allocated about \$36 million for both projects which will be constructed in Quebec.



AEOLUS: SWEEP AREA 4000 m²; 2 BLADES, 2.4 m CHORD; ROTOR HEIGHT 96 m; ROTOR DIAMETER 64 m; GENERATOR RATING 3.8 MW; RATED WIND SPEED 14.3 m/s; EXPECTED ENERGY OUTPUT 6.1 GWH/YEAR.

The NRC and Hydro-Quebec will build one of the world's largest and most powerful wind turbines. At 110 metres in height, the *Aeolus*, as it is called, will be capable of generating up to 3.8 megawatts of electricity, enough energy to supply the non-heating electrical requirements of 600 to 700 homes.



TOKAMAK

It is expected that the cost *per* kilowatt-hour of electricity generated by "farms" of large scale wind turbines similar to the *Aeolus* will be competitive with that of electricity obtained from conventional oil-fired generators.

The \$20-million turbine is expected to be completed by 1983. The NRC and Science Council of Canada forecast a \$1-billion market for this type of wind turbine in Canada by the year 2000, in addition to a substantial export market overseas.

The government has also approved \$18.7 million for the construction of an experimental fusion reactor called *Tokamak*. The reactor, to be built within three years, will only be three metres in diameter. It will not generate any energy but rather provide a research tool for experts from Hydro-Quebec and other Canadian researchers.

Student loans act changed

Secretary of State Francis Fox recently tabled a bill in Parliament to amend the Canada Student Loans Act.

The Act, which came into effect in 1954, provides for financial assistance in the form of guaranteed loans and, subsidized interest on those loans, to full-time post-secondary students who otherwise might not be able to continue their education.

The main purpose of the bill is to update the Act in order to take into account certain changes in educational patterns, including increasing enrolments in technical, community and vocational institutions which provide shorter and more intensive training than traditional university courses. In addition some technical and administrative changes are included.

The major changes proposed in the bill are:

- Course eligibility: the length of a course required to qualify as eligible is changed from 26 weeks to 12 weeks. This change recognizes the need to address the question of financial assistance for eligible students now seeking post-secondary education in institutions other than universities; and

- Loan limits: the annual loan limit of \$1,800 (\$900 for those in semesters forming a part of a longer course) is now expressed as a weekly limit of \$56.25. This change will relate the loan maximum available to a student to the length of the

course in which he or she is enrolled. The new weekly limit will not, however, apply to students enrolled in a semester of 13 to 15 weeks which is part of a longer course of studies, or in periods of study of 26 to 31 weeks in length, who will continue to be eligible for maximum loans of \$900 and \$1,800 respectively. The over-all maximum a student may borrow in a lifetime remains at \$9,800.

Sports projects for IYDP

The federal government has announced several sports projects as part of its participation in the 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP). Funds for the projects totalling \$300,000 will be provided by Fitness and Amateur Sport Canada.

The programs cover the fields of recreation, research, sport and publications specially designed to suit the needs and aspirations of the physically disabled.

Fitness Canada and the National Film Board will produce a series of film strips on the coaching of disabled athletes during the next three years.

The Canadian Parks and Recreation Association, with Fitness Canada assistance, will begin a study of existing playground equipment and the need to adapt it for use by disabled children. A team of architects and designers will research existing equipment and play structures, then design, test and develop new adapted facilities.

The knowledge and designs generated are expected to benefit recreation departments and youth agencies across the country, assisting them in the establishment of playgrounds that will allow for equal participation of disabled youngsters.

Fitness Canada also will contribute \$27,500 towards a special edition of *Recreation Canada*, a publication of the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association which is distributed to all recreation, sports and recreational institutions and government agencies. The needs, problems and concerns of disabled persons in physical recreation, fitness and sport will be featured.

Funds totalling some \$75,000 will also be allocated to projects entered into jointly by Fitness and Amateur Sport Canada and the provinces, and to projects recommended by the Canadian grants review committee of the International Year of Disabled Persons.

Immigration trends examined

The federal government will admit between 130,000 and 140,000 immigrants during 1981 as outlined in the *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels*.

In the report, prepared by Employment and Immigration Canada, immigration trends during the last ten years are examined.

Flow of immigrants

Of the four million newcomers to Canada since the end of the Second World War, one-and-a-half million arrived during the Seventies. During that decade, annual levels fluctuated widely, influenced by economic and social conditions in Canada and abroad and by changes in Canadian immigration law and policy. Arrivals peaked in 1974, when about 218,000 immigrants were admitted. A decline which began in 1975 led to a gross intake of only 86,000 in 1978, and with emigration from Canada assumed to be 75,000 a year, net immigration in that year was only about 11,000. Since 1978, there has been a moderate upturn: in 1979, there was a gross intake of 112,000 (including some 27,500 refugees); in 1980, 135,000 immigrants were expected (including 40,000 refugees).

Areas of origin

During the Seventies, Europe, Africa and Asia, and the Western Hemisphere each accounted for about a third of the total movement. This distribution has been fairly constant over the past five years, although immigration flows from individual countries have varied because of changes in labour market needs which affect the ability of groups to qualify for admission. Other circumstances, such as the civil war in Lebanon and the refugee problem in Southeast Asia, have also caused variations. These shifts also reflect changes in the immigration regulations over the past two decades. Since 1967, immigration selection criteria have been universal and non-discriminatory with respect to race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion and sex.

Types of immigrant

The composition of the immigration movement changes according to several variables. The independent category increases or declines according to labour-

market demand; the flow of refugees varies according to circumstances abroad and to Canada's responses to these circumstances. The family class is less affected by external conditions. It tends to expand shortly after periods of high independent class intake as dependents join family members who have become established. As a proportion of total intake, the family class is higher during prolonged periods of low immigration because it maintains a relatively stable volume. Thus it now occupies a proportionally larger share of the total intake owing to the shrinking of the independent movement over the past few years in response to diminishing labour-market needs.

Independent immigrants are selected according to criteria which stress occupational skills and experience needed in the Canadian labour market. They are admitted to Canada without the sponsorship or assistance of relatives already here. The independent category was predominant during the years 1965-75. Since 1967, however — when this category accounted for two-thirds of all landings — it has declined, and the rate of its decline increased between 1974 and 1980. During the last two years for which complete statistics are available (1978 and 1979), independent landings numbered only 19,000 and 26,000 respectively, or about a quarter of the total landings in each of those years.

Family reunification

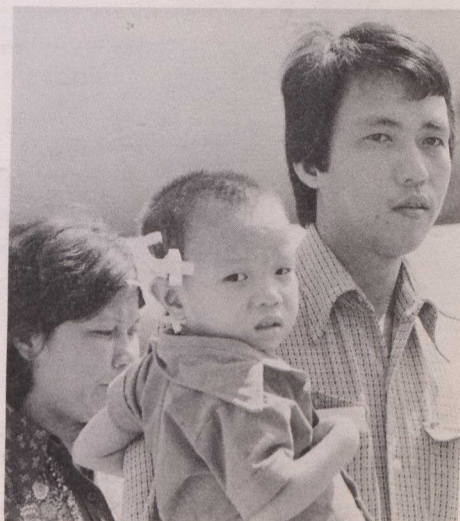
The family class intake reflects the importance of family reunification as an objective of Canada's immigration policy. Family class immigrants are not assessed



Immigrant arriving at the turn of century.

according to the labour-market provisions of the selection criteria, but must of course meet health and security requirements. The number of these arrivals is determined by the number of relatives resident in Canada who submit agreements to sponsor and support family members. The family class is now the predominant part of the immigration movement, and has been so since 1976. Between 1970 and 1975, immigrants in the family class increased from 32,000 to 64,000, or from 22 to 34 per cent of the total. Family class arrivals were just under 47,000 in 1979, which was 42 per cent of the total intake for that year.

Assisted relatives are immigrants who have relatives in Canada willing to help them become established here. Their applications are assessed in part against labour-market selection criteria, but the help they will receive from relatives in Canada is also taken into account. The assisted relatives category was formerly the nominated class, established in 1967 and reflected for the first time in 1968 immigration statistics. This category was fairly stable during the years 1969-77, accounting for a low of about 24 per cent of total immigration in 1979 and a high of 26 per cent in 1976. By 1979, however, assisted relatives accounted for only 10 per cent of the movement. This decline is attributable to a shift of part of the former nominated class into the family class after the introduction of the 1978 regulations. Moreover, some of those who might otherwise enter as assisted relatives qualify as independent immigrants because they are now first screened on that basis.



Immigrants today.

Photo Features Ltd.

More smokers butting out

Non-smokers now make up 60 per cent of the Canadian population 15 years of age and over, according to statistics released recently by Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin to mark National Non-Smoking Week, January 18-24.

A December 1979 survey shows only one in three Canadians to be a regular smoker. As with previous surveys, the number of regular smokers continues to decline — almost 2 per cent since 1977 and 9 per cent since 1965 when Health and Welfare Canada began to monitor Canadian smoking habits.

The survey shows a significant reduction (more than 10 per cent) in exposure of smokers to tar between 1977 and 1979. Compared to 1977, the tar content of cigarettes smoked in 1979 by males was over 8 per cent lower and by females, 12 per cent lower. In 1977, 43 per cent of regular smokers preferred cigarettes with the highest tar and nicotine levels, while only 18 per cent did so in 1979.

The survey results indicate that the cooperative promotion of non-smoking by volunteer organizations, federal and other governments is having a positive effect.

International student work program

The Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE) is offering a program of international workcamps in 16 countries this summer.

These programs have been operating in many parts of the world for over 25 years through national organizations such as CBIE. The main objective of workcamps is to provide an opportunity for an international group of young people to work together on volunteer community projects. Participants benefit by experiencing the culture of another country, working with local inhabitants and assisting in problem-solving in that society.

Participating countries include: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Canada will be offering six to eight camps this year for approximately 150 volunteers from abroad. Canadians may apply to participate in both Canadian camps or camps overseas. Applicants are

asked to select three countries in order of preference.

Camp projects

Each camp consists of ten to 25 volunteers. The work in the camps is physical or social in nature. Physical projects might involve constructing or improving hiking pathways, building playgrounds, or agricultural work. Social projects might include assisting in recreational projects for children in poor urban areas or working in institutions for handicapped children. Many camps are a combination of the two, such as painting and redecorating the apartments of older people or restoring youth centres. Physically handicapped people can participate in all but the most strenuous physical labour camps. No special skills are required of volunteers.

Most camps are three weeks in length, some may last four. Camps are held June through October, although the majority are in July and August. Participants must be at least 18 years of age for all countries (except West Germany which permits 16 year olds). There is no maximum age. Generally the working language is English except in francophone countries. A knowledge of the language of the country chosen is helpful but not essential.

Food and lodging, generally spartan, are provided by the host community. The participants are often housed in a local church, and make their own arrangements to prepare meals. Participants are responsible for paying their own travel costs to and from the workcamp site.

Solar designs win awards

Two Canadians have been awarded a North American solar energy design award by the Passive Solar Energy Society of America for their designs of solar-heated townhouses.

James Fryett and Joseph Somfay of Salem, Ontario, a small community about 20 kilometres northwest of Guelph, Ontario, submitted the design based on Fryett's thesis project from his fifth-year studies at the University of Waterloo.

Passive solar energy, the system used in designing the house, incorporates natural means as opposed to a mechanical system for transporting heat throughout the house. The building becomes a solar collector, storing heat with its own building material.

The townhouse uses such elements as south-facing windows, greenhouses and double-glazed walls, which absorb heat and radiate it through the living space.

Designed for a specific site in Kitchener, Ontario, the building would be situated in such a way that a minimum of surface area is exposed to the north. The townhouses would be built into a hillside, with unheated garage areas acting as buffers between the heat and the cold north wind.

The internal areas are zoned so that frequently-used portions are located in the south and storage spaces and entrances to the north. Solar devices are also positioned according to the needs of the adjacent living space.

First stamp for 1981 depicts musical instrument



It is on display at the *Look of Music* exhibition, which opened in Vancouver's Centennial Museum last November 2 and continues to April 5.

The stamp will be cancelled in Vancouver, British Columbia and Official First Day Covers will carry a Vancouver cancellation only. The stamp will be a special memento of the exhibition, where more than 300 rare musical instruments dating from 1500 to 1900 are on display.

The stamp was designed by Clive Webster and the typography prepared by William Tibbles, both of Toronto.

Canada Post has issued its first stamp for 1981. The stamp featuring an antique musical instrument was issued during *The Look of Music* exhibition in Vancouver.

The stringed instrument depicted on the 17-cent commemorative postage stamp is an eighteenth-century mandora, a predecessor of the mandolin and part of the Royal Ontario Museum collection.

News of the arts

"Great Expectations" at Royal Ontario Museum



A partial view of Halifax from the Indian Encampment at Dartmouth by Robert Petley.

A major travelling exhibition, entitled *Great Expectations: The European Vision in Nova Scotia 1749-1848*, is on view at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) in Toronto until February 23.

The 100 prints, watercolours and drawings in the exhibition were chosen to show that fashionable styles influenced most artists at the time. Thus, these early visual records were not always compatible with written accounts, sometimes creating

a misleading impression of Nova Scotia, at home and abroad.

Drawings of buildings and harbour plans produced in the first decade of British rule are among the most accurate records in the exhibition. Later, the shifting artistic fashions popular in Europe were responsible for many misconceptions. Visiting artists, trained in the classical school, portrayed Nova Scotia as a land of pastoral countrysides



Pleasant Street, Halifax by William Eager.

and showed a town life of grace and elegance. Those influenced by the picturesque painted over-romanticized close-ups of farmers or Indians harmoniously at peace with nature. Nova Scotia women who appreciated the ornamental arts of embroidery or dance drew floral studies, and military artists sketched orderly sea-bound perspectives that reflected their topographical training.

Viewed as a whole the exhibition presents a historic vision of early Nova Scotia and a glimpse of the artists who took the impressions they found and moulded them to fit their individual traditions, expectations and artistic conventions.

Great Expectations was organized by Mary Sparling, Director of Mount Saint Vincent Art Gallery, Halifax, and funded by the National Museums of Canada. International and national collections including the ROM's Sigmund Samuel Collection are represented.

Documentary wins award

Documentary film-maker Arthur Lamothe was named the first winner of the Quebec government's Prix Albert-Tessier, an annual prize created last year to honour outstanding Quebec cinematographers.

Lamothe, considered the dean of Quebec documentary film-makers, has been primarily concerned, in his work, with social and ethnographic subjects.

His most famous films include his 1962 classic *Les Bucherons de la Manouane* (*Loggers of the Manouane*).

The prize, named for Albert Tessier, one of the pioneers of Quebec cinema, carries with it a bursary of \$15,000.

Film project in final stages

The National Film Board (NFB) and the Cousteau Society recently completed the final stage of filming for a documentary on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The project, which began last July, has already involved four months of shooting and over 100 hours of filming which is now being edited at the National Film Board of Montreal.

Since October the Cousteau ship, *Calypso*, had been docked in Montreal for refitting in preparation for the next

two months of filming.

Shooting took place near Newfoundland, the Magdalen Islands, on the Saguenay River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After three weeks of filming with the *Calypso*, a reduced crew of ten filmed on land along the St. Lawrence and on board icebreakers. Shooting was completed February 5 and the *Calypso* returned to the Cousteau Society office in Norfolk, Virginia.

The final product of the expedition will be three one-hour films co-produced by the National Film Board and the Cousteau Society. NFB director Jacques Gagné said he hoped to have the three films ready for next October.

Canada/CARICOM (Cont'd from P. 2)

— we are prepared to do a good deal more to enhance the vital contribution of the private sector to the objectives of our joint trade and economic co-operation.... Canada's industrial co-operation program stands ready to assist in establishing new mutually beneficial relationships.

Additional programs

To deal with the security needs of the region, additional programs will be made available. Among those proposed:

— Canada is prepared to offer training in civil emergency planning (to deal with disasters such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, oil spills and epidemics) either to CARICOM as an institution or to individual states;

— Canada is prepared to accept modest increases in the number of candidates for military and police training on a space available basis at Canadian institutions; and

— a modest number of candidates for coast guard training will be accepted at the Department of Transport schools on a space available basis....

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticario de Canadá.

Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.

News briefs

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin announced a recent 9.9 per cent increase in the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) benefits. CPP benefits are paid to more than 1.2 million recipients. The minister also announced the new maximum amounts to be paid to persons who qualify for benefits in 1981. The current retirement pensions, disability and survivors' benefits, paid to an estimated 1,205,000 persons, will be increased by 9.9 per cent to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Inco Limited of Toronto has announced that it and three French mining investment companies plan a \$14-million (U.S.) chromite mine and upgrading unit in New Caledonia in the South Pacific. Construction is about to begin and plans are to start operations in mid-1982. The mine will produce 110,000 metric tons of ore a year and the upgrading unit will yield 85,000 tons of chromite ore products. Inco will have a 55 per cent equity interest in the venture. *Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas* will have a 22.5 per cent interest and the remaining 22.5 per cent will be held by a joint company to be formed by Dong-Trieu and another unnamed French company.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced the signing of a \$21.1-million (Cdn.) financing agreement with Bank Hapoalim B.M. of Israel to support the sale of up to three *DASH-7* aircraft and support services and spare parts by the de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, Downsview, Ontario, to Arkia Israel Inland Airlines (ARKIA). The aircraft will be used by ARKIA, Israel's domestic airline, to replace *Vickers Viscounts* in its route expansion program.

Mountain in the city

A new prehistoric park at Calgary Zoo is scheduled to be completed in 1982, but this adventurous climber could not wait to test one of the piles of rock that will enclose the site. The park is just one mile away from the Calgary Tower, seen in the background.



Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde has announced the appointment of Lorne D.R. Dyke as the president and chief executive officer of Canada's new alternative energy corporation, CANERTECH. The new company has been formed as a subsidiary of Petro-Canada and will open offices in Winnipeg this year. Initial funding of \$20 million is in place from the federal government's 1979-80 share subscription in Petro-Canada.

The estimated number of families in Canada (not including the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) was about 6 million as of June 1, 1980 Statistics Canada reports. This represents an increase of 1.5 per cent over the number as of June 1, 1979. Compared with the growth rates in the number of families in 1978-79, the rates in 1979-80 were higher for Alberta and British Columbia, almost unchanged for Quebec and Ontario, and lower for the remaining provinces.

Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders of the National Hockey League recently broke a 36-year-old record when he scored 50 goals in 50 games. Bossy, a Montreal native, equalled Maurice (Rocket) Richard's record in a game against the Quebec Nordiques in Uniondale, New York.

Hyak the killer whale refused to do his show at Vancouver Aquarium recently because he preferred to gape at his two new female companions, Finna and Bjossa. He spent all night with his snout pressed against the mesh screen separating the aquarium's main pool from the adjoining pool which held the two Icelandic whales. When the screen was removed, he shot through to the holding pool. The Icelandic whales squealed and slapped their tails on the water while Hyak swam around and around in circles.