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New young offenders bill to reform juvenile justice system

Solicitor-General Bob Kaplan recently introduced into Parliament the Young Offenders Act, designed to replace the 73-year-old Juvenile Delinquents Act and to reform the juvenile justice system. This new system, he said, would provide a "consistent, coherent and balanced" process to deal with juvenile crime, encourage respect for the law and promote the well-being of the young offender and society.

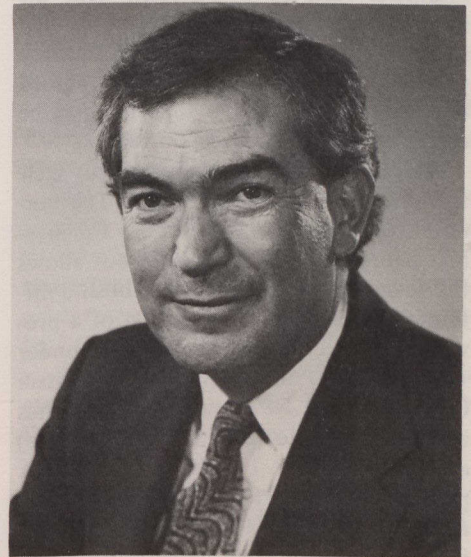
Excerpts from a booklet on the legislation, entitled The Young Offenders Act, follow:

The philosophy of the new Act is expressed in a policy section. This section will serve as a guide to the Act's spirit and intent for everyone concerned with its administration throughout Canada.

The Act's approach blends three principles: that young people should be held more responsible for their behaviour but not wholly accountable since they are not yet fully mature; that society has a right to protection; that young people have the same rights to due process of law and fair and equal treatment as adults, and these rights must be guaranteed by special safeguards. Thus the Act is intended to strike a reasonable and acceptable balance between the needs of youthful individuals and the needs of society.

In particular, the policy section states:

- Young people should bear more responsibility for illegal acts they commit, although they will not be held accountable in the same way as adults are.
- In order to protect society from such illegal behaviour, young offenders may require supervision, discipline and control.
- Young offenders have special needs because they are dependents at varying levels of development and maturity. They, therefore, also require guidance and assistance.
- Alternative measures to the formal court process should be considered for a young offender, as long as such a solution is consistent with the protection of society.
- Young people have rights and freedoms, including those stated in the Canadian Bill of Rights. In particular they have:
 - a right to participate in deliberations which affect them;

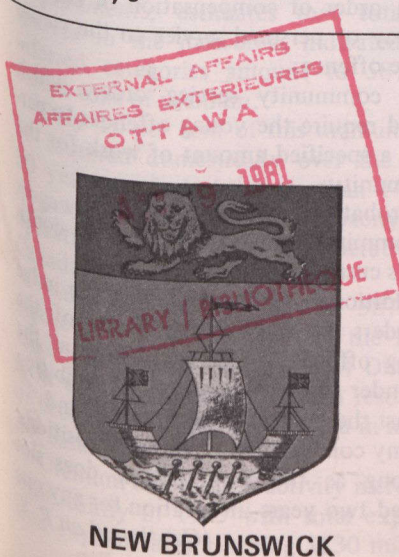


Solicitor-General Bob Kaplan

- a right to the least interference with their freedom which is compatible with the protection of society, their own needs and their families' interests; and
- a right to be informed of all their rights and freedoms.
- Young offenders should only be removed from their families when continued parental supervision is inappropriate. The Act recognizes the responsibility of parents for the care and supervision of their children. Parents will be encouraged and if necessary required to take an active part in proceedings that involve their children.

Jurisdiction

The Young Offenders Act will cover only those young people charged with specific offences against the Criminal Code and other federal statutes and regulations. It



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will not apply to those charged with offences against provincial laws (which cover such offences as traffic and liquor violations), or municipal bylaws. The catch-all offence of "delinquency", which the 1908 Juvenile Delinquents Act created to include all juvenile offences including the status offences of "sexual immorality" and "any similar form of vice", will be abolished.

Under the new Act the age of criminal responsibility will be raised from seven to 12 years. Children below the age of 12 are not considered criminally responsible, which means accountable under criminal law, for any offence they might commit, if a younger child did perform a harmful act, he or she could be dealt with pursuant to provincial law. The Juvenile Delinquents Act, in conjunction with the Criminal Code, specifies seven as the minimum age for juvenile delinquency proceedings, but it is universally agreed that a child of seven is too young to be considered criminally responsible.

Unfortunately there has been no such agreement on a maximum age. The current Act sets the maximum age for juvenile delinquency at under 16, but allows the federal government to establish a different maximum at the request of a province. Quebec and Manitoba have under 18 years as their maximum; British Columbia (and Newfoundland which has its own statute to deal with young people) opted for under 17; the remaining six provinces and two territories have a maximum age of under 16. The choice of different maximum ages reflects not only different opinions on when an individual is considered sufficiently mature to be held fully responsible and dealt with as an adult, but also the valuable variety of programs and resources which the provinces have developed to meet young offenders' needs.

While the federal government would prefer the establishment of a standard maximum age it is reluctant to impose a maximum age on the provinces, given the variety of services and attitudes they offer.

Therefore, under the new Act the maximum age will be under 18 years but at the request of a province the federal government may set under 16 or under 17 as a maximum in that particular province.

...One of the underlying principles of the new Act is that, for less serious offences, alternative measures to the formal

court process might be used. It has been recognized for some time that many young people are brought to court unnecessarily, when other effective ways to deal with them already exist in some provinces. These programs called diversion programs may entail community service, involvement in special education programs, counselling or restitution agreements; their common characteristic is that they are all voluntary.

The Act contains built-in safeguards for the protection of young people who are diverted into these programs. If a young person prefers to make an appearance in court to establish his or her innocence of the charge, he or she can of course do so.

Court proceedings

The new Act establishes strict guidelines on procedures. For the first time the young person's rights from the moment he or she has been arrested or summoned are made explicit. In particular:

- The young person's parents must be notified of all proceedings, encouraged and if necessary ordered to attend. They would be allowed to make known their views on the court's sentence if and when their child has been found guilty.
- The young person has a right to legal representation at all stages of the proceedings, including when diversion rather than a court appearance is being considered.
- The youth court judge is obliged to remind any young people appearing before the court of their rights under the new Act.
- Before he makes any decision, the judge may ask for a predisposition report. This is an assessment of the young person's circumstances and an appraisal of the programs and facilities available to the court to meet the young person's needs. The judge must ask for such a report if he is considering transferring the young person to an adult court, or sentencing an offender to custody.
- If the judge considers that the young person is suffering from a physical or mental illness or disorder, an emotional disturbance, a learning disability or mental retardation, he can ask for a medical, psychological or psychiatric assessment.

The Act defines a precise procedure which police and court authorities must follow when they are considering the detention of a young person. In particular

- Young offenders have the same entitlement to bail as adult offenders. The youth court will deal with bail applications for young people, using the rules and criteria that are set out in the Criminal Code.
- The young person's parents must be notified.
- Young people must as a general rule be detained separately from adult offenders.
- The youth court will have the power to release a young person into the care of a responsible adult when it appears that the adult can exercise control and guarantee the young person's subsequent attendance in court.

Sentencing

The range of dispositions (as youth court sentences are called) provided under the new Act is both wide and flexible. Moreover, none of the dispositions are open-ended, in contrast to those contained in the 1908 Act which allowed for indefinite dispositions. Under the current Act, a young person can be put in custody for an indeterminate period.

The dispositions are designed to meet the special needs of young people, to protect society and where possible to take into consideration the rights of the victims of crime.

The dispositions available are:

- an absolute discharge;
- a fine of up to \$1,000;
- a restitution or compensation order for loss of or damage to property, loss of income, or special damages which arose because of personal injury to the victim of the offence. A judge who is considering such an order will take into account the young offender's ability to pay or earn;
- an order of compensation in kind or by way of personal service to the victim of the offence;
- a community service order, which would require the young offender to perform a specified amount of work for the community;
- probation for up to two years;
- committal to intermittent or continuous custody for up to two years;
- additional conditions which the judge considers in the best interests of the young offender or society, such as the surrender of illegal goods, or a prohibition against the possession of firearms; and
- any combination of these dispositions, as long as the combination does not exceed two years in duration for any one

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Canada at agriculture meeting

Minister of Regional Economic Expansion Pierre De Bané led the Canadian delegation to the first conference of agriculture ministers of the member countries of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation held in Paris last month.

Mr. De Bané, who is also Francophone Affairs Advisor to Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan was accompanied by officials of the federal department of agriculture. The Quebec and New Brunswick governments were also represented in the Canadian delegation as participating governments in the agency.

The purpose of the ministerial meeting was to promote co-ordination of efforts and sharing of resources by all agency members in the agricultural sphere, particularly in the research, technology and training sectors.

Water problems, managerial training, as well as co-operation and exchanges in the dissemination of scientific and technical information were also studied. The meeting was also intended to give direction to and formulate action programs of the aging in the technical co-operation sphere of its activities.

Uranium resources rise

As a result of continued exploration efforts, Canada's uranium resources increased by 50,000 metric tons of uranium metal in 1979, according to a report released by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

The report, entitled *Uranium in Canada: 1979 Assessment of Supply and Requirements*, estimates that total resources in the measured, indicated and inferred categories amount to 587,000 metric tons of uranium.

Only 10 per cent of this uranium will be required domestically over the next 30 years to fuel the more than 14,000 megawatts of nuclear power capacity now operating or committed for operation in Canada by 1990.

Some 60 per cent of the 587,000-metric-ton total is located in the Elliot Lake and Agnew Lake areas of Ontario; most of the remaining uranium resources of economic interest are located in northern Saskatchewan.

Uranium exploration activity increased significantly in 1979 with total exploration expenditures reaching \$130 million.

The report states that in 1979 seven uranium-producing operations in Canada, employing some 6,000 people, produced 6,817 metric tons of uranium. Canadian production capability could grow from 7,700 metric tons of uranium in 1980 to 15,300 metric tons by 1990, provided that adequate markets are available.

As of January 1, 1980, outstanding uranium export commitments amounted to 52,400 metric tons or about 9 per cent of the total Canadian uranium resources mentioned above. Of the more than \$600-million worth of uranium shipped by Canadian producers in 1979, some 85 per cent was destined for the export market. Japan is currently Canada's most important uranium customer, followed by the United States, Britain, West Germany and Spain.

Nuclear agreement signed



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan (right) and Australian High Commissioner to Canada B.G. Dexter shake hands following the signing of a new agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including exchanges of nuclear material, equipment and technology. The agreement meets the government's safeguards against the use of nuclear material for explosive purposes. It also requires prior Canadian consent over processing of Canadian uranium or transfer of Canadian uranium and nuclear equipment to third countries by Australia. There are similar protections for Australian uranium and nuclear devices sold to Canada.

Research funding rises

Minister of State for Science and Technology and Minister of Environment John Roberts has announced that \$1.514 billion will be provided for research and development in 1981-82, an increase of 17 per cent over 1980-81 expenditures.

Since 1979-80, federal funding for research and development have increased by a total of \$413 million. In 1980-81 there was an increase of \$197 million over the previous year's figure.

The government's research and development policy calls for an average annual expenditure increase of 17 per cent. In dollar terms, this would have meant increases of \$181 million in 1980-81 and \$211 million in 1981-82. This target has, in fact, been exceeded in both years.

Some of the major increases in research and development funding increases are:

- \$60 million in the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, mainly in respect to the National Energy Plan;
- \$31 million for the National Research Council including nearly \$5 million for the continuing construction of the new institutes at Boucherville, Quebec (materials research) and St. John's, Newfoundland (ice research);
- \$26 million for the industrial research and development support programs of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; and
- \$18 million in Agriculture Canada, for agricultural and food research and development.

Canadian journalists honoured

Five Canadian journalists have been named to the News Hall of Fame, which honours Canadian communications experts.

The 1981 appointments set a precedent with the name of the late E. Norman Smith, editor of the defunct *Ottawa Journal*, joining that of his son, I. Norman Smith, also a former *Ottawa Journal* editor, who was elected to the Hall two years ago.

Others elected to the Hall of Fame were: Charles Lynch, chief of Southam News Services; Doris Anderson, former editor of *Chatelaine* magazine for 20 years; Mort Fellman, editor of the North Bay Nugget; and Norman James, retired *Toronto Star* photographer.

Maple sap cause for festivities

In eastern Canada, the running of sap in the maple trees is cause for celebration. Not only does it herald the arrival of spring, but when boiled into sweet syrup, is the ideal treat around which to base a party.

"Sugaring Off" — as the annual affair is called — attracts thousands of visitors to sugarbush farms. They come to witness one of nature's miracles and to sample its sweet bounty.

Generally held between mid-March and mid-April, depending on the weather, maple syrup festivals and parties feature hearty country meals of pancakes, ham and eggs, baked beans and back bacon.

The highlight of most parties is taffy making, or "la tire" as it is called in Quebec. Maple syrup is boiled past the syrup stage, then poured hot onto a tray of clean white snow. The taffy snow candy is wound around a stick to form a maple lollipop.

The maple tree and its world-famous syrup hold a unique place in Canadian history and culture, far apart from some areas of the United States, no other country in the world produces pure maple syrup.

While sugarbush farms are found in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it is the province of Quebec that produces 90 per cent of Canadian maple products. Canada claims almost 70 per cent of world maple production.

Of the ten varieties of maples in Canada, only two — the sugar and the black maple — produce sap sweet enough to make syrup. The sugar maple is more prevalent in Canada.

Discovered by Indians

The maple tree's sweet sap was discovered centuries ago by North American Indians. Rich in vitamin C, the sap was more than a tasty treat; it also helped ward off scurvy.

When the first Europeans came to North America, they quickly realized the syrup's value as an inexpensive and accessible substitute for cane sugar. Initially they traded some of their goods with the Indians in exchange for maple syrup; later settlers harvested their own.

The pioneer method of tapping maples involved driving wooden spiles — pegs with a channel cut in the top — into the trunk of the tree. Sap flowed along the



A cabin at a sugarbush.

channel into pails suspended below. Full pails were emptied into wooden barrels, then taken by horse-drawn sleighs to a clearing where the sap was boiled in huge iron kettles over a fire. Then, as now, it took a lot of sap to make a little syrup — 135 to 180 litres (30 to 40 gallons) of sap makes 4.2 litres (one gallon) of syrup.

Today, maple syrup is a multi-million dollar business. Gone, in large measure, is the pioneer method of gathering and boiling sap. Large commercial sugarbush farms, with up to 20,000 trees, maintain a network of plastic tubing which carries the sap directly to an evaporator house where large quantities are boiled into syrup by oil or gas heat.

Maple festivals

This spring, countless towns and sugarbush farms will host maple syrup demonstrations and festivals. Because it is impossible to predict when the sap will start running, precise dates cannot always be set far in advance. (Ideal sap running weather calls for cold nights during which the snow hardens, followed by sunny days with temperatures rising to 5-10 degrees Celsius.)

The town of Plessisville, in the Bois-France region of Quebec, is reputed to be the Canadian — indeed the world — capital of maple syrup production. The town has been hosting annual week-long festivals since 1959. As Canada's biggest maple festival, it draws as many as 100,000 visitors. Annual attractions include a province-wide exposition of maple products, a grand parade by night, outdoor discos, live theatre, craft and antique sales, fire-

works and old-time French Canadian cuisine. This year's festival will be held April 19-26.

One of the largest Ontario festivals — attracting more than 40,000 visitors — is held at Elmira, a small rural community 20 kilometres (12 miles) north of Kitchener. Scheduled for April 4, this year's one-day festival will feature syrup-making demonstrations, sugarbush tours, arts and crafts and antique shows, Pennsylvania Dutch cuisine and unlimited quantities of flapjacks with maple syrup.

For history buffs, or those who simply prefer the ways of yesteryear, the Chrysler Park Maple Sugarbush at Morrisburg, Ontario recreates the evolution of maple syrup-making from the Indian era to the beginning of the twentieth century. Free tours are operated between mid-March and mid-April, weather permitting, with sample maple syrup and sugar for sale.

In Atlantic Canada, the Glooscap Maple Syrup Festival is being held until April 11 in the Cumberland and Colchester counties of Nova Scotia.

Energy act amendments tabled

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde recently tabled a bill in the House of Commons to amend the National Energy Board Act.

The bill replaces outmoded procedures with regard to land acquisition and compensation claims, now governed by the Railway Act.

The bill is intended to establish new procedures for determining the route of a pipeline, and to deal with compensation and damage claims resulting from the building of a pipeline.

Under the new provisions, a company must give notice of the pipeline's proposed route to landowners. If a landowner files a written objection, the National Energy Board must hold a public hearing in the area where the lands are located. The board will have the power to impose terms and conditions which it considers to be desirable in approving a pipeline's final route.

As far as land acquisition and settlement of compensation is concerned, certain new requirements must be met. If a landowner and a pipeline company cannot agree on compensation, there must be negotiation and arbitration of claims. Either the landowner or the company may begin any proceedings.

B.C. to test cancer drug

Clinical testing of Interferon, a possible new anti-cancer agent, will begin across Canada later this year under a deal announced recently between a British drug company and the British Columbia government.

The Wellcome Foundation Limited has agreed to provide British Columbia with enough Interferon for experiments on between 500 and 1,000 patients. It will also provide partly processed Interferon as feedstock for a refining plant to be built at the University of British Columbia.

If Interferon proves itself in the tests, British Columbia has the option, under a seven-year exclusive licence, to build its own large-scale, primary production plant. The deal gives the province the sales territory of all of Canada and China for lymphoblastoid Interferon produced by the Wellcome process.

It will cost British Columbia about \$6 million the first year, and a further \$10 million if it goes into production.

Fox foundation

The British Columbia government has announced that it will donate 4.6 million British Columbia Resource Investment Corporation shares, worth \$26 million to a newly formed Terry Fox Medical Research Foundation. The foundation, aimed at promoting biomedical and pharmaceutical research, will finance the Interferon venture.

It will provide the capital to Pacific Isotopes and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Crown-owned British Columbia Development Corporation.

Terry Fox, 22, a Vancouver-area university student who lost a leg to bone cancer, became a hero last year when he attempted to run across Canada to raise funds for cancer research. A recurrence of his cancer stopped his run in Thunder Bay.

It was revealed earlier this year that the cancer had spread to other parts of his body, and that only a miracle could save his life. Interferon, of a type different from that produced by the Wellcome process, was obtained from the United States in a final bid to arrest his cancer.

Terry, who is in hospital for further Interferon treatments, became critically ill after his first treatment and required

surgery to remove fluid from around his heart.

Focus on bone cancer

Canadian research using the Wellcome Interferon probably will concentrate on victims of bone cancer, breast cancer, skin cancer and cancer of the lymph glands, said Dr. Patrick McGeer, a brain researcher and the province's Minister of Universities, Science and Communications.

The agreement with Wellcome will give British Columbia an initial 50,000 mega-units — or about a quarter of a gram. One milligram, or about 200 mega-units, is enough to treat one patient for about 18 months.

Interferon is a natural substance, produced in tiny amounts by cells that are attacked by viruses, stimulating other cells to produce anti-viral proteins.

The British Columbia venture means that Canada can be a part of a Wellcome Foundation program to subject Interferon to international experimentation. It has a plant in Spain, and has already licensed other partners in Japan, the United States and Britain.

Inspecting Canada's meat industry

The meat industry is Canada's fourth largest processing industry and has a reputation for producing high-quality meat.



One of Agriculture Canada's 1,500 meat inspectors takes a final look at a beef carcass before it leaves the slaughterhouse.

Agriculture Canada employs about 300 veterinarians and 1,200 primary product inspectors in its meat hygiene division to ensure the clean, safe, wholesome quality of Canadian meat. They have been specially trained to work in about 500 slaughtering and processing plants across Canada.

Federally trained inspectors examine 90 per cent of the beef, pork and poultry Canadians eat. The remaining 10 per cent comes from Quebec, Ontario and Alberta where the provinces in some cases inspect their own meat products.

Individually examined

In most of the nation's packing plants, federal veterinarians must be in attendance whenever slaughter operations are taking place. Each animal is individually examined before it enters the plant to see that it is fit for human consumption.

In each slaughter plant, a federal veterinarian is the inspector-in-charge. He is responsible for the inspectors and the sanitation of both plant and employees. Some of the larger plants have up to six full-time veterinarians on staff.

Agriculture Canada's meat hygiene division has regulations governing every aspect of packing plant operations — including construction, temperature control, ingredients and additives, packaging, labelling, soaps, disinfectants and even the type of grease used in the machinery.

It is the responsibility of the federal veterinarians to make certain these regulations are respected and enforced.

Dinosaur museum in Alberta

Alberta has announced that a major new museum and research institution for the investigation and display of dinosaur remains will be established. The new Drumheller Museum and Research Institute will be located in Midlands Provincial Park on the outskirts of Drumheller.

Alberta — and particularly the Red Deer River Valley, including the Drumheller area — is the world's richest dinosaur and fossil collecting area.

The museum's display of Alberta dinosaurs and fossils will compare with or exceed that of the Royal Ontario Museum and other world-class museums. A research program on dinosaurs and fossils will be undertaken on a scale reflecting the significance of this material in tracing the geological history of the earth.

Home for Italian 'quake victims

A Canadian Forces plane carrying relief aid for the victims of the November earthquake in southern Italy landed in Naples, March 5.

The *Boeing 707* carried 50 pre-fabricated houses, which will aid those whose homes were destroyed in the earthquake. The houses, worth \$400,000, were donated by the Italian-Canadian Fundraising Committee in Alberta and by the provincial government which matched private donations.

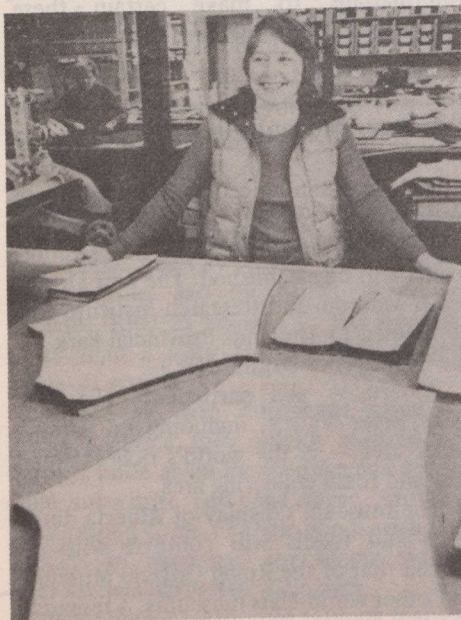
On hand to meet the airplane at Napoli-Capodichino airport were Canada's Ambassador to Italy Ghislain Hardy and Italian government officials.

Sewing kits for down coats

If you can run a sewing machine you can put together Glennys Smith's down coats and accessories, according to the *Canadian Press*.

Smith runs a firm that produces sewing kits for down coats. Naturebound Kits is run by family members, Charles and Joyce Smith and Glennys and her husband Bob. Their factory is in Etobicoke in the west end of Toronto.

The styles in the Naturebound catalogue are an alternative to the everyday sportswear which are found in most retail



Glennys Smith wears a blue nylon Zephyr vest at her Toronto factory believed to be the only independent Canadian firm that produces sewing kits for down coats.

stores. What Glennys has designed are practical clothes at prices that compete with those of wholesale distributors.

Although the kits for the parkas, bomber jackets and full-length coats come with 16-page instruction booklets, Glennys insists they are not solely for experienced sewers.

"We sell a lot to high schools. With a vest kit, as long as you can run a sewing machine, you can sew it," she says.

Glennys and her company have been able to survive in a down market that has been growing narrower and more costly each year. There is no such product as pure down, she said.

Instead, down pods and fine feathers collected from China, Western Canada and native Indian goose farms are blended for a full loft of plumpness.

The former teacher says her next step is working with more unusual fabrics. The coats are now available in nylon and poplin and she is currently experimenting with Gortex, a synthetic fabric which also breathes.

Satellites for educational services

A federal-provincial task force examining the use of satellites for educational services has urged the federal government to continue to bring together provincial authorities and those providing satellite services.

Communications Minister Francis Fox told provincial education ministers at the conclusion of a session of the Council of Ministers of Education (CMEC) that he was optimistic the work of the task force coupled with initiatives of his department, would contribute to the establishment of operational educational satellite services on Canada's new series of *Anik-C* spacecraft within about two years.

The report notes that discussions among federal, provincial and Telesat Canada officials are already under way, with a view to securing *Anik-C* capacity for educational needs as defined by the provinces.

The federal government has extended its *Anik-B* communications pilot projects program until August 1982. It includes a number of educational satellite communications projects. Last November, the department granted educational authorities the right to own and operate their own television receive-only (TVRO) satellite earth terminals and began a review of earth station licensing policy.

Ice mounds to be charted

Canadian scientists will get their first chance to chart submerged ice mounds or pingoes in the Beaufort Sea as part of a ten-month expedition around North America by the scientific ship *CSS Hudson*.

"The principal aim of the voyage is hydrographic surveying in the Beaufort Sea with regard to the problem of getting supertankers in five or six years from the Beaufort Sea oil fields through the Northwest Passage to markets to the east," scientist Alan Longhurst said.

Mr. Longhurst, director-general of ocean scientific surveys at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, said scientists expect to take four years to chart the area.

The expedition is important because if oil found in the Canadian North is to reach southern markets, it will either have to be piped through the Northwest Territories or shipped across the Northwest Passage to eastern ports.

In order for large tankers to reach the Northwest Passage, they will have to pass through a 240-kilometre long, eight-kilometre wide corridor where countless pingoes are found.

Canadians at judo competition

Canadians took one gold and 11 bronze medals at the Pacific Rim invitational judo championship held recently in Nagoya, Japan.

Tina Takahashi of Ottawa retained her 48-kilogram crown by defeating Muliana Tanto of Indonesia.

Lorraine Methot of Sept-Iles, Quebec, placed third in the women's open competition and won another bronze in the under-66 kilo category.

Other women's bronze medalists were: Nicole Forget, Montreal, under-61 kilos; Andrée Barrett, Quebec, under 72-kilos; and Sara Hockett, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta over-72 kilos.

In men's competition, Louis Jani of Montreal won bronze medals in the under-86 and open classes; Phil Takahashi of Ottawa in the under-60 competition; Brad Farrow of Montreal in the under-65 class; Kevin Doherty of Toronto in the under-78 division, and Joe Meli of Lethbridge, Alberta, in the under-96 category.

News of the arts

Tap dancers at Met

The National Tap Dance Company of Canada will perform at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on April 4.

The five-member company has been invited for the twenty-first annual Ball in the Opera House, which this year focuses on Canadian contributions to the arts. The Ball, under the patronage of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who will attend the late-night performance, is a fund-raising event for the benefit of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

The National Tap Dance Company, which was founded in 1976 by William Orłowski and Stephen Diamond, will present several short works from their repertoire. The company is best known for its children's production of *The Tin Soldier*, which was most recently presented in Toronto last December.

Lemieux dance prize awarded for first time

Robert Desrosiers, a dancer choreographer from Toronto, is the first winner of the Jacqueline Lemieux Prize. Mr. Desrosiers received his award from Mavor Moore, Canada Council chairman, following the opening performance of the new Theatre Ballet of Canada — a performance dedicated to the late Jacqueline Lemieux.

Born in 1953 in Montreal, Robert Desrosiers graduated from the National Ballet School in 1971 and joined the National Ballet Company for a year. He went to France in 1973-74, where he performed with the Felix Blaska Company. On his return to Canada, he worked with Les Grands Ballets Canadiens and the Contemporary Dance Theatre of Montreal, and Ballet Ys in Toronto. After a season with London's Lindsay Kemp Company, and a season with the Toronto Dance Theatre, he presented a program of his own choreographic works at Harbourfront, Toronto, in the spring and fall of 1980.

The Jacqueline Lemieux Prize is named after the late co-founder of the Entre-Six dance company, a company which amalgamated last year with Ballet Ys to form Theatre Ballet of Canada. The \$1,000 award is given to the most deserving candidate among those who receive individual dance grants each year from the Canada Council.

Archives mark IYDP

The Public Archives of Canada is presenting an exhibition of photographs, entitled *The Magic Word*, to mark the International Year of Disabled Persons.



Photograph of members of the Ark, 1973 by John Reeves.

The 22 photographs in the exhibit were taken by John Reeves in 1973. They document the various activities of *L'Arche* (The Ark), a community home for the mentally handicapped established in France in 1964 by Jean Vanier, son of former Canadian Governor-General Georges Vanier. According to Lilly Koltun, an archivist from the National Photography Collection, "Reeves's candid photographs reveal a system in which almost as many handicapped people as non-handicapped live together in a community of spirit; furthermore, they explore Vanier's new synonym for the magic word of love — *L'Arche*".

Born in Burlington, Ontario in 1938, John Reeves studied photography at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. Over the years his talent has earned him publication in a number of major Canadian and international magazines, ranging from *Time* to *Canadian Architect*. His photo stories on the famous in cultural and political life have been among his most successful achievements. Winner of numerous graphic arts awards and honours, he was elected to the Royal

Academy of Arts in 1975, and four years later became a member of the Academy's Council. In 1973, he visited *L'Arche* where he took the opportunity to record scenes representative of this unique community.

L'Arche's tremendous success resulted in the establishment of similar homes in communities throughout the world, including the Alleluia House in Ottawa. Its directors, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Charbonneau officially opened the exhibition *The Magic Word*, which is open to the public until June 2.

Indian art centre planned

The federal government has announced a \$300,000 federal grant to the Thunder Bay National Exhibition Centre (NEC) in Thunder Bay, Ontario to establish a centre for Indian Art.

The grant, being provided by the National Museums of Canada will go towards the addition of display, storage and related facilities to constitute a centre for Indian Art as an addition to the National Exhibition Centre.

In addition to funding support from the federal government for the NEC's new Centre for Indian Art, Wintario and the City of Thunder Bay will also provide financial assistance for the project along with a private fund-raising campaign which has already achieved half its goal.

Arts groups get grants

The Canada Council has approved \$238,800 in grants for 20 arts organizations and artists.

Among those receiving funds are: Kaleidoscope Theatre Productions, for its tour of *About Free Lands*, to complete a plan developed with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature; Maureen Forrester, to launch performing arts series in several small communities in southern Ontario; the Toronto Dance Theatre, for its return visit to western Canada; the folk music group Stringband, for its first tour to the Maritimes; the Théâtre national pour enfants/Les Pissenlits, with a tour of *Icare* by Roland Lepage, to Ontario and New Brunswick; and one of Canada's three major professional choirs, the Tudor Singers of Montreal, for their next tour throughout Ontario.

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Justice system (Cont'd from P. 2)

offence.

It should be noted that in no case would a young person be subject to a greater penalty than the maximum penalty applicable to an adult committing the same offence.

Young people would have similar rights of appeal from decisions affecting them as adults have under the Criminal Code. The automatic right to appeal is specifically denied to young people under the current Act, which states that juveniles must seek special leave to appeal.

Public hearings

The youth court hearings have been opened up under the new Act, so that justice will not only be done but also will be seen to be done. The current Act specifies that "the trials of children shall take place without publicity and separately and apart from the trials of other accused persons", but over the years experience has shown that such in camera hearings are inevitably viewed with suspicion and are more susceptible to potential abuse.

Open hearings ensure public scrutiny and monitoring of the youth court system. This in turn should provide an added guarantee for the protection of young people's rights. However, the judge will have the authority to exclude anyone:

— when the exclusion is, in the judge's opinion, in the interests of public morals, the maintenance of order or the proper administration of justice; and

— when information being presented to the court would be "seriously prejudicial or injurious" to any young person present, whether he or she is the accused, the victim or a witness.

Coverage by the press would have to respect the anonymity of any young persons involved, whether he or she is the accused, the victim or a witness.

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

News briefs

Two-way trade between Brazil and Canada reached \$1.2 billion in 1980 up from the 1979 figure of \$728 million. Canada's exports to Brazil totalled \$893.3 million, a 112 per cent increase over 1979. Imports from Brazil were up 11 per cent at \$347.1 million. The Canadian increase was due mainly to wheat sales of more than \$300 million. Exports of potash, newsprint, coal and aircraft engines also contributed to the increase. Leading Brazilian exports to Canada were motor vehicle engines, frozen orange juice concentrate, coffee, bauxite and footwear.

Minister of State for Small Business Charles Lapointe has announced that his title has been changed to Minister of State for Small Business and Tourism. The minister said the change signalled the importance placed on tourism by the federal government. "Tourism is an industry that injected more than \$12 billion into the Canadian economy last year," said Mr. Lapointe. "Of that amount, nearly \$3 billion came from the spending of visitors to Canada from other countries, making tourism one of our most important sources of foreign exchange."

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin has announced that the agreement on social security between Canada and France came into force on March 1. It is the second Canadian social security agreement to come into force; the other is with Italy. A similar agreement has been signed with Portugal but is not yet in force.

The number of United States residents entering Canada continued to grow dramatically in January 1981. The increase was primarily the result of U.S. visitors entering Canada by automobile and returning to the U.S. the same day. Preliminary statistics for January show that 2 million U.S. visitors entered Canada, up 28.7 per cent from January 1980. Residents of countries other than the U.S. increased by 15 per cent in the first month of 1981 to 57,000. Canadian residents returning from visits to the U.S. numbered 2.2 million, down 2.3 per cent from last year.

The board of directors of the Export Development Corporation (EDC) have approved loans of \$100.65 million (Cdn.) and export credits insurance of \$56.8 million to 23 countries: Algeria, Australia,

The Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Britain, Colombia, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Israel, Martinique, Malaysia, South Korea, Spain and the United States.

Two Crown corporations and three private oil companies have announced they are joining forces to begin planning on a \$1-billion heavy oil upgrading plant in Saskatchewan. The plant is expected to upgrade 100,000 barrels of heavy oil daily. Participants in the project will be Husky Oil Limited, Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation, Gulf Canada Resources Limited, Petro-Canada and Shell Canada Resources Limited.

The Ontario government has announced that provincial grants will be available to promote more energy-conscious community planning. The grants will assist municipalities to undertake energy-related planning studies such as reviewing their official plans and zoning by-laws to incorporate energy-conserving policies.

Canadian downhill skier Steve Podborski of Toronto had to settle for second place overall in World Cup downhill skiing after being beaten by .28 of a second in the final World Cup race of the season held in Aspen, Colorado. Harti Weirather of Austria took the World Cup downhill title by virtue of his first place finish in the race. The two skiers were tied for first place overall going into the final race of the ten-race series.



The city of Windsor, Ontario is erecting street signs to warn motorists they are near the homes of deaf children. The signs are being put up at the requests of parents of deaf children as part of a two-year pilot program.