

fact of prolonged analgesia has little significance in a patient who is receiving an anesthetic on a one-shot basis, it does mean that those who must receive it on an intermittent basis over a prolonged period of time will receive a smaller total dosage than would be possible with a hydrochloride solution, thus reducing cumulative effects of anesthetic.

Unfortunately, carbonated anesthetics are more costly to manufacture than hydrochloride solutions.

### Pinsent on location with Film Board

Gordon Pinsent, whose performance in *Rowdyman* earned him the Canadian Film Award as top actor last year, is on location in Montreal for the shooting of the National Film Board production *The Heat Wave Lasted Four Days*. Also starring in the NFB drama are Lawrence Dane, who produced *Rowdyman* and Alexandra Stewart, who returns to her native Montreal from France, where she has been making films since 1959.

*Heat Wave*, directed by Doug Jackson, is one in a series of Film Board productions in its new language-drama program designed to assist in the learning of a second language through entertainment. It is a dramatic film about a television newsman (Pinsent) who becomes involved with the underworld when he stumbles upon dangerous information while on an assignment.

*The Heat Wave Lasted Four Days*, which should be completed early next month, is being directed by Doug Jackson, whose two latest films for the Board were recently introduced on television. *The Sloane Affair*, a one-hour drama starring Michael Kane as a wealthy businessman and tax-evader, and *Gastronomie*, a documentary on gourmet dining in Quebec, were seen on the CBC network.

*Canada Weekly* is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2. an index appears quarterly.

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*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.*



John Stewart (left) and Allan Monk in a scene from Mozart's *Cosi Fan Tutte*, the production that was such a success last summer that it is playing as part of Festival Canada this month, at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa.

### Full steam ahead

*Hydro News* (May/June 1973 issue) reports that through the efforts of a Canadian company, interest has been strong recently in the possibilities of geothermal energy — the natural heat of the earth's core — as one means of meeting North America's energy needs.

United Siscoe Mines Ltd is drilling for steam in an Arizona cotton field, a venture that has prompted investors and speculators to raise their valuation of the company from \$4 million last summer to as high as \$60 million by mid-March.

Meanwhile, world energy experts, meeting at the United Nations, have agreed that geothermal energy is one of the most promising new sources of relatively non-polluting power.

Within 50 years, says one optimistic estimate, geothermal energy may become a resource even more significant than petroleum. At least 80 nations are thought to have geological conditions indicating a substantial reservoir of such energy.

But the experts also noted a number of obstacles to the full development of

geothermal energy. These include the continuing reluctance of governments and industry to take geothermal energy seriously, the lack of systematic exploration of its potential, and the failure of most nations to exchange information on the subject.

The source of most geothermal energy is the molten rock, or magma, in the earth's interior. When underground water comes into contact with the magma, hot water and steam are produced. Where a large body of water is involved within a few miles of the surface, the steam and hot water can be tapped and used to generate electricity.

(Continued from P. 2)

Assistant Film Commissioner André Lamy and NFB Director of Planning and Research Gérald Graham.

During their stay, the visitors were shown a number of Canadian films including a selection of award-winning NFB productions, while Film Board representatives were given the opportunity to see Eldar Shenguelaya's latest film, *Unusual Exhibition*. Canadian feature films screened for the visitors were *Mon Oncle Antoine* and *Kamouraska* by Claude Jutra; Don Shebib's new film *Get Back* and *Quelques arpents de neige* by Denis Héroux.

### Population by religious denomination

Roman Catholics, making up 46.2 per cent of the population, form the largest single religious denomination in Canada, preliminary 1971 census figures show. The United Church stood second with 17.5 per cent of the population, the Anglican denomination third with 11.8 per cent and those stating no religion next, with 4.3 per cent. The figures do not measure church membership or the degree of affiliation with a religious body but represent a preference for, or adherence to, a particular denomination or group.

Of the total population of almost 21.6 million in 1971, about 10 million persons reported they were of Roman Catholic denomination, 3.8 million the United Church, 2.5 million Anglican and close to 1 million no affiliation.