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Federal government reaches agreement with Alberta on oil and gas

The federal and Alberta governments have signed an oil and gas price, tax and revenue-sharing agreement intended to fully protect Canadian consumers' interests and increase national energy security, Energy Minister Marc Lalonde has announced.

The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed in Ottawa, September 2. The two governments had been negotiating toward an agreement for the past year and a half. The agreement determines the allocation of an estimated \$216 billion in revenues to the federal and Alberta governments and the petroleum industry in Alberta over the five-year four-month period to end in 1986.

The new pact allows Canada to pursue "even more vigorously the objectives of the National Energy Program - security, opportunity and fairness," said Mr. Lalonde.

Consumer prices

Under the agreement the prices of gasoline and home heating oil will now rise

steadily, under a made-in-Canada formula that will move Canadian prices toward world price levels, and will provide the government and industry with revenues to ensure oil self-sufficiency by 1990.

Natural gas prices will be very favourably priced in relation to oil, rising at a steady 50 cents per thousand cubic feet a year, with Alberta discounting new sales by 30 per cent to fund a new federal program for expansion of gas transmission and distribution systems. In effect, natural gas will be priced at less than two-thirds of the price of heating oil.

Under the agreement with Alberta, the wellhead price for existing conventional oil will rise by \$4.50 a barrel a year in 1981 and 1982, and by \$8 a year in the years 1983 to 1986, but is not intended to exceed 75 per cent of the world price - that is, the landed price of imported crude at Montreal.

Energy security

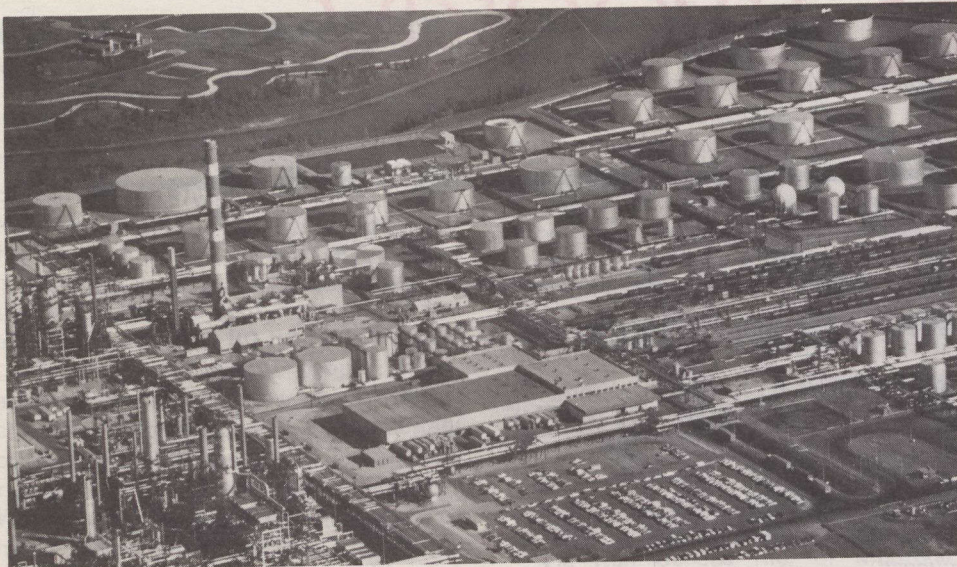
To ensure that new oil supplies are developed - that new projects go ahead in



The four principals in the energy talks meet following announcement of the agreement. (Left to right): Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Alberta Energy Minister Merv Leitch and federal Energy Minister Marc Lalonde.

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Oil and gas prices will rise steadily under a made-in-Canada formula.

the oil sands and on the Canada Lands — the agreement provides for higher prices on future oil discoveries, recognizing that they will be relatively high-cost, high-risk ventures. This "new oil" price will be closer to world prices and, with certain exceptions, will rise on a regular, fixed, made-in-Canada schedule.

"This makes Canada fully competitive in price terms with oil exploration and development anywhere in the world," Mr. Lalonde said. "The price structure should be well received by the industry, and provide significant stimulus for new tar-sands projects, conventional oil, and advances on our northern frontier and offshore areas."

Revenue sharing

Under the over-all pricing and taxation system to which both governments agreed, the federal government's revenues from oil and gas production would equal an estimated 25 per cent of all revenues from such production. By contrast, the federal share had dropped below 10 per cent in some recent years.

"This agreement will ensure that the government of Canada has the revenues necessary to discharge its responsibilities for national energy management," Mr.

Lalonde said.

The agreement provides for retention of the present tax structure, with two major exceptions:

- because the "old oil" price structure will provide significantly higher prices for oil already being produced profitably at lower costs — thus inviting excess profits — the federal government will levy a special tax on incremental revenues from such oil. The tax will be 50 per cent of production revenues, after deducting Crown royalties associated with the higher prices; and

- a natural gas and gas liquids tax will continue to be applicable to exports of propane and butane. The government has agreed that the rate of tax on natural gas exports from Alberta will be reduced to zero.

Highlights

Highlights of the federal-Alberta energy price agreement are:

- a two-tiered system will govern oil prices, with one price schedule for conventionally produced oil from existing fields and another for production from new fields, oil sands plants and frontier oil;

- old oil will go up by \$2.50 a barrel on

October 1, by \$4.50 in 1982 and by \$5 a year thereafter to reach \$57.75 a barrel in mid-1986;

- new oil will be at or near world price and is slated to reach \$77.48 to production in 1986;

- the ceiling on old oil will be 75 per cent of world price, and on new oil 100 per cent of world price;

- natural gas prices will go up by 25 cents per thousand cubic feet every six months starting February 1;

- the federal government will withdraw its export tax on natural gas next October 1;

- the federal tax on oil and gas revenues will double from 8 per cent to 16 per cent in 1982;

- the federal government will impose a 50 per cent tax on incremental oil revenue after royalties have been paid;

- both sides will work to encourage the immediate startup of the oil sands projects that have been stalled by the negotiations;

- neither side will make tax changes that will significantly alter the revenue position of the other side or the industry during the life of the agreement; and

- Alberta will maintain production at levels consistent with sound engineering practice.

Aircraft industry manpower agreement reached

The government has reached agreement with the aircraft industry to co-operate in finding and training enough workers in Canada to fill 13,000 job openings by 1983.

The agreement provides a detailed framework for co-operation between the Department of Employment and Immigration and the aircraft manufacturing industry to overcome shortages of skilled workers.

The government plans to spend about \$5 million in 1981-82 to assist the industry in training workers in addition to funds it spends on provincial institutions which provide training.

There now are about 43,000 workers in the industry. The 13,000 openings include about 4,000 new jobs. The rest will be replacements for workers who retire or move to other fields.

The industry faces growing shortages of trained workers in the skilled trades of machining, sheet metal work, avionics assembling and electronics, according to the Air Industries Association of Canada.

Table of prices

Wellhead oil prices (\$/barrel)		Alberta border price, natural gas (\$/thousand cubic foot)	
Year-end	"Old" oil	"New" oil	
1981	\$21.25	—	\$1.82
1982	25.75	\$49.22	2.32
1983	33.75	57.06	2.82
1984	41.75	63.48	3.32
1985	49.75	70.23	3.82
1986	57.75	77.48	4.32

External Affairs minister visits People's Republic of China

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan visited the People's Republic of China, August 17-27, at the invitation of Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua.

Dr. MacGuigan was accompanied by a 23-member Canadian delegation, which included J.H. Taylor, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Marcel Massé, President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Senators Royce Frith and Lowell Murray and members of Parliament Charles Turner, Marcel Prud'homme, Douglas Roche and Robert Ogle.

While in Peking, the minister held discussions with Vice-Premier Huang on international and bilateral questions. International topics covered, included East/West relations, North/South issues, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Namibia. The two ministers reviewed the positive growth of bilateral relations, including developments in trade, education, science and technology, cultural and sport exchanges, and family reunification. Dr. MacGuigan met with Party Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and also held discussions with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Bo Yibo. After his discussions in Peking, Dr. MacGuigan travelled to Shaanxi and Sichuan provinces.

At a welcoming banquet hosted by Vice-Premier Huang in Peking, Dr. MacGuigan affirmed that China was a "key element" in Canada's relations with Asia,

and that he had come to "reaffirm this friendship and develop more deeply the modes of co-operation between" the two countries.

Development co-operation

Dr. MacGuigan informed Vice-Premier Huang that, as a result of a recent Cabinet decision, China is eligible for development assistance from Canada. He added that the program would be "modest at the outset — less than \$5 million over the next few months" but said that larger-scale projects might be undertaken later. Dr. MacGuigan indicated that the Canadian International Development Agency would, among other activities, probably finance the vocational training of Chinese experts in Canada in a number of fields, such as retail trade, mining, agriculture and manufacturing. It was agreed that detailed discussions would be held between officials of both sides to work out the mechanics of a development assistance program.

Private claims agreement

During his visit, agreement was also reached on a settlement of private claims involving compensation for property of Canadians expropriated following the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949. Under the agreement, China will pay \$340,000 in settlement. Claims from Canadian businesses and individuals are estimated at \$1 million.

Trade

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the growth of bilateral trade which in 1980 reached \$1.1 billion. This is an increase from over-all trade totals of \$227 million ten years ago when China and Canada established diplomatic relations. On the question of the balance in bilateral trade, which is heavily weighted in Canada's favour, Dr. MacGuigan said that it would be difficult for China to bring its trade into complete equilibrium because of its large commodity imports from Canada. He added, however, that Canada had adopted policies designed to help China increase its exports to Canada.

In addition to official discussions, during his stay in Peking Dr. MacGuigan made an address to the Chinese Law Society entitled "Canada, China and the Rule of Law".

In his speech, Dr. MacGuigan noted that Canada and China had worked

"closely and constructively" at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. He said that since both China and Canada occupy large land masses and have long coastlines they "must inevitably be concerned with the protection of their environmental integrity, which necessarily also implies the protection of the environment of areas beyond national jurisdiction".

The minister added that Canada and China "have also been effective partners in the elaboration of the emerging new law of the sea".

"We have contributed to state practice and the evolution of customary law, which now recognizes, for instance, the 12-mile territorial sea and the 200-mile economic zone. We have supported the concept that the resources of the international seabed area are the common heritage of mankind. We are committed to the successful conclusion of the Law of the Sea Conference. And we know that a comprehensive, universal treaty is indispensable to international order and stability," he said.

Dr. MacGuigan also commented favourably on recent legal developments in China, such as the promulgation of a criminal code and the re-establishment of the Ministry of Justice and noted that the rule of law is a guarantee of individual protection that transcends political systems.

Microelectronic technology boosted

Six Canadian universities will receive government funding over the next five years to establish consulting services advising industry on the application of microelectronics technology.

The six universities, which will receive \$1 million each, are: University of Sherbrooke, University of Toronto, University of Manitoba, University of Alberta, University of British Columbia and a university in the Atlantic region to be selected.

The government will also pay companies up to \$10,000 toward the cost of a consultant's study, and up to \$100,000 towards the cost of implementing the consultant's recommendations. Manufacturers will be eligible for one-time assistance only.

The purpose of the program is to encourage manufacturers to obtain the benefits of productivity and competitiveness that may be available through the application of microelectronics.



Dr. MacGuigan views artifacts at museum during his visit to China.

Young people with brain damage benefit from home rehabilitation method

A Toronto group home is pioneering a program that is aimed at rehabilitating brain-damaged young people so that they can live independently.

Ashby House, a group home for brain-damaged young men and women was founded by Mira Ashby, a senior medical social worker with the Toronto General Hospital. The home is funded by the federal and Ontario governments. She believes the young men and women who go through the home's rehabilitative program will be able to function on their own some time in the future.

She has been working with brain-injured people for the past 16 years and became more and more frustrated when she saw many of the young patients being placed in chronic care or nursing homes where they were left to vegetate.

Their accidents left permanent impairment such as speech disorders or partial paralysis and memory impairment, said Ms. Ashby.

"The brain needs exercise to function normally," she explained. "However, in institutions, their brains deteriorated even more. And if they tried to make it in society, they were often considered retarded, ridiculed for their efforts or over-protected by their parents.

"The program we offer these young people, in a family environment, helps



Barry Shainbaum photos

Two young men prepare dinner at their apartment located in the west central part of Toronto. It is just a couple of blocks away from Ashby House where they went through a rehabilitative program for young adults with brain damage.

them develop co-ordination skills through regular exercise and crafts," she said.

Two phases

The group home is the first phase of Ashby House's rehabilitation program. In the second phase the residents move to a nearby apartment building where they share a one-bedroom unit. When they reach the second phase of rehabilitation, they are taught budgeting.

"All of our residents progress at their own speed, but they are expected to contribute whatever they can to the operation of Ashby House," said Shirley Day, the co-ordinator and house mother.

Routine housekeeping duties such as laundry and bedmaking are completed early in the morning so the residents can devote their time to woodworking, weaving, pottery and academic studies. These sessions enable the residents to expand their powers of concentration and develop co-ordination skills at their own pace.

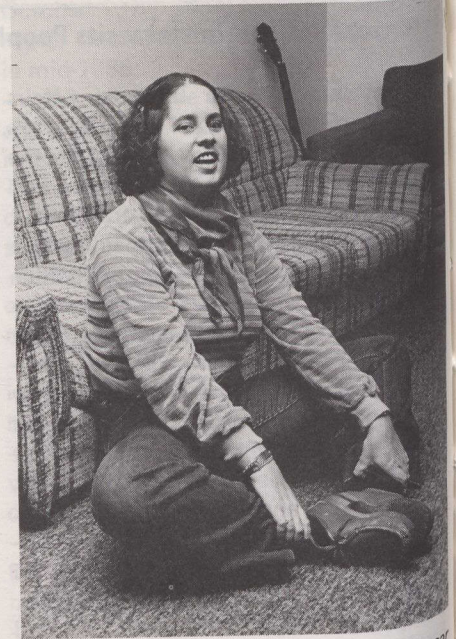
"Initially, some of the young people have attention spans of only five minutes," said Ashby. Our counsellors and therapists work with them to help increase their attention spans. Some have to learn to read and write all over again or to identify certain objects they have forgotten. They also learn the fundamentals of cooking (they are responsible for their own meals under supervision). Every program is geared towards using their minds for memory reconstruction.

Instruction manual

When residents leave the group home they are given a manual of operations. This contains illustrated instructions of all of the components of day-to-day living, from cleaning the apartment to laundry care and meal preparation. The latter section contains a few recipes which they have already tested at Ashby House.

Inquiries about the rehabilitation methods used in the project have from such places as Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

"We encourage the residents to use their whole body — their arms and legs as well as their brains — in our therapy," she said. "Our treatment consists of helping them develop skills from on-the-job training, selected courses on the school curriculum and from volunteer work. They progress at their own speed and we try to



Judy, 24, who was injured in a car accident three-and-a-half years ago, brings the feminine touch to formerly all-male Ashby House.

help them keep their trust in themselves as human beings," said Ms. Ashby.

"Films are made periodically to record their progress," she continued. "Our audio-visual equipment monitors each stage of their development and the residents can watch playbacks to see the progress they are making. It gives them encouragement."

(From Housing Ontario, by Jean O'Bright, January/February 1981.)

Housing information for disabled

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) will act as a clearing house for all information having to do with housing for disabled people, Paul Cosgrove, Minister responsible for CMHC has announced.

The Canadian Housing Information Centre, (CHIC) operated by CMHC, has hundreds of books, periodicals, research reports, and other material dealing with the special housing needs of the disabled and has access to all of the principal data banks related to housing.

Mr. Cosgrove said the extension of the CHIC's services was inaugurated as part of CMHC's contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons but will be continued on a permanent basis.

CHIC receives about 9,000 requests for information a year from researchers, students, business people and others.

Macs go to Britain

Grocery shoppers in Britain found Canadian McIntosh apples on the shelf this summer, as a result of work done by Agriculture Canada researchers in Nova Scotia.

Scientists at the Kentville Research Station discovered last year that slight changes in conventional controlled-atmosphere storage could keep a fall crop of apples for nine months instead of the normal six months and improve the quality of the apples.

Fruit growers in London and Simcoe, Ontario, used the new techniques in some of their apple storage rooms for the first time last fall. In May, the Norfolk Fruit Growers Association in Simcoe opened the first of two such rooms and found that the apples appeared and tasted almost as fresh as the day they were picked.

The Norfolk growers shipped 828 bushels of these apples to Britain in May and two more 828-bushel shipments were exported in early June.

Based on the Kentville research, the association had lowered the oxygen level in the two air-tight rooms to 1 per cent and raised the temperature to about 2.8 degrees Celsius (37 degrees Fahrenheit).

In conventional apple storage, temperatures are nearer to freezing and oxygen levels somewhat higher.

Oxygen levels lowered

The Kentville scientists found that a combination of low temperatures and low oxygen levels injured the apples. But by raising the temperature a bit and lowering oxygen levels to 1 per cent, it was possible to maintain a better quality apple and retard the ripening process longer.

The Kentville system also enhances shelf life, giving apples a flavour and quality similar to just-picked fruit.

When the apples are removed from storage and put in cold storage at zero degree Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit), they regenerate some of the lost flavour.

The 32,000 bushels of specially-stored apples in Simcoe are earmarked for export as late as July, with Florida among the potential customers.

"The quality of the apples is superb and this is the first time ever we have had apples to export in June," said Keith Colver, general manager of the Norfolk association's facilities.

The low-oxygen storage rooms in London were opened in July and equally favourable results were obtained.

University opens Asian centre

The University of British Columbia officially opened its new Asian Centre this summer.

The inauguration of the centre was attended by Senator Ray Perrault, British Premier William Bennett, Prince Noruhito Mikasa of Japan and Dr. Saburo Okito representing the Japanese government.

Occupying the building is the university's department of Asian studies, the Institute of Asian Research and the Asian Studies Library, comprising 250,000 volumes. There is also space for the Asian interests of the university's departments of music, fine arts and theatre. The public will also have access to the centre which includes an auditorium with seating for 220, a music studio and two exhibition galleries.

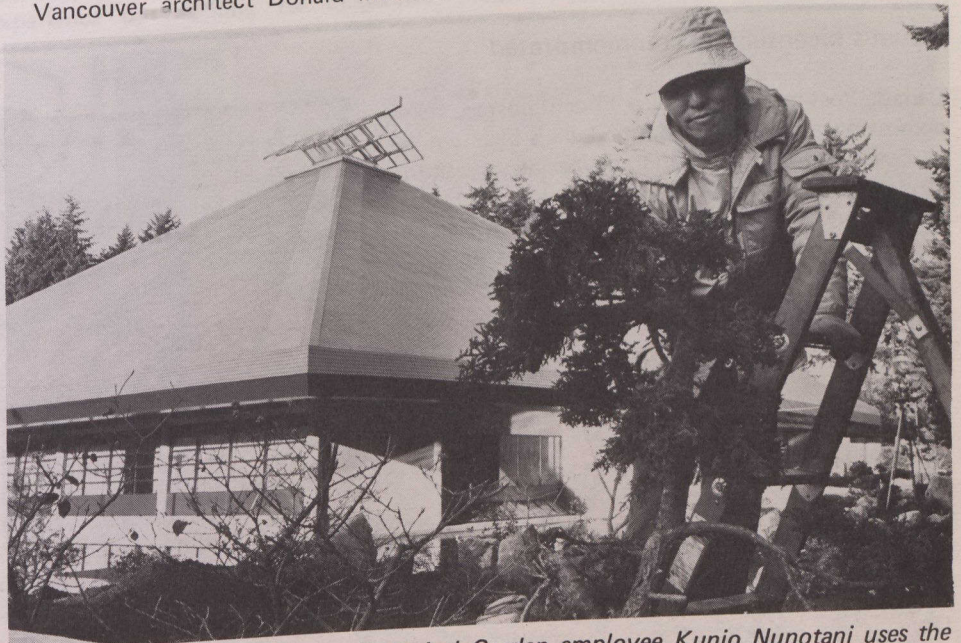
The idea of the Asian Centre originated as a centennial gift from Japan to the people of British Columbia. The girders supporting the high pyramid roof were donated by the Sanyo Corporation after their use at the 1970 World's Fair in Osaka. Funds for construction of the \$5.4-million centre came from the British Columbia government, the Canadian government, the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, the Japanese World Exposition and a fund-raising campaign supported by both Asian and Canadian interests.

Vancouver architect Donald Matsuba



Official opening of the new Asian Centre was an international affair with British Columbia Premier William Bennett (right) inviting Prince Noruhito of Mikasa, a member of the royal family of Japan, to join him in ribbon-cutting ceremony.

incorporated more than 47,000 square feet within the original Sanyo shell by developing four levels, two of them below ground level. The centre's roof based on traditional Japanese rural design, is topped by a symbolic pagoda-style chimney. The surrounding landscaping was designed by Professor Kannasuke Mori of Chiba University in Japan.



University of British Columbia Botanical Garden employee Kunio Nunotani uses the Japanese art of "Hinoki" to give a compact appearance to one of hundreds of shrubs that have been planted around the university's new Asian Centre, a new campus landmark with a spectacular roof based on traditional Japanese rural design, surmounted by a symbolic pagoda-style chimney.

Historians believe traders predate Columbus

An Indian inscription discovered on a rock on a secluded Nova Scotia island has convinced two historians that transatlantic voyages were made centuries before Columbus set sail for the New World in 1492, reports the *Canadian Press*.

Nova Scotian author George Young and American author Barry Fell believe the inscription found on McNutt's Island is based on Cypriot script in use about 350 B.C. The Micmac Indians, they said, learned it from Mediterranean traders who established trading posts along the North American coast more than 2,000 years ago.

Young and Fell said that when the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in 238 B.C., Libyans and Carthaginians still living in trading posts were cut off from their homelands and were forced to assimilate with the Micmacs.

The Cypriot script was abandoned in Europe about 336 B.C. when Alexander the Great established the Greek script for his empire. But Cypriot writing was still being used in North America by Indians in 1727 when 30 chiefs signed the Treaty of Port Royal, Young said.

Fell, professor-emeritus of Harvard University and author of the historic novel *Saga America*, has loosely translated the Micmac inscription found here as "inscribed and left behind as a memorial

to (or by) Chief Kese". Fell said he has not established whether the inscription marks a burial site or is simply a monument to a great chief.

Transatlantic crossings normal

Young, author of *Ancient Peoples and Modern Ghosts*, and Fell theorize that by 400 B.C. transatlantic crossings by Mediterranean people had become a "normal routine".

New theories of ancient North American history are only now coming to light because of a past ignorance of artifacts, Young said.

"What to some people looked like only squiggly lines and were discarded, was actually valuable historical evidence," he said. The new findings contradict the traditional view that Columbus discovered America, he said.

Young said that if there was no contact between the ancient Carthaginians and the Micmacs, it is difficult to explain how two languages with such numerous similarities could have developed in such far-flung areas of the world.

On their transatlantic voyages, the Carthaginians would travel north along the Iberian coastline to the English Channel until the travellers sighted land off Cornwall and turned northwest towards Iceland, he said.

After replenishing their water supply, the sailors continued to the North American continent.

A second route took the travellers southwest to the Canary Islands, where they picked up the westward currents across the Atlantic to Cuba to Florida.

Young said about 470 A.D., when the Vandals and Huns swept through Europe, an Egypto-Arab sect called the Copts fled to North America by following the sailing accounts of earlier Carthaginian writings. He said he believed these people settled in caves around Mahone Bay in Nova Scotia and on Oak Island.

Tides at that time would have been lower than today's and underground tunnels were dry caves 2,000 years ago, said Young. As the tides rose over the years, the caves would have been flooded and the Copts forced to move out.

Canada-ILO relations studied

Labour Canada has released a study dealing with Canada's relationship with the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Canada and the International Labour Organization examines Canada's role in relation to the ILO, the department's objectives in that organization, the priorities the department attaches to the ILO and the resources that should be made available to it. Labour Canada has responsibility for Canadian input into ILO activities and policies.

The study deals with the present and future role of the department within the ILO and outlines Canadian obligations to the ILO and procedures adopted to fulfil them. The second part of the report includes recommendations such as:

- the establishment of a national ILO tripartite committee which could become the umbrella structure for an ongoing contact amongst the three parties involved in the organization's activities; and
- improved consultative procedures in the organization's activities for popularizing ILO programs and activities in Canada.

The report is currently undergoing a review in the department and is expected to provide a basis for future consultation with the provinces and labour organizations. The study, commissioned by the department in 1979, was prepared by the Kalmen Kaplansky, a former director of the ILO in Ottawa.

Copies of the report are available from the Communication Services Directorate, Labour Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J2.

Town's bicentennial commemorated

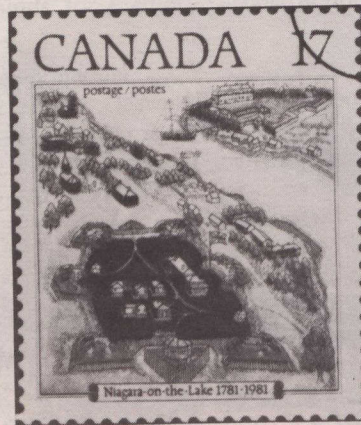
Canada Post recently issued a 17-cent postage stamp commemorating Niagara-on-the-Lake's bicentennial.

Because of its two-hundred year history and its strategic position near the American border, Niagara-on-the-Lake has been the site of important events that have helped shape Canada's destiny.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario is situated at the mouth of the Niagara River. Colonel John Butler founded the town in 1781, when he was in charge of Fort Niagara on the opposite side of the river. The Loyalists and Indians who had congregated there needed a local food supplier, so Butler sent soldiers to begin farming in what is now Niagara-on-the-Lake.

A bird's-eye view of the area about 30 years after the town's founding, is featured on the stamp showing the establishments associated with its early history. At the bottom of the design is Fort George, a British defence post; and moving clockwise, Butler's barracks, the home of Colonel Butler's Rangers; the beginnings of the town of Newark, later renamed Niagara-on-the-Lake; the lighthouse at Mississauga Point; Fort Niagara on the United States side of the Niagara River; then beside and to the right of Fort George, the Navy Hall, which is thought to be the location of Upper Canada's first legislature.

The stamp was designed by John Mardon of Toronto, who has captured the feeling of an antique perspective map by using a combination of line and colour wash.



News of the arts

Unfinished Carr paintings found

Two incomplete oil paintings believed done by West Coast artist Emily Carr were discovered on the backs of two paintings that are part of a large collection of Carr canvases being restored by the Vancouver Art Gallery, reports the *Canadian Press*.

Pictures of women

The two incomplete paintings, both portraits of women, were found painted on the backs of oil-on-canvas works, *Tree* (circa 1932-33) and *Cedar Sanctuary* (circa 1942), when the paintings were removed from the plywood on which Carr originally mounted them.

Conservator Barry Byers uncovered the first a few weeks ago. It shows a girl or young woman with light hair, seated cross-legged and barefoot against red-and-grey-patterned cushions in a wicker chair. The face has been painted out entirely.

Doris Shadbolt, an authority on Carr's work, thinks Carr painted the piece about the same time as *Tree*, on the other side.

The second is a head and shoulders portrait of a more mature woman.

Restoration program

Byers is near the end of a two-year restoration program aimed at stopping deterioration and repairing damage to the gallery's collection of 174 of Carr's works.

Financial need forced Carr, who died in 1945, to use poor quality materials. She often thinned her paint with gasoline and for exhibitions she would glue her works on paper to plywood or composition board and then nail wood molding directly over the paper to create the effect of a frame.

Byers has seen evidence of other works under existing paintings. He believes *Tree* was painted first on a loose sheet of paper and then mounted, but that Carr changed her mind about the work and salvaged the paper for the portrait. Then she seemed to change her mind again and remounted *Tree*.

Both works will be photographed but their final fate has not been decided. The gallery's collection is the largest holding of Carr's works in the world and is valued at more than \$8 million.

The entire collection will go on permanent display next year in a specially designed Carr exhibit when the gallery moves to a new location in the city's old courthouse.

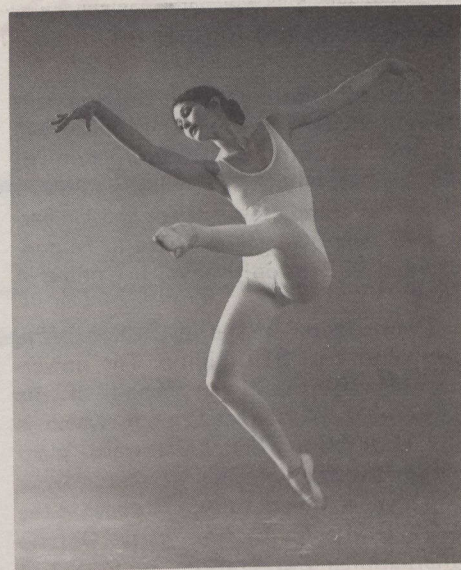
Archives show Bell photos

An exhibit of 200 prints spanning 50 years of photographic work by Ken Bell is on exhibit at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa until October 31.

The photographs in the exhibit, *Ken Bell, Sixty Years of Photography*, depict the evolution of Ken Bell's photographic talents, using black-and-white and colour samples of reportorial and commercial work performed over the last 50 years. For much of his career, Ken Bell has moved freely and successfully among specific areas of photography such as fashion, war, portraiture and journalism.

According to Andrew Birrell, of the National Photography Collection, who co-ordinated the exhibit, "Bell's work is a kaleidoscope of the last 50 years: events, personalities, styles, advertising, photographic progress are all represented in profusion. Yet, in spite of his years behind the camera, he retains a youthful enthusiasm for projects to come."

Ken Bell's interest in photography developed during his youth in Toronto where he worked in leading studios before joining the Canadian Army in 1942. His photographic assignments during his participation in the liberation march through France, Belgium and the Netherlands, led to his two books — *Curtain Call* (1951) and *Not in Vain* (1973). During the early 1950s he expanded his editorial experience by working for magazines



Ann Ditchburn, photographed in 1970 by Ken Bell.

such as *Maclean's*, *Liberty* and *The Standard*. Following his 25-year association with the National Ballet of Canada, he collaborated in the publication of a book describing its history. In the past decade, Bell has returned to reportorial work; in addition, much of his photography has focused on children.

One of the founders of the Professional Photographers of Canada, Ken Bell has served as its president and in many other capacities. He has twice been named Photographer of the Year by this organization and was one of its first photographers to be made Master of Photographic Arts.



Pauline McGibbon, Chairman of the Board of the National Arts Centre (left) accompanied by Ken Bell, opens the exhibit at the National Archives.

Public Archives Canada

Gilles Benoit, Le Droit

Kenya university project

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has awarded \$200,000 to the Toronto architectural firm of Matsui, Baer, Vanston, Freeman (MBVF) to help it complete plans for the University College of Eastern Africa to be constructed at Baraton, Kenya, beginning in 1982.

Construction of the institution is expected to cost \$30 million. The university is being built on behalf of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, which is also contributing \$70,000 towards planning and site engineering.

The government of Kenya donated the 340-acre site for the university. Ontario International Corporation, an agency of the Ontario government, assisted in initial investigation of the project.

The university will offer academic and vocational courses. Degrees and diplomas conferred will be recognized by the ministries of education in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia. The required facilities consist of the complete range of academic, recreational, residential and infrastructural planning in a rural setting.

News briefs

Angus MacLean, Progressive Conservative Premier of Prince Edward Island since May, 1979, has announced he will resign as soon as the party selects a new leader. The 67-year-old Premier, spent 25 years in federal politics and five in the provincial field. After retiring from federal politics in 1976, he took over the Conservative leadership and led his party to victory in 1979 — the Conservatives won 21 seats to 11 for the Liberals — it was the first time in 13 years that the Conservatives had held power in P.E.I.

The federal government has approved \$4 million to fund nine projects under a demonstration program for solar domestic water heating. The program will assess the over-all feasibility of residential water heating using solar energy, specifically in an application involving the mass production and installation of solar technology. More than 800 systems will be installed in new and existing homes specified in the projects. Most will be installed this year, with the balance completed by the next year. A three-year monitoring and maintenance phase will follow.

Canadian Pacific Enterprises (CP) has

acquired Canadian International Paper Company (CIP) from its United States parent, International Paper Company of New York, in a transaction valued at \$1.1 billion. This will make CP Enterprises the second largest newsprint producer in Canada after Abitibi-Price. CP Enterprises is also committing itself to major investment in Quebec where the largest CIP pulp and paper mills are located. Final papers are expected to be signed this fall.

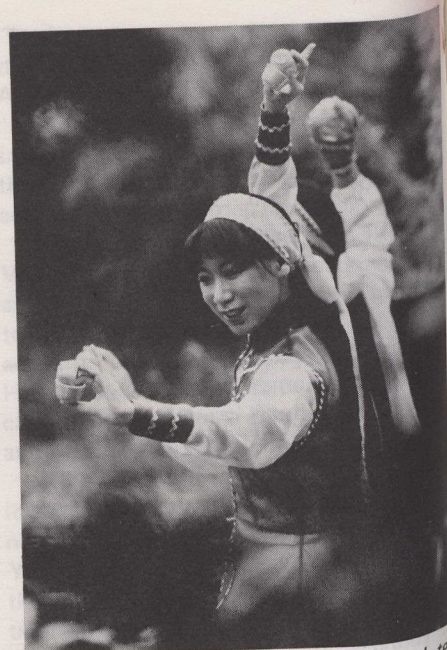
Margaret Catley-Carlson, Assistant Under-secretary for Trade, Development and General Economic Relations in the Department of External Affairs has been appointed Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Operations) in New York. UNICEF combines humanitarian and development objectives in seeking to assist developing countries in their efforts to improve the quality of life of their children and mothers.

The Canadian Bureau of International Education, as part of its continuing efforts to expand in the areas of international education and exchange, recently sponsored five Canadian workcamps in centres across Canada. They offered short-term work placements for European volunteers travelling to Canada. The camps, which are part of the International Workcamps program, integrated work and study components. Camps were held in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The first United States consumer field trial was recently started in Washington, D.C. by Canadian Minister of Communications Francis Fox. The test is being conducted by the Alternate Media Center of New York University School of the Arts, in association with Public Broadcasting Service station WETA-TV in Washington.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) and two Canadian banks, the Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) and the Banque Nationale du Canada (BNC) will provide financing to support two sales totalling \$13.2 million (Cdn.) of Canadian products to Peru. The borrower, Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Peru (ENAFER PERU), the national railway company of Peru, is in the process of carrying out phase two of its rehabilitation program.

Silverton Resources Limited of Calgary has agreed to spend \$15 million over the next 18 months to acquire oil and gas interests in about four million net acres of land in Australia. Seismic work and exploratory and development wells will



Susan Make performs a traditional tea cup dance at the Southeast Asian festival in Confederation Park, Ottawa.

be drilled on 115.8 million gross acres.

Alex Baumann of Sudbury, Ontario recently broke the world record in the 200-metre individual medley at a swimming meet in Heidelberg, West Germany. Baumann, 17, knocked almost a half a second off the previous standard with a time of 2:02.78; the previous mark was 2:03.24 set last summer by American Bill Barrett.

The British Columbia government has named a mountain after one-legged runner Terry Fox who lost his heroic battle with cancer in June. Premier Bill Bennett told the British Columbia legislature that the 2,650-metre mountain, located in the Rockies, 10.5 kilometres north of Valemount and 21 kilometres southwest of Mount Robson, will be an everlasting symbol of Fox's Marathon of Hope.

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