

Canada Weekly

Ottawa
Canada

Volume 13, No. 22
May 29, 1985

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Canada at the economic summit in Bonn

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney attended his first economic summit which was held in Bonn, May 2-4, with leaders of the seven major industrialized nations — the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy — and the head of the European Community.

It was the tenth economic summit that Canada has been represented at since the meetings were initiated in 1975.

In the final declaration of the Bonn Economic Summit, leaders reaffirmed their commitment to sustaining inflationary economic growth and increasing employment, resisting protectionism, protecting the environment and responding to the challenge of fostering growth and combating hunger and disease in the Third World.

Initial declaration

The political declaration made earlier at the summit had acknowledged the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

and had affirmed the commitment to peace and democracy by the participating states.

The declaration endorsed the US position at the arms reduction talks in Geneva and stated that all the leaders were "prepared to pursue high-level dialogue to deal with differences dividing East and West".

New trade talks

The final communiqué said the next round of trade talks must start "as soon as possible". Mr. Mulroney, as well as US President Ronald Reagan, Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed to seek a new round of world trade talks in early 1986 to ease import restrictions. Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also agreed on the need for trade talks.

The talks would be held under the auspices of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which includes about 90 nations.



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (second from left) meets with leaders from the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France and Italy at the Bonn Economic Summit.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

French President François Mitterrand was concerned about the agenda for the negotiations and he also expressed the view that parallel talks on monetary reform should be commenced. He was supported by Jacques Delors, the president of the European Community's executive commission, who said "the worst thing we could possibly do is to embark on a new trade round ill-prepared, which would be a recipe for certain failure".

Third World issues

The problems of developing nations were also dealt with at some length in the final communiqué. Many representatives at the summit had raised Third World issues in their meetings.

For Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Third World concerns were important and he wanted the other leaders to give higher priority to them. He said his concern increased during the meeting of Commonwealth Caribbean leaders in Jamaica in February.

"It was made very clear to me that the burden of debt and the lack of access, or flexible criteria, in lending institutions, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and so on, are causing enormous hardships to developing countries," he said.

One of his proposals, a program called "the third window" was included in the final communiqué. The third window program would facilitate access for certain developing countries to debt financing from international agencies.

Finance Minister Michael Wilson said a number of developing countries have trouble getting money from the World Bank because



Peter Bregg photos

Seated at the conference table at the summit are: (from left clockwise) Ronald Reagan of the United States, Bettino Craxi of Italy, Brian Mulroney of Canada, François Mitterrand of France, Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

they are neither major debtors, whose collapse would threaten the bank, nor the poorest of the poor, who get interest rate concessions. Instead, they are somewhere in the middle and they will not qualify for the special rates even though they need money because of plunging world commodity prices.

In the third window idea Canada proposed that the World Bank use about \$400 million of its profits over a three-year period to reduce the lending rate on about \$1.5 billion worth of loans. If \$400 million was devoted to this purpose, the bank could lend the \$1.5 billion at about 4.5 per cent, which is

half the regular World Bank rate.

To be eligible for the program, a country would have to have serious debt financing problems but would also have to demonstrate it was addressing structural problems within its economy.

Canada supported the proposal advanced at the summit by France for an action plan to combat famine and desertification in sub-Saharan Africa. A group of experts will examine ways and means of implementing proposals in the areas of food production, stockpiling and distribution, drought prediction and fighting desertification.

Environmental issues were also included in the final declaration. The leaders agreed to co-operate to help solve the pressing environmental problems such as acid deposition and air pollution.

The leaders also agreed that international co-operation in research and technology in major projects should be enhanced. Co-operation on the development and utilization of permanently manned space stations was scheduled for immediate discussion.

London visit

Prior to attending the Bonn Economic Summit, Mr. Mulroney made a four-day visit to Britain where he met with Prime Minister Thatcher, other government officials and businessmen. He also met with the Queen Mother and attended a lunch with the Queen.

In the meetings with Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Mulroney emphasized that Canada's new government has a new view on trade and foreign investment. The two prime ministers also discussed common issues of con-



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (left) was greeted by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, host of the economic summit in Bonn.

cern for discussion of the Bonn Economic Summit, the US space defence program and trade between the countries.

Britain is Canada's third largest trading partner after the US and Japan and the leading market in western Europe. It is also Canada's second largest market for fully manufactured goods after the US. In 1984, Britain purchased \$2.443 billion of Canadian products, representing some 35 per cent of sales to the European Economic Community market. In the same year imports from Britain amounted to \$2.310 billion.

Speaking at a dinner in London, Mr. Mulroney said that Canada has "taken steps to refurbish our relationship with the United States". He stressed however that in doing so the country's sovereign independence would not be sacrificed.

He added that efforts to increase trade with the US did not "lessen in any way our commitment to Britain or our allies in Europe". He said that Canada "shall be working with you to find new ways of enhancing our



Peter Bregg

Prior to attending the Bonn Economic Summit, Mr. Mulroney met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

mutual trade, technological exchanges and common defence. Though we may evolve in different ways, our two countries have much in common. Our shared commitment to peace and security is unassailable".

Mr. Mulroney also said that Canada's "renewed confidence is already having a positive impact on our international relationships. We are proud to be members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance which stands for the defence of our highest values and aspirations". Recently, an additional 1 200 Canadian troops were scheduled to be added to the force in Europe.

Economic summit meetings

The heads of the major industrialized countries have met at economic summit meetings annually since they were first initiated by the president of France in 1975. Canada's participation began in 1976.

While the summits are essentially economic in character, political issues of concern at the time have also been discussed.

The summits are not decision-making forums but they have enabled the leaders of the industrialized democracies to gain a deeper appreciation of the extent to which their economies are linked, to strengthen consensus on key issues, to pursue a more co-ordinated response to economic problems and where necessary to generate new policy initiatives.

1975 - Rambouillet. Discussions centered on the turbulent economic situation that followed the first oil price shock.

1976 - Puerto Rico. The main objective was to achieve a consensus on sustaining stable economic expansion while reducing the continuing high levels of unemployment.

1977 - London. Economic recovery was also the principal theme of this summit. The outcome reflected an increased recognition of the fundamental structural changes taking place in the world economy and concern over the social and political implications posed by the economic strains.

1978 - Bonn. A program of concerted action that called for an expansion of domestic demand, greater co-operation with the less developed countries, and co-operation to reduce dependence on imported oil, was endorsed.

1979 - Tokyo. With the second OPEC price shock, energy issues were at the forefront of the summit. The leaders focused on the need for policies aimed at promoting structural adjustment to reflect the new economic realities.

1980 - Venice. Energy was again the main theme at the summit and agreement was reached on a ten-year strategy to break the link between economic growth and oil consumption as well as agreement on the need to respond to the acute problems of the Third World, notably energy development in non-oil developing countries. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its effects on East-West relations was also discussed.

1981 - Ottawa. This summit aimed at achieving more informal discussion among leaders and focused on a somewhat

broader range of issues. The fight against inflation was seen as a necessary condition for sustained growth and emphasis was placed on the need for restraint in public borrowing and monetary growth as well as on the desirability of minimizing the volatility of interest and exchange rates. It was also recognized that national policies should take account of their effects on others. On trade issues leaders reaffirmed their strong commitment to maintaining liberal trade policies and endorsed efforts to reach agreement on reducing subsidy elements in official export credit schemes. A special theme was North/South co-operation.

1982 - Versailles. Agreement was reached to study exchange markets to ensure orderly conditions and it was also agreed to study ways of achieving greater convergence of economic performance. Leaders agreed on a general approach to East-West economic relations. On the North/South dialogue, a detailed response was given to the South's proposal for a program of global negotiations. Special attention was devoted to technology issues, and a Summit Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment was established.

1983 - Williamsburg. The central theme was how to strengthen and broaden the emerging recovery. Leaders agreed to pursue policies conducive to low inflation, reduced interest rates and budget deficits and enhanced employment opportunities. They also committed themselves to halting protectionism and to dismantling trade barriers as the recovery proceeded.

1984 - London. Leaders focused on prospects for strengthening and broadening growth. Regarding developing country debt, they endorsed a continuation of the flexible case-by-case approach. As a result of an initiative by Canada it was also agreed that a special meeting of the IMF Interim Committee and the IMF/World Bank Development Committee might be held to look at the interlinked problems of debt, trade, financial flows and development. Other areas of discussion included expanded environmental co-operation, relations with developing countries, and political issues, especially East-West relations, common democratic values and terrorism.

1985 - Bonn.

1986 - Japan.

Increased trade with China

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Pat Carney recently spent two weeks in China exploring opportunities for Canadian companies involved in the export of engineering and technical services. Like Canada, China has designated the energy sector as one of its priority areas for economic development.

"There are many opportunities for Canadian companies in China," said Miss Carney. "I wanted on a first-hand basis to make the Chinese government aware of the high quality of Canadian technical and management expertise and how that expertise could be of mutual benefit to both our countries," she added.

The trip to China was the first foreign trip for Miss Carney and she was the first Canadian energy minister to visit China since 1972.

In Beijing, Miss Carney met with Minister Gao, minister responsible for the coal industry; Vice-Minister Li of the petroleum industry; President Qin of the Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation; Minister Qian, minister of water resources and electric power (MWREP); Minister Ster Jiang, minister responsible for the nuclear industry; and Vice-Premier Li Peng. She also visited heavy oil, coal and hydro-electric facilities in China.

Contract approved

During her visit, Miss Carney announced the approval of a contract to B.C. Hydro International to undertake a \$7.45-million, three-year, technical support program for the Electric Power Research Institute in China. The contract, which will be financed by the Canadian International Development Agency, will help China in its efforts to develop its massive energy potential.

The objective of the project is to transfer state-of-the-art technology in various aspects of electric power development and conservation so that the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power in China can acquire the capability of utilizing modern techniques in preparing its feasibility studies, system plans and equipment and construction designs.

"B.C. Hydro International will draw on the expertise of personnel from five different Canadian utilities — Hydro Quebec,

Ontario Hydro, Manitoba HYDC Research Centre, Saskatchewan Power Corporation and British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Corporation — to ensure that the best Canadian input is provided," said Miss Carney.

The project will include 17 seminars, presented in China, dealing with utility management, information systems, programming, power system planning, transmission and insulation co-ordination, pollution control and environmental assessment, quality assurance, mechanical stress analysis, combustion research, thermal efficiency, coal analysis and ash handling.

There will also be a series of technical missions of Chinese to Canada, on-the-job training in Canada for Chinese engineers and technical assistance programs involving Canadian specialists visiting China.

Minority government in Ontario

In the May 2, Ontario provincial election, the Conservative Party under its new leader Frank Miller, won by a slim minority in the closest election in the province in more than 60 years.

The Conservatives won 52 ridings in the election, barely defeating the Liberal Party, led by David Peterson.

The Liberals captured 48 seats, their best showing since 1937 when they formed the government. The New Democratic Party (NDP) under leader Bob Rae won 25 seats.

While the Conservatives won the largest number of ridings, the Liberals received the greatest number of votes across the province. They increased their share of the popular vote to 37.8 per cent, while the Conservatives received 37 per cent and the NDP 23.8 per cent.

When the campaign began March 25, the Conservatives held 72 seats, the Liberals 28, the NDP 22 and three seats were vacant.

The election was the closest since 1923, when the Conservatives defeated the Liberals by three seats. A party must win 63 of the legislature's 125 seats to form a majority.

During the last 42 years that the Conservatives have formed the government in Ontario, they have had minority governments in 1975 and 1977.

Speaking from his Muskoka headquarters in the riding of Bracebridge, Premier Miller said he would meet with the two opposition leaders to ensure Ontario isn't faced with another election soon.

"I am sure that they will want, as the people of Ontario will want, to make sure all three parties work together and bring in the policies so that you will have government

without an early election," he said.

In his London riding, Mr. Peterson promised to try to make minority government work. He said the next legislature "will only work if we who are elected work in a spirit of goodwill, generosity and co-operation".

NDP leader Bob Rae promised to be "responsible, accountable and democratic" in his approach. "Obviously, the support of the NDP is not only important, it's essential and crucial for the governance of the province. I'm aware of that, and we certainly intend to behave accordingly," he said.

Hubnet offers speedy service

Canstar Communications of Scarborough, Ontario, is currently in the process of producing a new type of data communications network known as Hubnet that combines fibre optics technology with a superior high-speed electronic switching system.

The government of Canada is providing \$657 500 for the project under the Program for Industry Laboratory Projects (PILP), which aids the transfer of technology from the government and universities to industry. This program is administered by the National Research Council in consultation with the Department of Communications and other federal departments.

Canstar, a division of Canada Wire and Cable Limited is providing the remaining funding for the Hubnet project, which is expected to amount to some \$1 335 000.

Hubnet was invented by E. Stewart Lee and Peter I.P. Boulton, of the University of Toronto's Computer Systems Research Institute. Its immediate precursor was a coaxial cable network they developed to serve the university campus, with funding from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. Canstar provided additional funds to develop a fibre optics network based on the same concept.

Hubnet links a number of terminals through a series of "hubs" or switching centres that receive and direct transmissions over a network of optical fibres.

Similar networks — known as local area networks or LANs — often malfunction when required to handle large numbers of messages at the same time. This problem is overcome by Hubnet's superior switching system, which operates five times as fast as other comparable systems.

Hubnet's efficiency is also increased through the use of optical fibres instead of metal wires. Optical fibres are hair-thin strands of glass which transmit messages in the form of pulses of light, free of interference and with practically no leakage.



Pat Carney

Variety of mining equipment at Birmingham trade fair

Twenty-one of Canada's leading mining equipment companies representing the wide range of capabilities of the industry, will be participating at MINING '85 in Birmingham, England from June 10 to 14. The Canadian exhibit is being sponsored by the Department of External Affairs.

Canada's mining machinery and equipment industry has a total production of over \$340 million annually. About 60 per cent of this output is sold to the United States, Europe, Australia and other countries.

Superior products

Specialization is a major feature of the approximately 100 companies that form the Canadian mining machinery and equip-



The TM16 hydraulic breaker boom, manufactured by Teledyne Canada, is used in underground operations.

ment industry. By concentrating their efforts on a selected field of expertise, Canadian manufacturers have succeeded in developing some of the best mining products available on world markets.

As a leading producer of nickel, copper, iron ore, gold, silver, asbestos, and uranium, the Canadian mining machinery industry has played a major role in ensuring the exploitation of Canada's vast mineral deposits by developing equipment for use in harsh environments. In geophysical exploration instruments alone, Canadian manufacturers now fill 60 per cent of world requirements.

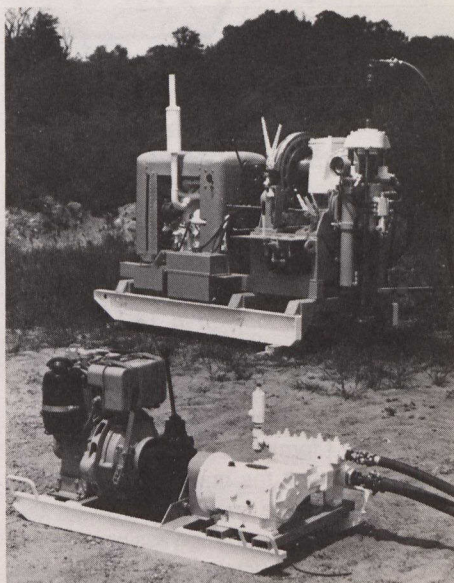
Canada's industry has also made major advances in diamond drilling equipment and cutting tools. The most recent development is an ultra-high pressure water jet that is computer controlled to make precise incisions in hard rock in mining and tunnelling operations.

Underground vehicles, dump trucks, ore carriers, winders (hoists), scrapers, and other heavy duty machinery are available from Canadian producers in standard sizes or as custom-designed models. Innovations in this sector include low profile five-tonne dump trucks capable of passing through openings as small as 30 square centimetres.

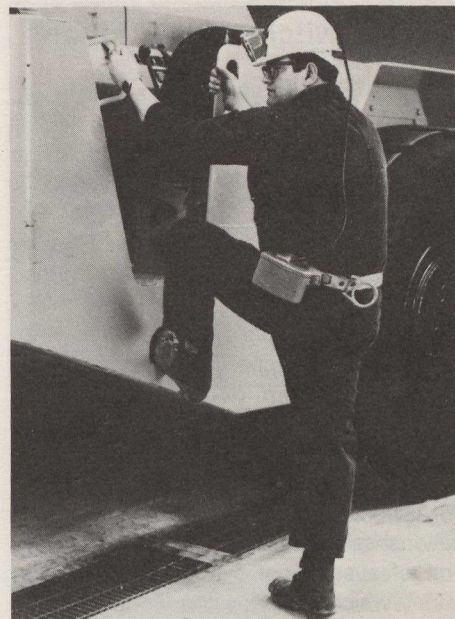
Canadian consulting firms in the industry are also established on every continent and they offer a wide range of surveying, exploration, engineering, and management services.

The representatives from the Canadian mining equipment industry that will participate at MINING '85 are:

- J.K.S. Boyles International Inc. of Toronto, Ontario — diamond drills;
- Brunner Canada Inc. of Mississauga, Ontario — percussion drilling accessories and demolition tools;
- Canterra Engineering Limited of Calgary, Alberta — specialty drilling and transportation equipment, and custom-built machinery;
- Drill Systems, Division of Dualco Manufacturing Limited of Calgary — reverse circulation drilling rigs;
- Dux Machinery Corporation of Repentigny, Quebec — complete range of low profile dump trucks, scissor trailers, hi-lifts, scalers and personnel carriers;
- Dynatec Mining Limited of Richmond Hill, Ontario — engineering services and raise boring interests;
- Engine Control Systems Limited of Aurora, Ontario — catalytic purifiers for various types of engines;



J.K.S. Boyles International's BBS-25 diamond drill unit and BBP-25 triplex pumping unit, incorporate the latest technology.



Northern Light is an innovative new lamp supplied by Levitt-Safety.

- John T. Hepburn Limited of Toronto — wide range of mine winders (hoists);
- Indescor Hydrodynamics Inc. of Concord, Ontario — high pressure water systems for computer-controlled cutting applications;
- Levitt-Safety Limited of Toronto — water-tight lamps;
- Mandrell Mining Machines Limited of Surrey, British Columbia — bucket line continuous miner;
- Norwest Resource Consultants Limited of Calgary — consulting services in mine planning and mine operations;
- Ontario Mining Equipment & Services for Export of Willowdale, Ontario — association of companies serving the mining industry;
- Pajari Instruments Limited of Orillia, Ontario — small diameter borehole directional surveying instruments;
- RTZ Ore Sorters (Canada) Limited of Peterborough, Ontario — mineral sorting equipment;
- Shaw-Almex Industries Limited of Parry Sound, Ontario — conveyor belt vulcanizers and repair equipment;
- Teledyne Canada Mining Products of Thornbury, Ontario — hydraulic breaker systems, service vehicles, pneumatic drill spares, and other equipment;
- Vanshee Equipment Limited of Mississauga — underground mining graders and paving machinery;
- R.A. Warren Equipment Limited of North Bay, Ontario — replacement parts for underground mining equipment;
- Westar Engineering Limited of Vancouver, British Columbia — mining operations management and engineering services; and
- Worthington Canada Inc., of Brantford, Ontario — slurry pumps.

Digital switch sale to Japan

Northern Telecom Limited of Mississauga, Ontario has received a contract to install an SL-1 business private branch exchange (PBX) in the Hanamaki Hotel complex in Hanamaki, Japan.

The \$375 000 (Cdn) contract represents the first sale of a digital telephone switch to Japan.

Northern Telecom's SL-1 sale follows an agreement with Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) of Tokyo and it is believed to be the first sale of a digital switch to the company by a foreign telecommunications manufacturer.

A spokesman for Northern Telecom International said the Hanamaki contract is "the first of a series of similar contracts with NTT", which ranks as the world's largest telephone company. Northern Telecom has also won a contract to provide an SL-1 switch that will be installed in the Chiakikaku Hotel which was completed last month.

Edmund Fitzgerald, president of Northern Telecom; A. Jean de Grandpré, chairman of parent company Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. (BCE) of Montreal; and Robert Richardson, BCE president, were in Japan recently to discuss further opportunities with NTT and Japanese officials. Through BCE's international contract arm, Northern Telecom is also hoping to win a major telephone system contract in Thailand.

'People meter' measure

Toronto has been selected as the North American testing ground for a new concept in consumer research by A.C. Nielsen Company of Canada Limited in Markham, Ontario.

Single source data collection, a concept that marries "people metering" — the measurement of what people are watching on television — with consumer purchase data, or what they are buying as a result, will begin several months of initial testing starting this month.

The basis for the exploration will be Nielsen's NEDS consumer panel, a panel of 2 000 Toronto households for which all purchases will be recorded electronically by means of identification cards at supermarket checkouts. Data from this source will be merged with Nielsen's "people meter".

According to Nielsen vice-president Everett Holmes: "The joining together of these two measurements will enable marketers to measure the entire sequence of consumer behaviour — from what people view to what they do."

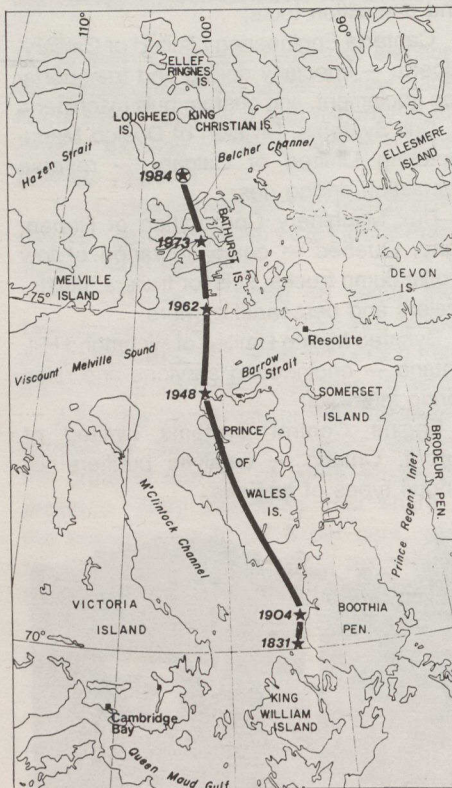
Magnetic pole rediscovered in Canadian north

A team of geophysicists with the earth physics branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) have located the North Magnetic Pole some 350 kilometres northwest of Resolute Bay, in the Northwest Territories.

Establishing a temporary magnetic observatory on King Christian Island, the scientists determined that the average position of the magnetic north pole in 1984 was located off the southeast tip of Lougheed Island at 77.0°N, 102.3°W.

Unique to Canada

The North Magnetic Pole is a feature unique to Canada. It is responsible for the most complex pattern of magnetic declination of any country in the world. Monitoring its position and motion is of prime importance to Canadian cartography.



Map shows how the North Magnetic Pole has moved since first located in 1831.

A map showing the magnetic declination in Canada is published every five years and a new chart is now being prepared with the most recent information. It will show contour lines along which the magnetic declination is equal. As all the lines converge on the magnetic pole, if the position assigned to the pole is wrong, the whole pattern of lines in northern Canada would be wrong.

The location of magnetic north is very important in navigation. The angle between

true north and magnetic north, which is actually 1 500 kilometres to the south of the geographic North Pole, must be considered in any calculation of bearing using a compass.

Secular variation

Magnetic north is the result of electrical currents produced in the semi-liquid core of the earth. Just as electricity passing through a coil of wire produces a magnetic field, so the earth's electrical fields produce north and south magnetic poles. But the complex natural forces of the earth vary over time and the magnetic poles move slowly. The North Magnetic Pole is presently heading north about 10 kilometres a year. It has moved some 250 kilometres northwest since 1904.

Even more rapid changes of the precise magnetic pole can occur through the day as charged particles emitted from the sun cross the earth's magnetic field. Under the influence of a strong solar disturbance, the magnetic pole can wander temporarily in a roughly elliptical path from the average position, as much as 80 kilometres during a single day.

Techniques of study

In the most recent effort, the location of the magnetic pole was determined by the EMR scientists using two types of magnetometer. They are instruments that look like surveyors' transits but which use wire coils attached to electronic devices to measure the strength and direction of magnetic fields.

At the precise magnetic pole, the earth's magnetic field makes a magnetized needle stand at a 90-degree angle to the earth's surface. Therefore, a compass needle will not indicate direction. In polar regions, pilots must use non-magnetic clues, including stars and signals from satellites and beacons, to get their bearings.

Polar magnetic research dates back to the early nineteenth century when Sir John Ross and his crew became trapped in ice while trying to discover the Northwest Passage. During the four years that it took for the ice to clear enough so that the ship could sail again, James Clark Ross, a nephew of Sir John, began measuring Arctic magnetic fields. He found the magnetic pole in 1831 on the coast of the Boothia Peninsula, about 600 kilometres south of its present location.

Seventy years later, the magnetic pole was located by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen. Since 1948, the Canadian government has located the magnetic pole about once a decade to update its charts. The last determination was made in 1973.

Major European dance tour for ballet company

The National Ballet of Canada is currently performing on a major ten-city tour of Europe. Eurotour '85, which opened on May 13 in Luxembourg, will continue in Berlin, Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen, Weisbaden, Zurich and Stuttgart in Germany, as well as Munich, Milan and Amsterdam.

The tour is being sponsored by the federal Department of External Affairs and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Performances in a number of cities are being sponsored by several major corporations.

Festival performance

In Weisbaden, the National Ballet will perform as part of the Weisbaden Festival, which is over 50-years old and considered one of the top international summer programs in Europe. The performances there on May 25 and 26 will mark the first time a Canadian group has been asked to participate.

The National Ballet will also be making their debut performances in Zurich as part of the Zurich June Festival in the newly restored opera house; in the Munich Opera House, June 6 and 7; and seven performances in Milan, where they are being presented by Teatra alla Scala at the restored nineteenth-century theatre, Teatro Lirico.

Eurotour '85 concludes in Amsterdam June 21 and 22 where, for the second time, the National Ballet will perform as part of the annual Holland Festival. This year the festival salutes Canada and features some 20 appearances by Canadian performers, with the National Ballet's performances being one of the major attractions.



Andrew Oxenham

Gizella Witkowsky as the Queen of the Dryads in the National Ballet's production of *Don Quixote*.

The repertoire for Eurotour '85 includes *Don Quixote*, choreographed by Nicholas Beriozoff and newly designed by Desmond Heeley, plus programs of one-act ballets consisting of Constantin Patsalas' *L'île inconnue* and *Canciones*, Glen Tetley's *Sphinx*, John McFall's *Components*, Kenneth MacMillan's *Elite Syncopations* and Terry Westmoreland's new staging of *Raymonda Act III*.

The new production of *Don Quixote* will be part of the National Ballet's 1985-86 season, November 6-10 at Toronto's O'Keefe

European Itinerary

Luxembourg	May 13-14
Berlin	May 17-18
Ludwigshafen	May 20-21
Leverkusen (Cologne)	May 22-23
Wiesbaden	May 25-26
Zurich	May 28-29
Stuttgart	June 2-3
Munich	June 6-7
Milan	June 11-18
Amsterdam	June 21-22

Centre. Guest artists Cynthia Gregory and Fernando Bujones from American Ballet Theatre will dance the roles of Kitri and Basilio for two performances. Most of the one-act ballets slated for the European tour, plus John Cranko's *Onegin* will also will be featured in the regular season in November.

New season: new works

Erik Bruhn, artistic director of the company, also announced that the National Ballet Company has commissioned two new works for the 1985-86 season. On February 19, 1986, a work by Glen Tetley will make its world premiere. Since the work is still in progress, no details have as yet been revealed about it.

On April 30, 1986, the company will perform a program of assorted one-act ballets featuring the debut of an untitled work by Toronto-based choreographer Danny Grossman.

During February, the company will present the popular *La fille mal gardée*. *Swan Lake* will conclude the 1985-86 season, running from May 7-11, 1986.

Award for Regina writer

Geoffrey Ursell of Regina has won the ninth annual Books in Canada Award from the national book-review magazine, for a first novel with *Perdue: Or How the West Was Lost*, published by Macmillan of Canada. He received a prize of \$1 000 for the best Canadian English-language novel of 1984.

Perdue: Or How the West Was Lost was one of six finalists. Other finalists were *Country of the Heart* by Sharon Butala, *Precious* by Douglas H. Glover, *Dazzled* by John Gray, *I Hear the Reaper's Song* by Sara Stambaugh and *The Salvation of Yasch Siemens* by Armin Wiebe.

Mr. Ursell was born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in 1943. He has also written a number of plays including *The Running Of The Deer* and a book of poetry entitled *Trap Lines*.

Successful Netherlands tour

The Elmer Iseler Singers recently returned from a successful three-week tour of the Netherlands, where one of their all-Canadian concerts was described as "a triumph of perfection" by The Hague *Courant* newspaper.

During the tour, part of a cultural exchange arranged by the Department of External Affairs, the Elmer Iseler Singers were accompanied by pianist Lydia Adams and oboist Lawrence Cherney. They performed works by Healey Willan, Oskar Marowetz, Harry Freedman, R. Murray Schafer, Harry Somers and Derek Holman.

As part of the cultural exchange, the Netherlands Chamber Choir performed at the Toronto International Festival last June.

The Iseler Singers performed at the Tri-Bach festival in Alberta in April.

Festival of jazz in Toronto

A major new jazz event will be held in Toronto, June 18-22. Plans for the Toronto International Jazz Festival were announced by the organizer, Daniel G. Gugula of Festival Plus Concerts Inc.

The festival will be mounted on 14 stages including Roy Thomson Hall, the Metro Convention Centre Theatre and six Queen Street West night clubs. The Art Gallery of Ontario will present a contemporary Canadian jazz program, while a film series will be screened at the Bloor Cinema, and a closing dinner and dance, headlined by the big bands of Lionel Hampton and Jim Galloway, will be held at the Sheraton Centre. Other festival bookings are Oscar Peterson, appearing with Rob McConnell and Boss Brass, Makoto Ozone, and an all-star band led by Michel Petruccianni and Freddie Hubbard.

News briefs

Minister for International Trade James Kelleher announced that a contract has been signed for Canada to supply 2 600 metric tonnes of salted herring at a value of \$1.8 million (Cdn) to the USSR. The contract is for the second quantity of fish under the terms of a Fisheries Agreement between the two countries.

Wheat Board Minister Charles Mayer and Egyptian Trade Minister Mohamed Nagy Shatla have signed an agreement for the sale of a minimum of 2.5 million tonnes of wheat to Egypt. The agreement runs to the end of 1989. Egypt purchased 625 000 tonnes of wheat in 1984 and has already contracted for 500 000 tonnes this year.

Fisheries and Oceans Minister John Fraser has announced the purchase of 3.5 million worth of Canadian canned mackerel to help meet the food fish requirements of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for food aid and development programs. The mackerel will be purchased when it becomes available during the season between July and August and resold at cost to CIDA, who along with the United Nations World Food Program will administer distribution of the canned mackerel.

Some 24 Canadian defence manufacturers will be exhibiting at the Armed Forces

Communications and Electronics Association Show, June 4-6, in Washington D.C. Trade officials at the Department of External Affairs say the show will offer Canadian electronics components manufacturers an excellent opportunity and a cost-effective way to find new markets for their products and make initial contacts with United States companies. More than 300 of North America's most advanced manufacturers are expected to participate.

The Asia Pacific Festival will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, from June 8 to 14. Represented by more than 20 Pacific Rim countries there will be a 14-nation food and spice bazaar, crafts fair, programs and activities. It is expected to be the largest international Asian festival ever held in Canada. In addition to the groups that will be represented from Canada, international arts groups from Japan, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines and Thailand will also perform.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced the signing of a \$4.12-million (US) allocation under a line of credit agreement with Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G. of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to support a sale by Capsule Technology International Limited of Windsor, Ontario to Industrieanlagen-Import of Berlin. The sale, involves the supply of a hard gel-

atin capsule production plant on a turnkey basis and includes machinery, engineering services, and training. It is the first major sale of investment goods from Canada to the GDR and is also the first transaction to be financed by EDC in this market.

IBM Canada Limited of Markham, Ontario, has won a product mandate to make a new line of high-speed computer printers for the North American market. The four models of 4245 band printers are designed to work with intermediate and large processors sold by International Business Machines Corp. of Armonk, New York. IBM Sweden of Jarfalla, Sweden, will make the line for the European market. The rest of the international market will be split between IBM Canada and IBM Sweden.

The Department of Agriculture is studying light reflected from soils and crops at its Lethbridge, Alberta, research station in order to be able to estimate crop productivity. It is hoped studies will lead to remote-sensing applications such as airborne equipment that can identify problem areas, provide warning of disease or developing salinity and establish range-lands.

A recent report, *Hearing About Water* published by the Inquiry on Federal Water Policy provides a synthesis of comments by the public on matters relating to the supply, quality and management of Canada's water resources. Issues include acid rain, toxic contamination, water quality, flood protection and inter-basin transfer of water.

Canada's rifle team received the gold medal in the English Match event at the XIV Benito Juarez International competition in Mexico City. The sharpshooting trio of Alf Mayer of Kitchener, Ontario, Mike Ashcroft of Hamilton, Ontario, and Gale Stewart of Quebec combined for a total score of 1 781 out of a possible 1 800 points to win the medal. It was the first gold medal Canada has won in the English match team event at this competition. The Canadian trap shooting team with John Primrose of Edmonton, Alberta, George Leary of Mississauga, Ontario and Pat Bawtinheimer of Red Deer, Alberta, also won a gold medal in their event. In individual trapshooting, John Primrose won the silver medal and George Leary won the bronze.

Canada Weekly is published by the Cultural and Public Information Bureau, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

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

It's a big splash



House of Commons Speaker John Bosley watches with amusement as four-year-old Natalie Marchenko displays her splatter painting technique at an Ottawa daycare centre.

Paul Latour, *The Citizen*

Canada

ISSN 0384-2312