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Transfer of technology theme of CAN-TEC 83 in Trinidad

Some 33 Canadian companies, representing the food and energy sectors, displayed their products, equipment and techniques at a transfer-of-technology exhibition called CAN-TEC 83 recently in Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the exhibition was opened on April 18 by Canadian High Commissioner James Bissett and Trinidad's Industry Minister Desmond Cartey at the Hilton International Hotel, with over 500 guests in attendance, some of whom had come from all over the Caribbean and Central America and from many countries in South America. Director general Marc Faguy of CIDA spoke on the benefits of Canada's industrial co-operation program.

The four-day event included seminars on food and energy technology, as well as business symposiums and conferences on standards, which all drew full houses and were designed to foster the transfer of technology and the development of joint ventures. One of the most significant changes recently in the world economy has been the impact of technological change on industrial performance in the developing world. Canada's industrial base maintains a high level of entrepreneurial activity and an internationally-recognized capacity for innovation. With the support of CIDA's industrial co-operation program, Canadian exhibitors, consultants and agencies are prepared to assist businessmen from the developing world to face the technological challenge to adapt to the shifting patterns of world industry through joint ventures and other mutually beneficial collaborations.

CAN-TEC 83, similar to TEC-CAN 82 held in São Paulo, Brazil last September also sponsored by CIDA, gave an opportunity to Canadian companies to showcase innovative technology and to form contacts with a view to entering into

Canadian High Commissioner James Bissett (centre) and Industry Minister Desmond Cartey of Trinidad open CAN-TEC 83, assisted by director general Marc Faguy of CIDA's industrial co-operation program.

External Affairs Canada
Affaires extérieures Canada

Fisheries division director John Foster demonstrates his firm's long-line fisheries system, the gangbaiter, which baits 320 hooks in record time while cutting bait and double hooking in one operation.

joint ventures in manufacturing and marketing their products. Canada also took part in ANDI-CANEX in Bogotá in 1982.

Products

Products and techniques displayed at CAN-TEC 83 included: a commercial long-life fishing system, called a gang-baiter, which baits 320 hooks in three minutes, cutting bait and double-hooking in one step; reverse osmosis water purification/desalination equipment, a unit of which is being installed in Anguilla; insulated polyethylene containers which keep fish fresh for five days or more; heavy duty batteries for railroad locomotive and marine and industrial equipment; water filters; computerized sewing machines for the garment trade; and offshore drilling equipment.

CIDA's past four exhibitions in Latin America have been managed by Ross MacDonald (above).

One of the products of a research and development agency was "Crisp 'n Fresh" — crystals that dissolve in water for use on fruit and vegetables to retain colour and freshness. The liquid is odourless, colourless and imparts no flavour.

A unique processing method by a dried fruit company has produced "fruit leathers" — fresh-tasting fruit treats made from tree-ripened fruits without the addition of sugar or honey. There are six flavours — apple, raspberry, apricot, peach, plum, and pear. In a joint venture, the Canadian technology could be applied to tropical fruits, all of which would be non-perishable.

A full line of complete feeds for all types of livestock was displayed, as well as equipment for livestock and poultry production systems. Manufacturing equipment to provide for the separation of meat from bones, was also exhibited.

O.H. Timmins, director of CIDA's Americas Industrial Co-operation Division, said that missions to and from Canada to bring potential business partners together were an ongoing activity of his bureau. The industrial co-operation program sponsored CAN-TEC 83 to highlight the expertise of Canadian companies for the advantage of the developing world, he said.

In describing CAN-TEC 83 and CIDA's industrial co-operation program, Mr. Timmins commented:

"In the global metropolis in which we live, business is the engine of growth. Many of us, at one time or another, have had a hand in the input of this machine, or have experienced its output. We are even more alert to the accelerating impact of robots on industrialization and our economy.

"Against this backdrop, CAN-TEC 83 stands out as a sophisticated transfer-of-technology exhibition, organized by CIDA, that harnessed the entrepreneurial skills of over 30 Canadian manufacturers in the food and energy sectors for the benefit of developing countries from Latin America and the Caribbean. A series of technical and business seminars brought them together with 150 sponsored guests, from Mexico in the North to Argentina in the South, to pursue their mutual interests in development and investment.

"That is how our industrial co-operation program acts at the interface of aid and trade. By supporting small and medium business endeavours, CIDA fosters and builds on the best in both for the benefit of the developing world."

President Christopher Scott describes his fruit company's sugarless "fruit leathers", which are made by a unique method whereby surplus fruit can be dried into a popular "convenience" food.

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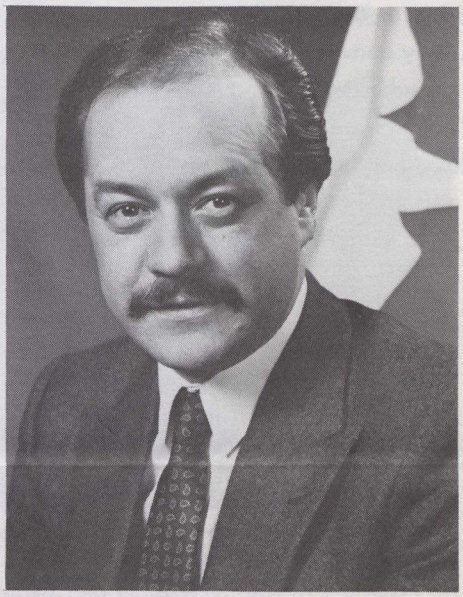
Canada and France — a long-standing privileged relationship

In a speech to the France-Canada Convention in Caen, France on May 14, Canadian Minister of State for External Relations Charles Lapointe spoke of the privileged relationship that had always existed between the two countries which, he said, he was pleased to be able to "perpetuate and to solidify". In his address, the minister touched on the existing joint economic projects of the two countries as well as three new agreements which were about to be signed — two in joint cinema production and one in television.

Mr. Lapointe referred to the Canada-France committee of businessmen, initiated at the time of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to France last November, which will promote an awareness of trade practices and help bring about commercial exchanges and industrial co-operation. Two groups comprise the committee and the Canadian group is expected to visit France this month. "I think we can rightly place high hopes in this committee of businessmen and what it can accomplish in the way of achieving fuller understanding and co-operation between the economic agents of our two countries," said Mr. Lapointe.



Charles Lapointe

La Francophonie a unique link

A subject of common interest which, said the minister, could not be disregarded was la Francophonie. "The future of la Francophonie is something Canada and France are directly involved in," he stated and, by way of the Francophone community, Canada would like to see established a "free dialogue, direct exchanges between the non-aligned and members of various alliances, and between developing and industrialized countries". Despite the great distance yet to be covered, he continued, "the Francophone community already provides a unique link that is eminently suited to bring about the rapprochement we all desire to see and the co-operation required for harmony between nations.

Co-operation between Francophone countries must go beyond culture and technology and into the political realm otherwise, said the minister, there could be no "genuine and complete Francophone internationale".

Cartier celebrations

Mr. Lapointe described the joint celebrations to take place next year in France and Canada in commemoration of the four-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the first voyage of Jacques Cartier to the country that was to become Canada:

"Among the various activities that will highlight the year 1984 is the voyage of the Tall Ships from Saint-Malo to Bermuda, then from Bermuda to Halifax. These superb ships will sail up the St. Lawrence to Quebec City, by way of Gaspé. In August, the great Quebec-Saint-Malo race will bring together the world's most renowned class A ships and their crews. There will also be an interprovincial sailboat race from Toronto to Prince Edward Island, along with the national and international championships for sailing dinghies and windsurfers on the St. Lawrence.

"In Canada there will be colourful celebrations of all kinds at the local level: entertainment and other activities in Halifax, Charlottetown, Kingston and all along the St. Lawrence River and the Gulf.

"In France, as well as the assembling of your own Congress for 1984, the Association française des Études canadiennes will dedicate its annual symposium to Jacques Cartier, and several activities of a cultural nature are already planned: these include exhibitions on his-

(Continued on P. 8)

Future Commonwealth diplomats

*The Canadian government sponsored a diplomatic training seminar for officials from Commonwealth Caribbean countries in Bridgetown, Barbados, from April 17 to 29. The participants (*above*), were from Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The course was directed by L.A. Delvoie (*left*) and administered by J. Devlin (*right*). Guest speakers included the Prime Minister of St. Lucia, the Chief Justice of Barbados, the Director-General of the Caribbean Development Bank, the Canadian Ambassador to Cuba and the Canadian High Commissioners in Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.*

Unique log cabin attracts tourists from across the world

Leaders of the western world met on May 28-29 for the 1983 Williamsburg Economic Summit in the United States. Two years ago, they convened for the Ottawa Summit at the Château Montebello, an unusual building of red cedar logs and stone located on the Ottawa River at Montebello, Quebec, an hour's drive from Canada's capital.

The following excerpts describing the Château and its history are from an article by Brigitta Arnoti in *Habitat,* No. 2, 1982.

The Château Montebello draws return visitors from all parts of the world to its 270-square-kilometre private reserve of unspoiled forest, lakes and streams.

What makes this year-round family resort with its log buildings unique? Many reasons. Its size, its design, the magnificent riverfront setting, the record-setting speed of its completion in 1930, the particular technique of log building which was new to Canada, and the area's history. The resort is of such charm and enduring quality, that this landmark of the Outaouais region of Quebec has gained world-wide recognition.

The Château and related buildings, built of red cedar logs and natural stone, are located on the Ottawa River on a 60 hectare estate. The Log Château, Cedar Hall (the staff residence) and the 150-car garage (today housing a curling rink) were the first three buildings constructed in 1930 for the exclusive association, Lucerne-in-Quebec, which became the Seigniory Club the following year.

The log entrance gate, the swimming pool enclosed in a log building measuring 48-by-28-metres, and the boathouse, were built in 1931. Every structure on site is designed to enhance the natural environment. Even the 19 fire hydrants on the property are housed in little hand-hewn log cabins.

The history of the area

The history of the Château landholdings is as colourful and inspiring as its location. It dates back centuries to the days when Algonquin Indians roamed the forests which border the Ottawa River, a key artery of the fur trade and, in fact, the first trans-Canada highway. A stream of explorers (including Samuel de Champlain), voyageurs, Indians, missionaries, merchants, trappers and farmers paddled the Ottawa on their way to or from the interior.

The property on which the resort is built was bought by the Lucerne-in-Quebec association in 1929 and, the following year, the Lucerne-in-Quebec association decided to build the facilities for the use of some 150 association members and their families.

The construction of the buildings

The actual building of the facilities took place in record time with July 1, 1930, the sixty-third anniversary of Confederation, chosen for opening day. Excavation began on March 15. The resort was constructed in four months making Canadian construction history.

Before construction could begin, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had to build a 1.25 kilometre spur line from their Ottawa-Montreal route to bring supplies to the site. Altogether, 10 000 western red cedar logs were used for the first three buildings. If placed end to end, they would stretch a distance of almost 65 kilometres. For the roofs, 500 000 hand-split cedar shakes were ordered. They filled 17 railway box cars and were the largest order ever shipped across the continent for a single job. Other statistics include: 85 kilometres of plumbing and heating pipes, 843 toilet fixtures, 700 radiators, 7 600 sprinkler heads to be installed for fire protection, 65 kilometres of conduit and electric wiring, and special hand-wrought fixtures.

For all this activity, a construction village to house some 3 500 workers was erected in Montebello (population 1 000).

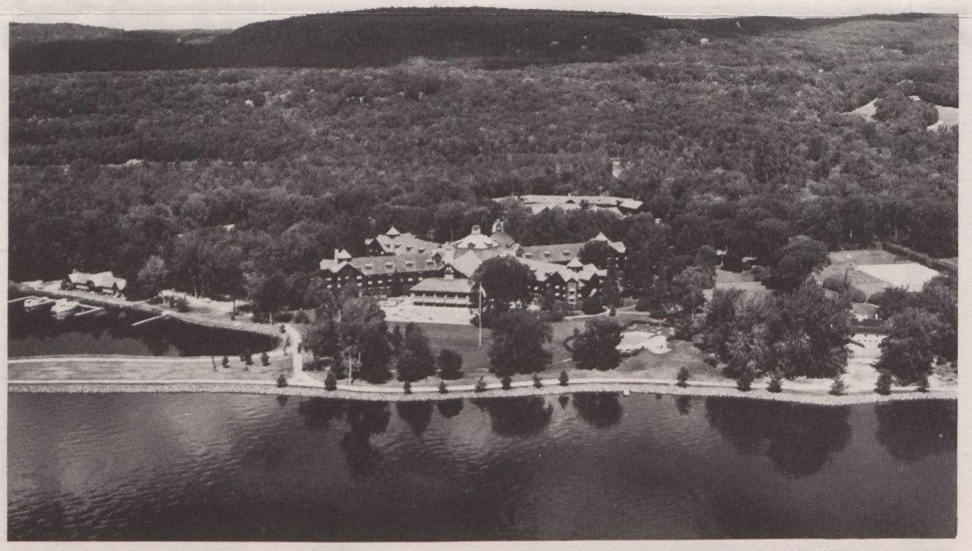
For this immense project, Victor Nymark was hired as master log builder and foreman. Nymark, who immigrated to Canada in 1924, had built his first log cabin in his native Finland when he was only 16 years old. A master of the Scandinavian technique for log building, he hired some 800 log builders.

Nymark and his crew applied the time-honoured Scandinavian technique of log building, where each log is carved to fit the log below. The Scandinavian method of construction, new to Canada at that time and a considerable improvement over the method used to construct pioneer cabins, has proved solid and sound, wind- and weather-tight, and provides good insulation in severe climates. In 1930, since chain saws were unavailable, the entire project was built with hand tools – axes and scribes.

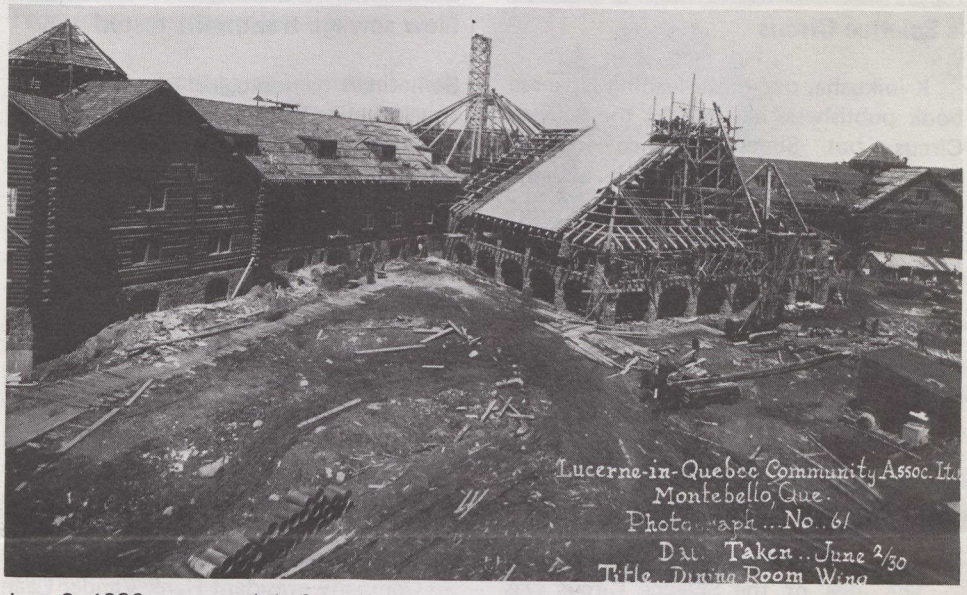
Almost 1 000 drawings and diagrams were required for the first three buildings. Plans were rushed to completion as the buildings were constructed. In some cases, the builders worked so quickly, they did not receive plans until after the logs were in place. Everything was done in a mad dash, but turned out surprisingly well.

There were no serious accidents during construction, despite the weight and the average nine- to 12-metre length of the logs. In spite of the need for speed, highest standards were rigidly enforced from beginning to end.

The work of preparing the site was



The Château's various recreational amenities and creature comforts are enhanced by their spectacular setting.



June 2, 1930 — a month before the grand opening.

miserable. Trees had to be removed, snow cleared. A steam shovel was used to dig the foundation for the garage. The site was a swamp and a great deal of water had to be drained away.

The grand opening of the Château was remembered as the social event of the year. Festivities included a cocktail party, gala dinner and dance for the 200 people attending. Admission was only possible for members or expected guests but journalists from across the country were invited to write about this exclusive resort that had caused so much interest.

The château's design

The hotel's design, by Montreal architect Harold Lawson, features 200 guest rooms (including 15 luxury suites) laid out in a broad "X" around a central three-storey core. This design gives greater privacy to individuals or groups in well-separated areas. Two short wings house the dining room and other public areas.

The most striking feature of the Log Château is the hexagonal fieldstone tower extending nearly 21 metres from the floor to the main cornice which supports the ends of the main roof truss. The tower contains a fireplace on each of its six faces. In each of the tower walls is a flat niche from which is suspended a wrought-iron lantern.

The ceiling of the lounge is remarkable for its open rafter construction and the galleries which run completely around the second- and third-storey levels. From the gallery, one can view painted panels of the coat-of-arms of Canada, the provinces and the two territories by heraldic artist Edwin Tappan Adney. Large murals by A. Sheriff Scott in the public areas of the building represent scenes of the Papineau rebellion and other historical events. Light filters through the dormer windows and the stained glass panels around the roof of the rotunda.

In many places, the craftsman's touch is evident. On the oak staircase leading up to the lounge log terminations have been carved, lintels chamfered and logs converted to spiral columns.

One of the six fireplaces in the hexagonal tower extending nearly 21 metres from floor to ceiling in the main entrance hall of the Château Montebello.

The Château Montebello is centrally steam-heated in all areas except the lounge which is warmed by its huge fireplace. The heating system has been replaced and modernized three times. In 1971 air-conditioning was installed in the dining room and the bedrooms; the latter have individual controls.

The log construction at the Château Montebello is solid, permanent and satisfying. With low maintenance, the Château will stand for the century to come. Every four to five years, a new coat of stain is applied to the exterior and to the lounge walls to give them a healthy lustre. The 500 000 hand-split cedar shakes on the roofs are now being replaced with colour-matched asphalt tiles, because the shakes themselves and the labour required to install them are too expensive.

An exclusive club and hotel

In its day as the Seigniory Club, the Log Château boasted many celebrities as visitors and members — Princess Grace and Prince Rainier of Monaco, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, US President Harry Truman, Perry Como, Peter Ustinov, former Prime Ministers Mackenzie King and Lester Pearson, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Massey brothers and the Eaton family to name a few. (The Seigniory Club still exists with its members enjoying special rates and privileges at the Château.)

With such a history the selection of the Château Montebello, a hotel open to the public since 1971, as the site for the 1981 Economic Summit was no accident. The leaders of the western world came to confer and relax in this secure haven. Close to $2 million was spent on renovations which included a facelift to the Château, repaving the highway through the town and painting buildings on the main street.

As a hotel, the Château Montebello also plays host to lower-profile events: conferences, weekend seminars, international theme festivals featuring culinary and cultural activities, the annual cross-country Canadian Ski Marathon and "just plain folk" on holiday.

Travellers seeking gourmet dining, a rustic country atmosphere and outdoor activities all year round can turn to tiny Montebello, Quebec and the world's largest Log Château for a unique experience.

Japanese firm buys duplicate of Ontario's Science Circus

The Ontario Science Centre in Toronto has signed an agreement with a Japanese company for the sale of a duplicate of the centre's well known travelling exhibition, the Science Circus.

Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, director general of the centre and Masao Ikeda, president of Mitsui and Company (Canada) representing the Japanese publishing firm Kyoikusha Company, signed the $700 000 contract in Toronto.

Present at the signing were Ontario Premier William Davis, Minister of Citizenship and Culture Bruce McCaffrey, and Consul General of Japan in Toronto, Yuzo Hatano.

The Science Circus comprises more than 40 participatory displays including workshops, films and demonstrations. Initially the Ontario Science Centre will staff the Japanese exhibit while training Japanese personnel in its operation.

Kyoikusha, one of the leading Japanese book publishers, has bought the Science Circus, but Simco (Science International Marketing Corporation), a Japanese design firm, will be responsible for its management and operation.

According to Simco's President H. Harada, the company was interested in the Science Circus because of its innovative presentation and "hands on" approach to science. He added that the exhibit would provide a resource "that is both a learning experience and fun". It will be the only exhibition of its kind in Japan, said Mr. Harada, and because of its portability will be accessible to a very large audience.

The idea of the Science Circus was first developed by The Ontario Science Centre in 1973 and since that time it has toured across Canada and has travelled to London and Birmingham, England.

Quebec to sell hydro power to New England

The sale of power by Hydro-Quebec to New England beginning in 1986 will require an investment of almost $400 million in an interconnection on both sides of the border.

Hydro-Quebec, with a mounting surplus of hydro power at least through 1986 because of the slowdown in domestic demand growth and rising generating capacity, has signed three agreements with the New England Power Pool (NEPOOL), a group of 64 utilities in the six New England states. They involve separate energy, interconnection and energy banking contracts.

Eleven-year agreement

The energy agreement provides for the sale by Hydro-Quebec of up to 33 billion kilowatt-hours of interruptible power to NEPOOL over 11 years from 1986. Depending on prices, this could represent revenue of up to an estimated $5 billion.

The interconnection contract provides for different types of power exchange between the two systems, whereby prices and quantities are decided on a short term basis and could cover emergencies.

Under the energy banking contract, NEPOOL would provide Quebec during off-peak hours power produced in its thermal stations when costs are low. This would enable Hydro-Quebec to store water in its reservoirs and return the energy to NEPOOL when production costs are higher.

The exchanges require construction of a 450-kilovolt DC transmission line between the future Des Cantons substation near Sherbrooke, Quebec and the Comerford substation in New Hampshire *via* Vermont.

Construction costs of the interconnection will be about $211 million on the Quebec side and about $187 million on the US side.

NEPOOL is continuing preliminary negotiations toward future firm power sales from Quebec. New England is already committed to importing firm power from the Point Lepreau nuclear station in New Brunswick.

The Quebec power will become available to the NEPOOL members through NEPOOL's operational arm, the New England Power Exchange. The pool distributes bulk power throughout the region on a single-system basis, using the most economic power first.

The availability of Quebec power will save about five million barrels of oil a year, worth more than $100 million (US) at current prices, NEPOOL estimates. Hydro-Quebec could earn revenue of up to $400 million a year starting in 1987, assuming the interconnection is completed on schedule.

New sewage treatment tested

Sometimes technological innovation finds itself dealing with some pretty low life. For years chlorine has been used to destroy bacteria found in sewage water but now, *Pseudomonas aeruginos,* fecal *Streptococci* and *Clostridium perfringens* are having their life cyles ended by ultraviolet light.

An experiment at the Ontario Ministry of the Envinronment water pollution control plant in Tillsonburg has been proving that ultraviolet light is a viable alternative to chlorine treatment.

The system was developed and installed by Trojan Environmental Products of London, Ontario, a company specializing in water treatment products.

Company president Hank Vander Laan said at a recent public demonstration of the project that sewage treatment plants and lagoons throughout North America almost always discharge into natural bodies of water. Disinfection of this water is almost exclusively by chlorination.

Chlorine toxicity

"However," he said, "there is an increasing body of research that indicates chlorination residuals in sewage plant effluents are toxic to fish. There is also a rising concern over the negative environmental impact of chlorination practices.

One alternative to chlorination is ultraviolet radiation. Mr. Vander Laan said the use of ultraviolet light has been studied by many groups in both Canada and the United States in both laboratory and pilot-scale studies. However, the Tillsonburg experiment is the first time a full-scale operation has been conducted.

Working with the Ministry of the Environment, with funding from the federal industrial research assistance, Trojan designed and engineered an ultraviolet device for specific application in the Tillsonburg treatment plant.

To date, said Mr. Vander Laan, the tests have met or exceeded all Ministry of Environment guidelines. In addition, the ultraviolet light has also been found to destroy a number of viruses which are resistant to chlorination.

Costs to date compare favourably with chlorine treatment methods, said Mr. Vander Laan, adding that the system would prove itself in new plants by eliminating the need for chlorine storage facilities.

Trojan has applied for patents for the idea in the United States and Europe.

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News of the arts

Treasures of map collection

The Public Archives of Canada is currently displaying a number of maps as part of its celebrations of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the National Map Collection.

Treasures of the National Map Collection is an exhibition of 100 original maps dating from 1490 to 1982. The exhibition has been organized under a number of headings including: Canada in the World, New France, Atlantic Canada, Quebec/Ontario, Western Canada, The North, Urban Centres and Buildings.

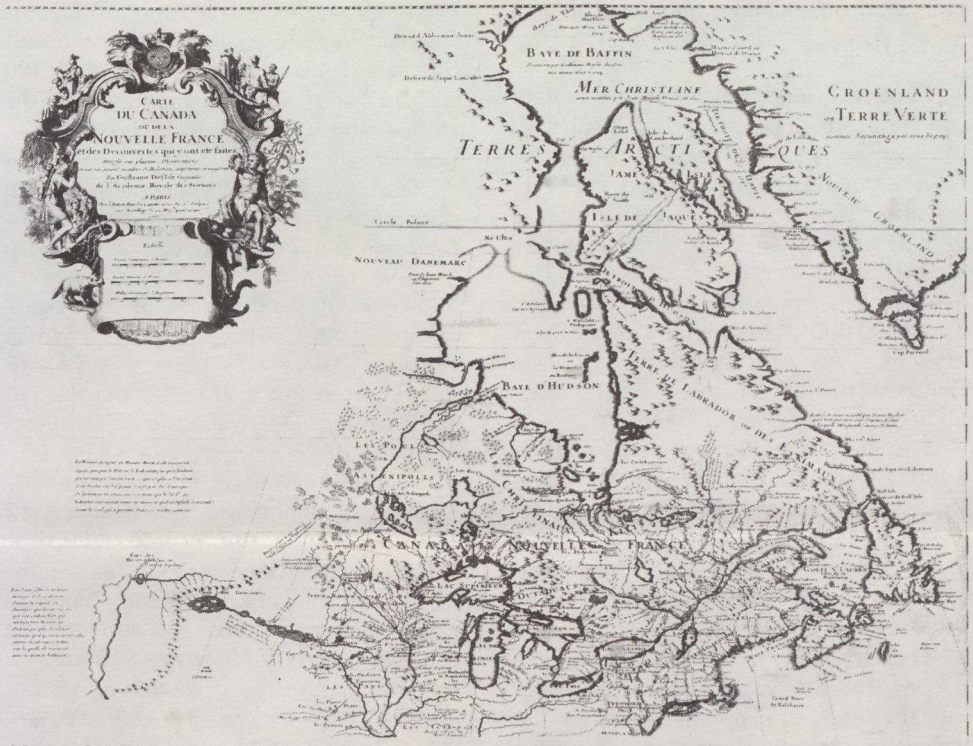
Rapid expansion

The National Map Collection has grown from the few thousand maps of the original "map room" in 1907 to its present collection of close to one million maps, charts, plans, atlases, globes and architectural drawings. The collection is recognized internationally and is the largest and most significant in Canada. During the past decade the Public Archives has undertaken a vigorous acquisition program acquiring about 40 000 maps a year.

The National Map Collection attempts to collect one copy of each map showing Canada or its parts since the year 1500. For printed items, the goal is to acquire a good copy of each edition or state. Photocopies and facsimiles are collected as well as manuscripts and original prints.

Although originals are preferable in a national collection, sometimes copies are only available and they do have informational value for research. Consideration is given to acquisitions which fill in gaps or add to the present collection in terms of information, geographic area, cartographer, cartographical style and cartographical technology (surveying, mathematical projections, printing, etc.).

In general, maps showing Canada or specific areas of Canada are selected rather than general maps. These maps help in the study of various periods and themes in Canadian history — for example, the European discovery and exploratory periods, political and industrial development, settlement patterns, military history, transportation and communication, and urban development. In addition, pre-1 500 examples of other parts of the world (usually in copy or facsimile form) are collected to show the history and development of cartography. Also, samples of various stages in the production of cartographical materials, such as working copies and printing plates, are collected.



Public Archives of Canada

Map of 1703 published by two French cartographers, Claude and Guillaume Delisle, showing eastern Canada, then part of the French Empire in North America.

The premise that maps and other cartographical material should be collected as they are produced has been accepted at the National Map Collection since the 1940s for federal topographic series and some other current mapping. Since the 1960s there has been a systematic acquisition policy for series and separately published maps. This is certainly the most efficient and the most economical method of obtaining and preserving the cartographic heritage in mint condition.

Approximately 95 per cent of Canadian cartographic production results from governmental programs at the federal, provincial/territorial, and local levels. The National Map Collection acquires this material and the major part of the current cartographic production in the private sector, most of which is obtained through voluntary deposits. A great many of the current maps acquired are not published, although they are printed as ozalid copies.

Foreign acquisitions

The National Map Collection has also been committed since the 1960s to acquiring and maintaining an effective collection of foreign maps to support the foreign interests of government, industry and scholarship. In the acquisition of such current, non-Canadian cartographical material, selection is limited to series at a scale of 1:250 000 or smaller for most parts of the world; larger scale mapping of areas of particular Canadian interest; national/regional atlases; certain types of thematic material; small scale world maps; and plans of major urban centres.

The Department of National Defence and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources assist in the acquisition program, partly by the establishment of exchange agreements with other nations. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources initially transferred in 1965 approximately 150 000 maps to the collection. By weeding duplicate and surplus material from that collection and by selective acquisition policies in the past decade, the collection now holds a more streamlined and extremely useful collection of approximately 115 000 items. In this area, co-operation with major university map libraries is ensuring that Canadians have access to mapping of all parts of the world through union lists and inter-library loans.

In its public records role, the National Map Collection acquires cartographical and architectural records created or used by the Canadian government, its agencies and Crown corporations. The records have historical significance and show the government's organization and administrative working methods, or the general social, economic or other conditions.

News briefs

Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen and Minister of State for Multiculturalism Jim Fleming have announced that a chair of Gaelic studies will be established at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The chair is being established as a result of a $300 000 grant from the endowment assistance program of Multiculturalism Canada. This is the fifth chair to be funded under the program.

The federal government will provide $400 000 in funding for seven new projects designed specifically for unemployed youth between the ages of 15 and 19. These projects, under the federal Outreach program, are in addition to 21 others now in place.

The University of New Brunswick has become the first law school in Canada to join the international law fraternity Delta Theta Phi. Membership in the fraternity offers many benefits to law students and law school graduates and provides a link with 75 000 other law professionals in several countries. The fraternity also offers special insurance plans, travel discounts, student loans and a quarterly news magazine. Delta Theta Phi was founded in Chicago in 1900. In the past 83 years it has established more than 100 student and alumni chapters in the United States, Puerto Rico, Iceland and, now, Canada.

Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation, the development arm of Canada's national oil company Petro Canada, has increased its assistance to Thailand for development of that country's oil and gas industry. The Canadian company has raised its funding to $8.75 million from the $5.5 million earmarked earlier this year for oil and gas projects in Thailand.

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin has announced approval of 12 funding agreements worth $522 238 for health research projects. The funds come from Health and Welfare Canada's national health research and development program which will award $16 million over the next year for research into issues bearing on the health care system, environmental health hazards, health related behaviours and the health status of Canadians.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has signed a $10-million line of credit with the National Westminster Bank of London, to support the sale of Canadian goods and services to Britain. The line-of-credit agreement will assist Canadian exporters competing for sales in Britain by providing their buyers with a simple and easily-accessible credit facility through the National Westminster Bank. Contracts to be considered under the line of credit may be in US or Canadian dollars or in pounds sterling and will be considered by EDC on a case-by-case basis.

The federal and New Brunswick governments have signed a letter of understanding clearing the way for joint federal-provincial job creation initiatives under the new employment expansion and development program. The agreement provides for $9.3 million from the federal government and $3.1 million from the provincial government, for a total of $12.4 million for the joint program. It is expected that more than 1 600 jobs will be created.

Ontario Industry and Trade Minister Gord Walker addresses an oil and gas seminar held recently in London, England. The seminar was aimed at involving British companies in a $35-billion development of Canadian Arctic and offshore oil fields over the next seven years. Representatives from 50 Canadian companies also met with some 350 British firms to discuss mutual opportunities that would help to close the technology gap in Canada's offshore oil and gas industry. Mr. Walker said the Canadian firms were interested in joint venture and transfer of technology arrangements with British companies.

Canada-France *(Continued from P. 5)*

torical, artistic and scientific themes, entertainment and concerts — one of them by the Montreal Symphony Orchestra in Paris in April 1984. A special postage stamp will even be issued for this four-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary. It will have the distinctive characteristic of bearing the same illustration in France and in Canada.

"Keeping in mind that this anniversary is also a celebration, we will send you teams of young musicians to play on public squares, streets and beaches, while you will send teams of athletes to participate in summer games.

"The coming year will be a time to celebrate together a great moment in the history of our two countries."

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