

Canada Weekly

Volume 8, No. 42

November 5, 1980



Ottawa, Canada

Measures to help broadcasters use new technologies, 1

Canada/U.S. check environment, 3

Colombian flood warning system, 3

Canada/China diplomatic recognition ten years old, 3

International Development Research Centre focuses on the future, 4

Pain-killers in commercial quantities, 5

Fund speeds aid to Third World, 5

B.C. company develops world's most powerful light bulb, 5

The Royal 1980, 6

Operation a first, 6

Grasshoppers chased on the fly, 6

Seminar in Australia, 6

News of the arts — museums, dancer, films, exhibit, 7

High school students pay tribute to Terry, 8

News briefs, 8

Measures to help broadcasters use new technologies

Communications Minister Francis Fox has announced a series of initiatives to help Canadians exploit the potential of new communications technologies and strengthen domestic program production industries.

The initiatives will "help create a climate in which Canada's vital and talented creative community has a genuine opportunity to flourish," said Mr. Fox in a speech to the Broadcast Executives Society in Toronto, October 21. Excerpts from the speech, detailing the steps to be taken by the government, follow:

...First, licensing hearings for extension of basic TV services *via* satellite to rural and remote communities will get under way in February 1981. This action by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), which I have been encouraging and fully support, will clear the way for the implementation of a multi-channel Canadian satellite television service to meet the viewing needs of those 2.8 million Canadians who currently have access only to two television channels or less. Many of the submissions to the Therrien Committee of the CRTC highlighted the urgency of finding a solution to this problem. Over the years, broadcasters have made significant efforts to extend television service basically *via* terrestrial facilities.

In spite of these impressive undertakings substantial numbers of Canadians remain without a range of choice in TV viewing and most of these people can be reached economically only by satellite. Satellite technology is the key not only to extension of basic services but also to the introduction of new program services for all Canadians.

The programming requirements of Canada's northern native peoples are a case in point. Native cultural needs will not be met by a Canadian satellite service consisting of predominantly southern-oriented English- and French-language television content. A modest start has been made in this regard through the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) Northern Television Service and two Inuit pilot projects under our *Anik-B* communications program. As Canada's first citizens, the native peoples have special needs related to the preservation and strengthening of their cultures. Their traditions are increasingly threatened by outside developments such as satellite television. I expect to be having discussions with native groups in the coming months to explore means of helping them use television in support of their cultural requirements....

Broadcasting in rural areas

Second, I have directed my officials to pursue with the CBC a proposal for interim distribution of some CTV and TVA programming by satellite. This arrangement would use capacity on the satellite system which now delivers the House of Commons proceedings. Up to 60 hours each of CTV and TVA network programming would be delivered during



Earth stations in rural areas may soon receive more programs by satellite.

Department of Communications

Twenty-four years ago this week...

During the Suez Canal crisis, Canada introduced a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly calling for "a plan for setting up, with the consent of the nations concerned, an emergency international United Nations force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities". The resolution was accepted and a Canadian, Major-General E.L.M. Burns, was named to head the international force.

periods when the House is not sitting. This means full weekend service, prime time programming on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and some programming on other weekday evenings. I am optimistic that with the co-operation of all parties, and with CRTC approval, this arrangement can be implemented this fall. This action follows a recommendation of the Therrien Committee calling for the government to arrange, on an interim basis, for one or more TV channels to be delivered *via* satellite to remote areas. I am well aware that this alone will not resolve the total problem. However, as a temporary measure, it provides a clear indication to remote and rural Canadians that the federal government and the CRTC are serious about meeting their broadcasting needs.

Pay-TV

Third, the CRTC has endorsed the Therrien recommendation which calls for the introduction of pay-television in Canada.

In my view, the prerequisites for Canadian pay-TV are as follows: Canadian pay-TV must contribute positively and significantly to broadcasting in Canada. Canadian pay-TV must include the use of Canadian resources. Canadian pay-TV must stimulate the Canadian program production industry....

Pay-TV, properly introduced in this country, will contribute significantly to meeting the programming and content challenges which we face. A properly designed pay-TV system will provide a new and financially rewarding outlet for Canadian production. It will provide a direct injection of program funding from Canadian consumers to supplement conventional investment from advertising revenues and government in this area.

The CRTC has indicated in its announcement that it is aware of the urgency of dealing with the issues related to pay-TV.

Unauthorized earth stations

Fourth, I wish to announce that the government is taking appropriate action to halt the spread of unauthorized earth stations which threaten the integrity of the Canadian broadcasting system. My concern is specifically with the unrestricted interception of U.S. satellite television signals by Canadian ground station operators and the distribution of this programming to the public. As Minister of Communications, I am responsible for administration of the Radio Act, under which

satellite earth stations are licensed. My approach will be to continue to be as reasonable and flexible as possible while protecting the public interest. As I have said before, I am less concerned about individuals who are receiving satellite TV signals for private consumption, with no further distribution to the public. Nor is my immediate concern with isolated communities which lack basic TV service, and where no harm is being caused by unauthorized reception and distribution to the public.

But the most pressing concern, and the greatest threat to the broadcasting system lies with the reception and redistribution of foreign satellite TV programming in the urban south.

Some critics have voiced the view that the refusal of the federal government to license direct reception of U.S. satellite TV channels constitutes censorship or interference in freedom of viewing choice. In talking about freedom of choice it should be noted that most Canadians in urban areas already enjoy access to more U.S. programming than many Americans, because they can receive the U.S. networks and see U.S. programs on Canadian television stations. In considering the free flow of information across national boundaries it is essential to take into account the need for balance as well. Allowing the unlimited importation of the 25 or more channels of U.S. satellite television into major Canadian markets would seriously undermine the financial foundation of the Canadian broadcasting system, lead to the bankruptcy of Canadian television stations and networks, and destroy the Canadian broadcasting system.

This activity will not be tolerated. I am initiating enforcement action to shut down those urban earth station operators who have recently begun distributing U.S. satellite television in apartment complexes and hotels. Enforcement measures will include the seizing of unlicensed equipment and the laying of charges by the Department of Justice.

I believe that when most Canadians turn on their TV sets they want to be able to choose from a reasonable quantity and quality of Canadian channels which reflect the values and traditions of this country, in addition to a good selection of the best in foreign programming which Canadians will continue to enjoy. A satisfactory accommodation between satellite technology and the broadcasting system in Canada will have to ensure a

healthy environment for our domestic industry so that more and better Canadian programming is available in future.

Fifth, I am currently reviewing measures for changes to the earth station licensing process aimed at making TV-receive satellite earth station licensing simpler and available to a wider number of users.

These measures would, I hope, considerably simplify and speed up the licensing of such earth stations. I will be in a position to announce details of this in the near future.

Sixth, I will be calling for public participation in a review of earth station licensing policy. The review will examine the possibility of doing away with licensing requirements for certain types of TV-receive earth stations aimed at Canadian satellites. It will also consider the extension of licensing privileges to further categories of applicants. I will be announcing details of this review in a few days.

As you know, the Therrien Report recommended that the government should find ways to simplify licensing and regulatory procedures. These initiatives which I am taking should lead to greater use of satellite facilities in Canada in anticipation of the substantial additional capacity which will become available with the new *Anik-C* and *Anik-D* satellite systems.

Telecommunications legislation

Finally, I shall, as quickly as the Parliamentary schedule permits, introduce telecommunications legislation which will set broad objectives for our telecommunications system and define more precisely the relationships among its various parts. The legislation will provide the framework to permit the orderly development of our entire telecommunications system, in response to the new technologies. It will also take into account the new issues raised by the revolution in communications technology. In this way, I believe we shall be able to give a new coherence and direction to communications and cultural policy in Canada, as well as respond speedily to new developments as they occur. Indeed, I regard this telecommunications legislation as the foundation for all our efforts to use the new technologies in a way which serves Canadian needs and helps our broadcasters and program producers to meet the 1980s with confidence....

Canada/U.S. check environment

Canada and the United States have agreed on a co-operative monitoring arrangement for the Poplar River, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has announced. The arrangement was developed in response to United States concerns about possible environmental effects in Montana from the Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SPC) power plant at Coronach, Saskatchewan.

The arrangement was made public by Saskatchewan Environment Minister Ted Bowerman and Montana Lieutenant-Governor Ted Schwinden at a ceremony in Coronach, south of Regina.

The Canada/United States arrangement was developed in close consultation with the governments of Saskatchewan and Montana. It provides for the exchange of data collected from the monitoring programs in both countries in the Poplar River area at or near the international boundary. It will also ensure that this information is made available in both countries, and that any definitive changes in water quality, water quantity and air quality are detected and reported. Implementation of the arrangement will be carried out by a newly-established Poplar River monitoring committee.

Colombian flood warning system

A Canadian flood warning and forecasting system completed this summer in Colombia is helping to prevent millions of dollars in property damage and agricultural losses.

The project was financed in part by a \$1.2-million grant from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and carried out over the past three years by Environment Canada's Atmospheric Environment Service (AES). Canadian suppliers provided radio communications equipment.

Each year floods claim an average of 140 lives and \$25 million in damages, said William Pugsley, chief of hydrometeorology at AES and director of the project.

Heavy rains in the spring and autumn cause flash floods in the highlands and flood crests in the lowlands in Colombia's Magdalena-Cauca River Basin. The 261,000-square-kilometre area is 23 per cent of the land area of the country and contains more than 90 per cent of the 25 million population.

Canada/China diplomatic recognition ten years old

Canada and China marked the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations on October 13.

Relations between Canada and China have developed steadily over the past decade with official and private exchanges and visits covering the fields of science and technology, trade, culture, education and sport. More than 300 Chinese scholars are at present studying in Canadian universities and research institutions.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau paid an official visit to China in 1973, and several other Canadian ministers have visited the People's Republic of China. Vice Premier

Bo Yibo, who visited Canada in August of this year, was the most senior and most recent of a number of high-level Chinese officials to visit this country (see *Canada Weekly* dated September 17).

In 1979, two-way trade totalled \$759 million of which \$592 million represented Canadian exports to China. Bilateral trade at the time of recognition totalled \$160 million. China is Canada's largest market for wheat and a sizable market for non-ferrous metals, fertilizers and forestry products. The value of China's exports to Canada, \$167 million in 1979, has increased eight-fold since 1970.



To commemorate Canada's recognition of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Ambassador gave a dinner attended by those who were part of the historic event and by other Canadian officials. Pictured at the dinner are: (left to right) former Canadian Ambassador to Sweden Arthur Andrew, who negotiated the recognition procedures, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, Chinese Ambassador Wang Tung and former Canadian Ambassadors to China Ralph Collins and Arthur Menzies.

Faced with such losses, the government of Colombia requested technical assistance from Canada in the setting up of a flood forecasting and warning service. CIDA in turn asked AES in 1976 to provide a meteorological specialist to undertake a feasibility study of such a service.

The project was based on a two-way radio communications system capable of reporting meteorological and hydrological data in support of a central processing and forecasting system. About 90 rainfall observer stations and 55 radio stations in the field were set up. The system was ex-

panded with the help of Colombia's civil defence organization.

While the system was being organized in Colombia by a five-man Canadian team, four hydrologists and four meteorologists from Colombia were being trained in Canada mainly at headquarters of AES. The Colombians form the flood forecast staff of HIMAT (Instituto Colombiano de Hidrologia Meteorologia il Adecucion de Tierros), the counterpart of Canada's AES. Colombia supplied most of the observers and was responsible for installation of the radio stations.

International Development Research Centre focuses on the future

The International Development Research Centre, a public corporation created by the Canadian government to support development-related research is marking its tenth anniversary this year.

The Centre's research, which is designed to adapt science and technology to the needs of developing countries, is concentrated in five sectors: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences; health sciences; information sciences; social sciences; and communications. In the following article taken from the quarterly, IDRC Reports, the Centre's president Ivan Head looks forward to IDRC's next ten years.

The year 1980 is much more than the tenth anniversary of IDRC. In both international attitudes and international relations it reflects a striking departure from the past. That contrast was marked in the first sense by the report of the Brandt Commission; it was marked in the second sense by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Development....

Disaster, said the Brandt Commission, may proceed from several sources: from an epidemic of political instability spawned by economic deprivation; from a sequential collapse of industrial and financial institutions brought about by maldistributed wealth and resources, by the disappearance of confidence, of credit, of markets; from a deteriorating biosphere suffering from the disappearance of forests and arable soil; from nuclear holocaust prompted by a reliance on armaments rather than co-operation.

North-South issues

Injustice along the North-South axis of the international community is more a product of indifference than of greed, more of inertia and ignorance than of intention. Yet its results are appalling whether measured in terms of human misery or of planetary degradation.

Disaster will not be averted, nor justice achieved, without a series of actions involving sectors as basic yet distinct as food, population, and health, and sectors as complex and interrelated as terms of trade, monetary practices, and transfer of technology.

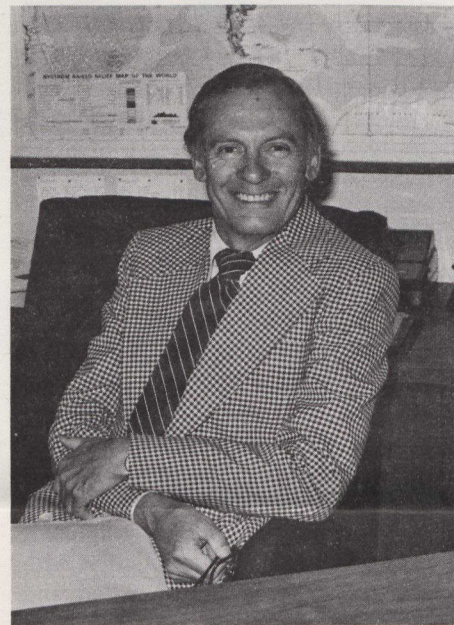
There are many reasons for economic disparity between North and South but it is clear that resource transfers, no matter how large, will not by themselves lead to any appreciable change. The structures of the international monetary, financial, and trading communities will not permit it. The lack of human competence and institutional capacity within the develop-

ing countries will continue to deny it. To overcome these defects and deficiencies, a number of prescriptions are required, a variety of actors needed.

IDRC is one such actor, its activities one such prescription. Over a period of ten years it has attempted to discharge its mandate of supporting development-related research in a fashion that enhances the indigenous human and institutional competence of the developing countries. It has done so in ways that were, in the Centre's infancy, oft-times innovative and sometimes unprecedented. It has experienced the satisfaction both of successful results and of emulation by other organizations created in its image. It has every reason to be proud of its accomplishments.

Changes to come

Yet in the decade to come the centre will undoubtedly change far beyond our present ability to anticipate. Just as in the past ten years developmental theory has proved to be critically flawed, so will the next ten open new avenues of research, new techniques of research management, new methods of co-ordination and co-operation. Forecasting and planning will



Neill McKee

IDRC President Ivan L. Head.

become essential elements in Centre processes. The insistence of the public and the Parliament of Canada on effective expenditure of tax revenues will increasingly require IDRC to engage in evaluation and accountability exercises. The shifting priorities of the developing countries will demand of the Centre flexibility and ability to respond.

In one respect, however, there will be no change. IDRC will continue to focus its attention on people, will continue to insist that their welfare be the central goal of all centre projects. Human beings are not only the beneficiaries of development activity, they are the only true engines of the development process. They have been the *raison d'être* of IDRC for the past ten years. So will they be for the next ten.

International board of governors

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has announced the appointment of a new chairman and five other new members to the board of governors of the International Development Research Centre. The re-appointment of three governors was also announced. The new chairman is former federal Cabinet minister Donald Macdonald of Toronto. The new governors are Filipe Herrera of Santiago, Chile; Francis Keppel of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Dr. Frank DeMarco of Windsor, Ontario; David Lawless of Winnipeg and Marcel Massé of Ottawa. The governors re-appointed are the Honourable Rex Nettleford of Kingston, Jamaica; Sir Geoffrey Wilson of Oxford, England and Norman Currie of Toronto.

The act of Parliament establishing the Centre provided for a 21-member board of governors, to be appointed by the Canadian government. Eleven of the governors, including the chairman, must be Canadian citizens. It has been consistent practice to select the other governors internationally from persons, many of them from developing countries, who have made a contribution in the field of development.

Pain-killers in commercial quantities

Two National Research Council (NRC) biologists have succeeded in growing poppy cells containing commercial amounts of pain-killing substances.

For years, biologists have been examining the poppy plant and attempting to remove cells from the plant and culture them in fermenters for the production of opiates. The mix of substances that make up opium is, after all, of great medical and pharmaceutical importance.

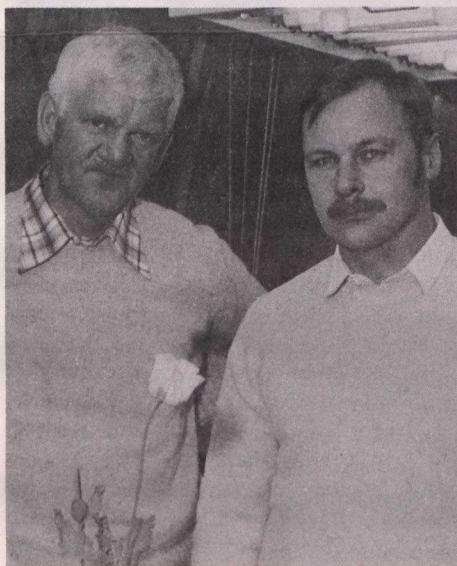
Morphine, one of opium's active ingredients, is medicine's drug of choice for killing pain, while codeine, another component of the opiate mix, is widely used as an analgesic (pain-killer) and antitussive agent (cough suppressant). Recently, workers at the National Research Council's Prairie Regional Laboratory (PRL) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were successful in obtaining cultures of poppy cells that yield one of these valuable compounds.

"The most important compound of the opiates, specifically the morphinane alkaloids, is codeine," says PRL's Dr. Wolf Kurz. "It has a much wider commercial application than the other, stronger analgesics in the alkaloid family."

Specially-designed equipment

Dr. Kurz, who grows cells with his own specially-designed fermentation equipment, works with Dr. Fred Constabel, whose expertise lies in isolating the cell lines that act as Kurz's raw material.

Cell biologists, particularly those in



Drs. Fred Constabel and Wolf Kurz. Teamwork is the key to success.

Germany, the U.S. and Japan, have tried for years to grow poppy cells containing commercial amounts of these analgesic alkaloids without avail.

The advantages of such a breakthrough: it may remove Western medicine's reliance on imported plant materials and could tighten up the security system surrounding the transport and processing of these important pain-killing drugs. Drs. Kurz and Constabel have come up with laboratory conditions that favour the growth of the so-called "giant" cells which resemble the latex vessels of the poppy that contain the milk from which opium is derived.

While other scientists have been aware of the giant cells, coaxing the plant to grow and produce opiate alkaloids in culture has been the big problem. Says Dr. Kurz: "It not only depends upon the plant cultivar (or variety) you use, but on the growth medium as well, in other words what nutrients and hormones you provide the cell with to grow." The two scientists recently published their findings in the scientific journal *Phytochemistry*, and patents on the process are now pending in a number of countries including Canada, the United States, Germany and Japan.

(Article by Wayne Campbell in Science Dimension 1980/20.)

Fund speeds aid to Third World

The Canadian government and a church-based organization are working together to finance development projects in the Third World.

The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP) with assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will carry out a wide range of development projects.

The government agency has announced the payment of \$1,417,802 as the first installment of its 1980-81 contribution to the CCODP's Agency Project Fund (APF). The fund is used to finance hundreds of small-scale projects each year in such fields as rural development, mother and child care, clean water supply, co-operatives and vocational training.

The APF system helps non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and CIDA to simplify procedures and prevent delay. Under this arrangement, both CIDA and

the Canadian NGO concerned put their money into a special fund that can be used immediately to support small projects meeting specific criteria agreed to in advance. This reduces the time normally taken for administrative processing and so speeds up the start of actual project work in the field.

The CCODP is one of several Canadian NGOs that will receive APF contribution from CIDA this year because they are so extensively involved in small-scale projects.

It is expected that CIDA's total contribution this year to the CCODP's Agency Project Fund will be about \$3.7 million, making it the largest contribution of this type provided by the aid agency.

B.C. company develops world's most powerful light bulb

A British Columbia company has produced what is believed to be the world's most powerful light bulb.

The bulb is the first commercial product of Vortek Industries Limited. The bulb stood in for the sun during solar simulation tests at *Solwest '80*, a conference on solar energy held in Vancouver in August. The effect of intense sunlight on materials that must be exposed to the sun for long periods was tested at the conference.

The 100,000-watt lamp, a spinoff from research at the University of British Columbia, illuminated an eight foot by eight foot square with the equivalent of the brightest desert sunlight. Caught in the beam, carpets fade and paints peel at an accelerated rate.

The \$250,000 cost of the simulator was paid by the National Research Council, which has designated the system as the Canadian standard.

Vortek is developing other lamps suitable for outdoor floodlighting (two or three could light a football stadium to colour-television standards). Other applications for the lamps could be nighttime air-sea rescue work and lighting for indoor farms.

The secret of the lamp is a swirling vortex of gas with an electric arc coursing down the centre of the whirlwind. Previous attempts to build high-powered lamps failed because the arc quickly destroyed the glass envelope of the lamp. But the vortex confines the arc and protects the glass.

The Royal 1980

The fifty-second Royal Agricultural Winter Fair will take place in Toronto November 13-22.

The Royal 1980 will include judging and sales of Canadian and American pure-bred livestock, daily horse shows, a world field crop championship, a floral show as well as an international poster contest and agricultural displays.

The 1979 fair attracted close to 330,000 people from 60 countries, making it the largest ever, and organizers expect this year's attendance figures to be even higher.

Director of Communications for the fair Clive Tisdale says the fair gives Canadian and American breeders an opportunity to bring their products to the attention of an international audience. Mr. Tisdale says that buyers come from around the world to the fair because "they're interested in the high class of breeding stock Canada has to offer". This year, international equestrian teams will compete daily in matinée and evening events.

The word "Royal" in the fair's name was commissioned by King George V in 1921 and, since then, many members of the royal family have attended the fair.

Operation a first

Surgeons at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto have taken a procedure straight from the research laboratory to the operating room in an attempt to save the life of a young West German child with a blocked windpipe.

Two-year-old Elke Rupp was in critical condition after surgery that transferred a piece of her intestine to substitute for the blocked windpipe.

The child was recently flown to Toronto by a German Red Cross jet aircraft from Munich. She underwent surgery by a team headed by Dr. Robert Filler, chief of surgery at the hospital and Dr. David Steward, chief of anesthesia.

Kenneth Rowe, one of the hospital's administrators, confirmed that the operation had never before been attempted on a patient.

The windpipe — trachea — is a "stiff" pipe — it must stay open all the time to permit the unobstructed passage of air. Consequently, the soft tissue of the

trachea is reinforced with rings of strong cartilage — it looks a bit like the corrugated tubing used for a car radiator.

Trachea lacks cartilage

Occasionally a child is born with a trachea that lacks adequate cartilage, so researchers have tried for many years to devise ways of supporting such a defective tube to prevent it from collapsing. Most attempts have involved some kind of support around the outside of the trachea, but this has never been very successful. Ideally, the trachea needs a device to provide support from inside which still allows normal growth.

Dr. Filler's research into the new device, used for the first time to reinforce the piece of transplanted intestine used to create a new windpipe for Elke, has been supported by the Samuel Lunenfeld Charitable Foundation of Toronto.

Grasshoppers chased on the fly

Agriculture Canada scientists are taking to the sky in their fight against grasshoppers.

O.D. Olfert and M.K. Mukerji of the department's research station in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, have been studying ways of improving management practices to reduce grasshopper damage. One critical part in any such management system is a way to assess grasshopper damage.

"Ground surveys are time-consuming," Dr. Olfert explained. "So we decided to take to the sky with aerial photography."

The scientists are using infrared photography to study the density of the crop, or the crop's canopy, and grasshopper damage.

Infrared photography effective

"What makes infrared photography effective is that defoliation by grasshoppers alters the crop canopy and is therefore easy to spot," said Dr. Olfert.

Interpretation of the photographs involves a number of steps: identifying the cereal crop; identifying the crop defoliation caused by grasshoppers; measuring the area which has been damaged, and finally, estimating how much of the crop has been lost to the grasshoppers.

"Each crop has a specific canopy density, making fields darker or lighter on the photograph. For example, generally spring wheat appears lighter, while durum wheat is darker," Dr. Olfert said.

It is more difficult to identify oats, barley and oilseeds. However, grasshoppers are most abundant in southwestern Saskatchewan where most of the land is seeded to wheat. Another challenge facing the researchers was how to decide what crop damage was due to grasshoppers and what was not.

"To overcome this problem we made a key which the photographs could be compared to. From this information we can estimate the loss of crop through grasshopper damage," Dr. Olfert said.

The scientists have found infrared aerial photography has distinct advantages over a ground survey, especially savings in time and money.

Seminar in Australia



Three Canadians recently attended a seminar on the Pacific Community held at the Australian National University in Canberra. Officials from a number of Pacific countries attended the seminar as well as academics, businessmen and representative of international organizations. The seminar focused on economic co-operation in the region and related social and cultural matters. Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Asia and the Pacific) W.T. Delworth (left), attended the conference along with H.E. English, economics professor at Carleton University, Ottawa, and Eric Trigg, executive vice-president of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., Montreal. Here Mr. Delworth talks with Chancellor of the Australian National University and chairman of the seminar, Sir John Crawford (right).

News of the arts

Museums and galleries spend more

Canada's public art galleries and museums spent 57 per cent more on exhibitions in 1979 than in 1978, according to the latest statistics released by the Council for Business and the Arts in Canada (CBAC).

In its fourth annual survey of major visual arts organizations, the CBAC examined 53 public and university-affiliated art galleries and museums, each of whose total operating revenue exceeds \$40,000.

About 85 per cent of the total operating revenues of public art galleries and museums came from government grants. Private donations were lower than anticipated for operating. However, of the \$17 million raised for capital purposes last year, \$10.5 million came from the private sector.

King Tut exhibit

Public art galleries budgeted \$3.3 million for exhibitions in 1979. Attendance increased at the galleries by 1.1 million people, with the Art Gallery of Ontario's *Treasures of Tutankhamun* probably accounting for 700,000 of that.

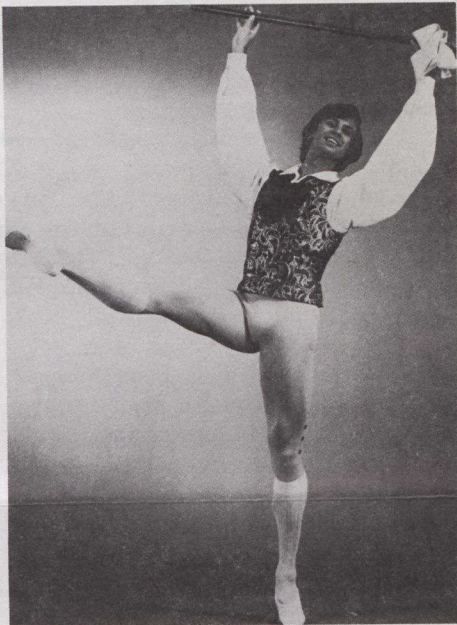
Museums increased their total operating revenues by \$6.7 million over last year, for a total of \$38.2 million. Overall attendance at museum exhibitions was put at 5.6 million people, a drop from 6.7 million in 1978.

Augustyn joins Berlin company

Frank Augustyn, first prize winner in Moscow and leading ballet artist with the National Ballet of Canada, recently announced that he has signed with the Berlin Oper Ballet for 1980-81.

Born in Hamilton, Mr. Augustyn entered the National Ballet School when he was 12 and joined the company in 1970. In 1972 he rose to international prominence and to the position of principal when Rudolf Nureyev selected him to dance the *Virtuoso Blue Bird pas de deux* in his new version of *The Sleeping Beauty* on the National Ballet's North American tour.

Gert Reinholm, Artistic Director of the Berlin Oper Ballet said he is "delighted with the addition of Frank as one of the stars of his company. He will have *carte blanche* with regard to repertoire and we look forward to a most artistically in-



Frank Augustyn

spired and successful relationship".

Mr. Augustyn will appear with the National Ballet and as guest artist with symphony orchestras during the 1980-81 season for a limited number of performances.

Theatre chain to produce films

Canada's largest movie exhibitor, Famous Players Limited of Toronto, has established a new company, Famous Players Film Corporation to develop, finance and produce feature films.

"There is already a work in progress, as yet untitled, which is being casted," Donald Watts, advertising director, said. "It is still virtually a company without walls. There are several other projects in the discussion stages, and several scripts being considered." He said the new company, based in Toronto, currently has a staff of four.

"Canadian films today are made mostly by independent producers. We feel the capital, expertise and facilities of Famous Players will give us a sounder base for the production of films." Mr. Watts said most of the company's films will be made to meet the Canadian production point system established by the Canadian Film Development Corporation.

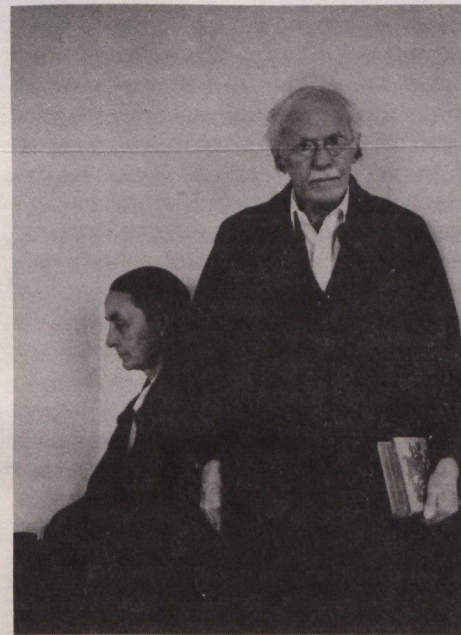
Independent investors will be able to secure interests in the company's more commercial productions, he said, but probably not in those projects which "cater to a more selective audience".

Photography collection

Highlights of gifts to the photography collection of the National Gallery of Canada during the last ten years are on exhibition at the gallery until November 30.

The 60 works in the exhibition include photographs from the first major donation to the collection in 1968 by collector Dorothy Eidlitz. Also exhibited are photographs from Alexander Gardner's *Sketch Book of the Civil War* (1886), Minor White's *Song Without Words* (1948) and some hitherto unknown work by Edward Weston given by the Montreal collector Phyllis Lambert. Selections from the collection by west coast documentary photographer, Darius Kinsey, were given by A.A. Shipton of Penticton, British Columbia.

The National Gallery of Canada's photography collection has been enhanced by the varied interests of collectors: Ottawa photographer Robert Bourdeau strengthened the gallery's collection by giving an important portfolio by the contemporary American photographer Paul Caponigro; a historian of photography, Ralph Greenhill of Toronto, has presented nineteenth-century Canadian and American photographs and the Ottawa Camera Club has given a substantial collection of photographs by Frederick George Ashton who worked locally.



Alfred Stieglitz and Georgia O'Keefe, Spring '44, photograph by Arnold Newman, donated by Dorothy Eidlitz, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

News briefs

Labour Minister Gerald Regan has announced a two-stage increase in the federal minimum wage to \$3.25 an hour (effective December 1, 1980) and to \$3.50 an hour (effective May 1, 1981). The present minimum wage is \$2.90 an hour. For employees aged 17 and under the increases will be to \$3.00 and \$3.25 from \$2.65. The increase applies to employment within the federal jurisdiction which includes air, interprovincial highway and rail transport, banking, broadcasting and telephone operations.

CAE Industries Limited of Toronto says its CAE Electronics Limited unit has been selected by Lufthansa German airlines to develop and manufacture a flight simulator for the Airbus Industrie A310 medium-range wide-bodied twin jet. Value of the order is about \$7 million, CAE Industries said the simulator will be delivered to Lufthansa's flight training centre at Frankfurt in 1983.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) announced the signing of a one-year, renewable, \$10-million (U.S.) line of credit with the Australia Industry Development Corporation (AIDC), to finance up to 85 per cent of the sale price of Canadian goods and services. The line of credit is intended to assist Canadian exporters competing for sales in Australia by providing the Australian buyer with a simple and easily accessible credit facility through the AIDC.

Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne recently made a two-day familiarization tour of North American Air Defence Headquarters (NORAD) in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Mr. Lamontagne met with NORAD Commander in Chief Lieutenant-General James Hartinger, U.S. Air Force, and Deputy Commander in Chief Major-General Ken Thorneycroft of

the Canadian Forces. He received a briefing on the international air defence headquarters and toured the underground complex.

A light on Seal Island that had been warning sailors as far back as 1831 of the dangers of southwestern Nova Scotia's rugged coastline is being restored to sit atop a new marine museum. The light was brought ashore to Barrington where the new museum is under construction by the Cape Sable Historical Society.

Babcock and Wilcox Canada Limited of Cambridge, Ontario and Marubeni Corporation of Japan have received a contract from the Indonesian Government valued at more than \$150 million to provide an 800-megawatt electric power plant in Surabaya, Indonesia.

Lotta Hitschmanova, the founder and executive director of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, has embarked on a cross-country tour to raise \$4 million in cash and gifts for starving people in Third World countries. Mrs. Hitschmanova, who is known for sponsoring health clinics and feeding programs in developing countries through fund-raising efforts in Canada, said she hopes to reach her goal by Christmas.

Provincial grants to four major Manitoba cultural agencies were announced recently by the Manitoba government. The grants totalling \$3,828,534, include operating grants for 1980-81 to: Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, \$1,497,000; Winnipeg Art Gallery, \$887,300; Manitoba Centennial Centre

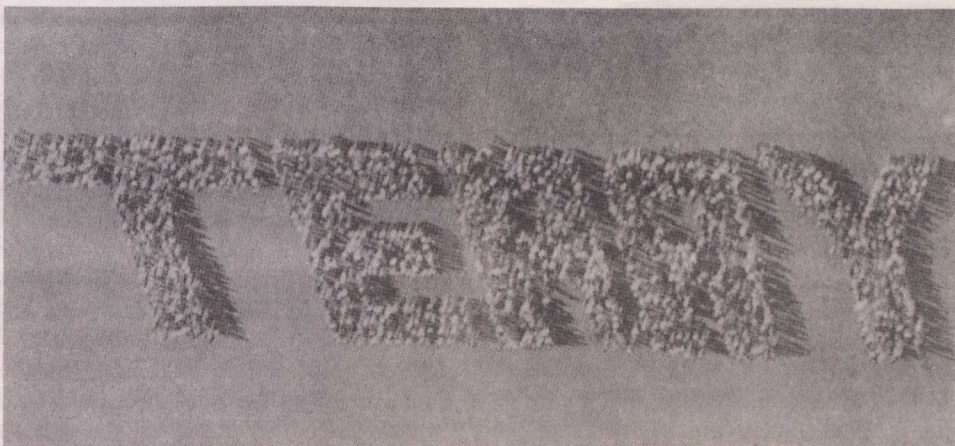
Corporation, \$1,086,400; and Brandon Centennial Auditorium Inc., \$49,000.

The first native-owned trust company in Canada opened recently in Hobbema, south of Edmonton. The Samson Indian band of Hobbema, one of the richest in Canada, received federal approval two weeks ago to establish Peace Hills Trust Company with an initial capital of \$10 million. Peace Hills will operate like other trust firms, with the exception that it will provide special assistance to Indian bands with their economic development.

The Ontario government has announced a five-year program to promote solar energy technology. Energy Minister Robert Welch said that the \$50-million effort will make financial and technical assistance and incentives available for residential and commercial water heating systems, municipal swimming pool heating systems and agricultural space heating.

The North American Soccer League (NASL) will return to Montreal next year with the transfer of the Philadelphia Fury franchise to Montreal, Molson Breweries of Canada Limited has announced. Under terms of the agreement with the NASL, the brewery will assume the contracts of the Fury, one of the league's weakest teams with a 10-22 won-lost record, third worst in the league. The club has reached an agreement in principle to play its home games at Olympic Stadium and joins Toronto Blizzard, Calgary Rogues, Edmonton Drillers and 1979 champion Vancouver Whitecaps as Canadian teams in the 24-team league.

High school students pay tribute to Terry



Students at Eastview Secondary School in Barrie, north of Toronto, paid tribute to one-legged runner Terry Fox recently by holding a Terry Fox Day to raise funds for cancer research (see issue dated October 1, 1980). The school's 1,700 students gathered on the football field and as part of the salute to Fox spelled out the runner's name.

Canada Weekly is published by the External Information Programs Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to the editor.

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

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

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