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Canada leads in techniques to improve
cattle, 1

Canadian aid to South American flood
victims, 2

Data bank provides information to
potential exporters, 3

Ministers meet with World Bank
president, 3

Energy act proclaimed, 3

New policy proposed to bolster Atlantic
fishery, 4

Artificial jogging leg designed, 5

Centre promotes trade between Canada
and Japan, 5

Funds for labour education, 6

Canadians are content, 6

Academics attend disarmament briefings
in Geneva, 6

Students to learn about computers, 6

News of the arts — films, exhibition,
theatre, 7

News briefs, 8

Canada leads in techniques to improve cattle

Canada is one of the world's major producers of quality cattle and semen and is also a leader in the latest technology for cattle reproduction which involves the transplant and freezing of bovine embryos.

Embryo transplant is an advanced breeding process in which a donor cow, selected for superior genetic qualities, is treated with a fertility drug to stimulate her ovaries to release numerous ova, usually ten to 15, rather than just the usual one egg. The cow is then artificially bred with the semen of a genetically superior bull. After fertilization has taken place, her reproductive tract is flushed out non-surgically and the recovered fertilized ova, called embryos, are individually placed directly into the uteri of recipient cows who act as foster mothers for the nine-month incubation period.

The resulting calves possess all the

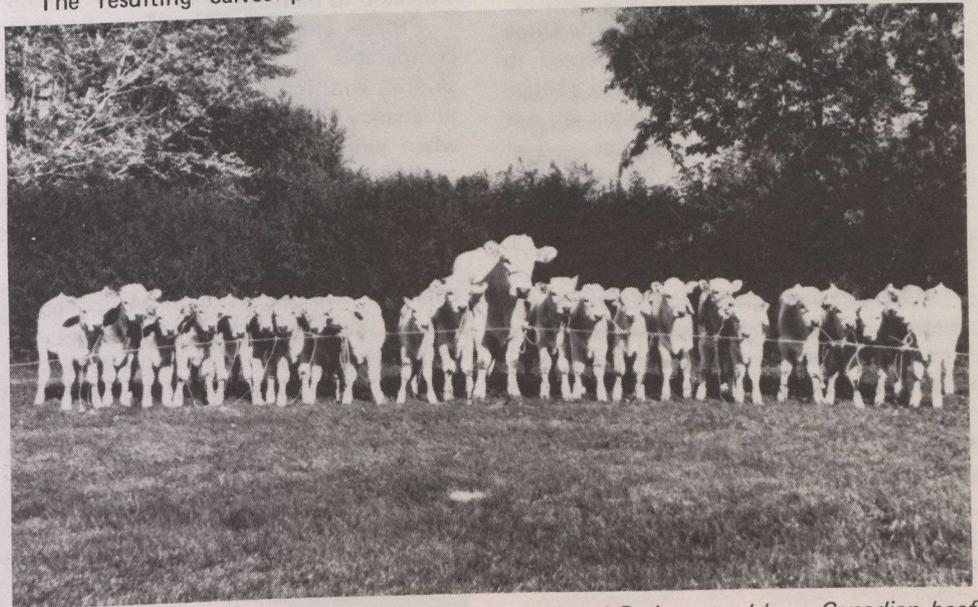
bloodlines and genetic traits of the original sire and dam and none of the foster mothers' which supply the embryo only with nourishment.

The advantage of embryo transplants is that they enable cattle breeders to improve dramatically the quality of beef or dairy herds in a relatively short time.

For example, in any herd of 40 or 50 cows, only three or four may belong in the top categories. Normally cows produce only one calf a year and half their offspring will be bulls. This results in an increase in a farmer's herd by only one or two top-quality cows a year.

Numbers increased

By implanting the embryos recovered from a high grade cow in perhaps ten or 12 lower grade cows, the farmer can considerably increase his annual yield of quality cows even though not all implants



The mother of this family, a Romagnola cow named Perla owned by a Canadian beef farmer, produced all 21 calves as a result of a single non-surgical embryo recovery procedure performed at Alberta Livestock Transplants Limited of Calgary, Alberta. A recovery procedure normally results in fewer than five calves. Perla produced 29 embryos each of which was implanted in another cow for the nine-month incubation period. While 23 pregnancies resulted, one calf was aborted and another died at birth. In 1979 the company transferred more than 3 000 embryos recovered from 700 donors, one of the highest volumes in the world.



External Affairs
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Affaires extérieures
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result in pregnancies.

The number of times embryos can be recovered from a donor depends on the animal. Beef cows can be flushed five or six times a year at 60-day intervals and recovery of five or six embryos from one flush is excellent. An excellent dairy cow donor will produce perhaps 20 embryos a year which are collected twice at 60-day intervals, after which the cow is permitted to have a natural calf.

However, a Holstein donor of Via Pax Corporation Limited of Woodbridge, Ontario, produced 140 embryos in four years — a world record. It is estimated that 60 to 70 calves resulted from the embryos, compared to the four calves the dam would have delivered for that period in natural birth. Numerous other dams at Via Pax have produced more than 100 embryos in 25 or 30 flushings and are still regularly responding well to collection.

Research in bovine embryo transplants began in the 1940s but the first commercial transplant units began operation only ten years ago.

One of the first companies in the business was Alberta Livestock Transplants Limited of Calgary, Alberta, a beef cow operation. Established in 1971 the company had, by 1980, carried out more than 17 000 transplants and spent \$3.5 million on research to improve transfer technology.

The research has paid off. While three or four calves are generally expected to result from embryos recovered in a single flush of a cow, and as many as ten are not unusual, Alberta Livestock has several times produced more than 20 calves as a result of one flush, the highest being 26 born of 40 embryos recovered from a flush of a cow in New Zealand.

Alberta Livestock now is developing a method of fertilizing eggs outside the female that produced them. In this technique, eggs harvested from a superior cow are fertilized in another animal before they are transferred to a foster mother. Perfection of the technique would enable frozen egg banks to be set up to partner frozen semen banks which have been in use for many years.

Frozen embryos

Both Via Pax and Alberta Livestock pioneered the technique of freezing embryos and now store frozen fertilized eggs from select matings which they make available for transfer to recipients in other countries.



A champion embryo producer — 140 in the last four years — Meadow Lee Sadie Supreme is one of approximately 1 000 cows from which Via Pax Corporation Limited has recovered embryos since it began operation in Woodbridge, Ontario in 1975. It is estimated that Sadie's superior traits have been inherited by at least 60 calves. Trained technicians from Via Pax, which specializes in embryo transfer from top Canadian Holsteins, travel the world helping farmers to improve the quality of their bovine herds.

The Alberta company first exported frozen embryos three years ago to Costa Rica while Via Pax started shipping them in 1978, mostly to Italy and Hungary. They now account for almost a third of Via Pax exports and this percentage is expected to increase.

Frozen embryos produce pregnancies comparable to fresh embryos and offer several additional advantages. The best pregnancy rates are generally obtained when embryos are transferred to foster mothers during the spring, summer and fall months, but the freezing technique enables embryos to be collected also during winter for implantation at a later date. It also allows embryos collected during periods of low cattle prices to be stored until the markets improve — an advantage for breeders if not for consumers — and large numbers of the embryos, shipped by air in nitrogen tanks, are more economical to transport than live livestock.

Frozen embryos also avoid the urgency associated with the transfer of fresh embryos which require the reproductive cycles of the donor and recipient cows to be synchronized or the recipient will reject the embryo, and a transplant must take place within 24 hours of collection. This requirement has implications especially for the export of fresh embryos since flight connections, customs procedures and the transfer operation at the

receiving end must be well arranged. But frozen embryos can be transported at any time and thawed out as a recipient enters heat.

Along with fresh or frozen embryos, Canadian companies send specialists to countries which do not have the necessary expertise to perform transfer operations on recipients, and also train their personnel in the technique.

Canadian aid to South American flood victims

Canada will provide funds totalling \$170 000 to victims of recent floods in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Argentina.

Canada will provide two grants of \$50 000 each to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) on behalf of flood victims in Peru and Bolivia respectively. The World Council of Churches will receive \$50 000 for its relief program in Ecuador, and \$20 000 will go to the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) for assistance in Argentina.

The funds will be provided through the international humanitarian assistance program of the Canadian International Development Agency. Canadian assistance will be used to purchase medicines and medical supplies for victims of the flooding.

Data bank provides information to potential exporters

Both Canadian and foreign firms can take advantage of trade information provided by the Department of External Affairs in preparing their export strategies.

For companies to be able to compete effectively in world markets, they need all the information they can get to assess the export potential of their products.

The International Trade Data Bank (ITDB) maintained by the Department of External Affairs is one tool available to potential exporters. The information in the bank is based on data received on computer tapes from the Statistical Office of the United Nations. It includes export and import flow data for 66 trading nations as well as for groupings such as the European Economic Community or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The reporting countries provide the destinations of their exports and the origins of their imports. At present, the ITDB has information for some 2 600 individual commodities in files running from 1962 to 1981 (the current year) for which statistics are available.

The statistics of exports and imports broken down by type of commodity and country of origin or destination are natural starting points for research into foreign markets. The bank can be a valuable tool to help identify product and market areas for Canadian exports, as well as imports. A manufacturer can assess the relative attractiveness of trade

in particular markets with reference to past performances measured by trade statistics.

Statistics on competitors

The individual marketing executive requires statistics on the performance of foreign competitors in the same product line as well as statistics on whether the market as a whole is expanding or contracting.

The data bank is most useful to smaller businesses lacking the means of obtaining their own export data. People who do not know the export business but who are curious about the possibility of getting into foreign markets can be supplied with some good basic data on what the import situation is in the reporting countries and who the present suppliers are in terms of other countries.

Trade statistics by no means pre-empt other sources of export intelligence. However, they do provide a firm basis for any detailed study of export conditions and prospects.

Market trends

The information in the data bank is meant to indicate market trends and trade performance comparisons rather than provide hard figures on sales opportunities. The UN statistics cannot be taken as absolute since discrepancies occur among the different countries' trade data for various reasons. Also, in

some cases, the method of classification used is too broad to be useful in certain product areas.

However, the use of the International Trade Data Bank can provide the first step in making export plans. It then can be followed by the detailed research demanded by the major step of entering world markets successfully.

Until recently, the data bank has been used mainly by government agencies and departments and academic organizations for a variety of purposes. Now it is available to anyone wishing to make use of it, at minimal cost, on request.

For further information on the ITDB contact: Richard Brown, International Economic Policy Secretariat, Department of External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario Canada K1A 0G2.

Energy act proclaimed

The new Energy Monitoring Act, which is intended to obtain information on the operations of large petroleum corporations in Canada, was proclaimed on February 24.

The new act and its related regulations require large petroleum corporations to file information on their activities and financial performance, and increases the minimum assets threshold (established in earlier legislation) for companies reporting from \$5 million to \$10 million.

The new act also provides for the continuation of the Petroleum Monitoring Agency (PMA), which was established in August 1980. All data collected by the agency will continue to be treated in strictest confidence.

"Only larger companies are required to report under this new legislation," Energy Minister Jean Chrétien said. "It will also reduce the administrative burden on reporting companies, since much of the data required will be obtained from Statistics Canada."

The statistics collected under the Energy Monitoring Act will continue to be published in semi-annual PMA reports. These reports provide governments, industry, taxpayers and consumers with comprehensive and timely information on the activities and financial performance of the petroleum industry in Canada. The Energy Monitoring Act replaces the Petroleum Corporations Monitoring Act, the previous legislative authority under which corporations were required to report on their activities.

Ministers meet with World Bank president

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (right) speaks with A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank at a luncheon held during the latter's visit to Ottawa on March 21. Mr. Clausen met with the Prime Minister, Minister of Finance Marc Lalonde and Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen for talks on the economic problems facing the world and how institutions could be more responsive to them.



Richard Vroom

New policy proposed to bolster Atlantic fishery

The federal government has committed \$198 million over the next five years to implement the recommendations made in the final report of the Task Force on Atlantic Fisheries released February 17.

The task force, under the chairmanship of Michael Kirby, was set up in January 1982 to study "how to achieve and maintain a viable Atlantic fishing industry, with due consideration for the over-all economic and social development of the Atlantic provinces".

The task force received submissions from 90 groups and individuals, held about 135 meetings and visited some 40 communities throughout the Atlantic region.

Objectives accepted

The federal government has accepted as federal policy objectives for the Atlantic fisheries the objectives set out in the report, entitled *Navigating Troubled Waters*. The objectives are:

— The Atlantic fishing industry should be economically viable on an ongoing basis, where to be viable implies an ability to survive downturns with only a normal business failure rate and without government assistance.

— Employment in the Atlantic fishing industry should be maximized subject to the constraint that those employed receive a reasonable income as a result of fishery-related activities, including fishery-related income transfer payments.

— Fish within the 200-mile Canadian zone should be harvested and processed by Canadians in firms owned by Canadians wherever this is consistent with the aforementioned objectives and with Canada's international treaty obligations.

Room for improvement

"We have access to some of the world's best markets for fish, both in Canada and the United States and elsewhere. Somehow we have not turned that potential into a healthy viable industry which can provide a good living for the people and the communities who depend on it. There clearly is enormous scope for improvement and that is what our new fisheries policy is designed to achieve," said Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané in announcing funding to implement the fisheries policy.

The federal government accepted 50 of the 57 recommendations made by the task force and promised both manpower and funding over a five-year period including \$120 million for annual operating expenditures and \$78 million for capital grants and contributions. A total of \$28.3 million of that money will be spent on advertising to promote Atlantic products at home and abroad.

Some of the federally approved proposals include:

— changes in the system of calculating unemployment benefits for fishermen based on their "ten best weeks" of fishing



A fishing port just before the lobster fishing season opens, Ile de Cap de Sable, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

rather than their ten last weeks;

— that foreign fleets wanting to fish in Canadian waters be given allocations based on past performance and no promises of lower tariff prices for Canadian exports;

— upgrading the quality of the product by dockside grading as well as by mandatory gutting, bleeding, washing and icing of groundfish at sea, rather than on shore;

— a system to give fishing licences to individuals rather than to boats. These quotas could be sold or traded much the same way dairy quotas are exchanged. This proposal is designed to end the seasonal race to catch as much as possible in a short time;

— allocation of fish delivery for "resource-short" plants (those that sit empty in the off-season) by either fish companies or consortia; and

— allowing the Canadian Saltfish Corporation to buy, process and market fish in northern Newfoundland, Labrador and the Quebec north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The corporation would also be allowed to buy processing plants.

The task force has one more piece of work to complete before disbanding. It is representing the federal government in negotiations on the financial restructuring of certain financially troubled trawler companies based in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The other parties involved in those negotiations are the companies themselves, financial institutions and provincial governments.



A partial view of the port of St. John's, Newfoundland with the village in the background.

Canadian Government Photo Centre photos

Artificial jogging leg designed

McMaster University researchers in Hamilton, Ontario are employing ideas put forth by Terry Fox for designing a better artificial running leg for amputees.

Fox's ideas have been incorporated in a bid to create a prototype of a more natural jogging leg which will eliminate the need for the hop-skip running style, which Fox made famous in his efforts to run across Canada. The jogging leg, when completed, will be named for Fox.

Guy Martel, director of Chedoke McMaster Hospitals laboratory of prosthetics and orthotics, became interested in improving artificial jogging legs when he spoke with Fox during a stop in Hamilton to have his artificial leg adjusted.

"He told us about the dissatisfaction with the knee action and the response time of his leg, and said he wished he had something which responded much more to the movement of his sound side," said Mr. Martel.

To help others like him, Mr. Martel has been studying one of the several artificial legs with its sweaty and discoloured tennis shoe still attached that Fox used in his run to raise money for cancer research.

However, a more important model is likely to be the original "pogo stick" kind of design which Fox first tried and then discarded.

Awkward style

Mr. Martel explained that the reason Fox ran with such an awkward gait is that his artificial leg did not bend and move forward quickly enough. The result was that he took two steps with his good leg to every one with the artificial one even after adding an elastic band to quicken the leg's return action.

"He used the prosthesis to vault himself along," said Mr. Martel.

With the help of a \$5 000 grant from the national office of the War Amputations of Canada and \$12 000 from the Hamilton branch of the War Amputations, Mr. Martel is working on a system which will more closely resemble the running motions of two-legged joggers. He and mechanical technologist Ted Eiler are perfecting a design which would allow the artificial leg to shorten and lock in place when weight is put onto it.

This would allow the amputee jogger to move the leg naturally forward without having to swing it out to the side.

But the key element in this very much more advanced "pogo stick", and the element which still is not completely worked out, is a mechanism which allows the leg to return to its normal length when the foot is moving back down to the ground.

This is important, because, according

to Fox's British Columbia prosthetist Ben Speicher, the original pogo stick-type leg proved impractical, "because Terry said it made him feel he was always running in a hole".

While the new artificial leg will not make amputee runners run faster, it will allow them to jog easier.

Centre promotes trade between Canada and Japan



The Canada Trade Centre in Tokyo, Japan is the site for trade fairs.

The first ever Canada Trade Centre opened in January 1979 at the new World Import Mart in Tokyo, Japan. Its purpose is to provide an exhibition centre for Canadian companies to take advantage of the potentially lucrative and exciting Japanese market for quality Canadian industrial and consumer goods.

The 11-storey World Import Mart, in which the Canada Trade Centre is located, is in the Ikebukuro section in Tokyo, a rapidly expanding downtown area northwest of Tokyo's traditional centre. The World Import Mart is part of a greater complex known as "Sunshine City" which also includes a 60-storey office tower, the 1 200-room first-class Sunshine Prince Hotel, a 12-floor Culture Centre building (housing a bus terminal, additional display areas, museums, sports facilities, etc.), and numerous import-oriented specialty retail shops.

Fairs held

The Canada Trade Centre is being used by the Canadian embassy in Tokyo to stage a continuing series of trade fairs. Each

show features ten to 15 Canadian companies in one specialized field and lasts three to five days.

In addition, when the Canada Trade Centre is not being used for a government-sponsored trade show, the embassy is prepared to offer to individual Canadian firms, or group of firms, the use of the facilities to exhibit their products. Past shows have covered such diverse areas as furs, jewellery, auto parts, ocean equipment, building products, computer equipment, fish products, floor coverings, outdoor/leisure wear, sports equipment, electronics, music, franchising, pulp and paper equipment and high technology equipment.

The Canada Trade Centre facility comprises 300 square metres of which about 260 square metres can be used for exhibits. The balance is taken up with storage, kitchen facilities and offices. The display system has been designed so that the layout configuration may be changed according to the number of companies participating, or according to the types of product to be displayed.

Funds for labour education

The federal government has allocated \$16.5 million for a three-year extension to Labour Canada's labour education program.

The \$16.5 million will be divided as follows: \$4.1 million for the first year; \$5.9 for the second and \$6.5 million for the third, which brings the program to March 31, 1986. The labour education program is aimed at improving the industrial relations system by providing financial assistance for the operation of current and potential programs for union leaders.

The \$16.5-million grant program is distributed among individual union members, independent unions, as well as the six central labour organizations: the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), Canadian Conference Teamsters (CCT), Canadian Federation of Labour (CFL), Centrale de l'Enseignement du Québec (CEQ), Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), and Centrale des Syndicats Démocratiques (CSD).

Since the inception of the labour education program in 1977, Labour Canada has distributed more than \$16 million to assist in labour education programs for Canadian unions.

Canadians are content

Canadians are among the happiest people in the world, with 95 per cent saying they are either very happy or quite happy, according to a recent Gallup poll.

The survey, which is part of a \$2-million worldwide study of values and beliefs, reports that Canadians are extremely content with their lives as a whole, with most rating their level of satisfaction at eight or more on a scale of one to ten.

The survey, which contained 138 questions, was given to 1 200 Canadians in June last year.

The study was sponsored by the Centre for Applied Research in the Apostolate, a Roman Catholic research organization, but it used a sample of all Canadians, not just Catholics.

Only one-third of the respondents said there are moral and ethical absolutes that can be used as guidelines for behaviour, with twice as many saying that good and evil depend on the circumstances.

The average Canadian is purposeful, comfort-oriented, gregarious and values family life, said Maurice Chagnon, a psychology professor at the University of Ottawa, who is chairman of a multi-disciplinary committee analyzing the

data. Professor Chagnon said the study should "help to destroy some of the myths" of Canadians as dull, thrifty and cautious people.

The results confirmed the Canadian stereotype of a law-abiding people, with 84 per cent expressing a lot of confidence in the police, the churches (69 per cent), the education and legal systems (65 and 63 per cent) and the armed forces (58 per cent). Respondents were less confident about the civil service (49 per cent), the press (44 per cent), Parliament (42 per cent) and labour unions (33 per cent).

Identical questions were asked in a survey conducted in the United States and Mexico by the US affiliate of the centre, and in Europe and Japan by the European Values System Study Group, an Amsterdam-based foundation.

Students to learn about computers

Within five years, every elementary school pupil in the Metropolitan Toronto borough of East York will be instructed in the use of computers under a program that is the first of its kind in Canada, reports the *Canadian Press*.

All elementary pupils will be taught how computers can be used in traditional subjects such as writing and arithmetic and how to write simple computer programs, as well as the effects of the new technology on society, said Ian Hose, audio-visual co-ordinator for the East York Board of Education.

Secondary school pupils will also be able to continue using computers for some traditional subjects and, in some cases, to study computer science, computer technology, commercial applications of computers and computer-assisted instruction.

The board, which has 11 000 pupils, is providing a microcomputer for each classroom and at least one computer laboratory with between seven and 15 computers for each school.

Ontario schools — with about 7 000 classroom microcomputers — have been the most aggressive in Canada in bringing computers into the classroom.

The Alberta government recently completed a study on computer literacy in elementary schools and hopes to have a curriculum available by September, but the program will be optional, said Sharon Mott, an Alberta Education Ministry official.

Academics attend disarmament briefings in Geneva



A group of academics from Canadian universities attended briefings at the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, in February. Those visiting Geneva were: Leonard Cohen, Simon Fraser University; Stanley Ing, York University; Andrew Fenton Cooper, Waterloo University; Michael Klosch, Kitchener Vocational Institute; Henry Wiseman, University of Guelph; Gunnar Boehnert, University of Guelph; Joan Debardeleben, McGill University; Reginald Stewart, University of Prince Edward Island; and Barry Hunt, Royal Military College.

Award-winning films

Eight films from among 47 entries have won awards in the second annual Canadian Independent Short Film Showcase competition, which is organized by the Canada Council and the Academy of Canadian Cinema.

Each winning filmmaker received a cash award of \$3 000 and a 35-millimetre print of the film.

The winners were: *Brushstrokes* by Sylvie Fefer of Burnaby, British Columbia; *La Cage Ronde* by Claude Lavoie of Montreal, Quebec; *Suit of Many Crayons* by Kevin McCracken of Vancouver, British Columbia; *Kelekis* by Barry Lank of Winnipeg, Manitoba; *Butterfly* by Dieter Mueller of Vancouver, British Columbia; *Oh Sean* by Heidi Blomkvist, Genni Selby, Jay Cestnik and General Paquette of Toronto, Ontario; *Hawkesville to Wallenstien* by Richard Kerr of Toronto, Ontario; and *Bay St. Tap* by John Barclay and Tony Sloan of Toronto, Ontario;

The winning films will be blown up to 35 millimetre, multiple prints will be made and will be released to commercial theatres across Canada.

Photographic exhibition provides inner vision of Canadian life



The national photography collection of the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa is presenting an exhibition of photographs, entitled *Inner Visions*. The 25 photographs, taken during the period 1907-1913, represent the interiors of businesses such as a hatmaker's workshop, a restaurant, a bank and bowling alley. Although the negatives have deteriorated over time the Archives have taken the necessary conservation measures to preserve these documents for posterity.

Public Archives of Canada

Edmonton dinner theatre proves a delight to children

Every second Saturday the Stage West dinner theatre in Edmonton undergoes a transformation, reports Gwen Dambrosky of the *Canadian Press*.

The subdued lobby, which nightly brims with couples in evening gowns and suits, becomes overrun with as many as 300 children.

Waitresses normally dressed in tasteful black uniforms don frog and clown costumes. The buffet, which traditionally boasts artfully-displayed arrangements of seafood and salads, becomes a mind-boggling conglomeration of peanut-butter salads, hamburgers, hot dogs and pizza.

On the stage the scenery of the theatrical production is covered by a plain white drop — in front of which sits a single performer strumming a simple folk song to the noisy accompaniment of his enthusiastic young audience.

Experimental theatre

This is the scene at the Stage West Children's Dinner Theatre, an experimental project launched last October in Edmonton and Calgary.

The Edmonton-based chain, which also has an outlet in Winnipeg, has for years enjoyed great success with its adult dinner theatre formula — light comedies featuring television performers such as Jamie Farr and Pat Paulsen, combined with a buffet with food for every taste.

Michael Sulyma, children's theatre producer-director, said the chain decided to determine if there would be equal success in a similar format for children. "Children recognize high-profile performers," Sulyma said.

To call it a dinner theatre is actually something of a misnomer. Although theatrical groups are represented on the playbill, the performers also include singers Fred Penner and Toronto recordings artist Eric Nagler, as well as magicians such as Everitt Andrews.

Regardless of the fare, the combination of entertainment and cuisine has so far proved irresistible to the young patrons — every show but one has been sold out.

While the format is similar to the tried-and-true adult version of Stage West,

Sulyma points out there are noteworthy differences.

"It's two different types of theatre," he said. "Stage West is a stereotyped dinner theatre, which is popular across North America. But here we're trying something new. At Stage West all the supporting actors are Canadian — we're trying to make all the stars Canadian."

The theatre has been helped in that regard by the fact the Canadian children's entertainment industry is booming, thanks to the extraordinary concert and recording successes of such children's performers as Raffi and Sharon, Lois and Bram.

The children's dinner theatre also has a somewhat more cultural bent than its adult counterpart, Sulyma said.

"We want to offer all types of performance, whether it be a recording artist, a magician, a theatre company or the Edmonton Opera doing *Hansel and Gretel* — it's from one spectrum of educational experience right up to a cultural experience."

He said if, after a year, the financial picture looks sufficiently encouraging, the project will be expanded to include Winnipeg.

News briefs

Seven further international development projects will be assisted by a \$59 600 grant from the Manitoba government under its 1982-83 \$300 000 commitment for overseas aid. The funds go to the Manitoba Council for International Development, which co-ordinates requests from Manitoba-based agencies to support self-help projects. The province matches the funding, to an approved maximum, of local agencies, and these combined grants in turn are matched by the Canadian International Development Fund. The money will be used for the seven projects being conducted in Haiti, Honduras, Zambia, Swaziland, Bolivia, Philippines and India.

Genealogy digs up the past, medical research looks to the future, but the two are not as far apart as they seem McGill University geneticists have found. The Montreal researchers' discovery of a hereditary form of rickets whose victims mainly originate from the Saguenay region of Quebec, led them into the realm of tracing family connections. The bone-softening disease is treatable if potential victims are identified early enough. Luckily, historian Gérard Bouchard of the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi has been at work establishing a genealogical register of the region. For Dr. Francis Glorieux, director of the genetics unit at the Shriners Hospital, and Dr. Charles Scriver of McGill's Medical Research Council-sponsored group in human genetics, the register promises to be just what the doctor ordered.

Canadian boxer Ian Clyde won the Continental flyweight boxing championship held recently in Miami. Clyde, who remains unranked on the world professional boxing scene, scored a seventh-round technical knock-out over Steve Whetstone to take the title.

The Manitoba Clean Environment Commission has issued a new environmental control order to regulate sulphur dioxide and particulate emissions from Inco Limited's nickel smelter at Thompson. The order maintains existing restrictions for emissions to the air from the 150-metre smelter stack. It also requires Inco to conduct an in-depth two-year study of sulphur containment as a means of significantly reducing sulphur dioxide emissions.

Cam Fella, harness horse of the year in Canada and the United States last year, has been syndicated for \$4 million and



A bit small isn't it? That's the question entertainer Rich Little seems to be asking himself after being presented with an Ottawa Boy's and Girl's T-shirt by Kim and Kerry Prud'homme. A former Ottawa resident and club member, Little was being honoured by the organization for good citizenship. The entertainer was in Ottawa to tour the Rich Little Special Care Nursery for premature and sick infants at the Civic Hospital. Little and Frank Sinatra helped raise nearly \$1 million for the unit at a benefit concert held last September.

will be retired to stand at stud following the 1983 season. Owned by Norman Clements of Toronto and Norman Faulkner of Stouffville, Ontario, the four-year-old pacer won 28 of 33 races last season, taking home more than \$879 000 in prize money.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has signed a \$9.3-million (US) loan agreement to support a sale by Bombardier Incorporated of Montreal to Cameroun. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will provide parallel financing of \$3 million (Cdn) to support the sale. The \$23.4-million (Cdn) sale involves the supply of ten diesel locomotives and spare parts to Régie nationale des chemins de fer du Cameroun (REGIFERCAM), the state-owned railway organization of Cameroun.

A Canadian team took the gold medal at the world junior men's curling championships held in Medicine Hat, Alberta. The Canadian team from Mississauga took time off from university to prepare for the championships and that sacrifice and dedication paid off with their first place finish. The team's precision shot-making in the final game led to a 7-2 win by the Canadians over the team from Norway.

The multiculturalism directorate of the Secretary of State has started compiling a list of ethnic libraries, museums, archives and special centres of ethnic studies. The aim of the project is to bring together as much information as possible regarding resource centres for the use of researchers and others interested in ethnic groups and organizations in Canada. It is hoped that eventually a directory for distribution to all concerned will be devised from the list.

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