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Canada focuses on problems of developing countries at United Nations

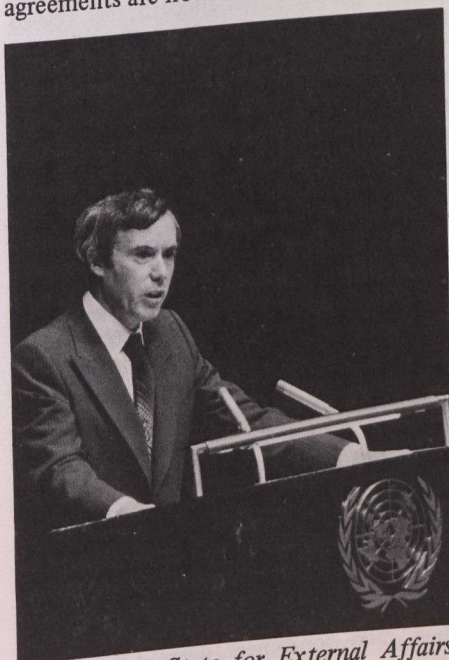
The Canadian government will create a Futures Secretariat to make Canadians aware of North/South issues and will make "every effort" to ensure that these important problems are given greater attention and urgent consideration internationally, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan said in a speech delivered to the eleventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, August 26. Excerpts from the speech entitled, Development: A Global Search for the Future, follow:

We are here to consider our future — not just the future of the developing world, but the future of all of us, developed and developing countries together. There can be no real peace in the world so long as almost a billion people live in the helplessness of absolute poverty. There can be no enduring stability so long as so many nations remain dangerously vulnerable to economic uncertainty. There can be no meaningful security so long as the poorer countries remain unable to meet the development aspirations of their people.

...Canada feels that the methods we used five years ago to reach general global agreements are not necessarily appropriate

today. At that time, we were attempting to achieve comprehensive and fairly generalized agreements on a number of broad policy objectives. Today we are called on to translate those generalized agreements into concrete economic results. As a result, different methods of negotiation need to be found — methods which take account, for example, of the development prospects of individual countries, of the situation of individual countries as exporters or importers of energy, as exporters or importers of manufactured products, as producers or consumers of commodities, and of capacities to achieve greater self-sufficiency in food. Canada will, therefore, do its utmost in the forthcoming negotiations to go beyond generalized approaches and into the specific opportunities each area of consideration offers....

The most compelling of our challenges remains the plight of the world's poorest people, almost a billion of whom live on the borderline of human existence. This is unacceptable and intolerable to the global conscience. We must ensure that they have access to the most fundamental of human requirements: food, shelter, health care, sanitation, clean water, education — things which all humans have a right to expect. The draft of the International Development Strategy identifies qualitative goals for these requirements to which we all subscribe: to prolong life expectancy, to end illiteracy, to enhance health standards, to improve nutrition. But there must also be quantitative goals for the poorest countries. They need material assistance, and of necessity it must come from those countries which are richer. To launch such a war on world



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan addresses the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Fifteen years ago this week...

Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia was officially opened; in the 1979-80 school year there were 6,024 full-time students and 3,828 part-time students enrolled.

poverty, we will need widespread public awareness of the necessity of these goals....

Use of specialized forums

For many other developing countries, the higher the levels of development, the more complex the problems become — problems considered in the draft agenda for global negotiations. Again, however, generalized proposals will make little impact on the real economic situations that prevail. For that reason, Canada encourages the use of the relevant specialized forums of the United Nations system in the global negotiations. In that way, we can explore in depth the questions of trade, finance and food so that the full force of international instruments can be applied to help the developing countries.

Nowhere does the importance of predictability apply more than in the fields of commodities and raw materials. While the establishment of the Common Fund represents a major achievement in this regard, it does not in itself solve our commodity trading problems. We need also to focus on the specific problems of individual commodities. Although industrial diversification may help avoid economic dependence on the export earnings of one or a few commodities, it is a complex process. It depends on more assured access to finance, to technology, to markets, and on astute management in making difficult choices. It is a long-term process which requires perfecting.

In the past five years, the gap in the availability of financing has widened dramatically and dangerously. In particular, the impact of increased oil prices on the finances of developing countries has caused severe dislocations. In such a situation, the smooth recycling of oil revenues will be to the benefit of everyone, both importers and exporters of oil. In this process, I believe we should encourage the adaptation of the international lending institutions to the needs of both oil exporters and importers. If necessary we could explore new approaches. We could, for example, consider altering the gearing ratio of the World Bank to enable it to mobilize additional resources, while retaining its present capital base.

In adapting international institutions to meet new needs, we should not ignore the vital roles which they are already able to play. It is encouraging that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is assuming an increased role in the recycling process.

This is an important development, one that could be crucial for all countries who have serious deficit problems, and particularly the developing countries. The increased flexibility demonstrated by the IMF recently, notably through the relaxation of lending limits and adjustment time, is noteworthy. These recent moves, coupled with the increased co-ordination between the World Bank and the Fund in their programs to assist countries with serious balance of payments difficulties, are trends which Canada will strive to promote.

We must also intensify the consultation process between oil exporters and importers. We can understand why exporting countries do not want to make long-term commitments for their oil without receiving counterpart assurances about resolving their own economic and financial concerns. But we must continue to search for methods of improving predictability in our system, or it will cease to function. Concomitantly, we must intensify our search for new and alternative energy sources, particularly renewable sources.

Technological co-operation

Access to technology — along with financing and human resources — is one of the basic tools of development. But in sharing technology, we should search for more imaginative approaches. Bilateral, trilateral or regional co-operation offer promise. Canada's own experience in this regard may be of interest to Third World countries, since we are both importers of technology and a host country to transnational corporations in this field. My country hopes we will have the opportunity to extend our activities in promoting joint ventures with developing countries, based particularly on technology associated with resource-based, developing economies.

Access to markets is of great importance to developing countries. We hope that these countries will make better use of the benefits which resulted from the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations. At the same time, the developed countries have to resist pressures for protectionist measures. Instead, they should look hard at facilitating access to their markets of imports from developing countries — a step which can ultimately benefit their own consumers. Here again, some structural adjustments will be needed, and public opinion must be helped to

recognize that the expansion of the economies of developing countries in the long run is in the direct interest of the developed countries.

Food security

Food security is another major issue on the agenda for global negotiations. If we do nothing, the combined food deficit of the developing countries will have increased between three- and fourfold by 1990. We must reach agreement on ways of achieving increased food productivity within the developing countries, and adequate population policies.

...As the Brandt Commission so dramatically illustrated, the build-up of arms is a threat to more than our safety and security. The enormous expenditures directed to their manufacture and sale pitifully dwarf the funds made available for development and economic justice in the world. And it may well be that the resulting deprivation will give rise to fears even more destructive than those arising from the deprivation of civil and political rights.

...I pledge myself to become aware and to help my fellow Canadians become aware of the needs of our fellow citizens of the earth. I am confident that, granted awareness, we will rise to the challenge. I am convinced that this campaign for awareness will first sensitive and then mobilize public opinion in my country to support policies necessary for Canada's full participation in the solution of these problems....

My government, since its election earlier this year, has been actively reviewing its policies on North/South issues and looking for new approaches. In an effort to achieve all-party consensus, we have also established a Parliamentary Task Force on North/South Relations.... I believe this task force can make an important contribution in helping to identify policy options and in mustering public support.

Futures Secretariat

...We shall also create a Futures Secretariat under the Canadian International Development Agency, with the primary mandate presenting activities to inform and involve our citizens, at many levels, about and in the great issues with which we have to grapple here. While my government is prepared to bear the major part of the cost of this initiative, we hope that the business community, universities, profes-

(Continued on P. 8)

Tuna pact with the U.S.

An exchange of notes took place in Washington August 22 between Canada and the United States relating to the reciprocal fishing of albacore tuna off the Pacific coast, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Roméo LeBlanc have announced.

The exchange of notes averts a resumption of the conflict which occurred last year when Canada arrested U.S. tuna fishing vessels operating without authorization in Canadian waters.

The dispute has its roots in the different attitudes of the two countries towards fisheries jurisdiction over highly migratory species of fish, including albacore tuna. Canada has consistently maintained that its fisheries jurisdiction extends over all species of fish within its 200-mile zone, a position in keeping with the regime developed by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and shared by virtually all coastal states in the world except the United States and Japan. Those two countries, each with extensive long-distance fishing fleets, contend that the highly migratory species are not subject to fisheries jurisdiction.

A further complication arose when, as a result of last year's arrests, U.S. legislation required an embargo to be imposed on Canadian tuna products. Canada considers this measure to be inconsistent with international trade commitments and has submitted its case to the GATT (Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in Geneva for a ruling.

Albacore tuna migrate into U.S. waters every year but into Canadian waters only once every few years. Certain warm water cycles and other biological conditions determine their path. Their return to Canadian waters for a second consecutive year is unusual, so the arrangements which have been made for 1980 have been made with a view to accommodating the situation for this year within a broader context of ongoing negotiations for a long-term solution to the tuna dispute.

The arrangements for 1980 will give tuna fishermen of each country access to this resource and to the highly favourable market conditions that prevail this year. Although the U.S. embargo will be removed, Canada will pursue its action before the GATT for a ruling against measures of this nature.

Brazilian minister to visit

The latest stage in the broadening and deepening relations between Brazil and Canada is the visit to Canada of Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, who will be in Canada from September 29 to October 1, at the invitation of Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

Mr. Guerreiro is expected to exchange views with Canadian Cabinet Ministers possibly including Prime Minister Trudeau, on a number of international issues such as disarmament, *apartheid*, the law of the sea, Afghanistan, world energy, as well as a number of bilateral questions. These will probably include trade, a double taxation agreement, industrial co-operation, a communications satellite, and Canada's advanced two-way television system Telidon, in which Brazil has expressed an interest.

Canada/Brazil relations

Brazil is Canada's second most important market in Latin America. Imports from Canada amount to \$420 million, while exports to Canada are in the order of \$310 million. Orange juice, cocoa, coffee, iron and footwear are the main items exported to Canada, while wheat, coal, paper, fertilizer, aluminum, asbestos and aircraft engines are imported from Canada. Canadian businesses have an estimated \$1 billion invested in Brazil, making it the second most important recipient of Canadian capital after the U.S.A. A joint committee on trade and economic relations, established in 1976, provides an official forum for the discussion of economic questions and new initiatives; it meets about once a year. A sub-committee on agriculture and a working group in industrial co-operation have also been established.

Many Canadian companies have important trade links to Brazil. A Canadian firm engaged in the research and development of gas turbine engines concluded a \$27-million contract to provide Brazil's largest aircraft manufacturer (Embraer) with turbo-prop engines for a 30-passenger commuter aircraft. The Canadian company has delivered upwards of 17,000 aircraft engines to 119 countries around the world and claims over 60 per cent of the world general aviation turbo-prop market.

A prominent Canadian shipbuilding company signed a \$35-million contract

with Petrobras, Brazil's national oil company, for the construction of an offshore drilling platform. It is the largest model rig contracted by the company and is designed to work in water depths of 91 metres (300 feet), withstand 200 kilometres (125 miles an hour) an hour winds and accommodate 84 people.

This year, Canada completed a new wheat agreement with Brazil. The Canadian Wheat Board will supply the Brazilian Wheat Board with 3 to 3.9 million metric tons of wheat from 1980 to 1982.

Canada established diplomatic relations with Brazil in 1942 and has missions in Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Brazil similarly has missions in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. The two countries signed a cultural agreement shortly after establishing diplomatic ties.

Canada maintains diplomatic relations with all the countries of Latin America and has 13 embassies or consulates in the region. It is an active member of the Inter-American Development Bank of six other inter-American institutions. Canada has a permanent observer mission to the Organization of American States. A private body, the Canadian Association for Latin America (CALA), plays an important role in the promotion of trade and investment between Canada and Latin America.

Visit of New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister to Canada

New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade Brian E. Talboys made an official visit to Canada from August 15 to 24.

During his stay in Ottawa, August 21, Mr. Talboys met with Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and other ministers to discuss issues of interest to both Canada and New Zealand as trading nations and as countries of the Pacific. He reviewed with Dr. MacGuigan and with Minister of State for Trade Ed Lumley means of strengthening the broad spectrum of private and government relations in order to expand economic and trade co-operation between the two countries.

During his visit Mr. Talboys travelled to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec for discussions with provincial ministers and business leaders.

Alberta — Canada's fastest growing province

Alberta and Saskatchewan are celebrating their seventy-fifth anniversaries as provinces this year. Canada Weekly recently featured the province of Saskatchewan and as promised an article on Alberta appears in this issue.

Alberta is the fastest growing of Canada's ten provinces. Economic progress, spurred on in recent years by energy developments, is rapidly transforming Alberta into a leading North American economic region.

Alberta's modern era began on February 13, 1947. On that day, 27 kilometres (16 miles) southwest of the city of Edmonton, the oil well known as Leduc No. 1 "came in". The Leduc field yielded 1,300 wells and 200 million barrels of oil and signalled the start of a new period of prosperity for Albertans.

Since 1965, the province's gross domestic product has increased sixfold. The city of Calgary now ranks as the third most important financial centre in Canada, after Toronto and Montreal. In 1978, new house construction in Alberta was roughly equal to that of the five most eastern provinces.

History and population

It was not until the latter half of the nineteenth century that European residents began to build permanent settlements in Alberta. The first European settlers to arrive were fur traders and missionaries. Before that, the only inhabitants were the nomadic Indian tribes, which included the Cree, the Blackfoot, the Assiniboine,



Vast reserves of synthetic crude oil are recoverable from Alberta's oil sands.

the Sarcee and the Chipewyan. Two major events — the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1882 and the arrival in 1874 of the North West Mounted Police — contributed to stability in the region.

Alberta was originally an area of the Northwest Territories, created when Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company. It became a province of Canada in 1905. Of its present population of 1,971,600, approximately 45 per cent trace their ethnic origins to the British Isles. The rest of the population claims ancestry in the following proportions: German 14 per cent; Ukrainian and Polish 11 per cent; Scandinavian 7 per cent and French 6 per cent.

During the past few years, a drastic change in population concentration has occurred in Alberta. In 1931, 22 per cent resided in Edmonton and Calgary; today, these two cities account for 50 per cent of the province's population. Of the three prairie provinces, Alberta has had the greatest influx of settlers since 1931. Today, new inhabitants are arriving at the rate of about 4,000 a month.

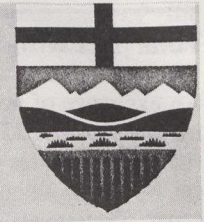
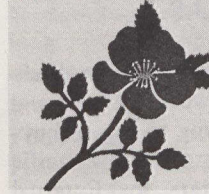
The economy

Alberta's gross domestic product for 1978 exceeded \$25.4 billion, compared with \$4.29 billion in 1965. Allowing for inflation, this represents an annual growth rate of 6.4 per cent.

Investment in Alberta continues at a rapid pace. Estimated total private and public investment for 1978 amounted to \$8.4 billion. In *per capita* terms this represents \$4,238, well above the Canadian average.

The Alberta economy has always been closely linked with the development of a transportation network because the province is landlocked and distant from major markets. The land area is 661,000 square kilometres (293,000 square miles) and the province's varied geographical features — from rugged mountains to prairie, from forest to muskeg — pose unique transportation problems. Modern transportation, however, combined with the increasing value of Alberta's resources, has been a primary factor in the economic transformation of recent years.

Wild Rose



Alberta's floral emblem and crest.

Alberta has vast deposits of fossil fuels — oil, natural gas, oil sands and coal. The value of mineral production in 1978 was estimated at \$9.7 billion. Fossil fuels make up most of this total. In addition, swift-flowing rivers draining into the Arctic Ocean and eastward to Hudson Bay are a substantial hydroelectric power source.

Although crude oil and natural gas have been produced for local consumption for many decades, the largest and most prolific oilfields have been discovered during the past 30 years. Alberta contains over 70 per cent of Canada's remaining recoverable reserves of conventional crude oil, amounting to 5.6 billion barrels, excluding frontier reserves. Most of these reserves are in the central and north-western part of the province. In addition to conventional crude oil, Alberta natural gas fields contain some 800 million barrels (110 million metric tons) of recoverable reserves.

Production of Alberta crude oil and equivalent liquids is approximately one million barrels a day. Of this amount, 18 per cent is consumed in Alberta, 49 per cent in other provinces (primarily Ontario), and 33 per cent is exported to refineries in the northern United States.

Vast reserves

Vast reserves of synthetic crude oil are also recoverable from Alberta's oil sands and heavy oil deposits. The oil-bearing sands underlie four large areas in northern Alberta and are estimated to contain more than 950 million barrels (137 million metric tons) of oil.

The largest oil sands deposit is in north-eastern Alberta, adjacent to the Athabasca River, where the beds are exposed to the surface. The Athabasca area contains some 600 billion barrels (97 billion metric tons) of oil. Two plants, Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited and Syncrude Canada Limited, are producing some 100,000 barrels a day of high grade synthetic oil.

Present estimates show that Alberta's annual production of synthetic crude oil

will reach 180 million barrels (25 million metric tons) by 1985.

Abundant deposits of natural gas are found in many areas of Alberta. Total remaining recoverable reserves are estimated at 52 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), with ultimate recoverable reserves estimated at some 110 Tcf. Daily production is now about 5.8 billion cubic feet. Of this total, 20 per cent is consumed in Alberta, 42 per cent shipped to other Canadian provinces and 38 per cent exported to the United States.

Agriculture

Land is another of Alberta's important natural resources. Over 20 million hectares (50 million acres) are used in crop and livestock production with approximately one-half classified as cultivated. It is estimated that another 9 million hectares (22 million acres) could be added to farmland inventory.

With this much prime agricultural land, it is not surprising that Alberta has developed a very productive agricultural economy, and the province produces 20 per cent of the total Canadian agricultural output. Export marketing of Alberta's agricultural products is of major importance because of the province's relatively small population.

To meet the challenges of world markets, Alberta farmers have been quick to diversify production. Rapeseed, for example, which was virtually unknown in Alberta 20 years ago, is now produced in excess of 20 million bushels.

Alberta-produced wheat, which is sold through the federal Canadian Wheat Board to more than 40 countries, is of the highest quality. Over 2 million hectares (5 million acres) are devoted to wheat production, with total yield exceeding 183 million bushels. Three-quarters of this is exported.

Several thousand head of dairy and beef cattle, as well as several million dollars worth of semen, have been sold in many parts of the world by Alberta cattle producers. Alberta-produced honey is rated among the best in the world, averaging 9 million kilograms (2 million pounds) each year, or 40 per cent of annual Canadian production.

Alberta maintains the largest livestock population of Canada's western provinces, accounting for 48 per cent of cattle and calves, 46 per cent of the hogs and 55 per cent of sheep and lambs.

Forests cover 60 per cent of the pro-

Stamps honour two provinces

Canada Post recently issued two stamps commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the entry into Confederation of Alberta and Saskatchewan.



The two 17-cent stamps illustrate the agricultural wealth of these two provinces. The Alberta stamp depicts a small town as well as strip-farming, with a background of foothills and mountains. The Saskatchewan stamp shows grain elevators beside a railway track and surrounded by golden wheat fields.



Both stamps are reproduction of aerial photography done by George Hunter. The typographic design is by Chris Yaneff Limited of Toronto.

vince, a proportion that has changed little since 1869, when the Hudson's Bay Company territories were acquired by the government of Canada.

The forests of Alberta contain a net merchantable volume of timber totalling 1,700 million cubic metres (about 57,000 cubic feet) permitting an allowable annual cut of 28 million cubic metres (933 cubic feet). Because actual harvesting now totals only 4 million cubic metres (133 cubic feet) annually, a potential increase in harvesting of almost five times current levels is possible while still

maintaining the net volume of timber in the forests.

Culture

Alberta, a multicultural province, offers a large number of cultural activities. Diverse ethnic groups have brought their own traditions with them and are encouraged to maintain and develop their cultural heritage.

The province has an official policy of multiculturalism and all ethnic groups in Alberta can receive support for cultural activities. The Alberta government has generous programs to support the visual, performing and literary arts as well as museums and historic sites. The two major museums are the Glenbow Institute of Calgary and the Provincial Museum in Edmonton.

Alberta's cultural agencies and groups have also benefited in recent years from federal government support, through such agencies as the Canada Council.

Recreation and tourism

The Department of Recreation, Parks and Wildlife provides funding and professional guidance to local governments, private organizations and recreation associations. It encourages participation in outdoor activities and an appreciation of nature. By supporting sports and fitness it helps to improve the calibre of athletes and to encourage wider public participation in sports.

Alberta was the first province to establish provincial parks in urban areas. Fish Creek Park in Calgary and Capital City Park in Edmonton are designed to give city residents easy access to recreational and park facilities. In addition, provincial parks and wilderness sites have been set aside to preserve natural areas for future generations.

Alberta is a logical destination for tourists because of its natural endowments. They include the world-famous Banff and Jasper National Parks, set in the Canadian Rockies, and an extensive system of provincial parks. In addition, such annual events as the Calgary Stampede and Edmonton's Klondike Days attract many visitors each summer.

Alberta's travel industry generated an estimated \$1 billion in revenue during 1979. With an average annual increase of 13 per cent from 1971 to 1979, the industry has experienced healthy growth and is increasingly important to the economy.

A new look at the Atlantic salmon

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation presented a documentary on Atlantic salmon earlier this year which takes a fresh look at one of the most important fish in Canadian inland waters.

The film depicts the entire life cycle of the Atlantic salmon: it gives a detailed description of the biological and extensive structural measures taken to ensure its survival and its optimum development; it explains the salmon protection policy and lastly it shows the economic importance of the salmon, both as a recreational and a commercial resource, especially in Newfoundland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

The Atlantic Salmon was filmed by SDA Productions Limited for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, with the co-operation of the Quebec Department of Tourism, Fish and Game and the International Atlantic Salmon Foundation. It is distributed by the National Film Board of Canada.

The film, which recently won the Canadian Public Relations Society's 1979-80 award of excellence, features rare underwater cinematography of the life cycle of the salmon.

Life cycle of salmon

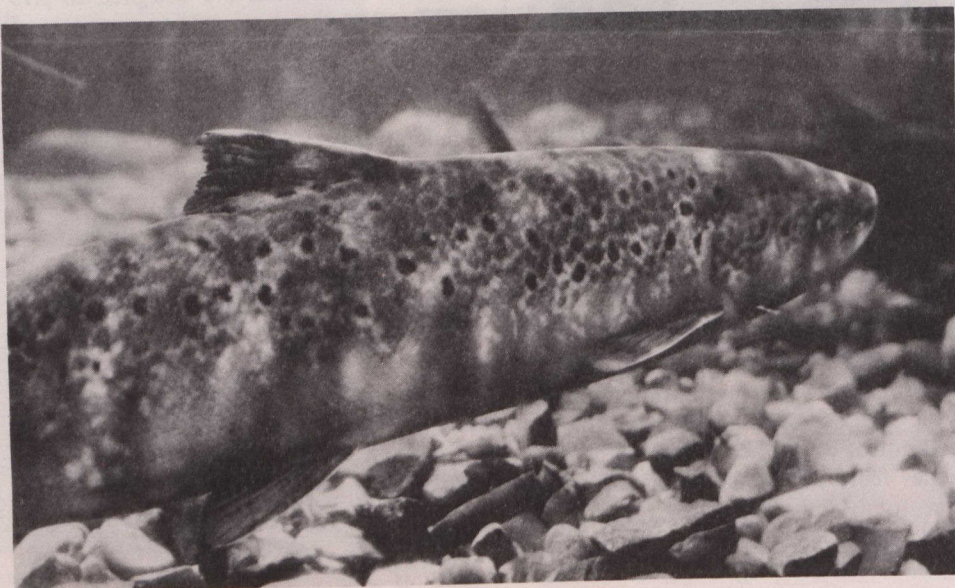
Every autumn, thousands of adult salmon ascend hundreds of Canadian rivers and surmount difficult obstacles to spawn at the source of the rivers in which they were born. The female lays up to 10,000 eggs, which are then fertilized by the



A smolt

male and covered with gravel to protect them from predators. Unlike the Pacific salmon which die after spawning, the Atlantic salmon return to the sea (and are then called "kelts"). A certain number of them will return to spawn a second time before dying.

In spring, the waters come to life and the "fry" can be seen emerging from their eggs, still carrying their yolk sac. Later the salmon's distinctive markings appear on the small parr: they are now "smolts". About two years later, equipped to live in salt water, the "samlets" find their way to the sea. And two or three years later they will return to spawn in the same place where they were born.



A picture taken from the NFB film, The Atlantic Salmon.

Barque located in Arctic

A Canadian underwater explorer has located the wreckage of a three-masted barque that sank in 1853 off Beechey Island in the Canadian Arctic.

Dr. Joseph MacInnis and a party of explorers have discovered the wreckage of the *HMS Breadalbane* which was being used as a re-supply vessel in the search for Sir John Franklin when it was crushed in the ice and went down.

The wreck was found in 50 fathoms (300 feet) of water; the ship was intact and the masts were upright.

It was the third attempt on the part of Dr. MacInnis to find the vessel. The expedition was funded by Nordair, the Canadian Coast Guard, the National Geographic Society, IBM and Dome Petroleum.

Wildlife centre opened

Federal Environment Minister John Roberts recently opened the Prairie Wildlife Interpretation Centre located near Webb, Saskatchewan southwest of Swift Current on the Trans-Canada Highway.

With students interpreting the region's ecology and the history of man's use of the grasslands, the centre shows visitors the full range of grassland characteristics on trails that lead through a wheat field, a creek valley, tree grove and marsh. Some 45 species of mammals, more than 450 species of plants and grasses and up to 270 species of birds have been identified on the 1,100-acre site by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

In addition to an abundance of natural life, the site offers a glimpse of prairie history. Visitors may view sections of the original CP Rail railbed, as well as teepee rings left by pre-European plainsmen.

The Prairie Wildlife Interpretation Centre is the most recent addition to a series of Environment Canada centres designed to provide opportunities for direct contact with natural phenomena, typical of a specific region. The existing four centres interpret: the wet interior British Columbia forest, a large freshwater marsh and the valley environment at Creston, British Columbia; the hardwood forest region and a marsh at Midland, Ontario; the migration and population management of snow geese at Cap Tourmente, Quebec; and the Atlantic coastal region at Percé, Quebec.

News of the arts

Performers entertain at Edinburgh festival



Nir Bareket

The Dream Play by August Strindberg at the Edinburgh festival.

More than 350 Canadians took part in the thirty-fourth Edinburgh International Festival held August 17 to September 6.

Canadian musical performers at the festival included jazz pianist Oscar Peterson, the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, the Canadian Brass, the Celtic folk group from Quebec called Barde and the Vancouver Pipe Band which played in the famous military tattoo at the castle overlooking the city.

Two Canadian exhibitions were presented: the first large-scale exhibit outside Canada of the works of the late

abstract artist Jack Bush, and *The Legacy*, a show of northwest coast Indian art.

In addition, the Vancouver East Cultural Centre staged six performances of the musical *Billy Bishop Goes to War*, the story in words and music of Canada's First World War flying ace, featuring Eric Peterson.

Using puppets and actors, Ottawa's National Arts Centre staged three performances of the English version of *Woyzeck* by George Buchner and the French version of August Strindberg's, *The Dream Play (Le Songe)*.

lections of exhibition and auction sale catalogues, slides and art reference works. The appendices may be used as a reference and location tool, and for collection development. Volume I also describes collections of archival materials, vertical files, tapes, photographs, microforms, catalogues and slides. In addition, it contains a list of the more than 200 institutions whose collections are included in the report. Statistical data about collections and services, organization and staffing of specialized art libraries and of art library departments of general libraries are given in Volume II.

Fine Arts Library Resources in Canada is available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9.

Arts library resources in Canada

The resources of more than 200 libraries in the field of fine arts have been inventoried in a report now published by the National Library of Canada, which will greatly facilitate access to these collections by interested Canadian readers and researchers.

Fine Arts Library Resources in Canada is the report of a survey conducted by the National Library of Canada, in cooperation with the Canadian Art Libraries Committee of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services.

The report is in two volumes. Volume I includes a narrative summary of findings and appendices, giving detailed information on the content and location of col-

Canada/Australia literary award

The Department of External Affairs, the Canada Council and the Literary Board of the Australia Council recently announced that the winner of the 1979 Canada/Australia Literary Prize is Canadian poet Michael Ondaatje.

The prize, valued at \$2,500, is intended to help make better known in Australia and Canada the work of each other's writers. Mr. Ondaatje is the fourth recipient of this annual award. Australian playwright John Romeril received the inaugural award in 1976; Canadian writer Alice Munro was the 1977 winner and Australian poet Thomas Shapcott won in 1978.

Each year an Australian or Canadian writer is chosen by a panel of judges from the other country. This year the Canada Council submitted works by six authors to the Australian jury. Next year the procedure will be reversed.

The prize is not restricted to any particular category of creative writing; novelists, poets and playwrights are equally eligible. It is awarded for a writer's total output rather than for a single work.

The prize is financed on the Australian side by the Australia Council and on the Canadian side by the Department of External Affairs as part of its program of cultural relations with foreign countries. The award is administered for the department by the Canada Council.

The winner

Born in Ceylon in 1943, Michael Ondaatje lived in England for several years before moving to Canada in 1962.

He is best known as a poet, but has also made documentary films and written literary criticism. His *Collected Works of Billy the Kid*, a poetry-prose sequence, won a Governor General's literary award for 1970 and was later adapted for theatre by the writer. *There's a Trick with a Knife I'm Learning to Do*, composed of poems written between 1963 and 1978, won the Governor General's award for 1979.

As part of the Canada/Australia award, each recipient is invited to visit the host country. The winner for 1978, Australian poet Thomas Shapcott will be visiting Canada this autumn as a guest of the Department of External Affairs.

Problems of developing countries

(continued from P. 2)

sional institutions and voluntary association will seize the opportunity to cooperate in this endeavour.

The initiative need not be confined to Canada. We are prepared to work with developed and developing countries to create a more hospitable climate for the kind of international action that will be necessary if we are to rid our world of poverty and to create a better life for every human being.

As well, we shall make every effort to ensure that important North/South problems are given greater attention and urgent consideration internationally. In

the councils of the industrial countries we intend to be outspoken. In negotiations with the South we shall do all we can to promote practical solutions to pressing problems. In response to the proposal of the Brandt Commission for a summit meeting on North/South issues, we have made it known that we would support such a meeting if it commanded international support and was intended not for rhetorical exchanges but rather to focus the perspective of heads of government and to reinforce the global negotiations. The hosting by Canada in 1981 of the Economic Summit of seven industrial countries will also give us the opportunity, which was agreed at the Venice Summit, to make the problems of developing countries the primary subject of attention....

government has announced that a bursary of \$10,000 is being offered to assist two French students from France to continue post-graduate work at the University of Manitoba.

The Export Development Corporation, and the Toronto-Dominion Bank will provide \$100 million to help Chaparral Steel Company of Midlothian, Texas, finance a \$181-million (U.S.) expansion of its Texas steel plant. Chaparral Steel, equally owned by Texas Industries Incorporated of Dallas and Co-Steel International Ltd. of Whitby, Ontario, a company that has built mint-steel mills in Canada, the United States and Britain.

Manitoba and Canada have signed a joint "energy bus" agreement to help pinpoint over-uses of energy and give advice on corrective action. The agreement provides for the loan to Manitoba of a computer-equipped bus which will conduct energy audits in industrial plants and commercial buildings. Also provided for is the cost sharing, on a 50-50 basis, of staff and operating expenses for the bus. The duration of the agreement is three years and it is expected to cost about \$125,000 a year.

Canada will be represented at the 1981 world hockey tournament solely by professional players from National Hockey League (NHL) teams that miss the playoffs, Hockey Canada has announced. The International Ice Hockey Federation has been advised of the change for the world tournament in Sweden. And, the NHL decided it can leave its 1980-81 schedule intact, which means National team players will be drawn from the five NHL clubs which will be eliminated from the Stanley Cup playoffs before the world championship.

Remains from a giant prehistoric animal have been discovered by workers in a gravel pit near Edmonton. Two tusks, 2.4 metres (8 feet) long and 50 centimetres (20 inches) across at the base, were found nine metres (30 feet) below ground. Parts of a skull were also recovered. Provincial paleontologist Jeff Doran said the tusks are probably the largest ever found in Alberta and are probably from a mammoth but could be from a mastodon. Mammoths became extinct 8,000 years ago. Work at the pit has stopped while paleontologists and archeologists examine the site for other remains. Last December, a tusk less than one metre long (3 feet) was found in a downtown Edmonton excavation site.

News briefs

The Royal Bank of Canada is co-lead manager with Crocker National Bank of San Francisco of a \$50-million (U.S.), ten-year syndicated loan to Altos Hornos de Mexico SA, a government-controlled steel producer. Other participants in the syndicate include Credit Lyonnais, Grindlay Brandts Ltd., National Westminster Group and Sumotomo Bank of California. Proceeds of the loan will be used to finance in part a \$100-million iron ore concentrating and pelletizing operation.

Canada's population on April 1, totalled an estimated 23,869,700 persons. Population figures for the provinces were as follows: Ontario, 8,558,200; Quebec, 6,298,000; British Columbia, 2,626,400; Alberta, 2,068,800; Manitoba, 1,027,100; Saskatchewan, 967,400; Nova Scotia, 851,600; New Brunswick, 705,700; Newfoundland, 578,200; Prince Edward Island, 124,000; Northwest Territories, 42,800; and Yukon, 21,400.

Inco Metals Company, a subsidiary of Inco Limited of Toronto, will build an electro cobalt plant costing an estimated \$25 million at its Port Colborne, Ontario, nickel refinery. The plant, scheduled for operation in 1982 or early 1983, will have annual capacity of two million pounds of cobalt metal.

Two of North America's oldest brewers, John Labatt Limited of London, Ontario, and Anheuser-Busch Inc. of St. Louis, Missouri, are getting together to launch two Anheuser-Busch products in Canada. Labatt has started brewing Budweiser beer in Edmonton and is selling the product in Alberta. It will also import Michelob for sale at Alberta liquor outlets. The two beers will gradually be introduced in the rest of Canada.

Canadian Astronautics Limited has signed a contract worth \$3 million with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration to build ground stations for an international satellite search-and-rescue system. The contract provides for construction and maintenance of three ground stations in the United States.

The province of Manitoba will again participate in a teacher and post-graduate exchange with the French government. The French government offers 21 bursaries annually to Manitoba teachers through which the teachers take immersion and upgrading courses in methodology at universities in France. Manitoba teachers are offered, by the French government, all tuition fees and living expenses for the four weeks of their stay in France. In return, the Manitoba

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