

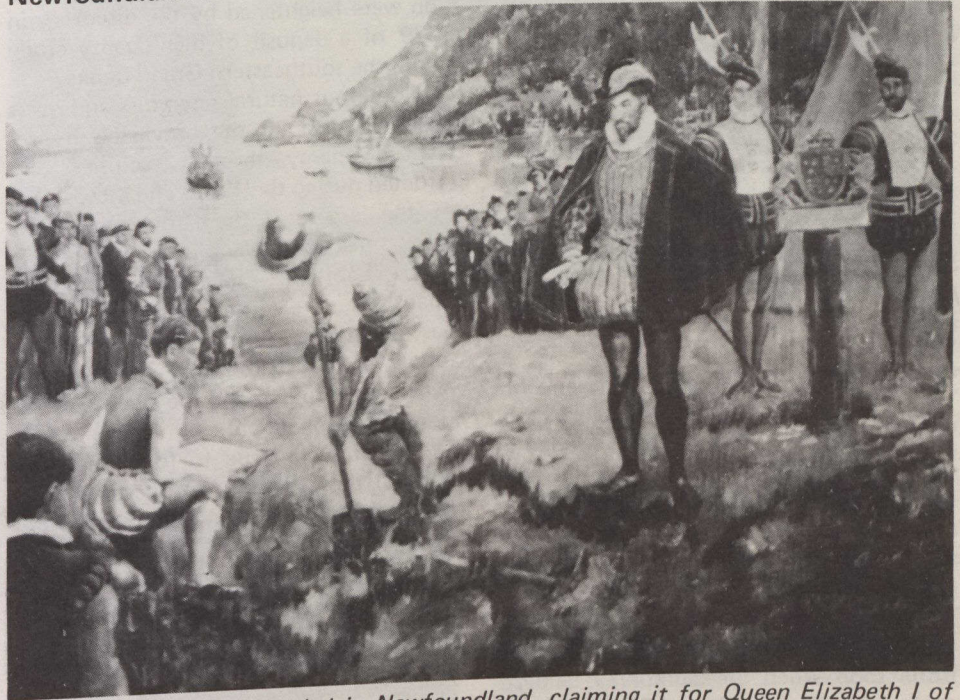
Canada Weekly

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Newfoundland commemorates four-hundredth anniversary



Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed in Newfoundland, claiming it for Queen Elizabeth I of England, in 1583. It became Britain's first colony in North America.

Newfoundland, the first British colony in North America, is celebrating its four-hundredth anniversary this year. The festivities, which will last four months, will be held mainly in St. John's, the provincial capital and the spot where England's Sir Humphrey Gilbert landed on August 3, 1583.

The festival program is rich in variety. The highlight will be a re-enactment of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's landing and the affirmation of English title to Newfoundland by proclamation two days earlier. Also of special interest is the St. John's regatta, North America's oldest sports event, to be held on Lake Quidi Vidi, August 3.

Throughout the summer, the port of St. John's will be visited by the vessels of several NATO countries. Musicians from the United States, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Germany and other countries will perform in several different centres during the festival of traditional music.

As Canada's contribution to the four-

hundredth anniversary, the Canadian Heritage Festival is touring the province. Also marking the celebrations, 20 sailing vessels of 9.5 metres or more will travel from Hamilton, Ontario to St. John's, a return trip of 4 800 kilometres. The *Snowbirds*, the aerobatic flying squadron of the Canadian Armed Forces, will perform province-wide and the RCMP's popular Musical Ride will tour the province. Other activities include art exhibitions, concerts, plays and sports events. The celebrations will take place both on the island of Newfoundland and in Labrador, the mainland portion of the province.

From Sir Humphrey to Joey Smallwood

The island of Newfoundland, with its rugged topography, dense forests, swift-moving rivers and lakes teeming with fish is, with the exception of Greenland, the closest North American point to Europe. Because of its geographical location and the shape of its coasts, its deep bays and

Canada Weekly will not be published during the month of August. The next issue will appear on September 7, 1983.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada



Signal Hill, overlooking St. John's, is the point where Marconi received the first transatlantic Morse code message.

inviting coves have been a haven for sailors from ancient times. As early as the eleventh century, the Vikings founded a settlement there. Then in 1497, it was rediscovered by John Cabot, a Genoese sailor commissioned by King Henry VII of England. Later it became a temporary base for the many European fishing fleets attracted by the abundance of fish off its shores. The island remained unclaimed until 1583 when Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession for Queen Elizabeth I of England. Representative government was granted in 1832 and responsible government 23 years later.

The Depression of the 1930s brought disastrous consequences to Newfoundland. The need to provide government relief to large numbers of people and the sharp decline in revenues led the government to suspend its dominion status in favour of a sovereign commission made up of officials from Newfoundland and Britain. On March 31, 1949, the people voted by referendum to bring Newfoundland into the Canadian confederation, thus becoming Canada's tenth province. Liberal Joey Smallwood was elected premier, a position he held for 23 years. Progressive Conservative Brian Peckford, known to Newfoundlanders as "Our Brian", was re-elected premier in 1982.

An expanding economy

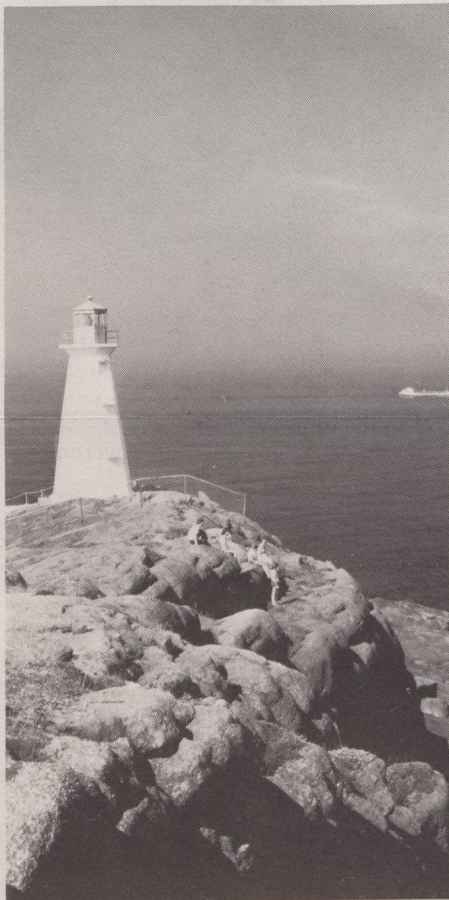
The economic development of the province is due in large part to mining, notably the production of copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, cadmium, iron ore,

fluorspar, pyrophyllite, asbestos, silica, gypsum and limestone. Since the 1970s, more than half of Canada's iron ore has been produced in western Labrador.

In addition, the hydrocarbon potential of the continental shelf surrounding the south and east coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador and covering an area of 932 000 square kilometres has for some years attracted considerable interest. Active exploration began in 1965 and hopes for large-scale commercial production were heightened by the discovery in 1979 of a deposit of high-quality crude oil on the southeastern Grand Banks.

Numerous natural reservoirs and rivers produce most of the province's hydroelectric energy through facilities constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. One of the largest of these, operating since 1972, lies on the Churchill River in central Labrador. The availability of large quantities of electric power at low cost has encouraged the growth of energy-intensive industries such as pulp and paper, oil refining, and the electric reduction of phosphate ore.

Fisheries continue to form the backbone of the economy. At one time, New-

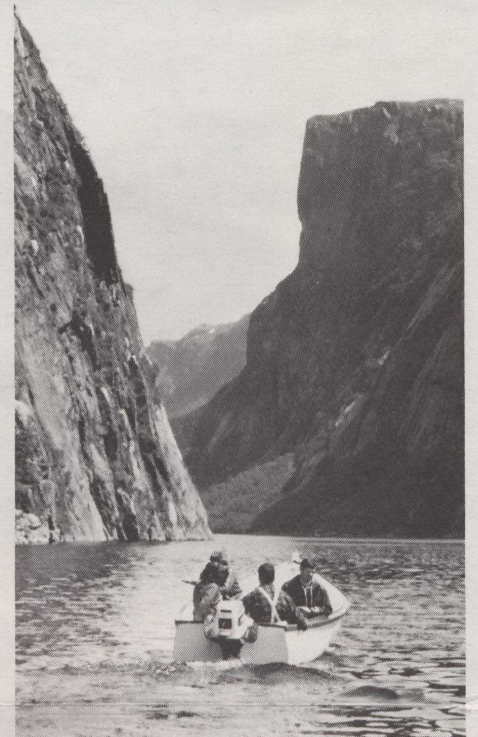


Cape Spear, the easternmost point of the continent is marked by North America's oldest lighthouse.

foundland sold salt cod almost entirely, but today it exports mainly frozen fish.

Tourism expands

Newfoundland's well-known hospitality, its spectacular landscapes, and the calm atmosphere of its outports explain the growing success of tourism in the province. One may camp in one of the many provincial parks or in the two national parks (Terra Nova in the east and Gros Morne in the west). Canoeing and other water sports may be enjoyed in the thousands of lakes and bays. Anglers can pit themselves against trout or salmon in freshwater, or codfish and giant bluefin tuna in the sea, while caribou and black bear are available for the hunter.



Gros Morne National Park is a campers' paradise, offering spectacular vistas and excellent facilities.

Newfoundland also has many historic sites and monuments. Signal Hill, overlooking St. John's, is a national park. From this hill, the Italian engineer Marconi received the first Morse code message sent across the Atlantic. Cape Spear, outside St. John's, is easternmost point of the continent, some 2 639 kilometres from Ireland, and the site of North America's oldest lighthouse.

For further information, contact the Department of Development, Tourism Branch, Box 2016, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1C 5R8.

Assistance to Salvadoran refugees

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced a program to assist recently released political prisoners in El Salvador to come to Canada. The program will provide safe haven for about 300 former political prisoners and their families who are among the 500 recently released under an amnesty proclamation by the government in El Salvador.

"Due to lack of stability in the area there is concern for the safety of these Salvadoran refugees. Every effort will be made to help those who want to leave the country to do so as quickly as possible," Mr. Axworthy said.

This program is part of a continuing effort by Mr. Axworthy to find ways to assist those affected by the unrest in El Salvador. These include:

- raising this year's refugee target for Central America to 2 000;
- strengthening the immigration capacity in Mexico City;
- accepting Salvadorans who face deportation from the United States;
- since 1981, helping over 2 100 Salvadorans to come to Canada, or to remain here and apply for permanent resident status.

Since his recent visit to Central America, Mr. Axworthy discussed the need for new solutions with a wide range of interested groups in Canada and with the government of El Salvador. "The program for political prisoners meets an urgent need," Mr. Axworthy said and called on Canadians to show their concern by offering settlement assistance and sponsorship for these Salvadoran families.

Atlantic vet college approved

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan and Veterans Affairs Minister Bennett Campbell have announced the signing of an agreement to initiate construction in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island of a veterinary college for the Maritime provinces and Newfoundland.

Under the agreement, the federal government will contribute \$18.25 million for design and construction of the new facility. This is 50 per cent of the total estimated cost of \$36.5 million. The Maritime provinces and Newfoundland will contribute the other 50 per cent.

The federal funding is available under the Special Recovery Projects Program established in the April 19 federal budget.

Canada and Senegal sign development co-operation agreement



Andre Sima

Following the second meeting of the Canada-Senegal Bilateral Commission held in Ottawa June 27-28, a development co-operation agreement was signed by the two countries. Shown above signing the agreement are Senegal's Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse (centre) and Canadian Minister of State (External Relations) Charles Lapointe (right). Looking on are Senegal's Minister of Planning and Co-operation Cheikh Hamidou Kane (left), Ambassador Saliou Diodj Faye of Senegal (standing left) and Canada's Ambassador to Senegal Marius L. Bujold (standing right).

Judge Rosalie Abella heads commission

Minister of Employment and Immigration Lloyd Axworthy has announced the appointment of Judge Rosalie S. Abella of Toronto to head a Commission of Inquiry on Equality in Employment. The Commission will examine and report on ways to assist women, native people, disabled individuals and visible minorities to compete on an equal basis for employment opportunities.

"Such leadership by the government of Canada is designed to encourage the hiring, training and promotion of disadvantaged groups," Mr. Axworthy said.

Recent studies and demographic projections indicate women and other target groups will be the majority of entrants to the Canadian labour force during the 1980s.

"The elimination of systemic discrimination is essential to ensure the full participation of all Canadians in the public and private sectors. The growth of the Canadian economy depends on such participation," the minister added.

The one-person Commission will focus on 11 major Crown corporations and agencies which represent a wide range of economic activity and occupations. They

include: Petro Canada, Air Canada, Canadian National Railway Company, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canada Post Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Export Development Corporation, Teleglobe Canada, De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited and Federal Business Development Bank.

"These corporations and agencies with their several thousand employees represent the industries and jobs of the future in transportation and aerospace, energy and natural resource development, communications, international trade and finance," Mr. Axworthy said.

Judge Abella, who is a judge of the Ontario Provincial Court, Family Division, has the mandate to seek from across Canada the views of the management and employees of the Crown corporations and of individuals and groups representing women, native people, disabled persons, visible minorities and others, the minister explained.

Judge Abella will report to the federal government in six months on the findings of the inquiry.

New anti-submarine frigates commissioned for Canadian navy

A \$3.85-billion contract for the building of six new anti-submarine patrol frigates for the Canadian navy has been awarded to Saint John Building and Dry Dock Company of New Brunswick, it was announced recently by Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne and Supply and Services Minister Jean-Jacques Blais.

The six frigates, anti-submarine patrol vessels equipped with the latest electronic weaponry and missiles, will be the first new fighting ships to be delivered to the navy in almost two decades when they start to go into service late in this decade.

The new frigates will have the potential of being among the most formidable ships of their type afloat, military analysts say. The ships have the necessary weapons and sensor systems but these must be followed through with additions to submarine-fighting machinery.

The ships' design attempts to remedy many of the fatal flaws revealed during the Falklands war. To counter the threat of sea-skimming missiles, the 4 200-tonne displacement frigates will be equipped with the US phalanx system, a modern Gatling gun that can fire up to 5 000 rounds a minute creating a "wall of lead" designed to destroy incoming missiles only seconds from impact.

Critics say this system, never tested in action, is effective only against head-on targets, but Canadian naval sources said an ability to kill a traversing missile was a prime consideration in selecting the weapon.

Aerial attackers

To destroy aerial attackers located by radar at long range, the ships will carry the RIM-7 Seasparrow, an updated version of

a missile carried by the navy's *Tribal*-class destroyers. But where the older ships can fire eight missiles from angled pods on either side of the superstructure, with two minutes for reloading, the frigates will be able to launch all of its missiles in quick succession from vertical launchers. The ship design will enable the anti-air missile battery to be expanded to 28 launchers where the air threat is particularly fierce.

The RIM-7 recently completed tests with the US navy. The missile has a range of about 20 kilometres, homing on a radar beam bounced off the target, and while response time is classified, the system is touted as being capable of making at least two shots at an incoming missile, such as the French sea-skimming Exocet, from the time the alarm is given.

Another defensive element is the ships' forward gun. It was originally proposed that the frigates carry the 76-millimetre gun common to most NATO navies, but this has been changed to a 57-millimetre Bofors which, by using enhanced ammunition, will do the same job as the heavier weapon. The Bofors can fire up to 100 rounds a minute and is considered agile enough to take on attacking aircraft as well as providing offensive fire.

Harpoon missile

In addition to this gun, surface targets will be engaged by the US harpoon missile, a system which can skim over the surface of the sea and "pop up" to attack a target at ranges of about 100 kilometres. The frigates will carry four harpoons in two launchers.

The primary role of the Canadian navy

in NATO is anti-submarine warfare, and the patrol frigate will be equipped with both Canadian and US-designed hull-mounted and towed sonar systems designed to locate underwater targets. The ships will also carry on the deck a *Sea King* helicopter, equipped with anti-submarine torpedoes, and two triple-torpedo launchers.

The new frigates, which will be 4 200-tonne vessels just over 133 metres long, will be named after major Canadian cities. The first to be delivered will be called the *Halifax* and the others will be, in order of projected delivery, the *Vancouver*, *Ville de Québec*, *Toronto*, *Regina* and *Calgary*.

Canada aids Pakistan

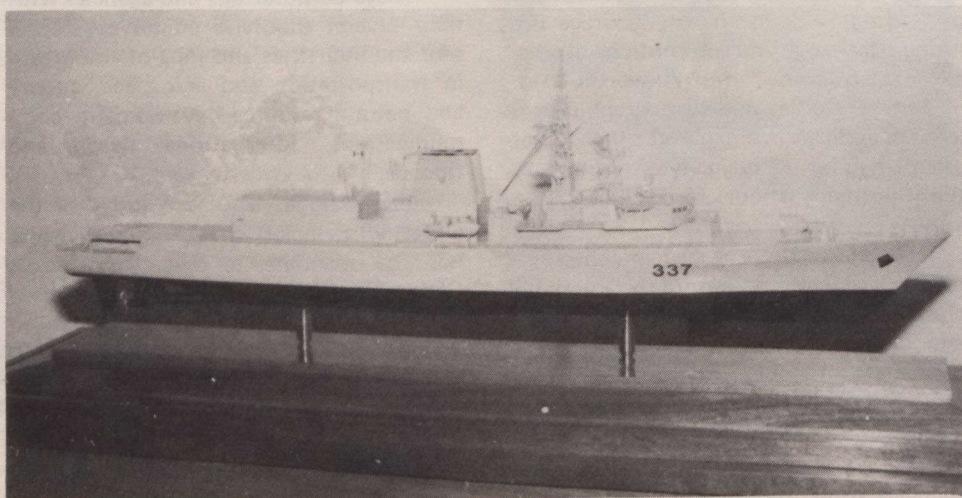
Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen has announced that Pakistan will purchase a *Twin Otter* aircraft, spares and training for \$2.2 million. The aircraft, to be used for reconnaissance, will be purchased through an existing \$15-million Oil and Gas Sector Developmental Line of Credit established by the Canadian International Development Agency in 1979.

Mr. MacEachen made the announcement during a brief ceremony in which three Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between Canada and Pakistan were signed. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan represented the Pakistan government.

The three MOU included a \$6-million grant for emergency food relief to assist Afghan refugees in Pakistan, a \$3.2-million loan and \$2-million grant to provide Canadian technical assistance to the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) of Pakistan as well as a \$5.5-million grant for an accelerated program of immunization against polio.

Mr. MacEachen said that he was encouraged by the increasing priority being placed on the health and social sectors particularly where the lives of women and children were affected. CIDA recently announced a broadening of the base of Canadian aid to Pakistan to encourage private sector involvement in Pakistan's development as well as a general shift from large-scale infrastructure to greater emphasis on the agriculture and social sectors.

Mr. MacEachen also made public Canada's pledge of \$5 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the relief of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.



Scale model of one of the six anti-submarine frigates to be built for the Canadian navy.

L.K. Storsater

Nova Scotia lobster industry on the upswing

The lobster is making a comeback along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia after a serious threat to its survival, writes Lyndon Watkins in the *Globe and Mail*. But scientists think it may be necessary to restock lobsters if the industry is to regain its former importance.

Other areas of the Atlantic region contribute to landings of about \$100 million annually. So most Canadians were not aware that along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia from Cape Breton to Cape Sable, the succulent lobster was involved in a battle for its existence against man and nature.

From a traditional yield of about 3 500 tonnes a year, the catch along the eastern and southern shores of the province had declined in the past 20 years to between 350 and 700 tonnes. Other areas, notably Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, maintained a fairly constant level of production.

Contentious issue

The decline, and in some cases the almost total disappearance of lobsters along the exposed Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, is a scientifically contentious issue. But Kenneth Mann, director of the Marine Ecology Laboratory of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, believes the decline resulted from a combination of factors in which man played a significant part.

Based on his own research and that of other scientists, he thinks the trouble began with the completion in 1955 of the Canso Causeway between Cape Breton and mainland Nova Scotia. The causeway restricted the flow of warmer water along the Atlantic coast, as well as the natural migration of millions of tiny lobster larvae from the gulf.

That might not have led to a depopulation of the lobsters had fishing been reduced. But it was not — at least not soon enough. And because it takes nine years for a lobster to reach market size, no one realized what was happening until much of the damage was done.

In the colder Atlantic waters, locally produced larvae have a lesser chance of survival. So without the former influx of larvae from the gulf, the lobster population steadily declined with continued fishing.

Sea urchins

The stocks might have been less reduced had the lobster not suffered another



Canadian Government Office of Tourism

After a threat to its survival, the lobster is coming back into its own along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

setback — the invasion of its habitat by a huge number of sea urchins.

These spherical echinoderms — neither fish nor crustacean — are usually the prey of lobster. But with the number of lobsters reduced, sea urchins took over their preserve, eating the heavy beds of kelp in which the young lobster hide.

Once the kelp beds had been reduced to barren rock, the lobster crisis intensified. With landings by this time seriously in decline, the federal Fisheries Department tried to reduce catches by buying back the licences of fishermen no longer able to make a living from lobstering.

Some scientists thought the fishing should have been more severely reduced to safeguard the remaining resource. This was not done, however, largely because there was still no conclusive proof of the reason for the stock decline.

Urchins attacked

Mr. Mann thinks the lobster might have continued to decline if not for another quirk of nature. Three recent years of slightly warmer summers allowed a fungus-like organism, *labyrinthomixa*, to establish itself.

The *labyrinthomixa* attacked the sea urchins. Their numbers have been substantially reduced, the kelp on which they feed is growing again, and the lobsters have come back.

But that is not the end of the story. The Canso Causeway is still preventing

the migration of warm-water lobster larvae from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Mann thinks that if lobster landings along the Atlantic coast are to be restored, it may be necessary to raise larvae in captivity and release them in much the same way that salmon rivers are stocked.

The economics of doing this are not attractive. It might cost several dollars to seed enough larvae to produce one surviving lobster. "That is unrealistic. But if the cost could be brought down to less than a dollar, it might begin to be attractive," he said.

The \$100-million primary lobster fishery has a value-added effect of 10 to 20 times the primary value, through processing, retailing and food service sales. So anything that could restore the productivity of the Atlantic Nova Scotia industry might be worthwhile. It now contributes only about 10 per cent of the regional catch, compared with 25 per cent before the decline began.

Mr. Mann's update on the disappearing lobster came at an open house for Nova Scotia businessmen at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, where his laboratory is located.

Fossil glow points to oil

A technique used in diagnosing cancer is being put to use by Canadian geologists to help locate oil-bearing deposits off Canada's east coast.

Fluorescence is luminescence from a material which has absorbed energy from radiation. Scientists at the Geoscience Centre of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, located at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, are using this fluorescence to date samples of rock and examine how likely they are to be near oil formations.

Because oil is an organic material, scientists look for evidence of organisms to point to rock that may be oil-bearing. Tiny fossils that are most likely indicators of oil gain the ability to fluoresce under ultraviolet light as they undergo changes that form oil. Finding the proper fluorescence can help oil firms target their drilling at the most likely sites.

The formation must also be mature enough for oil to have formed from the organic material. Formations laid down in the most recent eras show a range of colours, but rocks about 10-million-years-old lack blue in their spectrum. Material older than 100-million-years shows only dull red.

Canada's newest goldfield

Hemlo, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is now firmly on the map as Canada's newest goldfield.

About 30 drilling set-ups are at work in the area and there have been 15 000 claims started so far. Estimates of what have been found are quoted as in the region of 14 million tonnes of ore averaging about 7 grams of gold a tonne. This at current world prices would be worth some \$2 billion (US), and the volume would equal about 2.5 times Canada's existing annual gold production.

The first mine to produce ore is expected to be in operation by next year, with production costs of less than \$200 an ounce, which compares with the current gold price of \$620 (Cdn).

Gold was first discovered in Hemlo in 1945, but it was not until many years later that large-scale mineralization became apparent. In this sense the deposits are unusual in that they are more like the reefs of South Africa's rand than the structurally complex deposits of the Canadian Shield.

Water bombers fight fires



Two of these CL-215 water bombers have been added to Ontario's fire fighting fleet. Capable of delivering 4 500 litres of water to a forest fire a trip, the aircraft's chief advantage lies in its ability to scoop a load of water in ten seconds as it skims over a suitable lake or river near a fire. There are 15 such planes in operation in Quebec and three in Manitoba. They are also being used in France, Italy, Greece, Thailand, Spain, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Forest Scene

Ten million Canadian scouts and former scouts honoured

A commemorative stamp honouring the ten million Canadian scouts, scouters and former scouts and commemorating 75 years of scouting in Canada was recently launched at a ceremony at the start of the fifteenth World Scout Jamboree held at Kananaskis Country Recreation Area, halfway between Calgary and Banff, Alberta.

"The World Jamboree setting in Canada's Rocky Mountains is the perfect site to launch a stamp honouring a group that is so much associated with the outdoors," said the Minister responsible for Canada Post Corporation André Ouellet. "Scouting offers young people all over the world the opportunity to develop human and spiritual values and to learn self-discipline while serving their communities."

President and Chief Executive Officer of Canada Post Corporation R. Michael Warren added: "We at Canada Post Corporation feel strongly that this particular commemorative stamp does more than mark an historical occasion. This stamp signifies our support for the qualities scouting stand for — service to the community, good citizenship and leadership."

The World Scout Jamboree in Alberta this year will be the culmination of celebrations marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of scouting world-wide. Some 15 000 scouters and scouts from about 100 countries attended the Jamboree, the second to be held in Canada in the history of the scout movement.

In developing the stamp, Canada Post Corporation organized a nation-wide poster design contest among members of the scouting fraternity. Beavers, Cubs, Scouts and Venturers between the ages of five and 17 were asked to submit posters on the theme "What Scouting Means To Me."

From nearly 5 000 entries, the judges selected 47 regional finalists. Each winner will receive a special certificate and prize. The national finalist was scout Marc Fournier, aged 12, of Edmundston, New Brunswick, whose winning poster illustrates an evening flag-lowering ceremony at an overnight camp. Montreal graphic designer François Dallaire turned the poster into a stamp design.

The poster design of runner-up Michael Timms, a six-year-old Beaver from Delta, British Columbia will be incorporated into the artwork of a special First Day Cover featuring the scouting stamp.

Canada Post Corporation is also producing a special postcard featuring a full-colour reproduction of the drawing that won the national poster contest and graces the commemorative stamp.



Agreement signed to improve international jute markets

Canada has signed the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982, which entered into force July 1, 1983. The Cabinet decision was announced by Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs and Gerald Regan, Minister of State (International Trade).

The main element in the agreement is the establishment of an International Jute Organization (IJO) which will sponsor projects in the fields of research and development, market promotion and cost reduction, designed to improve the competitiveness of raw and processed jute. The IJO will also aim to improve trans-

parency in the jute market by better data collection and information exchanges between exporters and importers. Project financing will be sought on a grant basis from various national and international sources. Raw jute, a vegetable fibre, is used principally for the manufacture of cordage, woven carpet backing and burlap for bags and sacks.

The IJO will be headquartered in Dhaka, Bangladesh. That country, and India, Thailand and Nepal, are the main exporters of raw and processed jute. The agreement benefits Canadian importers of jute by providing assurances of supply through improved market transparency.

Exhibit commemorates Loyalists trek northwards to Canada

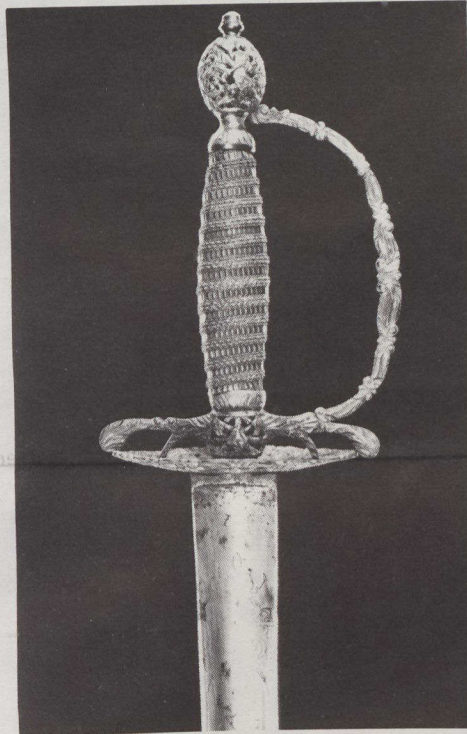
A new exhibition, recently opened at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, focuses on the history of the United Empire Loyalists.

After the American War of Independence, some 40 000 Loyalists left the newly-formed United States of America for eastern Canada so they could still remain part of the British Empire. Two hundred years later, the exhibition, entitled *The Loyal Americans*, is marking their arrival and settlement in Canada. The exhibition runs until September 5.

By means of weapons, uniforms and accoutrements, domestic artifacts, furniture and numerous works of art, the exhibition examines the role of the Loyalist provincial corps during the colonial war in America and their subsequent establishment in British North America after the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

Great hardship

The Loyalists suffered great hardship and often immense material sacrifice as they made their way northward into Canada. About 20 000 settled in Nova Scotia and 14 000 in what soon became New Brunswick, while smaller groups moved on to Newfoundland, the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island) and Cape Breton Island. A further 6 000 Loyalists sought refuge in the province of Quebec. Although some remained in the settled areas of that province, the majority trekked to its unoccupied



Officer's small sword (1759) with steel blade and silver hilt.

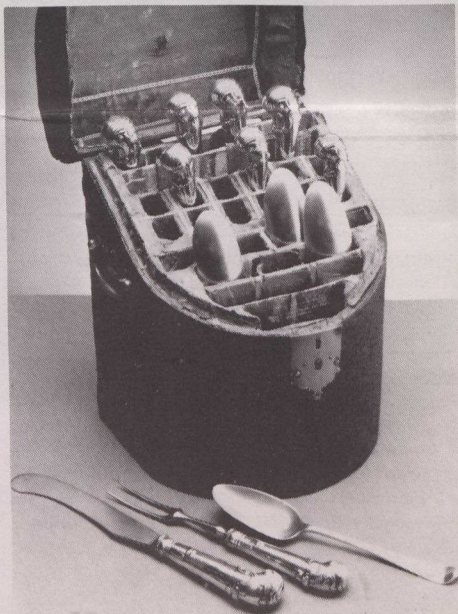
western portion, forming the basis of the new province of Upper Canada, later Ontario.

Loyalist traditions

Wherever they settled, the Loyalists contributed to the development of Canada's national heritage. Their traditions of federalism, representative government and democracy were grafted to the existing political and social institutions to create a distinct and markedly different nation from the one they had been forced to flee.

In presenting *The Loyal Americans*, the Canadian War Museum benefited from the generosity of some 27 museums, galleries and archives and 16 private owners of Loyalist material in Canada, the United States, Britain and West Germany. The New Brunswick Museum offered the pick of its magnificent Loyalist collection to enhance the exhibition.

After Ottawa, the exhibition travels to three major Loyalist regions: the Museum of our National Heritage, Lexington, Massachusetts (October 5-March 13, 1984); the Macdonald Museum of the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia (April-May 1984); and the New Brunswick Museum, St. John, New Brunswick (June-September 1984).



Leather-bound pine cutlery chest (circa 1760) belonging to Colonel John Murray.

National Museums of Canada photos

NFB films score at festivals

Thirteen documentary and animation films made by the National Film Board (NFB) have won awards in festivals in New York, Dieppe, France, and Cracow, Poland. At the recent American Film Festival in New York, top Blue Ribbon prizes were awarded to:

- *A War Story*, a feature documentary directed by Anne Wheeler, in the history category;
- *Steady as She Goes*, directed by Robert Fresco, in the crafts and hobbies category;
- *Top Priority*, an animation film directed by Ishu Patel, in the human concerns category;
- *If You Love This Planet*, directed by Terri Nash for the NFB's Women's Studio, in the nuclear issues category;
- *Acid Rain: Requiem or Recovery*, commissioned to Crawley Films Ltd. by the NFB for Environment Canada, in the environmental issues category.

The American Film Festival also awarded Red Ribbons to:

- *People at Work: A Right to Refuse?* directed by Clayton Bailey and produced by the NFB in co-operation with the Canadian Labour Congress, Labour Education and Studies Centre, in the business and industry category.
- *E*, an animated film directed by Bretislav Pojar, in the humour and satire category;
- *Magic in the Sky*, directed by Peter Raymont and co-produced by the NFB and Investigative Productions, in the lifestyles and profiles category;

The film, *Distant Islands*, directed by Bertina Maylone received honorable mention in the animation category.

At the first International Festival of Arctic Films in Dieppe, France, three NFB films received awards. The Grand Prix went to *Mother of Many Children* written, produced and directed by Alanis Obomsawin. *Kluane*, a documentary exploring the national park between Yukon and Alaska, received the Alfred Wegener award for films of scientific interest. *Kluane* was directed by Marc Hébert and Roger Rochat. *In Search of the Bowhead Whale*, directed by NFB wildlife filmmaker Bill Mason, won the Jules Verne award.

At the twentieth International Short Film Festival in Cracow, Poland, *La Plante/The Plant*, a short film co-directed by Thomas Vamos and Joyce Borenstein and produced by Hélène Verrier, won the Bronze Dragon award.

News briefs

Canada will aid debt-ridden Mexico with up to \$185 million in loan guarantees and export credits under a memorandum of understanding signed recently by Finance Minister Marc Lalonde and his Mexican counterpart, Jesus Silva Herzog. The bulk of the aid, part of a multilateral effort co-ordinated by the International Monetary Fund, comes in the form of a \$100-million line of credit guaranteed through the Export Development Corporation to eight Canadian banks for the purchase of Canadian goods. The package also includes \$70 million in credits for the purchase of grain from the Canadian

Wheat Board and up to \$15 million to support Canadian sales to Mexico through the export corporation.

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Jean Chrétien has announced a \$79-million program to support the development of active solar energy in Canada. The five-year program is intended to provide financial assistance to the solar energy industry enabling it to produce cost-effective solar systems by 1988. Of the total sum, \$30 million is earmarked for research and development managed by the National Research Council. Some \$45 million will be used for demonstration programs, most of which will be run as jointly-funded projects with the pri-

vate sector. The remaining \$4 million will meet the expenditures needed to complete ongoing commitments under the Purchase and Use of Solar Heating (PUSH) program run by the Department of Public Works.

Ottawa lawyer and businessman John G. Dunlap has been named Ontario's first agent-general in the United States, based in New York, Ontario Industry and Trade Minister Gord Walker announced recently. Mr. Walker also said the province will open three new trade offices in the US this year — in Boston, Baltimore and San Francisco. Effective July 1, Mr. Dunlap becomes the fourth agent-general representing Ontario abroad. The other three are in Europe: W. Ross DeGeer in London; Adrienne Clarkson in Paris; and Omer DesLauriers in Brussels.

Beaver pie — an intriguing new gourmet specialty



Canada's national symbol may be in for a surprise if Gus Hutter of North Bay, Ontario succeeds in convincing Canadian chefs that beaver is a culinary treat.

Take a beaver to lunch! Once a popular catch-phrase promoting national unity, the symbol of Canada has become the focus of a new culinary idea for the country's hospitality industry.

Promoter of the idea of serving beaver meat as a Canadian specialty dish is Gus Hutter, proprietor of the Pastry Monk, located on Highway 11 North near North Bay, Ontario. Mr. Hutter believes his proposal would create a distinctive Canadian dish — roast beaver in a pastry case — that would create extra income for Canadian trappers and utilize what is now a throw-away resource.

Under strict government controls, Mr. Hutter proposes that beaver meat be cleaned and inspected, properly aged, trimmed of excess fat, seasoned and blanketed with leavened pastry or bread dough. Baked for two to three-and-a-

half hours, the dish would present itself as a golden dark brown crust, crispy outside, soft inside, with meat cooked well done.

Mr. Hutter who has experimented with the new dish says: "Served with Canadian fruits (poached apples, for instance), stuffed with wild rice mix, horseradish in mushroom cups with fiddlehead garni, it makes a gourmet treat."

Frozen in portions for thawing and re-heating, this distinctive Canadian dish would provide a means of promoting travel to Canada, maintains Mr. Hutter, a Swiss-trained pastry chef who is now a teaching master at Canadore College.

For more information on beaver as a distinctive Canadian culinary specialty, contact Gus A. Hutter, R.R. 2, Highway 11 North, North Bay, Ontario Canada P1B 8G3.

Gabrielle Roy, distinguished French-Canadian novelist, died on July 13, 1983, at the age of 74. The internationally-acclaimed author wrote 13 books for which she received many prizes, including the Governor-General's award which she won three times.

International passengers of Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd. of Vancouver are now able to do a little duty-free shopping en route. This "skysopper" service, the first by a Canadian carrier, will offer discounts of 50 per cent or more. The sales will be made by the flight attendants from a "trolley boutique" pushed down the aisle. The appearance of the boutique will be preceded by the showing of a seven-and-a-half-minute film catalogue of the duty-free items available.

At the close of the twelfth World University Games held this month in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada claimed a total of 38 medals including nine gold, ten silver and 19 bronze, placing third after Russia and the United States.

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