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## Canada committed to increased economic co-operation with ASEAN

"Since the inception of ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) nearly 16 years ago we have been impressed by its growth not only as a force for economic and social progress but as a significant factor for peace and stability," stated Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, opening the inaugural meeting of the Canada-ASEAN Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC) in Ottawa, April 26.

"Convinced therefore," he continued, "of ASEAN's own contribution to regional peace and development, Canada is committed to increased economic co-operation with the Association."

Co-chaired by Canada and the ASEAN, the JCC was established under the ASEAN-Canada Economic Co-operation Agreement which came into force June 1, 1982. Its aim is to promote and review various areas of co-operation envisaged under the agreement, including commercial co-operation, industrial co-operation

and development co-operation. The committee will normally meet once a year.

The JCC meeting in Ottawa, co-chaired by Ambassador Sime D. Hidalgo of the Philippines and Assistant Under-Secretary for External Affairs, Asia and the Pacific, M.D. Copithorne, was attended by 43 delegates from the capitals of the five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and from the ASEAN secretariat in Jakarta. The ASEAN delegations included the chairmen and representatives of various ASEAN committees as well as members of the ASEAN Ottawa committee. Senior representatives from several Canadian government departments and agencies also participated.

Mr. MacEachen noted that the meeting marked a maturing of a process in Canada's relations with ASEAN since 1976 when, as Secretary of State for External Affairs, he had announced in Jakarta that Canada wished to begin a formal dialogue with



Allan J. MacEachen, Canada's Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs (second right), greets Director-General, Office of ASEAN-Thailand, Pracha Guna-kasem, in Ottawa for the Canada-ASEAN Joint Co-operation Committee meeting. Ambassador Vitthya Vejajiva of Thailand (second left), Ambassador Ramon del Rosario of the Philippines (third left) and Ambassador Sime D. Hidalgo, Director-General ASEAN-Philippines, ASEAN chairman of the JCC, look on.



External Affairs  
Canada

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Canada



ASEAN. He observed that, since its inception in 1977, the Canada-ASEAN dialogue had become an important element in Canada's expanding links with the Asian and Pacific world.

#### Scope broadens

Mr. MacEachen's remarks set the positive tone that characterized the two full days of discussions that followed. The discussions, which highlighted the evolving nature of the Canada-ASEAN relationship under the Economic Co-operation Agreement, sought to provide the foundations for an expanded two-way relationship beyond the provision of traditional development assistance and bilateral commercial relations with individual ASEAN countries. Mr. Copithorne stressed this point in his opening statement to the JCC and, by example, referred to the JCC agenda items dealing with science and technology, communications, museums, broadcasting development and specialized financial fields as well as cultural and journalist exchanges.

At a dinner given later by the Assistant Deputy Minister (Political Affairs), W.T. Delworth, of the Department of External Affairs of Canada, in honour of the visitors, this theme was reiterated. Mr. Delworth said he was impressed by the variety of items being discussed by the JCC and stated, "The relationship is clearly maturing and broadening in a most welcome way." Ambassador Hidalgo echoed these sentiments and, at the end of the meeting, stated that he was impressed by the extent to which Canada and ASEAN were able to reach agreement in just two days on co-operation in the fields of industry, commerce, agriculture and science and technology.

The inaugural meeting of the JCC covered a great deal of ground, reflecting the increasingly varied aspects of the Canada-ASEAN relationship. A lively and informative exchange of views was held on general subjects such as the international economic situation, the global energy situation and international science relations, while existing areas of Canada-ASEAN co-operation such as the fisheries post-harvest technology project, the forest tree seed centre, the ASEAN offset program and CANEX received a full review. Other projects already identified in the areas of vocational training, oceanography and forestry were moved forward as was co-operation in the areas of visits by ASEAN journalists to Canada and the attachment of senior ASEAN

financial officials to Canada's Department of Finance.

The simultaneous visit to Canada of an ASEAN forestry planning mission, sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency, contributed to the JCC discussions in this sector. There was a mutual desire expressed to expand relations and increase mutual awareness through academic, cultural and scientific visits.

The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Public Affairs, C.J. Marshall, noted in his remarks to the JCC meeting that ASEAN was a major area of interest in Canadian government information activities.

The ASEAN delegates expressed their satisfaction with the meeting and both sides looked forward to the second meeting of the JCC to be held in one of the ASEAN capitals at a date to be agreed upon.

#### Natural gas for vehicle use

The federal government has announced two new programs designed to establish compressed natural gas (CNG) as a viable, safe and economic alternative fuel to oil. The project will operate until 1987.

The first program provides a taxable contribution of up to \$50 000 to be provided to some 125 fuelling station operators who wish to install CNG outlets. This contribution will subsidize the estimated \$300 000 cost of adding CNG compressors and dispensing equipment to an existing gasoline or diesel outlet. All stations opened between May 31, 1982 and March 31, 1987 will be considered.

The second program offers taxable contributions to both commercial users and private consumers of up to \$500 toward the estimated \$1 800 cost of converting a vehicle for CNG use. A target of 35 000 conversions has been set for the program which will be in effect from April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1987.

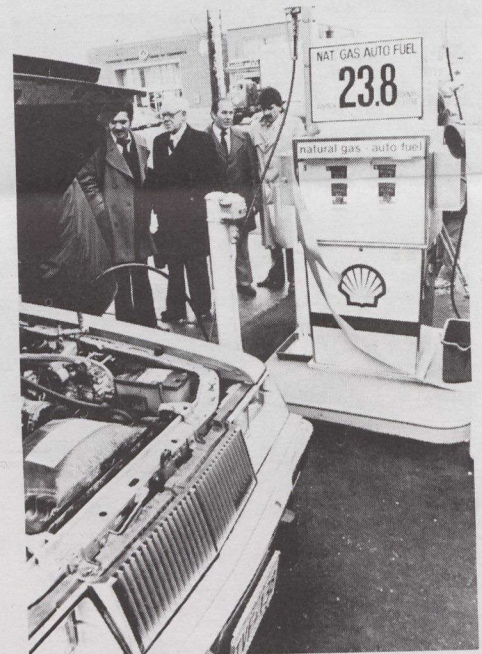
#### National effort

The programs are part of a national effort spearheaded by the federal government to reduce oil consumption and achieve its goal of energy self-sufficiency.

Canada is a net importer of oil with new imports of about 170 000 barrels a day. At the same time, Canada has an abundance of natural gas with new finds coming in faster than they can be used. There are sufficient reserves of natural gas available in Canada to supply the trans-

portation industry for many decades. In the near future as much as 10 per cent of Canada's transportation fuel needs could be supplied by CNG, saving about 70 000 barrels (10 000 cubic metres) of crude oil a day.

Natural gas is already widely distributed in Canada, but there has as yet been little industrial development for the conversion of vehicles and the establishment of a fueling network to deliver compressed natural gas to vehicles.



*A dual-fuelled automobile fills up with natural gas at Toronto's first public service station equipped to serve this clean-burning low-cost automotive fuel.*

The availability of natural gas through established utility pipeline systems reduces handling and transportation costs. The clean-burning characteristics of natural gas promote engine life and operating efficiency, especially in cold weather. Most importantly, natural gas saves about 35 per cent on transportation costs compared to gasoline.

Aside from fuel and transportation cost savings natural gas-fuelled automobiles provide other benefits such as: reduced carbon monoxide pollutants, no lead, longer lasting engines, reduced maintenance and job creation in a new industry.

In Canada, CNG Fuel Systems Limited, a Canadian company with its head office in Calgary, is actively involved in the supply and installation of natural gas compression facilities and conversion kits. CNG Fuel Systems has established a compressor plant in Toronto.

It is presently manufacturing the Italian



design Idromeccanica line compressors to supply service stations in the North American and international markets. Auto conversion centres have also been established by CNG Fuel Systems in Vancouver, Calgary and Toronto.

The first North American public fuelling station for natural gas was opened in Calgary in September 1982, followed by a second in October in Vancouver and more recently a number have opened in Toronto.

The introduction of natural gas fuelling stations is relatively simple, since existing pipeline distribution facilities can deliver natural gas to the service station. This allows for economical handling (no trucking needed) and considerable savings to the customer.

In addition to the new programs announced by the federal government, provincial governments in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario are also offering incentives to support the use of compressed natural gas.

### Energy-saving houses planned

The Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada (HUDAC) has entered into an agreement with the federal government that will assist in the construction of up to 300 super energy-efficient houses across Canada during 1983.

The agreement with HUDAC is part of the federal government's super energy-efficient home program which has a \$6-million budget for training builders in the techniques of constructing and marketing super energy-efficient houses, called the R-2000 home. Builders selected to construct an R-2000 home will receive a contribution of \$6 500 to help offset costs associated with participating in the demonstration program. Each home will be open to the public following construction and will be monitored for energy performance for an additional two-year period.

As part of the agreement signed HUDAC will co-ordinate the building and demonstration of the R-2000 homes, identify appropriate sites, recommend builders and implement builder training and education activities. The federal government through Energy, Mines and Resources, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Research Council will provide assistance and direction to the program through an advisory committee.

### Canada's outstanding new maps of the world's oceans

The intensive search for deep sea mineral deposits and much of the activity occurring on or below the world's oceans would probably be haphazard, or possibly non-existent, without the aid of accurate maps and charts.

For this reason, the Canadian government took on the task of compiling and producing the fifth edition of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO), which is a new atlas of the oceans of the world. (Bathymetry is the science of deep sea sounding or measurement.)

During mid-1982, the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS), a branch of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, published the eighteenth and final sheet of GEBCO. The series of charts is the culmination of eight years' work by CHS and hydrographers and oceanographers throughout the world. CHS produced it for the International Hydrographic Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

These charts of the floor of the oceans, which are the major source of reference for oceanographers, provide invaluable information for maritime countries seeking to establish offshore limits to regulate petroleum development and other submarine resources.

#### Excellent examples

The Canadian maps are regarded as outstanding examples of the art and science

of cartography. While the guidelines for the fifth edition of GEBCO stated that the main objective was "accuracy, not elegance", the new charts are both accurate and elegant. Sixteen of them, covering most of the world, are on a scale of 1:10 000 000 — one centimetre representing 100 kilometres on the earth's surface.

When in 1974, nations contributing to GEBCO (some 90 maritime countries) agreed that a new edition of the charts was essential, Canada volunteered to produce the first four. The CHS cartographers performed their work so well that they were asked to produce the following 14 to complete the series.

For the next ten to 15 years, or until the next edition is published, the Canadian-produced charts will be the principal guide for the establishment of offshore boundaries. They will be important references for United Nations arbitrators in analyzing and adjudicating law of the sea disputes. Geophysical and marine scientists as well as those in other disciplines, will find the authoritative graphic representation of trenches, ridges, sea-mounts and continental shelves of the sea floor of inestimable value in their studies.

The first edition of GEBCO was published in 1904, the second between 1912 and 1930 and production of the third was interrupted by the Second World War. That edition was declared finished in 1955, although three polar sheets appeared in 1968-69. Only two new sheets ap-



*Director-General, Canadian Hydrographic Service, Stephen MacPhee (left) and geographer in charge of the GEBCO project David Monahan discuss the new fifth edition.*



peared in the fourth edition and it became increasingly apparent that the series had become inadequate and out-dated.

While Canada's participation in the fifth edition was costly — particularly in time — it is regarded by CHS as immensely worthwhile because of global recognition of the high quality workmanship, the result of which may be further commissioning by other nations to chart their waters.

Copies of the GEBCO series are available from international chart dealers across the world or, write to the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6, Canada.

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## TRIUMF over cancer

TRIUMF, a giant cyclotron in Vancouver, British Columbia which the National Research Council of Canada supports, is now producing a different kind of radiation for use against cancer.

TRIUMF scientists hope that a beam of tiny sub-nuclear particles called pions will deliver more cancer-killing energy to deep tumour sites than conventional irradiation can.

Cancer cells cause damage by their unchecked replication, which also makes them more vulnerable than normal cells to any radiation harmful to the genetic material DNA. Standard therapeutic isotopes like *cobalt-60* bathe both tumours and surrounding, healthy tissues with fast-moving particles, the idea being that the more reproductively active tumour cells will suffer more.

But these treatments deposit most of their energy in the first few centimetres of penetrated tissue, and are thus less effective against deep tumour sites. Raising doses to kill more cancer cells scorches healthy tissue; lowering doses to save healthy tissue hurts the cancer less. This tradeoff is critical in areas like the pelvis and brain.

The pions produced by the Vancouver particle accelerator, however, have a "depth-charge effect" — they travel through the intervening normal cells between beam source and tumour with little disruption, saving their full force for the tumour itself. This effect relies on the pions' unique properties.

First, they travel at a respectable fraction of the speed of light. Second, their stable lifetime is so short that at these "relativistic" speeds they go only a few

metres from their origin to a point where they interact with surrounding matter.

This point is known with great accuracy, so that a carefully positioned patient will have his or her tumour precisely where the pions cause most havoc. Finally, the damage the pions cause at the end of their brief lifetime is much greater than equivalent damage from a *cobalt-60* beam. Dr. Gabriel Lam, the scientist in charge of the pion-irradiation project, compares cobalt particles to "a razor — but the pions are like hand grenades".

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## Building a better screwdriver

An Ontario firm has built a new screwdriver that is a well-balanced, compact, attractive-looking hand tool.

Manufacturing and Machine Works Limited of Waterloo has designed the multi-bit Dura-Drive with four different bit selections made from high-quality tool steel. The reversed tapered handle fits many different sized hands and also pushes tightly into the hand giving the user a better grip which in turn helps to turn the screwdriver with less effort when driving a screw. If more turning power is required, a second bit can be swung out at right angles to the ends and used as a lever.

The design of the screwdriver, according to the company, has increased the state of the art with respect to multi-bit screwdrivers, in that the Dura-Drive bits cannot get lost. Also when the bits are tucked away in the handle, the screwdriver will stand up on the locking ring end.



Dura-Drive screwdriver.

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## Support for UN international year

Canada is providing a grant of \$300 000 to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) for preparations leading up to the 1987 International Year for Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH). The funds represent the first contribution to IYSH from a developed country.

The grant will be used to assist Third World governments to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poorest people of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, both in rural areas and in squatter settlements surrounding urban centres. In particular, the emphasis will be on encouraging and assisting governments to develop and implement shelter demonstration projects. The budget of this preparatory period will total \$5 million (US), half of which will come from Third World countries and half from developed countries.

In 1976, Canada hosted the United Nations Conference on Human Settlement (HABITAT). This resulted in the formation of the United Nations Commission for Human Settlements to assist governments, particularly Third World governments, to improve the quality and quantity of housing, with special emphasis on the needs of the rural and urban poor. A member of the commission since its inception, Canada strongly supports its objectives. The Canadian International Development Agency has already contributed to a number of settlement programs designed to improve the physical environment of the poor, both in rural and urban areas throughout the Third World.

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## Ontario-New York acid rain pact

Ontario and New York state have signed a special agreement to exchange information and conduct joint research on acid rain, an increasingly serious problem in both jurisdictions.

The agreement was signed by Ontario environment minister Keith Norton and New York's commissioner of environmental safety Henry Williams. It calls for standard methods and procedures in sampling, laboratory work and the free exchange of scientific information.

Mr. Norton said he hoped to sign acid rain pacts with other states this summer and to hold another meeting later this year. Quebec also has signed agreements with several states.



## Accent is for the birds

Canadians from different parts of the country may have regional accents but so do most songbirds, according to Dr. Edward Miller, curator of the Vertebrate Zoology Division at the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria, British Columbia.

"Song sparrows or warblers from Ontario generally sound different or have a different 'accent' than the same species in British Columbia," says Dr. Miller. "They learn their accents from parents and neighbours. It appears that almost all songbirds learn their songs in this way."

On the other hand, the long-legged, long-billed species known as shorebirds have none or very little of this ability, says Dr. Miller. Their songs are largely innate or genetic. "An upland sandpiper sounds virtually the same whether it lives in New York, the Yukon or Alaska."

Acoustic signals or songs are therefore a good indicator of genetic relationships between such species and studying their songs contributes to proper evolutionary classification.

For example, it is difficult to distinguish the short-billed dowitcher, a shorebird breeding in northern British Columbia from the long-billed dowitcher which lives mostly in Siberia and Alaska, by their plumed appearance. "Yet they have very different nuptial songs and these differences are very striking when the songs are recorded, analyzed and depicted on sonagrams," explains Dr. Miller.

### Technical equipment

"Sonagrams show a visual pattern of the song somewhat as an electrocardiogram records heartbeat patterns." Technical equipment which Dr. Miller uses for sound analysis has been provided by the Friends of the B.C. Provincial Museum.

Dr. Miller is involved in a research project with noted ornithologist Dr. W.W.H. Gunn and Dr. J.P. Myers of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in the United States.

The three men are studying shorebirds from many areas including Siberia and Finland. By analyzing the acoustic signals of songs of these birds, the proper evolutionary classification of the species is refined.

Dr. Miller is also working with Henri Ouellet of the National Museum in Ottawa studying the upland sandpiper. This shorebird breeds from New York to Alaska.

## Serge et Réal symbolize high fashion in Montreal

Some of the most fashionable women in Canada, the United States and even Europe purchase their clothes from the Serge et Réal house of high fashion in Montreal.

Founded in 1964 by Serge Sénécal and Réal Bastien, the firm has built its reputation on the originality and elegance of its designs, on fine workmanship and on a familiarity with the tastes and needs of its customers, for whom they will plan entire wardrobes.

### Samples to clients

In some cases, when a customer does not live in Montreal, Serge et Réal sends sketches to her along with samples of cloth. When the garment is being sewn two days are spent trying the item on and adjusting it.

Ten specialists, who design, cut, sew and sell the clothing, work in the salon, located on Sherbrooke Street, in an elegant district of Montreal.

In recent years, Serge et Réal has added a line of exclusive accessories, such as shoes, handbags, belts, jewellery sweaters, made to the firm's own specifications.



Serge (right) and Réal and two designs from their spring 1983 collection.





## Home heating costs reduced

The Ontario government recently opened Howland House, a demonstration centre for home renovation and energy conservation.

Located in downtown Toronto, the semi-detached three-bedroom house was built in the 1880s. It was selected by the ministry because it was worth preserving, being attractive and structurally sound.

The house required extensive improvements (totalling \$150 000) to bring it up to modern standards and give it a new lease on life. A principal measure of cost cutting, was the installation of a natural gas furnace which operates at 92 per cent efficiency.

The Clare "Megasave I" furnace was selected and features improved heat exchangers, electronic spark ignition and a low temperature exhaust. It produces so little waste gas that it only requires a 76-millimetre plastic vent pipe, in place of a chimney.

Designed and engineered by Clare Brothers of Cambridge, Ontario, the "Megasave I" utilizes electric ignition which eliminates the constant use of fuel by the pilot light in conventional furnaces. In addition, a standard feature of the furnace is an automatic, dual set-back clock thermostat which lowers and raises the temperature of the house at

preset times.

Other energy conservation measures employed at Howland House include super-insulation, triple-glazed windows and insulated draft-proof doors. Howland House was so well insulated and airtight that space heating requirements were reduced to such an extent that purchase of efficient heating equipment was not really justified.

However, a high-efficiency natural gas furnace was installed at Howland House as a demonstration of a technology which may be suitable for homeowners who still face high annual heating loads.

The energy conservation measures and renovations at Howland House are expected to reduce the home's estimated heating bill for the 1982-83 season by more than 90 per cent to \$100 from the previous season's \$1 400.

The Ontario government has established the goal of improving the energy efficiency of Ontario households by 30 per cent by 1995. Howland House is intended to aid homeowners of new and older residences to accomplish this goal.

## Canadians better educated — census

Canadians became better educated, more active in the labour force and more prone to live in rural areas during the past decade, the 1981 census reveals.

The new national profile painted by the census, parts of which have been released by Statistics Canada, also shows increasing numbers of people working at white-collar jobs and living in bigger houses.

Although houses contained more rooms than in 1971 — more than 551 000 included three or more bathrooms in 1981 — fewer people lived in each dwelling.

Among the most dramatic statistics noted in the census are those concerning the labour force, which grew by 40 per cent during 1971-81, exceeding 12 million people.

No reason was given for this growth, but the maturing of the so-called postwar "baby boomers" and an influx of women into the labour force are probably responsible.

This large increase occurred at a time when the country's population was growing by only 1 per cent a year, reaching 24.3 million in 1981.

Twice as many adults had a university education in 1981 as in 1971. Almost 1.5 million people, or 8 per cent of all adults,

had a university degree in 1981, compared to almost 719 000, or 4.8 per cent, in 1971.

The number of adults with less than a Grade 9 education decreased to 4 million, or 21.9 per cent of the population, from 5 million or 33.3 per cent.

## Changes in work

The type of work being performed by Canadians underwent several changes during the 1970s, generally showing an increase in white-collar jobs.

There was a 138 per cent growth in the number of people working in such fields as social sciences, social work and law, a 118 per cent increase in the managerial and administrative categories, a 105 per cent growth in artistic, literary and recreational occupations and a 72 per cent increase in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics.

Nevertheless, the largest occupational groups remain in the clerical field at 2.19 million, or 18 per cent, sales at 1.15 million, or 9 per cent, and service with 1.43 million, or 12 per cent.

Women made considerable gains in some male-dominated professions. There were five times more women engineers; six times more lawyers, three times as many accountants and more than four times as many bus drivers as a decade ago.

A back-to-the-country trend first noticed in the 1976 census was reinforced in the 1981 survey.

"The 1970s were the first decade in Canada's history to record a faster growth rate for rural areas than for urban areas," according to Statistics Canada. "Since 1976, the rural population has grown by 8.9 per cent — almost double the urban growth rate of 5 per cent."

For the first time since the 1930s, there was no decrease in the number of people working in agriculture. The figure remained at about 481 000, although the number of such workers as a percentage of the labour force fell to 4 per cent in 1981 from 5.6 per cent in 1971.

The rapid aging of the general population, new lifestyles and declining fertility resulted in the average number of people in a household declining to 2.9 from 3.1.

One-person households increased by almost 40 per cent and households larger than seven people decreased by more than 40 per cent.

Single-parent families increased by 28 per cent to 714 005 in 1981 from 559 300 in 1976. However, such families comprise only 11.3 per cent of all families, compared to 13.6 per cent in 1931.



David Peters of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing shows the Clare "Megasave I" gas furnace.



## National Library opens exhibition on organs and organists

An exhibition tracing the role played by the organ in the history of music in Canada opened at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa on May 17.

*Pipes and Pedals: Chronicles of Canadian Organs and Organists* traces the evolution of the organ in Canada and the careers of Canadian organists and organ builders.

The exhibition covers the period from the first century of European settlement, when several organs were imported from Europe, through to the early eighteenth century, when there is evidence of some repairing and building taking place locally, and up to the second half of the nineteenth century when the demands for organs by churches or by individuals had increased to such a degree that organ building was a relatively important industry in eastern Canada. The exhibit also documents contemporary organists and organ builders.

One entire section of the exhibition is devoted to the Royal Canadian College of Organists, which this year will hold its biennial congress in Ottawa. Since its formation in 1909 as the Canadian Guild of Organists, this institution has played a major role in establishing standards of excellence for Canadian organists throughout their careers.

### Organ building trade

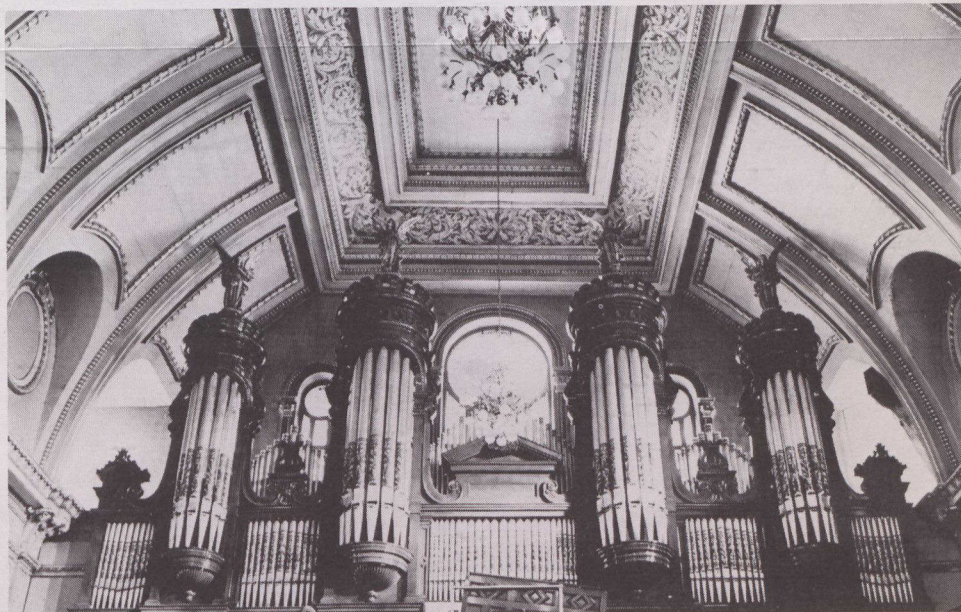
The organ building trade in Canada started only in the nineteenth century. A barrel from one of the two barrel organs constructed by Richard Coates (1778-



*Pipe organ built about 1830.*

1868) for the Children of Peace sect in Sharon, Ontario, in the 1820s — one of which survives, as does a manual instrument — is included in the exhibit. For comparison, there is on display a pipe organ built by the cabinet-makers Blythe and Kennedy in Bytown (Ottawa) in the 1830s. From this time on, manufacturers in Quebec specialized in pipe organs, whereas manufacturers in Ontario later specialized in reed organs.

Several documents in the exhibit highlight the career of Joseph Casavant (1807-1874), the first Canadian-born organ builder of professional standing, and that of the company of Casavant Brothers.



*Casavant organ installed in the Church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Montreal in 1911.*

This firm continues to manufacture organs at the original location. By the end of the nineteenth century, some of its pipe organs were installed at Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (1880) and Notre-Dame (1890) in Montreal, at the chapel of the Saint-Hyacinthe Seminary (1884), and at the Catholic basilica in Ottawa (1892), as well as at several locations in the United States.

In Ontario, organ building was concentrated in the southwestern part of the province, especially in Toronto. There was also some activity in London, Woodstock and Preston. Reed organs were being widely produced by W. Bell and Company (founded in 1864 in Guelph), R.S. Williams (founded in 1854 in Toronto) and the Dominion Organ and Piano Company (founded in 1872 in Oshawa and moved in 1873 to Bowmanville) among them. In the Maritimes, the following individual craftsmen or firms were active: Watson Duchemin in Charlottetown, James Hepburn in Pictou, Nova Scotia, John Bath Reed in Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, and Landry & Son and Peter Organ Co. in Saint John. West of Ontario, however, most organs were ordered from Casavant or imported from the United States or England.

The first Canadian-born organist known by name was Louis Jolliet (1645-1700), the explorer, who played and taught in Quebec. In addition to biographical notes on Jean Girard (1696-1765), a Montreal organist, mention is made of early practitioners in Quebec and Ontario.

The late nineteenth century witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of organists and in published organ music. However, it witnessed as well the beginning of separate organ traditions for French and English Canada. In French Canada, the talent was basically indigenous but studied with the great French masters. French Canadians, like Romain-Octave Pelletier (1843-1927), who taught Alphonse Lavallée-Smith (1873-1912) and Omer Létourneau (1891- ), were also well-known teachers. On the other hand, English-Canada preferred to import talent rather than develop it at home. Charles A.E. Harriss (1862-1929) in Ottawa and Montreal and Healey Willan (1880-1968) in Toronto were born and trained in England, although they eventually looked on Canada as their adopted country.

Perhaps the most renowned organist produced by Canada was Lynnwood Farnam (1885-1930). According to the *Encyclopedia of Music in Canada*, "he was counted among the great interpreters,



attracting to his performances not only organists but other leading musicians and a wide listening public". Unfortunately, his playing has been preserved only on an imperfect series of organ rolls made in the Welte Organ Company studios in New York City in 1925. A copy of Farnam's only composition, a French-styled *Toccata* on the Easter hymn *O filii et filiae*, published posthumously, is on exhibit, along with a photograph of the organist, taken about 1920.

*Pipes and Pedals: Chronicles of Canadian Organs and Organists*, runs until mid-September. As part of the exhibition organ recitals will be given weekly in the library during July and August.

## News briefs

**Canadian National Railways** has doubled its capacity to serve Alaska. The company has operated a rail car barge service between Prince Rupert, British Columbia and the southern end of the Alaska railway, at the coastal community of Whittier, Alaska, since the early 1960s. Now it has introduced a new barge capable of carrying 32 rail cars in the leased service operated by Knappton Corporation of Portland, Oregon. The frequency is every ten days.

**Northern Telecom Limited** of Mississauga has recorded its best quarterly profit ever. Nortel, the second largest telecommunications company in North America, earned \$55 million or \$1.53 a share in the three months ended March 31, up from \$38.3 million or 95 cents a share in the similar 1982 period. Revenues jumped to \$774 million from \$717 million.

**Dome Petroleum Limited** of Calgary has received approval to export a tanker load of Alberta crude oil to Japan. The shipment will involve oil from Dome and other Alberta producers that will be piped to Vancouver for loading.

**Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy** and National Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne have announced that \$25 million of the new employment expansion and development (NEED) program funds is being allocated to the Department of National Defence to create 3 000 temporary civilian jobs at various Canadian Armed Forces Bases across Canada. The types of job created fall into four principal categories including administrative support, general labour, minor maintenance and construction.



From left to right: *Mary, Andrea and Alexander MacLennan greet Ethel Kennedy, the wife of the late Robert F. Kennedy, during a recent visit to Ottawa. Mrs. Kennedy and her sons Joe and Michael visited the MacLennans at their home to congratulate the Ottawa family on being the first in the city to donate leftover oil to the Home Oil Transfer Program. The program, a project under the Canadian Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, helps needy people by using the proceeds from the sale of oil left over when furnaces are converted to gas. The Kennedys later dropped by Parliament Hill for a visit with Prime Minister Trudeau before flying to Toronto and Hamilton to visit other families donating oil under the program.*

**The Export Development Corporation (EDC)** has renewed a line-of-credit agreement now valued at \$15 million (US) with Corporacion Financiera de Desarrollo S.A. (COFIDE) of Peru to assist Canadian exporters competing for sales in Peru by providing their buyers with a simple and easily accessible credit facility through the bank. The original line of credit, signed in 1981, resulted in 12 allocations totalling \$3.4 million (US).

**Coleman Collieries Limited**, a unit of Norcen Energy Resources Limited of Toronto, reports agreement has been reached for the delivery of 148 000 long tons of coal under the company's 1981 coal sales contract with Nihon Cement Company Limited of Japan. The 1981 coal sales contract provided for shipment of 300 000 tons of coal in each of the six-contract years beginning April 1, 1981.

**The Canadian government** will give a grant of \$50 000 to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) to assist victims of the severe cyclone which struck the Fijian group of islands on March 1 and 2. The funds will be provided through the international humanitarian assistance program of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

**Two Canadian companies** have benefited from a \$1.6-million line of credit the Canadian International Development Agency has made available to Jamaica to purchase trucks. Agences de Vente Wellington of Montreal and E.A.C. Amy of Ottawa have been involved in the procurement of 22 International Harvester Trucks made to order for eight companies in Jamaica, mostly in the dairy industry. The vehicles vary in size from five to 15 tonne capacities. Twelve are 7.2-tonne trucks with temperature-controlled bodies.

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