

Canada Weekly

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Consultation and co-operation key to Canada/U.S. compatibility

"Never in the history of our two countries have we faced more difficult and complex problems, yet relations between Canada and the United States have seldom been better than they are today," stated Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, addressing the Rotary Club of Windsor, Ontario on November 14.

Although tensions existed and important issues were still unresolved, said Mr. Jamieson, there was no bitterness and no sense of confrontation between Canada and the U.S., but rather a "strong and mutually-shared commitment to consultation and co-operation". The results were obvious.

The external affairs minister described the "success stories" of the two countries, the unresolved problems and Canada's independent foreign policy. Excerpts follow:

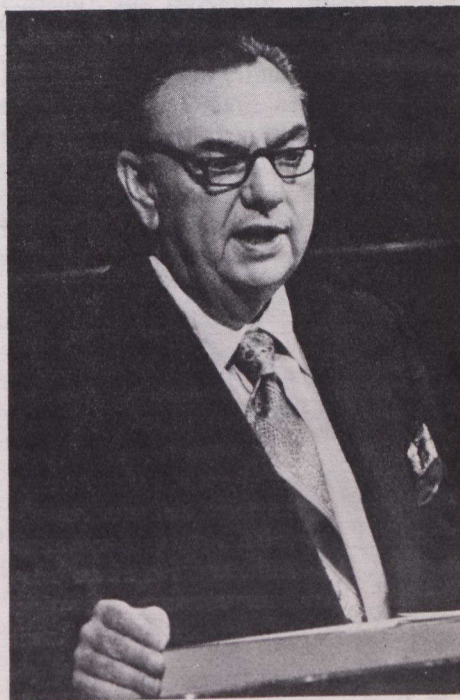
The northern pipeline treaty, involving the biggest project of its kind in world history, was negotiated in surprisingly short order, despite dire predictions to the contrary. Several key issues involving the St. Lawrence Seaway were settled without recourse to formal legal proceedings. The contentious Garrison Diversion is to be modified to allay Canada's legitimate concerns and the International Joint Commission has again demonstrated

its worth in dealing with this and other environmental problems, some in the Detroit-Windsor area.

Only a few months have passed since our two countries declared the 200-mile off-shore limit but already Canada and the United States have accepted the conception of joint management of fish stocks and our negotiators are making good progress towards a permanent boundary settlement. All of these developments and many more have occurred during 1977; a very good record for two countries whose governments and people are involved in literally thousands of transactions every day.

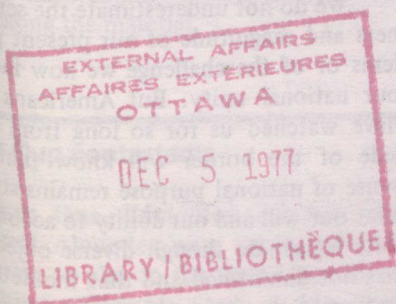
...Canada and the United States do more business together than any other two countries on earth. American exports to Canada equal those to all of the European Economic Community and are two-and-a-half times U.S. exports to Japan. Canadian cross-border sales dwarf our exports to the rest of the world with Canadian auto sales alone worth one-and-a-half times everything we send to the EEC.

And raw statistics tell only part of the story. Because of the intricate economic linkages, an improvement in the Canadian economy benefits the United States far more than a comparable rise in any other country or region; the reverse is equally true — in spades. It is not by choice only that we co-operate to fight today's major economic problems; it is a matter of necessity. Neither country can enjoy real



United Nations/Saw Lwin

Donald C. Jamieson



Nov 30/77

economic health while the other is ailing; nor can one nation remain insensitive for long to the other's legitimate concerns.

Unresolved problems

I have told of some of the major success stories in our relationship this year. A balanced view requires that I take note of some still unresolved problems. There is the matter of West Coast tanker traffic, our still somewhat differing views on a suitable regime to govern sea-bed mining, the irritating and potentially very serious issue involving the extraterritorial application to Canada and Canadians of American law and the negative impact of the U.S. convention tax on a Canadian travel industry already suffering a deficit, in relation to the U.S., of close to \$1 billion annually.

This audience is very familiar with the auto pact and I suspect that few from either side of the border would seriously advocate its abandonment. Yet, there continues to be obvious shortcomings in the arrangement. For instance, in 1976, Canada had a deficit in auto parts of \$2.5 billion, only partially offset by a surplus of \$1.5 billion in finished automobiles. Canadian agriculture encounters problems from time to time, often in the non-tariff barrier field.

There are, of course, grievances on the American side also; border television is an example of which you in this region are well aware. There are U.S. complaints on occasion, about the application of our Foreign Investment Review Act and with actions by some of our provinces and the Federal Government in the resource sector.

On virtually all of these issues, negotiations are continuing and I can report with satisfaction that there is across-the-board progress towards resolution. This is yet another mark of the good state of Canada-U.S. relations, for in today's troubled economic times, countries usually move instinctively towards isolation, protection and confrontation.

* * * *

Although I have discovered that there are many around the world who think otherwise, good Canada-United States' relations are not something we inherited automatically along with our North American domiciles. We have had to work at it; we must still work at it. Otherwise minor irritants, of which there must be many thousands between Canadians and Americans in the run of a year would soon ac-

cumulate and merge into a general feeling of antipathy and even bitterness. This is the fact, and the example we can convey in our international relations.

* * * *

It would be easy for Canada to become a mere rubber stamp for American foreign policy, especially since...our objectives and interests so frequently coincide. Easy, no doubt, but most unwise from the standpoints of both our countries.

Canada is a great and sovereign country in its own right. We must be free to make our own decisions and policies and to differ with the United States when we feel this to be necessary. Also, Canadian interests are not always squarely on all fours with those of the United States. There are and will continue to be times when what we are seeking, and need to achieve, will diverge from American objectives and when we pursue different courses, we must do so openly and with a full understanding of each others' points of view.

* * * *

Nuclear policy

Canada is a world leader in the fields of nuclear material supplies and technology. We believe that nuclear energy properly controlled and safeguarded offers one of the best hopes for a resolution of the present global energy crisis. In this, too, our capabilities and our convictions do not depart significantly from those of the United States.

Over recent years, Canada has moved progressively to establish what is today the most stringent nuclear policy on exports of any country in the world, including the United States. But though we have shown leadership in the nuclear field, the effectiveness of our policy will remain limited and even perhaps counter-productive until there is a wider degree of international agreement on technology and safeguards than exists at present.

It is of the utmost importance that like-minded nuclear supplier countries arrive at a common policy on this issue and that Canada and the United States, in particular, do not get out of phase in their efforts. We are working very closely to avoid this possibility but for the complex global policy reasons...with which the United States must cope, and for equally complex though sometime different reasons affecting Canada, the achievement of a common approach to the wide range of nuclear questions represents a tremendous challenge.

I am happy to tell you that in recent days, we have reached an interim agreement with the United States covering a broad spectrum of our bilateral nuclear relations and clearing the way for further joint efforts to achieve a more effective world-wide safeguards regime.

Thus if this issue reveals the sometimes difficult nature of the Canada-U.S. relationship, it shows as well the determination to consult and co-operate, which is the mark of true friendship.

Foreign policy independent

An independent foreign policy for Canada is not only a necessity for a strong and vital country, it also provides that element of credibility which gives meaning and significance to Canadian support for United States initiatives in international affairs. If the world community took it as read that Canada would always agree with the United States then Canada would be cast in the role of a mere cipher and we would be no good to anyone — least of all ourselves.

And we must be ourselves. Despite our deep and abiding friendship, we remain two distinct peoples, alike where it counts and different where it counts....

From our side of the border, we Canadians have watched the fascinating drama of a developing, evolving America, sometimes with concern, often with admiration and even envy and always with affection. Canadians appreciate the terrible burden of world leadership the United States has assumed, the remarkable generosity it has displayed and the equanimity with which it continues to endure the harsh and often unreasonable criticism that power and leadership cannot seem to escape.

* * * *

...We do not underestimate the seriousness and magnitude of our present problems or of the challenge we now face to our national unity. But Americans who have watched us for so long from their side of the border will know that our sense of national purpose remains strong; that our will and our ability to accommodate legitimate though diverse objectives has not diminished and that the determination of the great majority of Canadians of all backgrounds and in every region is to build a stronger and even more united Canada.

As we pursue this important task, we appreciate the attitude of our American friends. The total absence of any improper

(Continued on P. 8)

Canada/U.S. nuclear co-operation

An interim agreement signed on November 15 by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and United States Ambassador Thomas Enders, meets the immediate requirements of both countries and will permit continued nuclear co-operation and trade between Canada and the U.S.

The pact, embodied in an exchange of notes, allows Canadian uranium to be used in U.S. civil nuclear reactors, complementing provisions of the 1955 Canada/U.S. Nuclear Co-operation Agreement and an exchange of notes on this subject in March 1976. The new interim accord will remain in force until a new agreement, for which negotiations will begin immediately, is signed.

In the pact, the U.S. "acknowledges Canada's leadership role in matters of non-proliferation". The text also refers to both countries' commitment to peaceful uses of materials transferred under the agreement and to the application of international safeguards, provisions consistent with Canadian requirements on reprocessing or retransfer from one country of nuclear material originating in the other; and the United States' awareness that exports from Canada of technology and certain items of equipment will take place only under safeguards, and that provisions dealing with these matters will form part of the negotiation of the new co-operation agreement.

Concerning Canadian material transferred from the U.S. to third countries, there is provision for the application of Canadian controls before the U.S. agrees to the third country retransferring or re-processing the material.

Grey Cup contestants

At press time, Edmonton Eskimos and Montreal Alouettes were the two teams preparing to play in the Grey Cup championship at Olympic Stadium, Montreal on November 27. Edmonton defeated the British Columbia Lions 38-1 in the Western Conference final on November 20 and Montreal beat Ottawa Rough Riders 21-18 in the Eastern final on November 19.

The previous weekend in the Grey Cup semi-finals, Ottawa beat Toronto 21-16 and B.C. defeated Winnipeg 33-32.

Skate Canada medallists

Toronto skaters Heather Kemkaran, Lorna Wighton and John Dowding won bronze medals at Skate Canada held this year in Moncton, New Brunswick from October 27 to 30.

Miss Kemkaran placed third after Linda Fratianne and Lisa Marie Allen, both of the United States, in the ladies' singles event; Miss Wighton and Mr. Dowding were third in the ice-dancing competition after Janet Thompson and Warren Maxwell of Britain and Marina Zueva and Andrei Vitman of the U.S.S.R.

The Skate Canada story

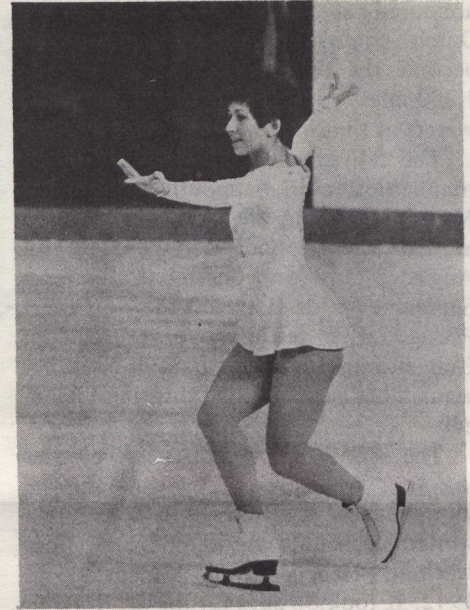
This year's Skate Canada continues a tradition started in Calgary, Alberta, in 1973 by the Canadian Figure Skating Association. At that time the Association sought to establish, for the first time in North America, an annual figure-skating competition which would attract leading skaters who compete at world championship level.

After Calgary, the competition was held in Kitchener, Ontario, in 1974, Edmonton, Alberta, in 1975 and in Ottawa in 1976.

While Skate Canada is not a qualifying event for national or world level of competition, it is one of several invitational competitions such as Moscow Skate, the Richmond Trophy (London, England), the Nevelhorn Trophy (Oberstdorf, West Germany) and the St. Gervais Grand Prix (France). These interna-



Lorna Wighton and John Dowding



Hal Kinsey

Heather Kemkaran

tional competitions provide the experience and exposure essential to competitors to prepare them for world championships.

The 1977 skaters came from the Soviet Union, Poland, Sweden, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, West Germany, Austria, Britain, Japan and the United States. Each participating country is invited to send one judge and Canada provides three. Two of the referees were from Europe and one from Canada. All officials hold appointments from the International Skating Union, the world governing body.

While Skate Canada does not include a pair-skating event, pair skating is featured in exhibition performances. This year, both the world pair champions Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. pair champions Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner were the guest skaters.

Northwest Passage solo trip

The following article was written by Alyn Edwards, correspondent for Canadian Scene.

Dutch-born world adventurer Willy de Roos sailed into Vancouver Harbour on October 18 where he was greeted by a flotilla of private yachts and given an official welcome from Port Manager Fred Spoke and Vancouver Mayor Jack Volrich. Later that night, de Roos was

Crombie McNeill

honoured at a dinner hosted by the Dutch consulate. Willy de Roos had become the first man ever to make the 1,200-mile voyage through the Arctic waters of the Northwest Passage alone.

The 54-year-old former Belgian automobile dealer left Falmouth, England, on May 21, entering the Northwest Passage at Lancaster Sound near Labrador on August 3. Just over one month later, on September 5, de Roos left the Northwest Passage after getting across Amundsen Gulf and around Point Barrell. No other seaman has accomplished this single-handedly.

The RCMP icebreaker *St. Roch* was the first to make the voyage but its six-man crew was forced to spend two winters locked in the Arctic ice before reaching Halifax from Vancouver in 1942. It took 82 days for the *St. Roch* to make the return trip. It is now on permanent display in Vancouver's maritime museum.

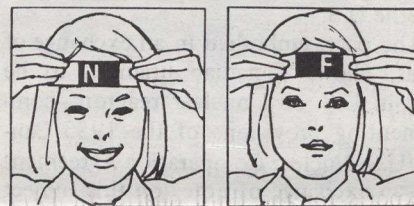
In 1972, Willy de Roos sold his successful used-car wholesale company in Belgium to give him the time and money to take a three-year voyage around the

world in his 42-foot steel-hulled ketch *Williwaw*. When that voyage ended, he decided not to re-enter the business world. He was determined to tackle a life-long challenge — the Northwest Passage. He tells of terrifying gales with frozen winds so strong he couldn't open his eyes. The winds caused ten-foot-high walls of ice to ram together, closing channels which only seconds earlier had been open. De Roos would wake up every hour on these nights for fear his small vessel would be crushed while he slept down below. On one occasion, two huge ice masses closed in on him, and forced his vessel straight up on top. It took days for it to recede so he could pass.

De Roos will spend several months resting in Vancouver and preparing a book on his adventure. He has taken movie film and hundreds of photographs to record the voyage. Then he will continue on the second segment of his history-making trip down the coast of both North and South America and around the Horn. That will make Willy de Roos and his small vessel the first ever to circumnavigate the American continent.

Fever detector

A Canadian pharmaceutical house, Frank W. Horner Ltd., of Montreal, Quebec, has developed a method of detecting fever instantly through the use of a specially treated plastic strip applied to a dry forehead for just five to 15 seconds.



The one-by-four-inch transparent re-usable strip, called "Feverest", is coated on one side with temperature sensitive micro-encapsulated liquid crystals. Two letters, not visible when the strip is not in place, indicate if the patient is running a temperature. If an N appears, body temperature is normal. If an F appears, the individual is running a fever. An exact record of temperature is not given.

SEM scans an invisible world

The SEM, an electron scanning microscope being used at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, by a variety of researchers explores a world that not only cannot be seen by the naked eye, but cannot be seen by most microscopes.

SEM was obtained by UVic's biology department through a National Research Council grant to Dr. Arthur Fontaine, who is chairman of the department. The \$65,000-grant, which was the largest single NRC-equipment grant given in 1976-77, represented 22 per cent of all capital funds available for animal biologists in Canada last year.

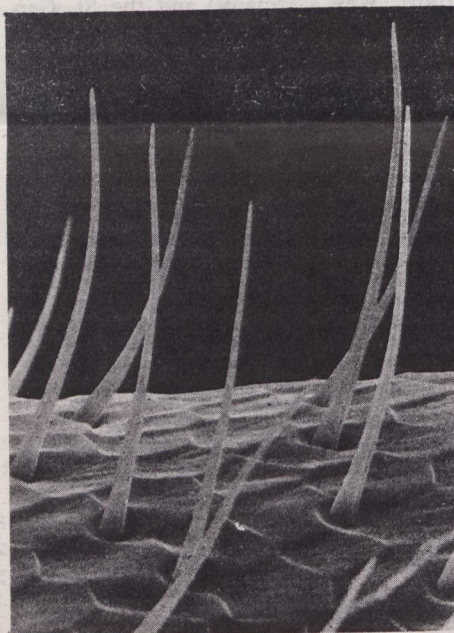
Many fields

The reason for the grant's going to UVic was the "diversity of application", said Fontaine. "It is being used for a variety of research projects, and not just by biologists."

The machine is used among other things to study how the Alberta tar sands were formed; the sense organs of bees; fungi from birds' nests; the development of pine cones in commercial forests; ways of attacking the harmful bark beetle with

a parasitic fungus rather than pesticides; and in a study of the blood cells of invertebrate animals.

Jack Dietrich, the biology department's microscope technician explained



Sensory hairs on the antenna of a male solitary bee, magnified 2,000 times.

how the SEM works:

The specimen to be photographed is first placed in a critical point dryer where it is dehydrated. It is then put in a gold-coating machine that showers the specimen with molecular gold.

The gold-coated specimen is then ready for the SEM. In the microscope is a tiny electron beam which is magnetically focused by adjusting dials. The electron beam scans the specimen and the results are visible on an oscilloscope screen.

With a flick of a switch the magnification can be increased anywhere from ten to 180,000 times.

A picture can be taken from the oscilloscope screen with an ordinary camera.

"What makes the SEM special is that despite the magnification, you can get excellent depth of field and resolution in the photographs," explained Dietrich.

Results of experiments involving the SEM are on display at UVic. Pictures of the eye of a fly, looking like the speaker of a stereo, and huge floating pods which are actually pollen from pine cones, line the walls.

"It's an incredible machine," said Fontaine. "And it's proving to be an invaluable research tool."

Preliminary statement of Canadian imports and exports — Statistics Canada (September)

Following three consecutive monthly increases, both exports and imports, seasonally adjusted on a balance-of-payments basis, fell in September. Exports declined nearly 7 per cent to \$3,564 million, while imports declined less than 1 per cent to \$3,504 million. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus contracted to \$60 million from some \$300 million in each of the months of July and August.

Even with the decline in September, exports for the third quarter of 1977 at \$11,162 million stood 3 per cent above the April-June total; but at \$10,504 million, imports were only marginally higher. The trade surplus almost doubled to \$658 million in the third quarter, but was still less than the \$830-million surplus in the first quarter.

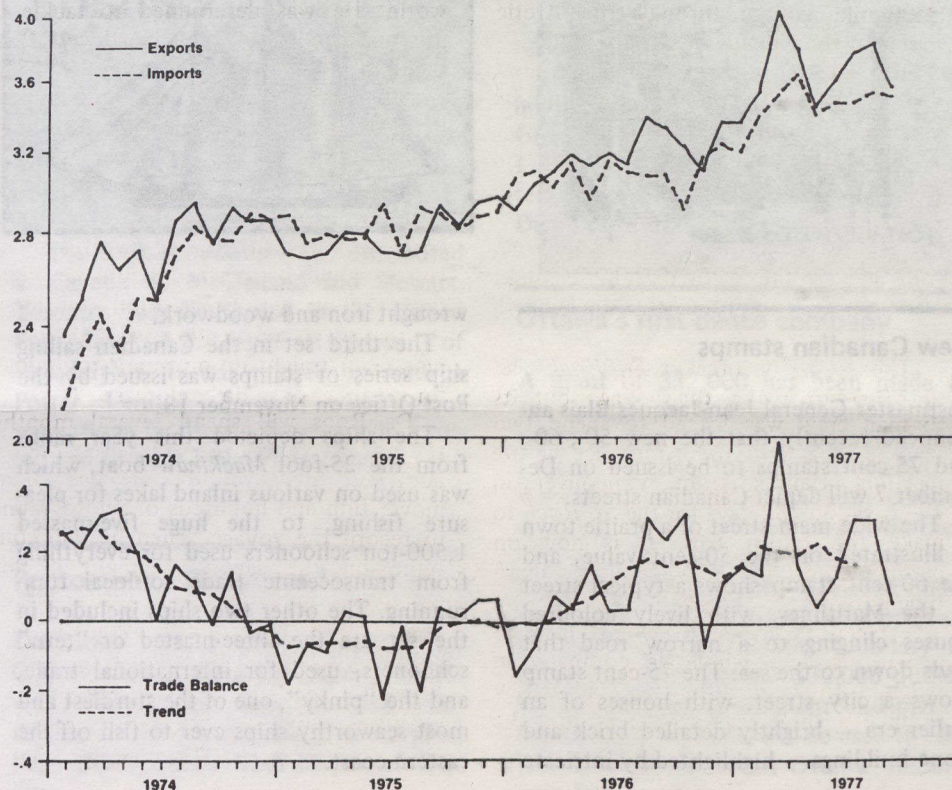
Exports (customs basis)

At \$2,531 million, seasonally-adjusted exports in September to the United States were virtually unchanged from those of August, when exports fell 6.5 per cent from the July figure. Shipments of crude oil, pulp, non-ferrous metals, machinery and automotive components fell in September, while exports of metallic ores, lumber and trucks increased.

Seasonally-adjusted exports to overseas countries dropped 25 per cent to \$965 million, following a rise of 18 per cent in August. The September total still stood slightly above the value of May exports, the lowest level so far in 1977. Contributing to the fall were reduced shipments in September of a variety of commodities including wheat, oilseeds, metallic ores, pulp, newsprint and non-automotive equipment. Exports of lumber and automotive goods increased.

In rising 5 per cent in the third quarter to \$3,346 million, following a slightly larger drop in the period preceding, seasonally-adjusted exports to overseas countries almost regained the peak level of the January-March quarter. The recovery was traced to Canadian shipments to countries other than Japan and the European Economic Community. Shipments of wheat advanced 20 per cent in the third quarter. There were also sizable gains from the April-June period in shipments of many other products, including fish, coal, lumber, some other industrial ma-

Exports, imports and trade balance: All countries
Seasonally adjusted — Balance-of-payments basis (billions of dollars)



terials and machinery. Exports of oilseeds, metallic ores and transportation equipment fell.

Imports (customs basis)

At \$2,419 million in September, the seasonally-adjusted import total from the U.S. was a shade above the August figure — there was a fall of 6 per cent in imports for that month. Moderate increases in September in imports of coal, passenger cars, automotive parts and office equipment were nearly offset by small decreases covering food, industrial materials, agricultural machinery, other equipment and consumer goods.

Imports from overseas countries fell about 5 per cent to \$1,095 million in September, in contrast to a 23 per cent rise in the previous month. Imports of crude oil were sharply below the unusually-high level for August, and arrivals of textiles, steel materials, cars and clothing also declined in September.

Direction of trade

In a comparison of the first nine months of the three most recent years, the proportion of Canadian exports shipped

to the U.S. increased appreciably from 64.7 per cent in 1975 to 67.7 per cent in 1976 and to 69.4 per cent in 1977. The shares for other regions declined correspondingly over the period. The contraction for the EEC was from 13.3 per cent in 1975 to 10.7 per cent in 1977, while the proportion for the remaining countries fell from 22.0 per cent to 19.9 per cent.

The dominance of the U.S. as a source of Canadian imports likewise increased from 67.2 per cent in the first nine months of 1975 to 68.2 per cent and to 69.9 per cent in the following two years. The Japanese share of total imports widened from 3.6 per cent to 4.2 per cent between 1975 and 1977, but the remaining regions commanded a smaller share in the most recent period.

After a period of comparative stability in 1976, average prices of both imports and exports rose sharply in the first quarter of 1977 and continued to increase during the year. As the rate of increase for import was higher than for export prices, Canada's terms of trade deteriorated as the year progressed (i.e. the ratio of export to import prices declined).



New Canadian stamps

Postmaster General Jean-Jacques Blais announced recently that the new 50-, 60-, and 75-cent stamps to be issued on December 7 will depict Canadian streets.

The wide main street of a prairie town is illustrated on the 50-cent value, and the 60-cent stamp shows a typical street in the Maritimes, with lively coloured houses clinging to a narrow road that leads down to the sea. The 75-cent stamp shows a city street, with houses of an earlier era — brightly detailed brick and stone buildings — highlighted by intricate

wrought iron and woodwork.

The third set in the Canadian sailing ship series of stamps was issued by the Post Office on November 18.

The ships depicted this year range from the 25-foot *Mackinaw* boat, which was used on various inland lakes for pleasure fishing, to the huge five-masted 1,500-ton schooners used for everything from transoceanic trade to local rum-running. The other two ships included in the set are the three-masted or "tern" schooners, used for international trade, and the "pinky", one of the sturdiest and most seaworthy ships ever to fish off the eastern coast.

Canada Post has announced the initiation of a new stamp series devoted to the Inuit way of life. The first four stamps in the series were issued on November 18. Unlike previous issues depicting native cultures, this series relies solely on the art of the Inuit to tell the story.

The first set shows the various methods of hunting employed by the Inuit as depicted in their prints and sculptures. One pair shows two stonecut prints — a view of a disguised Caribou hunter in a blind, and a walrus hunt. The second pair of stamps shows seal hunting, in an Inuit soapstone sculpture, and fishing with spears, in a stonecut print.

Canada/Japan cultural agreement

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Japanese Ambassador Yasuhiko Nara exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Canada-Japan Cultural Agreement in a brief ceremony in Ottawa, November 16. The agreement was signed in Tokyo on October 26, 1976 in the presence of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki, during Mr. Trudeau's visit to Japan. Since then it has been ratified by both countries.

Mr. Jamieson emphasized the importance Canada attaches to expansion and reinforcement of political, commercial and cultural links which contribute to the mutual understanding between the people of Canada and Japan. Ambassador Nara expressed his full agreement with these sentiments.

The accord not only reflects the growing volume and variety of artistic and academic exchanges, but provides various ways whereby Japanese and Canadians can come to know and understand each other better. The agreement also reflects

the development of Canadian studies in Japan and Japanese studies in Canada, a program agreed to in principle at the time of the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to Canada in 1974.

Endangered species protection

Because international trade is aggravating the status of several endangered species, 40 countries, including Canada, have signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Representatives of these nations recently met in Geneva to discuss the definition and listing of endangered species, the humane transportation of animals, and the training of customs officers in the identification of endangered animals and animal products.

"Canada has an obligation to the world's wildlife and other countries to discourage the vanity use of endangered species," says John Heppes, of the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), Canadian administrator of the convention.

"The tiger now numbers only 4,000 on the entire earth. Tigers and other endangered species are disappearing from underdeveloped countries partly because some affluent nations allow the import of illegally obtained items such as spotted cat coats or exotic pets. Without the richer countries as markets, this plunder of the wild could not continue."

Protective permits

When listed by the convention as rare and endangered, potentially endangered, or in need of protection through international co-operation, a species requires an export permit from the country of origin before a participating country of destination will allow its importation. Those species listed as rare and endangered must also be covered by an import permit.

The Canadian working group at the meeting included scientific representatives from the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Fisheries Research Branch of the Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Canada Customs, the National Museum, the Royal Ontario Museum, and a representative of the provinces.

News of the arts

Bicentennial gift first to win top international book prize

Between Friends/Entre Amis, Canada's bicentennial gift to the United States, has won top honours at the International Book Exhibition hosted by the German Democratic Republic in Leipzig. The competition, which was inaugurated this year, will not be held again until 1983.

The award, a gold medal given "in honour of extraordinary achievement in the art of book-creating", was presented by Norbert Reemer of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Washington, at the National Film Board Photo Gallery in Ottawa on November 9. Present were: André Lamy, Government Film Commissioner, who is chairman of the NFB; Robert Monteith, director of Ottawa Services, and Lorraine Monk, the executive producer of NFB's Still Photography Division, who is the art director and editor of the award-winning book.

The gold medal is the crowning achievement for the book that has reaped recognition since its release in May last year. Within three days, it had joined the best-seller lists, where it remained for

Canadian artist dies

Well-known Canadian artist, William Kurelek, died of cancer on November 3 at the age of 50. Born in Whitford, Alberta during the depression, Kurelek was a painter with little formal training whose simple portrayals of farm life and series of narrative scenes recalling his arduous summers in lumber camps illustrate his desire to be thought of as a people's painter.

The artist, who cherished the camaraderie of camp life, often suffered long periods of depression and isolation — evident in paintings entitled *The Maze*, *I Spit on Life*, and *Help Me Please Help Me*. After seeking psychiatric help and converting to Catholicism, Kurelek turned his attention to religious paintings and moral narratives. In 1964 he completed an illustration of the Passion of Christ on 160 panels.

Kurelek staged many one-man exhibitions and was the author of ten books, including the immensely popular *A Prairie Boy's Winter*.

over 40 weeks. It won an award of excellence from the *Communication Arts Magazine* and took the "Best of Show" at the International Gallery of Superb Printing competition in 1976. Design Canada gave the publication its "Look of Books" prize and the American Institute of Graphic Arts awarded *Between Friends/Entre Amis* nine certificates of excellence, one in each category of competition.

The book is published and distributed in Canada by McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, and distributed in the United States by the J.B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. It was printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto with colour separations by Herzig Sommerville Limited and Graphic Litho-Plate Limited.

Pantomime a Christmas favourite

Traditional British pantomime, at the O'Keefe Centre from December 7 to 18, will feature Lionel Blair, as Dick Whittington in the famous tale of the orphan boy who becomes Lord Mayor of London.

In pantomime, a combination of revue, extravaganza and fairy-tale fantasy, the performers not only talk, but sing, dance, juggle and engage in all types of jokes and gags.

Audiences will be invited to cheer the hero, hiss at the villain (played by Leon Green), and respond to the antics of the Lionel Blair Dancers, the Gladys Forrester Babes, the many comedians, and Dick's faithful companion, his cat.

Ottawa's first dance company

A grant of \$32,000 has been made to Le Groupe de la Place Royale to help establish it as Ottawa's first resident professional dance company. Founded in Montreal in 1966, the company comprises seven dancers who also teach, do their own choreography and design their sets and costumes. The grant, provided under the Grants for Performing Arts program of the Department of the Secretary of State, matches another \$32,000 put up by the Ontario government and private sources. The \$64,000 will be used to convert two floors of an Ottawa building into dance studios.



Manitoba Party (above) was painted by William Kurelek in 1964.

Canada/U.S. (Cont'd. from P. 2)

interference is only what we would expect from a trusted neighbour. It should be an example for others.

Indeed there is much in our relationship that others could emulate. We live in a world where trust between neighbours is in woefully short supply and where suspicion and cynicism are the principal ingredients in international dealings. How satisfying in such a climate to know that in Canada-U.S. relations a simple phone call between Ottawa and Washington is often enough to resolve a serious problem and that a handshake can serve as well as a complex treaty.

We Canadians want to keep things that way; I am sure you Americans do too. And we will!

CMHC makes generous loan

The largest single loan ever made to a municipality under the federal sewage-treatment program was announced recently.

The commitment of \$66,660,400 in seven Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) loans was made to the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) for the improvement and expansion of sewage-treatment facilities.

The MUC collection and treatment program, begun in 1974 with the approval by CMHC of a \$22-million loan to build an 11-foot diameter sanitary sewer tunnel, has been estimated at more than \$1.2 billion. The Federal Government expects to provide two-thirds total funding or some \$800 million.

Since 1974, CMHC has loaned more than \$231 million to the MUC for the financing of its sewage-collection and treatment program. Twenty-five per cent of the loans are forgivable, which to date,

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

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

is estimated at a \$56-million rebate.

The latest loans will be used to buy the land required to build the sewage-treatment plant as well as to fund the contracts to be awarded for actual construction. As many as 2,500 man-years of employment are expected to be generated.

In making the announcement Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet stated: "Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has been making loans since 1961 to assist municipalities and municipal sewerage corporations in the construction of sewage-treatment projects for the control of water and soil pollution. In subsequent years, the legislation under which this

program is authorized has been amended, notably to encourage comprehensive land use and residential development in previously undeveloped areas, and through acceptance of municipal trunk sewers and water-supply systems as eligible for assistance.

"Altogether, the Government of Canada has approved more than 3,700 projects under this program with a dollar value of more than \$1.5 billion.

"During this period, more than 700 loans have been approved to towns and cities in the province of Quebec for a total of \$356 million. Of this amount, \$67 million is forgivable."

News briefs

A Montreal firm, the SNC group, has signed a \$100-million contract for the first phase of an electrification project in Saudi Arabia, Trade Minister Jack Horner said recently. Total value of the project will be \$300 million.

Leonard H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist with the Federal Department of Agriculture from 1923 to 1948, has been named to the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame. Dr. Newman was a founder and secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association where he pioneered the principles of registered seed production. Dr. Newman, 96, is the oldest living graduate of the Ontario Agriculture College in Guelph, where he received his agriculture degree in 1903.

Claude Ryan, publisher of the Montreal daily newspaper *Le Devoir*, says he will not be a candidate for the leadership of the Quebec Liberal Party, as had been hoped. After having taken a "fresh look" at his role in the community he says his decision is "firm and irrevocable".

The number of people without jobs eased slightly during October to 787,000 from 798,000 a month earlier, although the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.3 per cent, Statistics Canada reports.

The Finance Department has reported that Canada Savings Bonds payroll sales at November 1 were up 12 per cent from the sales result in the corresponding period a year earlier.

The Canadian Export Development Corporation has agreed to a loan of \$102.6 million to support the sale of

\$114 million of Canadian goods and services to Iran Wood and Paper Industries Inc., with the Bank of Montreal participating in the loan.

Large increases in food and home-ownership charges raised the cost of living by 1 per cent in October, Statistics Canada reported on November 15. The increase was the highest for any month since March and resulted in a 12-month inflation rate of 8.8 per cent as measured by the federal agency's consumer price index.

A five-year, \$2.77-million research program aimed at reducing the high cost of mining exploration was announced by Frank Miller, Ontario's natural resources minister, on November 15.

Newfoundland has established regula-tions for offshore oil and gas drilling in a continuation of its dispute with the Federal Government about control of undersea minerals. The dispute is likely to be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. The new regulations would provide Newfoundland with 40 percent ownership of all gas and oil found in the 700,000-square-mile offshore area claimed by the province.

Transport Minister Otto Lang announced on November 2 that a contract of about \$90 million had been awarded to Bombardier-MLW Ltd. of Montreal to buy 22 locomotives and 50 coaches for the new VIA Rail passenger service. It is the first major purchase of rail-passenger equipment in Canada in more than ten years.