

Canada Weekly

Volume 8, No. 41

October 29, 1980



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Commonwealth an avenue to help resolve North-South problems

The Commonwealth can continue to play a key role in breaking down barriers to international justice and progress, and Canada will continue to work through this institution to help resolve North-South issues, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan told the Royal Commonwealth Society in a speech delivered in Toronto, October 9.

Excerpts from the speech, The Commonwealth and Global Development, follow:

...From a number of perspectives, the Commonwealth enjoys many advantages for effecting change in North-South relations, even though it is itself composed of nations belonging to both developed and developing nations. For one thing, it serves as a bridge between the two groups of nations, by promoting an awareness of mutual Commonwealth interests and interdependencies — and in this it again mirrors the growing interdependent nature of our world.

The Commonwealth also provides a rare opportunity for high-level consultations in an informal, frank and intimate setting, avoiding the rhetorical or adversary character of certain other international fora. More importantly, it need not be dominated by bloc-to-bloc attitudes or strategies — factors which too often result

in the rigidity and inflexibility which hamper international resolution of problems.

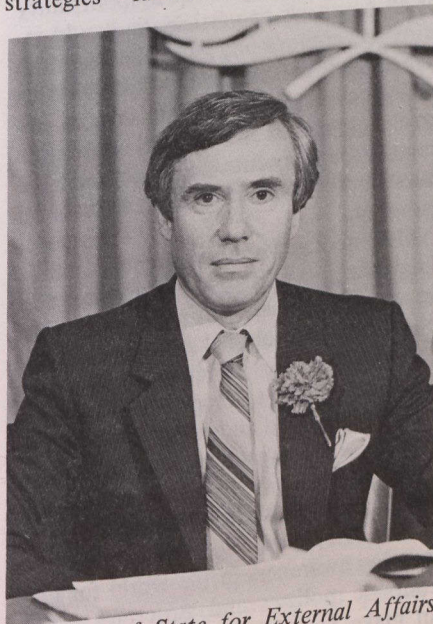
It can also facilitate the mutual influencing of perceptions and the moderating of extreme positions, thereby generating more balanced and pragmatic approaches to problem resolution.

Its function is best summed up in the words of its Secretary-General in his report for 1979: "The Commonwealth cannot negotiate for the world; but it can help the world to negotiate."

Special interest

From Canada's perspective as a developed nation, we have a special interest in advancing the North-South dialogue — a perspective which emerges from our own history....

Our present policy has evolved in the years since the Second World War. In those early years, Canada provided bilateral development assistance almost exclusively to Commonwealth countries — both to Colombo Plan countries and, later, to the newly independent Commonwealth countries in Africa and the Caribbean. In 1961 we initiated an assistance program in Francophone Africa. This constituted the first development assistance agreements between Canada and countries outside the Commonwealth. This particular program has grown in scope over almost two decades until it has reached a point today where our aid to Francophone African countries roughly equals the level of aid we provide to Commonwealth African countries. In 1979, it was approximately \$140 million. Subsequently we have extended our efforts to numerous countries, to Latin America and to other nations, such as



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

United Nations photo by Saw Lwin

Sixteen years ago this week...

Explorer Henry Asbjorn Larsen, a retired Royal Canadian Mounted Police superintendent and captain of the *St. Roch*, died. The *St. Roch* was the first vessel to navigate the Northwest Passage from west to east.

Indonesia and Egypt — countries which belong to neither the Commonwealth nor to Francophone groups.

In more recent years, Commonwealth countries have received a declining proportion of Canadian aid, although the over-all level of aid provided has more than offset this. In 1979, Canada provided bilateral development assistance (including food aid) to Commonwealth countries to a total of more than \$236 million — or 36 per cent of all of Canada's official development assistance.

In addition to bilateral assistance, Commonwealth multilateral agencies received some \$10.4 million in 1979. The bulk of this went to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, but amounts were also provided to the Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Plan, the Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service, the Commonwealth Foundation and the Commonwealth Youth Program.

Within recent weeks, the government of Canada has embarked on an effort to increase the funds it will make available for development assistance. As you know, since 1978 the proportion of our gross national product allocated for assistance had declined. That trend has now been reversed, and we have set a goal of .5 per cent of GNP for development assistance by the middle of this decade, rising to .7 by the end of the decade. This, of course, will result in increased benefits to Commonwealth countries.

It is no secret that the provision of higher levels of official assistance to developing countries does not always receive universal acceptance in Canada. As with most developed countries at the present time, we face a number of short-term political and economic difficulties. Too many people have come to view international development as a matter of charity, rather than recognizing the interdependent nature of today's world. Too many of us have ignored the fact that there cannot be real stability and security in a world in which so many nations remain dangerously vulnerable to economic uncertainty and unable to meet the development aspirations of their people. In brief, as I pointed out at the Special Session of the General Assembly in August, we would delude ourselves if we believed we realistically had other options. To attempt to preserve entrenched privilege is by far the costliest approach in anything but the shortest term, compounding our problems for the future

and resulting in further insecurity and instability.

The resolution of some of these difficulties lies also with some of the developing countries themselves. It is difficult to generate support in developed countries for increased aid when some developing countries have so far failed to build structures and develop programs which ensure that there will be more social justice resulting when the time comes to distribute the benefits of international aid.

Key role

But in meeting both of these major objectives — gaining more sensitized public support for increased aid and achieving a higher level of social justice in developing countries — the Commonwealth can play a key institutional role, a role that the heads of government of Commonwealth countries have recognized for some years. For example, the 1979 meeting of heads of government resulted in quite explicit statements about the validity of these goals, as well as the over-all goals necessary for a more just economic order. It is particularly interesting that many of the points of agreement at that meeting paralleled the findings of the Brandt Commission. Some of the key points emerging from the 1979 Commonwealth meeting strike a very familiar echo. For example:

- A recognition that the persistence of mass poverty further highlighted the urgent need for a more rational and equitable economic order.

- The efficient deployment of global resources, providing an equal opportunity for all countries to participate, would require acceptance by all of structural change and the adoption of policies to make such changes possible and to improve prospects for global economic growth, the restraint of inflation and the fuller employment of human and material resources.

- The necessity of improving public understanding of the need for change in the countries participating in the interdependent international system.

- The need for developed Commonwealth countries to recognize the importance of increased and stable flows of aid, finance and investment in developing countries.

We could continue much longer with the list. The point is, however, that the emerging awareness in the world for new economic policies and structures which can make more equitable sharing of the

world's resources possible has been recognized for some time by the Commonwealth as an institution. Canada, for its part, will continue to use the Commonwealth — with the United Nations' organizations and other appropriate international fora — as an instrument to achieve these goals.

As some of you perhaps know, considerable disappointment has been expressed over the failure of the recent Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on North-South issues to meet its objectives. I personally, am still hopeful that with ingenuity and genuine goodwill we can still find our way around the differences which prevail.

Canadian initiatives

I have said that Canada will continue to utilize, with other nations, I hope, the United Nations' system. But we will also look to other instrumentalities to achieve consensus on useful approaches. For example, at the Special Session of the United Nations, I announced our government's intention to establish a Futures Secretariat under the Canadian International Development Agency. Its role will be to initiate and support activities in Canada which will inform our people and sensitize them to the importance of understanding international development issues. This secretariat will receive the major part of its support from the government, but we hope that it will also be supported by the business community, universities, professional institutions and voluntary associations, whose co-operation is vital to its success.

In addition, we intend to actively support other initiatives in strengthening the North-South dialogue. The Brandt Commission Report proposed the convening of a mini-summit meeting of developed and developing countries to focus attention on the most pressing issues — an initiative in which we will participate fully. We also intend to work to ensure that North-South issues are given a major priority on the agenda of the next summit meeting of the most industrialized nations — a meeting of heads of government which Canada will host in 1981.

Finally, at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Canberra, Australia next year we intend to do all in our power to make it the focus of attention — particularly given the presence of leaders of both developed and developing countries....

Trade conference in Toronto

The Canadian Association-Latin America and the Caribbean (CALA), which promotes trade, commerce and investment between Canada and countries of that region, held its eighth international conference in Toronto, October 5-7.

The theme of the two-day conference was "Technology in the Americas". More than 400 delegates of which some 100 were senior officials and businessmen from the region attended the conference which was planned to coincide with two major trade missions from Brazil and Argentina.

The conference delegates discussed new technological developments in the areas of energy, communications, urban development, food and resources, and mechanisms to exchange and supply these technologies.

Keynote speakers included: Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Vice-President of the Latin America World Bank; Alberto Grimoldi, Argentine Minister of Industrial Development; Alfred Powis, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Noranda Group; José Represas, Continental President, Inter-American Council for Commerce and Production; Larry Grossman, Ontario Minister of Industry and Tourism; and Ed Lumley, the federal Minister of Trade.

During the conference, Mr. Lumley met with Guyanese Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Hubert Jack. The two discussed the possibilities of joint ventures and investment in the manufacturing and forestry sectors.

In addition, the Minister of Trade met with Dr. Mario Fernandez, Economic Adviser to the President of Panama. They discussed strengthening economic and political relations between the two countries and the possibility of technical assistance to Panama in the areas of urban transport, fisheries, and educational and commercial cable television.

Mr. Lumley met with the Costa Rican Minister of Planning, Wilberg Jiménez Castro, to discuss Canadian investment in the fisheries and agriculture sectors.

He also held talks with a Nicaraguan Delegation headed by Junta member Arturo Cruz to discuss the possibility of co-operation in the fields of forestry, fisheries, hydro, agriculture, communications and railways.

Ambassador chairs atomic agency



Canadian Ambassador to Austria Maurice Copithorne has been elected chairman of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Mr. Copithorne joined the Department of External Affairs in 1956 and became its legal adviser in 1977. He has been Canadian ambassador to Austria since 1979.

Petro-Can to make rigs

Petro-Canada and a Texas company have entered into a deal to produce drilling rigs, says Petro-Canada chairman Bill Hopper.

Mr. Hopper announced that the Crown corporation and Sedco Incorporated of Dallas would build the world's second dynamically-positioned semi-submersible rig.

As part of the deal, Mr. Hopper said Petro-Canada would have the exclusive use of the rig for at least the first five years of its operation for exploration off Canada's east coast.

Mr. Hopper said the move was part of "Petro-Canada's continuing efforts to increase and maintain the pace of exploration off the east coast".

The new Petro-Canada rig should be one of the most sophisticated in the world.

Dynamic-positioning means it can be kept on location by the use of thrusters that compensate for winds, currents and waves. The rig is only partially submersed, so that it does not have to be fixed to the ocean bed, and can be moved quickly in an emergency.

Drilling programs approved

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has announced approval of three drilling programs by Petro-Canada in the Labrador Sea.

Three drillships — the *Pelican*, *Pelerin* and *Neddrill II* — will be used to evaluate previously-drilled wells, to complete three new wells and, if there is enough time before the season ends in October, to begin drilling two additional wells that will then be left for re-entry in 1981.

Two of the new wells are of particular interest as they are within a few kilometres of previous discoveries. The Labrador Sea area has had a high discovery rate compared with other frontier regions, and is thought to have a significant potential for hydrocarbons, particularly for gas and gas condensate (the liquids associated with natural gas).

Since exploration began in this area in 1971, 17 wells have been drilled, with four resulting in significant flows of gas and condensate, and a fifth indicating hydrocarbons on mechanical logs and in cores.

Petro-Canada is the operator for the Labrador Group of Companies, which is composed of Petro-Canada Exploration Canada Ltd., AGIP Canada Ltd., Aquitaine Company of Canada Ltd., Gulf Canada Resources Incorporate, Suncor Incorporate, Total Eastcan Exploration Ltd., Amerada Minerals Corporation of Canada Ltd., and Total Petroleum (North America) Ltd.

Foreign Minister of Singapore visits

The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Singapore Suppiah Dhanabalan visited Ottawa October 7-9 at the invitation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

Mr. Dhanabalan met with Dr. MacGuigan and other federal ministers to discuss issues of interest to Canada and Singapore as trading nations, as Commonwealth members and as countries of the Pacific. He discussed with Dr. MacGuigan and Minister of State for Trade Ed Lumley means of strengthening private and government relations in order to expand economic and trade co-operation. Mr. Dhanabalan also reviewed current relations between Canada and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

University tests driving abilities with simulator

Researchers at the University of Toronto are conducting studies to determine how drivers behave behind the wheel of a car.

A driving simulator, built by the university from parts used in flying simulation studies, combined with computer-generated highway images projected on a screen, is enabling scientists to study drivers' habits and their responses to different road accident situations.

The reaction of the drivers is monitored by instruments, fed into a computer and can be called back for analysis and study. The data is used to develop computer models of driving behaviour.

The simulator is a plywood mockup of the front end of a car. The steering wheel, instrument panel, accelerator, brakes, speed and car deviation from the centre line of the road are all monitored by instruments. The driver's heart rate is monitored by placing a transducer on his ear to measure the surge of blood to the earlobe which is considered an effective way of measuring heart rate.

Pole test simulated

An experiment to test a driver's ability to avoid poles dropped in front of a car has already been completed using the simulator and has also been tested under actual driving conditions using plastic poles. During the simulated experiment, the driver looks at a large silver screen in front of the mockup. Poles appear, rush

towards the driver, suddenly one falls, the steering wheel is swung by the driver to avoid the pole on the roadway. If the driver is not successful, the noise of striking an object is heard.

Other accident possibilities are also being considered.

"For instance we could simulate a drunk driver and put him into the computer and watch (through computer graphics) how he performs. We could study what effect tranquilizers and sedatives have on a driver," said Lloyd Reid, associate professor of aerospace engineering at the university, who directs the research program.

General Motors of Canada Limited, the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the federal Department of Transport are providing grants and equipment for the program.

The objective of the program is to build a bank of computer information from which more severe accident situations could be developed — situations that could not actually be duplicated on the road because of the danger to test drivers. From the laboratory results, the effect of potential countermeasures to reduce highway accidents could be estimated.

The next simulated test will involve a driver's reaction to a level railway crossing with no barrier gates or warning lights and a train coming down the track.



University of Toronto's L.D. Reid behind wheel of simulator used for driving tests.

Rescue operations up

Search and Rescue (SAR) in Canada responded to more than 9,000 incidents in 1979, an increase of 10 per cent over those in 1978. It is estimated that more than 1,700 lives were saved during the year as a result of SAR action.

Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne said that almost \$90 million was spent in SAR operating costs by the government and that if trends continue expenditures will increase in 1980 and subsequent years.

Both Mr. Lamontagne and Transport Minister Jean-Luc Pepin emphasized the need for a balanced approach to search and rescue in Canada between SAR operators and those who boat and fly.

SAR authorities hope to enlist the support of the boating and flying communities in recognizing that they have a responsibility to take as many precautions as possible to avoid mishaps.

Mr. Pepin said that the government will update its search and rescue capabilities with the acquisition of a large new off-shore cutter by the Canadian Coast Guard for service on the west coast. He also added that the government would replace other vessels and equipment on the west coast, improve the Vancouver hovercraft base and upgrade boating safety programs.

The 1980-81 national search and rescue plan puts greater emphasis on public education programs.

Task force on immigration practices

The establishment of a task force on immigration practices and procedures has been announced by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

The task force will advise the Minister on the extent to which the objectives of the Immigration Act (1976) are being met under existing regulations, procedures and practices.

Mr. Axworthy said that he was concerned about the effect of rapidly growing workloads and increasingly complex procedures on immigration services and the officials who provide them. "Nearly three years after the introduction of a new Immigration Act, it is time to reflect on our experiences and see whether steps could be taken to improve our services," he said.

Donors help expectant mothers

Tens of thousands of Canadian mothers owe their healthy childbirths to 40 women from Winnipeg.

The women sit for 90 minutes almost every week while nearly a quart of blood is drained from their bodies, whirled in a centrifuge to remove a baby-saving substance then pumped back in.

Their motive: they want to save other mothers from what they experienced — producing babies who have been rejected by the mother's system because their blood types are incompatible.

RH negative cells

The 40 women have RH negative red blood cells — which about 15 per cent of women have. But, more importantly because they suffered the experience of giving birth to RH positive babies, their blood is awash with antibodies that other RH negative pregnant women need — to inhibit the production of their own antibodies that would kill their RH positive babies.

Each year in Canada, some 50,000 pregnant women — or women who have just given birth — receive a dose of antibodies and almost all of it comes from the Winnipeg group.

On each visit to the Red Cross, each woman supplies enough antibodies to provide 270 doses to pregnant women. Each RH negative expectant mother needs two immunizations, during her twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and immediately after giving birth.

Even pregnant women who are beyond help from the serum because their bodies have already begun producing the antibodies come to Winnipeg for blood transfusions for the fetuses because of the high 70 per cent success rate there. Expectant mothers from the United States, Brazil and Mexico have been among recent patients.

The non-profit RH institute on the University of Manitoba campus recently became the first North American laboratory to be licensed to extract protein from blood by an ion-exchange procedure that is 50 per cent more efficient than the common alcohol precipitation technique.

Pint of blood

The procedure takes 90 minutes. A large needle is inserted into an artery in the crook of the arm and nearly a pint of

blood is drained out.

The plastic bag of blood is placed in a refrigerated centrifuge to separate the plasma and antibodies from the red cells.

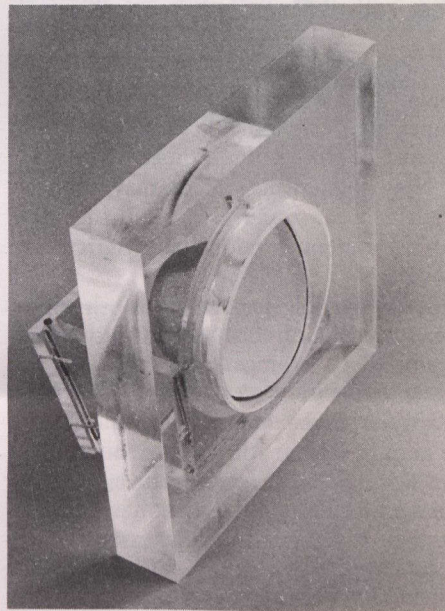
The red cells are pumped back into the donor's veins, then another pint is removed and the same procedure followed.

To keep the antibody level high among these Winnipeg women, they get booster shots of positive cells about every four months.

Mask screens out airborne toxicants

In the event of a nuclear war or accident, people could protect themselves by using a completely new air filtration system, perfected by a team of researchers at the University of Sherbrooke in Quebec.

The team is made up of Wolf Seufert and France Bessette, professors in the biophysics department of the faculty of medicine; Gérard Lachiver, teacher at the Sherbrooke CEGEP and Henri Merdy, professor at the University of Provence in Marseilles.



A new system for filtering air.

The filter has been made in the form of an individual protective mask for screening out highly toxic particulate pollutants; but in the future it may have industrial or commercial applications.

As its name suggests, the filter contains a liquid barrier, in this case a member of the non-toxic perfluorocarbon family, one of whose main features is the ability to dissolve gases.

When a polluted gas enters the filter,

for example air and charged particles, the gas dissolves so readily in the perfluorocarbon that one can in fact breathe through a layer of this liquid. While the gas comes through, the polluting particles remain trapped.

The liquid barrier filter would be essential in the event of a nuclear war or accident, but also in any kind of situation where a highly toxic material is released into the atmosphere.

The liquid barrier filter would be relatively inexpensive and is designed to last for 30 minutes, but by adding more liquid it could be effective for two or three hours.

Newfoundland hydro development recommended

A study by the Lower Churchill Development Corporation Limited (LCDC) has recommended to the Canadian and Newfoundland governments that the Lower Churchill River be harnessed to produce hydro-electric power.

The corporation, owned by both the federal and Newfoundland governments, has also recommended construction of the necessary transmission facilities to interconnect the Labrador and Island of Newfoundland power networks with a submarine cable crossing of the Strait of Belle Isle.

The LDCD concludes that development of the hydro-electric sites at Gull Island and Muskrat Falls and the construction of a transmission line from Labrador by submarine cable to the Island, are all technically feasible. The developments would involve minimal environmental impact and would meet electric utility reliability standards.

The two hydro-electric sites at Gull Island and Muskrat Falls can together produce the energy equivalent of 27 million barrels of oil annually and in LCDC's view should be exploited at the earliest possible opportunity.

The project recommended initial construction at Muskrat Falls where the installation of 618 megawatts of capacity is estimated to cost \$3.2 billion including transmission facilities. It can be constructed over a period of five and one-half years. The Gull Island project, with its capability of 1,698 megawatts, is estimated to cost \$4.3 billion including transmission and it would take six and one-half years to complete.

Canadian skaters shine

Canadians won two gold medals and a silver at the Richmond international skating competition held recently in London, England.

Brian Pockar of Calgary won the men's title, while Barbara Underhill of Oshawa, Ontario and Paul Martini of Toronto captured the pairs title. Tracey Wainman of Toronto placed second in the women's competition.

Pockar, the Canadian champion, had fewer points and more ordinals than Scott Hamilton of the United States, but because Pockar was placed first by four of seven judges he took the title. Pockar finished first in the free-skating long program and had an aggregate total of 137.58 points and 12 ordinals, while Hamilton had 137.82 points and 11 ordinals.

Underhill and Martini placed first in both the free-skating and short program to beat Ilena Volianskaia and Vaseli Spiridonov of the Soviet Union. The Canadians were marked first by all seven judges, finishing with 105.88 points; the Soviet couple won the silver with 21 ordinals and 99.32 points.

Wainman, with 130.18 points and 16 ordinals, finished second behind Sandy Lenz of the United States.

Seadogs instead of hotdogs?

Canadian researchers have developed the seadog, also known as the fish frankfurter or fish hotdog. It is cheaper, less fattening, more nutritious and easier to digest than a red meat wiener.

The wiener's contents, which include cod, squid, non-fat dry milk, corn oil, seasoning and a preservative, are molded into hotdog form, steamed for seven minutes and then cooled. The seadog is then ready for the consumer, who can cook it like a hotdog.

Professor Eileen LeBlanc of the home economics department of Mount Saint Vincent University in Halifax said she and research assistant Judy Colye developed the new food product — now awaiting a patent — during the past year-and-a-half at a cost of about \$8,000, including staff time.

If seafood companies, which have already expressed interest, soon begin marketing and promotion, the product could be on supermarket shelves within

months, at about \$1.40 a pound compared to \$1.89 to \$2.19 for hotdogs, she said.

While Japan and the Soviet Union have seafood sausages, higher in fat than the new seadog and with a surrounding skin, a fish hotdog has not been developed before, to Professor LeBlanc's knowledge.

The idea occurred to her when she pondered the popularity of fast food and the abundance of fish on the east coast. "We're a convenience-food-oriented society, so we should be looking for things that are fast but have good nutritional value."

The product is higher in protein than a red-meat hotdog, has vitamin A (absent in hotdogs) and contains about 80 calories a dog compared to the competition's 134 calories.

Taste-testers at the university have scrutinized the seadog for colour, chewiness, elasticity, moisture, aftertaste and particle size, and have given it a rave review.

Year-round Macs

Canada is the home of the McIntosh apple, but even in this country these apples are only available part of the year because of storage limitations.

Now high-quality Macs may soon be available year-round as a result of a new storage system developed by Agriculture Canada.

After the fall harvest, McIntosh apples are stored in special controlled atmosphere (CA) storages so they can be marketed during the winter. However, quality is reduced and the apples can only be kept in storage for about six months.

"But, with a few improvements to storage facilities, we have developed a system that increases the storage life potential by about 50 per cent," said Perry Lidster, a plant physiologist at the department's Kentville, Nova Scotia research station.

The new system also enhances shelf-life after the apples are taken out of storage and gives the apples a flavour and quality similar to just-picked fruit.

In conventional CA storage facilities, the apples are placed in a large room, the temperature is lowered to just above freezing and the oxygen content of the air is reduced.

The researchers found that by making the room air-tight, lowering the oxygen

level even further to 1 per cent or less, and raising the temperature to about 2.8 degrees Celsius (37 degrees Fahrenheit), apples keep better and longer.

By raising the temperature and lowering the oxygen level, high-quality fruit can be maintained for eight to 12 months.

When apples are removed from the Kentville CA storage system, and placed in a simple cold storage at 0 degrees C (32 degrees F), they are capable of regenerating some of their lost flavour.

Gold discovered in lake

Four men say they have found a load of gold concentrate lost almost half a century ago when a tractor and dogsleds carrying the shipment across Island Lake in Manitoba, plunged through the ice. They say the haul may be worth up to \$3.5 million.

The group has already salvaged one ton of the concentrate, and say that Warnock Hersey Appraisal Company of Winnipeg has assayed it at eight to ten ounces of gold a ton.

The members of the four-way partnership are Don McIvor, regional vice-president of the Manitoba Métis Federation, who instigated the hunt after hearing rumours of the missing gold; Bruce Kontartuk, a Manitoba Hydro engineer and trained diver; Wayne Wambolt, a Nova Scotian diver and Abraham McPherson, a veteran trapper who found the exact spot where the gold disappeared in 1934.

The concentrate was found 24 metres (80 feet) under the surface of the lake, which is about 420 kilometres (255 miles) northeast of Winnipeg.

According to the now almost-legendary accounts, two sleds with 500 bags of the concentrate were being dragged across the lake by a tractor. The ice gave way, and while the crew had time to leap to safety, the tractor and two sleds vanished, along with five dogs chained to the second sled.

Apparently, no salvage operations were ever attempted.

Mr. McIvor says there could be 30 tons of concentrate on the sleighs. Because the concentrate contains chemically-bound gold, he believes it could contain a greater amount of the metal than the assay shows. On that basis he calculates a possible value, with gold selling at more than \$650 U.S. (\$750 Canadian) an ounce, at \$3.5 million.

News of the arts

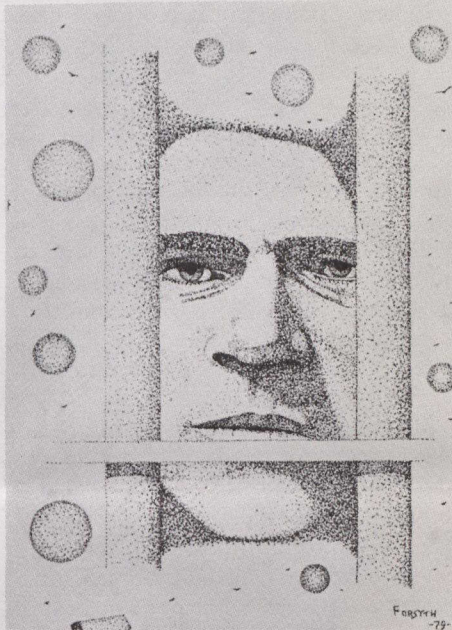
Prisoners art on tour

Prison Arts 80, a collection of inmate arts, crafts and music, is currently in the midst of a nine-month, cross-Canada tour. The tour began April 28 in Kamloops, British Columbia and will wind up December 13 in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

The exhibition is presented by the Prison Arts Foundation, a national charitable organization which promotes creative activities and programs for the incarcerated. Originating from a Christmas card design contest in 1969, the Prison Arts Foundation each year involved an increasing number of inmates in a variety of programs. In addition to the display of arts and crafts toured nationally there are projects in creative writing, music and drama.

The works in the exhibition are drawn from the annual arts competition which provides inmate artists, writers, musicians and craftsmen with awards of approximately \$5,000. These awards, provided by corporations and individuals who see creative activity as leading to the development of a concept of self-worth, are used by the winners to purchase art materials or to establish a fund for further education.

Arts 80 will be seen in approximately 90 communities and institutions during its tour across Canada. The exhibition formed part of a series of public functions marking the official closing of the



Solitary Man by R.C. Forsyth.

British Columbia Penitentiary earlier this year. It was also seen at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto and is travelling for the first time to Prince Edward Island this autumn.

Those viewing the exhibit will have the opportunity to bid on the works presented. Besides direct sales outlets arranged by the foundation, works in the tour are auctioned *en route* with successful bidders being notified at the end of the tour.

Canadian books distributed

Over 600 Canadian organizations have received kits of Canadian books from the Canada Council in 1980.

Among the groups receiving books are libraries in rural communities, prisons, senior citizens' clubs, cultural centres, hospitals, community groups, native peoples' associations, primary schools in remote areas and high schools that provide library service to their community. Recipients of the book donation program must be organizations with limited budgets for book-buying who make the books available to people in the community.

The books were purchased by the Council from 103 English-language and 51 French-language Canadian publishers. Recipients could request a kit containing 80 works of fiction, poetry and plays, 80 works of non-fiction, or 40 works of children's literature. Kits were available in

English, in French or in both languages.

The book donation program is designed to help both community groups and Canadian writers and publishers by providing high-quality Canadian books to areas of the country where they are not easily available. In collaboration with the Department of External Affairs, books are also distributed abroad.

Arts and crafts groups get grants

Secretary of State Francis Fox has announced the awarding of grants to the Canadian Conference of the Arts (CCA) and to the Canadian Crafts Council (CCC).

The Canadian Conference of the Arts will receive \$230,000 and the Canadian Crafts Council \$77,000 in order to help facilitate their ongoing operations.

The CCA is widely recognized as the major umbrella organization of the Canadian arts community. It represents the interests of approximately 500 arts organizations, and concerned individuals from all regions of the country, and from both official language groups.

Established in 1974, the CCC is a federation of provincial, territorial and sectoral associations, representing the interests of almost 30,000 crafts people across Canada. The CCC also serves as the Canadian representative on the board of the World Crafts Council and consults with the following federal departments: Secretary of State; External Affairs; Industry, Trade and Commerce; Finance; Employment and Immigration; Revenue Canada; Public Works; and Indian and Northern Affairs.

Chain of cinemas proposed

Cineplex Corporation, owners of an 18-theatre Toronto complex, announced recently it would expand into a national chain of multi-theatre outlets from Vancouver to Ottawa that would add nearly 100 new screens by 1981 and feature classic and foreign films.

The first complex in the 11-city expansion opened in Kitchener, Ontario on June 27 with six screens, and between 80 to 120 seats each theatre.

The next nine complexes are due to be completed throughout the fall, starting with Ottawa.



Crushed Flowers by Roy D. Kully.

News briefs

Clayton Bullis has taken up his position as Canada's first ambassador to Angola. Mr. Bullis presented his letters of accreditation to the President of Angola José Eduardo dos Santos, September 27. Mr. Bullis combines his new duties with those of the Canadian high commissioner to Nigeria, a post he has occupied since December 1979.

The British Columbia government has approved a \$150-million methanol plant to be built at Kitimat by Ocelot Industries Limited of Calgary. The plant is scheduled for completion in May 1982 and will employ 80 workers. It is expected to produce about 125 million gallons of methanol annually, and Kitimat will have new dock equipment capable of handling ships up to 40,000 tons, provincial Energy Minister Robert McClelland said.

Canadian cable television companies plan to have a national cable network in operation by January 1 to compete with the established national networks, says E.S. Rogers, president of Rogers Telecommunications Limited of Toronto. Cable Satellite Network Incorporated of Toronto, a consortium of about 50 cable TV companies, has signed a contract with CNCP Telecommunications of Toronto for a satellite channel and has begun transmission of two program packages prepared by TV Ontario.

Aluminum Alcan de France, a French unit of Alcan Aluminum Limited of Montreal, is to acquire majority interests in two firms based at Toulouse: Meteordecor SA, which specializes in anodization and semi-finished aluminum products, and Extralco SA, which operates an extrusion press. The French government has approved the acquisitions, Alcan de France said.

Canada Weekly is published by the External Information Programs Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

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

Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.

Indian Affairs Minister John Munro announced that an additional \$20 million will be allocated in this fiscal year to improve Indian housing on reserves. The main impact of these funds will be to raise the quality of housing built and repaired on reserves. It will bring the total funds available for on-reserve housing in 1980-81 through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to more than \$93 million.

Suncor Incorporated of Toronto has sold 20,000 metric tons of excess coke to International Mineral and Chemical Corporation of New York. Suncor said the coke will be sent from Fort McMurray to Vancouver by rail, then shipped to an unnamed Japanese company. Suncor produces 2,450 tons of coke a day, but 2,000 tons are used in its own oil sands production plant.

The board of directors of the Export Development Corporation has approved loans of \$313.4 million, insurance liabilities of \$157.4 million, and guarantees of \$11.1 million to support prospective export sales of \$1,152 million to 47 countries: Algeria, Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Britain, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the German Federal Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

Texaco Canada Inc. of Toronto is building an \$11.6-million pipeline terminal on a 26-acre site at Calgary as part of a \$34-million expansion and improvement of marketing and refining in Calgary and Edmonton. The terminal's ten storage tanks will hold 17 million gallons of products brought by Alberta Products Pipe Line Limited from Texaco's refinery in Edmonton. The terminal is scheduled to be completed in September 1981.

De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited, Toronto, has sold another two Dash 7 aircraft to Air Wisconsin Incorporated of Appleton, Wisconsin, bringing to five the number of Dash 7s bought by

Air Wisconsin. The Export Development Corporation and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company are providing \$7.43 million (U.S.) in financial support.

Montreal has been chosen as the site of the International Solar Energy Society's 1985 biennial congress. Three to four thousand registered delegates are expected to attend the congress with another 7,000 visiting the trade fair and exhibition area.

The United States Federal Reserve Board has given the Royal Bank of Canada permission to acquire Banco de San Juan in Puerto Rico. Banco de San Juan is the ninth largest banking organization on the island with deposits of \$256.8 million at June 30, 1979.

Kaiser Resources Limited of Vancouver began development recently of a \$200-million metallurgical coal mine at Greenhills, British Columbia. The mine is based on a contract to provide 500,000 metric tons of coal a year for 20 years to Pohang Iron and Steel Company Limited of South Korea. The first shipment is scheduled for mid-1983.

Canpotex Limited of Regina has signed a three-year potash sales agreement with China. The agreement calls for the sale of a minimum of 650,000 metric tons a year of potash and allows the Chinese to buy up to another 150,000 a year. Canpotex is an export sales and shipping agency for five Saskatchewan potash producers.

The Japanese National Oil Company has provided a \$400-million loan to Dome Petroleum of Calgary to finance Beaufort Sea oil exploration. The loan will help finance Dome's exploration of three prospective Beaufort oil fields. The agreement gives Japanese National the right to make further loans if development goes ahead. The company has discovered oil at three Beaufort sites: Tarsiut, Kopanoar and Nektoralik. The agreement provides for Japanese National to be repaid in oil, subject to Canadian government approval.

Canadian figure skaters Barbara Wagner and Robert Paul have been inducted into the United States Figure Skating Association Hall of Fame. Wagner and Paul were world champions in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 and Olympic gold medalists in 1960. They join Barbara Ann Scott, Donald Jackson and Montgomery "Bud" Wilson, the only other Canadians in the Hall of Fame.