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Bill ensures access to government information

Secretary of State Francis Fox introduced an information bill in the House of Commons on July 17 that would create a public right of access to government information and at the same time would extend the individual's right of access to and protection of personal information in government files.

The bill would provide an independent review process — by an Information Commissioner (or in the case of privacy, by the Privacy Commissioner) with broad investigative powers and by judicial review in the Federal Court — to put the burden of proof on the government and to enable a judge to overrule a decision of the government to withhold information and order the release of a document.

"This bill is the culmination of years of discussion and attempts to draft such legislation by all sides of the House," Mr. Fox said. "We believe the balance is now about right, so that information that should be available to the public will be available."



Secretary of State Francis Fox

Information available

Under the legislation, Canadians would have access to a wide range of government documents including Cabinet discussion papers, program evaluations, product testing results, internal government directives, salary ranges of officials, details of government contracts and factual details of every variety on government operations.

"This bill would override the Official Secrets Act and no public servant who released information in good faith under this legislation could be made to suffer for his or her action," the Minister said.

"Once the bill passes, it will require the best efforts of everyone — government, media and public interest groups — to ensure that the spirit of the law soaks into every part of the federal administration," he added.

Right of access

The bill would provide a right of access to information in government records "in

accordance with the principle that government information should be available to the public, that necessary exemptions to the right of access should be limited and specific, and that decisions on the disclosure of government information should be reviewed independently of government".

The second part of the bill, dealing with personal information in government files, would reaffirm the right of individuals to see and amend personal information and broaden that category to include all personal information, not only personal information used for decision-making purposes as contained in part IV of the Human Rights Act.

As promised in the Speech from the Throne, the bill would abolish section 41 of the Federal Court Act so that the government would no longer have the absolute right to withhold information from the courts during any litigation. A minister's objections to disclosure on public interest grounds would be subject to re-

Seventy-five years ago this week... The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan entered Confederation.

view by a court. The court would have access to the information at issue and the right to decide whether that information should be introduced as evidence.

Exemptions

Information exempted from automatic right of public access under the bill would include:

- information obtained in confidence from foreign governments, international organizations, the provinces or municipal authorities unless disclosure is consented to by the submitter of the information;
- information whose release might cause injury to the conduct of international affairs, defence or counter-intelligence, federal-provincial affairs or the government of Canada's economic interests;
- information relating to criminal investigations;
- personal information or confidential information obtained from corporations or unions unless disclosure is consented to by the submitter; and
- Cabinet documents, internal advice, and negotiating positions.

The section on privacy would bring the exemptions under part IV of the Human Rights Act into line with the approach taken in the rest of the bill, thus opening more personal information to inspection and amendment by the individual concerned.

The bill would establish a third party notice procedure with respect to information provided to the government by unions, businesses and other commercial enterprises. It would require that such persons or organizations be notified when information that could adversely affect their interests is to be released, allow them to make representations as to why the information should not be released, and to appeal a decision to release it.

Judicial review

The bill would establish a two-stage appeal procedure for complaints about denial of access — an appeal to an Information or Privacy Commissioner, followed by review by the Federal Court.

The Information and Privacy Commissioners would be appointed upon the approval of Senate and House of Commons for seven years. As information ombudsmen responsible to Parliament — and not to the government — they would be given sweeping investigative powers including the right to examine any records in question.

A person who is refused access to a document even after the examination of his complaint by a Commissioner would have the right to apply to the Federal Court for judicial review.

The court would be empowered to examine any record and hear argument from all interested parties. In the case of exemptions involving ministerial responsibility (e.g. injury to defence and international relations), the court would order the release of the document if it determined that the minister did not have reasonable grounds for refusing access. In all other cases (e.g. Cabinet documents), the court would be empowered to substitute its opinion for that of the minister. In all instances of judicial review, the court would be empowered to release information wrongly withheld.

Evidence of illegal conduct discovered during the review process would be turned over to the authorities for investigation. Abolition of absolute Crown privilege ensures no such evidence could be withheld.

Protection of privacy

The privacy part of the bill would provide greater protection for the privacy of Canadians than is presently provided by part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act, creating in effect a comprehensive code in regard to the use and disclosure of personal information. The bill would reaffirm the prohibition against public disclosure or distribution within government of personal information without authorization from the individual concerned except in specific cases listed in the legislation.

To enable applicants to make maximum and effective use of the new law, the government would be required to produce and make broadly available a comprehensive index containing a detailed account of the organization, programs and responsibilities of each government department, the classes of records it keeps and a list of administrative manuals it uses in carrying out its functions. The index would also indicate the title and addresses of departmental officers responsible for information access.

In addition a periodical bulletin would be published updating information in the index and containing other information on the implementation of the act.

The government would continue to make available a complete inventory of personal information banks.

The bill envisages the creation of a per-

manent Parliamentary oversight committee to review the administration of the act. In the first three years the Parliamentary committee would examine provisions in existing statutes that specifically prohibit disclosure of information.

The Information and Privacy Commissioners would be required to submit annual reports to Parliament. Similarly, each government department would be obliged to report to Parliament on its administration of the legislation.

Canada/U.S. air pollution pact

Canada has signed a memorandum of intent on transboundary air pollution with the United States, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Environment Minister John Roberts have announced.

The memorandum was signed in Washington by Canadian Ambassador Peter Towe and Mr. Roberts on August 5. Signing for the United States were Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Douglas Costle, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The memorandum is part of efforts to develop measures with the United States to reduce transboundary air pollution, especially the problem of acid rain which threatens large areas of central and eastern Canada. Ontario Environment Minister Harry Parrott also attended the Washington signing ceremony.

The memorandum pledges both governments to negotiate an air pollution agreement and establishes a committee structure to undertake needed preparatory work in the coming months. This would be followed by formal negotiations.

The memorandum also commits both governments to interim actions dealing with transboundary pollution problems, pending conclusion of an agreement. Among measures called for are:

- the promotion of vigorous enforcement of existing laws and regulations in a way which is responsive to the problem of transboundary air pollution during the period in which new domestic control strategies and policies are being developed;
- advance notification and consultation on activities and on changes in policy, regulations or practices which may affect the transboundary flow of pollutants; and
- increased co-operation in scientific studies, in air pollution monitoring and in research on pollution control technologies.

High Commission marks centenary



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan (left) accompanies Queen Elizabeth (centre), Prince Philip and Canadian High Commissioner Jean Casselman Wadds (second from left) and Mrs. MacGuigan (far left) at a display of Canadian history presented at a recent reception marking the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Canadian High Commission in London.

International two-way TV systems showcase in Canada

North America's first major international videotex conference and exhibition will be held in Toronto from May 20-22, 1981, Minister of Communications Francis Fox has announced.

Videotex '81 will provide a showcase of two-way television systems that have generated intense interest around the world in the past year. More than 10,000 visitors are expected.

The conference, to be held in Toronto, will review videotex developments in Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan and South America. An international panel of more than 60 experts will report on and discuss the current business and consumer applications of videotex and its potential as a new mass market medium.

The associated exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds will show Britain's Prestel and Ceefax, France's Teletel and Antiope, Canada's Telidon,

private videotex and teletext systems, interactive cable TV, and related new equipment such as video disk and micro-computer-based terminals.

"It will be the first opportunity for North American business and government executives to compare all of the major two-way television systems in operation," said Mr. Fox.

Videotex '81 is being sponsored by Infomart, Canada's first major videotex service company, and Online Conference Limited of London.

To ensure a broad-based and internationally representative conference, the organizers are drawing together a program committee comprising videotex experts from Canada, the United States, Britain and Europe. Participants represent the French Telematique, British Prestel and Canadian Telidon groups, the U.S. Information Industry Association, and the electronics, cable TV and publishing industries.

(For further details contact Infomart, 122 St. Patrick St., 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5T 2X8.)

Offenders treaty signed with Peru

Canada and Peru recently exchanged instruments of ratification in Ottawa on the Treaty on the Transfer of Inmates and Supervision of Persons under Sentence which was signed in Lima on April 22.

The protocol of exchange was signed on behalf of Canada and the Secretary of State for External Affairs by Minister of National Defence Gilles Lamontagne and on behalf of Peru by the Peruvian Ambassador to Canada Eduardo Valdez. The treaty comes into force on the date on which instruments of ratification were exchanged.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General, in conjunction with the Department of External Affairs, is responsible for negotiating these treaties with other countries and implementing their provisions in Canada.

Under the treaty, nationals who apply to transfer would serve their sentences in their country of citizenship. No transfer would be initiated without the consent of the individual concerned and without appeal procedures first being completed in the sentencing country. Canadian and Peruvian officials are co-operating to implement the transfer of offenders as soon as possible.

Commonwealth meeting

A Canadian delegation attended the eighth Commonwealth Education Conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, August 5-13.

The theme of the conference was "Education and the Development of Human Resources". Its objectives were to review present schemes of Commonwealth co-operation in education, focus attention on major educational trends and problems, and identify means by which further Commonwealth co-operation might benefit member countries. Among the subjects discussed were the future of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, the development of technical, scientific and mathematical education and the role of non-formal education.

The first four days of the conference focused mainly on expert level discussion of technical matters. The second part of the conference consisted of a plenary session at the ministerial level.

At the conference Canada offered to provide ten Commonwealth scholarships to Zimbabwe. The offer follows that country's recent admission to the Commonwealth. Canada has been a major participant in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan since its establishment in 1960. The plan calls for a total of 1,500 scholarships exchanged each year among Commonwealth countries. Within this total, Canada offers up to 300 scholarships, mainly to developing countries.

Maritime conference in Montreal

The Canadian Maritime Law Association will host the thirty-second conference of the Comité Maritime International (CMI) to be held in Montreal May 24-29, 1981. It will be the first time Canada has hosted the conference.

More than 400 delegates from the 32 maritime nations, which constitute the CMI, are expected to attend the meeting. The Comité Maritime International, which is based in Antwerp, is concerned with unifying maritime law.

The main topic of discussion during the meeting in Montreal will be the revision of the 1910 Salvage Convention, a topic which requires urgent updating with the advent of large-scale tanker traffic and the related danger to the environment.

A portrait of Saskatchewan, granary of the world

Two western provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are celebrating their seventy-fifth anniversaries this year. In this issue, Canada Weekly is honouring Saskatchewan; Alberta will be given special attention in a forthcoming edition.

The province of Saskatchewan is almost rectangular in shape and has a total area of 654,420 square kilometres (251,700 square miles), 81,946.8 (approximately 31,518) of which are covered by fresh water.

Most of the northern one-third of the province is underlain by the Precambrian-rock formation typical of the Canadian Shield, of which it forms a part. It is characterized by innumerable lakes and rivers, wide areas of muskeg and swamp, extensive forest growth and intermittent outcroppings of rock. The southern and most populated part of the territory is essentially a great plain, interrupted only occasionally by ridges and valleys, vestiges of glacial erosion.

The province is trellised by three major river systems, all of which empty into Hudson Bay: the Assiniboine, the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River and the Churchill River.

Saskatchewan enjoys a dry climate which compensates for the extreme variation in temperature between the summer and winter. The constant sunshine makes the winter more bearable and the summers pleasant. The province is known for its clear blue skies and magnificent sunsets. Temperatures vary between 38° Celsius in summer and -45° Celsius in winter.



Grain elevators at Meacham, Saskatchewan

The over-all precipitation ranges between 27.5 and 37.5 centimetres (11 and 15 inches) in the plains. Regina receives an average of 1.25 metres (about 42 inches) of snow a year.

Population

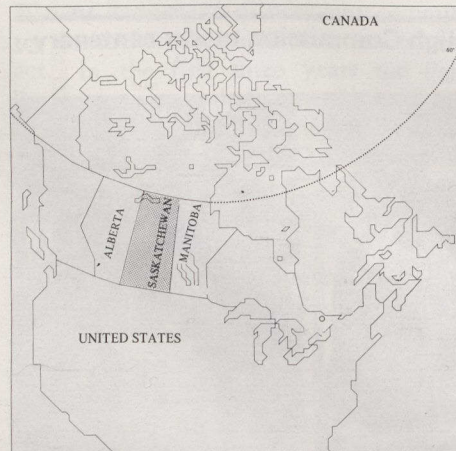
The first inhabitants of Saskatchewan are believed to have been Stone Age Indians who came from Asia about 30,000 years ago. Grouped in bands, they survived by hunting and gathering from the land. The first European explorers and fur traders who reached the north of what is now Saskatchewan encountered the Chipewyans. The Blackfoot were the undisputed rulers of the western forests and plains, while the prairies and plains that were home to the buffalo were the territory of a band whose name remains in western toponymy, the Assiniboine. Later the Cree, a nomadic people, became the dominant band in the province.

In the wake of the explorers, the fur-trading companies set up their posts, many of which have become the cities and towns of today. The Métis, of mixed Indian and European ancestry, who came from the Red River Valley in Manitoba, were among the first people to settle in the province.

In 1872 the Dominion Government adopted its free homestead policy. Drawn by this offer, immigrants came from all over the world to settle in the province.

The advent of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1882 again helped to swell the number of colonists, creating new towns and villages. There are 11 cities in Saskatchewan today. The largest, Regina (population 154,107), is the provincial capital and a training centre for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The University of Saskatchewan is located in the second largest city, Saskatoon (population 135,231). The other cities are: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Weyburn, Lloydminster and Melville.

Saskatchewan has a population of about 945,000 spread almost evenly through its urban and rural areas. Ethnically speaking, the inhabitants are mainly of British origin, then German, Ukrainian,



Scandinavian, French, native Indian, Dutch, Polish and Russian, together with others of non-European extraction.

Agriculture

Grain-growing and cattle-raising have always been the primary industries. Even today, agriculture is the province's greatest source of revenue.

Almost half the improved land in Canada lies in Saskatchewan, where almost 46 per cent of the total land area is used for agriculture. Saskatchewan produces about 60 per cent of all Canadian wheat, recognized as one of the best in the world, and also most Canadian rapeseed and rye. It is also a major producer of barley, oats and flaxseed.

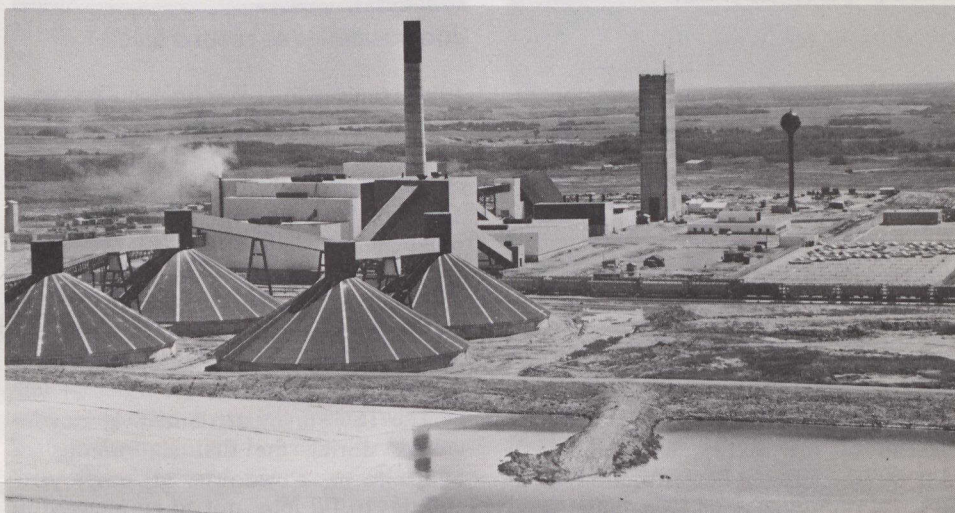
Cattle have always played an important part in the development of the West and they account for 14 per cent of current agricultural revenue. In 1976 there were 2.91 million head of livestock in the province. Saskatchewan also raises other farm animals such as pigs, sheep, chickens and turkeys.

During the past 20 years, diversification and increasingly advanced technology have changed the agricultural picture in Saskatchewan and enlarged the size of the average farm.

Mining resources

Mineral production in Saskatchewan goes back to the beginnings of settlement when coal was mined on the banks of the Souris River near the present town of Estevan; 400 tons were mined in 1887 compared to more than 2 million tons today. All the coal produced is lignite and large-scale strip mining techniques are used. Workable reserves are estimated at 36 billion tons.

The northern region near Flin Flon on the border between Manitoba and Saskat-



An aerial view of a potash mine at Esterhazy, Saskatchewan.

chewan, is a major centre for gold, silver, copper, zinc and other metals.

The discovery of uranium in the Beaverlodge area north of Lake Athabasca, which propelled Saskatchewan into the position of leading Canadian producer of uranium ore, was one of the most important post-war strikes. Between 1970 and 1980 the demand for uranium has increased and has provided a new impetus to mining and prospecting for this metal in the northern part of the province.

In the Forties, Saskatchewan also steadily increased its production of non-metallic minerals. The only known deposit of natural sodium sulphate in Canada is in Saskatchewan. The kraft, detergent and glass industries serve an expand-



The prairie lily, the province floral emblem

ing market and draw extensively on these reserves, estimated at more than 50 million tons. With eight plants in operation, production in 1976 reached more than 459,551 tons, valued at \$19 million.

Of all the minerals mined in Saskatchewan, potash is the most important. The province has reserves estimated at more than 70 billion tons — enough to fertilize all the arable land on the globe for the next 500 years.

The deposits of potash lie in an arc across the inhabited area of the province, at depths varying from 900 metres (3,000 feet) near Saskatoon to 2,700 metres (9,300 feet) near the American border.

Tourism and recreation

Saskatchewan conjures up different visions for vacationers, anglers, campers and outdoor enthusiasts. From the Bad Lands in the southeast, or the Cypress Hills 900 metres (3,000 feet) above sea level in the southwest, to the wheatfields or the Precambrian region of lakes and forests in the north, visitors are provided with a variety of countryside.

The province has more than 300 campgrounds, 17 provincial parks and 91 regional parks, as well as Prince Albert National Park which welcomes thousands of vacationers every year. Most parks have facilities for camping, nature walks, swimming, canoeing, golf, tennis and horseback riding; there are also playgrounds for children. Winter is the season for skiing in the magnificent valleys, for hockey on indoor and outdoor rinks, curling, skidoing, winter carnivals and bowling.

Those interested in history are not forgotten either, as Saskatchewan has na-

Important dates

1690 — Henry Kelsey, was the first white man to reach the Prairies and Saskatchewan.

1733-1734 — La Vérendrye and his sons were the first to reach the prairies by way of the Great Lakes.

1753 — Chevalier de la Corne built Fort St. Louis south of the fork in the Saskatchewan River and there sowed the first grain to grow in the province.

1774 — Samuel Hearne started the first settlement in Saskatchewan at Cumberland House.

1775-1776 — Thomas Frobisher explored the Churchill River.

1800 — Peter Fidler explored the South Saskatchewan River and founded Chesterfield House.

1873 — First provisional government of the Northwest Territories was appointed by the Dominion Government.

1882 — The Canadian Pacific Railway crossed the plains; Regina became the seat of government of the Northwest Territories and the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police; the town of Saskatoon was created by the Temperance Colonization Company.

1885 — Under the leadership of Louis Riel, the Métis rebelled in northern Saskatchewan. Riel was defeated by Middleton at the battle of Batoche and later executed in Regina.

1876-1877 — Grain was first shipped from the prairies to Britain.

1888 — The Northwest Territories elected their first Legislative Assembly in Regina.

1905 — Saskatchewan became a province of Canada with its capital Regina.

tional and provincial historic sites commemorating the settling of the West and recalling the history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. There are also museums and art galleries which illustrate Saskatchewan's local and art history.

Twelve per cent of the province is covered by lakes and river systems, and sport fishing has acquired international fame. The angler may try his luck with pike, pickerel, cutthroat trout, Arctic char, goldeye and many other lesser known varieties of fish.

Whoopers want wet weather

Biologists fear extremely dry conditions in the Northwest Territories may endanger whooping cranes left behind in this year's sixth annual airlift of whooping crane eggs which took place this summer.

In the past, biologists involved in the operation to increase the population of the endangered birds worried about the development of eggs transferred to a wildlife refuge in Idaho from Wood Buffalo National Park on the Alberta-Northwest Territories border.

"My concern is more with the eggs left in the nest," says Ernie Kuyt, a Canadian Wildlife Service biologist. "Because of the drought, there may not be sufficient food and there may be increased predation."

He explained that insufficient moisture means the marshes where cranes feed, rest and breed will dry up. Not only will there be a shortage of larvae, frogs and other water life for the birds to feed on, but predators such as wolves will be able to reach the nesting grounds more easily.

Ontario's new lieutenant-governor



John Black Aird will become Ontario's lieutenant-governor on September 10 when Pauline McGibbon retires. Mrs. McGibbon who served a six-year term was the first woman in Canada to be appointed lieutenant-governor. Mr. Aird, 57 and a native of Toronto, has been a lawyer since 1949. He served in the armed forces during the war and was appointed to the Senate by the late Prime Minister Lester Pearson in 1964. Ten years later he resigned his Senate seat and returned to his law practice.

Alcan expands in Australia

The Australian subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum, Alcan Australia, has announced plans to build a third 45,000-ton pot line at its electrolytic process plant in Kurri Kurri, New South Wales.

This expansion project will require financial investments of \$145 million (U.S.) and will bring the plant's annual output to 135,000 tons by 1983. It is expected, however, that partial production will begin by the end of 1982.

The Kurri Kurri factory was built at the end of the Sixties, with an initial 45,000-ton capacity. Construction of a second 45,000-ton pot line is under way and this section should be completely operational by the end of the year.

The Kurri Kurri factory was built to serve the Australian market. However, a portion of second and third phase production will be exported until the domestic market can absorb it. A contract for annual shipments of 24,000 tons has already been signed with Nippon Light Metal Company, a Japanese company. Negotiations for another sales contract are also under way.

It is expected that a major part of the financing for this expansion project will come from a consortium of Australian banks. It will be one of the largest financing programs ever carried out on the Australian market.

Researcher produces harmless antiviral vaccine

A Canadian researcher has successfully produced influenza "virosomes" or harmless biological structures which are absolutely identical, externally to real viruses.

Lise Thibodeau, a post-doctoral researcher at the Institut Armand-Frappier at the Université du Québec in Montreal, discovered the virosomes which bear such a resemblance to the real virus that even the organism's defence mechanisms are fooled: these virosomes make it possible, at last, to produce a synthetic antiviral vaccine that is absolutely harmless. Mrs. Thibodeau has already shown that injecting mice with these virosomes provokes the same immune defence reaction as infection by real viruses.

The researcher says that she has now begun work on the production of German measles virosomes. Success in this project would make it possible for the first time

Job vacancies at record levels

Job vacancies for accountants, engineers, scientists and other professionals reached record levels at the end of June, a quarterly survey of 1,600 firms by the Technical Service Council (TSC) indicated.

In the year ended June 30, the survey said professional vacancies increased 28 per cent to 3,680. In the first three months of 1980, the rate of increase was 8.4 per cent. In the latest three months it was 3.5 per cent.

The TSC survey attributed vacancy increases during the first six months of 1980 to a slowdown in employers' abilities to fill jobs, not to an increase in the rate of job creation.

It found Ontario is experiencing the greatest shortage: its vacancies increased by 36.3 per cent during the year to 1,696. Quebec vacancies jumped 27.5 per cent to 389. British Columbia job openings totalled 425, and in the prairies, an increase of 20.7 per cent brought the total number of openings to 1,170.

Demand is strongest for experienced systems analysts, computer programmers, accountants, electronic technologists and engineers specializing in mechanical sales, mechanical plants and chemical processes.

Limited opportunities were found for corporate lawyers, technical writers, architects, biologists, zoologists and biochemists.

to vaccinate young children and pregnant women against this illness, which can cause fetal malformations.

Mrs. Thibodeau hopes to produce poliomyelitis virosomes soon. However, this will require a very different technique, because the virus which causes poliomyelitis, unlike other viruses, does not have a membrane resembling that of living cells.

These prospects are so promising that in early May the Institut Armand-Frappier decided to include Mrs. Thibodeau's research projects among those receiving top priority at the institution. Negotiations have also begun on agreements with certain European genetic engineering laboratories which have already succeeded in making bacteria produce some of the elements Mrs. Thibodeau used for her research.

News of the arts

NFB international film sales up

The National Film Board's international sales were up during the first quarter of this year with the biggest ever sale of 15 feature-length television documentaries and dramas to Malaysia.

Among the films bought by Radio Television Malaysia (RTM) is *Going the Distance*, the official film of the Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton in 1978, the NFB's first feature film *Drylanders*, and its most recent feature *One Man*, as well as Donald Brittain's award winning feature documentary *Volcano: An Inquiry into the Life and Death of Malcolm Lowry*.

Radio Television Malaysia reaches most of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei — a combined population of approximately 60 million and potential audience of about 10 million.

A total of 124 titles were sold to television in 29 countries during the January-March 1980 quarter, up from the previous quarter's total of 120 titles to 22 countries. The NFB also sold theatrical rights to 36 titles in 19 countries, adding nine more countries since the last quarter.

Great Grand Mother, a history of women's contribution to the settlement of the Canadian West, was the most popular title, sold for theatrical use in 15 countries and last year's Oscar winner *Special Delivery*, along with *Downhill* and *Why Me* went to the U.S. for use as theatrical shorts.

Medals for heroines

Canadian Women and Medals, an exhibit at the Public Archives in Ottawa, was opened recently by Doris Anderson, president of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Planned to coincide with the July meeting in Copenhagen of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the exhibit consists of medals by, for, and about women in Canada. It comprises 50 specimens from the National Medal Collection of the Archives, including some pieces specially loaned for this exhibition.

Among the official awards on display are insignia of Orders, other decorations, and war service medals. Medals for achievements in particular fields of endeavour include world sporting cham-



Portrait medal of Celia Franca

pionship medals and a number of Canadian awards pertaining to various cultural and learned pursuits. Portrait medals show early Canadian heroines as well as prominent professional and public figures of recent times. The women artists whose work is presented are leaders in Canadian medallic art today. *Canadian Women and Medals* will be on display at the Archives until September 15.

Canadian artists in graphics exhibit

Five graphic artists from Canada have had their work chosen for the *World Print III* exhibition, which recently began a two-year North American tour.

Four of the Canadian artists — René Derouin, Doreen Lindsay, Ann McCall and Paul Beliveau — are from Quebec, and the fifth, Gill Armitage, is from British Columbia.

Financed by Philip Morris Inc., *World Print III* is the largest graphic arts competition open, without restriction, to artists throughout the world. It was organized by the World Print Council in the United States, in association with the California College of Arts and Crafts and Osaka University of Arts.

More than 4,000 prints encompassing a variety of printmaking techniques were received for the competition. During a week-long judging process, an international jury selected 130 works by artists representing 19 countries.

The show opened at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art on June 28. It will tour the United States and Canada for the next two years, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. In Canada, it will be shown in Halifax in 1981 and Edmonton in 1982.

Celia Franca in China

Celia Franca, founder of the National Ballet of Canada, recently returned to Canada following a three-month teaching tour in China.

Miss Franca spent the first three weeks with the Shanghai Ballet and the remainder of her time with the Peking Ballet School in Beijing. The culmination of her visit was the performance of the full-length ballet *Coppelia* by ballet students from the Peking Ballet School. It was the first time that the entire ballet was presented in China by Chinese dancers.

James Morton, Miss Franca's husband and chief clarinetist of the National Arts Centre Orchestra in Ottawa, instructed in clarinet at the Central Conservatory of Music in Peking. Before their departure, Miss Franca and Mr. Morton met with Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen. A farewell reception for the two was given by Vice-minister of Culture Lin Mohan.

Distribution set for film

Twentieth Century-Fox has acquired the American distribution rights for the Canadian suspense thriller *Terror Train*, and will open the film in 800 theatres across the United States on October 31.

"This is the largest U.S. release ever accorded a Canadian movie, and Twentieth Century-Fox will spend \$4 million to launch the film," said Harold Greenberg, president of Astral Bellevue Pathé and the film's producer.

On the same date, Astral Films will open *Terror Train* in 75 theatres across Canada.

Filed entirely in and around Montreal, the film stars Ben Johnson, Jamie Lee Curtis, Hart Bochner, David Copperfield, Derek MacKinnon and Sandie Currie.

The film is the third of Astral Bellevue Pathé's 1979 productions to receive major distribution. *Death Ship* is currently being seen on screens in the U.S. and Canada, and will be widely distributed around the world. Avco Embassy has acquired world-wide distribution rights, except Canada, for *Tulips*, scheduled for fall release. Astral is distributing *Death Ship* and *Tulips*, as well as *Terror Train*, in Canada.

News briefs

Paul-Émile Cardinal Léger of Montreal recently received the fourteenth annual Man of the Year Peace Award granted by the Lester B. Pearson Peace Park to the Canadian citizen who, in the previous year, has made an outstanding contribution to world peace or Canadian unity. The nominees are selected by editors of Canadian newspapers and *Maclean's* magazine. Cardinal Léger was nominated by John G. Doherty, executive editor of the Hamilton *Spectator*, and Roger Lemelin, editor of *La Presse*.

The province of Manitoba recently opened a trade and tourism office in Mexico City. Economic Development and Tourism Minister J. Frank Johnston was on hand for the opening along with Canadian and Mexican government representatives. The two-person office is focusing on developing markets for Manitoba-made agricultural machinery and transportation equipment.

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) has awarded a \$115,000 grant to a research team at the University of British Columbia for research and development work on light ducts in collaboration with Vortek Industries Limited. The team will undertake research and development on light ducts to carry large amounts of light from a high intensity source to a distant location. Light ducts are hollow pipes with specially shaped plastic walls that act as very efficient mirrors, thus causing the light entering the ducts to be transmitted to the exit with very little loss.

The Ontario government has committed at least \$80,000 for a one-year industry-government task force to study the social, industrial and economic impact of the "microelectronics revolution". The task force, chaired by Do-

nald Chisholm, executive vice-president, technology, of Montreal-based Northern Telecom Limited, will investigate research and development opportunities, and hardware and software sectors of the industry, application of the new technology and its impact on society.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) recently announced the conclusion of a supplier credit arrangement to support the sale of eight log skidders to Yugoslavia. The "Tree Farmer" log skidders, built by Hawker Siddeley Canada Ltd., forestry equipment division, Mississauga, were sold to Sipad Ro Export-Import, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Sipad Ro Export-Import is a division of Sipad, one of the largest work organizations in Yugoslavia.

Alberta Ventures Fund, a new company starting with capital of \$12 million, has been launched to provide venture capital for small- and medium-sized businesses in the province. The new company will be looking for investments primarily in oil and gas and new technology endeavours.

The Alberta government has announced a second loan worth \$110 million to Hydro-Quebec from the Heritage Savings Trust Fund. Provincial Treasurer Louis Hyndman said the new loan will have a term of 25 years at an annual interest rate of 11.25 per cent, "fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the province of Quebec". The first loan the fund provided to Hydro-Quebec last October was worth \$200 million.

Christian Dior ready-to-wear clothing, manufactured in Montreal by Irving Samuel, recently became available to Canadian consumers. Dresses retail from \$350 to \$600, coats and suits are in the \$500-price range and a long-sleeved jersey with a matching scarf is \$135 in silk and wool. The clothes are made from current Dior patterns in European fabrics; all the zippers are hand-set and finishing is also done by hand. The production was supervised by Gerard Penneroux, vice-president of Christian Dior and the firm's resident North American designer.

Hydro-Quebec will continue to expand rapidly despite Quebec's lower-than-expected rise of 2 per cent in electricity use last year, president Robert Boyd says. The provincially-owned utility expects annual increases of 7.5 per cent in the next five years, 6.7 per cent a year from 1985 to 1990 and 5.9 per cent in the early 1990s. Mr. Boyd said Quebec is

different because cheap hydro-electric power will keep natural gas — now making up just 6 per cent of Quebec's energy use — from increasing its share to much more than 20 per cent. Hydro power, on the other hand, will increase its current share of 23 per cent to more than 40 per cent in the 1990s.

Measures to accelerate the construction of rental housing in a number of markets where the vacancy rate is very low have been announced by Housing Minister Paul Cosgrove. Mr. Cosgrove said he has authorized Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to increase by 5,000, to a new level of 30,000, the number of dwelling units that may be built this year under National Housing Act social housing programs. The aim, he said, is to assist low to moderate-income families in certain designated areas who are unable to find suitable rental accommodation at a price they can afford. The Minister noted that Vancouver with a vacancy rate of 0.2 per cent and Toronto 1.1 per cent, are two areas where the shortage of rental accommodation is considered critical.

Alcan Aluminium Limited of Montreal and a Mexican company will undertake a joint feasibility study of a 45,000 metric-ton-a-year smelter in Mexico. The study will be paid for by Alcan and Conalum SA, a company jointly owned by three Mexican producers of aluminum cable.

Industrial corporations has profits totalling \$5.27 billion in the first quarter, up 30.7 per cent from \$4.03 billion a year earlier, Statistics Canada reports. It was the twelfth consecutive quarter that industrial corporation profits have shown a gain from a year earlier. First quarter sales of industrial corporations totalled \$104.75 billion, up 13.9 per cent from \$91.97 billion a year earlier.

The Netherlands is not known for its hockey prowess on the ice, but underwater its men's team is the undisputed world champion. The Dutch went undefeated in four games, beating Australia 6-4 in their final contest, to win the first world underwater hockey championship at the University of British Columbia, in Vancouver. Canada won the women's title, beating the only other team entered, the United States, 13-10, 14-0. In the game of underwater hockey, participants equipped with fins, snorkels, diving masks, wooden sticks and strong lungs, form two six-man teams to battle on the bottom of a 25-metre pool, attempting to shoot a lead puck into the opponent's goal.

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