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## Interdependent family of nations could work for common benefit

*Larry A.H. Smith, deputy head and leader of the Canadian delegation addressed the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD V) in Manila, Philippines on May 9. The following passages are from Mr. Smith's notes:*

...I believe we should view the essential task before this conference not as one of attempting futilely to turn back the tides of history, not as one of attempting vainly to preserve privilege or advantage, but rather in the positive spirit of how we can work better together for mutual benefit. We are not engaged in a zero-sum game, where someone's gain represents another's loss. Rather, we should all see ourselves as members of an interdependent family of nations where each of us has a growing capacity to help each other, or to harm each other. Both aspects have been demonstrated in recent years, with inflation, unemployment, industrial slack, exchange-rate fluctuations and financial crises besetting many of our economies, there has been a natural tendency for governments in both developed and developing countries to seek short-term national answers to immediate serious problems. We sometimes forget that in our world where interdependence is an increasing fact of life, and not just a slogan, the economic interrelationships are becoming so strong that one country cannot solve its basic problems in isolation from the international community. Let us, through this conference, attempt to restore the longer-term perspective of an interdependent community of nations based on enlightened self-interest.

and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly now constitute much of the current agenda of development issues. UNCTAD IV set the stage for moving the comprehensive listing of major issues to the process of actual negotiation. If UNCTAD V is to be an effective instrument for promoting change, it too will have to choose carefully those issues on which it can exercise leadership and adopt an approach which will evoke the confidence of all member states.

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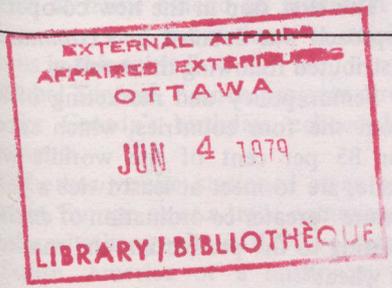
### UNCTAD's unique position

UNCTAD has a unique opportunity under its mandate to give emphasis and impetus to negotiations which will benefit large groups of developing countries, perhaps in different but equally desirable ways.

The successful outcome of the Common Fund negotiations recently in Geneva serves as a noteworthy example. We regard this as a major accomplishment and we will work to ensure that the Common Fund's potential benefits are widespread for countries which differ from each other in resource endowment and production potential. Canada will at an appropriate stage be prepared to make a voluntary contribution to the Fund's second window, including a portion of the \$1-million equal assessment, subject of course to Parliamentary approval.

...A number of developed countries have already implemented concessions on "tropical products" of particular interest to developing countries. In Canada's case, these concessions covered, in 1977, approximately \$150 million of tropical product imports from developing countries. In addition to these general and specific improvements in market access for developing country exports, the Tokyo Round

UNCTAD meets appropriately for the second time in Asia; where this conference met in Delhi, just over a decade ago, the process of articulating development issues had just begun. Today, we meet in Manila when the process of substantive negotiation has, in reality, just begun. UNCTAD I, II and III were instrumental in leading the world community to a definition of goals and objectives for the international development process. The proposals for economic change articulated in the Sixth



## Conservatives win election

As this issue went to press, Progressive Conservatives had won 136 seats, Liberals 114, New Democrats 26 and Social Credit 6 in the general election May 22. Although some recounts were in progress, Canadians will have a Conservative minority Government in the next Parliament.

PC leader Joe Clark, 39, will be Canada's youngest Prime Minister, replacing Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who held office for 11 years. Details in next week's issue.

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will result in building into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) system specific provisions designed to meet more fully the special needs and circumstances of the developing countries.

\* \* \* \*

The developing countries fully appreciate that they bear the essential responsibility for their own development. Their own resources account for over 80 per cent of development expenditures. External concessional resource transfers, while important for some countries, are but a marginal addition for many. Decisions about the internal distribution of investment, trade-offs among competing alternatives, and allocations among economic and social programs, are choices which can only be made by national governments and authorities, within the international constraints of the economic system. The choices we can make collectively to contribute to the development process and complement the efforts of national governments are limited but important if we are to assist in the evolution of that economic system.

In part, the wisdom of our choices depends on a realistic assessment of the factors which determine what governments can do. Public support for domestic and foreign policies which promote the development process is essential....

#### Promotion of rapid growth

The objectives of Canadian policy are to promote more rapid economic growth in those countries which need it, to encourage broadly-based participation in the development process, and to contribute to an orderly evolution of the economic system through a variety of policy instruments. Only programs that are practical and efficient will serve effectively the interests of both developing and developed countries.

In our view, the most important choice is to identify areas where developed and developing countries share common interests and then to promote those changes which will produce global benefits. We continue to believe that an open and dynamic system provides the most promising environment for economic growth and social progress.

Canada believes this conference will be particularly significant in setting the atmosphere for international co-operation in the 1980s, in deciding whether as a community of nations we can continue to work together in harmony, or fly apart

in acrimony and intolerance. Canada will do its full share to set a constructive tone. We look forward positively to the United Nations Special Session on Development and the elaboration of an effective new international development strategy.

#### Orderly system advocated

Satisfactory evolution of international economic relations depends perhaps as much on the manner in which we choose to approach these problems as it does on the issues themselves. We have been concerned about some of the rigidities of the group system which can conceal areas of flexibility and encourage an adversary approach. For this conference let me propose two new groups. In one group let us place all our problems. In the other group let us place all the members of UNCTAD, united in our confrontation with the first group. Let us also be realistic about the complexity as well as the urgency of the problems we confront. They are not easily solved. Nations and peoples are impatient and we cannot slacken our efforts. But we need long-term dedication and continuity of effort. Canada believes that economic progress is most commonly achieved by incremental processes of adaptation and accommodation. Our work will be more effective if it promotes gradual and evolutionary change.

#### Canada's commitments

Canada is committed to strengthening and improving the capacity of all countries to participate effectively in the international economy. Our substantial development assistance expenditure of over \$1 billion annually is oriented primarily to the poorer countries. For the least developed countries, it is provided entirely on a grant basis. Currently, efforts are being made to improve the quality and efficiency of the program and maintain its high rate of concessionality.

In trade matters we will continue to work through the GATT and elsewhere to resist protectionism, to promote differential treatment according to the trade needs of particular groups of countries, to elaborate a code on the use of safeguard measures which will clarify their application and reduce uncertainty and which will accommodate developing-country interests. Active consideration is being given to the manner in which our scheme of tariff preferences for developing countries can be improved.

We have been attempting to broaden

and improve techniques for bilateral economic co-operation with developing countries. Recently, an agreement on trade and economic co-operation between Canada and the members of CARICOM, the Caribbean Community, has been signed. A further example is the approval now granted for the establishment in Canada of a trade facilitation office to assist all less developed countries in identifying Canadian markets for their goods.

In the coming weeks, we will indicate our positions on the specific items covered by our agenda. We are particularly anxious to support efforts to improve the effectiveness of UNCTAD itself in fulfilling the objectives of its mandate for trade and development....

#### Wheat nations pledge co-operation

Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, the world's four main wheat producers, have pledged full consultation in future policy-making to avoid misunderstandings that could lead to a price war.

"We four countries agree we don't want a price war," U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland told a news conference ending a one-day meeting in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan May 10.

"It is not in anybody's best interest to engage in a global price war in wheat."

The first step in the new co-operative approach was detailed in a *communiqué* distributed following the meeting.

Senior policy and marketing officials from the four countries, which account for 85 per cent of the world's wheat trade, are to meet at least twice a year to ensure "greater co-ordination of decisions relating to the production and marketing of wheat".

The countries also noted that inflation and periodic surpluses were lowering returns to producers.

The meeting was called on the initiative of Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, who said that the "common spirit" exhibited by the four countries would ensure that agricultural policies implemented in one country would not be misinterpreted in others.

"We as the four major exporting countries sat down together and found we agreed on the objectives and techniques that have to be put in place to avoid a disastrous price war," said Mr. Lang.

## Canada's birthday party an invitation to the homesick

"If you're a Canadian abroad who is feeling a bit homesick, take heart, Canada's birthday is coming," says Mark Van Dusen of Festival Canada. He describes, in the following article, some of the many activities expected to take place across the country during the last week of June, leading up to the July 1 party.

Canada's Birthday/*Les Fêtes du Canada*, the national celebration of Canada's one-hundred and twelfth anniversary, provides all Canadians with an occasion to don a party hat and rattle a noisemaker for their country.

"There are hundreds of Canadians the world over who can feel closer to home, wherever they may be, by celebrating Canada's birthday," Muriel Sherrin, English program director for the celebration, said.

"If you can't be at home, bring home to you through Canada's birthday."

From June 25 — July 1, millions of Canadians across the country will be participating in hundreds of birthday events to the theme "Canada, it's you and me, *Le Canada, c'est toi et moi.*"

"The spirit of the theme, of Canadians seeking each other out, getting to know each other better, knows no bounds. It bridges oceans and continents in linking all Canadians," Mrs. Sherrin said.

"We at home extend an invitation to our countrymen everywhere to rejoice with us in this spirit."

Michel Sénécal, French program director for Canada's birthday, echoed her sentiments.

"Whether you're stationed at an embassy in Europe or at a trade commission in Asia; whether you're a CUSO volunteer in South America or a missionary in Africa; whether you're a foreign student, touring artist or travelling industrialist; Canada's birthday needs your involvement to show that pride in being Canadian isn't limited by any longitude or latitude," he said.

### National events

Concerts, carnivals, clambakes, fairs, festivals, flag-raising, plays, pageants, presentations, races, rallies and rodeos are among the hundreds of birthday events planned at home. Many events will be staged simultaneously between far-flung communities as part of a national pro-



Richter, NCC

*Last year's birthday party on the Hill.*

gram of twinned provinces and territories. In all, events will be held in 1,500 areas from coast to coast.

In Quebec, apart from a multitude of Main Street events, major attractions are being planned for Old Montreal Harbour; hundreds of boy scouts will gather on the Plains of Abraham in a huge jamboree; and opening ceremonies at the World Canoe-Kayak Championships in Jonquière will be dedicated to Canada's birthday.

At the Great Canadian Salmon Taste in Newfoundland, blindfolded celebrities will test their taste buds between both Atlantic and Pacific samples of that finny delicacy.

Northern Alberta communities will revel in the traditional food, song and dance of the Québécois at a Franco-Canadian festival.

Moose Jaw residents will begin celebrating one week ahead of the rest of the country with funding for events coming from the sale of square centimetres of land at \$2 a piece.

An audience of 50,000 is expected to sing along with performers during a two-hour "Canada Sings" show at Empire Stadium in Vancouver.

Thirty runners will puff out their birthday greeting in a 989-kilometre relay lasting four days from Sarnia, Ontario to Trois-Rivières, Quebec.

### Capital area fun

The national capital region will reverberate during the July 1 weekend to a huge Ottawa-Hull parade, a heritage ball, a park playday for thousands of children,

pinics, competitions and street dances. The Parliament Hill show, featuring Canadian entertainers and giant fireworks display will climax the celebrations.

The Council for Canadian Unity, the Canadian Folk Arts Council and tens of thousands of volunteers are organizing the birthday events nationally with funding, promotion and co-ordination provided by Festival Canada, a directorate of the Department of the Secretary of State. Festival Canada also produces the show on Parliament Hill.

Mrs. Sherrin said Canadians abroad could celebrate in much the same way as Canadians at home.

"Fly the flag, have a party, send a card to friends at home, seek out other Canadians and toast your country. Once the spirit grabs you, there's no end to what you can do," she said.

"If you're homesick, what better way to alleviate the blues?"

She urged Canadians abroad to inform Festival Canada of any planned birthday events as soon as possible "so that we can tell the rest of the country that you are alive and well and thinking of us".

"We at home will be thinking of you and wishing you were here."

## Aid agreement with Kenya

Canada and Kenya signed an \$82.75-million aid agreement on May 9, one of the largest Canadian aid projects in Africa, to carry out development of Kenya's electrical transmission system.

The development program, financed through the Canadian International Development Agency, will be phased in over the next five to seven years, and will involve \$72-million worth of loans with no interest, and \$10.75 million in grants.

The loans will finance the costs of consultancy and engineering services, material and equipment for high voltage transmission lines and sub-stations to aid the industrialization in western Kenya and the coastal region.

The grants will be for the extension of rural electrification in the east African country.

Kenyan Vice President and Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki thanked the Canadian Government for the "generous" terms in the loan agreement, stating that the project would be a cornerstone of Kenya's current five-year development program.

## Canada buys Mexican oil

Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Jack Horner, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Ambassador Agustin Barrios Gomez of Mexico, announced the conclusion of two agreements between Canada and Mexico in May. One confirms the desire of the two countries to consolidate and diversify bilateral industrial relations by practical means. Under the second, Canada will purchase Mexican oil while Mexico will assess Canada's nuclear reactor technology.

### Energy co-operation

"The Energy Co-operation Agreement is an important step in improving the security of Canadian oil supply," said Mr. Gillespie. "Eastern Canada will be assured of oil from Mexico during a period of growing uncertainty in world oil markets."

The agreement, effective for a minimum of ten years, commits both parties to an objective of 100,000 barrels a day as soon as Mexican production schedules permit. Deliveries, to commence late this year or early in 1980, will reach a minimum of 50,000 barrels a day in 1981.

Mexico wishes to study the feasibility of introducing CANDU reactors in its ongoing nuclear power program. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) will act as a consultant to the Mexican Federal Electricity Commission in studies leading to the definition of Mexico's future nuclear electricity strategy.

Any resulting purchases of Canadian nuclear technology or equipment would be in accordance with the non-proliferation policies of the two governments. Both nations are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The agreement also provides for the possible application of Canadian technology for finding, mining, milling, and refining uranium, and for fuel fabrication, in the development of a Mexican uranium industry. Discussions will be held between Canada's Eldorado Nuclear Limited and its Mexican counterpart, Uramex.

Under a provision of the agreement, arrangements will be made to expand sales of western Canadian metallurgical coal to Mexico by up to three million tonnes in the first five years, and possibly more.

The pact also provides for the possibility of joint action in energy conservation

and the development of renewable energy resources.

Before the Iranian revolution, Canada was importing oil at the rate of 520,000 barrels a day. Reduced imports in recent months have been replaced by increased western Canadian oil production. Imports from Mexico at the rate of 100,000 barrels a day would mean that 19 per cent of Canada's import requirements prior to the Iranian disruption would be supplied under the Canada-Mexico agreement.

### Industrial co-operation

The Industrial Co-operation Agreement provides for stronger links between respective industries, including technical transfers, through the expansion of bilateral exchange of industrial goods and through joint ventures.

Areas of intensified co-operation, include: mining and ore processing; forestry and wood products; railway and other modes of transportation; agriculture, fisheries, and food-processing; equipment and services related to petroleum and gas development; petrochemicals; telecommunications; and hydroelectric and thermal power generation and transmission equipment as well as related consulting services.

The agreement establishes a committee of industrial co-operation to be chaired by ministers, which will ensure implementation of the agreement, identify projects of interest, and which will work out methods of participation for the industries of both countries through joint ventures and technical exchanges. The committee will also establish working groups composed of officials and businessmen from both countries to define and implement industrial projects of mutual interest. The agreement also provides for the exchange of economic and industrial information, including investment prospects in both countries, the exchange of experts, and the sponsorship of participation in industrial fairs and missions.

## First look at Canada's fall fashions

A feminine silhouette, much slimmer than in previous seasons, will be seen in autumn. The shoulders will become the centre of attention with pleats, darts, gathers and padding.

This is what was evident at the recent presentation of the fall 1979 collection of the Fashion Designers' Association of



Two of the fashions presented in Montreal.

Canada, held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Montreal.

After the shoulders, attention drops to the waist, emphasized by belts, cummerbunds and other details. Interest then centres on finishing detail, such as piping. Collars are small.

Jackets and coats are fitted, and skirts, slashed or wrap-around, are straight. Many of the slacks are snug to the hips, and the legs are tapered. The paletot is back, a perfect match for the straight skirt.

Two colours, black and burgundy, are featured. Also favoured are moss green, forest green, brown (from bronze to dark mustard) and blue-grey.

Fabrics include *bouclés*, tweeds, flannels, and some very muted plaids. Prints are virtually absent.



The children were not forgotten.

# News of the arts

## Federal parties' stand on seven main issues in the 1979 general election campaign

Each of the main parties in the general federal election campaign tried to concentrate on issues that would give it a tactical advantage over the opposition. John Hay, writing in the *Ottawa Citizen* May 14, chose seven key issues and described the stands of the Liberal, Progressive Conservative and New Democratic Parties as follows:

	Liberal	Conservative	New Democrat
<b>Economic growth</b>	Prime Minister Trudeau defends his record in creating jobs and holding down unemployment (now about 8 per cent). Proposed in the campaign to grant tax deductions to employees buying shares in the company they work for.	Joe Clark says he can bring unemployment down to 5.5 per cent by 1985; promises income tax cuts, tax credit for investment in Canadian small businesses, abolition of capital gains tax on Canadian stocks and mortgage deduction scheme.	Ed Broadbent calls for a Government capital works program, cuts in the federal sales tax and other measures to stimulate job-rich manufacturing activity, and a mortgage tax credit.
<b>Inflation</b>	Restraint in government spending, and a defence of the Trudeau record as among the best in the industrial world.	Government-spending restraint combined, however, with a "stimulative deficit" to promote growth. A promise to bring inflation down to 5 per cent by 1985.	Set up a fair prices commission to roll back rip-off prices and keep corporate profits in check; subsidize milk and bread; a personal tax credit to offset inflation.
<b>Housing</b>	No promises, but an attack on the Conservative mortgage plan as an overpriced campaign gimmick that would be unfair to tenants.	Deduct from taxable income up to \$5,000 in mortgage interest yearly and \$1,000 in property taxes.	Use tax credits to cut the effective interest rate on mortgages to 8 per cent for families earning up to \$25,000 and 9 per cent up to \$30,000.
<b>Energy</b>	Retain Petro Canada; push a gas pipeline through to the Maritimes to displace unreliable, high-cost oil imports; promote heavy oil developments in the West and frontier exploration.	Policy papers say sell off Petrocan shares to Canadian citizens, but Mr. Clark has lately been promising to set up a committee to study the future of Petrocan.	Expand Petrocan's activities, making it the sole importer of oil; keep domestic oil prices down; save natural gas in the ground until it can be used by eastern Canada, rather than export it to the United States.
<b>Pensions</b>	No mandatory retirement age; make housewives eligible for Canada Pension Plan benefits (if they contribute).	No mandatory retirement age; help finance provincial programs for the aged.	Index the Canada Pension Plan to inflation, make benefits available at 60 to free jobs for younger unemployed, provide guaranteed annual income to the poor.
<b>Unity</b>	Mr. Trudeau calls this the most important election issue. Favours entrenchment of minority language rights in the Constitution, which would protect francophones outside Quebec and anglophones in Quebec.	Mr. Clark stresses conciliation with the premiers, avoids specific commitments to constitutional change. Opposes entrenchment of minority language rights in the Constitution, leaving that up to the provinces.	Mr. Broadbent calls this a non-issue because all three party leaders are federalists with no great differences in approach. Favours entrenchment of language rights.
<b>Medicare</b>	Blame provincial governments for driving doctors out of the plan with insufficient financing. Threaten to reassert federal authority over provincial health-care spending.	Mr. Clark has reversed the stand he took three years ago in the Tory leadership race; now says he does not support deterrent fees to discourage use of health services.	Compel provinces to give adequate funds for medical insurance, if necessary by reverting to the old financing law which gave the Federal Government power to oversee provincial programs.

## Visitors' guide to metric gas prices

Tourists from the United States unfamiliar with the new metric prices for gasoline displayed at Canada's service stations, may find the following table useful to compare prices with those of the old imperial gallon:

Price per litre		Price per gallon
18.9 cents	=	85.9 cents
19.1 cents	=	86.9 cents
19.3 cents	=	87.9 cents
19.6 cents	=	88.9 cents
19.8 cents	=	89.9 cents
20.0 cents	=	90.9 cents
20.2 cents	=	91.9 cents
20.4 cents	=	92.9 cents
20.7 cents	=	93.9 cents
20.9 cents	=	94.9 cents
21.1 cents	=	95.9 cents
21.3 cents	=	96.9 cents
21.5 cents	=	97.9 cents
21.8 cents	=	98.9 cents
22.0 cents	=	99.9 cents
22.4 cents	=	\$1.00

## Canadian wasps sting China's cabbage worms

Canada recently sent some visitors to China that could be the first of a new exchange program between the two countries.

The visitors were neither cultural representatives nor table-tennis players, but tiny wasps called *Apanteles rubecula*, which may help control a threat to Chinese agriculture posed by the cabbage worm.

The cabbage worm — the larval stage of the *Pieris rapae* butterfly — has recently become a pest in areas of China used to grow plants of the mustard family, such as cabbage and cauliflower. It is also a common pest in North America.

Jim Kelleher, a biological control specialist with Agriculture Canada in Ottawa, says the Chinese first approached experts in the United States to obtain live specimens of the tiny wasp.

"The Americans had no wasps available, so they referred the Chinese to us. It happened that large numbers of the wasps were being cultured at Guelph University for release against the cabbage worm here in Canada," Dr. Kelleher says.

The wasp, native to Europe, was accidentally introduced to Canada, near Van-

cover, about 20 years ago. Researchers at Agriculture Canada's Vancouver Research Station collected specimens and sent them to Guelph, Ontario. Wasps in the Vancouver area have helped reduce the population of cabbage worms.

"When the Chinese Embassy approached us in Ottawa, we had scientists at Guelph send a shipment of wasps in the pupal stage to Ottawa. The shipment was taken to the Embassy and the Chinese carried it by hand to Peking.

"From there, the bugs were delivered to an agricultural university in Zhejiang Province, about 1,200 kilometres southeast of the capital," said Dr. Kelleher.

Before being handed over to Chinese officials, the wasps were carefully checked to make sure they had no hyperparasites that could be a danger to other insects in China.

"The Chinese were very helpful and are anxious to co-operate in further exchanges. We now can deal with biological control experts in China and arrange for control material to be sent from that country so we can use it in our programs in Canada. Because this country has a climate similar to parts of China, there are many Chinese insects that could be useful in controlling some of Canada's worst pests," concluded Dr. Kelleher.

## Nova Scotia tycoon dies

Cyrus S. Eaton, the Nova Scotia village shop boy who became one of the world's most powerful industrialists, died at his farm estate near Cleveland, Ohio, this month, reports Canadian Press. He was 95.

Cyrus Eaton, the maker of fortunes, remained active in business almost until the end. He retired as chairman of the Chessie railway system last year. He concentrated his industrial power in public utilities, coal, iron, steel, rubber and transport. His assets were measured in the billions of dollars.

His world fame also came through his pursuit of international peace. He established the Pugwash Conferences in Nova Scotia, bringing together outstanding figures from East and West to study ways of reducing world tensions.

He became the only multi-millionaire in the United States ever to be awarded the Lenin peace prize.

A native of Pugwash, N.S., Eaton was an assistant in his father's village store, when he got a chance to study at

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, and to live with an uncle who was a minister in Cleveland.

John D. Rockefeller Sr., who was a member of his uncle's congregation, offered young Eaton a clerical job. It was the beginning of Eaton's fortunes.

## Millionaire at 27

By the time he was 27 Eaton was a millionaire. But his first fortune crumbled during the depression of the 1930s. He is reputed to have lost \$100 million by the time he was 49. So he started again, piling up controlling interests in major companies, including Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and Republic Steel Corp.

In 1955, when he was 71, some journalists from the U.S.S.R. visiting Cleveland asked to meet with an American capitalist. Eaton volunteered. That meeting led to the Pugwash Conferences.

## To the Olympics by bike



A resident of Maria, Gaspésie, Quebec, left St. John's Newfoundland May 1, for Victoria, British Columbia, on the first leg of his journey to Moscow for the 1980 Olympics. Albert Leblanc, 55 years old, cycled to the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, Mexico in 1968, Munich in 1972, and Montreal in 1976. He has also toured 90 countries.

Riding a ten-speed bicycle, which is nine years old, he will travel through Hong Kong, Shanghai, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tashkent.

He says accommodation is easy to find, free of charge, too!

# News of the arts

## Supershow salutes children

The Greatest Little Travelling Supershow for Young People, the most ambitious tour produced and sponsored by the Touring Office of the Canada Council, opened in Victoria, British Columbia on May 1.

The venture, under the patronage of the Governor General, honours the International Year of the Child and is receiving extensive co-operation from provincial and municipal governments and local sponsors.

This month and next, Supershow travels from British Columbia to Ontario, including the Yukon and Northwest Terri-



Theatre l'avant-pays presents "A Mariquette Story" on the Supershow tour.



David Amram is described as the Pied Piper of musical styles.

"1979 is a very special year for children all over the world. It has been named International Year of the Child and is dedicated to helping everyone learn and understand more about children and their needs.

"A vital influence on the healthy development of our children is their exposure to the culture of our country. In Canada we are particularly fortunate in having a variety of cultures all of which influence our Canadian artistic community.

"The Greatest Little Travelling Supershow For Young People will present a variety of artists and companies from those different cultural backgrounds. It will be a marvellous opportunity to see some of the best Canadian theatre, dance and music in celebration of this exciting year.

"We hope that Supershow will spark continued attention to the very special world of performing for children." (Signed) Ed Schreyer, Governor General of Canada.

tories. In July, the troupe will visit Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Close to 100 artists are presenting shows specially created for children. Seventeen professional companies of clowns, puppets, singers, musicians, actors, dancers and mimes are appearing in tents, theatres and schools. Most communities are having full-scale celebrations for kids — with parades, contests and comical ceremonies — and Supershow was also part of the Vancouver International Festival for Young People, May 7-13, which brought performers from other provinces to the festivities.

### The performers

Artists appearing in the show include: The Entresix Dance Company, classical and modern ballet; David Amram, musician; Theatre l'Avant-Pays, puppets; Cirque Alexander, clowns; The Dumptrucks, a music group; Alain Lamontagne, harmonica and one-man band; Bim Bom



Cirque Alexander — a clown team.



Theatre Beyond Words in Potato People.

Boom, more clowns; Mummers Troupe, Punch and Judy puppets; Puppetmongers Powell, marionette puppets; The Green Thumb Players, a school theatre company; Sharon, Lois and Bram, singers; Theatre Beyond Words, mime artists; The Canadian Brass, comedy brass group; The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Canada's oldest established ballet company; Kaleidoscope, theatre group; Raffi, guitarist and singer; and the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre.

## News briefs

A cheque for \$25,000 has been sent by Canada to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva for humanitarian aid to victims of hurricane Meli which struck three outer Fijian islands. The hurricane completely destroyed the island of Nayau and caused heavy damage in Kandavu and Ono. The death toll is over 50 and 3,000 islanders are homeless. The Red Cross estimates some 20,000 people will require food aid for at least six months.

Collectively bargained settlements in the first quarter of 1979 provided for a lower average rate of wage increase than those in the fourth quarter of 1978, according to Labour Canada. The 107 major settlements during the first quarter produced average annual increases in base rates of 7.1 per cent in compound terms. The comparable figure for the fourth quarter of 1978 was 7.7 per cent.

Housing starts during April were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 194,000 for all areas, according to preliminary figures issued by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The final rate for March was 203,400.

The Science Council of Canada has recommended tougher more stringent management in all areas of nuclear power. A central regulating agency open to the public should be set up, says the Council, to monitor and rule on all aspects of human exposure to radiation. The Atomic Energy Control Board is the licensing and regulating authority for all aspects of the nuclear industry.

Spar Aerospace Ltd. has received a contract worth \$3.6 million to supply communications equipment to Embratel of Brazil as part of the initial development of that country's satellite system. The contract covers voice channel equipment for earth stations that will provide telephone and Telex services in 13 communities in northern Brazil by 1980.

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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.

The Manitoba government will contribute \$50,000 from lottery funds towards the Diefenbaker Centre — a national heritage to be established on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan. The centre, designed along the lines of the Truman Centre in Independence, Missouri, will deal with the role of former Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker in history and the events of his time during office. Over \$1 million is reported to have been committed towards the centre so far.

Amoco Petroleum Co. Ltd. of Calgary is studying the feasibility of constructing a natural gas pipeline from Sarnia, Ontario, to Quebec City as an alternative to proposals to extend natural gas pipeline service east from Montreal. A company spokesman said on May 10 that the scheme would involve a \$150-million, 12-inch pipeline. The gas, which might be distributed in some Quebec communities through local pipe distribution facilities, could also be distributed in liquid form in the Atlantic provinces by tanker or truck.

Biomass, biogas and pump-windmill systems, three renewable sources of energy, will be examined by the International Development Centre's recently created renewable energy task force. The three-man task force will provide IDRC with renewable energy information gathered elsewhere, while at the same time making it available to others involved in this field.

Department store sales rose to \$448.7 million in February, an increase of 4.5 per cent from the \$429.4 million recorded in February 1978. Sales were up in 28 of the 40 departments with the largest gains posted by furs (+259.9 per cent), repairs and services (+45.1 per cent), and china and glassware (+34.0 per cent).

The Mercantile Bank of Canada has arranged its first direct Eurodollar loan, a \$10 million (U.S.) eight-year loan to Banco Crefisul de Investimento of São Paulo, Brazil. Terms were not disclosed.

The National Energy Board raised the export charge on light crude oil and condensates by \$1 a barrel to \$8 a barrel on April 1.

The Export Development Corporation has approved loans, surety and export credits insurance totalling \$22.2 million to support prospective export sales of \$25.6 million to Algeria and Iraq. In announcing the approvals, EDC said that export sales which would result if commer-

cial sales were finalized, would create or maintain some 1,000 man-years of employment in Canada and would involve 19 exporters and major suppliers across the country.

Vancouver taxi drivers are attending charm school to learn how to get along better with their customers. The voluntary course has been opened at the Pacific Vocational Institute and will continue throughout the summer. A Yellow Cab Co. spokesman said "a course like this is long overdue, and badly needed in some cases. It will teach some of our drivers an awful lot".

Canadian chief executive officers rank eleventh in a list of 13 countries in terms of remuneration, in U.S. dollars, according to a survey of major industrial nations by the consulting firm of Towers, Perrin, Forster and Crosby of Toronto. Using the average salary of U.S. executives as the base index of 100, Canadians earned 20 percent less, while the highest paid were West Germans at 150 and executives in Belgium and the Netherlands at the 140 level.

Consumer confidence rose in the first quarter of 1979 to 103.8 (1961=100) up from 103.4 in the fourth quarter of 1978, the Conference Board of Canada reports. The rise was the highest in five years.

Canada should diversify its trade relationship with Japan to reflect its position as a "sophisticated industrial society with many special technological skills", Alan Gotlieb, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, told the Conference on Canadian Perspectives on Economic Relations with Japan, at York University. He noted that too many influential Japanese "still see Canada primarily as a supplier of natural resources".

A substantial improvement is predicted in Canada's international travel deficit, at least in the near term, according to the latest issue of the Bank of Montreal's *Business Review*. Cited in the expected improvement were the slower growth of real disposable income and the relatively low value of the Canadian dollar.

Montreal Canadiens won the National Hockey League's coveted Stanley Cup for the fourth consecutive year on May 21. They beat New York Rangers 4-1 in the fifth game of the best-of-seven finals, giving them four wins against Rangers' one. The Canadiens have won the Cup 22 times, ten of which have been in the last 15 years.