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Current issues in Canadian foreign policy

In a statement to the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence on March 8, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson covered various issues of Canada's foreign policy in which his department and others had been engaged last year and which, he said, would "test our talents and resources during the coming year". Passages from Mr. Jamieson's notes follow:

* * * *

Canada strongly supports all positive efforts towards reconciliation and lasting peace in the Middle East. We have welcomed the Camp David accords and the negotiating process resulting from them, and we have encouraged Israel's Arab neighbours to join this process. We have cautioned against disillusionment because an Israeli-Egyptian treaty was not signed within three months. After so many years of hostility it is not surprising that the resolution of differences should prove difficult. As President Carter visits the Middle East in the pursuit of peace, I applaud his statesmanship and that of the leaders of Egypt and Israel.

Recent events in Iran have had a serious destabilizing effect on the region. Canada's concern has been to protect its citizens and to seek to develop effective working relations with the new Government which Canada recognized on February 16.

Peace-keeping and peace-making

Against the background of the frequently recurring resort to force in the world, we continue to promote the achievement of peaceful solutions through the United Nations. Canada remains the major troop contributor to on-going peace-keeping operations. The situation in each of the peace-keeping operational areas was relatively quiet in 1978, with the spasmodic exception of Lebanon in which Canadian forces were for a time engaged. Canada's experience on the Security Council in 1977 and 1978 convinced us that the Security Council and the General Assembly need to become more actively involved in promoting solutions and solving the political problems underlying various conflicts. Our membership in the Group

of Five dealing with Namibia and the joint Canada/U.S.A./U.K. initiative of late 1978 designed to facilitate the resumption of intercommunal negotiations in Cyprus are imaginative examples of how Canada is attempting to encourage the UN to move in this direction. In Cyprus, for example, the UN Secretary General is building on the tripartite initiative in an effort to get negotiations under way. In visits to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, I discussed the dimensions of the problem and the prospects for a solution.

* * * *

International development

Canada is committed to an active, effective and humane program of development cooperation with the disadvantaged countries and peoples of the world. Despite the imperatives of the Government's expenditure reduction program, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) expects to spend approximately \$1 billion for Canada's aid program in 1979-80, an increase of approximately \$100 million compared with CIDA's forecast expenditures for 1978-1979. While this rate of growth is less than originally planned, CIDA's global program has not been cut and its expenditures will increase in the coming year. In addition, continued attention is being paid to ways and means of sharpening the focus and improving the quality and management of Canada's development assistance program.

East-West relations

While the relaxation of tensions in Europe is still regarded as a desirable goal by both East and West and the situation in Europe remains stable, conflicts in other areas

Fifty-eight years ago March 26...

The *Bluenose* schooner, built almost entirely of Nova Scotian materials, was launched at Lunenburg. From 1921 to 1938 the ship successfully defended the Halifax *Herald* International Fisherman's Trophy. A design of the ship appears on the Canadian ten-cent coin.

Mar. 28/79

over the last couple of years have had an impact on *détente*. The questions raised by continuing Soviet/Cuban involvement in Africa, and the armed conflict between Communist states in Southeast Asia, linked with heightened Sino-Soviet stress, have put *détente* in the global sense to the test. Against this background it seems more important than ever for Canada and other Western countries to work in ways which will prevent the erosion of confidence and in effect reaffirm the value of *détente*. It is in this spirit that Canada has pursued relations of mutual advantage with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. Likewise, we are actively preparing for the next CSCE review meeting in Madrid. We believe that the successful conclusion of a SALT II agreement has a major contribution to make to a more confident East-West relationship and that it will help to move the MBFR Talks in Vienna off dead centre. At the same time we welcome China's decision to end its self-imposed isolation and the emphasis it intends to place on the modernization of its economy over the next two decades. Building on government efforts since 1970 to establish a framework of contacts and understanding essential for co-operation with China in the commercial field, Canada moved quickly in 1978 to take advantage of new opportunities presented by China's opening to the West. We see no reason why the development of relations between China and the West should take place at the expense of relations with other states or of our commitment to a policy of *détente*.

* * * *

Energy supply and security

Recent events have shown the wisdom of Canada's policy of seeking greater energy self-reliance. Disruption of oil exports from Iran resulted in a net short-fall to world crude oil markets of the order of 2 million barrels a day. Short-falls for Canada have been largely offset by swap arrangements, based on higher than normal Canadian production, with the U.S.A. Nevertheless, continuing uncertainties about Iranian and other Middle-East oil supplies, as well as strong upward pressures on prices, led Canada together with other members of the International Energy Agency (IEA) to decide on March 2 to undertake corrective action to deal with the prospective global crude oil short-fall of 2 million barrels in 1979. The 20 member countries have agreed to

reduce their demands on world oil markets by such an amount, equal to about 5 per cent of their own expected consumption, through increased internal production, conversion to other fuels and by conservation. This will not only ease their own situations but will help the rest of the world, including developing countries, to meet their supply problems. This IEA decision should also contribute to the easing of pressures on international oil prices.

For the foreseeable future Canada will need, both on its own and in co-operation with others, to make every effort to increase energy security by a range of measures, including careful management of our domestic energy resources, diversification of energy imports and active encouragement of efficient energy use in Canada. The Government is actively pursuing bilateral oil supply arrangements with other countries, such as Mexico and Venezuela, which would enhance our longer term energy security through diversity of supply. Petro-Canada would be expected to play an important intermediary role in implementing such arrangements.

* * * *

Ocean interests

An early and successful conclusion to the Law of the Sea Conference is in Canada's vital interests from a national standpoint and in terms of global peace and economic development. Its record of achievement in restructuring traditional principles of law of the sea and in developing new conceptions of ocean-resource management is remarkable. For Canada, the conference has already provided multilateral endorsement of the 200-mile fishing zone and the 12-mile territorial sea and contributed to increased international acceptance of the need for enhanced coastal state jurisdiction over pollution from ships. The renaissance of the fishing industry in the Maritime provinces is dramatic evidence of its positive impact upon Canada. We should not, however, underestimate the difficulties of resolving outstanding conference issues, particularly concerning the international system for deep seabed mining, which has obvious significance for Canada, the world's largest producer of nickel.

High level fisheries negotiations during 1978 led to the signing of a bilateral fisheries agreement with Japan, a convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the North-West Atlantic Fisheries and a

protocol modifying the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. *Ad referendum* agreement was reached with the EEC on the text of a bilateral fisheries agreement. With France, new interim arrangements for 1979 were agreed relating to fishing in the area of St. Pierre and Miquelon; maritime boundary talks with France continue.

Canada/U.S.A. negotiations on maritime boundaries and fisheries resulted in agreement on a new regime for co-operative management of the Atlantic fisheries and on a formula for final resolution of the Gulf of Maine boundary dispute through binding third party settlement.

Canada/U.S. co-operation

The management of Canada's relations with the United States is our highest bilateral priority and presents a continuing challenge. Notwithstanding the variety and complexity of the bilateral agenda, our relations with our nearest and most important neighbour have seldom been better. Canada's rapport with the Carter Administration reflects a special blend of common sense, informality and mutual regard. Achievements in 1978 were impressive: the new Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and discussions on transboundary air pollution; co-operation on the Northern Gas Pipeline; major bilateral studies on a strategic petroleum reserve and bulk electricity exchanges; agreement by special negotiators on the management of east coast fisheries; record levels of bilateral trade. We look forward in 1979 to enhanced energy co-ordination, an improved trading environment following conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, progress towards resolution of the remaining boundary disputes in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans and conclusion of a west coast fisheries agreement. Close consultations on international matters will be certain to continue on such subjects as Namibia, the Middle East and Cyprus; human rights and refugees; nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

Western Europe and Japan

In 1978 we pursued further our efforts to give substance to Canada's economic relations with the European Community and the key countries of Western Europe. The visit of Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of the

(Continued on P. 8)

Japan and Canada review trade, investment opportunities

Canada and Japan recently concluded the second meeting of the Canada-Japan Joint Economic Committee, held in Tokyo. The committee, created under the terms of the "Framework for Economic Co-operation" signed by the two heads of government in 1976, reviewed international and bilateral economic issues.

The Canadian delegation included officials from the Departments of External Affairs; Agriculture; Industry, Trade and Commerce; Energy, Mines and Resources; and Finance.

Delegates affirmed the importance of successful conclusion to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and exchanged views on the issues likely to be discussed at the upcoming UNCTAD V. Both delegations agreed that their countries would co-operate closely with each other and with other member countries of the forthcoming Tokyo Summit.

The Canadian side noted that opportunities existed for investment, trade, and economic co-operation with Japan in secondary manufacturing, specialized technologies, energy-intensive processing and up-grading facilities, energy and mineral resources, fisheries and consumer products. The Japanese delegation referred to its own growing market for manufactured products and both delegations welcomed the establishment of the Canada-Japan Business Co-operation Committee, whose next meeting would take place in Toronto in May.

The delegations reviewed the problems and opportunities in the trading of and investment in textiles, electronics, automobiles and parts, petrochemicals, aerospace and ocean industries. Canada welcomed the establishment by Japan of the Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization (MIPRO) at the World Import Mart in Ikebukuro, Tokyo, whose facilities will be used by the Canada Trade Centre.

The delegations also exchanged views on the demand/supply situation in forestry products in the two countries, and on trade and investments concerning such products. Both sides agreed to encourage further exchange of information on agricultural issues.

The delegations agreed to hold the next meeting of the Joint Economic Committee in Canada at a mutually convenient time in 1980.

Facts on Canada

"The lessons on Canada were boring until you came along, but now I hope I can get a good grade."

That comment appeared in a recent letter from a sixth-grade student from Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S., to Canadian Forces Major Peter Keith-Murray, one of 65 Canadians assigned to Headquarters, North American Air Defense Command.

The study of Canada is part of the local sixth-grade social studies curriculum, and an appearance by Major Keith-Murray, aided by two 16mm colour films and teachers' kits made available by the Canadian Consulate in San Francisco, heightens understanding of the "northern neighbour".

Doug Blake (left) and Michelle Keil study a booklet on Canada, published by the Department of External Affairs, with Major Keith-Murray.



U.S. Air Force

Miraculous recovery makes headlines

A child who in early February fell into icy water, where she remained submerged for 15 to 30 minutes, has made a recovery that doctors at Victoria, British Columbia's Royal Jubilee Hospital thought impossible.

By all accounts, three-and-a-half-year-old Kimberley Vis was dead when a neighbour pulled her from the water below the ice in a ditch near her home in Port Alberni.

Physicians now say they were ready to give up the fight to save the unconscious youngster — her brain starved for oxygen, her lungs filled with fluid and her kidneys stopped. In fact, almost all of them call what happened a miracle.

The child is now alert and speaking. Her memory, personality and brain function appear unscarred.

"If it had been an adult, well, forget it," said anaesthetist Dr. John Green.

But young children retain a capability known as the "dive reflex" — first discovered in sea-going mammals which can dive to great depths and stay there for extended periods before surfacing for air. Blood circulation to the extremities stops and circulates only in the body core and brain, keeping the vital organs warm and oxygenated. In addition, a low body temperature slows body functions, reducing

the need for oxygen to as low as a quarter the normal level.

Dr. Green's former colleague, Dr. Matt Spence of New Zealand, discovered that rapidly rewarming a patient who had drowned in cold water did more harm than good because brain cells swell when deprived of oxygen. When warmed, the swollen cells die because they need even more oxygen.

Dr. Green credits Port Alberni doctors with making important initial attempts at resuscitation, including keeping the youngster cool. When she arrived in Victoria, her body temperature was 34 degrees Celsius, compared with the normal 37.

The doctor cooled Kimberley even more, then gave her an anaesthetic to reduce her brain's need for oxygen.

She lay in a state of virtual suspended animation for three days before the doctors decided to risk warming her in the hope that her brain had recovered from the long period without oxygen.

Her lungs, which were filled with stagnant water, had contracted pneumonia. Her kidneys — also affected by the lack of oxygen — had stopped.

Desperate measure succeeds

"I thought she was going to succumb to respiratory problems," Dr. Green said. "But we still had a heartbeat, so we de-

cided to keep going ahead anyway."

Dr. Green then tried a desperate measure to get oxygen to Kimberley's brain.

Oxygen is poisonous to humans in high concentrations, but Dr. Green put the girl on pure oxygen, gambling that the poisoning was a less serious threat than brain death resulting from lack of oxygen.

"For close to 36 hours, I admit I thought she was going to die," he said.

But after nearly two weeks, Kimberley's breathing improved to the point where she was weaned from the spirator.

One day, with her parents leaning over the bed, Kimberley's eyes filled with terror. She looked around, then suddenly seemed to focus.

"I told her to stick out her tongue if she could hear me, and she did," her mother said. "It just popped out. Then we knew that she could communicate."

Dr. Green adds: "I think we all learned something from this. Never give up on kids."

Rare records return to Canada

A collection of historic Canadian documents — including the order for the expulsion of the French-speaking Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755 — has been acquired by the Public Archives, announced Secretary of State John Roberts recently.

The archival material, purchased for \$500,000 provided through a grant under the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, had been in Florida until recently.

Gathered over a period of 30 years by Lawrence Lande of Montreal, an authority and writer on early Canadian history, the collection is described as "a valuable, unique and historically significant accumulation of manuscripts, maps, pictures and prints covering a large spectrum of Canadian political, cultural and economic development". It is part of a larger collection appraised several years ago at \$2 million.

Documents include George Washington's 1778 order to General Green to prepare an invasion of Canada; a letter from Louis XIV of France to Governor de Denonville of New France outlining relations with the Hudson's Bay Company (1687); a manuscript by Beethoven composed for and dedicated to his Canadian friend Theodore Molt, a music teacher in Quebec, and a rare official pass author-

izing and documenting travel by fur traders into the interior of the continent in 1769.

Other papers concern early conditions at the fur trading posts; events and correspondence leading up to the Quebec Act of 1774, which guaranteed the French inhabitants their own religion, language and civil law; the Lower Canada rebellion of 1837 and the commentaries of Lord Durham; the Riel Rebellion of 1885, and some 100 watercolours by Henry Bunnet, showing scenes of Montreal in the early nineteenth century.

Since the passage in 1978 of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, the Department of the Secretary of State has made 32 grants to libraries and museums of some \$1,500,000 to bring back valuable Canadian heritage items and collections located in other countries.

The "longest day" commemorated

Minister of Veterans Affairs Dan MacDonald announced recently that Canada would send an official delegation to France in June to commemorate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Normandy landings.

Led by Mr. MacDonald, the delegation will include Canadian "D-Day" formation commanders, survivors of each battalion and support groups, as well as representatives of the RCN, RCAF, Royal Canadian Legion and National Council of Veterans Associations.

The main Canadian event will be a ceremony at the Beny-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery on June 6, the day the 1944 invasion took place. The delegation will also participate in British and American ceremonies elsewhere along the Normandy beaches.

The largest Canadian units which participated in the invasion — the Canadian 3rd Division, 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade and 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion — formed about a fifth of the total invasion force of nearly 100,000 men. RCN ships ferried them across the English Channel June 5, while RCAF aircraft assisted in providing air support for the entire operation.

By the end of that "longest day", the largest amphibious operation ever mounted, Canadians were well-established inland from the beaches, but at the cost of more than 1,000 lives.

Population rate slows

Canada's population will grow in the next 20 years at less than half the rate it has since 1950, says a Statistics Canada report.

The federal agency predicts a growth rate to the year 2000 of between 20 per cent and 33 per cent, compared with the 64 per cent growth rate in the third quarter of the century.

This would mean a population by the year 2001 of between 28.1 million and 30.9 million, depending on the rate of birth.

In the same 20-year period, the ratio of men to women in the population will drop. By 2001, there will be 97 men for every 100 women. There are now 99 men per 100 women.

Between 2010 and 2019, the number of deaths is expected to exceed the number of births and by the period 2020 to 2029, the population will start to drop.

The agency predicts that by the year 2001, the mean age will be 36 years compared with the current 31.9.

The study says the provinces will maintain their relative population rankings until at least 2001.

Canada and Denmark talk about marine environment

Canadian and Danish officials discussed in Ottawa, February 21 and 22, resource development and the marine environment in the eastern Canadian Arctic and west Greenland.

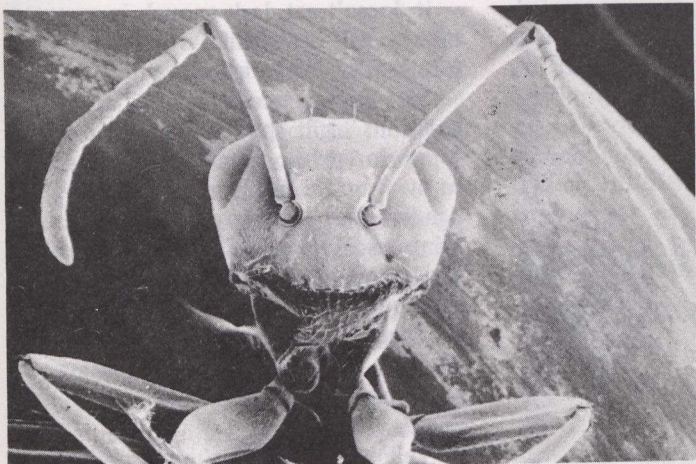
Various matters were covered, including:

- co-operation on environmental studies and marine research in the Baffin Bay/Davis Strait/Labrador Sea area;
- prospects for off-shore drilling and hydro-carbon exploration in 1979;
- co-operative arrangements for the prevention and clean-up of marine pollution, including the 1977 Interim Canada/Denmark Oil Spill Contingency Plan;
- legal questions relating to liability and compensation in the event of trans-frontier pollution; and
- prospects for shipping through the Davis Strait, including Petro-Canada's proposal for an Arctic Pilot Project.

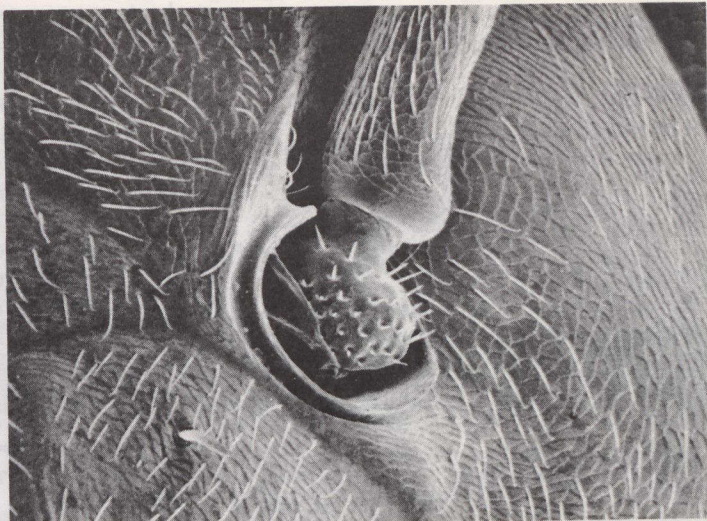
Further meetings will be held to pursue these issues.

News of the arts

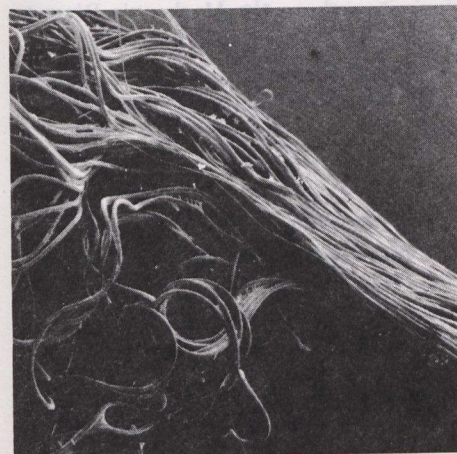
Nothing escapes powerful electron microscope



Ant

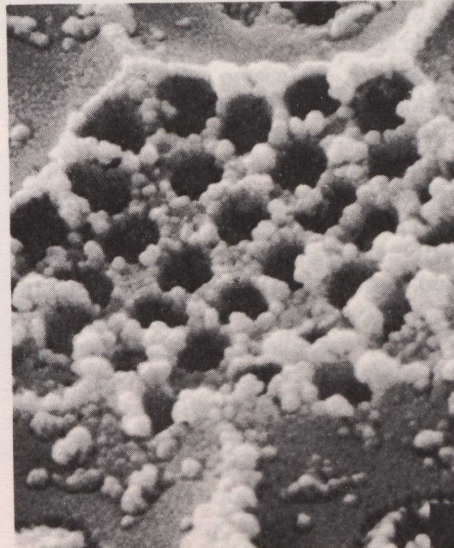
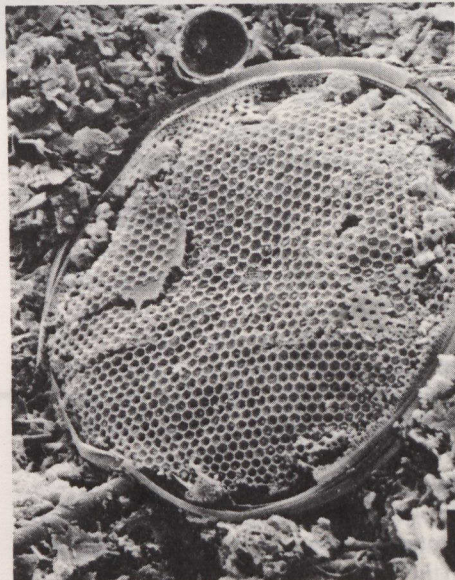


Ant's antenna



Dental floss

The instrument that produced these pictures was developed by a Canadian company known as SEMCO Instruments Ltd. (the acronym for Scanning Electron Microscope Company). Nanolab 7, as it is called, is capable of magnifying images up to 300,000 times their actual size — magnified to this extent the capital letter "I" would be almost twice as tall as Toronto's CN Tower. It can also reveal up to 500 times more of the dimension of depth than optical microscopes can. The National Research Council co-operated with SEMCO to develop this compact, powerful, scientific tool. (Sean McCutcheon, Science Dimension, 1978/6.)



Views of fossilized sea creature



Cancer cells

PHOTO COURTESY OF SEMCO INSTRUMENTS LTD.

Health-care costs reasonable

Health-care expenditures in Canada have not increased at an excessive rate recently, according to two economists with the Economic Council of Canada. They maintain, however, that further savings can be made if health-care services become more efficient.

In their paper, *Health Expenditures in Canada and the Impact of Demographic Changes on Future Government Health Insurance Programs*, Jac-André Boulet and Gilles Grenier demonstrate that a real gross national product growth rate of only 2 per cent will be able to absorb future demographic pressures on government-insured health expenditures.

Between 1960 and 1970, total health care costs, as a percentage of GNP, rose from 5.6 per cent to 7.1 per cent, reflecting, in part, the extension of health-care services to those who could not previously afford them. However, between 1970 and 1976 health-care costs as a proportion of GNP levelled off. In 1975, this proportion was 7.1 per cent of GNP and in 1976, about 6.8 per cent. This means that health-care costs in this period did not increase at a greater pace than the economy's capacity to pay them. Further, the proportion of health expenditures in government budgets has been slowly but continuously decreasing since 1972.

Canada/U.S. comparison

The situation in Canada is particularly favourable when compared with that of the United States. The share of health costs in the U.S. GNP has risen constantly, reaching 8.6 per cent in 1976, while it levelled off in Canada to 6.8 per cent in 1976.

Nonetheless, the authors believe that more efficient use of health resources is possible. They examine the situation in terms of expenditure problems related to the health services industry, to government, and to changes in the demographic composition of the population and its consumption habits.

A major problem lies in the fact that the consumer regards health care as a right, does not pay directly for the cost of health services, and often does not know what the costs are. The authors suggest that the appropriate government agencies send to consumers annual statements of costs incurred. Similarly, through public media, government could

make consumers aware that health care is not a "free" commodity.

Because health expenditures are already growing at about the same pace as the GNP, while at the same time there has been a decline in the growth of productivity, an allocation of a larger share of national resources to health care may be necessary simply to maintain the present quality and quantity of care. The authors suggest a number of ways in which progress could be made more efficient without neglecting the quality of health care.

Journalist/diplomat dies

Robert Allen Farquharson, a former managing editor of *The Globe and Mail* and a former director of information for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris, died March 5. He was 79.

Mr. Farquharson spent nine years at the Canadian Embassy in Washington as Minister-Counsellor.

He was a tireless advocate of closer and more enlightened press relations between Canada and the United States.

During his long career in journalism, Mr. Farquharson was also a director of The Canadian Press and the first chairman of the Canadian committee for the Harvard University Nieman Fellowship of Journalism.

He founded the Canadian Managing Editors Conference and was its president for three years. In 1969, he was named to the Canadian News Hall of Fame.

Twilight life in Yellowknife

Tony Sloan, writing for the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, describes Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, as a frontier city set on the north shore of a very large lake and at the end of a very long road.

The lake is called Great Slave and the road is called many things, but is officially known as the Mackenzie Highway. Edmonton, Alberta, nearly 1,600 km (1,000 miles) away, is the gateway city for the southern end of the highway. The northern half is 800 km (500 miles) of gravel road and very dusty on a calm day.

Yellowknife began as a "gold town", but with a current population of 9,000 it has acquired all the growing pains and sophistication associated with larger cities

while retaining a fair measure of frontier exuberance. Twilight life in Yellowknife — it doesn't get dark enough in summer-time to call it nightlife — deserves a town tour that's both varied and entertaining.

Sloan offers a catalogue of the city's boisterous night spots and its gold mines (open for public tours) but does not fail to mention its fine quality native art and handicrafts. Carvings in ivory or stone, prints and furs all reflect the imagination and seemingly limitless artistic talent of the Inuit. These beautiful creations are produced by a people in a treeless land where a piece of ordinary wood may be more highly prized than a carved ivory image.

Yellowknife is also a supply centre, territorial capital, air terminal and river port for the mammoth supply barges moving north on the Mackenzie River to far-away Inuvik.

It's either a city of very long days or very long nights; either way, a fascinating place to visit.

Astronauts visit science centre

The scientists who will be the crew of the first Space Shuttle flight in 1981 visited the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto, February 15.

They are part of a new era of economical space transportation which, unlike the "throw-away" technology of previous spacecraft, allows for repeated round-trip excursions to space. Space Shuttle, like an airplane, will land on earth carrying personnel and payload and, 14 days later, will be ready for another flight.

Its first payload is Spacelab, a pressurized laboratory about the size of a city bus. Spacelab will make it possible for scientists who are not astronauts to conduct many new scientific, technological and medical investigations in space.

Eventually, experimenters from many nations, including Canada, will be able to board Spacelab to conduct investigations.

The program, the first joint venture of its kind between National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Agency, is also supported by Canada where parts of Space Shuttle are being built.

Part of the space-flight training was conducted recently at Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine in Downsview, Ontario.

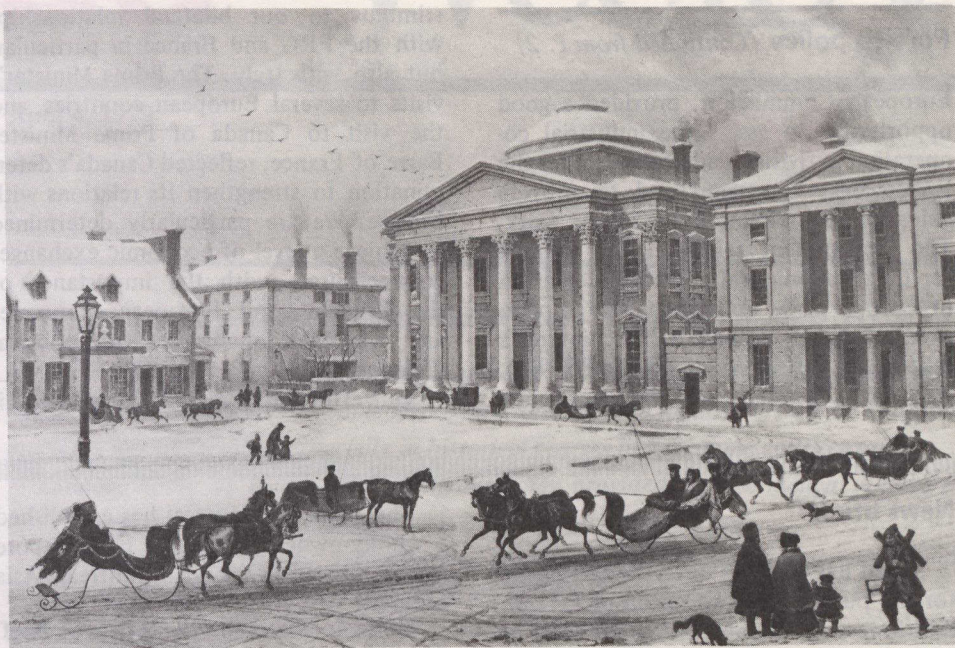
News of the arts

Kriehoff and contemporaries

An exhibition of the work of Cornelius Kriehoff, probably the best-known painter of life in Lower Canada in the nineteenth century, opened this month at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. It will be on display until June 6.

The works — oil paintings, prints, watercolours — of some of the artist's contemporaries who copied his style, are also on view. Kriehoff's choice of subject, together with his lively interpretation and brilliance of his landscapes, ensured his lasting reputation in the history of Canadian painting. His success encouraged many to imitate his work.

The exhibition depicts life in Lower Canada, which seemed to change very little, in the eyes of the artists, from the 1780s to the 1870s. They seemed to be fascinated by the "colourful" aspects of frontier society — Indian encampments and costumes, work, pastimes of the *habitants* and the sleigh-club outings of the wealthy. Dramatic landscapes and changing seasons form vivid backgrounds for the passing parade of people. In most of the paintings, life seems pleasant; hardship is not evident.



Place D'Armes à Montréal. Lithograph by A. Borum, after a Kriehoff painting.

Among the earliest artists represented in the exhibition are the British watercolour painters, James Peachey, a military surveyor in the 1780s, and Deputy Postmaster-General George Heriot, who published his views in 1807. Before Kriehoff moved to Quebec, artists by the names of

James Pattison Cockburn and Robert Clow Todd were painting sleigh scenes. The picturesque landscapes by William Henry Bartlett and John Richard Coke Smyth were being reproduced as prints which provided many an artist with inspiration.

Spring festival celebrates IYC

In its eleven years the Guelph Spring Festival has recognized the anniversaries of Beethoven, Schubert, Benjamin Britten, the city of Guelph, and the festival's founding spirit, Edward Johnson. In 1979 the festival will celebrate the International Year of the Child.

Maureen Forrester will star as the witch in the opera *Hansel and Gretel* and *Chip and his Dog*, commissioned by the Canadian Children's Opera Chorus from Gian Carlo Menotti, will make its world première.

Montreal pianist Louis Lortie will give a recital. Concerts are to be performed by Les Petits Violons, the Ontario Youth Choir and the Swingle Singers.

The festival, which opens May 2, will also feature performances by the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, the Canadian Brass, the Orford String Quartet, and tenor Jon Vickers.

For the second consecutive year, master classes will be held by performers and directors appearing at the festival.

Arts briefs

Harvey Chusid, recently named director of media development for the Stratford Festival, will organize the filming of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, announced for the Avon stage in 1979. His is the first position to be established in connection with Stage One, which will include a film and television studio among its facilities. He will be responding to requests for films of other productions and initiating projects, all of which should help the theatre become more self-supporting, suggests Artistic Director Robin Phillips.

The sinking of the *Edmund Fitzgerald* three years ago on Lake Superior has inspired a film by Ratch Wallace, tentatively called *November Gale*. The film crew "will board the *V.W. Scully*, an almost exact duplicate of the *Fitzgerald*, at Thunder Bay and follow the same course that the *Fitzgerald* took on her last trip", said the director, who believes the wreck of the ship, which took approximately 29 lives, has not been fully explained.

The Canada Council will offer grants of up to \$10,000 for individual artists wanting to write their personal memoirs.

A four-day conference on the writings of the late British author E.M. Forster is to be held in Montreal May 2-5 to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the writer's birth. About 100 people are expected to attend the seminars and about 25 papers will be presented. Among the participants in the conference are Quebec writer Marie-Claire Blais, American author Elizabeth Spencer, who has lived in Montreal for 20 years, and writer Eudora Welty.

The National Film Board's seven-minute film *Special Delivery* has been nominated for the 1979 Academy Awards as best animated short. Story, direction and animation are by John Weldon and Eunice Macaulay, with original music by the late Karl Duplessis. The producer is Derek Lamb. This is the fiftieth Oscar nomination for the NFB in its fortieth anniversary year. Most of the previous nominations have been for the Board's animation work.

Foreign policy *(Continued from P. 2)*

European Commission, provided a good opportunity to assess the industrial co-operation activities undertaken under the Framework Agreement and to provide guidance and direction to future work. The Government reiterated its support for the economic and political integration of Europe while underlining the importance of having Canada's basic interests taken fully into account by the EC Nine. We have worked to give economic

stimulus to our bilateral relationships with the FRG and France in particular, but also with Italy. The Prime Minister's visits to several European countries, and the visit to Canada of Prime Minister Barre of France, reflected Canada's determination to strengthen its relations with Europe. We are particularly determined to achieve a level of economic exchanges commensurate with the importance of the Canadian and European economies and with the quality of our political dialogue.

Our efforts last year to expand and di-

versify economic and political relations with Japan resulted in agreements on upgraded nuclear safeguards and fisheries as well as in a gratifying increase of contacts at the political level. Canada's economic relations with Japan grew further during 1978 and the second meeting of the Joint Economic Committee next week in Tokyo [see P. 3] should help to maintain the momentum. The fiftieth anniversary this year of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Japan will be an occasion for increased political and cultural contacts and activity....

News briefs

Japan has signed a one-year agreement for the purchase from Canada of 1.3 million tonnes of wheat and 800,000 tonnes of barley in the current calendar year.

The Progressive Conservative government of Ontario promised in its Throne Speech of March 6 to create more jobs, train more tradesmen, support Canadian-made goods and promote tourism in the province. Premier Davis will also seek a resolution in the House in support of national unity.

CP Air of Vancouver says that beginning April 17 it will reduce its fare structure in Western Canada with discounts from regular economy rates ranging from 35 per cent to 45 per cent. The new Totem fares, subject to government approval, will be available year round. The airline will also offer a 30-day advance purchase fare on flights between Vancouver and Tokyo representing reductions of 29 per cent to 35 per cent from normal fees.

Plans to drill a wildcat well off Newfoundland this summer at a cost of \$25 million have been approved by Texaco Canada, Petro-Canada, Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, Home Oil and Dome Petroleum.

The Bank of Montreal has established a wholly-owned subsidiary in Singapore to be named Bank of Montreal Asia Limited.

Large increases in the price of beef, flour and fresh produce pushed food prices up 3.1 per cent in the four weeks ended February 15, the Anti-Inflation Board reported on February 23.

Nissan Motor Company has agreed to sign a remission order with Canada to increase the number of Canadian-made parts in imported vehicles, Patrick Lavelle, president of the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association of Canada has announced.

The forty-ninth New Brunswick Legislature opened on March 12. Highlights of the Speech from the Throne include: major but unspecified changes in child and family law; a toll-free inquiry service for the public and a study group to prepare modernization plans for the forest industry.

Nelson M. Davis, the multi-millionaire chairman of Argus Corporation Ltd., died recently at his winter home in Arizona. He was 72. Mr. Davis, who amassed his fortune mainly from transportation and trucking, became chairman of Argus in 1978 when Conrad M. Black took over as president of the holding company, which controls such enterprises as Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Dominion Stores Ltd. and Hollinger Mines Ltd.

The country's first centre for occupational health and safety will be established in Hamilton. The centre, financed by the Federal Government, will have an initial annual budget of \$1 million, to rise eventually to \$8 million.

The Canadian UNICEF committee will receive \$4.7 million for 14 health improvement projects in the Third World

from the Canadian International Development Agency. Seven of the projects are for the provision of safe drinking water; two are preventive medicine programs. Others cover nutrition, education and community improvement.

Premier Peter Lougheed's Progressive Conservatives easily won re-election in Alberta on March 14, retaining the 69 seats they held at dissolution and gaining four new seats created by redistribution, and one previously held by an independent. The remaining five seats went to the Social Credit Party (four), once dominant in the province, and the New Democratic Party (one). The Liberals, with less than 6 per cent of the popular vote, lost in all ridings.

Guaranteed loans to small businesses totalled \$165.8 million in 1978, nearly double the previous year's figure of \$96.2 million, Minister for Small Business Anthony Abbott has announced. Preliminary figures indicate that banks and other financial institutions negotiated nearly 7,000 such loans, compared with 4,882 loans in 1978.

Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, 83, is planning a trip to the North Pole. "That's one place I've always wanted to see," said the Conservative MP, who will make the visit after the next federal election.

The National Commission on Inflation (NCI), which will be able to compel companies to reveal information on prices and profits, has been created by the Federal Government. Harold Renouf, chairman of the Anti-Inflation Board, which will disband after it finishes processing returns under the mandatory wage and price controls program for 1978, becomes the NCI's chairman. The new commission will not have the power to roll back increases.

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