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Reduced inflation, unemployment, priorities of Ottawa Summit

In a communiqué issued at the close of the two-day Ottawa Economic Summit, July 21, world leaders stated that "the fight to bring down inflation and reduce unemployment" must be their highest priorities.

The "need to revitalize the economies of the industrial democracies...and strengthen world prosperity" was the primary challenge addressed at the meeting, stated the communiqué, excerpts from which follow:

"...We must involve our peoples in a greater appreciation of the need for change: change in expectations about growth and earnings, change in management and labour relations and practices, change in the pattern of industry, change in the direction and scale of investment, and change in energy use and supply.

"We need in most countries urgently to reduce public borrowing; where our circumstances permit or we are able to make changes within the limits of our budgets, we will increase support for pro-

ductive investment and innovation. We must also accept the role of the market in our economies. We must not let transitional measures that may be needed to ease change become permanent forms of protection or subsidy.

"We see low and stable monetary growth as essential to reducing inflation. Interest rates have to play their part in achieving this and are likely to remain high where fears of inflation remain strong. But we are fully aware that levels and movements of interest rates in one country can make stabilization policies more difficult in other countries by influencing their exchange rates and their economies. For these reasons, most of us need also to rely on containment of budgetary deficits, by means of restraint in government expenditures as necessary. It is also highly desirable to minimize volatility of interest rates and exchange rates; greater stability in foreign exchange and financial markets is important for the sound development of the world economy.

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Participants in the Ottawa Summit (left to right): European Commission President Gaston Thorn; Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki; West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; United States President Ronald Reagan; Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; French President François Mitterrand; British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

After holidays and a postal strike, the Weekly is back on schedule with a slight change in masthead and typestyle.

Aug. 26/81

Bob Cooper



Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (left) and French President François Mitterrand flank United States President Ronald Reagan at the Summit.

Bob Cooper

"In a world of strong capital flows and large deficits it is in the interests of all that the financial soundness of the international banking system and the international financial institutions be fully maintained....

Developing countries

"We support the stability, independence and genuine non-alignment of developing countries and reaffirm our commitment to co-operate with them in a spirit of mutual interest, respect and benefit, recognizing the reality of our interdependence.

"It is in our interest as well as in theirs that the developing countries should grow and flourish and play a full part in the international economic system commensurate with their capabilities and responsibilities and become more closely integrated in it....

"We reaffirm our willingness to explore all avenues of consultation and co-operation with developing countries in whatever forums may be appropriate....

"While growth has been strong in most middle income developing countries, we are deeply conscious of the serious economic problems in many developing countries, and the grim poverty faced especially by the poorer among them. We remain ready to support the developing countries in the efforts they make to promote their economic and social development within the framework of their own social values and traditions. These efforts

are vital to their success.

"We are committed to maintaining substantial and, in many cases, growing levels of Official Development Assistance and will seek to increase public understanding of its importance. We will direct the major portion of our aid to poorer countries, and will participate actively in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries....

"We attach high priority to the resolution of the problems created for the non-oil developing countries by the damaging effects on them of high cost of energy imports following the two oil price shocks. We call on the surplus oil-exporting countries to broaden their valuable efforts to finance development in non-oil developing countries, especially in the field of energy. We stand ready to co-operate with them for this purpose and to explore with them, in a spirit of partnership, possible mechanisms, such as those being examined in the World Bank, which would take due account of the

importance of their financial contributions.

"We recognize the importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and of greater world food security, and the need for developing countries to pursue sound agricultural and food policies; we will examine ways to make increased resources available for these purposes....

"We are deeply concerned about the implications of world population growth....

Trade

"We reaffirm our strong commitment to maintaining liberal trade policies and to the effective operation of an open multilateral trading system as embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"We will work together to strengthen this system in the interest of all trading countries, recognizing that this will involve structural adaptation to changes in the world economy.

"We will implement the agreements reached in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and invite other countries, particularly developing countries, to join in these mutually beneficial trading arrangements.

"We will continue to resist protectionist pressures, since we recognize that any protectionist measure, whether in the form of overt or hidden trade restrictions or in the form of subsidies to prop up declining industries, not only undermines the dynamism of our economies but also, over time, aggravates inflation and unemployment....

"We will keep under close review the role played by our countries in the smooth functioning of the multilateral trading system with a view to ensuring maximum openness of our markets in a spirit of reciprocity, while allowing for the safeguard measures provided for in the GATT.

"We endorse efforts to reach agreement by the end of this year on reducing

The first Economic Summit meeting was held in Rambouillet, France in 1975, following the failure of the International Monetary Fund to reach agreement on how to approach the major international issues of the day. The French President proposed a Summit meeting to resolve these issues on the grounds that the economic problems of the Western world were caused in part by an unstable international monetary system.

The second Summit — and the first in which Canada participated — took place in Puerto Rico in 1976; the third in London in 1977; the fourth in Bonn in 1978; the fifth in Tokyo in 1979; and the sixth in Venice in 1980.

Participants in the Ottawa Summit, 1981, agreed to meet again in France in 1982.

subsidy elements in official export credit schemes.

Energy

"We are confident that, with perseverance, the energy goals we set at Venice for the decade can be achieved, enabling us to break the link between economic growth and oil consumption through structural change in our energy economies.

"Recognizing that our countries are still vulnerable and energy supply remains a potential constraint to a revival of economic growth, we will accelerate the development and use of all our energy sources, both conventional and new, and continue to promote energy savings and the replacement of oil by other fuels....

"In most of our countries progress in constructing new nuclear facilities is slow. We intend in each of our countries to encourage greater public acceptance of nuclear energy, and respond to public concerns about safety, health, nuclear waste management and non-proliferation....

"We will take steps to realize the



Bob Cooper

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Trudeau deep in conversation during the Summit, held this year at the Château Montebello near Ottawa, Canada's capital.

CIDA grants to help Grenada's government and industry

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing two grants to Grenada, one to help revitalize the cocoa industry in that country and the other to establish a central garage for government vehicles.

CIDA will provide \$7.3 million in assistance to Grenada's cocoa farmers. Although the Grenada government and cocoa growers had replaced trees on a continuing basis, it became necessary to ask for outside assistance when crop deterioration reached a point where only a major effort would restore it.

The total project budget will be \$8.8 million, with the Grenada government contributing \$1.5 million. The project will be carried out over a period of several years.

The goal of the project is to replace old low-yielding trees and bring neglected land back into production. Repair of the facilities and the addition of new nurseries will result in 350,000 new plants a year, starting in the second year of the program. During a six-year period, 10,000 acres will be replanted. This upgrading is expected to double the average annual cocoa production. Cocoa is Grenada's second largest export crop, after nutmeg.

In 1975, CIDA assisted Grenada's cocoa industry through a loan of

\$850,000 for the purchase of fertilizer, which was sold to the farmers to establish a revolving fund that is still being operated successfully by the Grenada Cocoa Board.

Central garage

CIDA is also giving a \$1.5-million grant to Grenada to establish a central garage to replace seven separate ones now in operation. At present, the island's 389 government vehicles and equipment units are in poor repair with less than 60 per cent operational. The vehicles are used for agriculture, fire and police services, public health, public works and harbours.

The grant will enable refurbishing of the existing workshop and facilities and provide tools, equipment and a mobile repair vehicle. The project will place the stress on preventative maintenance and training managers, repair and maintenance personnel.

A team of five Canadian experts will manage the project and assist the Grenada Technical and Vocational Institute in establishing training courses in the area. The project will be completed over a three-year period.

Over-all project cost is \$1.975 million, with \$475,000 being contributed by the government of Grenada.

potential for the economic production, trade and use of coal and will do everything in our power to ensure that its increased use does not damage the environment.

"We also intend to see to it that we develop to the fullest possible extent sources of renewable energy such as solar, geothermal and biomass energy....

East-West relations

"We also reviewed the significance of East-West economic relations for our political and security interests. We recognize that there is a complex balance of political and economic interests and risks in these relations. We concluded that consultations and, where appropriate, co-ordination are necessary to ensure that, in the field of East-West relations, our economic policies continue to be compatible with our political and security objectives.

"We will undertake to consult to improve the present system of controls on trade in strategic goods and related technology with the U.S.S.R."....

Canada/Mexico student exchange

Twenty Canadian students will participate in the ninth Canada-Mexico exchange program for young specialists and technicians. A similar number of Mexican students will come to Canada.

The training period, which begins in March 1982, may vary in length from four to 12 months.

The program was created through a bilateral agreement signed by Canada and Mexico in 1973 and renegotiated and signed in May 1980. It is designed to increase awareness and appreciation of each other's culture and to encourage closer relations between the countries.

Canadian applicants must be between 18 and 30 years of age, have a working knowledge of Spanish and have academic backgrounds related to agronomy, agricultural planning, plant genetics, civil engineering, urban engineering, architecture, geology, seismology, mines, nuclear research, petrochemical industry, public health, tropical medicine research, tourism administration and site planning, urban transport planning or national parks administration.

Selection of the young Mexican specialists and technicians who will train with Canadian companies is being conducted by the National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico.

Arm ready for space shot

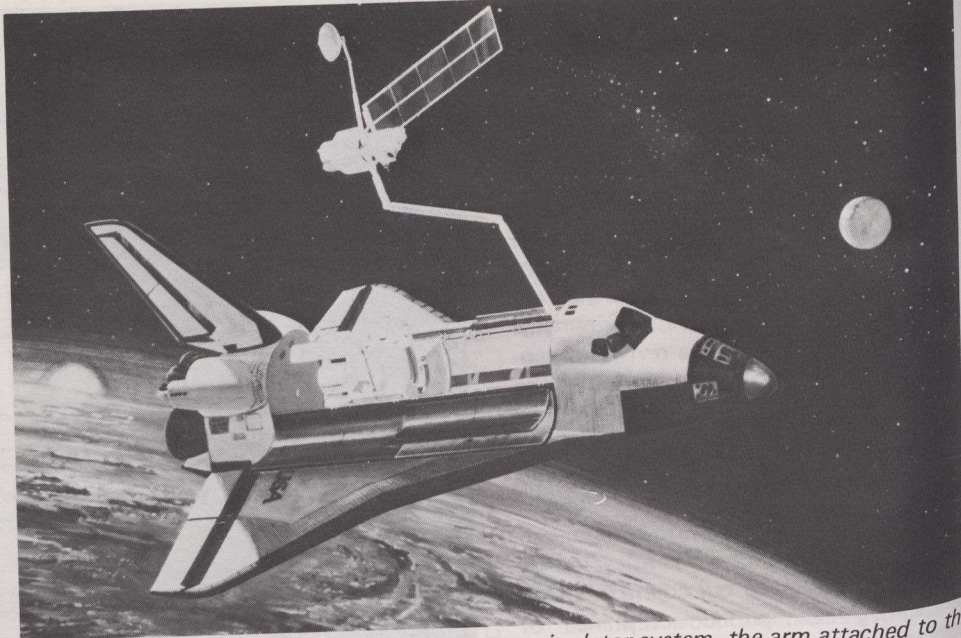
Canada's contribution to the United States' space shuttle program, the remote manipulator arm, is installed and ready for its mission on September 30.

"Things went very well," said Art Hunter, a spokesman for the National Research Council of Canada, which designed the arm. He and officials of Spar Aerospace of Downsview, Ontario, which built the mechanism, watched every step since installation began at the Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, in May. "I was totally amazed, we expected problems and didn't get them," said Mr. Hunter.

Testing the arm, which will lift satellites out of *Columbia's* cargo bay and drop them off in space, is a major part of the second shuttle flight, which will last five days.

The arm, which did not fly on the initial shuttle test flight, resembles a human arm in that it has a shoulder and elbow joint connected by long cylindrical arm segments each about 8 metres (25 feet) long. A mechanism on the end can grasp an object much like a hand.

The first arm was a gift from Canada; subsequent versions will be purchased to outfit *Columbia's* sister ships, *Challenger*, *Discovery* and *Atlantis*, which Spar Aerospace has a \$74-million contract to



Canadian technology produced the remote manipulator system, the arm attached to the United States' space shuttle (above) which astronauts will use to deploy satellites into space from the shuttle's cargo bay and retrieve orbiting satellites for servicing or return to earth. An advanced manipulator could be used on an underwater vehicle possibly to perform such tasks as repairing pipelines on the ocean floor.

provide.

"The arm was lifted over the edge of the cargo bay by a crane. It was slung from an I-beam, because it is not rigid enough to support itself on earth," Mr. Hunter said. In the weightlessness of space, the arm will not be bent by lifting

heavy objects and thus it does not need to be made of heavy materials.

When the arm is used, there will be no question who made it. "The last design change was to paint the name Canada and a Canadian flag on the arm," Mr. Hunter said.

Universities and world food

Canadian universities should be concerned about the global food problem, they should be deeply involved in food-system development assistance, and they should establish clear priorities to ensure that such assistance will continue in spite of the heavy demands on the limited resources of the university, reports Bob Stanley in a recent edition of *IDRC Reports*.

To make the best use of their scarce resources, faculties and colleges of agriculture and veterinary medicine should also consider forming a consortium to co-ordinate their development-related activities, and establishing networks in specialized areas based on present links, such as those between the University of Alberta and International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in the post-production sector.

These are some of the recommendations contained in a recent study published by the Science Council of Canada, *Partnership in Development: Canadian*

Universities and World Food. Prepared for the Council by William Tossell, professor of crop science and dean of research at the University of Guelph, the report assesses the contribution of Canada's universities over the past decade, examines the roles of other institutions involved, and maps out a strategy for the next decade.

Students trained

The most direct form of involvement of the universities in development is in the training of students from Third World countries — about half the foreign students in Canadian universities in 1978 were from developing countries, and about half of these were from the low-income countries, the report states.

But Dr. Tossell does not recommend increasing such programs. It is more appropriate for students to learn in their own regions, he says, than to spend up to eight years studying in a developed country, with the inevitable problems of readjustment upon return to the home country.

"If a developing country does not have suitable university undergraduate programs available locally or regionally, the resources of the Canadian universities would generally be better used to assist in building this local or regional capability than in training the undergraduates in Canadian universities," he writes.

But the report adds that there are some situations in which undergraduate training in Canada is appropriate. It cites an arrangement between IDRC, the National Agricultural Research Centre in Bambey, Senegal and Laval University in Canada, under which Masters level students from six Sahelian countries were able to do course work at Laval and thesis research at Bambey.

Outlining the involvement of 33 Canadian universities in development project activities between 1968 and 1978, the report shows faculty members participated in 364 separate projects, either directly or as advisers.

There was a fivefold increase in such development activities by universities during the 1970s.

Drilling rights granted

The federal government has approved six exploration agreements with companies for drilling offshore Nova Scotia.

The agreements, for a three-year term, cover the drilling of six exploratory wells, one in each of six designated areas.

Agreements were issued to:

- a consortium of eight companies, Husky Oil Operations Limited, Roxy Petroleum Limited, L.K. Resources Limited, Lochiel Exploration Limited, Petroventures (1979) Limited, Ranger Oil (Canada) Limited, Universal Explorations Limited and Petro-Canada Exploration Incorporated. This agreement covers 366,000 acres centred 145 miles southeast of Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island. The eight companies have jointly agreed to conduct some 650 miles of seismic surveys, to be followed by pre-drilling studies;

- a joint venture formed of Onaping Resources Limited and Scotia Resources Limited, covered some 2.3 million acres;

- Inco Energy Resources Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Inco Limited, covering 137,000 acres southeast of Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island; and

- Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited, covering 410,000 acres.

Telidon used by Venezuelan government to improve communications

Canada's high technology, interactive computer system, Telidon, is being used in Caracas to help the Venezuelan government streamline its operations.

The videotex system, developed by Canada's federal Department of Communications, is supervised by the Central Office of Statistics and Information (OCEI) to provide the public with consistent "one-stop" information on government programs, according to OCEI chief Dr. Hector Martinez.

When the Canadian system becomes fully operational, Dr. Martinez says the OCEI, in conjunction with other ministries, will be able to provide instantaneous, accurate government information on all government policies.

Last July, the Venezuelan government bought the Canadian system as an experiment at a cost of \$750,000 (U.S.). Equipment consists of six Information Provider Systems (IPS) terminals and 30 user terminals.

The machines will be distributed

among various institutions in Venezuela for information input and will appear in such public places as air terminals, libraries, post offices and government tourism offices.

Obtaining instant information in Venezuela will be a vast improvement over the old system where a person might have to visit several offices before learning how to obtain government forms or permits of some sort or other.

One-stop information

With the Canadian system, someone seeking information need only visit or phone one of the user terminals to discover exactly what is required for a particular permit or program and the fee, if one is applicable.

In the first stage, the OCEI will provide government, health, welfare, tourism, and educational program information to residents of the capital. Public information will be stored in the system as well. The Telidon system will also store demographic information and statistics obtained from last October's census. The highest priority has been given to emergency information — medical, fire and police.

While the original data base is being selected and edited by the OCEI and other government agencies, the system is designed to monitor the information requested so that omissions can be filled in and existing data updated on the basis of what has been asked of the system.

If the one-year Caracas experiment

works as well as expected, the Venezuelan government plans to purchase a further 70 Telidon user terminals, at an estimated cost of \$1 million.

The final stage of the program would see a Telidon terminal in every Venezuelan home, providing government information and other services — such as at-home banking and grocery shopping and news programming — on a pay-by-use basis.

Users of the Telidon system are able to retrieve, by phone or interactive cable, information stored in computer data bases and have it displayed on modified TV receivers or business video terminals. Telidon has a capability allowing users to transmit graphic, tonal or textual information to each other or to a data bank. Connected to the TV is a push-button unit like a pocket calculator or a keyboard unit like a typewriter for retrieving or inserting information.

In North America, Telidon will bring news, advertizing, shopping, mail, banking facilities and education into the home over the telephone, cable or broadcast networks. Users will be able to make airplane reservations and carry out banking transactions without leaving the home.

Telidon equipment is being manufactured by Canadian companies such as Electrohome Limited of Kitchener, Ontario; Northern Telecom of Montreal; SED Systems Incorporated of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Microtel Pacific of Vancouver and Norpak Limited of Pakenham, Ontario.



Telidon is being used by the Venezuelan government to improve efficiency.

Bird sanctuary opens in Montreal

Ile Notre-Dame, which served as the site for the *Floralies internationales* held in Montreal in 1980, became a bird sanctuary this summer.

Daniel Coulombe, who is head of *Le centre de conservation de la faune ailée de Montréal*, the new agency in charge of the project, said that the centre is one of the first public sites for conservation in an urban setting in Canada, and perhaps the only one of its kind.

The public is able to take part in guided ornithological tours and bird watchers can use specially-equipped observation areas.

The British pavilion from Expo '67 has become one of these areas. Its cornices serve as a nesting place for some 200 pairs of cliff swallows.



View of Ile Notre-Dame.

The island also has a reception area where exhibitions devoted to photography, painting and wildlife art in general will be presented. Visitors can see a collection of stuffed birds representing approximately 100 species, including the passenger pigeon -- a bird once widespread in Quebec and which became extinct around the turn of the century due to overhunting.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who are responsible for enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act, will be involved in the centre in collaboration with *Le centre de conservation de la faune du Québec* and several scientific agencies. Members of the Young Naturalists are providing information on the flora.

International wheat agreement

Canada has acceded to two-year extensions of the Wheat Trade Convention, 1971 and the Food Aid Convention, 1980, both comprising the International Wheat Agreement, 1971.

The action was taken so that Canada would continue to be a member of the International Wheat Agreement. Canada's commitment to the Food Aid Convention will be maintained at its previous level of 600,000 metric tons of cereal food aid annually.

"Canada will continue to play its part in assisting developing countries through ongoing provision of food aid and through improvements in the existing system of world food security," Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan said in making the announcement. Canada is joining with other donors to the 1980 Food Aid Convention in announcing its intention to maintain food aid flows at their current levels for another two years.

Research aids cheese industry

Canadian cheesemakers can increase their efficiency and expand cheese production in Canada by using ultrafiltered milk powder instead of fresh milk, according to research funded by the federal government and carried out at Laval University in Quebec City.

Ultrafiltration involves passing milk through a very fine membrane. In this way large amounts of water are removed leaving behind only the useful milk solids. The use of ultrafiltered milk reduces the volume of milk to be stored and processed when manufacturing cheese.

Produces twice as much

In a cheddar cheesemaking study, the volume of milk used was cut in half by ultrafiltration. This made it possible to produce twice as much cheese in the same vat. The process also required only half the normal amount of rennet, a valuable substance used to form the cheese curd.

Using milk powder produced from ultrafiltered fluid milk also makes it possible to keep summer production surpluses for use during winter periods when milk deliveries are lower but demand for cheese has increased.

Cheesemakers can also save on storage and transportation costs and additional savings are possible on evaporation and

drying costs when manufacturing ultrafiltered milk powder.

The Laval University research was carried out on the use of ultrafiltered milk powder to manufacture three types of cheese: camembert (soft medium-ripened cheese), cheddar (firm long-ripened cheese), and cottage cheese (un-ripened).

The best results were obtained with cottage cheese. There was little difference in taste between cottage cheese produced using traditional methods and that made from ultrafiltered milk powder. A good-quality mild cheddar cheese was also produced but the attempt to make camembert was unsuccessful.

Propane vehicles promoted

The federal government has begun a new program that is aimed at promoting the use of propane in farm and commercial vehicles.

The program will provide a \$400 taxable grant for each farm or commercial vehicle either purchased new with a propane fuel system or converted to propane from gasoline. Conversion of diesel-powered vehicles to mixed diesel-propane fuel system will also be eligible for this grant.

Vehicles eligible for the grant include farm vehicles and road vehicles owned by Canadian businesses. Road vehicles owned by Crown corporations, certain charitable non-profit organizations, municipalities and regional governments and boards, commissions and authorities are also eligible under the program.

There are now an estimated 9,000 propane-fuelled road vehicles in Canada. The federal government's goal is to use surplus propane to fuel at least 100,000 vehicles by 1985, displacing the equivalent of 13,000 barrels a day of gasoline.

The chief advantage of propane is its lower cost compared to gasoline or diesel fuel. The price differential varies according to local markets. Generally, it is greater in the west and in Ontario, and it is greater in centres served by large volume distributors.

In a market where, for example, gasoline costs 33.5 cents a litre and propane 20 cents a litre, a vehicle using 10,000 litres of fuel a year would save the commercial vehicle operator \$800 a year in fuel costs. This figure reflects the slightly lower energy content of propane compared to gasoline.

Nature subject of exhibit

Scattered Essences of the Four Seasons, an exhibition of watercolours by Canadian artist Frank de Matteis was on view at the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa this summer.

A keen observer, de Matteis works solely from field sketches and specimens. His only equipment consists of "a transport, a sketch pad and a photographic memory". As a naturalist and athlete who spends almost half his time out of doors de Matteis is scientifically excellent: detail perfect. But as an artist he is not always minutely detailed, being primarily concerned with the mood and over-all effect of each painting. In addition, there is his special ability to catch the life force of his subjects.

His youthful early paintings were fairly typical of the ever popular "bird portrait" — the almost backgroundless study or isolated anatomical illustration. They were nonetheless beautiful and his first one-man exhibition held in 1971 at the Pollock Gallery, when he was only 19, was a sell-out.

Subjects in motion

A newspaper critic reviewing a later exhibition of de Matteis's paintings wrote of his work: "His creatures are not sitting placidly on a branch, like a taxidermist's model, but spend their days trying to evade the canvas, diving underwater, flying high above the clouds in a light out of a nineteenth-century German romantic painting, or peering through the branches of a tree in pursuit of food. These are



Painting of red squirrel was part of an exhibit of nature art.

action scenes, which make them exceptional for naturalistic painting, but they depend on a superbly coloured environment, which raises them above the general wildlife genre".

Since 1967, de Matteis's work has been exhibited in more than 25 one-man exhibitions at such institutions as the Royal Ontario Museum, in Toronto, the McMichael Collection in Kleinburg, as well as private galleries such as the Pollock Gallery and the Wildlife Gallery in Toronto. His one-man shows have also been featured at various American institutions including the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.



Blue wing teal, a water colour by Frank de Matteis.

NFB films reap awards

The National Film Board production *Beginnings-Premiers Jours* won a special jury prize at the recent thirteenth International Animated Film Festival in Annecy, France.

The nine-minute film uses pastel drawings to show a view of the universe, tracing life cycles from birth to adulthood. The film was begun by the late Clorinda Warny and completed by her colleagues Suzanne Gervais and Lina Gagnon. The NFB presented ten films at the festival, six of which were in competition.

Wins in New York

Beginnings-Premiers Jours was also one of four NFB films winning prizes at the American Film Festival, held in New York City in June. The film took first prize in the "Visual Essays" category.

Nails, directed by Phillip Borsos, won first place in the business and industry category. Two other NFB films, *Petroleum's Progress* and *Why Men Rape*, took second place prizes at the festival.

Acadian writers lauded

Two young Acadian writers from New Brunswick — Dyane Leger and Clarence Comeau — have won the 1981 France-Acadie literary prize for their first books of poetry.

Leger, 26, of Notre Dame, near Moncton, won the prize for *Graines de Fees (Seeds of Fairies)*. It was the first book published by Editions Perce-Neige, a publishing firm formed a year ago by the Acadian Writers Association.

Graines de Fees was also Leger's first book to be published. She now has another book ready for publication. Leger, who is also an artist and photographer, works for the National Film Board, while pursuing part-time studies in business administration at the University of Moncton.

Comeau, 33, a native of Neguac, New Brunswick, is a writer now living in Montreal. His first book of poetry is *Entre Amours et Silences (Between Loves and Silences)*.

The France-Acadie literary prize, which was established in 1979 by the Franco-Acadian Friendship Association and the Foundation of France, carries an award of \$1,800 and an invitation to spend a week in Paris.

Hazardous waste study

A federal-provincial report says a single regional incineration plant along with physical-chemical treatment plants and a network of collection stations in all four western provinces is the best system for managing hazardous wastes in western and northern Canada.

The recommendation is contained in a report by the Department of Environment and the environment departments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The document is the final report of a three-phase study into hazardous waste management.

Wastes would be gathered at a network of collection stations across the region and transported to the incineration and physical-chemical treatment plants by road.

The incineration plant would destroy organic wastes such as polychlorinated biphenyls and oily sludges. The physical-chemical treatment plants would handle inorganic wastes such as plating solution containing heavy metals.

The report said this system minimizes transportation of wastes and economizes by centralizing the most complex and costly treatments. It was selected as the best of 56 choices on the basis of efficiency, risk, cost, and environmental and social impact.

News briefs

The federal government has allocated \$8 million this fiscal year to help fishermen build their own vessels. Under the program, the government will pay 25 per cent of construction costs to a maximum of \$125,000. Conversions and modifications are also included under the fishing vessel assistance program, which is designed to help upgrade the quality and safety of fishing vessels.

The Canadian Forestry Association has been awarded the Golden Smokey Award. Dr. Max Peterson, chief of the United States Forest Service, presented the award to the association for "its cumulative achievement in fire prevention and a sustained effort which has been growing in effectiveness over time". It was the first time Canada had won the award since it was instituted in 1958. "The forest fire situation in Canada has



Governor-General Edward Schreyer (left) talks with Collin Fox at the annual garden party held this summer on the grounds of Government House. Mr. Fox appeared at the party dressed as Sir John A. MacDonald, a role he is playing for the Ontario Educational Television Authority's production on the life of the former prime minister. About 4,500 people from across Canada, and some from England and the United States attended the party. More than 30,000 sandwiches were consumed along with several hundred litres of lemonade and orange juice and thousands of pieces of chocolate, carrot and white cake and date squares.

improved tremendously over the last 30 years," said Doug Redmond of the Canadian association.

Gulf Canada Resources Incorporated will spend \$674 million to build and operate a full-scale drilling system on a 1.5 million-acre region of the Beaufort Sea, beginning in the summer of 1983.

The recent ninth conference of New England governors and eastern Canadian premiers ended with agreements to push for the creation of emergency oil reserves, promote natural gas pipelines across the international border and simplify commercial transportation laws. The oil reserve depots, to be located in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, would serve as a hoard for New England and Atlantic Canada.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced that during the quarter ending March 31, 1981, it paid out 51 insurance claims totalling \$2,412,613.73. Thirty-six of the 51 claims involved defaults; eight, insolvencies; four, transfers of funds; two, political causes, and one, repudiation. The claims by country were United States, 30;

Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana and Jamaica, two each, and Antigua, France, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Netherlands Antilles, Nigeria, Sudan, Trinidad, Britain and Venezuela, one each.

Placer Development Limited of Vancouver has agreed in principle to sell its Australian mining and conveying equipment manufacturer, Fox Manufacturing Company, to Clyde Industries Limited of Sydney, Australia, for about \$25 million.

The National Energy Board has permitted Ontario Hydro to increase electric power exports to the U.S. The board is satisfied that the utility's export pricing arrangements would recover all costs incurred in Canada and that export sales would reduce rates to customers.

The Ontario government has announced a \$30-million plan to aid beef farmers. Agriculture Minister Lorne Henderson said that beef farmers would be given \$40 for every animal they sent to market in 1980.

Health and Welfare Canada has awarded National Welfare Fellowships to 15 researchers. The fellowships are intended to help develop and increase personnel resources in teaching, research, policy planning and administration in the Canadian social welfare field. They are valued at \$10,000 each plus tuition and travel expenses and dependents' allowance.

Kathy Kreiner, Canada's leading woman skier over the past decade with six national titles and a gold medal in the 1976 Innsbruck Olympics, has retired from the World Cup skiing circuit to pursue a college education in the United States. Kreiner said she had accepted a scholarship at the University of Utah and would do some skiing for the Utah team but added that her interest in the sport at the international level has ended.

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