

# Canada Weekly

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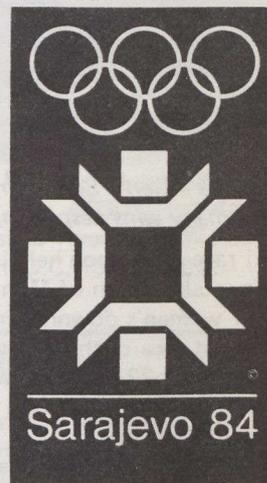
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## Salute to excellence: Canada's Olympic hopefuls head for Sarajevo

No sporting event, amateur or professional, captures the interest and imagination of the world like the Olympic Games. This year, from February 7-19, a team of talented and dedicated athletes from Canada will travel to Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, to match muscles and wits with the world's finest athletes at the fourteenth Olympic Winter Games.

The Canadian Olympic Association has announced that athletes have been named in alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, ski jumping, figure skating, speed skating, hockey, bobsled and luge. No Canadians will compete in the biathlon or nordic combined events.

Limited space permits a glimpse of only a few of the some 90 athletes who will represent Canada at Sarajevo.



### Men's alpine skiing

- *Todd Brooker* is said to have the "Kamikaze spirit", that reckless abandon which typified Canada's downhill team of "crazy Canucks" a few years ago.

A 24-year-old from Paris, Ontario, Brooker has been a dominant force in Canadian ski racing since the mid-70s, but he is best remembered for his victories at Kitzbühel, Austria and Aspen, Colorado in last season's World Cup competition. Now, as the idol of both Canadian and European fans, he heads into the Olympic year ranked number one in men's downhill skiing on International Ski Federation (FIS) points.

- *Steve Podborski* who began skiing at the age of two-and-a-half, propped up between his mother's skis on a Don Mills, Ontario golf course, has become the most victorious of Canadian male skiers ever with seven World Cup championships and a bronze medal at the last Olympic Games in Lake Placid, New York. Two of those World Cup victories have been won at Kitzbühel, Austria, which is considered by many international racers to be the toughest course in the world.

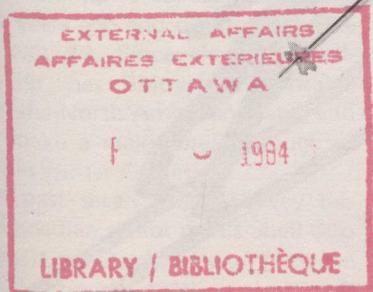
### Women's alpine skiing

- *Laurie Graham* of Inglewood, Ontario was among those in the starting gate for the Husky World Cup women's downhill



Athlete Information Bureau

Downhill racer, *Steve Podborski*, is the most victorious of Canadian male skiers.





Athlete Information Bureau photos

Canada's Gerry Sorensen, downhill, has had many wins despite injury.

ski race last season held in the Laurentian mountains north of Montreal — the first-ever women's downhill in Canada. It was the last race of the World Cup season and the young 22-year-old swept to victory, a milestone in her sixth season on the World Cup circuit.

Already, Laurie Graham has one major comeback to her credit, after suffering a knee injury early in the 1980-81 season. Back to health the next year, she captured a bronze medal at the World Championships. Last season, along with her Husky World Cup victory, she improved her FIS downhill ranking from tenth to fifth and was named the 1983 Canadian Alpine Woman Skier of the Year. This January, she sped to a stunning World Cup victory in the season's first super-giant slalom at Puy St. Vincent, France.

- **Gerry Sorensen**, a native of Kimberley, British Columbia is Canada's most victorious female downhill, with three

World Cup triumphs and a gold medal at the 1982 World Championship listed among her achievements. Sorensen, 25, has succeeded despite injury. Torn cartilage in her left knee forced her off the slopes in 1979. The next year, she won just once, at Rossland, British Columbia. And in 1981, she became the first Canadian since Nancy Greene (1968) to win a World Cup downhill in Haus, Austria.

The following season she scored two downhill wins at Grindelwald, Switzerland and captured the 1982 World Downhill Skiing Championship in Schladming, Austria, the first Canadian woman to do so in 24 years. In January 1984, she won her fourth World Cup downhill race at Puy St. Vincent, France.

#### Speed skating

- **Gaetan Boucher**, an Olympic competitor twice over, the 25-year-old Montrealer is the world's number six-ranked 1 000-metre racer. In 1976, at Innsbruck, Austria Gaetan Boucher placed sixth in the 1 000-metre. Four years later at Lake Placid, New York he captured the silver medal, finishing behind American Eric Heiden. Gaetan Boucher has twice been world indoor champion and has been runner-up three times at the World Sprint Championships.

#### Ski-jumping

- **Horst Bulau** has come a long way from the hills of Camp Fortune, a ski resort north of his native Ottawa. It was on those slopes, off jumps that he had made himself from snow, that a five-year-old ski-jumper was born. Today, after having given up slalom and giant slalom racing some eight years ago, 21-year-old Bulau is the number one-ranked 70-metre and

number two-ranked 90-metre ski-jumper in the world.

In January 1982, Horst Bulau won the 70-metre World Cup jump in Sapporo, Japan and finished second in the 90-metre leap two days later. A week later he was a double winner on the jumps of Thunder Bay, Ontario. In St. Moritz, Switzerland, at month's end, he took a spectacular fall, which resulted in a broken collarbone and effectively squashed his chances of a World Cup championship. Nonetheless, after a month of gruelling rehabilitation, he competed at the World Championships in Oslo, Norway, jumping to respective 70-metre and 90-metre finishes for sixth and tenth place.

Horst Bulau finished the 1981-82 World Cup season in third place overall. Last season, with victories in Germany, Thunder Bay, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland and the Canadian National Championships, he earned his world rankings of one and two.

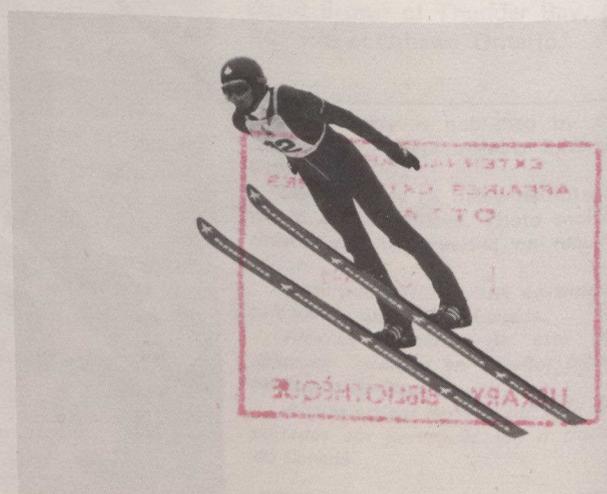
#### Figure skating

- **Paul Martini and Barbara Underhill** are Canada's top figure-skating pair, ranked number three in the world. From Woodbridge and Oshawa, Ontario, the pair won the Junior World Championships at the respective ages of 18 and 15. Since then, they have become the reigning force in Canadian pairs skating.

The two have dazzled international judges with their fluid and precise performances at Skate America, the Ennie Challenge Cup, and the NHK Trophy in Japan where they defeated the 1981 world champions, Soviets Irina Vorobieva and Igor Lisovsky. They placed eleventh at the 1979 World Championships, ninth at the Lake Placid Olympic Winter Games



Gaetan Boucher, the world's number six-ranked 1 000-metre racer, enters his third Olympics this year.



Horst Bulau, the number one-ranked 70-metre and number two-ranked 90-metre ski-jumper in the world.

## Canadian studies boom in US

The Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS) has announced the publication of a report: *Canadian Studies Activity in the United States: A Profile*.

The results presented in this report are based on a nation-wide study that was conducted during the past year. The results of the study show that over 400 institutions of higher education in the US now offer courses in Canadian studies. Over 1 100 different courses were offered during the 1982-83 academic year involving more than 18 000 students.

Copies of the report (\$2 (US) for members; \$3 (US) for non-members) are available from the ACSUS secretariat, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 222, Washington, D.C. 10036, USA.

## Canada aids Nicaragua

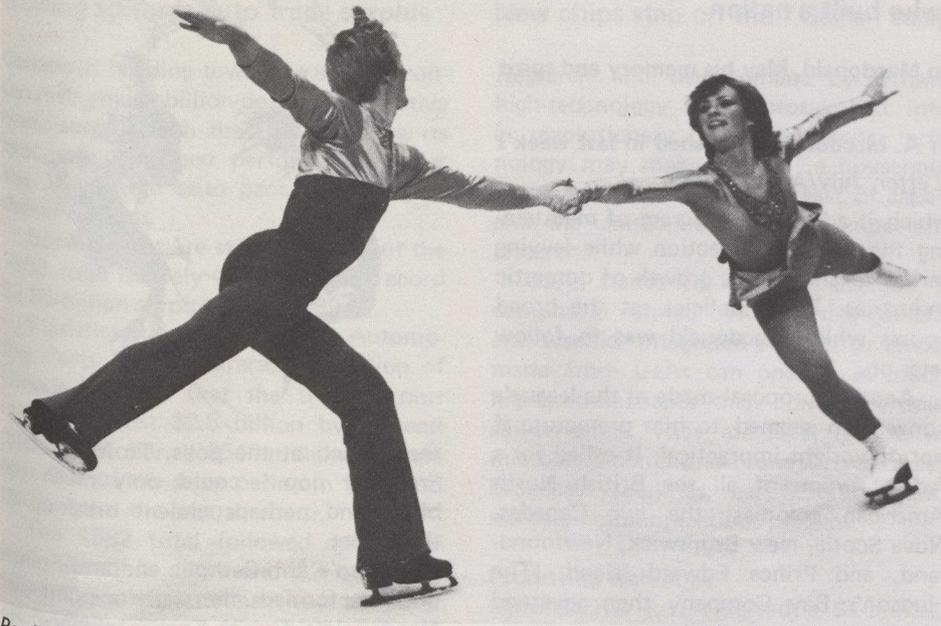
Canada is providing Nicaragua with a \$13 400 000 line of credit for agriculture to help reduce basic food shortages.

This allocation, to be administered through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), follows Canada's decision in 1982 to triple development assistance to Central America over five years.

CIDA's program, including matching grants through Canadian voluntary agencies, supports the government of Nicaragua in its continuing efforts to address the basic needs of its poorest citizens through food and agricultural reform, health and education. To this end, CIDA's current line of credit will allow Nicaragua to purchase Canadian goods, such as fertilizers, farm equipment and calves, which are all crucially important to its over-all agricultural program.

CIDA's current line of credit follows a \$655 000 food strategy project, and two emergency food aid agreements. One provided \$4.5 million of Canadian wheat in 1981, and the other supplied \$3 million of Canadian wheat (11 000 tonnes) which arrived in Nicaragua last November. A further line of credit of \$5 million for potable water systems is in the planning stage.

The Canadian government has also contributed \$7.4 million to development projects in Nicaragua, mainly through non-governmental organizations, during the past three years.



Paul Martini and Barbara Underhill, top figure-skating pair, are ranked three in the world.

a year later, and were bronze medal winners at the 1983 World Championships.

• **Brian Orser**, men's singles contender from Penetanguishene, Ontario is ranked third in the world. The 22-year-old Orser was Canada's senior national champion for the past three years and has been winning internationally since 1979. Sarajevo will be his first Olympics, but his hopes have been bolstered by a third-place finish at the 1983 World Championships and a victory at Skate Canada in Halifax last October.

• **Kay Thomson**, 18, women's singles skater is another hope for Canada. Ranked seventh in the world, the Toronto-born skater will take to Yugoslavia two consecutive senior national titles to her credit and the memory of a 1981 victory at Skate Moscow.

## Cross-country skiing

• **Pierre Harvey**, 26, from Rimouski, Quebec, took up cross-country skiing only nine years ago and did not compete until he was 19. Since then, the self-taught skier has enjoyed remarkable success on the North American scene, and hopes to make a major breakthrough at the Olympic Winter Games.

In the past seven years, Harvey has won the Canadian senior men's Shell Cup three times. Last March, he won both the 15- and 30-kilometre titles at the North American Championships. In 1983, he ranked twentieth in World Cup points in the 15-kilometre and 30-kilometre races and twenty-first in the 50-kilometre.

A mechanical engineer from the Uni-

versity of Laval in Quebec City, Pierre Harvey credits much of his success in cross-country skiing to his involvement in other sports. He was an elite cyclist in Canada until retiring from that sport four years ago, and remains an accomplished runner, swimmer and canoeist.



Pierre Harvey, the self-taught skier who hopes for a major breakthrough at Sarajevo.

Canon/Omholt-Jensen

## The great John A. — a practical dreamer who built a nation

"Canadians today owe more than they know to Macdonald. May his memory and spirit never die...."

Part two follows of the article on Sir John A. Macdonald published in last week's issue, which is reprinted from *The Royal Bank Letter*, July/August 1983.

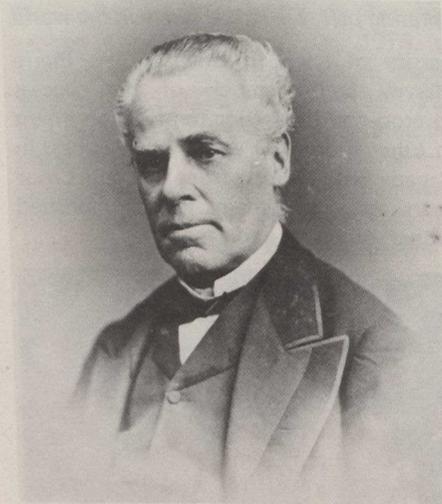
The administration in which Macdonald served was swept out of office in 1849. In the meantime his personal life had become a day-to-day tragedy. Struck down by an illness which has never been satisfactorily identified, his beloved Isabella was now a chronic invalid. She had given birth to a boy who, to his doting father's sorrow, died shortly after his first birthday. Isabella was usually bedridden, and was growing addicted to the opium she took to ease her constant pain. In his desolation, Macdonald's own addiction to alcohol grew worse.

The Conservative coalition to which he belonged was replaced by a group of Reformers who introduced legislation to compensate Lower Canadians for property losses sustained in the 1837-38 rebellion. This gave rise to virulent anti-French feelings, since it seemed to condone disloyalty to the Crown. When it was signed into law in April 1849, a furious band of Tory protesters rioted and burned down the Assembly buildings in Montreal.

The feeling of abandonment by the mother country resulting from the removal of colonial tariff advantages and the confirmation of the Rebellion Losses Act found its expression in a manifesto calling for Canada to join the United States. Macdonald reacted by throwing in his hand with the British American League. The league held a convention at

which it adopted a program of maintaining the British connection while levying tariffs to shelter the growth of domestic industries. These policies set the broad course which Macdonald was to follow later on.

Another proposal made at the league's convention seemed to him premature if not downright impractical. It called for a federal union of all the British North American colonies: the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island. (The Hudson's Bay Company then governed



Georges Étienne Cartier

the North West and the future British Columbia on behalf on the Crown.)

In Macdonald's view there was more than enough to do to keep the Province of Canada from falling apart from its own internal tensions. While in opposition he led an informal campaign to find common ground among moderate English-Canadian Conservatives like himself and non-aligned moderate French-speaking members. This was in line with his belief that "no man in his senses can suppose that this country can for a century to come be governed by a totally unfrenchified government".

His image of Canada was the dead opposite of that of George Brown, his strongest adversary. Brown believed in British ascendancy over the "conquered" French. He advocated representation by population, which would have meant that the more numerous English would swamp



the French at the polls. To Macdonald, "rep. by pop." could only mean the bitter and perhaps violent break-up of the union.

Brown's anti-Catholic and anti-French policies formed the rallying-point for Macdonald's French-English alliance. He called his bicultural group the Liberal-Conservative Party, a seemingly ambiguous name which actually made sense because it was composed of moderates of both the left and right.

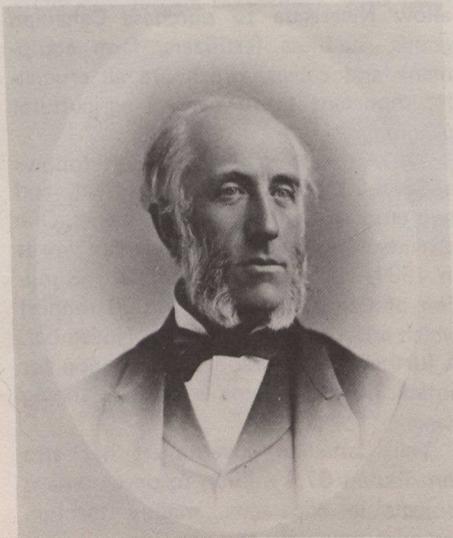
### Cartier important ally

The most important ally he acquired in his genial and no doubt boozy canvassing of French-speaking support was a former Lower Canadian rebel named Georges Étienne Cartier. Macdonald and Cartier were to alternate as first minister and chief lieutenant over the next few years. The first Macdonald-Cartier administration was formed in 1857. Three months later the long agony of Isabella Macdonald ended, leaving her husband the widowed father of their second child.

Cartier was Macdonald's friend both politically and personally. "That such a friendship was possible," commented the historian W.L. Morton, "revealed how far Canada has travelled from the politics of ascendancy towards the concept of a dual culture in one political nationality."

The realization of this concept was partly made possible by the fact that the province had a parliamentary system. This perfectly suited Macdonald's genius for balancing off the interests of different political camps. He could, wrote Stephen Leacock, "control two factions at a time as easily as a circus rider goes round on two horses". According to Leacock, he did this "by having no principle — or rather being content with one — the allegiance of a contented people under the British Crown".

(To be continued)



George Brown, Macdonald's adversary.

## Rolling towards auto trade surplus

Canada is heading towards a second consecutive multi-billion-dollar automotive trade surplus with the United States, its best ever sustained performance under the 18-year-old auto pact, according to *Canadian Press*.

Some figures are still to come, but the 1983 total is likely to surpass the record \$2.85-billion surplus set in 1982.

Statistics released by the Automotive Parts Manufacturers' Association of Canada indicate that the trade surplus reached almost \$2.5 billion by the end of last October, a \$540-million increase over that of the same period in 1982 and not far from the annual record.

The 1982 total followed deficits of \$1.7 billion in 1981 and \$2 billion in 1980. Since the auto pact was signed in 1965, Canada has run deficits in all but four years.

Although the 1983 figures should not be seen as a sign that the problems for the Canadian car industry are over, they reflect the sharp improvement in North American sales and the importance of the auto pact in helping to stabilize the Canadian industry.

Under the auto pact, the "big four" North American carmakers — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors — are required to match production in this country with the value of their Canadian sales. In return, their vehicles are allowed duty-free access to the Canadian market.

With this production safeguard and surging demand in the United States market, where four-fifths of Canadian production is exported, car and truck plants in this country are expected to approach and possibly surpass production records this year.

Industry figures show car and truck production in 1983 reached 1.52 million units, up almost 20 per cent from those produced in the previous year. A similar increase this year would put the industry well above the record 1.74 million units turned out in 1978.

Dennis DesRosiers, research director for the parts association, said a chronic parts deficit is one main reason Canada "saw red ink" in over-all automotive trade for so many years. But parts companies now are making more sales to the US, partly due to the turn-around in that pivotal market and partly because improved competitiveness has won them new customers.

## New chips step on the "GaAs" to speed communications

Research and development by Ottawa high-technology firm Optotek Ltd. into a revolutionary communications technology may make "GaAs" a household word and keep Canada abreast of Japan and the United States in this important research.

GaAs stands for gallium arsenide, a compound formed by combining gallium and arsenic. Integrated circuits, or chips, made from GaAs can operate in much higher frequencies than commonly-used silicon chips. They are ideal for use in microwave communications such as direct broadcast satellites, earth stations and military communications systems.

### Processing technique

Optotek has just received a \$1-million contract from the Department of Communications and the Department of National Defence for the second phase of a project to perfect a processing technique for GaAs transistors and identify applications of the technology for Canadian users.

President David Kennedy says Optotek hopes to become the first Canadian company with manufacturing capability for GaAs transistors, which will not neces-

sarily replace silicon integrated circuits but will extend their range.

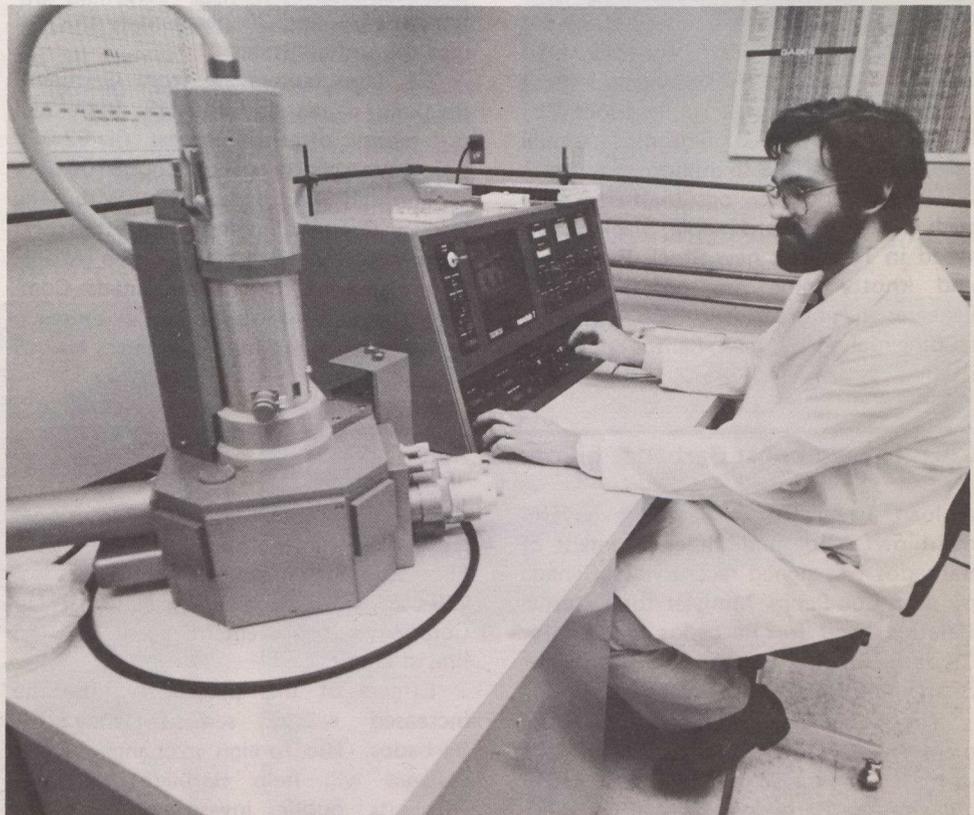
Canada is one of the few world sources for the relatively rare element gallium, so Canada may have an advantage in producing the transistors.

### More sophisticated circuits

Mr. Kennedy says Optotek is not interested in the direct broadcast satellite market, which is dominated by the Japanese, but hopes to develop more sophisticated circuits used in telecommunications for high-speed digital switches and in military secure communications systems.

"One of the aims of the project is to identify special market applications for devices and circuits based on GaAs that we could effectively participate in. Then we'll determine where we stand in terms of addressing specific applications and manufacturing custom circuits."

In addition to its work with GaAs transistors, Optotek is one of the most advanced light-emitting diode (LED) manufacturers in North America. LEDs are the miniature electronic devices used to produce display screens in such products as calculators and digital watches.



Program manager Randy North at scanning electron microscope. Researchers hope their new technology will help keep Canada abreast of Japan and the United States.

## Thin wood produces fat sales throughout the world



Logs to be processed into veneer are gobbled by a log-loader.

Those elegant panelled walls in board-rooms and executive offices, and the groomed look of much furniture today, have one common element: veneer. It ranges in tone and texture, and each veneer has an individual expression.

Canada's biggest producer — and the second largest in North America — is Interforest Ltd., with a two-hectare plant located in the western outskirts of Durham, northwest of Toronto. Annual sales are a sizeable \$25 million.

Ontario and US logs (half-tree size) such as oaks and hard maple, black cherry (used in Toronto's new Stock Exchange) and knotty pine are processed into veneers; the more exotic hardwoods, including mahogany, teak, Santos rosewood

and Macassar ebony, are bought already "sliced" and resold by Interforest.

About 50 per cent of output is shipped in containers from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Europe. It only takes about eight days to cross the Atlantic — "it's quicker than the mail" — and 20 per cent is trucked into the United States.

To date, buyers are from Germany, Belgium, Japan and the US. Individual orders are often in excess of 92 900 square metres at a cost of about \$100 000.

Through its association with the Danzer Group of companies, Interforest reaches into the forests of Europe, Africa, South America, the US and Canada. Company computers keep track of every log.

(Article from Ontario Business News.)

## Loan to help boost Barbados oil production

A loan agreement between the government of Canada and the government of Barbados was signed recently for Canada by Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister for External Relations and for Barbados by Senator Clyde Griffith, Minister of State for Energy and Natural Resources.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will issue the loan in the form of a \$6-million line of credit allowing the Barbados National Oil Company to buy materials and equipment for its oil and gas production and drilling

activities. Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation, under the terms of a separate agreement with Barbados, will act as the Barbados National Oil Company's procurement agent for the line of credit.

Effects of this project will be the increased energy self-sufficiency for Barbados. The foreign exchange savings realized will help Barbados continue with its public investment program, thus stimulating the country's long-term economic growth.

## Cancer radiation improved

A new kind of cancer-fighting radiation treatment involving sub-atomic particles called "pi mesons", also known as pions, is more effective than conventional forms of radiation therapy, according to the man who heads research into the treatment at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Biophysicist Gabriel Lam says the tumor treatment, involving atomic "depth charges", destroys cancer cells better than other forms of radiation and also causes less damage to healthy cells. He adds that with conventional treatments "you have to bore a hole through the body" to get to a tumor, destroying healthy cells along the way.

"With a lot of patients, the cancer is cured, but they die of complications," says Dr. Lam, who has researched pions since 1974. The radioactive rays, acting like beams of light that decrease in intensity, hit the outer areas of the flesh the hardest, exposing them to dangerously high levels of radiation.

But with pions, the tumor is hit more severely and the outer cells much less. Pions, however, "kill only when they get to cancer cells", says Dr. Lam, formerly of the Ontario Cancer Institute.

Pions are the "glue" that holds protons and neutrons together. They are created in Canada's largest atomic particle accelerator, the TRIUMF cyclotron, located on the campus of the University of British Columbia. TRIUMF is operated jointly by the University of British Columbia, the universities of Victoria and Alberta, and Simon Fraser University.

More than 40 patients suffering from cancer of the brain, rectum, cervix or bladder have undergone therapy at the facility since May 1982 when researchers invited cancer victims to volunteer for experiments.

Patients with brain cancer undergo 15 sessions of treatment. Those with pelvic tumors visit the centre ten or 12 times.

Dr. Lam says it is still too early to give a clear picture of the success of the program, funded by the National Cancer Institute and the Cancer Control Agency of British Columbia.

Dr. Lam stresses that the work at TRIUMF has been strictly a research effort. Pions are also created at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and at a research centre in Zurich, Switzerland.

## Scandinavian and North American landscape linked in major art exhibit

A major exhibition, showing for the first time the striking parallels of style and subject in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century northern landscape art, opened recently at the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) in Toronto.

The exhibit, *The Mystic North: Symbolist Landscape Painting in Northern Europe and North America, 1890-1940*, offers the public a first opportunity to see the work of Tom Thomson and the Group of Seven alongside the work of the Scandinavians who directly or indirectly influenced them.

Organized by Dr. Roald Nasgaard, chief curator at the AGO, the exhibition has broad international perspective. It proposes a definable category of symbolist landscape painting practised between 1890 and 1940 throughout the north, on both sides of the Atlantic. It is based on a shared interest in wilderness and subject matter, on a common desire to find transcendent meaning in it, and on a similar decorative and expressive stylistic approach.

*The Mystic North* includes 129 works by 31 artists from Scandinavia, northern Europe, Canada and the United States. Several artists are celebrated internationally — Edward Munch, Piet Mondrian, Ferdinand Hodler, Georgia O'Keeffe and Marsden Hartley. Others, such as Canadians Tom Thomson, Emily Carr and Lawren Harris, are known primarily in their own countries. The first phase of the exhibition between 1890 and 1910, is European, confined to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Switzerland. The second phase, from 1910 to



*Northern River (1915)* by Canadian painter Tom Thomson.

1940, is almost entirely North American.

The exhibition title is drawn from a lecture given by Canadian Group of Seven artist J.E.H. MacDonald at the AGO in 1931. He recounted a visit he and fellow artist Lawren Harris made to Buffalo in 1913 to see an exhibition of contemporary Scandinavian art at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery. Mr. MacDonald said the paintings "seemed to us true souvenirs of that mystic north round which we all resolve".

During the exhibition, several events are being held to highlight the same theme. On March 9 and 10, distinguished scholars from Europe and North America will participate in a symposium at the Art Gallery of Ontario. Dr. Robert Rosenblum of New York University's

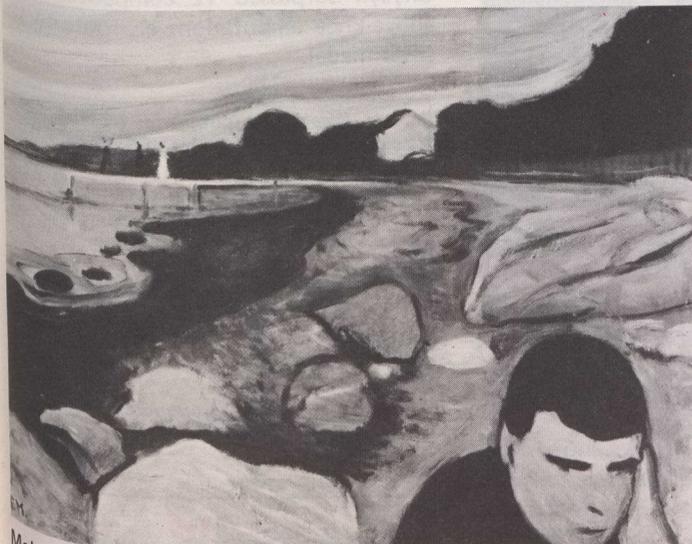
Institute of Fine Art will deliver the opening lecture and speakers from Sweden, Finland, the United States, and Canada will present papers.

A series of 18 films, including early German and Scandinavian works relating to the subject, will be shown in conjunction with the exhibition. Also, a 264-page book by Dr. Nasgaard, co-published by the AGO and the University of Toronto Press, is available in two editions at \$47.50 (cloth) and \$19.95 (paper). It includes 120 black and white and 40 colour reproductions.

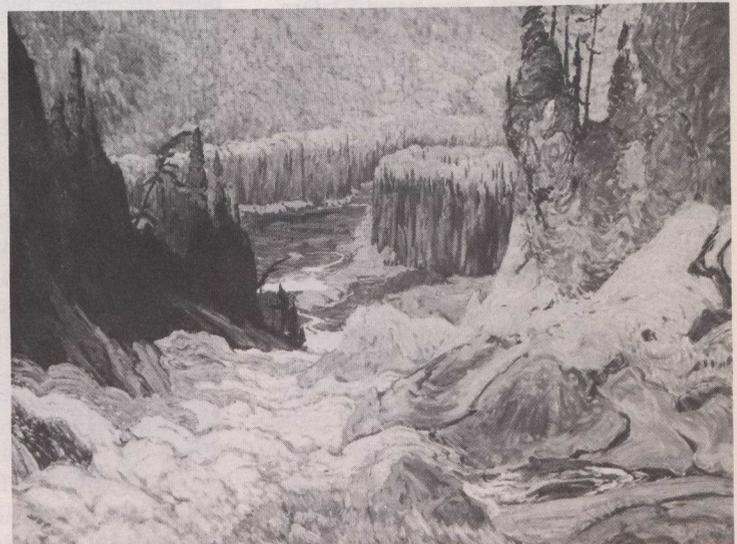
*The Mystic North* is open until March 11, 1984. It then travels to the Cincinnati Art Museum where it runs from March 31 to May 31, 1984.



*Forest Clearing (1892)* by Swedish artist Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde.



*Melancholy, The Yellow Boat (1891-92)* by Edward Munch.



*Falls (1920)* by Canadian artist J.E.H. MacDonald.

## News briefs

**Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad** paid a four-day visit to Canada beginning January 12, returning Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Malaysia a year ago. It was the Malaysian Prime Minister's first official visit to Canada. In Ottawa, Mr. Mahathir met with Prime Minister Trudeau and members of the Cabinet before proceeding to Toronto where he met with business leaders and members of the provincial Cabinet.

**Soviet customers** for Canadian farm equipment are being wooed by three western manufacturers. Co-op Implements Ltd. of Winnipeg, Manitoba and Flexi-Coil Ltd. of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan have signed initial agreements with Soviet officials. Versatile Farm Equipment Co. of Winnipeg is working out a similar preliminary agreement. All are negotiating sales of technology, tooling and parts to allow Soviet plants to manufacture Canadian farm equipment under licence. Company officials say the deals could total \$250 million over the next decade.

**The University of Toronto** has established a Centre for Nuclear Engineering to co-ordinate teaching and research on nuclear technology and stimulate interaction with industry, according to Gordon Slemon, dean of applied science and engineering. The centre, jointly financed by the university and private industry, will be under the chairmanship of Professor O.J.C. Runnalls.

**The city of Calgary** has gained the distinction of becoming the first major Canadian city to charge \$1 transit fares. Fort McMurray in Northwestern Alberta, with 34 000 residents, also has a \$1 fare. Edmonton and Toronto are in second place, with 90-cent fares, followed by Ottawa, 85 cents; Montreal, 85 cents; Vancouver, 75 cents; Winnipeg, 65 cents; and Regina, 60 cents. Calgary Transit blames the high fares on the low urban transit subsidy from the Alberta government — 6 per cent of operating costs, versus the 16 per cent provincial subsidy in Ontario.

**The Export Development Corporation (EDC)** has signed a \$16-million (US) loan agreement to support the sale of 15 diesel electric locomotives, spare parts and tools to Egypt by General Motors Market Development of Canada Limited of Montreal. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will provide parallel financing of \$6.25 million (Cdn) in connec-

## Up in the air



*Out from under her grandmother's feet, nine-month old Sheena Jorgenson just hangs around waiting while Shirley Ferris browses through an antique furniture store in the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby, British Columbia.*

Canapress

tion with the \$25-million (Cdn) sale. The buyer is the National Organization for Egyptian Railways of Cairo and the loan is guaranteed by the National Bank of Egypt, also of Cairo. The sale brings to more than 250 the number of units supplied to Egypt by the Diesel Division since 1975.

**Canadian John Campbell** was North America's leading money-winning harness driver in 1983 and Eddie Davis scored the most victories for the second time in three seasons, the US Trotting Association has announced. With his horses earning \$6.1 million in 1983, John Campbell of Ailsa Craig, Ontario became the first harness driver to win \$6 million. He surpassed the previous record of \$5.75 million set by Bill O'Donnell of Springhill, Nova Scotia, last year. John Campbell, 28, the leading money-winning driver in 1979 and 1980, ended the two-year reign of Bill O'Donnell's who wound up second when his horses accounted for earnings of \$5.83 million in 1983.

A new look for Quebec City's waterfront is under way. The federally-funded \$100-million project will transform a run-down region into a marina for pleasure craft, plus a set of new docks for visiting ships in an excavated basin protected from tidal changes; an outdoor amphitheatre with seating for 6 000; and a commercial area to include an outdoor market plus shops and restaurants, housing units, a riverside boardwalk, and an eight-storey clock tower with an observation deck. The federal government hopes that private investors will produce another \$150 million in housing projects and warehouse conversions.

**The Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC)** has been awarded a contract valued at \$22 million (US) by the Algerian Enterprise Nationale des Corps Gras (ENCG) for 30 000 tonnes of Canola Oil extracted from Canadian rapeseed. CCC's suppliers are Alberta Food Products, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta; GSP Foods Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba; and United Oilseed Products Ltd., Lloydminster, Alberta. The CCC has also awarded a contract valued at \$8.8 million (US) to Hermes Electronics Ltd. of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, for AN/SSQ-53 B Sonobuoys. The Sonobuoys will be supplied to the US Navy under the umbrella of the US-Canada Defence Production Sharing Arrangement.

**Lana Spreeman** of Olds, Alberta and Landa Chysyk of Crescent Beach, British Columbia won silver medals in the giant slalom at the third International Winter Games for the disabled held recently in Innsbruck, Austria. Lana Spreeman, who competed on two skis, one an artificial ski-leg below the knee, beat six others over the 500-metre course, while Landa Chysyk surpassed 12 competitors with above-knee amputations en route to the silver medal.

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