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Government proposes to patriate British North America Act

Canadians must now find "a way of breaking out of 53 years of constitutional paralysis", said Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in a television address October 2. In his speech to the nation, Prime Minister Trudeau briefly outlined a proposed resolution that will be debated in the House of Commons. The resolution contains provisions for patriating the British North America Act and for constitutional change.

Excerpts from the Prime Minister's address follow:

...The resolution proposes, first, that the Constitution be brought home in a way that will lead, by the end of four years, to a new amending process, free from the straitjacket of unanimity.

Patriation will in no way take power from the provinces, it will take power only from the British Parliament. At long last we will have a Constitution truly our own.

Second, the resolution asks that the Constitution contain a charter of rights and freedoms. The charter — like patriation — will not transfer power from the provincial governments to the Canadian government. To the contrary, it will confer power on the people of Canada, power to protect themselves from abuses by public authorities.

Rights are the common heritage of every Canadian. There is no place in

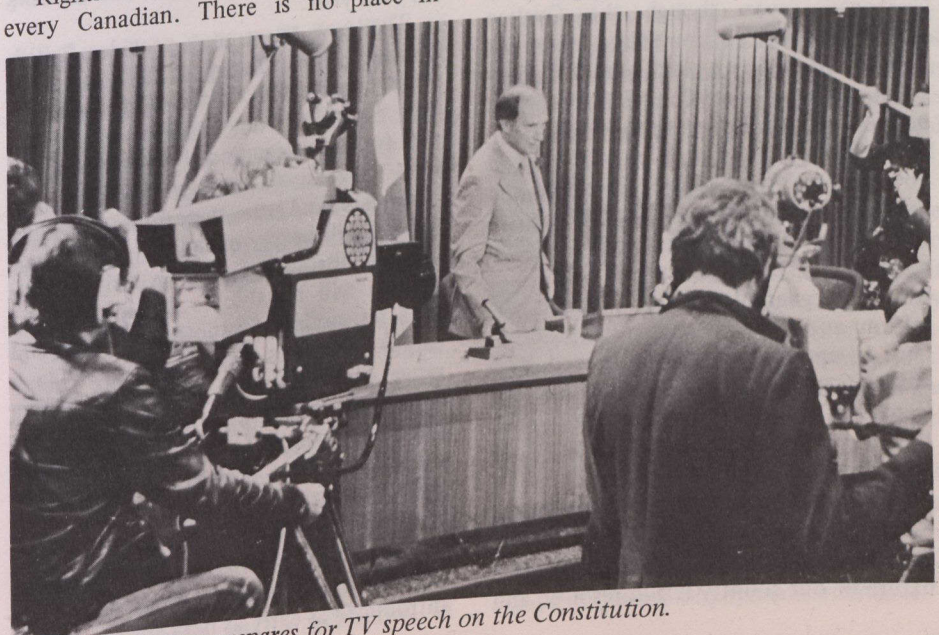
Canada for second class citizenship. Therefore the resolution will ask that the Constitution make our rights and freedoms binding on all governments.

Every Canadian will be guaranteed the fundamental freedoms of conscience, of opinion, of assembly and the democratic right to vote.

Every Canadian will enjoy the full protection of the law. Equal treatment for all, without discrimination due to sex, colour, or origin, will be enshrined.

Free movement

Every Canadian will be guaranteed the right to move freely to any part of Canada to seek a job, to buy a home, to raise a family in his or her traditions. And, inseparable from that, the right of parents, be they English-speaking or French-speaking, to have their children



The Prime Minister prepares for TV speech on the Constitution.

Sixty-six years ago this week... The first contingent of Canadian troops to join British troops in the First World War landed at Plymouth, England.

educated in their own official language will be assured. Each and every premier, in Montreal in 1978, committed himself to the principle that "each child of the French-speaking or English-speaking minority is entitled to an education in his or her language in the primary or secondary school in each province wherever numbers warrant". We will put that agreement of the provinces, the agreement of the premiers into the Constitution.

The third element of the resolution will be to enshrine the principle of equalization — the principle of sharing across this land — which is the very essence of our country.

Parliament will be expected to satisfy itself that the resolution has fully met the wishes of the Canadian people. But Parliament will also be asked to take action without undue delay. The reason is simple: Canadians gave their word.

This past spring, when Quebecers were urged by their provincial government to separate from Canada, people in all parts of the country confirmed the bargain, the social contract, which made Confederation possible: the promise that all can share fully in Canada's heritage.

Government's commitment

The Canadian government's commitment was clear. So was the commitment of all national party leaders and of each of the premiers. Hundreds of thousands of individual Canadians signed petitions; schools, churches, and city councils declared themselves.

It was more than a commitment to Quebecers, even though the Quebec referendum was the immediate reason for it. The commitment was from each Canadian to every other Canadian to change our country for the better.

The people, through Parliament, can now redeem that pledge. Freed of the paralysis of the past, with our Constitution home, with our full independence beyond question, with our rights and freedoms guaranteed, the process of reform and renewal can truly proceed. Our government is willing, indeed it is anxious, to resume discussions on the Constitution with the provinces, once the way has been provided to make progress.

In this complex and turbulent world, Canadians can no longer afford to have fundamental aspects concerning the nature of our country left unresolved and

Approved resolution to Britain

If the proposed resolution is endorsed by the House of Commons and the Senate, the government of Canada will submit the joint address to the Queen, requesting that the British Parliament enact the provisions contained in the resolution, and transfer to Canada authority over all the provisions contained in British constitutional statutes relating to Canada.

uncertain, to feed confrontation, division and disunity. We are summoned to a great act of national will: we must take unto ourselves and for our children, the ultimate responsibility for the preservation of our country.

We as a people can meet this challenge. In doing so, we will clear the way for the generation now rising to better express and pursue the amity by which we live, the new deal for Westerners and Quebecers, for Ontarians and Atlantic Canadians, for Northerners and native peoples....

Air service agreement

Canada and Britain agreed September 19 on a new arrangement for air services between the two countries. The successful conclusion followed four rounds of talks held between the two governments during the past year.

The new agreement provides British Airways with the opportunity to start direct services to western Canada across the Atlantic from Britain and for a yet to be designated British airline to start services to western Canada from Hong Kong. At the same time, Canadian airlines will be permitted to expand their services through points in Britain. Air Canada will be able to develop and extend its services for both passengers and cargo on routes through London to a range of destinations in Europe, Africa and Asia, while CP Air will be able to extend its services for both passengers and cargo on routes through Hong Kong to Southeast Asia.

It is expected that the new range of air services offered by the British carriers to western Canadian travellers will be introduced as early as next spring.

Peat an energy alternative

A preliminary study prepared for the federal government suggests that it would be technically and economically feasible to construct a peat-fired steam-electric generating station in northeastern New Brunswick.

Prepared by Montreal Engineering Company Limited, the study was funded by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the government of New Brunswick.

Data on the peat-bog resources of northeastern New Brunswick was supplied by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources.

The study indicates that, as has already been the experience in Ireland and Finland, peat could be an economical alternative to oil in this country, and could create significant numbers of permanent jobs. The preliminary findings will be evaluated by the federal and provincial governments and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission to determine whether there is a basis for proceeding with pre-engineering and detailed design studies.

The study found that:

- peat-mining and peat-combustion technologies already proven in Europe can be adapted to Canadian conditions, and it would be possible to manufacture peat-handling equipment and plant components in Canada;
- peat bogs located near Shippegan, New Brunswick are adequate to support a 40-megawatt power station for 30 years at baseload operation;
- subject to more detailed study, it appears the project would not have a detrimental environmental impact, and would be compatible with the established horticultural-peat industry of the area; and
- electricity generated by a peat-fired unit would be less costly than the output of an oil-fired unit of the same size. It would also compare favourably to a coal-fired unit if account is made for the cost of pollution-control measures for the combustion of high-sulphur New Brunswick coal.

The study recommended that the proposed project be considered as a demonstration unit that "could prove valuable for the design and operation of other peat-fired stations in New Brunswick as well as other provinces".

Visit of President of Rwanda

General Juvénal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic, paid an official visit to Canada September 21-24 at the invitation of Governor-General Edward Schreyer. The President was accompanied by his wife and a ministerial delegation.

During his stay in Canada, President Habyarimana attended a state dinner in his honour hosted by the Governor General and a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau at his residence. Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan held a luncheon in honour of the Rwandese delegation on September 24. The President also met with the interim President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Margaret Catley-Carlson.

On September 22, President Habyarimana visited Quebec City where he was received by Quebec government officials.

Bilateral relations

Prime Minister Trudeau and President Habyarimana expressed satisfaction with the constructive development of bilateral relations. The President paid tribute to the Canadian government and people for their generosity and for the support given by Canada to Rwanda, in particular, and to the least-developed nations in general.

With regard to co-operation between the two countries, Canada indicated that it would continue to increase its co-operation in Rwanda's development as resources become available. Canada will give priority to augmenting development projects already under way. Co-operation between Canada and Rwanda is evidenced by Canada's contribution to the National University of Rwanda; to development of the marshlands in the valley of the Mutara to make them suitable for agriculture; to the carrying out of telecommunications projects in order to link the chief towns with the capital, Kigali; as well as to geophysical exploration in order to determine the mining potential of Rwanda.

Supported by a CIDA grant, the National University of Rwanda has played a leading role in the education of Rwandese people since it was founded in 1963 by Father Georges-Henri Lévesque; many Canadians have had the opportunity to teach there, and to develop close and productive ties with the people of



General Juvénal Habyarimana, President of Rwanda (left) is met at the airport by Governor-General Edward Schreyer and Mrs. Schreyer.

Rwanda.

Dr. MacGuigan announced during his meeting with the President that Canada would provide \$1-million worth of powdered milk, to alleviate a shortage of this commodity in Rwanda.

On international issues, Rwanda and Canada agreed on the necessity for a greater effort on the part of the most-developed nations to assist the developing countries, and expressed the hope

that the North-South dialogue would result in a system of international economic relations that would respond better to the needs of the countries of the Third World.

It was also pointed out that "La Francophonie internationale" and its institutions constitute a useful framework for exchanges and dialogue between countries that are entirely or partially French-speaking.

Aid to the Sahel

Canada will contribute \$1.5 million to the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (PISC), Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan announced September 19. The announcement was made during the visit to Canada of Joao Pereira Silva, Minister of Rural Development in the Cape Verde Islands and Co-ordinator of the PISC.

The Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) contribution, which will be spread out over two years, will provide the PISC Executive Secretariat with Canadian specialists who will work with the Sahelians in developing and implementing a rehabilitation strategy. In addition, the agency will contribute to the operating budget of the Secretariat and will finance an international symposium on the protection of

plant life.

During his visit to Ottawa, Mr. Silva met with the Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs Louis Duclos, to discuss Canadian expertise in the formulation of programs in such high-priority sectors as cereal production, well-drilling, fisheries development and reforestation.

In 1977 CIDA gave support to the PISC with a contribution of \$1 million to a project called "institutional support of the PISC". This second contribution by CIDA demonstrates the agency's confidence in a new type of international co-operation on a regional basis which has already proven successful as a result of support by outside organizations.

CIDA's Sahel program is concentrated in four main areas: self-sufficiency in food, protection of the environment, improvement of highways and access to the sea, and balance-of-payments assistance.

Agriculture research contracts

Agriculture Canada is contracting out more than \$5 million in research projects to private businesses and universities in 1980-81.

At present, the department has more than 200 contracts in force. Some are short-term projects, while others last several years. The contracts supplement the extensive research done at the department's 26 research stations and seven research institutes across Canada.

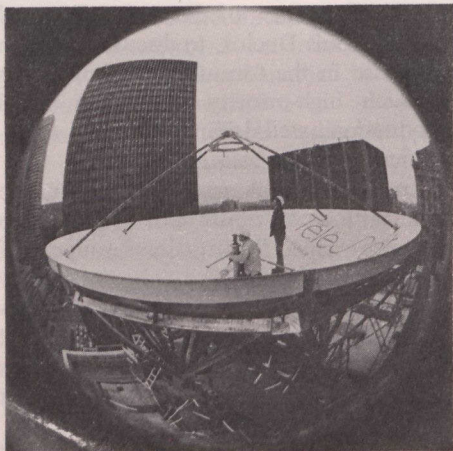
Present contracts range from the development of new milk products to studies of solar power in greenhouses and the processing of animal feeds from wastes. A special program of close to \$1 million has been set up to stimulate research and development in the food processing, distribution and retail sector.

First roof-top TV service

Telesat Canada recently switched on the world's first commercial satellite television service in the 14/12 gigahertz (GHz) bands from a roof-top earth station in Montreal.

Using *Anik B*, Telesat will provide a group of Quebec cable TV operators with facilities to beam French television programming to about 40 earth stations throughout southeastern Quebec.

The new downtown installation is also the first operational 14/12 GHz earth station in Telesat's planned coast-to-coast chain of ten for service with the third generation satellite *Anik C* after its



The first 14/12 antenna for service with Anik C being set up last November on the roof of the Bell Canada building in downtown Montreal.

launch in 1982.

The Department of Communications had leased from Telesat all of the 14/12 GHz capacity on *Anik B* but authorized some of the capacity for resale to the Quebec consortium. The department had leased *Anik B*'s 14/12 GHz capability to conduct a wide range of pilot projects as a follow-up to experiments performed with the *Hermes* satellite.

In the higher 14/12 GHz range, signal interference from existing telecommunications equipment is eliminated permitting the location of earth stations in urban centres where they can be easily serviced and maintained.

Since November 1979, Telesat has been installing eight-metre (27-foot) 14/12 GHz antennas at city-centre telephone company locations in the nine major cities from Vancouver to Halifax. The last antenna will be erected in St. John's, Newfoundland in November. Once their electronics packages are completed over the next 18 months, the earth stations will serve the network with long-haul digital and TV circuits.

European job for judge

Canadian lawyer Ronald St. John Macdonald recently became the first non-European to be elected a judge in the European Human Rights Court.

Mr. Macdonald will represent Liechtenstein which became the twenty-first member of the Council of Europe in 1978. The council is the guardian of the European Human Rights Convention.

The court functions under the wing of the Council of Europe and rules on alleged breaches of the convention.

Born in Montreal, Mr. Macdonald studied at St. Francis Xavier University in Halifax, Nova Scotia and Dalhousie University in Halifax before attending the University of London and Harvard Law School.

A professor of international law at Dalhousie since 1979, he is a former dean of law at Dalhousie and a former law professor at the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario in London.

Mr. Macdonald has also worked as a consultant with the Department of External Affairs and was a Canadian representative to the United Nations' General Assembly in the 1960s and again in 1977.

Fish quality program begins

A national program to emphasize the importance of producing high-quality Canadian fish and fish products has been introduced by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Fisheries and Oceans Minister Roméo LeBlanc said the program, "Quality Excellence in the 1980s", was developed through consultation with fishermen, processors and provincial governments.

The Minister said that the quality excellence program will require changes in fish-handling practices, and establish minimum standards for equipment on-board vessels and in processing plants. Quality grades will be developed as a basis for fishermen and processors to establish prices related to quality.

High quality product

Mr. LeBlanc emphasized that although the Canadian fishing industry already produces products that enjoy a high quality reputation most of the time, the quality is not consistently uniform. "We have developed a reputation for quality for some species, but not for others. This means that we do not always get the premium prices paid by the market," he said. "I hope that this program will ensure that we do all we can to extend this excellence in quality to all our fish, and provide consistently high quality to the consumer."

The main features of the program outlined by the Minister include:

- certification of vessels to ensure that equipment is available for the prompt and proper handling and storage of fish. Certification will begin with the larger vessels, and will include all vessels by mid-1982;
- requirement for the proper handling, icing and storage of fish on board vessels;
- development of quality grade standards to be applied by licensed industry graders and monitored by government inspectors;
- regulations to prohibit the use of unloading equipment and practices which damage the edible portion of fish;
- development of manufacturing guidelines to maintain quality control in processing plants;
- final product grade standards, initially for groundfish fillets and fillet blocks, frozen herring fillets and cured herring products; and
- advisory codes of practice on handling fish in specific fisheries.

Super-insulated houses for North

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWT HC) has started a project that will result in seven "super-insulated" homes that might "revolutionize" the housing industry in the North.

Ian Girvan, NWT HC managing director, says one demonstration home will be built in each of Repulse Bay, Rankin Inlet, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Whale Cove and Chesterfield Inlet. He hopes the project will be completed by this time next year and "things we learn from this will be used in other projects".

According to Housing Corporation figures, the houses should achieve about a 55 percent energy saving over 1978 consumption level. Average consumption in 1978 was about 1,500 gallons a house.

The houses, designed as a total package by the Toronto firm Allen, Drerup and While (ADW), could "revolutionize the housing industry up there" according to Oliver Drerup of ADW.

First attempt

The buildings are the first attempt at a super-insulated house in the North, "and we've designed as compact a house as we could conceive, which is a two-storey square", says ADW's Greg Allen.

After the insulated frame is up and leaks are sealed, the walls will be brought up to R-40 and the floors and roof to R-60. A continuous vapour barrier will be ensured by "hanging (the second floor) from the walls rather than building a platform" with floor joists running right to the outside of the house.

"In effect, we can put the vapour barrier up before putting the floors in," Allen explains. In the end, the barrier will be sandwiched between gyprock and a finishing hardboard panel, and carefully sealed.

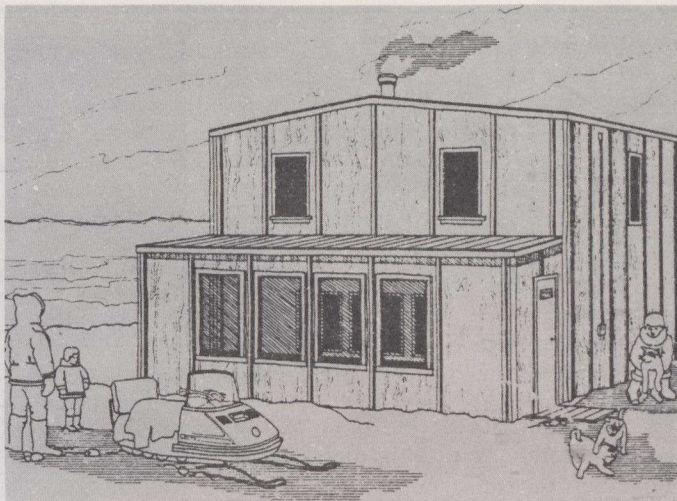
Sunporch

The south side of each house will have a built-in sunporch, which "acts as a general storage area, caribou carving, what have you, and it's sun-tempered, so that during daytime periods it can be kept reasonably comfortable for working in". The north side "simply has one window and the rest of it is insulated walls". The houses also feature a three-door airlock — from the sunporch to a vestibule to the actual living area.

The oil-fired space heater was chosen for its small size, because "no furnaces were nearly small enough for the job", Allen says, "and also because of power shortages and outages — when it goes off, the people go to whoever has got a Coleman stove left". To counter the space heaters' poor distribution, "what we've done is taken an air return with a fan at the highpoint in the building", The air

return can be operated manually, with the fan coming in, if required as a back-up.

(Article by Mitchell Beer, Canadian Renewable Energy News, June 1980.)



Experimental Arctic housing

Grain and oilseeds outlook for 1980-1981

Canadian wheat prices in 1980-81 should average higher than last year's because of a record world demand and expected stronger prices in the United States, predict Agriculture Canada economists.

The strong world demand should offset a forecast world wheat production of 445-450 million metric tons, a possible record crop.

Recent favourable weather in the wheat growing areas of Canada has increased considerably the estimated Canadian wheat production figure for 1980. The harvest now is forecast at 17.4 million metric tons — 900,000 metric tons of winter wheat, 1.8 million metric tons of durum wheat and 14.7 million metric tons of red spring and other wheats.

With a carryover of 10.6 million metric tons, this would give an estimated wheat supply this year of 28 million metric tons. This is down from the 32.1 million metric tons available in 1979-80.

With the predicted domestic use and allowing for a minimum carryover of seven to eight million metric tons for the next crop year, there will be about 14-15 million metric tons of wheat available for export.

Agriculture Canada economists say Canadian coarse grain production prospects have improved greatly since early summer, but supplies will remain tight in 1980-81.

Coarse grain production is forecast at 21.2 million metric tons. This includes

10.7 million metric tons of barley, 3.1 million metric tons of oats, a record 5.3 million metric tons of corn and about 432,000 metric tons of rye.

The tight supply is the result of lower yields caused by the prairie drought conditions and continued high levels of domestic requirements.

Oilseed production declines

Canadian rapeseed production will be higher than anticipated earlier this summer, but still about 33 per cent less than the 1979 crop. Favourable growing conditions in July and August are expected to result in a 1980 Canadian rapeseed crop of 2.3 million metric tons.

Domestic rapeseed crushings could increase slightly, but rapeseed exports are expected to decline from last year's figure of 1.74 million metric tons to about 1.3 million metric tons. The export decline is forecast because of increased rapeseed production in Europe, strong competition from palm oil in Asia, and sluggish conditions in world markets.

Soybean production in Canada in 1980 is expected to be about the same as last year's figure of 670,000 metric tons. Exports of soybeans could also remain unchanged and prices are expected to be steady.

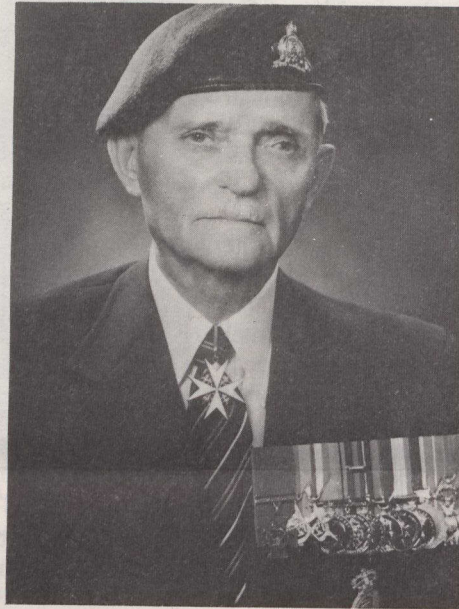
Canadian flaxseed production in 1980 is forecast at 475,000 metric tons. Flaxseed exports in 1980-81 might be about equal to last year's.

Victoria Cross winner dies

Brigadier-General Paul Triquet, who won the Victoria Cross for his part in the battle of Casa Berardi in 1943, died August 4 in Quebec City at the age of 80. Following the battle at Casa Berardi he was knighted Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur by the French government.

Brigadier-General Triquet enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1927. He was regimental sergeant-major in the Royal 22nd Regiment (Van Doos) and went overseas with that unit at the outbreak of the Second World War. Brigadier-General Triquet left the regular forces in 1947 but continued to serve in the militia.

In September 1956 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier and in 1959 after his retirement from the militia was appointed honorary aide-de-camp to former Governor-General Georges P. Vanier.



Brigadier-General Paul Triquet

Indian agricultural program gains momentum

The Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program (SIAP) was established five years ago in order to promote interest among Indians in agricultural activities, develop viable farms on Indian reserves and increase the productivity of reserve land. Another and equally important aim, was to enhance feelings of dignity, respect and self-sufficiency among Indian people involved in agriculture.

The Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural Program was originally a project of the federal Department of Indian Affairs; two years ago, the organization was incorporated as a non-profit organization, funded by grants from the Department of Indian Affairs. The organization's board of directors is made up of six representatives of reserves in the province and one each from the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Department of Indian Affairs, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the farming community. Provincial agricultural representatives and field workers from each of the six districts provide liaison with the head office of SIAP in Regina and offer advice and assistance to farmers.

Objectives surpassed

At its annual meeting held in March, Ken Thomas, the program administrator, said that SIAP had not only reached most of its objectives, but had surpassed them.

The organization submitted an application for financial assistance for a further five-year period; funding for at least one year has already been approved.

In 1972, there were approximately 45 viable farming operations on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan. Today, Mr. Thomas estimates that there are about 340, slightly less than the 1980 target of 360. The farms vary in size between 360 and 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres) and the farmers live off this land. In addition, there are 150 farms operated on a part-time basis.

Income rises

In 1971, the average income of Indians operating farms was \$3,560, or 30 per cent of the provincial average income, which was \$11,711. Mr. Thomas pointed out that last year, the average income of Indians involved in the program rose to \$25,419, 72 per cent of the provincial average income of \$35,310. The total value of yields from reserve land went from \$1.2 million in 1971 to \$8.6 million in 1979.

SIAP offers courses to Indians which last from one to three weeks on subjects such as financial management, animal care, the production of various crops and machine operation and maintenance. At the request of Indian people, workshops are held on reserves; they are run by resource

persons from the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan and from the agricultural sector.

SIAP encourages Indian farmers to take the two-year, general agricultural course offered by the School of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan; each year it gives financial aid to six farmers who enrol in this course.

In northern Saskatchewan, where the possibilities for agricultural production are limited, SIAP has established a program to help farmers to improve their wild rice crops.

SIAP recently organized the first Indian agricultural show, which took place in Yorkton in August.

Endangered species list grows

The Right whale, the Bowhead whale and the Furbish lousewort have joined the whooping crane and the wood bison as endangered natural species in Canada.

The designation was made in the annual report of Tony Keith, chairman of the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

It is the third annual report since the committee was formed in 1976 as a function of the Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference.

Animals and plants are classified by the conference under three separate lists: endangered, threatened or rare.

The Right whale was added to the list of endangered because "its populations have been seriously depleted and are extremely low due to the past extensive commercial harvest", Mr. Keith's report says.

He said the Bowhead population "has been depleted and may still be declining", because of the extensive commercial harvest. In the eastern Arctic, he says, the population has been reduced to a few hundred.

The Furbish lousewort, which has been reduced to only about 1,000 plants in both Canada and the United States, is in greatest danger from flooding for hydroelectric developments.

Added to the threatened species is the Ferruginous hawk, whose range and numbers "have been greatly reduced".

The rare species list grew with the addition of the shortnose sturgeon, the speckled dace and the giant stickleback among fish and the eastern mole among mammals.

News of the arts

Cartoon festival in Ottawa

A Hungarian film-maker took the top prize at the six-day International Animation Film Festival held recently in Ottawa.

The Festival Prize for most popular film went to Hungarian animator Ferenc Rofusz for his three-minute work *A Bogar* (*The Fly*). The film, a fly's-eye view of the world, was the film director's first work.

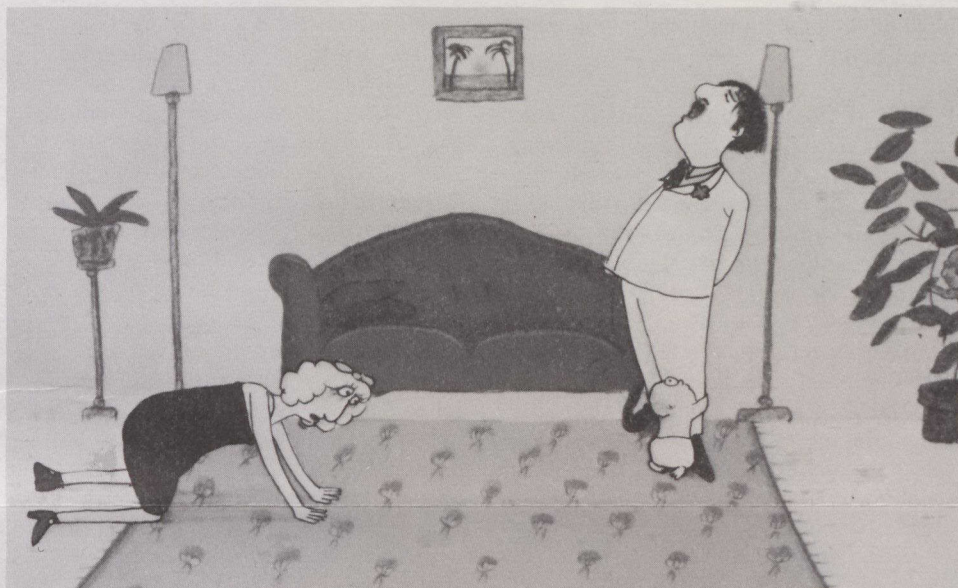
British film-maker Geoff Dunbar's, *Ubu*, an adaptation of the Alfred Jarry play, *Ubu Roi*, was awarded the Grand Prize.

The two major winners were selected from more than 100 animated films in competition. The films chosen for competition were selected from 619 initially entered from 36 countries.

The Ottawa International Animated Film Festival is a bi-annual event that began in 1976. It is the only major competitive animation festival in North America and only one of four in the world. It is sponsored by the Canadian Film Institute and with the assistance of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and the National Film Board of Canada (NFB).

Winners were chosen in several categories:

- The Soviet film *Skazka Skazok* (*The Tale of Tales*), a 27-minute blend of



A scene from award-winning National Film Board film *Every Child*.

several animated styles by Juri Norstein, was best work over three minutes.

- A Canadian film *The History of the World in Three Minutes Flat* by Michael Mills was best work under three minutes.

- The prize for best promotional film went to American Richard Williams, for a commercial extolling the virtues of the *Washington Post*.

- *Every Child*, already a winner this year of the Academy Award for animation, was picked as the best first film. The NFB production was directed by

Eugene Fedorenko.

- In the category of children's film, the winner was *It's So Nice to Have a Wolf Around the House*, directed by Paul Fierlinger of the United States.

- *This Is Your Museum Speaking*, a NFB production by Lynn Smith, was chosen best instructional film.

- *Premier Jours*, a posthumous NFB film by Clorinda Warry, completed by Suzanne Gervais and Lina Gagnon, was awarded first prize in the first films category.

Film companies join forces

A major Hollywood studio and a Canadian film company have entered into a three-year multiple picture production-distribution agreement.

Under the terms of the pact, Twentieth Century Fox of Hollywood and ICC-International Cinema Corporation of Montreal will jointly develop, produce and finance a number of projects for distribution by Fox, while on other projects Fox will act as distributor for films wholly-financed by ICC.

"We regard our agreement with ICC as a highly significant development with far-reaching effects," said Twentieth Century president Norman Levy. "This is the first time that a major Hollywood company has committed its resources to a long-term production and distribution arrangement that will stimulate Canada's growth as an important force in worldwide film-making," he said.

Arts briefs

Bad Timing, a British film exploring the murky area between love and hate, was named the most popular film at the recent Toronto International Film Festival. The film, selected on the basis of voting by festival-goers, was directed by Nicholas Roeg and stars Art Garfunkel and Theresa Russell. During the ten-day festival, 157 feature-length films and more than a dozen shorts from 30 countries were screened.

RSL films of Montreal has acquired the motion picture rights to Mordecai Richler's latest novel *Joshua Then and Now*. The novel is Richler's first in nine years. Richler, author of eight novels and several screenplays, will write the script, which is scheduled for filming next fall. *Joshua Then and Now* marks RSL's fourth film project based on a Canadian novel. The films are *Suzanne*, written by Ronald Sutherland; *In Praise of Older*

Women, by Stephen Vizinczey; and *Agency*, by Paul Gottlieb.

Robin Phillips will resign his position as artistic director of the Stratford Festival effective November 1980. The board of governors of the festival has authorized a directorate comprising four artists to succeed Mr. Phillips. They are: Urjo Kareda, Pam Brighton, Martha Henry and Peter Moss.

The National Film Board's *Going the Distance* won the gold medal for documentary in the first Commonwealth Film and Television Festival held recently in Nicosia, Cyprus.

Canadian actor-director, Al Waxman, has been signed by Astral Film Productions Limited to work on two features over the next 12 months. Waxman will co-ordinate all current post-production work on *Tulips*, in which he also has a starring role, and will direct a feature film at a later date, Astral President Harold Greenberg has announced.

News briefs

Two of Canada's outstanding fisheries scientists are to be honoured in the naming of Atlantic coast fisheries research vessels currently under construction. The new ships will be named the *Alfred Needler* and *Wilfred Templeman* in honour of Dr. Alfred Needler, 74 of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, a former deputy minister with the federal fisheries department, and Dr. Wilfred Templeman, 72 of St John's, Newfoundland for many years director of the fisheries biological station at St. John's. Although it has been a tradition to name departmental fisheries research vessels after pioneering scientists, this is the first time that living scientists have been accorded the honour.

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) has announced that research grants and scholarships totalling over \$108.3 million have been awarded to university professors, postgraduate students and postdoctoral fellows for 1980-81. Nearly 6,000 grants totalling \$93.3 million were awarded to university professors in the natural sciences and engineering to assist them in meeting the operating costs of their research programs, to enable them to purchase and maintain research equipment and to travel to other research laboratories in Canada and abroad.

De Havilland Aircraft of Canada and Innotech Aviation Limited have signed an agreement to introduce the *DASH-8* aircraft in the corporate market. Under the terms of the agreement, Innotech gets the exclusive distribution rights for the corporate market in the U.S. and Canada. The *DASH-8* is to undergo its first test flight in early 1983. The first production model will be ready in 1984.

Bombardier Incorporated of Montreal and Sydney Steel Corporation of Sydney,

Nova Scotia, have sold more than \$58-million worth of railway equipment to four Mexican railways. Bombardier sold 69 locomotives worth \$47.5 million to two of the railways and Sysco sold rails worth \$10.7 million to the others. Under an agreement with Mexico's development bank, Nacional Financiera SA, the federal Export Development Corporation is providing a line of credit totalling \$42.1 million (U.S.) to back the sales.

For the first five months of 1980 two-way trade between Canada and Brazil totalled a record \$329 million. Canadian exports to Brazil were valued at \$197.9 million, up 92 per cent over the same period last year. Leading exports were wheat, newsprint, potash, coal, sulfur and aircraft engines. Brazilian exports to Canada for the five-month period reached \$131.3 million, up 28 per cent over a year ago. The leading Brazilian exports were motor vehicle engines, frozen orange juice concentrate, footwear and instant coffee.

Canadian Pacific Limited of Montreal says the Costa Rican Government has commissioned its subsidiary, Canadian Pacific Consulting Services Limited, to build and equip a railway marshalling yard at Moin, Limon province, for the state-owned railway. The \$6-million project is an extension to a \$16-million contract, awarded in October 1979.

Agriculture Canada has banned the importation to Canada of all parrots and song birds from the United States, effective September 18. The purpose of the ban is to protect the Canadian poultry industry against the possible introduction of velogenic Newcastle disease. The ban applies to "exotic" birds — parrots, budgies, finches, canaries, cockatiels and most other pet birds. This deadly form of Newcastle disease was diagnosed earlier at a United States pet dealership. It is caused by an airborne virus that affects birds' nervous and respiratory systems.

Hydro-Quebec International, the consulting arm of Hydro-Quebec, says an engineering consortium it heads has won a three-year contract from Electricité d'Haiti to expand a thermal power plant at Port-au-Prince and to renovate the Port-au-Prince electricity distribution system. The contract, financed by the World Bank, includes general consulting work on maintenance and professional training.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) announced the conclusion of a \$1.4-million (U.S.) financing agreement

to support a \$1.7-million (U.S.) sale by Glenayre Electronics Limited of Vancouver to Industrias Unidas S.A. (IUSA) of Mexico. The sale is for 20 terminal stations and spares and 900 telephone control heads for use by a subsidiary of IUSA, Servicio Organizado Secretarial S.A. (SOS), which has the concession for radio telephone service in vehicles in Mexico. The order will generate some 65 man-years of employment in Canada.

At the beginning of 1980, union membership in Canada stood at 3,396,721, which is 3.6 per cent above the figure of 3,277,968 at the beginning of 1978, when union membership was last surveyed by Labour Canada. Union members represented 30.5 per cent of the total labour force and 37.6 per cent of non-agricultural paid workers. Both percentages are lower than the 1978 figures of 31.3 per cent and 39.0 per cent respectively.

Manalta Coal Limited of Calgary has signed an agreement with the Japanese steel industry whereby its subsidiary, Gregg River Coal Limited, will supply 2.1 million long tons of metallurgical coal annually from its property south of Hinton, Alberta. Under terms of the agreement, the Japanese will earn a minority interest in the property. Deliveries will start in late 1982 and continue for 15 years.

Crows Nest Resources Limited of Fernie, British Columbia has signed a long-term contract with a consortium of Japanese steel mills to supply 15 million metric tons of metallurgical coal. The coal will come from the company's Line Creek Mine now under development in southeastern British Columbia. Crows Nest, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell Canada Resources Limited will begin shipments of one million metric tons a year in April 1983. The contract runs for 15 years and follows 12 months of negotiations.

Many United States residents crossing the Canadian border at Niagara Falls, Ontario for a cheaper tank of gasoline are making another stop before heading home. It seems they are visiting denturists in Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, knowing they can have work done cheaper before returning home. Full upper and lower plates would generally cost \$600 in the U.S. The same work can be done in Canada for about \$340 and there is a 15 per cent break for American exchange on top of that. One denturist estimates that 95 per cent of his customers are Americans.

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