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# Canada Weekly

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July 11, 1979



Ottawa, Canada

Canada pledges energy conservation measures at Tokyo Summit, 1

Canada to discuss embassy move, 3

Industrial activity improves, 3

French Canada marks holiday, 3

Canada-EEC fishing agreement, 4

Cultural groups given grants, 4

China/Canada exchange, 4

Producing more nuclear energy and less waste, 5

Canadians giving up TV for reading, 6

RCMP scanner aids in crime fight, 6

Agriculture Canada scientists fight tropical diseases, 6

News of the arts — film, opera, exhibition, theatre, arts briefs, 7

News briefs, 8

## Canada pledges energy conservation measures at Tokyo Summit

*Prime Minister Joe Clark has announced that Canada will reduce its annual average rate of growth for oil consumption to 1 per cent with the consequent reduction of oil imports by 50,000 barrels a day by 1985. The announcement was made at the close of the Tokyo Summit meeting held June 28 and 29.*

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald and Minister of Finance John Crosbie also participated in the meeting.*

*The heads of seven western countries attended the Summit, which focused primarily on the question of energy.*

*Following are excerpts from a joint communiqué issued in Tokyo, June 29.*

...New challenges have arisen. Inflation, which was subsiding in most countries, is now regaining its momentum. Higher oil prices and oil shortages have reduced the room for maneuver in economic policy in all our countries. They will make inflation worse and curtail growth, in both the industrial and developing countries. The non-oil developing countries are among the biggest sufferers. We are agreed on a common strategy to attack these problems. The most urgent tasks are to reduce oil consumption and to hasten the devel-

opment of other energy sources.

\* \* \* \*

The seven countries express their will to take as goals for a ceiling on oil imports in 1985, the following figures:

• For France, Germany, Italy and Britain: the 1978 figure.

• Canada whose oil production will be declining dramatically over the period between now and 1985, will reduce its annual average rate of growth of oil consumption to 1 per cent, with the consequent reduction of oil imports by 50,000 barrels a day by 1985. Canada's target for imports will therefore be 0.6 million barrels a day.

• Japan adopts as a 1985 target a level not to exceed the range between 6.3 and 6.9 million barrels a day.

• The United States adopts as a goal for 1985 import levels not to exceed the levels either of 1977 or the adjusted target for 1979, i.e. 8.5 million barrels a day.

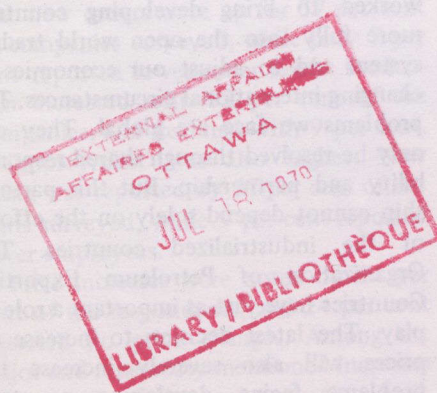
These 1985 goals will serve as reference to monitor both energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources. A high level group of representatives of our countries and of the European Economic Community (EEC) Commission, within the Organization for European Co-operation and Development (OECD), will review periodically the results achieved. Slight adjustments will be allowed to take account of special needs generated by growth....

We agree on the importance of keeping domestic oil prices at world market prices

### The Summit series

The Bonn Summit was the fifth in the series of meetings that have been held for heads of government. The first was at Rambouillet, France — in which Canada did not participate — the second in Puerto Rico in June 1976, the third in London in May 1977 and the fourth in Bonn in July 1978.

At these meetings, heads of government, together with the foreign affairs and finance ministers, from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States have met to discuss, principally, economic issues. The President of the Commission of European Communities, Roy Jenkins, and the President of the Council of Ministers, President Giscard d'Estaing, represented the European Communities at Tokyo.



*Eighty-three years ago today...*

Wilfrid Laurier, at the age of 54, became the first French-Canadian Prime Minister of Canada.

or raising them to this level as soon as possible...

We pledge our countries to increase as far as possible coal use, production, and trade, without damage to the environment. We will endeavour to substitute coal for oil in the industrial and electrical sectors, encourage the improvement of coal transport, maintain positive attitudes towards investment for coal projects, pledge not to interrupt coal trade under long-term contracts unless required to do so by a national emergency, and maintain, by measures which do not obstruct coal imports, those levels of domestic coal production which are desirable for reasons of energy, regional and social policy.

**Developing alternative sources of energy**  
We need to expand alternative sources of energy, especially those which will help to prevent further pollution, particularly increases of carbon dioxide and sulphur oxides in the atmosphere.

Without the expansion of nuclear power generating capacity in the coming decades, economic growth and higher employment will be hard to achieve. This must be done under conditions guaranteeing our peoples' safety. We will co-operate to this end. The International Atomic Energy Agency can play a key role in this regard. We reaffirm the understanding reached at the Bonn Summit with respect to the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

New technologies in the field of



*Prime Minister Joe Clark and External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald share a moment of relaxation with Canadian Ambassador to Japan, Bruce Rankin.*

CP Laserphoto

energy are the key to the world's longer-term freedom from fuel crises. Large public and private resources will be required for the development and commercial application of those technologies. We will ensure that these resources are made available. An international energy technology group linked to the OECD, International Energy Agency and other appropriate international organizations will be created to review the actions being taken or planned domestically by each of our

countries, and to report on the need and potential for international collaboration, including financing.

\* \* \* \*

**Improving productivity and efficiency**  
We agree that we must do more to improve the long-term productive efficiency and flexibility of our economies. The measures needed may include more stimulus for investment and for research and development; steps to make it easier for capital and labour to move from declining to new industries; regulatory policies which avoid unnecessary impediments to investment and productivity; reduced growth in some public sector current expenditures; and removal of impediments to the international flow of trade and capital.

The agreements reached in the Tokyo Round are an important achievement. We are committed to their early and faithful implementation. We renew our determination to fight protectionism. We want to strengthen the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, both to monitor the agreements reached in the multilateral trade negotiations and as an instrument for future policy in maintaining the open world trading system. We will welcome the full participation of as many countries as possible in these agreements and in the system as a whole.

\* \* \* \*

**Co-operation with developing countries**  
Constructive north-south relations are essential to the health of the world economy. We for our part have consistently worked to bring developing countries more fully into the open world trading system and to adjust our economies to changing international circumstances. The problems we face are global. They can only be resolved through shared responsibility and partnership. But this partnership cannot depend solely on the efforts of the industrialized countries. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have just as important a role to play. The latest decision to increase oil prices will also severely increase the problems facing developing countries without oil resources, as well as, the difficulties for developed countries in helping them. The decision could even have a crippling effect on some of the developing countries. In this situation, we recognize, in particular, the need for the

*(Continued on P. 8)*

**Statement by the Prime Minister**

The Summit, which centered around the issue of energy, was of prime importance to Canada, as an importer and producer of oil, said Prime Minister Joe Clark in a press conference given in Tokyo, June 29.

Mr. Clark said that his government would institute a comprehensive energy conservation program. "Important savings of oil are possible through better insulation of houses, greater efficiency in transportation and better use of energy in commercial buildings and in the manufacturing sector," he added.

The Prime Minister stated that the Canadian government would take the necessary measures to achieve its goal of energy self-sufficiency by 1990. To realize this objective Canada must "accelerate development of its energy resources", said Mr. Clark. "In Canada, most of these resources belong to the provinces...optimal use of energy resources will only be accomplished by co-operation and co-ordination of federal and provincial policies," he said.

Mr. Clark also indicated that his government might increase Canadian oil prices in line with oil prices in the rest of the world.

On the question of Indochinese refugees, the Prime Minister denounced "the gross and persistent violations of human rights in the countries of the area, notably by Vietnam". Canada recently announced that it would increase its 1979 resettlement commitment for Indochinese refugees.

## Canada to discuss embassy move

Canada will consult further with interested parties on the Government's proposal to move the Canadian embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Prime Minister Joe Clark has announced. Robert Stanfield, the former leader of the Progressive Conservative party will conduct the consultations at the Prime Minister's request.

After his election victory in May, Mr. Clark reaffirmed his election campaign promise to move the Canadian embassy to Jerusalem. However, in recent weeks, this decision has met with unfavourable reaction from Arab leaders.

To clarify the situation, the Prime Minister met with Arab ambassadors in Ottawa at the end of June to discuss the Government's desire to further develop Canadian relations with the Arab world in all fields — political, economic, technological and cultural.

The Prime Minister also spoke with the ambassadors about the Government's intention to move the Canadian embassy

to Jerusalem. Mr. Clark emphasized the Government's interest in consulting extensively with those concerned with the question and he stressed its willingness to consider the views expressed before proceeding with the policy.

As the Government's special representative Mr. Stanfield will consult with governments in the Middle East and other Islamic countries, with the United Nations, with Canada's allies, with provincial governments, with the business community and other interested groups in Canada, the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Clark has asked Mr. Stanfield to make recommendations on means of developing Canada's relations with the Middle East and North Africa and on the implementation of the Government's policy on Jerusalem "in a way that will be compatible with the efforts that are being made to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East".

Mr. Stanfield will start his mission this autumn and the Prime Minister said he hoped his recommendations might be available to the Government next year.

## Industrial activity improves

Canadian manufacturing and processing industries experienced considerably stronger activity in May than in April, according to a survey by the Purchasing Management Association of Canada. The survey of 110 manufacturing and processing companies across Canada showed that new orders were up for 37 per cent of companies surveyed, while only 7 per cent reported lower order levels. Production increased with 32 per cent of the companies, and declined with 9 per cent.

Employment was also higher. New hiring was reported by 37 per cent of the firms surveyed, while 9 per cent reported fewer employees.

Price increases were noted by 64 per cent of the respondents, and 24 per cent reported no price changes. Among the major and repeatedly mentioned increases were prices of lumber, steel, zinc, lead, tires, plasticizers, corrugated containers, synthetic rubber and PVC compounding materials.

Inventories of raw and finished materials fell in May, with 30 per cent of companies reporting declines and 22 per cent mentioning increases.

## French Canada marks holiday

A variety of activities from Vietnamese cooking to disco street dances highlighted French Canada's traditional St. Jean Baptiste holiday on June 24.

For the second consecutive year the festivities in Quebec, marking French Canada's patron saint, were decentralized rather than concentrated on a single extravaganza. The Quebec government encouraged all Quebec residents, not just



Un joli clown!

French-speaking Catholics to participate in the holiday.

Nearly every neighbourhood in Montreal and every community across the province had its own activities planned this year.

"It is through this holiday that people can express their culture and traditions," said Jean-Paul Champagne, president of the festival's organizing committee for the Montreal area.

A group of 200 Vietnamese invited strollers through Montreal's Jeanne-Mance Park to eat, dance and sing. Disco enthusiasts danced outside a discotheque on the city's predominantly English Crescent Street, while Haitians held a carnival and North Africans demonstrated their culinary and musical skills.

Premier René Lévesque and his wife Corinne took part in a celebration that also marked the 300th anniversary of the founding of Ile d'Orleans, an island in the St. Lawrence opposite the capital of Quebec City.

Quebec residents were not the only ones observing the holiday. Predominantly French-speaking communities across Canada also planned activities to celebrate the festival.

## The Prime Minister's message

Prime Minister Joe Clark sent greetings on the occasion saying:

"It is with great pleasure that, for the first time as Prime Minister of Canada, I send fond greetings to all my French speaking compatriots on the occasion of their *fête nationale*, June 24.

"The importance of the activities organized wherever French Canadian communities are found is an eloquent expression of the dynamism and of the cultural richness which those communities have taken upon themselves to promote in each of the provinces.

"In this respect, I must emphasize the vital role both the leaders and the people of Quebec have to play as they are the heart of the Canadian *francophonie*...

"We must all, together, pursue anew the goals of the Fathers of Confederation and build Canada as they hoped it would be: a community of communities.

"May the 24th of June be an occasion, for Canadians of all origins, to offer their wishes to their French speaking compatriots. Let us rejoice with those whom history and common will have given us as partners to share in diversity, equality, fraternity and unity."

## Canada-EEC fishing agreement

Canada and the European Economic Community (EEC) recently signed a formal fisheries agreement regulating EEC fishing vessels within Canada's 200-mile zone. The agreement, originally initialled by Canadian and EEC negotiators in Ottawa last July, has been implemented on a provisional basis.

EEC ships have been fishing according to Canadian regulations for their 1979 allocations from stocks surplus to Canadian needs found within the Atlantic region of Canada's 200-mile zone. The agreement also ensures that there will be no increase in the catch of salmon of Canadian origin off West Greenland.

It is a short-term agreement, which expires at the end of 1979, but it is hoped that negotiation on a long-term fisheries agreement will begin in the fall, aimed at having new arrangements established for 1980.

## Cultural groups given grants

The Manitoba government recently announced grants to a number of ethnic and cultural organizations for the purpose of preserving, promoting, developing and sharing their cultural heritage.

Under the province's Multicultural Grants Program, funds are provided where programs are involved or related to the performing arts, archival or historical research, or concerts and festivals which demonstrate self help, volunteer input, and other sources of funding.

Grants totalling \$44,804 were awarded to ten cultural groups.

"Even though such grants represent a minor contribution compared to the total effort of participating communities this provincial input is vital in that it provides essential financial assistance, reaches people at the grass-roots level, and contributes to the strengthening of Manitoba's rich cultural heritage," said the province's Tourism and Cultural Minister.

Some organizations receiving grants for 1978-79 are: Rosedale Ukrainian Dance Group, Comité Culturel de Montcalm, Manitoba Prairie Pipe Band Association, Société St-Jean-Baptiste de la Broquerie, Institute of Chinese Language, Culture and Arts, and the Irish Association of Manitoba.

## China/Canada exchange

*Dr. Gross a senior resource geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, is an international authority on iron ore resources. He prepared the following report for GEOS, Spring 1979.*

Iron ore development is a key factor in the plan of the People's Republic of China to double steel production by 1985 and to create a modern industrial nation before the end of this century. The Chinese have therefore turned to western countries for scientific and technical advice and industrial equipment needed for rapid development and renovation of their resource industries.

Their petroleum industry is expanding and extensive resources of coking coal have been proven. The location and development of good quality iron ore resources therefore remain critical. Most of the iron ore reserves in China are low grade and consist of metamorphosed iron formations, as in Canada. The Chinese recognize Canada's advanced mineral exploration methods, major diversified mineral industry, and similar mineral bearing terrain. They have studied the Geological Survey of Canada's economic geology series, used as text books in many countries, and translated large portions of [Dr. Gross'] three volumes on the geology of iron deposits.

In 1977 a party of nine senior geo-

logists and engineers from the National Bureau of Geology in Peking, the China Geological Exploration Company, and the Bureau of Geology in two provinces, Anhwei and Honan, came to Canada for a month to study the geology, exploration methods and technology used for concentrating and processing various kinds of sedimentary iron ores. In return, a Canadian party of four geologists and an interpreter, led by [Dr. Gross], visited some of the main iron mining areas in China in May and June, 1978, to identify principal kinds of iron resources available to industry and to discuss iron ore exploration and evaluation methods.

For the Chinese, the mine visits and industrial and professional contacts have helped evaluate the status and efficiency of their own industry and identify and locate new technology and industrial expertise to renovate and expand their iron ore and steel industry.

On the other hand, the Canadian mission to China opened a broader dimension for Canadian research by providing access to the geological experience and knowledge of a continent, and a multitude of mineral deposit case histories. Enlarging Canada's scientific data base benefits this country directly. It improves Canadian techniques of guiding mineral exploration and appraising mineral resources, especially where different kinds of ore deposits can be examined. They may not have been recognized in this



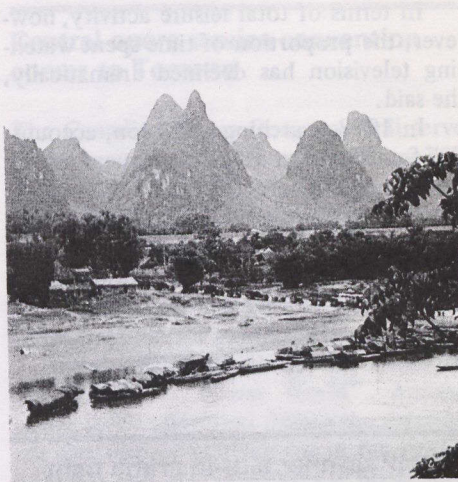
Canadian iron ore mission with Chinese colleagues on the Great Wall. (Left to right): J. Gauvin, Quebec Ministry of Natural Resources; Hsia Hsien-Min, National Bureau of Geology; J.A. Donaldson, Carleton University, Ottawa; H.E. Neal, consulting engineer, Toronto; Shih Ming-hao, National Bureau of Geology; G.A. Cross, head of mission.

# News of the arts

country previously or been available to Canadians for research. The immediate value of the visit to Canada was in the initial steps made towards scientific exchange, technology transfer, and commerce in the resource industry, and to evaluate China's industrial and trade capabilities. Canadian industrialists are now following with engineering services, equipment sales, and consultation.

On arrival in Peking the Canadian party was given a general briefing on the different kinds of iron resources found in China and the geological factors that control their distribution.... The Canadian Mission gave lectures and seminar sessions at the Academy of Geology of the National General Bureau of Geology in Peking and for each of the mining groups visited in other parts of the country. Exploration, mining and ore processing methods used in Canada were described and the geology of deposits comparable to those being mined in China was discussed in detail.

The Metals Society of China in Peking is composed of representatives from all engineering and scientific disciplines related to the mineral industry and provides high level policy recommendations to the Government. They discussed their development problems and iron ore requirements and enquired about Canadian methods of sampling, drilling and ore testing in proving iron ore reserves, where such work was carried out and who performed it. They asked if Canadians con-

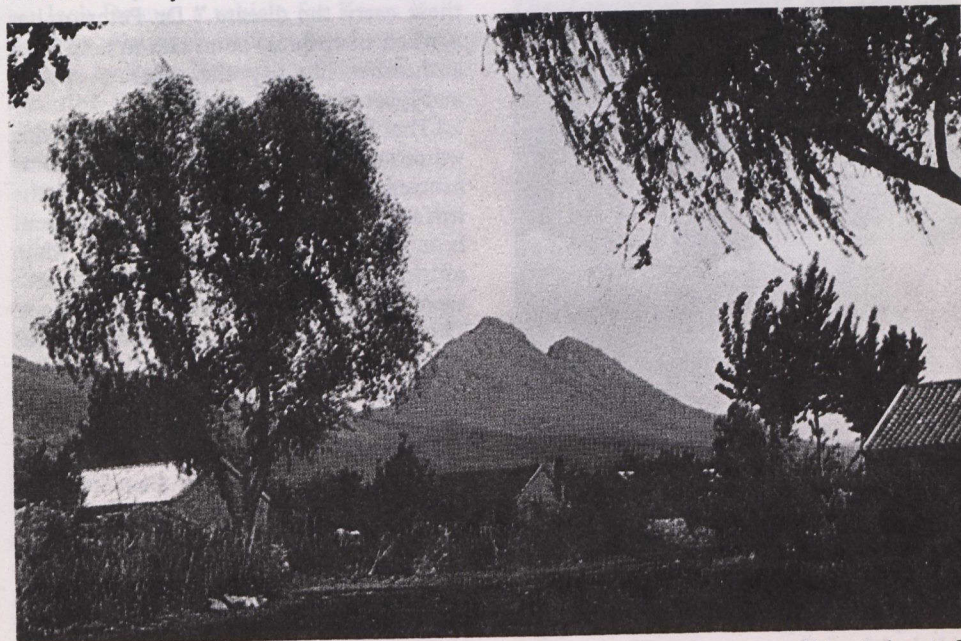


*Ferry crossing near Kweilin, with striking topography of Kwangsi Province beyond.*

sidered geological conditions in China favourable for natural high grade iron ore and how it might be found, pointing out that other countries, India and the Soviet Union, adjacent to China, possess such ore while relatively little has been found in China. Members expressed a keen interest in participation of Canadian geologists and engineers in the exploration, development and rebuilding stages of their iron ore industry.

\* \* \* \*

Highly metamorphosed sedimentary iron-formations comparable to iron deposits in northern Ontario and the Wabush Lake area of Labrador are distributed in a broad belt of Precambrian rocks that extends across Inner Mongolia



*Part of Anshan iron ridge, where the largest iron and steel industry in China is located. An agricultural village is in the foreground.*

and northeast China. The group visited another deposit near Peking which is smaller but similar in type to those mined in Anshan....

Iron deposits visited at Tayeh in Hupeh province supply magnetite ore concentrate to the steel plants at Wuhan on the Yangtze River. These iron deposits are geologically similar to many that occur in southeastern Ontario and Quebec and along the west coast of Canada and are typical of deposits distributed throughout the eastern and southern part of China....

\* \* \* \*

Important new discoveries of iron ore have been reported in central and western China as a result of intensive exploration efforts in recent years. Geological conditions are considered favourable for the discovery of new sources of iron ore, particularly in the less developed parts of the country. By revising geological notions, guidelines and approaches in exploration, the Chinese hope to establish an indigenous supply of raw materials for future industrial expansion.

## Producing more nuclear energy and less waste

A Canadian nuclear engineer has been working to turn radioactive nuclear waste into valuable nuclear fuel.

Dr. Archibald Harms, an engineering professor at McMaster University in Hamilton, says nuclear fuel rejuvenation could not only make nuclear fuel up to 50 times more valuable, because 50 times as much energy might be produced from a gram of nuclear fuel, but could also assist in resolving the nuclear waste disposal problem.

Nuclear fuel rejuvenation or nuclear transmutation, would employ a large nuclear accelerator which would fire protons or charged particles of a particular energy at bundles of spent nuclear reactor fuel which have already been partly "used-up". Dr. Harms, who has worked as a consultant to the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency, says usually less than about 1 per cent of a bundle's potential is used for fuel because of the build-up of a "crust" which prevents access to the remaining 99 per cent. If this crust were dissipated by the proton bombardment, the bundle could be returned to fuel the nuclear reactor. When the crust again ac-

cumulated, the bundle would once more be exposed to the accelerator's stream of protons. Dr. Harms says it may be possible to renew the fuel bundle 50 times by this method.

He uses the illustration of a wooden log burning in a fireplace and accumulating a crust of ash which eventually smothers the fire. If the ash is repeatedly scraped away, the log can be made to burn repeatedly and eventually be entirely consumed. Depending upon other effects, the fuel bundle, even through this renewal, cannot be entirely consumed. But Dr. Harms explains that by using up as much of the fuel bundle as possible the amount of radioactive waste from nuclear reactors could be reduced significantly and the problem of storing such waste indefinitely could be alleviated.

There are additional benefits to nuclear transmutation, claims Dr. Harms. If several reactors were built around a central accelerator in one large energy park, the spent fuel could be removed from each reactor when necessary and taken next door by mechanical means for revitalization. This would be less expensive than transporting spent fuel to a distant storage facility by truck or rail, and would also reduce the chances of an accident *en route*.

Nuclear transmutation techniques may lead to more acceptable forms of nuclear energy. For example, it may be routinely possible to selectively add or remove subatomic particles from an atom in order to make it less radioactive. This would be similar to certain chemical reactions in which the addition of one compound neutralizes the potential hazards of another, says Dr. Harms.

### Canadians giving up TV for reading

Canadians appear to be spending less of their spare time watching television, according to a Canadian statistical analyst.

Terry Cheney said a study has found that although television remains the most popular leisure activity, Canadians appear to be turning to other activities, particularly reading.

Mr. Cheney, a former Statistics Canada analyst now working as a consultant, said Canadians surveyed reported they spent 12.4 hours a week watching television in 1978, down from 12.9 hours in a 1972 survey.

In terms of total leisure activity, however, the proportion of time spent watching television has declined dramatically, he said.

In 1978, watching television, accounted for 36 per cent of time spent on six common leisure activities in the survey, down from 45 per cent in 1972.

Meanwhile, the popularity of reading has grown considerably, according to the study. Canadians reported they now spend about 6.1 hours a week reading, up from 4.9 per cent in the 1972 survey.

### RCMP scanner aids in crime fight

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is enlisting a new aid in its battle against crime, the world's first fully automated fingerprint scanning system.

The scanner can match fingerprints found at as many as 100 crime scenes a day against a file of 400,000 prints. Police forces across the country would have access to the file.

The system, developed by Rockwell International specifically for Canada, is housed in the RCMP's Ottawa headquarters.

First introduced at the beginning of the year, the system is expected to be fully operational by 1980. It can classify a single fingerprint every two seconds. The previous manual system took 30 seconds. The manual check was also limited to a bank of 50,000 fingerprints.



Canada now leads the world with its fully automated fingerprint scanning system. The previous manual system provided only a fraction of the identifying characters available with the new scanner.

### Agriculture Canada scientists fight tropical diseases

Every spring Canadians are pestered by an onslaught of biting blackflies. But in the tropics, there is even more reason to fear the pests.

Some tropical blackfly species carry a disease called river blindness that afflicts about 30 million people in Africa and Central and South America. River blindness is caused by a tiny worm-like parasite that enters the bloodstream. If enough of the parasites are present they eventually cause blindness. Female blackflies, some of whom need blood to help mature their eggs, transmit the disease by first biting one person whose bloodstream contains the parasites and then transferring them to the next victim.

Scientists from Agriculture Canada's Biosystematics Research Institute in Ottawa are helping to establish control programs in some of the worst-hit areas. B.V. Peterson, an entomologist with the institute, has visited Brazil and West Africa as part of a project organized by the World Health Organization to bring the disease under control.

"For many years it was thought the major carrier of the disease in Africa was a single blackfly species, appropriately called *Simulium damnosum*," Dr. Peterson says. "Now we know that it is really a complex of about 25 species closely resembling each other. Only some of these carry the disease." Dr. Peterson has worked in tropical countries to help local authorities identify the separate species and locate breeding areas.

The females lay their eggs in moving water and the larvae, after hatching, cling to vegetation and rocks beneath the surface. The control being used at present is a bio-degradable product that, when put in the water, causes the larvae to lose their grip and be washed downstream. This prevents them from emerging as adults.

"Everything possible must be done to halt the spread of this disease," explains Dr. Peterson. "It causes untold human misery and economic losses. Canadians can feel fortunate that of the 150 species found in this country, none carry diseases that afflict humans."

A few species in Canada do transmit diseases that kill some bird and mammal species, while others launch attacks that kill livestock.

# News of the arts

## Canada's feature film industry — a year of growth

The past 12 months has been a year of tremendous growth for Canada's feature film industry. In the 1978-79 fiscal year, a total of \$76 million was invested in the production of feature films. The Canadian Film Development Corporation advanced \$7.8 million toward production during this time which resulted in some \$46-million worth of film production. Thirty-million dollars worth of feature production was produced without CFDC assistance. About \$1.2 million of the total amount advanced by the CFDC went towards Quebec productions, which had a combined budget of some \$7.5 million. Among recently completed Quebec productions are *Thetford au milieu de notre vie*, *Eclair au chocolat* and *L'hiver bleu*.

Approximately 30 feature films were completed during 1978-79 and several of them have been picked up or are currently being considered for distribution in the U.S. by the American majors and major independent American distributors, among them: *Murder by Decree*, *In Praise of Older Women*, *Agency*, *The Brood*, *Meatballs*, *City on Fire*, *Wild Horse Hank*, *A Man Called Intrepid*, *Running* and *Old Fish Hawk*.

The CFDC is currently involved in the support and development of a variety of films which deal with Canadian themes, including: *The Falcon and The Ballerina*, by Jack Darcus, a vehicle for Karen Kain and the National Ballet; *Bond of Fear*, written by Peter Rowe about the B.C. prison riot that led to the death of Mary Steinhouse; *Surfacing*, written by Nika Rylyski, based on the popular novel by Margaret Atwood; *Child of the Holocaust* by Jack Kuper; *Long Lance* written by Allan King, based on the novel about a Canadian western hero; *Naples '44*, written by Martyn Burke, a story about Canadian soldiers in Italy after the war; *Riddler*, written by Jack Gray, a Canadian political thriller; *Eve*, written by Chuck Israel based on a Canadian novel set in Montreal involving conflict between two cultures; *Bill Miner*, written by Donald Brittain, a story based on the Canadian hero; *Snow Lark*, written by Robin Spry based on a popular novel dealing with English-French relations; *The Diviners*, written by Veneable Hurdon based on the popular novel by Margaret Lawrence.

## Central opera service convention comes to Toronto

The Canadian Opera Company will serve as the host organization to more than 350 delegates attending the 1979 Central Opera Service National Conference, at the Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto, October 24-26. The annual Central Opera Service meeting is being held in a Canadian city for the first time in its 25-year history.

The theme of the three day conference is "Opera: A Newer World". Among issues to be addressed during the meeting are the role of government in the future of opera and new directions in opera production with emphasis on recent developments and innovations on the Canadian operatic scene.

Special events planned for conference delegates include a performance of the Canadian Opera Company's new production of *Tristan und Isolde*, the world premiere of Raymond and Beverly Pannell's *Refugees — A Vaudeville Opera*, a co-production of Co-Opera Theatre and Toronto Workshop Productions, a presentation by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a luncheon address by contralto Maureen Forrester and a reception hosted by Lieutenant-Governor Pauline McGibbon of Ontario.

## Landscapes exhibited in Montreal

*The Landscape in Prints and Drawings*, an exhibition covering four centuries of art, is being presented at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts until September 9.

The exhibition demonstrates how artists from various countries and different centuries have rendered space and light of imagined or real places, from Montmorency Falls, Quebec, to Venice. Sixty works covering the last four centuries are presented, starting with the seventeenth century, when landscape came to be considered valid subject matter in its own right.

Works from the following artists are shown: Rembrandt, Guerchino, (Claude) Lorrain, Gainsborough, Canaletto, Corot, Jacobi, Edson, Signac, Verner, Segonzac, Brymner, Morrice, Milne, Lismer, Varley, Fitzgerald, (Clarence) Gagnon and Onley. Also included is one work from the Japanese artist Hiroshige, who greatly influenced European art during the nineteenth century.

## Musical version of "Duddy Kravitz"

The Stratford Festival will present a new musical version of Mordecai Richler's best-selling novel and highly successful film, *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz*, in 1980.

The musical — to be titled *Duddy* — will be produced by the Stratford Festival in collaboration with Montreal impresario Samuel Gesser, who plans to tour the production at the close of the Stratford season.

*Duddy* will be financed in part by a grant from Imperial Oil Limited.

The book will be written by Mr. Richler, one of Canada's foremost authors, known for such other major novels as *St. Urbain's Horsemen* and *Cocksure* and for his short stories, essays and screenplays. His screenplay for *Duddy Kravitz* was nominated for an Oscar in 1975 and voted best comedy screenplay by the Writers' Guild of America the same year. The film also took Hollywood's Golden Globe Award that year and was voted a special honour as film of the year at the Canadian Film Awards presentation.

## Arts briefs

The National Ballet of Canada has accepted an invitation to be the first Canadian company to perform at London's Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The week of the performances (August 6-11) will be opened by a Royal Gala Performance, sponsored by Northern Telecom, whose proceeds will benefit the Covent Garden Development Fund. Other assistance for the Covent Garden season has been given by the Canadian Department of External Affairs and Canada House in London.

Cineplex, Toronto's 18-theatre complex located at the north end of the Eaton Centre, recently celebrated its gala opening. The complex, first of its kind in the world, is dedicated to the showing of foreign and limited distribution films on specially designed rear projection equipment. The owners have indicated plans to open similar facilities in Kitchener, Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton.

Plans are underway to establish a Canadian Centre of Films for Children and Young People by Multilingual Television (Toronto) Ltd. The Canadian

centre, which will be a voting member of the International Centre of Films for Children and Young People in Paris, will be housed in Ottawa at Children's House, with a Toronto office at the new multi-cultural media centre's Harbourfront headquarters.

**Toronto's Three Schools of Art** was singled out by a 1979 UNESCO study as a model for art education. Of the seven art schools profiled in the study, Three Schools was the only Canadian one described. The school has been suffering severe financial difficulties since 1978 when all federal grants were cancelled due to cutbacks.

**Pierre Théberge**, curator of Contemporary Canadian Art at the National Gallery of Canada, has been appointed chief curator of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. During his stay at the gallery, Mr. Théberge organized over 30 national and international exhibitions, and was responsible for the acquisition of over 250 works. From 1972 to 1978, he also acted as administrator of conservation.

### Tokyo Summit (Cont'd. from P. 2)

flow of financial resources to the developing countries to increase, including private and public, bilateral and multilateral resources. A good investment climate in developing countries will help the flow of foreign investments....

We will place more emphasis on co-operation with developing countries in overcoming hunger and malnutrition....

We will also place special emphasis on helping developing countries to exploit their energy potential. We strongly support the World Bank's program for hydro-carbon exploitation and urge its expansion. We will do more to help developing countries increase the use of renewable energy; we welcome the World Bank's co-ordination of these efforts.

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### News briefs

**A moderation in food price increases** led to a slowing in the 12-month rate of increase in the cost of living in May to 9.3 per cent from 9.8 per cent in April. Food prices rose in May at an annual rate of 13.4 per cent; the previous month the rate was 16.5 per cent, Statistics Canada reports. The agency attributed most of the increase in May's cost of living to higher charges for transportation, alcohol and tobacco.

**Nearly \$1 billion in Canadian imports** and exports were handled by Mitsubishi Canada Ltd., in the 12 months ended March 31. There has been a growing presence of such Japanese corporations in Western Canada. A recent study sponsored by the Canada-Japan Trade Council found that slightly more than half of Canada's exports to Japan came from British Columbia and nearly one-third from the Prairies. With total Canadian exports to Japan running about \$3 billion a year, \$1 billion more than imports, that means a large market for western resources.

**Long term Canadian investment** abroad rose to \$1.8 billion last year from \$740 million in 1977; \$800 million was invested in the United States.

**The North American Lily Society's** show will be presented in the new Horticultural Hall at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Burlington, Ontario, July 12-15. Exhibitors from all over Canada and the United States will attend, as well as many of Europe's most skilled growers. The Hunt Collection of Lily Drawings and Paintings will be on display, as well as a floral art painting exhibit staged by Canadian artists.

**The first unemployment figures** since the new Government came to power show 836,000 officially out of work in May, compared with 943,000 during April. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate also fell slightly to 7.7 per cent from the 7.9 per cent reported in April. In May, 1978, there were 920,000 jobless. The economy created 359,000 new jobs during the month, bringing the number working up to 10,363,000.

**Heavy oil is the best alternative** to declining supplies of conventional light oil, concluded delegates to the United Nations conference on heavy oil and oil sands, which ended recently in Edmonton. "There is an opportunity for many countries to become self-sufficient in

petroleum through these deposits," said Alberta co-chairman of the conference, Clem Bowman. "They require assistance in technology and they require assistance in trained personnel," he said. Mr. Bowman, head of the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA) offered to have AOSTRA provide free testing of oil sands samples to developing nations. Delegates representing 34 nations called for a second conference to be held in 1981 or 1982.

**Basic old-age pensions** rose to \$174.82 from \$170.39 July 1. Guaranteed income supplements and spouse allowances also rose this month. The maximum supplements for single or married pensioners with limited incomes, whose spouses are not pensioners and do not receive a spouse's allowance have increased to \$143.53 from \$139.89. Those receiving both the pension and supplement monthly incomes are now getting \$318.35. The maximum supplement for a married couple, both pensioners, has increased to \$119.34 each from \$116.32 and when added to the basic pensions will total \$294.16 a month each, or \$588.32 a couple. The maximum spouse's allowance will rise to \$294.16 from \$286.71.

**Canadian engineer Andrew MacGuire** received the 1978 Richardson Gold Medal for the best invention patented in Britain last year. The invention is a fist-sized plastic device which improves the combustion in an internal engine by a fuller atomization, reducing pollution and achieving fuel economy. Born in Britain, Mr. MacGuire emigrated to Canada in 1948 and now lives in Toronto.

**The Quebec government hopes** to be collecting and recycling 100 per cent of its waste paper within the next 18 months, Environment Minister Marcel Leger said recently. At present, the recovery rate is about 1,900 tons of paper a year, or 65 per cent. The minister said 558 Quebec companies were recycling waste for commercial purposes.

**The Post Office** has successfully delivered a live rooster to Fergus, Ontario. The full-grown rooster, found pecking happily among the mail at the Elora, Ontario post office, had a tag around its neck with an address and sufficient postage. The rooster was delivered, although regulations do not permit delivery of livestock, because there was no return address on the tag.