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Ottawa, Canada

- Prime Minister makes international tour for North-South talks, 1
- Canada signs commodity agreement, 3
- Energy office opened, 3
- Satellite TV project extended, 3
- Farming project in Sudan, 3
- Acid rain poses serious problem, 4
- Children get special home, 6
- Alfalfa production could increase, 6
- Snowflake-shaped science centre, 6
- Federal study assesses attitudes on foreign aid, 6
- News of the arts — ballet, prize, exhibit, 7
- News briefs, 8

Prime Minister makes international tour for North-South talks

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visited Austria, Nigeria, Senegal, Brazil and Mexico from January 5-17.

The purpose of the five-nation tour was to continue consultations which the Prime Minister is undertaking prior to the North-South Summit, and the Economic Summit of seven industrialized countries which Canada will host in July. Mr. Trudeau also exchanged views with his foreign counterparts on multilateral and bilateral issues.

Mr. Trudeau's first stop on his tour was Austria where he was to meet with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Poor weather conditions meant that the two had to talk by telephone, and that a scheduled two-day visit to Algeria had to be postponed.

Nigerian talks

The Prime Minister's second destination was Nigeria, where he met with President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

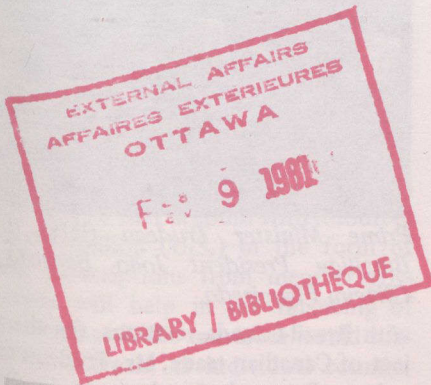
At a state dinner, Prime Minister Trudeau voiced Canada's support for independence for Namibia. "Racial discrimination

is an insult to mankind and cannot be accepted. Change must and will come," he said.

Mr. Trudeau also said energy issues were vital to North-South relations and acknowledged the need by developed nations to discover more efficient and alternative energy sources.

President Shagari praised Mr. Trudeau's "laudable and inspiring efforts" to promote negotiations between rich and developing countries. He said bilateral relations were generally excellent and that he hoped Canadians would play a larger role in developing the Nigerian economy. Mr. Shagari encouraged Canadian businessmen to take a more active interest in Nigeria.

Canadian companies at present are pursuing joint ventures in such areas as construction, consulting, agriculture, appliance assembly, computer services and pharmaceutical manufacturing. Alcan, Bata and Canada Wire and Cable have established manufacturing plants in Nigeria on a joint venture basis. Because



NEWFOUNDLAND



In Lagos, Prime Minister Trudeau (left) and President Shagari attend a press conference.

Bob Cooper

Feb. 4/81

of the market potential in Nigeria a number of business missions have been or soon will be travelling between the two countries. These include two Quebec sales missions and an incoming mission from the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce.

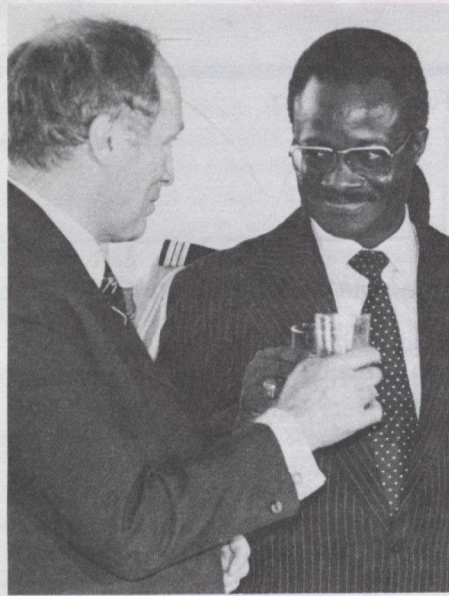
Canadian exports to Nigeria totalled \$50 million in 1979 with consulting services estimated at an additional \$20 million. In 1980 exports were expected to rise to almost \$100 million. Major Canadian exports are: evaporated milk, red spring wheat, aluminium, asbestos, zinc, steel and assorted machinery.

In addition, Mr. Shagari expressed Nigeria's appreciation for assistance by Canadian government officials and volunteers. About 600 Canadians are working in volunteer projects throughout Nigeria and about 1,500 Nigerian students are studying in Canada.

Aid to Senegal

Prime Minister Trudeau also visited Maiduguri in Borno State, Nigeria before leaving for Dakar to meet with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Prime Minister Habib Thiam.

Following his meeting with the Senegalese President, Mr. Trudeau announced that the new international arm of Petro-Canada would be willing to help Senegal search for oil or other energy sources. Prime Minister Trudeau said that he hoped the Senegalese would prepare proposals for Petro-Canada's international



Prime Minister Trudeau (left) toasts Prime Minister Habib Thiam during his visit to Dakar.

affiliate, which will be authorized to spend up to \$250 million over the next five years in helping developing countries cope with their energy problems. Under the program, the Canadian Crown corporation will undertake exploration in developing countries without claiming a share of any discoveries.

Mr. Trudeau also announced that Canada would immediately arrange an emergency supply of grain worth \$5 million to help ease food shortages in Senegal. The Prime Minister also said that Canada would double its \$10-million contribution towards an \$800-million dam project on the Senegal River.

Canada comes after France as Senegal's second biggest partner in bilateral co-operation. Canadian projects are chiefly in the fields of fisheries, agriculture, advanced technological training, public health and energy, and they represent annual expenditures of about \$10 million.

The Senegalese government has expressed its interest in Canadian investment in Senegal. The Senegalese government has welcomed Canadian participation in each Dakar International Fair and the Canadian government is supporting Canadian firms interested in conducting industrial co-operation projects with Senegalese partners.

Brazilian visit

Prime Minister Trudeau then travelled to Brazil. In Brasilia, he held a day of talks with President João Baptista de Oliveira

Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

Mr. Trudeau also visited Sao Paulo to promote Canadian-Brazilian trade. "The strongest and the healthiest nations have been damaged by recession, inflation and unemployment. The weakest and the poorest countries are forced to direct their efforts not to growth but to mere survival," said Mr. Trudeau in an address to 600 businessmen.

He added that developing a new world economic order would be a "long hard struggle. In today's world, interdependence is no longer a slogan of international dialogue, but an important fact of the life of us all".

Mr. Trudeau said Brazil's growing strength in world affairs required it to play a leading role in restructuring economic relations between rich and poor nations.

The Prime Minister said he was satisfied

Bob Cooper photos



Prime Minister Trudeau (left) meets Brazilian President João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo.

with Brazil-Canada relations. On the subject of Canadian trade, Mr. Trudeau referred to Brascan's involvement in Brazil along with the presence of other Canadian companies such as Alcan Aluminium Limited, Massey-Ferguson Limited and Seagram Company Limited, which account for much of Canada's \$1 billion of direct investment in Brazil. Canadian chartered banks have also lent an estimated \$4 billion to Brazilian concerns.

Brazil is Canada's largest market in Latin America and ranked twelfth among all destinations for Canadian merchandise

(Continued on P. 8)



Children greet Mr. Trudeau during his visit to Gorée Island, Senegal.

Canada signs commodity agreement

Canada has signed an international agreement establishing a common fund for commodities, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Herb Gray have announced.

The \$750-million fund will be set up to finance international commodity agreements which have commodity buffer stocks to enhance market price stability. The fund will also finance commodity development measures, such as research and market promotion, with the aim of improving the long-term competitiveness of various commodities.

The Common Fund, the result of four years of negotiation, is regarded as a key element in the North-South dialogue especially by the developing nations who view it as test of the developed nations' commitment to international change. The signing of the agreement is an indication of Canada's support of the on-going process of the dialogue between developed and developing countries.

In order for the agreement to enter into force it will require ratification by 90 countries. This requires a high degree of commitment by the developing countries as well as by the developed countries.

The Common Fund is a cornerstone of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Integrated Program for Commodities which has as its main focus the stabilization of prices and improving conditions of trade for 18 commodities of particular export interest to the developing countries.

The Common Fund will have two accounts. The first account with resources of \$400 million (U.S.) in the form of capital subscriptions from member governments will help in the financing of buffer stocks. These resources would substantially increase as individual commodity agreements associate with the fund and add their resources to those of the first account. Canada's contribution will be \$10.38 million (U.S.). The fund will not intervene directly in commodity markets but will work through commodity agreements and financial markets.

The second account is to have resources of \$350 million (U.S.) of which \$280 million (U.S.) will be voluntary contributions. Canada has pledged \$12 million to the second account which will help international commodity organizations.

Energy office opened

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has opened a regional office in Calgary to offer convenient access to the federal government's Petroleum Incentives Program.

The program, outlined in the National Energy Program, announced on October 28, 1980, will provide cash incentives for petroleum exploration and development and will encourage Canadians to play a greater role in developing and controlling their energy resources.

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde said that the Petroleum Incentives Program was a cornerstone of the National Energy Program in that the financial incentives provided by the federal government would furnish a major share of the funds required for oil and gas exploration and development in Canada. To ensure convenience to the industry and on-the-spot assessment and monitoring of the program's effectiveness, the location of an office in Calgary was essential, said the minister.

Mr. Lalonde said that he planned to add further to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources' presence in Alberta to ensure that senior representatives of the department were in close and frequent contact with the oil and gas industry.

Satellite TV project extended

Communications Minister Francis Fox has announced that his department is extending a satellite television project which provides Canadian television programming to remote communities in British Columbia and Ontario.

Residents of these communities had little or no access to television programming but with earth stations, loaned to some by the Department of Communications, they can receive colour programming via Telesat Canada's *Anik B* satellite.

The British Columbia and Ontario television projects are among 19 approved in principle in the second phase of the department's *Anik B* satellite program. Under the program, the federal government has been working with the provinces, industry, educational institutions and telecommunications carriers to explore ways in which advanced new technology can be used for new and improved com-

munications services.

The 19-month extension to the department's *Anik B* program is expected to provide the bridge necessary for the further development and continuation of these new services until they are commercially available from Telesat.

The Department of Communications has leased about half of *Anik B*'s capacity from Telesat, specifically those channels in the super high frequency bands of 14 and 12 gigahertz. These channels enable the use of small, less expensive earth stations to receive television signals from communications satellites.

Farming project in Sudan

Canada has agreed to carry out a \$12 million mechanized, dryland farming project in Sudan, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has announced.

The five-year project will be in two phases on 10,000 acres at the Simsim State Farm, on the Sudan's potentially rich clay belt. Sudan will pay for local costs such as salaries, construction, housing and operations.

A Canadian firm will be responsible for project implementation on behalf of Sudan's Mechanized Public Farming Corporation (MPFC) and CIDA. The project will have a Sudanese manager and an associate Canadian project manager in charge of Sudanese and Canadian inputs respectively.

Sudan has considerable potential for increased agricultural production and has embarked on a vast program of economic and social development most of which is in the field of agriculture where some of the largest schemes in Africa are found. Among these are the Gezira, Rahed, Khash el Guba, and the Jonglei Canal. Sudan could become an important exporter of grain crops, particularly sorghum and sesame to Middle Eastern markets.

Canada's program with the Sudan, initiated in 1976, is focused on agriculture, forestry and transport. The current effort to transfer large-scale mechanized Canadian farming technology was approved after a detailed feasibility study and design mission, following a high-priority request from Sudan.

Phase one of the project begins next May and will bring 3,000 acres into production the first year and 4,000 the second.

Acid rain poses serious problem

The Canadian government has a program in operation to make Canadians and American visitors to Canada more aware of the acid rain problem, considered to be one of the most serious environmental problems facing North America.

Acid rain is invisible. One cannot smell it, or even taste it. It feels like ordinary rain or snow. This airborne acid is threatening fish and plant life in thousands of lakes, injuring plant leaves and perhaps stunting the growth of trees. It may slowly damage metal on cars and eat away at stone statues, older limestone buildings and metal rooftops.

Acid rain can also eat away at leaves, leach nutrients from the soil and interfere with photo-synthesis. In Scandinavia, scientists suggest that an increase in acid rain may have reduced timber growth.

The effects of acid rain are slow but sure, and once an area is affected, there is no quick and easy way to bring it back to normal. The problem must be tackled before it is too late.

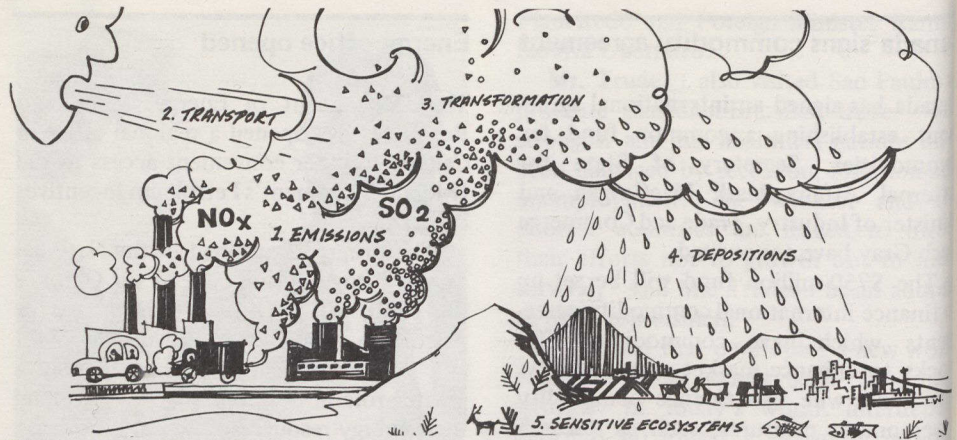
What is acid rain?

Even in an environment completely free of all pollution, rain and snow would still be slightly acidic. This is because carbon dioxide, which is a natural by-product on earth, reacts with moisture in the atmosphere to form a mild carbonic acid in rain and snow. This type of rain or snow is considered to be "clean".

But acid rain is not natural. It contains more acid than normally found in nature. Clean or normal rain has a pH of 5.6. Rain with a pH of less than 5.6 is considered to be acidic. It is now common, in parts of Canada, for rain to be ten times more acidic than "clean" or normal rain. In some areas it is even found to be up to 40 times more acidic than normal.

Acidic or alkaline

When trying to show how much acid is in any liquid, scientists use what they call a pH scale. This scale goes from 1 to 14. If the pH is 7, then that liquid is considered neutral, that is, neither an acid nor a base. As pH decreases from 7 down to 1, the acidity of the liquid increases. For example, vinegar has a pH of 2.2 and distilled water has a pH of 7. As the pH increases from 7 to 14 a liquid becomes more alkaline or basic. For example, baking soda in water has a pH of 8.



Winds carry pollutants over long distance, hundreds or even thousands of kilometres.

Because the pH scale is logarithmic (i.e., it is not linear), a change in one pH unit, (for example, a decrease in pH from 6 to 5) means a tenfold increase in acidity. A change in two pH units, such as a decrease in pH from 6 to 4 means the solution is 100 times more acidic.

The larger problem is long-range transport of airborne pollutants (LRTAP) and acid rain is only part of that problem. Scientists now know that pollutants are carried by the winds over long distances, hundreds and even thousands of kilometres. These pollutants do not disappear. Instead, while moving through the atmosphere, they are chemically changed and these new products then react further with water vapour in the atmosphere. The result is acidic water vapour. This transformation process, these chemical changes, are not yet fully understood — but the harmful results are becoming more and more apparent.

Over a period of time, pH levels change in lakes which receive these acids through rain or melted snow. That, in certain cases, impairs the egg-producing ability of fish. As well, organic matter in lakes decomposes more slowly. Scavenging micro-organisms also suffer. The number of plankton falls off and a vital link in the food chain is depleted.

Pollutants

Culprits include: oxides of sulfur and nitrogen; particles of heavy metal (from burning coal in thermal power plants, smelters, etc.); persistent organic chemicals (chemicals which get into the environment and accumulate); and also reactive organics that contribute to formation of photo-chemical oxidants (produced from nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons in presence of sunlight).

Although they all contribute to the

problems of LRTAP, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are the two main culprits responsible for the acid rain problem facing Canadians:

- sulfur dioxide is generally a by-product of industrial processes. Ore smelting in Canada and coal-fired power generation in the United States are the main sources in each country; and
- about half the nitrogen oxides emissions are a by-product of exhausts from cars, trucks and other forms of transportation, and the rest come from coal-fired power generation and other industrial processes.

Near the source the concentrations of these pollutants at ground level, as well as when these pollutants drift, are usually within air quality standards established by federal and provincial governments. Both industry and government have been working for years to try to reduce these pollutants at the source.

But these substances go through chemical changes while being carried by the winds through the atmosphere. They can be deposited as particles from the air (dry deposition) or be washed out from the air through rain or snow (wet deposition). In either case, delicate or sensitive ecosystems can be changed as they accumulate on the ground and in the water over the years. The problem is aggravated when the pollutants are carried by weather systems in the higher reaches of the atmosphere. These systems move over other industrialized areas and pick up even more pollutants. They can accumulate on the ground or in lakes and streams through either dry or wet deposition. If acid rain falls over a lake every year for 20 years, and if that lake has no way of neutralizing the extra acid, the lake will change. This accumulated deposition is known as loading.

In North America, a total of 30.7 million metric tons a year of sulfur dioxide go into the atmosphere. About 25.7 million metric tons come from U.S. sources and some 5 million metric tons are from Canada.

A total of 24 million metric tons of nitrogen oxides go into the air every year as well. The U.S. accounts for about 22 million metric tons a year, while in Canada emissions total about 2 million metric tons.

Three things are necessary for these airborne pollutants to create the problems we now face:

- the first is the pollution source, usually in areas where there are a lot of industries;
- the second is weather conditions which carry these pollutants over long distances allowing for the changes to take place; and
- the third is areas which are sensitive to the build up of this acid rain or snow.

Unfortunately, wide areas, some of them beautiful recreation spots, are this sensitive.

There are now many lakes in parts of eastern Canada and the United States which no longer have any fish because this high acidity has stopped new fish from hatching. Many more lakes are showing unmistakable signs of this happening. Many thousands more are in danger.

The tourist, agriculture and forest industries could also suffer with increased environmental damage.

Buffering

In some cases, nature can cope with this change in acidity.

One rainfall will not turn a lake acidic. It is the accumulation of this rainfall and melting snow combined with the limited ability of the lake to neutralize the acid, which harms certain types of lake. Lakes in limestone areas are able to neutralize the acid but others are not able to fight off the effects. Lakes with a pH of below 5.5 and of low buffering capacity, are considered to be in serious danger. Even in lakes which are considered to be well buffered, acidic precipitation can still have dramatic and damaging results. The acids can accumulate in the snow, and heavy snow can be followed by sudden, warm spring weather which melts it quickly. As the melt-off runs into lakes and streams, the acid levels are so high that the lake cannot neutralize the acid fast enough. In some cases, not only is fish reproduction harmed, but small fish

are killed by this sudden acid shock.

But large areas of eastern Canada have lakes which do not have the ability to neutralize increasing amounts of acid rain. Lakes in these areas may eventually end up as crystal clear, but without fish or other aquatic life.

When a lake is unable to cope with the increased acid levels, there is a sharp decline - in some cases to the point of extinction - of fish.

Certain micro-organisms and stages in the aquatic life cycle are intolerant of acids and they are usually the first to be harmed. Newly-hatched fish are especially sensitive and the years of acid rain falling in certain lakes may result in the death of eggs and young fish.

Reproduction processes may also be harmed as female fish develop eggs which cannot be fertilized. In lakes where the eggs are still fertilized, newly hatched fish may die as acid levels accumulate or as spring runoff with high acid levels rushes into the waters.

Older fish do survive at first, but as younger fish die off, the older ones lose their main source of food and eventually die off as well.

The first species to show signs of being harmed are bass, walleye, salmon and aurora trout, followed by pike and lake trout. The most acid-tolerant fish such as lake herring, rock bass, perch and carp, last longer but in extreme cases die off as well.

The damage caused by acid rain and snow, however, is not confined to lakes and rivers. Soils can also suffer damage. Although soils which have a high limestone content can neutralize the acid, soils on granite bedrock, with a low buffering capacity, may be damaged. Early evidence indicates that acid rain does affect sensitive soils, subtly impairing the cycle essential for soil fertilization, and taking out vital nutrients needed by trees and other plants.

The eastern part of Canada could be seriously affected by acidic precipitation because the soils and aquatic systems in southwestern New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as throughout Newfoundland, have little natural buffering capacity.

Widespread damage

The changes produced by acid rain are obviously far-reaching. But the problems are not confined to any one province or country - acid rain does not respect political boundaries.

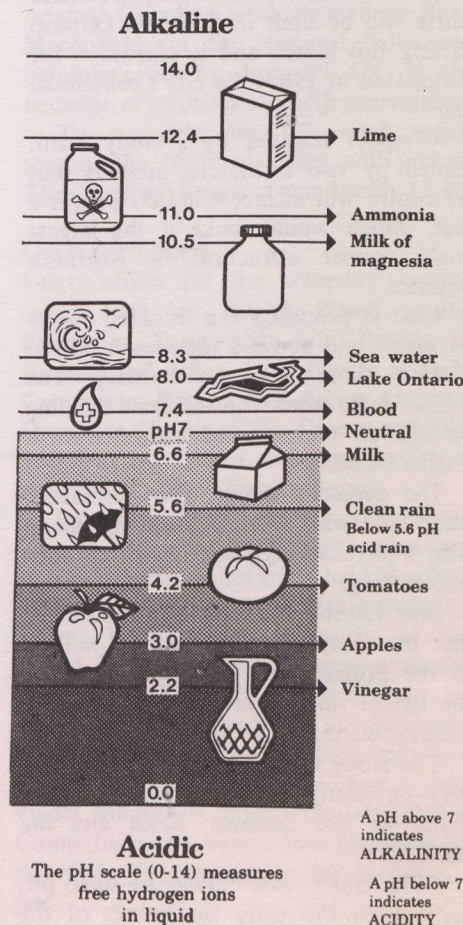
Because we share the problem with our neighbours, we must work together to share the solution. A Canada/United States research group has already been formed and federal and provincial governments are working to co-ordinate research.

Research

In order to understand the whole problem, scientists must list all the sources of sulfur dioxide and other pollutants in both Canada and U.S. They must study how the pollutants are carried and how they are changed so that they can eventually predict how much acid rain will fall and where, under various weather conditions.

It is a study which includes all aspects of the environment - meteorology, geology, forestry, atmospheric and water chemistry and fish and animal life.

Certain wilderness areas within Canada's national parks have been singled out for detailed study. Because these are wilderness areas, there will be fewer outside influences such as new industry or cottages - factors which could affect the information being gathered.



Children get special home

The five-bedroom house is the quietest on the quiet residential street in Vancouver, according to the *Canadian Press*.

The house is home to Doug and Charlene Clifton, a deaf couple who run a group home for up to five deaf children.

Clifton, a technician with the Western Institute for the Deaf who specializes in inventing aids for the deaf, has adapted the home to his young guests' needs in a pilot project funded by the British Columbia education department.

Lights flash in every room when callers press the doorbell or call on the telephone. If there were a fire, every light in the house would pulsate, sounding a silent alarm.

The phone is connected to a computer keyboard so the deaf can converse with similarly equipped callers by typing their messages back and forth.

Clifton has even devised a silent alarm clock — the lights flash in each child's room at wakeup time each morning. One sleepyhead who slept through the bombardment of blinking lights now has a timed vibrator on her bed that gently shakes her awake.

The Clifton's seven-year-old daughter Lisa is the only one in the house who can hear and acts as an interpreter when visitors who do not know sign language come to call.

Alfalfa production could increase

Researchers at Agriculture Canada's Beaverlodge, Alberta research station have made findings that could dramatically expand alfalfa production in western Canada.

There are about 2.4 million hectares of land in western Canada where alfalfa production is limited or non-existent because of the high acidity of the soil.

"When the soil is too acidic — where it has a pH level below 6.0 — the bacteria on the roots of the alfalfa plant that fix nitrogen have trouble surviving," says Wendell Rice, who heads the environment and soils section at the station.

Until now, the only way to overcome this problem was to add lime to the soil, which is expensive because of the size of the areas involved and the transportation costs.

Dr. Rice approached the problem from

another angle — by developing new strains of bacteria that perform well at pH levels between 5.6 and 6.0. He began his program by collecting healthy rhizobium bacteria from nodules on alfalfa growing in acid-soil areas.

Alfalfa seedlings were then inoculated with the bacteria and planted in acidic soil. The most efficient bacteria strains were selected and put through a rigorous series of tests in soils of different pH levels.

Final selections now have been made and two new strains of rhizobium bacteria will be available for next year's seeding in western Canada.

"The one strain is most effective for soil pH levels ranging from 5.6 to 6.0. The second works best in more neutral soils of 6.0 to 7.0," Dr. Rice says.

"If these new strains are used widely by inoculant manufacturers they could help farmers in areas with low pH levels increase alfalfa production by up to 50 per cent," he said.

Snowflake-shaped science centre

An \$18-million, snowflake-shaped science centre will be built in Sudbury, Ontario starting this March and is scheduled for completion in 1983, the city's centennial year.

A report released by a study team, headed by two architects, projects that the centre will attract 436,000 people a year, which would make it the largest single tourist attraction in Northern Ontario.

What is proposed is a six-sided centre set inside and above a rock knob on the western shore of Lake Ramsay. The public will enter the central building through an underground tunnel from a smaller building.

The project's design also includes a wharf and nine science pavillons, along with a physics playground in an outdoor park setting.

Inco Limited officials have announced that the company will donate \$5 million to the project over the next five years, the largest single donation the company has ever made.

The study team is basing the architecture on joining two images: the early crater of the Sudbury Basin and the snowflake.

"The crater, resembling the open pit, symbolizes the early beginnings of the

region and the best mining techniques in the world," said Toronto architect Raymond Moriyama, who headed the study team along with Sudbury architect John Stefura.

"The snowflake is the symbol of the glaciation and the climate that shaped the northern land. Thus the synthesis: the snowflake settling gently over a rugged crater," said Mr. Moriyama.

Federal study assesses attitudes on foreign aid

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan recently made public the findings of a federal survey of Canadian attitudes towards international development aid.

The survey was conducted on behalf of the Canadian International Development Agency during September and October 1980. The survey, consisting of 1,034 telephone interviews across Canada, was designed to assess Canadian awareness of Canada's Third World aid programs.

Dr. MacGuigan said the survey would provide direction to the Futures Secretariat now being established to provide information about the problems of developing nations.

The most significant survey result indicated a considerable lack of knowledge and awareness by Canadians of development issues, Canada's aid program and CIDA.

Build on support

Dr. MacGuigan emphasized the importance of public understanding and support in realizing Canada's foreign aid objectives and said it was necessary to build on the broad support that already exists in Canada for foreign aid. This could be done, he said, through organizations such as the Futures Secretariat recently announced by CIDA.

The minister also stressed the importance of mounting within the next few months a public information program involving international development organizations. He said he encouraged such initiatives as *Agenda for a Small Planet*, a series of television programs about world development, proposed by CIDA in collaboration with the United Nations and television networks in Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States.

News of the arts

National Ballet of Canada prepares for spring season



Members of the National Ballet in a production of *Giselle*.

The National Ballet of Canada has announced its program for the 1981 spring season at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre from February 11 to March 14.

The company's repertoire will include three love stories: *Swan Lake*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Sleeping Beauty* plus two mixed programs. The season will open with Erik Bruhn's production of *Swan Lake*.

The first of the mixed programs, February 18-22, will include: *The Dream* — Frederick Ashton's adaptation of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, enhanced by the music of Mendelssohn; *Dark Elegies* — acclaimed for its emotional impact and considered to be one of Antony Tudor's greatest ballets; and Harald Lander's *Etudes* — a display of pure dance and an enthusiastic celebration of technical ability for the entire company.

The romantic story of star-crossed lovers, *Romeo and Juliet*, will be performed by the company during the third week of the season.

During the second program of one-act ballets, March 4-8, the company will present four works: *Kettentanz* — a chain of dances to lively Viennese polkas, galops and waltzes; Michel Fokine's *Le Spectre de la Rose* — the romantic story of a young girl's dream after her first ball; *Song of a Wayfarer* — a piece of dramatic

dancing in which a young man and his double (or conscience) struggle and are finally reconciled; and *Newcomers* — an original Canadian work created by Brian Macdonald for the National Ballet and commissioned by Imperial Oil on the occasion of its one-hundredth anniversary.

To complete the five week spring season, the National Ballet will present *The Sleeping Beauty* from March 11-14.

Guest performers

Guest artists for the company's spring season will be: Patrick Bissell as the Prince in *Swan Lake* and Romeo in *Romeo and Juliet*; Celia Franca as Lady Capulet in *Romeo and Juliet*; Anthony Dowell as Oberon in *The Dream*; and Lois Smith as the Queen and Sean Lavery as the Prince in *The Sleeping Beauty*.

Four stars who have never appeared with the company before will be featured in a gala performance to be held March 6. Carla Fracci of La Scala Opera Ballet in Milan, Ib Anderson (formerly of the Royal Danish Ballet and now with the New York City Ballet) and Erik Bruhn star in a performance of *La Sylphide*, while the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's Evelyn Hart and David Peregrine, recent gold medal winners of the International Ballet Competition at Varna, join members of the National Ballet in a series of divertissements.

Quebec novelist takes prize

The 1980 France-Canada Prize for literature has been awarded to Claude Jasmin of Quebec for his novel *La Sablière*.

Jasmin, a 50-year-old novelist, screenwriter and playwright born in Montreal, has won several prizes for other works, including the Quebec-France Prize in 1964 for *Ethel et le Terroriste*.

La Sablière (The Sand-Pit) is the story of two children in lakeside Oka, Quebec, west of Montreal.

The France-Canada prize, created in 1961, is awarded each year to a French or French-speaking Canadian writer.

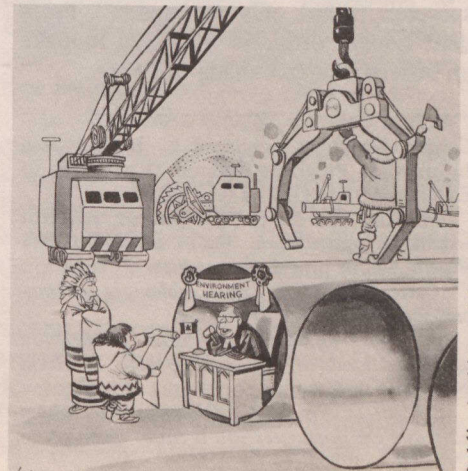
Political cartoons displayed

An exhibit of original cartoons covering Canadian political life from 1959-1978 are on display at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa until February 28.

The exhibit of 80 cartoons, produced by Duncan MacPherson while he was employed by the *Toronto Star*, was opened by the Minister of State for Multiculturalism Jim Fleming.

Issues and personalities of the Canadian political scene during the last 20 years are highlighted in this exhibition, called *Daily Smile*. It is subdivided into eight different themes: National Leaders, National Parties, the Economy, Scandals, National Unity, Toronto Scene, International Affairs and Social Concerns.

"Macpherson's editorial cartoons are a true manifestation of twentieth-century documentary art," said Dominion Archivist Wilfred I. Smith. The Macpherson Collection was donated to the Public Archives by *The Toronto Star* and contains 1,220 cartoons.



International tour (Cont'd from P. 2)

exports in 1979.

Coffee is Brazil's largest agricultural export to Canada; wheat is Canada's largest export to Brazil. Canadian exports to Brazil amounted to \$586 million in the first nine months of 1980 while Brazilian exports to Canada accounted for \$267 million.

Brazil represents a key market for a number of Canadian exports. It ranks third among all destinations for Canadian coal and potash exports, and fifth among buyers of Canadian newsprint.

As a result of a new three-year wheat agreement, Brazil has become Canada's third-best wheat customer. Brazil is considered Canada's third leading market for offshore oil and gas equipment and service with about \$100 million in recent Canadian sales to Brazil's offshore petroleum sector — including a subsea oil production system, supply ships, and a \$25-million jack-up drilling rig.

Mr. Trudeau met with São Paulo State Governor Paulo Maluf before concluding his four-day stay in Brazil with a visit to Manaus, a city on the Amazon River, where he took a sightseeing tour on a river boat.

Mexican meeting

On his return trip to Canada, the Prime Minister stopped over in Mexico where he attended a working dinner given by President José Lopez Portillo.

The two held discussions primarily on the North-South Summit which Mr. Lopez Portillo will co-chair.

The summit will establish the basis of a strategy to renew the North-South dialogue "in a framework of consensus, under a form of open dialogue, without speeches meant only to impress". President Lopez Portillo is scheduled to make an official visit to Canada this May.

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Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.

News briefs

Minister of Finance Allan MacEachen has announced that bilateral tax treaties recently entered into force with nine countries: Austria, Barbados, Indonesia, Italy, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Romania, Spain and Britain.

Hiram Walker-Consumers Home Ltd. has agreed to buy oil- and natural gas-producing properties from a United States company for more than \$600 million (U.S.). The company said the agreement, with Davis Oil Company of Denver, Colorado, covers properties located primarily in Wyoming, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas. The properties now produce 4,000 barrels of oil and 40 million cubic feet of gas a day from 907 wells. About 200 more wells are to be drilled on the properties.

Minerals produced in Manitoba last year were worth about 28 per cent more than those produced in 1979, provincial Energy and Mines Minister Don Craik reports. He said production of metals, industrial minerals and petroleum in 1980 was worth an estimated total of \$833.6 million, up from \$652.7 million in 1979. He said nickel, copper, zinc, gold, cobalt, tantalum and silver were worth a total of about \$677.7 million compared to \$510.1 million in 1979.

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Minister of Regional Economic Expansion Pierre De Bané have named the first five Canadian communities to receive approval in principle to participate in the initial planning stage of the new Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Program, which is designed to stimulate job creation in the private sector in areas of slow growth. The approvals are for submissions made by community organizations in Richmond County in Nova Scotia, Kent County in New Brunswick, Upper Gatineau in Quebec, Kirkland Lake in Ontario and the "Inner City" of Winnipeg.

Shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia have approved a plan to change the capital structure of the bank, creating 25 million additional common shares and 25 million new preferred shares. International banking accounted for all of the bank's after-tax profit last year, increasing by more than 58 per cent to \$129.7 million. Domestic profits fell by 8.1 per cent to \$91.5 million. The bank said that Japan would be the principal target of

international business expansion.

The board of directors of the Export Development Corporation (EDC) have approved loans of \$152.7 million, insurance of \$64.4 million, and lines of credit totalling \$25 million to support prospective export sales in 12 countries: Algeria, Bermuda, Cameroun, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, the German Federal Republic, Greece, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and the U.S.A.

The price of gasoline at the pumps rose by 1.9 cents a litre January 1, the beginning of energy price increases this year that will also increase the costs of home heating oil and natural gas. The price of oil rises in three stages this year — \$2.50 a barrel as a compensation tax and \$1 at the wellhead immediately and a similar \$1 a barrel at the wellhead July 1.

Captain Ian North, master of the British freighter *Atlantic Prosper*, recently received the gold-headed cane presented annually for 148 years to the first vessel to enter the port of Montreal in the new year. The British ship nosed out a Norwegian vessel January 2 for the honour of being first to cross the official port limit in 1981. Port manager Nicholas Beshwaty gave North the engraved gold-capped cane at a formal reception.



Gardener Harry Scarlett of Vancouver admires budding snowdrops as unseasonably temperate weather — mild even for southwestern British Columbia — brings the plants out early. Temperatures in the area are 2.2 degrees above average for the time of year.