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Safer navigation with new international buoyage system

A new international buoyage system will be introduced on Canadian waters later this year, reports Peter Magwood in *Transpo 83*, Vol. 6/1. For the first time, mariners of any nationality will be able to navigate safely and without confusion.

The new system, similar to the current Canadian one, was developed in the late 1970s by member countries of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA). It's a vast improvement over the hodge-podge of more than 30 different buoyage systems in use throughout the world until recently.

In Canada, all the familiar shapes and most of the familiar colours, will remain. The colour changes include: port-hand buoys (those on the left side of the channel) to green from black, and fair-

way buoys (marking safe water or the middle of a channel) to red and white from black and white. A new green-and-red bifurcation buoy will be introduced to mark points where a channel divides. Also, cardinal buoys will become part of the Canadian system. Cardinal buoys indicate the same side on which to pass a danger, and draw attention to features in the channel, such as a bend, junction or the end of a shoal.

Buoys and channel markers have been used since the earliest times of marine commerce. They were helpful, however, only as long as their meaning was clearly understood.

Uncertainty began when individual shipping nations developed channel and danger marking systems more or less as they saw fit. Buoys of the same shape



The paint cans are already out at the Coast Guard base at Prescott, Ontario. Eventually, 6 000 of Canada's 14 000 buoys will be painted in new colours.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

and colour could mean different things in different parts of the world. Later, when flashing coloured lights were added to impart even more information, to the mariner, this added to the confusion.

Over the years, political feelings and world conflicts hindered efforts to unify the various buoyage systems. Finally, in the 1960s, the IALA began to bring its member nations together. It had to find ways to:

- retain existing markers and buoys as much as possible to reduce expense (Canada alone has 14 000 buoys);
- select effective buoy colours, shapes and lights that would be acceptable to its member countries;
- combine the rules for use of lateral buoys and cardinal buoys.

In past years, groups of shipping nations agreed on how to position red buoys, but these arrangements were never universally accepted. North and South America had long used red buoys on the starboard side of channels and the use of red on the port side was well-accepted in most European countries.

Accidents

A series of collisions in the busy Dover Strait, which killed 51 persons in January and February 1971, added impetus to efforts to unify the world's buoyage systems. The wrecks, all in one sea lane between England and France, could not be marked in such a way that all passing ships could understand.

The chain of events began January 11, when the Panamanian tanker *Texaco Caribbean* and the Peruvian cargo ship *Paragus* collided. The *Texaco Caribbean* was torn in two by a violent explosion that damaged windows and roofs on shore some 11 kilometres away. The fore part sank quickly but the after end stayed afloat for several hours. The *Paragus* was not seriously damaged.

The British lighthouse tender *Siren* was dispatched to the scene but, arriving after dark, was unable to place buoys to mark the wreck. Instead, the captain stationed his own ship as a marker, floodlighting the superstructure and displaying three green lights in a vertical line to warn other vessels of the side on which they should pass.

During the night, and completely unknown to those on board the *Siren*, the German ship *Brandenburg* approached the danger area and, not understanding the three light signal, struck the *Texaco Caribbean*. The *Brandenburg* sank within minutes.

By January 25, the wrecks of the *Brandenburg* and *Texaco Caribbean* were marked by a manned lightship and five wreck-marking buoys. In spite of the powerful light on the lightship and the presence of buoys which virtually surrounded the wrecks, numerous ships still had to be warned to proceed with caution. In many cases, warning rockets had to be fired to prevent ships from entering the danger area. The system being used to mark the wrecks was simply not being understood.

On the night of February 27, three vessels were warned away from the danger but one of them, the Greek vessel *Niki*, altered course too late and struck the wreck of the *Texaco Caribbean*, sinking almost instantly with no survivors.

In a major effort to avert further disasters until the wrecks could be removed, Britain stationed yet another lightvessel in the vicinity and placed additional buoys. Even with a total of two lightships and 14 lighted buoys, further ships passed through the danger area before the wrecks were finally removed.

Much of the blame for these disasters was attributed to ignorance of the buoyage system in use. But it was also clear that the system itself was deficient. It had not been able to convey a clear and easily understood message to mariners of different nationalities.

Compromise agreed on

Finally, with the lesson of the Dover Straits fresh in mind, the IALA negotiated a compromise. The world would be divided into two regions based on positioning of red buoys.

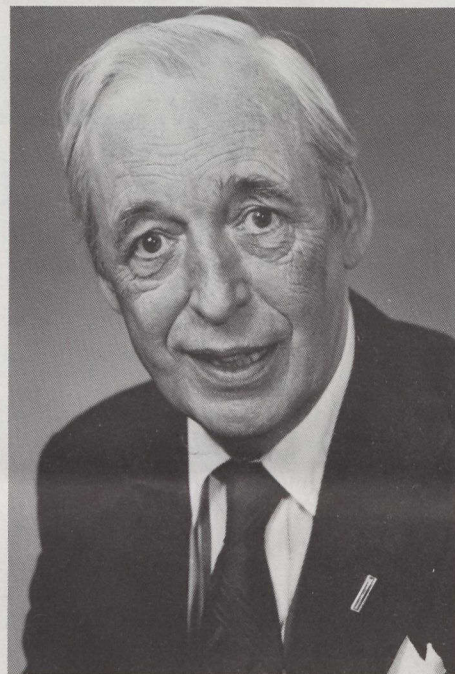
In 1976, system 'A' (red to port) was agreed to by many of the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. In 1976-80, Canada participated with IALA to develop system 'B' (red to starboard) for shipping nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Half of Canada's 14 000 buoys will be modified as a result of the new system. About 6 000 will be painted in new colours. Others will have lights with different colours and flashing patterns.

During the transition — from spring 1983 to fall 1984 — mariners may encounter both the old and new systems.

A Coast Guard brochure, *The New Canadian Buoyage System* describes the system in detail. Free copies are available from all Coast Guard offices and from Public Affairs, Transport Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N5.

Senator Lamontagne dies



Senator Maurice Lamontagne

Senator Maurice Lamontagne, former Liberal cabinet minister whom Prime Minister Trudeau described as "the father of co-operative federalism" died in Ottawa after a lengthy illness.

The 65-year-old scholar, social scientist, economist and author had served as president of the Privy Council and secretary of state in the cabinet of Lester Pearson in the mid-1960s.

Key figure

Senator Lamontagne was a key figure in working out federal-provincial tax-sharing arrangements which were implemented while he was an adviser to the St. Laurent cabinet. His involvement in drawing up a formula for federal grants to universities and for equalization payments to poorer provinces were major concerns as well. He is also credited with persuading Mr. St. Laurent to establish the Canada Council and with drafting the original legislation to set it up.

The Constitution was an area of longtime concern to Mr. Lamontagne, who wrote a book on Canadian federalism in 1954. In 1981, he served on a special Senate-Commons committee on the Constitution.

In the House of Commons all three political parties paid tribute to Senator Lamontagne with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau calling him "the leader of co-operative federalism", because of his unceasing crusade for national unity.

Emergency relief for Mauritania

Canada will provide \$300 000 to aid victims of the severe drought affecting Mauritania, Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs announced last month. The funds will be provided through the International Humanitarian Assistance program of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Hit by successive droughts over the past several years, Mauritania received only a very light rainfall in 1982, leading to a bad harvest and poor pastureland. This situation was worsened by a plague of locusts and other insects. It is estimated that 1.2 million of this West African country's population of 1.6 million have been affected.

Canada's contribution will support this program by providing \$175 000 to the Mauritanian Red Crescent for the purchase of relief supplies including food, blankets and clothing. In addition, Canadian Lutheran World Relief will receive \$125 000 to assist the Lutheran World Service in providing transportation for these and other relief supplies. The above grants are in addition to \$2 million in food aid delivered to Mauritania.

Business centre planned

The Department of External Affairs will support the establishment of an International Business Research Centre as a division of the Conference Board of Canada, Minister of State (International Trade) Gerald Regan has announced.

Mr. Regan said that the centre would play an important role in developing a base for improving policies and practices of international trade management. "The centre will contribute to the public understanding and resolution of those international trade issues of particular interest to Canadian industry," he said. The centre will carry out research studies, hold conferences and provide an information service.

An advisory council consisting of both private and public sector representatives will provide guidance to the centre and will serve as a forum for exchanging ideas among members and setting priorities for the centre.

The Department of External Affairs will provide about a third of the centre's \$450 000 annual operating budget over the next five years while the rest of the funding will come from the private sector and the Conference Board of Canada.

New CIDA head

Margaret Catley-Carlson, 41, has been appointed president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Prime Minister Trudeau announced recently.



Margaret Catley-Carlson

Prior to her appointment, Mrs. Catley-Carlson was Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director (Operations) for UNICEF. She was vice-president of CIDA from 1978 to 1979 and acting president until 1980. She has worked in various divisions of External Affairs, including postings in London and Colombo, Sri Lanka, and was named Assistant Under-Secretary in 1980. She replaces Marcel Massé who was appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in October 1982.

Royal couple pay 17-day visit to Canada



Their Royal Highnesses, Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, paid a triumphant 17-day visit to Canada, June 14-July 1. After arriving in Halifax, Nova Scotia, their itinerary took them to New Brunswick, Ontario, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island before flying to Edmonton, Alberta, for the official opening of the World University Games. It was Prince Charles' seventh visit to Canada since becoming Prince of Wales in 1969; the Princess of Wales was visiting for the first time. His Royal Highness Prince Philip visited three Ontario cities—London, Toronto and Ottawa, June 30-July 6 to participate in events marking the one-hundredth anniversary of the Royal Canadian Regiment. (Above) Prince Charles, Diana, Princess of Wales with Prime Minister Trudeau.

Information act in effect

Canada's new Access to Information Act, intended to open federal files to public scrutiny, came into effect July 1, Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan announced.

A companion law, the Privacy Act, protecting the privacy of personal information held by government agencies, was also proclaimed on the same date.

It was announced recently that Inger Hansen will be information commissioner and John Grace, a member of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, will be privacy commissioner.

Richard Vroom

Canadian fashion on parade

Twenty-two Canadian fashion designers were brought together at Government House recently for a showing of their fall collections. The event, organized by Mrs. Lily Schreyer, wife of the Governor General, was a first for Government House and drew an audience of 400 guests.

The occasion gave a strong boost to the Canadian fashion industry which has achieved growing recognition in Canada and abroad for its design and workmanship.

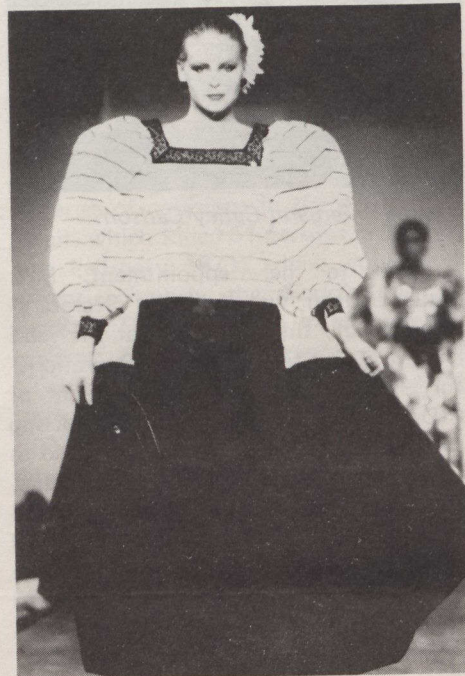
Several themes were repeated throughout the program. Like many international designers, the Canadian group showed the influence of Japanese clothes, especially the high, square shoulders and dramatic long coat of ceremonial kimonos.



Tim Sikyea's design reflects his native heritage.

clothing industry in some 2 000 establishments, mostly located in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Total shipments of the clothing industry are about \$4 billion annually and export sales are expected to top \$250 million this year.

The 22 Canadian designers who participated in the show are: Cydney Mar and Albert Shu from British Columbia; an Indian Arts and Crafts Co-operative from Whitehorse, Yukon; Tim Sikyea from Alberta; Lisa Clark from Manitoba; Marilyn Brooks, Richard Robinson, Alfred Sung, Claire Haddad, Linda Lundstrom, Hugh Garber, Pat McDonagh, Maggie Reeves and Wayne Clark from



Cocktail dress by Toronto designer Maggy Reeves.

Kimono sleeves were evident in almost every collection. Most of the designers worked with black, accenting their clothes with hot pink, brick red and blue.

Other popular themes were grey and white flannel — for skirts and slacks; high collars and side-button shoulder closings; dropped shoulders; tunics worn over skirts and trousers. And except for Wayne Clark and Maggy Reeves, few ruffles.

The participating designers are some of the most talented in the Canadian fashion industry which is one of the country's top five employers. Currently, more than 80 000 persons are employed in the



Alberta-born designer Wayne Clarke's popular kimono.

Ontario; Léo Chevalier, Michel Robichaud, John Warden, Lorraine Beauchamp, Lilly Dee and Anita Pineault from Quebec; Vicki Bardon of Shuttles and Seawinds from Nova Scotia; and the winner of the 1983 Clairol Fashion Award, Paddy Mann, born in Newfoundland and now living in Pakenham, near Ottawa.

The fashion show was a joint venture of Government House and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion.

Modern marine lab to be one of the largest

One of the world's largest and most modern marine research laboratories is being built at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The latest addition to the National Research Council's (NRC) family of laboratories, the Arctic Vessel and Marine Research Institute (AVMRI, or, as it is commonly dubbed, AVE MARIA) will become part of the Memorial University campus in 1985.

The institute will provide the Canadian marine industry with the latest facilities for studying the problems of navigation and other operations in cold waters. It will have computers to analyze navigation conditions in ice-covered waters, computerized machine tools to automatically build scaled-down models of large ships, and large tanks to do realistic tests on such models (including the world's largest tank, 89 metres by 12 metres by 3 metres, for tests in ice-covered waters).

The choice of St. John's for the institute site was not a matter of chance; the city has been an important maritime centre for hundreds of years, and a home base for many fishing fleets operating in North Atlantic waters. In recent years, it has also become the base for launching intensive oil explorations off the shores of Newfoundland, a hostile, dangerous environment.

Many firms working in marine engineering, or associated with the specialized resources of Memorial University, are now established in St. John's, and Memorial University is becoming a major training centre for engineers in marine technology.

In a few years, AVE MARIA will have more than 100 scientists and technicians employed in the study of marine engineering problems.

(Article from Science Dimension, 1983-2.)

Richard Vroom photos

Researchers keep heart muscle alive

An Ottawa heart specialist has developed a technique that allows researchers for the first time to routinely use heart tissue to predict how the heart will respond to certain drugs or treatments, reports Laura Robin in *The Citizen*.

Dr. Wilbert Keon and his research team have found a way to keep small pieces of live human heart muscle alive in test tubes.

The pieces of muscle used for the experiments are routinely removed during surgery at the Civic Hospital so a patient's heart can be hooked up to a heart-lung machine; if the piece was not used for research, it would be thrown out.

Bathed in special solutions and stimulated by electrical impulses, hundreds of pieces of human heart muscle have already been kept alive in Dr. Keon's laboratory and have responded in a statistically consistent manner.

By measuring the contractions in the tiny piece of muscle — taken only from adult patients — researchers will be able to measure the effect of different drugs and heart treatments.

And testing that has just begun shows dramatic results. Pieces of heart muscle that were chilled to 3 degrees Celsius — a temperature sometimes used now in heart surgery — did not seem to recover fully. Different solutions used to preserve the heart during surgery are to be tested next.

"Until now there hasn't been any precise way of telling whether one solution is better than another since each heart operation is different," said Gerald Taichman, Dr. Keon's co-researcher.

Every working day, a piece of heart tissue about the size and colour of a small shrimp is placed into a container of blood and ice and rushed by courier from a Civic Hospital operating table to a university laboratory on Smyth Road.

Adult patients to be hooked up to heart-lung machines during surgery at the Civic are asked to sign a consent form so the heart tissue removed to connect the machine can be used for research. If it were not used for research, the piece would be thrown out.

At the Health Sciences laboratory, run by the University of Ottawa, tiny strips from the discarded pieces of tissue are suspended in a special oxygen-rich solution and stimulated with electrical shocks to keep them pulsing.

"It's a technique I can see being used in large numbers of cardio-vascular

laboratories around the world," said Dr. Keon, who is head of the University of Ottawa's cardiac unit at the Civic Hospital and director of the research project.

Once the experiments are complete, the pieces of muscle are preserved in formaldehyde to allow further examination.

Strips of muscle from animals' hearts have been used by scientists to test heart treatments for about 20 years, but this is one of the first clinical uses of live human heart muscle.

Consistent reactions

"After about ten years of thought and four years in the laboratory we've finally reached the point where the pieces of muscle behave in a consistent, predictable way," said Dr. Keon.

Canada's Anik C-2 satellite launched from Challenger space shuttle

Canada's *Anik C-2* satellite, the second of three advanced satellites, was deployed into orbit from the space shuttle *Challenger* on June 18.

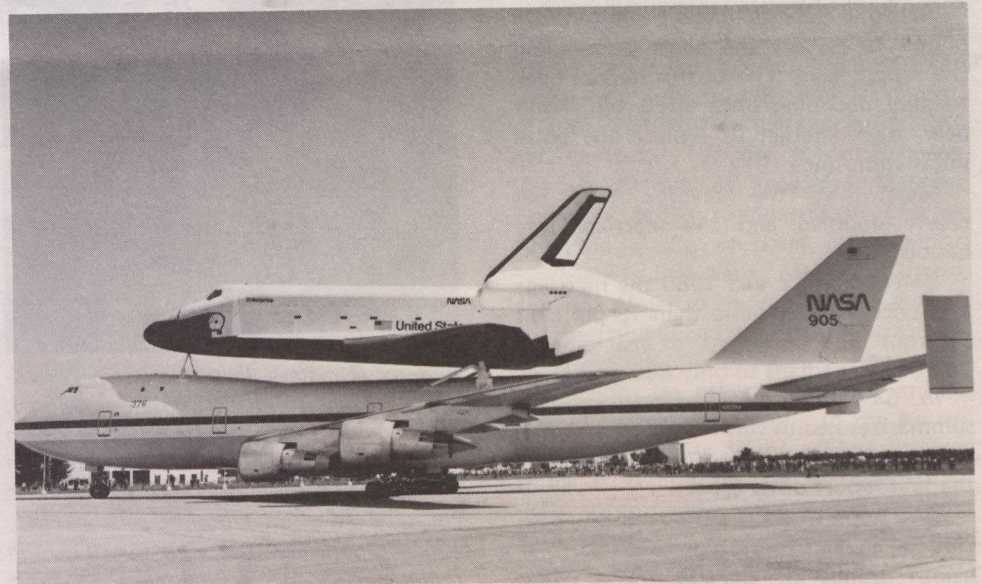
The satellite was ejected from the shuttle under the guidance of astronauts John Fabian and Sally Ride. Dr. Ride, 32, is the first American woman to go into space.

Five of *Anik C's* 16 channels have been leased to the GTE Satellite Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut until December 1984 for pay TV services. A Canada-US agreement allows Telesat to sell temporarily surplus satellite capacity on an interim basis to American com-

panies experiencing a shortage of satellite channels.

Anik C's powerful, high frequency transmission makes it ideal for delivering television signals to earth terminals with dish antennas as small as one to two metres.

The new satellite is the primary, in-orbit back-up for its identical predecessor, *Anik C-3*, which was launched on November 11, 1982, and will be available to carry east-west telecommunications traffic in southern Canada. Services currently carried on *Anik C-3* include Canadian pay TV, educational television and general long distance telecommunications traffic.



US space shuttle Enterprise perched atop a Boeing 747 during a visit to Ottawa. The shuttle is a prototype of the Challenger that recently launched Canada's second Anik C satellite.

Ottawa schoolboy breaks mile

Ottawa's Marc Olesen became the first Canadian schoolboy miler to break the magic four-minute barrier in an international track and field meet held in Burnaby, British Columbia.

The 18-year-old Ottawa runner was clocked in at 3:58.08 to place fourth in a race which was won by Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan in a Canadian open record time of 3:55.04.

Second place went to Kenya's Sosthenes Bitok in 3:57.46 and Toronto's Dave Reid, 20, was third in 3:58.03.

Olesen's time, which also doubles as a Canadian junior record, was just shy of the Canadian native record of 3:57.7 held by Dave Bailey. Bailey established the mark in a Toronto competition in 1967.

Women's life expectancy growing faster than men's

A report released recently by Statistics Canada says Canadian men and women are living longer than they did 30 years ago. But while women gained an additional nine years of life expectancy between 1951 and 1981, men gained only four years.

The average life expectancy for women is now nearly 80 while for men it is only about 70.

The report, *In Sickness and in Health*, a first for Canada, also shows Canadian women are having fewer babies and more abortions than they did ten years ago.

Canadians are no longer having enough babies to replace the adult population, the report says. The birth rate has been steadily declining since 1970 and hasn't been high enough to replace the adult population since 1972.

Meanwhile, the divorce rate has nearly doubled and the marriage rate has declined.

Between 1972 and 1980 the marriage rate decreased by more than 13 per cent — from 920 weddings a year among 100 000 Canadians to only 800 weddings.

In Sickness and in Health, which summarizes health statistics collected over the past 30 years in charts and graphs, is the first report of its type.

"We hope to do it periodically to provide a quick, pictorial reference for health trends in Canada," said Doug Angus, chief of health research and analysis for Statistics Canada.

Angus said that while motor vehicle accidents account for relatively few deaths, they rank first and second in the past decade in potential years of male lives lost, since young men tend to be killed in these accidents.

The report shows that heart disease is the leading cause of death for Canadians, but cancer robs Canadians of more potential years of life. "Medical advances have given Canadians a longer life but the foremost killers are those which are a combination of habits of life, environment and heredity," it states.

The report shows that 23 per cent more Canadians participated in sports such as swimming, cross-country skiing and racquetball in 1981 than in 1976, but only 3 per cent more participated in regular exercise such as walking, jogging, cycling, calisthenics or exercise classes.

While smoking among males has dropped off dramatically in the past 15 years, the proportion of females between 15 and 19 who smoke has increased and there has only been a negligible decrease in the number of females of all ages who smoke.

New aviation museum



Federal ministers Jean-Luc Pepin (Transport), Francis Fox (Communications), and Roméo Leblanc (Public Works) turn the sod marking the start of construction on the \$18.4-million first phase of a National Aviation Museum at Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa. The new museum will replace hangars at Uplands Airport, Ottawa, that have housed the aviation collection since 1960.

Weathermen cited for their efforts

Thirty-three volunteer weathermen from across Canada received awards for their long service on the occasion of World Meteorological Day.

The Morley K. Thomas plaques were presented for the first time to volunteers who had been observing the weather for 30 years or more. The plaques were awarded at a number of locales.

There are more than 2 000 Canadian weather observers — housewives, farmers, small businessmen, retirees and others — who venture out once or twice a day to take readings. And while satellites and radar-imaging are revolutionizing weather forecasting, it looks as if nothing in the short term will replace the 90 000 unpaid enthusiasts around the world who keep track of the weather.

The reason is economic: "Ten or 15 years ago, I would have said we will see human observers replaced by automatic weather stations," said Morley Thomas, the director general of the Canadian Climate Centre in Downsview, Ontario, and someone who has worked with weather volunteers for 35 years. "...but now I think we need a breakthrough in cost for it to happen."

Installation price

The installation price for one of the 40 or so automated weather stations which have been placed in remote areas in Canada is \$20 000. It costs \$5 000 a year to service them. The amateur's rain gauge and weather station (it looks a lot like a bird house designer-created to match a ramshackle summer cottage) costs perhaps \$100 a year to install and service. The main additional cost is stamps and envelopes for the once-a-month mailing of weather records.

Environment Canada believes it would cost \$1.5-million a year to replace the amateur weather observers who provide information on the areas between larger monitoring stations which have professional observers.

Other benefits are hard to measure, because the amateur weather observers do more for their communities than a machine ever could. In the small farming town of Readlyn, Saskatchewan, 86 kilometres south of Moose Jaw, mechanic Frank Thompson is used to phone calls from his neighbours asking about his readings. Some questions relate to planting but others are of a more sporting nature.

The Citizen

Governor General's literary awards announced

A philosophy professor's analysis of Marxism, a historian's account of an eighteenth-century colonial town, and a playwright's tale of a First World War flying ace are among eight winners of the Governor-General's literary awards for 1982.

The categories — four each in French and English — include fiction, non-fiction, poetry and drama. They were judged by eight juries which reviewed all books in their categories published in 1981.

The English-language winners announced by the Canada Council are:

Fiction, Guy Vanderhaeghe of Saskatoon, for *Man Descending*;

Poetry, Phyllis Webb of Salt Spring Island, British Columbia, for *The Vision Tree*;

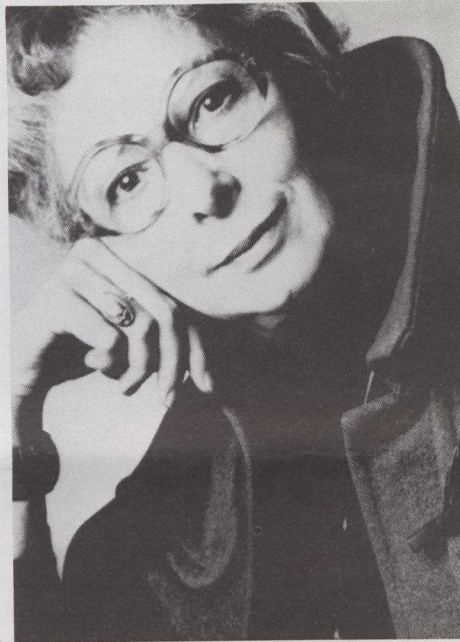
Drama, John Gray (raised in Truro, Nova Scotia) for *Billy Bishop Goes to War*. The play, based on reminiscences of a First World War pilot from Owen Sound, Ontario, was written by Gray in collaboration with Eric Peterson;

Non-fiction, Christopher Moore of Burlington, Ontario, for *Louisbourg Portraits: Life in an Eighteenth-Century Garrison Town*.

French-language winners are:

Fiction, Roger Fournier, born in Saint-Anaclet near Rimouski, Quebec, for *Le Cercle des arènes*;

Poetry, Michel Savard, born in Rivière-



Phyllis Webb, winner of English-language poetry award.

du-Loup, Quebec, for *Forages*;

Drama, Réjean Ducharme of Montreal, for *HA ha!...*;

Non-fiction, Maurice Lagueux of Montreal, for *Le Marxisme des années soixante: une saison dans l'histoire de la pensée critique*.

The awards, which include \$5 000 cash, a leather-bound copy of the winner's book and a citation, will be presented by Governor General Edward Schreyer at a ceremony in Quebec City in September.

Music students award scholarship

The Canadian Women's Club of New York City Incorporated recently presented a scholarship to two Canadian students attending the Juilliard School of Music in New York.

Anne Wilkinson of Montreal and James Manson of Vancouver were chosen out of 13 candidates for this year's \$1 000 scholarship.

The Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Incorporated aims at fostering better relations between Canada and the United States in a non-sectarian and non-political manner. The scholarships allow Canadians to further their music studies in New York. They are the only scholarships offered to Canadian students by the Canadian community in New York.

Dancers first to tour India

The first Canadian dance company to perform in India, the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre, recently completed its tour with performances in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Shandigar.

Eight pieces from the Anna Wyman repertoire were presented including, *A Dancer's Circus*, *Cadenza* (set to music by Canadian composer André Gagnon), *Two People*, *Tremolo*, *Hamartia* and *Quicksilver*.

The invitation to tour India came from the Indian High Commission and the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Two years ago the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre became the first contemporary dance company to perform in the People's Republic of China.

This fall, the company will travel to Europe for a two-and-one-half month tour of such countries as Belgium, Switzerland and France.

CBC to broadcast opera series

For the first time in its history, the Canadian Opera Company (COC) will produce six of its opera productions for broadcast across Canada on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) English and French radio networks.

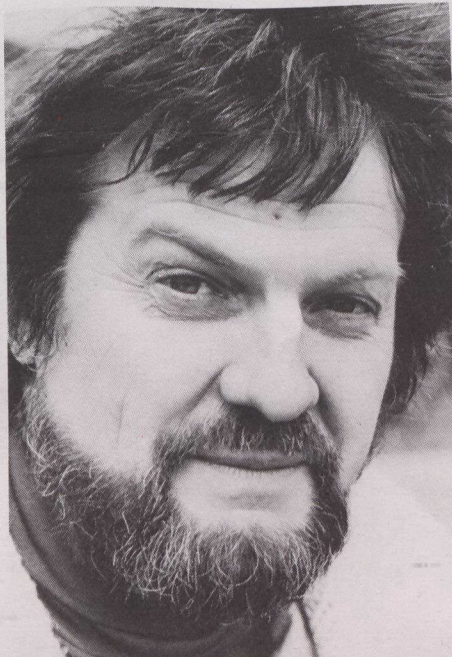
Under the sponsorship of Texaco Canada Incorporated, the broadcasts will begin next fall on the CBC English stereo network, with the airing of the company's *première* production of *Lohengrin*.

Subsequent broadcasts on CBC English stereo will include: *La Fanciulla del West*, *La Belle Hélène*, *Elektra*, *The Coronation of Poppea* and *Turandot*.

Some of the performers appearing with the company for the broadcasts are: Martina Arroyo as *Turandot*, Maureen Forrester as *Klytaemnestra* in *Elektra*, Ermanno Mauro as *Calaf* in *Turandot*, Siegfried Jerusalem as *Lohengrin*, Johanna Meier as *Minnie* in *La Fanciulla del West* and Olivia Stapp as *Elektra*.

The COC hopes to sell the opera broadcasts to other networks in the United States and Europe in the future, giving the company the widest international exposure it has ever enjoyed.

In recent years, CBC Radio has aired three COC opera broadcasts — *Peter Grimes* (May 1980), *Dido and Aeneas* and *The Fairy Queen* (April 1981) and *Capriccio* (September 1982).



Roger Fournier, winner of French-language fiction award.

Canada Council photos

News briefs

Retired Canadians are giving leadership in community activities with grants from the federal government's New Horizons program. Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin announced grants to 195 New Horizons projects with some 27 000 participants throughout the country for a total value of \$1 150 703. New Horizons projects are organized by groups of ten or more retired people who volunteer their time to community activities. Since it began in 1972, New Horizons has funded approximately 19 000 projects chosen by groups of older people for the benefit of themselves and others in the community.

Combined car sales in May 1983 by the four largest auto makers rose almost 27 per cent from a year earlier and all four firms posted sales gains. Chrysler sold 16 417 cars in May 1983, the highest monthly total since May 1979, and almost 42 per cent more than in May 1982. Combined car and truck sales in May 1983 rose 28.9 per cent from May 1982.

The federal government will invest \$140.7 million in fisheries infrastructure and harbour development projects across the country. The new funds have been earmarked for such projects as marine service centres, small craft harbours, fish unloading systems and ice-making facilities, bait storage depots, saltfish processing facilities, and a new electronic survey vessel.

The Western and Pacific Bank of Canada officially opened for business in Vancouver on June 15. The bank will take an active role in funnelling investment funds into Canada from Hong Kong, while at the same time underwriting commercial loans in Alberta and British Columbia. It is planning to make commercial loans in the \$250 000 to \$2.5 million market niche, taking the top end of the small business sector. Although the bank has only one location, offices are planned for Edmonton and Calgary.

Inshore fishermen in eastern Canada can look forward to an improved market for mackerel this year with the announcement by Fisheries and Oceans Minister Pierre De Bané that the Fisheries Prices Support Board plans to buy \$3.5 million worth of canned mackerel. The canned fish will be used to meet the requirements of Canadian food aid and development programs administered by the Canadian International Development Agency and the World Food Program.

Honeymoon couple retraces fur traders' route



Honeymooners Joan and Gary McGuffin on a brief stop-over in Ottawa during their 10 000-kilometre expedition that will retrace the route of Canada's original fur traders.

Newlyweds Joan Wood and Gary McGuffin of London, Ontario have set out on a honeymoon they are not likely to forget. Nor are a number of others — if the couple's second dream comes true.

Just weeks after being married in Bracebridge, Ontario the young couple began a two-year, 10 000 kilometre canoe expedition. Retracing the route of Canada's original fur traders, the couple set out from Godbout, Quebec on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and will end at Tuktoyaktuk, an Eskimo settlement in the Northwest Territories on the Beaufort Sea.

"We thought this would be the best way to see the different parts of Canada and at the same time see it through the eyes of the first white men who discovered it," said Joan, during the couple's brief stop-over in Ottawa.

The trip is being made in two stages. Aiming to paddle an average of 30 kilometres a day, the two will end the first segment of the journey in October or November at The Pas, Manitoba. In May 1984, they will return to The Pas and paddle the remaining 5 000 kilometres to Tuktoyaktuk, hoping to arrive around September 30, 1984.

Since they embarked May 5, they've battled heavy rains and the currents of the St. Lawrence, floated past migrating whales, and had a close-up view of wildlife on its banks.

Gary said one of the most thrilling parts of the trip has been the sight of migrating whales. "It seems almost like a miracle to see something like that in a

river in Canada. When those five-metre whales come up to the surface they're three times the size of our canoe. It makes you feel so small and helpless."

The McGuffins spent about a year planning their trip and obtained the sponsorship of Labatt's Breweries. Gary estimates the cost of food, equipment and transportation will be about \$15 000.

They are also being sponsored by Nike, which is providing wind suits and foot gear, and Magic Pantry, which is providing 600 meals.

And the couple's second dream?

When the canoe expedition is completed, they plan to put together a photo-journalism book on their experience.

"We want people to know what we're doing. We hope they will be interested in what we're doing and will listen to what we say. We want Canadians to be excited about the wilderness too," Gary said.

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