

Canada Weekly

Ottawa
Canada

Volume 13, No. 18
May 1, 1985

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External affairs minister discusses bilateral relations on USSR tour

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark led a Canadian delegation to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, March 30 to April 7, to expand relations between the two countries. The eight-day, four-city Soviet Union visit, which was the first by a Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs since 1973, included regions and cities where Canadian interests — commercial, cultural and humanitarian — are engaged, including Siberia and the Ukraine.

The delegation included seven members of parliament. Mr. Clark said they would be "assigned tasks after the visit within their specific areas of expertise and interest".

Arrival in the north

The USSR tour began in Leningrad, where Mr. Clark visited the Scientific Research Institute of Arctic and Antarctic Studies. He said that Canada, like the Soviet Union, has an Arctic to be developed. He was able to view some Soviet methods of frontier development and he said the USSR has demonstrated progress in Arctic research.

At an early-morning meeting with Canadian students studying Russian at the Pushkin Institute in Leningrad, Mr. Clark acknowledged the value of educational exchanges when the students expressed their unanimous endorsement of them.

In a major Siberian industrial and administrative centre, Novosibirsk, Mr. Clark and his delegation were received by the chairman of the Novosibirsk regional government. They visited the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences in Akademgorodok. Common interests in northern and frontier development were discussed.

Meeting with Mr. Gromyko

The highlight of the visit were the talks between Mr. Clark and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on April 3. The two ministers discussed a number of bilateral issues including the resumption of officially sponsored cultural, scientific and educational exchanges between the two countries and questions of arms control, human rights and trade.



Andrew Vaughan

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark (left) was met by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko upon his arrival in Moscow.

Mr. Clark remained firm on the Canadian position on US weapons research including both the cruise missile and the Strategic Defence Initiative. He said that Canada and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries support the research initiative for a ballistic missile defence system and that deployment of a space-based defence system which goes beyond the limits imposed by the Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) Treaty should be a matter for negotiations and discussions. Mr. Clark reiterated that in light of ongoing Soviet activities in this field, Western research on ballistic missile defence was prudent.

Regarding the testing of cruise missiles in northern Canada, Mr. Clark said the missiles being tested are unarmed and he pointed out "that Canada is one of the few nations with nuclear capability that chose not to go that route".

In response to Mr. Clark's attempt to raise Canadian concerns on human rights and



External Affairs
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Affaires extérieures
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Soviet treatment of dissidents, Mr. Gromyko said that "we don't discuss internal matters with any state, so let's pass on to other matters".

After two sessions totalling four hours and a lunch with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr. Clark said Mr. Gromyko had described the talks as "frank and useful", a characterization that he shared. While the two ministers failed to agree on arms control and human rights issues, they felt greater bilateral contacts might be useful in trade and exchange programs.

Wheat contract renewal

After meeting with First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkipov, it was announced that the Soviet Union plans to renew its wheat purchase agreement with Canada when the current five-year deal expires in 1986.

The agreement, signed in 1982, called for minimum shipments to the Soviet Union to increase by 500 000 tonnes a year over the life of the five-year pact. Soviet imports consistently exceeded the minimum pur-

chase requirement, which was six million tonnes last year.

Wheat exports accounted for all but \$115 million of Canada's \$2.1-billion exports to the Soviet Union in 1984, a 24 per cent increase over the 1983 total.

Mr. Arkipov also said a Canadian engineering firm, Lavalin Inc. of Montreal, is part of a consortium awarded a contract to develop the Tenguz oil field near the Caspian Sea.

Mr. Clark held other meetings with Yuri Israel, the Soviet minister responsible for the environment, and Vitali Vorotnikov, the Russian premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers who will visit Ottawa and Alberta at the end of May.

In the meeting with Mr. Israel, Mr. Clark agreed to a proposal for a joint Canada-Soviet scientific symposium on acid rain next year.

Mr. Clark's tour ended in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. He then flew to Paris where he and Finance Minister Michael Wilson chaired a two-day annual ministerial meeting of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development.



Joe Clark met with Vitali Vorotnikov during his visit to the USSR. Mr. Vorotnikov, who is the Russian premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers will visit Canada in May.

Canada-China agreement for petroleum development



External Relations Minister Monique Vézina and Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Vice-Minister Li Ke sign the memorandum of understanding between the two countries for a \$6.3-million Petroleum Development and Technical Co-operation Project.

Canada and China signed a memorandum of understanding on March 28 for the \$6.3-million Petroleum Development Technical Co-operation Project which is designed to help China improve its energy conservation and optimize oil and gas recovery.

External Relations Minister Monique Vézina, the minister responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency

(CIDA), signed the agreement for Canada, and Vice-Minister Li Ke of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade signed for China during the vice-minister's visit to Canada for the annual review of Canadian development assistance to China.

Mrs. Vézina said that "energy has been identified as one of four sectors for concentration by Canada in the CIDA-China pro-

gram. Within the energy sector, petroleum is regarded as having significant potential as an energy source for future industrialization".

The Petroleum Development Technical Co-operation Project is aimed at strengthening the planning and operating capabilities of two oilfield administrations in the Ministry of Petroleum Industries near Beijing, Chaheji and Banqiao. Two feasibility studies will be undertaken, one to design an oilfield energy conservation program to optimize recovery of oil with high wax content and the other to design a condensate field engineering system to optimize recovery of gas and oil.

Since the processing methods used at the Chaheji and Banqiao fields are different, the project will be developed as two sub-projects. Once the feasibility studies have been developed, it is expected that they will have wide application to other parts of the country.

One of the major components of the program will be to upgrade the skills of 42 Chinese specialists through on-the-job training in China and Canada, study tours and academic courses in Canada as required.

China is the largest oil-producing nation in Asia. Beginning with only three oilfields in 1949, China today has some 200 oilfields producing more than 100 million tonnes a year.

During his visit to Canada, Vice-Minister Li toured the Syncrude project at Fort McMurray in Alberta, to see Canadian oil technology at work.

International peace and security concerns of joint declaration

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and United States President Ronald Reagan issued a joint declaration regarding international security during their meeting in Quebec City on March 18.

The following are excerpts from the declaration:

We are neighbours and allies dedicated to the defence and nourishment of peace and freedom. The security of Canada and the United States is inextricably linked.

We have committed ourselves at Quebec to reinvigorate the defence and security partnership between the two countries. To reinforce deterrence and to reduce the risk posed by threat of nuclear attack, we agreed to strengthen continental defence, with particular reference to our joint participation in the North American Aerospace Defence Command. Accordingly, we concluded an agreement to modernize the North American Air Defence Surveillance and Warning System.... [See *Canada Weekly*, April 3, 1985.]

Full and regular consultation

In the spirit of mutual trust and confidence between our countries, we have committed ourselves to consult fully, frankly, and regularly on defence and arms control matters.

To permit systematic consultation and over-all review, at the most senior levels, of arrangements bearing on the security of Canada and the United States, we resolved that the responsible ministers of our governments will meet together on a regular basis. We have also agreed to make greater use of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence....

To provide for an effective use of resources and to aid both of our countries in bearing our share of the allied defence burden, we reaffirm the Canada/United States Defence Development and Production Sharing Arrangements and agree to strengthen our North American defence industrial base.... We will seek to improve our joint access to information relating to defence procurement; we will explore ways to establish a separate designation for mobilization base suppliers for US and Canadian firms, and we will seek to take greater advantage of flexibility inherent in second source suppliers. We will also undertake to establish a freer exchange between both countries of technical knowledge and skills involved in defence production, in order to facilitate defence economic and trade co-operation and joint participation in major defence programs....

Commitment in Europe

The security of Canada and the United States is inseparable from that of the European members of the North Atlantic alliance. We remain fully dedicated to preserving the security of the alliance as a whole through the maintenance of adequate military strength, an effective deterrent posture, and a stable balance of forces. We attach great importance

to our continuing commitment to station Canadian and United States forces in Europe....

We share a commitment to deepening the dialogue among the allies.... The cohesion and political solidarity of the alliance, maintained through frequent and timely consultations, remain the foundation for the protection of our common interests and values.

Significant, equitable, durable and verifiable arms control measures can play a role in strengthening strategic stability, maintaining our security at a lower level of force and armament, building trust and confidence between East and West, and reducing the risk of war. We have agreed to consider joint research efforts to strengthen our capacity to verify agreements on the control of armaments. We will work to gain agreement on effective measures in the international negotiations in Vienna, Geneva, and Stockholm, and we will strive, with the countries of Europe, to progress towards the aims enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

Arms reduction

We further agreed that we can have no higher goal than the reduction and eventual elimination of the threat to peace, whether by nuclear or conventional means. Our aim is ... to enhance deterrence of armed aggression and bring about significant arms reductions between East and West. We seek a more stable world, with greatly reduced levels of nuclear arms. The prospect of an enhanced ability to deter war based upon an increasing contribution of non-nuclear defences against offensive nuclear arms has prompted the US research effort embodied in the president's strategic defence initiative. We are agreed that this effort is prudent and is in conformity with the Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty....

Dialogue and negotiation between the United States and the Soviet Union at Geneva provide a historic opportunity to set East-West relations on a more secure foundation. We hope that these negotiations will lead to major steps toward the prevention of an arms race in space and to terminating it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and, ultimately, eliminating them everywhere.

The security of Canada and the United States is linked increasingly with that of other regions in the world. We will therefore encourage and support the strengthening of multilateral and international mechanisms for the control and peaceful resolution of disputes. We will vigorously oppose the exploitation of regional instability, and promote ... the social, economic, and political development essential to the achievement of a stable and enduring peace.

Our one truly strategic aim is human freedom in a world at peace.



Canapress

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (right) and United States President Ronald Reagan exchange one of the agreements they signed at the Quebec summit, March 18.

Towards self-government for native people

The first constitutional conference on native rights between the federal and the provincial governments since the general election last September 4, was held in Ottawa on April 2-3.

The two-day meeting between leaders from the governments and native groups dealt mainly with the issue of self-government for Canada's aboriginal peoples.

The conference began with a federal proposal for Ottawa and the provinces to make a constitutional promise to negotiate with aboriginal groups on details for establishing institutions of self-government.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that self-government is the key to changing the plight of aboriginal peoples, who, by all social and economic measurements, are at the bottom of Canadian society.

"Constitutional protection for the principle of self-government is an overriding objective because it is the constitutional manifestation of a relationship, an unbreakable social contract between aboriginal peoples and their governments," said Mr. Mulroney.

Compromise proposal

As the amending formula of Canada's Constitution requires support from seven provinces representing at least half of the national

population, and as only five provinces — Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland — fully supported the proposal, a compromise solution was put forward.

The new proposal, a constitutional amendment entrenching the principle of a right to self-government, subject to further agreements among native groups and federal and provincial governments, received the additional support of Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. Some of the provinces, however, refused to give their full support until the reaction of the native groups to the compromise was heard.

The Métis National Council and the Native Council of Canada representing the Métis and non-status Indians indicated their support for the compromise proposal. The Assembly of First Nations, which represents 325 000 status Indians, rejected the offer. The Inuit Committee on National Issues have agreed to consult their communities over the next six weeks. A federal-provincial ministerial conference on native rights has been scheduled for the end of May.

If an agreement is not reached during the May meeting, a further conference dealing with self-government for aboriginal people will be held in 1987.

Outer space arms control

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark has announced Canada's support for the agreement reached by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva to establish an *ad hoc* committee to deal with the arms control and outer space issue.

One of the main tasks of the committee will be to identify the issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space. It will consider existing agreements and proposals as well as future initiatives prior to the presentation of its report to the Conference on Disarmament in August 1985.

Mr. Clark said that with the establishment of the committee "Canada will reinforce its efforts and will participate actively and effectively", towards the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The 40 nation-Conference on Disarmament is the only international multilateral body mandated by the United Nations to negotiate on arms control and disarmament issues. The establishment of the *ad hoc* committee conforms with the unanimous resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 12, 1984 requesting that the Conference on Disarmament consider the question of preventing an arms race in outer space as a matter of priority.

Northern Pakistan program benefits rural population

The Aga Khan Foundation, an international agency with headquarters in Vancouver, British Columbia, is administering a rural support program financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), to help farmers in 377 villages in Northern Pakistan increase food production and increase their income. The Aga Khan rural support program (AKRSP) also involves leadership training and assistance for the integration of women into community activities.

CIDA will contribute \$3.3 million over three years towards the AKRSP in the Gilgit and Chitral districts in Northern Pakistan. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$9.9 million and the additional \$6.6 million will be provided by the Aga Khan Foundation and a number of other non-governmental organizations.

The new program is an extension of an earlier project in the area which undertook



Canada is playing a major role in helping Pakistan develop agricultural techniques to increase food production and the income of farmers in dryland areas.

175 projects benefiting 150 000 people. New irrigation works improved productivity on 2 400 hectares of developed land and brought 1 000 hectares of new land into production. CIDA contributed \$707 500 to the first projects.

The AKRSP will institute 427 individual projects, most of which are short-term infrastructure activities in the \$15 000 range, that will be implemented and maintained by the villagers themselves. They will include 206 irrigation canals, 52 roads, 25 water storage reservoirs and 11 bridges.

Additional aspects

Other provisions of the program include arrangements for credit for farmers, extension courses in para-veterinary skills, plant protection, and poultry raising, and co-operative marketing of surplus produce by the village organizations. The program will also provide basic skills training for more than 3 700 women from 50 villages.

The project is being implemented by seven teams, each consisting of an organizer, an agriculturalist and an engineer who live and work in the villages. Many of the staff have been recruited locally.

Farming is the chief source of livelihood for almost all of the 500 000 population scattered over 43 000 square kilometers of rugged terrain in Northern Pakistan. The average holding is 0.62 hectares of cultivable land for each household.

D. Mehta: CIDA photo

Methane hydrates: energy in cold storage

Beneath the sea and under the frozen Arctic lie vast reserves of energy in the form of gas hydrates that scientists believe could extend our fossil-fuel reserves over several hundred years.

Enormous pressures and low temperatures at the sea bottom shape water and gas molecules into gas hydrates, unique structures that resemble ice. Unlike ordinary ice, however, the water molecules bond together in a three-dimensional network of spherical cages that trap neighbouring gas molecules, such as methane, formed from organic sediment deposited over millions of years. The solid hydrate retains its stability until conditions, such as higher temperatures or lower pressures, cause it to "decompose" or melt, releasing enormous volumes of gas.

Large reserve

According to National Research Council (NRC) of Canada chemist Don Davidson, more natural gas is probably caught up in gas hydrates than in all the known natural gas deposits under land. In order to exploit such a ready source of energy, NRC scientists are taking a close look at how hydrates behave under different conditions. They hope to take advantage of the fact that the energy needed to release the gas is little more than what is needed to melt ice.



Don Davidson

Don Getz

The methane in turn can be applied to a recovery process; in fact, combustion of as little as 7 per cent of the methane released from the decomposing hydrate provides enough energy to melt more hydrate.

Oceanographic surveys indicate that by far the greatest deposits of methane hydrates lie under the sea. Some scientists predict that hydrate zones may in fact extend over 85 per cent of the sea bottom.

The sea will provide the cheapest source of energy for gas hydrate recovery. At 20°C, for example, the surface water is warm enough to melt the hydrate, if it can be pumped down into the hydrated zone. The gas might then be collected by some type of umbrella arrangement and piped away or transported by ship.

In northern Canada, the greatest hydrate deposits are found under the Beaufort Sea in an almost continuous layer, but deposits underlying terrestrial permafrosts occur sporadically and usually to a thickness of a

few metres. By understanding the nature of the hydrates, scientists hope to predict where these seams occur, partly to minimize fire hazards and other problems encountered by exploration drilling crews who have accidentally punched through and heated up the hydrate, releasing the gas.

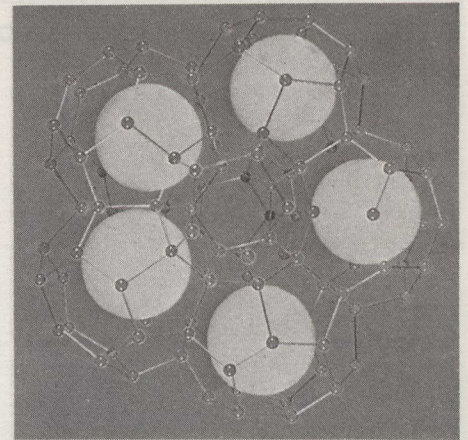
Gas hydrate deposits also tend to form in drill holes and natural-gas transmission lines. Warm, moist gas brought up from the well crystallizes when it hits the colder surface temperature, and eventually constricts or completely plugs up the opening.

Continued research

According to Don Davidson the exploratory techniques being studied for the recovery of heavy oil, such as steam injection or injection of hot gases might be applied to gas hydrates, although the inaccessibility and harsh environment of the Arctic will forestall attempts to harness the energy for some years. While the nature of the hydrate is becoming better understood, the abundance of natural gas and relatively cheaper production costs make gas hydrate recovery too expensive at present.

Continued research will help tackle some of the problems already encountered with hydrates. One such problem, the mysterious disappearances of ships and aircraft at sea, could be the result of natural gas blowouts.

Some researchers suggest that the hydrate zone acts as an impermeable barrier to underlying gas fields that accumulate where temperatures are too high for the formation of gas hydrates. If the seal cracks or breaks up because of an earthquake or other disturbance, free gas and chunks of decomposing hydrate shoot to the surface, erupting as waterspouts or causing

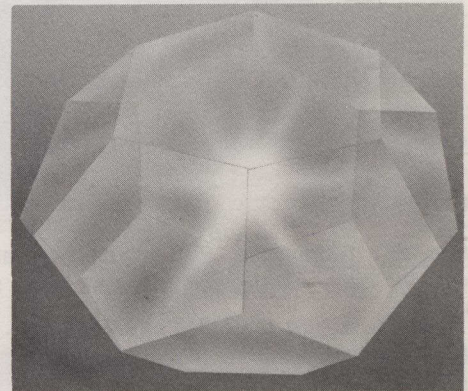


NRC

A model of the molecular structure of the gas hydrate. Enormous pressures and low temperatures shape water molecules (small balls) into a network that traps methane molecules (large balls) in spherical cages.

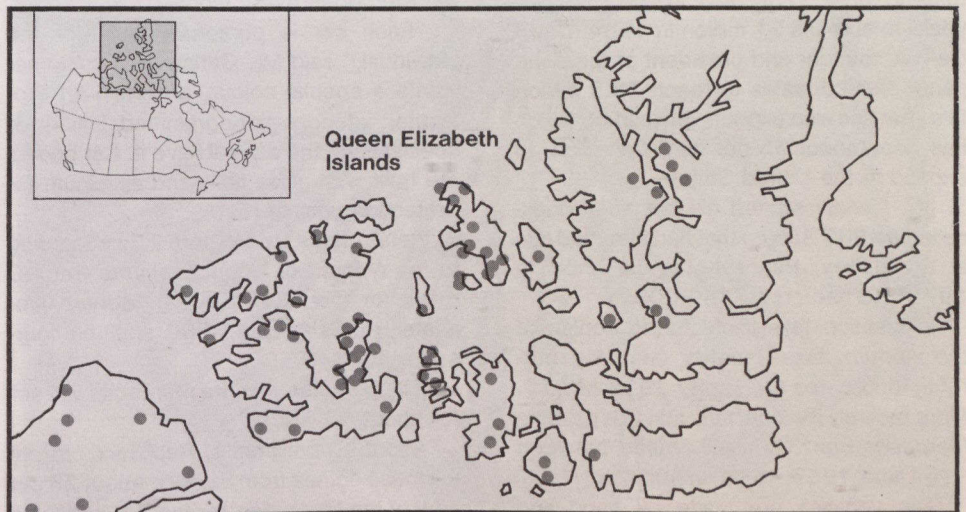
turbulent patches of water. A large enough gas flow could produce a highly concentrated flammable bubble above the surface of the sea, posing a danger not only to ships but to low-flying aircraft.

(Condensed from an article in Science Dimension, Vol. 16, No. 5.)



John Bianchi

Artist's impression of the gas hydrate structure — a molecular 'cage' that traps gas molecules.



Carisse Graphic Design Ltd.

Arctic drilling sites where methane hydrates have been found.

Efforts of weather watchers acknowledged

On the occasion of the proclamation of World Meteorological Day by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on March 23, special tribute was paid to several thousand volunteer severe weather watchers who scan Canada's skies for signs of heavy thunderstorms, hail and tornadoes. The theme of World Meteorological Day this year was "Meteorology and Public Safety".

Environment Minister Suzanne Blais-Grenier said the efforts of the volunteers were vital for the protection of Canadian

lives and livelihoods. She said the volunteers were needed "to tell us about the nature of each individual storm to help regional weather centres keep track of large storm clusters as they cross forecast areas". Their assistance also results in "faster and more accurate issuance of severe weather warnings and alerts", she said.

The weather watch network began in Manitoba in 1977. It now operates in all regions between Quebec and Alberta where most of Canada's severe summer weather

occurs and includes volunteers from every age group and background. Police officers, students, teachers, pensioners and housewives are among those involved.

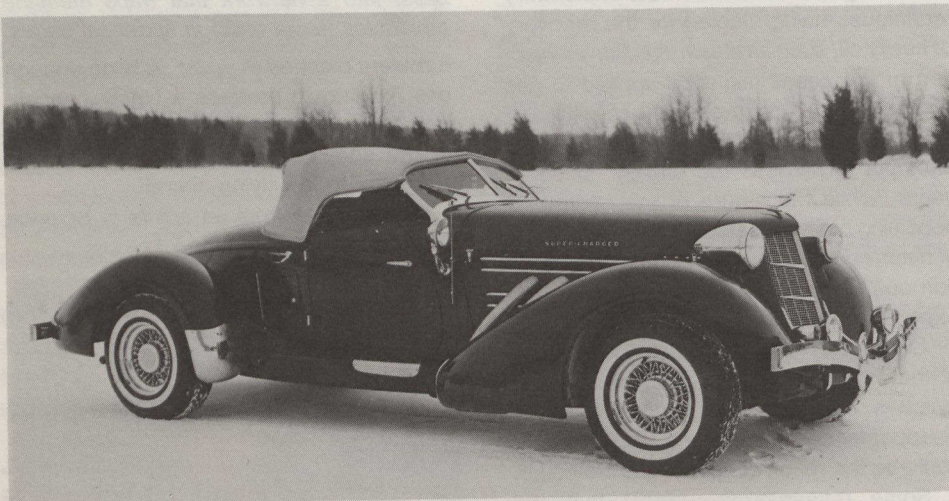
Mrs. Blais-Grenier noted that the Severe Weather Watch Program was the second weather service activity to rely heavily on volunteers. A network of volunteer climate observers has existed in Canada for more than a century.

"It is appropriate to honour all meteorological volunteers on WMO Day because their actions demonstrated the willingness of many Canadians to become personally involved in contributing to better weather information for everyone," she said.

Mrs. Blais-Grenier also paid tribute to the WMO itself, a United Nations agency with 157 member countries. Recognizing that many of the member countries also experience severe weather problems, she said that Canada plays its full share in assisting developing nations through transfer of technology and by participating in major WMO programs such as the World Weather Watch, the World Climate Program, the Research and Development Program and the Education and Training Program.

The minister noted that this year marks the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, but that the WMO and its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization, has a much longer history. "International co-operation in meteorology is an inspiring model of what can be done when nations contribute their talents and resources to a common purpose," she said.

Replicar's luxury cars in top gear



Replicar's model of the 1935 Auburn two-seater combines the engineering skills of the 1980s with the beauty and grace associated with the original styling.

The manufacture of copies of luxury cars has developed into a highly successful business for a Campbellford, Ontario firm, Replicar Company Limited.

The company, which began operations about four years ago, has grown from sales totalling only \$250 000 in the first two years to surpass \$1 million in 1984. David Carlaw, founder and president of the company, expects sales to reach \$3.5 million this year. He also expects the market, which has been about 95 per cent Canadian, to expand in the United States.

Mr. Carlaw started his business duplicating a 1935 Auburn that had attracted him at a Hershey, Pennsylvania car show in 1972 and had cost \$150 000.

In addition to manufacturing copies of the Auburn, Mr. Carlaw's company currently duplicates the sporty 1952 MG-TD. More recently the company added a gullwing Mercedes-Benz, originally made between 1954 and 1957, to its line-up.

The vehicles are made by hand and it takes approximately 450 man-hours to

produce an Auburn, 50 for an MG and an estimated 400 hours for a Mercedes.

The company currently averages one Auburn and ten MGs a month. But Mr. Carlaw expects that once the company is in full production, it will be able to produce about ten Mercedes every month.

"Each car is personally built for the individual," said Mr. Carlaw. If a customer wants a special colour, a certain type of leather interior, monogrammed initials or special tires, the car will have it. Car bodies are built with glass fibre and aluminum for protection against rust.

Retail prices for the cars vary according to the amount of labour required: the MG retails for about \$15 000; the Auburn two-seater retails for \$41 500 and the four-seater for \$46 500.

It is expected that the Mercedes will sell for about \$50 000.

About 10 per cent of Replicar's current business comes from leasing. About 25 per cent of the Mercedes' business is expected to be leasing.

Locomotives for Indonesia

Minister for External Relations Monique Vézina has announced the purchase of 15 Canadian-made General Motors locomotives for Indonesia.

Financing for the contract with General Motors of Canada Limited, valued at \$22 million, was made through an existing loan from the Canadian International Development Agency. The locomotives, along with spare parts and tools will be built at GM's plant in London, Ontario and will be delivered to the Department of Communications in Indonesia over the next 12 to 15 months.

The locomotives are part of a major energy project on the island of Sumatra and will be used to haul coal from the Bukit Asam mine to coal-fired electric generating plants on the coast. The rail cars carrying the coal were built by Hawker-Siddeley Canada Inc. and financed by the Export Development Corporation.

Major exhibition of Egyptian treasures travels to Canada

Two Canadian cities, Montreal and Vancouver, are two of the three North American destinations for an exhibition of treasures from the tomb of Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses II. It will be the first time the precious objects, ranging from the lid of the pharaoh's tomb to monumental statuary and priceless jewelry, will be seen in North America.

The exhibition, *Ramses II and His Time*, will be presented in Montreal from June 1 to September 29, 1985. It will then travel to one United States city prior to ending its North American tour at EXPO 86 in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13.



Queen with a menat, carved in limestone 75 centimetres high, is considered one of the statuary masterpieces of the Ramsessides era.

The city of Montreal is organizing the North American presentation of the exhibition in co-operation with the Egyptian Antiquities Organization. The objects, which have been insured by Lloyds of London for \$35 million, are from the collection at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

A lengthy and golden age

Ramses II and His Time reflects a century of Egyptian civilization centering on the reign of one of the country's most important pharaohs. Ramses II, also known as Ramses the Great, was the third king of the nineteenth dynasty of Egypt. His reign, from 1290 to 1224 BC, was the second longest in Egyptian history.

The age of Ramses II is considered a golden age in Egypt. In his extensive building programs he restored temples and undertook

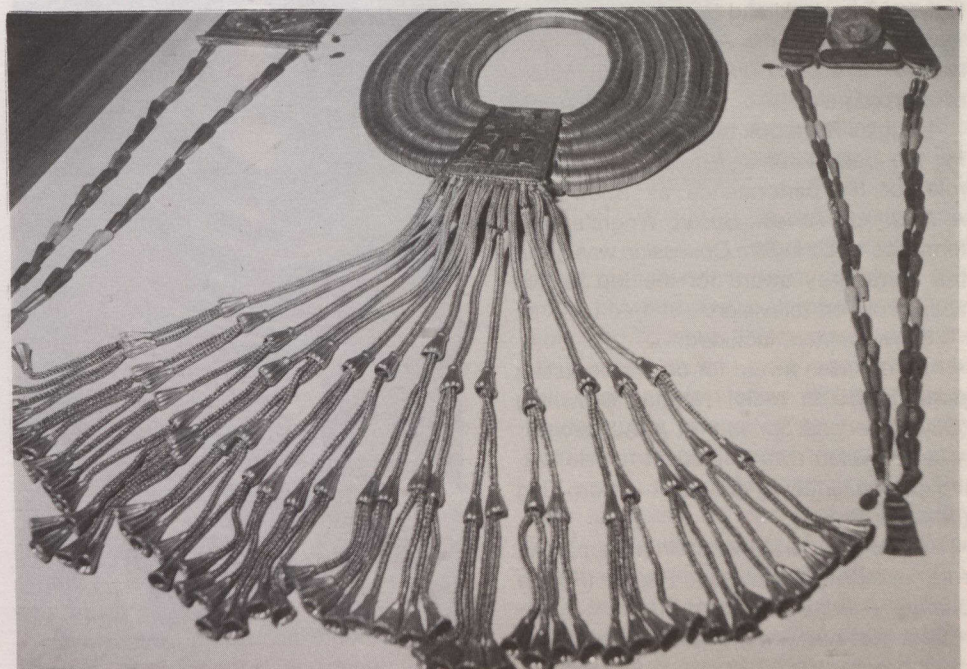
the construction of many famous monuments such as the rock temples at Abu Simbel, the Ramesseum at Thebes, the front courtyard of the temple at Luxor, the hypostyle hall at Karnak, as well as colossi and temples at Abydos, Tanis, Memphis and Heliopolis.

Donald Redford, a University of Toronto professor and one of Canada's leading Egyptian historians, said the information Ramses left behind is invaluable. "He was considered to be one of the greatest monarchs ever, even by the ancient Egyptians. His numerous letters and reliefs provide us with near-perfect road maps of the ancient world, descriptions of his battles and an intriguing insight into his personality," he said.

Reflection of an era

The exhibition consists of more than 80 precious objects that reflect the sub-themes of Son of the Sun God, family life, the builder king, science, letters and religion, the palace, the empire of the pharaoh, daily life and the craftsmen of the royal necropolis and the fate of Ramses II.

Among the items are: the lid of Ramses' tomb; solid gold, elaborately etched bracelets; a wooden chair with cat-like feet and embellished with gold; and a water clock, a bucket-like vessel which indicated the time as water drained out of it. The objects are made from many different materials and precious metals including gold, silver, granite, alabaster, sandstone, limestone, papyrus, terra cotta, frit, cornalian, shale, wood, bronze and bone.



Collar of Psusennes is made of gold and lapis lazuli.



Grey granite statue of Egyptian god Hauron with Ramses II is 2.31 metres high.

The exhibition will also include a full-scale photographic reconstruction of the tomb of Nefertari, the favourite queen of Ramses II. This tomb has been displayed separately in Europe and South America and will come to Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Mediterranean Institute.

Some 600 000 people are expected to visit the exhibition in Montreal where it will be presented at the Palais de la Civilisation, the former Expo 67 pavilion of France on Île Notre-Dame. The objects will be presented in a series of towering, pyramid-like modules.

The Montreal exhibition will also include film and slide projections, lectures, an Egypt

tian restaurant and tea-rooms and boutiques. A catalogue will be available in the spring.

To house the exhibit in Vancouver, EXPO 86 will construct a 2 200-square-metre building at the west end of the 70-hectare False Creek site.

The "Beginnings" theme pavilion was conceived by Vancouver designer David Fischer. It will be a wedge-shaped building with massive statues at its entrance which "will symbolically reflect the architectural genius of Ramses II", said Richard Blagborne, Expo vice president of planning and development.

The exhibit will be free to all Expo visitors and is expected to be seen by 1 000 to 1 200 visitors an hour.

CBC wins all Actra awards

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) captured all the 1985 Actra "Nellie" awards presented on April 3 by the Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Television and Radio Artists. The fourteenth annual presentation of awards to the more than 22 winners for their work in radio and television was held in Ottawa. It was only the second time the ceremonies have been held outside Toronto.

Chautauqua Girl, the popular story about a woman who fought to bring a music show to a small-town in Alberta, won the top award as best television program of the year. The CBS television film, set in the Twenties, told the story of the travelling Chautauqua tent shows and the magic they held for many rural residents.

George Orwell: A Radio Biography, was honoured as top radio program. Its writers, Edward Trapunski and George Woodcock, were also given the Actra Nellie as best writers for a radio documentary or public affairs program.

Douglas Rain took the Earle Grey award for the best actor in a television leading role for his performance as Boswell in *A Flush of Tories*. Susan Wright's performance as Liz in *Slim Obsession* was given the Earle Grey award for the top female acting role on television.

Other winners included:

- Andrew Allan award for best male acting performance in radio: Norman Browning (*Sweet Second Summer of Kitty Malone*);
- Jane Mallett award for best female acting performance in radio: Charmion King (*Jessie's Story*);
- Best acting performance in a supporting role in television: Garrick Hagon (*Rough Justice — For the Record*);
- Best host-interviewer — television entertainment program: David Suzuki (*Futurescan*);
- Best host-interviewer — radio entertain-

ment program: Peter Gzowski (*Morningside*);

- Best acting performance in a continuing role in television: Tony Van Bridge (*Judge*);
- John Drainie award for distinguished contribution to broadcasting: Fred Diehl;
- Best writer — television drama: Don Truckey (*Rough Justice — For the Record*);
- Best writer — radio drama: Steve Petch (*The Ice Forest — Saturday Stereo Theatre*);
- Best children's television program: *The Boy and the Snow Goose*;
- Best writer — television documentary or public affairs: Donald Brittain (*Something to Celebrate*);
- Best writer — radio documentary or public affairs: Edward Trapunski and George Woodcock (*George Orwell: A Radio Biography*);
- Gordon Sinclair award for excellence in broadcast journalism — radio or television: (tie) Hana Gartner (*Vengeance is Mine — Fifth Estate*) and Eric Malling (*Its Own Good Name — Fifth Estate*);
- Best variety performance in television: Evelyn Hart (*Romeo and Juliet*);
- Best variety performance in radio: Mary Lou Fallis (*Primadonna*);
- Foster Hewitt award for excellence in sports broadcasting: Sue Prestedge (*Olympic Journey*);
- Best writer — television variety: Laura Phillips (*A Friend in Need — Fraggie Rock*); and
- Best writer — radio variety: Roger Abbott, David Broadfoot, Don Ferguson, Gord Holtam, John Morgan and Rick Olson (*Air Farce*).

Multi-hatted greeting



Rhéal Bélanger, a vendor in Ottawa's Byward Market, tips his hats to passers-by.

News briefs

A Canadian astronaut is scheduled to fly on board a United States' space shuttle that will be launched on July 15, 1986. The astronaut, who has not as yet been named, will release a communications satellite for Canada.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has announced the signing of 25 allocations totalling \$3.7 million (US) under a line of credit agreement with Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, South America to support the sale of Canadian breeding cattle to Mexico. The Canadian exporters are: Shandale Farms Limited, New Hamburg, Ontario; International Land & Cattle Company Inc., Atwood, Ontario; J.M. Walker Farms International Inc., Aylmer, Ontario; Luzza International Livestock Corp., Mississauga, Ontario; Clément Choinière Inc., St. Alphonse de Granby, Quebec; and Les Fermes Réal St. Pierre, Pierrefonds, Quebec.

The Canadian Armed Forces have accepted an invitation to join the Conseil International du Sport Militaire (CISM), an 86 member world-wide armed forces association founded in 1948 in France and dedicated to the development of military sports. In 1985, CISM plans to conduct 12 military sport championships throughout the world. The Canadian Forces are assessing participation in parachuting, biathlon, cross country running, shooting and military pentathlon.

Carleton University of Ottawa currently has a third Union of Soviet Socialist Republic scientist working at the university under its academic exchange agreement with Leningrad State University. Rustam Sagitov, an instructor in the Department of Vertebrate Zoology, is working with Professor H. Gray Merriam and M. Brock Fenton of Carleton's Department of Biology on the comparative morphology of rodents and birds, bird migrations, the nesting of waterfowl and the territorial behaviour of animals. During his ten months of study at Carleton, Mr. Sagitov will be associated with the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada.

Canada Weekly is published by the Cultural and Public Information Bureau, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown will be provided on request to the editor, Carole Stelmack.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Canada

ISSN 0384-2312