

Canada Weekly

Ottawa
Canada

Volume 10, No. 36
September 29, 1982

- New Secretary of State for External Affairs named in Cabinet shuffle, 1
- IMF and World Bank hold annual meetings in Toronto, 2
- Canada at space meeting, 3
- Relief to Lebanon and El Salvador, 3
- CN meets challenge of complex move of pipes to the North, 4
- Hi-tech shopping mall, 4
- Bacteria named for Canadian, 5
- Canada negotiates with Airbus, 5
- International forestry prize, 5
- Wildlife areas to be preserved, 5
- Census shows population aging at rapid rate, 6
- Model train builder uses scraps for prize-winning creation, 6
- Gold rush days remembered, 6
- News of the arts — exhibition, arts briefs, 7
- News briefs, 8

New Secretary of State for External Affairs named in Cabinet shuffle

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau announced a Cabinet restructuring involving five ministers on September 10.

The reorganization was the first phase of a two-part rebuilding of the Cabinet with more appointments expected to be made later this fall.

As a result of the changes to Cabinet, former Minister of Finance Allan MacEachen became Secretary of State for External Affairs and the previous Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan was appointed to the post of Minister of Justice. Former Minister of Justice Jean Chrétien moved to the energy portfolio and Marc Lalonde who was Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources became the new Minister of Finance. In addition, Minister of State Jack Austin was named Minister of State for Social Development.

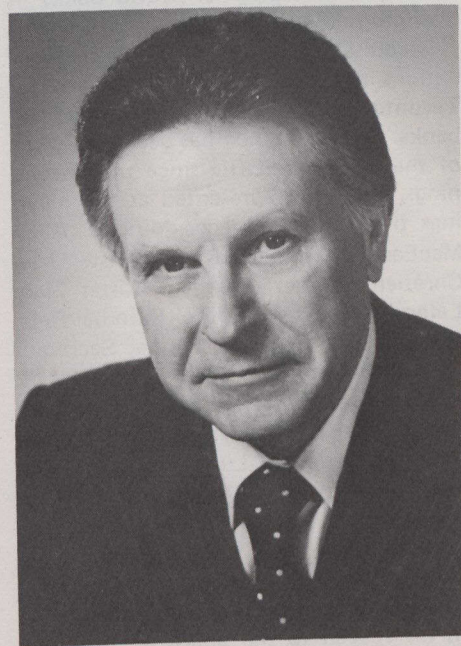
New external affairs minister

Mr. MacEachen took up the external affairs post after serving as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance since the 1980 general election. From 1974 to 1976 Mr. MacEachen had also served as Secretary of State for External Affairs and during his term he was co-chairman of the 17-nation Conference on International Economic Co-operation.

The new Secretary of State for External Affairs was first elected to the House of Commons in 1953 for the riding of Inverness-Richmond, Nova Scotia. He was re-elected in 1957, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1972, 1974, 1979 and 1980.

In 1953, Mr. MacEachen attended the United Nations General Assembly as a parliamentary observer. The following year, he was alternate delegate to the Economic and Social Council of the UN in Geneva. From 1958 to 1962 he served as special assistant for economic affairs under then leader of the opposition Lester B. Pearson.

Mr. MacEachen was named Minister of Labour in 1963 and then was appointed to the National Health and



John Evans

Welfare portfolio in 1965.

From 1967 to 1968, he was government house leader and chairman of the committee on the reform of parliamentary procedure. This was followed by his appointment as Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

In 1970, Mr. MacEachen was named president of the Privy Council and leader of the government in the House of Commons. Following his term as Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. MacEachen was appointed president of the Privy Council and leader of the government in the House of Commons for a second term. He was named Deputy Prime Minister of Canada in 1977 and deputy leader of the opposition and opposition house leader in June 1979.

The new Secretary of State for External Affairs is a member of the corporation visiting committee of the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

IMF and World Bank hold annual meetings in Toronto

Canada is determined to solve its domestic problems and will support "new international initiatives that will enhance international economic and financial stability", Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told the opening session of the annual meeting of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank) in Toronto on September 6.

Representatives of the 146-member nations of the IMF and IBRD were in Toronto for the annual meetings of the banks. Canada, which has been a member of the IMF and IBRD since their beginnings, was also represented at the meetings by: former Finance Minister Allan MacEachen, former Justice Minister Jean Chrétien, former Energy Minister Marc Lalonde, Minister of State (External Relations) Pierre De Bané, former Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, Minister of State for Finance Pierre Bussières, Minister of State (International Trade) Ed Lumley and Treasury Board President Donald Johnston (see article on page 1 for new Cabinet appointments).

Inflation a priority

In his speech to the board of governors meeting, Mr. Trudeau said that reducing inflation "without excessive costs in the form of lost jobs, is currently the most important economic policy problem we face in Canada. We have found that inflation is not consistent with growth and stability. Furthermore, once imbedded, it is most difficult to remove".

"This is because in a practical sense, inflation is much more than a monetary phenomenon. The speed of cost and price adjustments is related not just to changes in the growth of money and credit but also to the attitudes and perceptions of our people. Rapid return to cost and price stability, and so to conditions permitting a resumption of growth, depends on both. Changing money supply growth is easy. Creating the national will and determination to slow down cost and price increases is not.

"The essence of our approach is to try to create that national will. We are convinced that if our people understand the benefits to all of reducing inflation, their individual actions will accelerate the process. We do not underestimate the difficulty in explaining that individual



Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau addresses bank governors in Toronto.

restraint for the common good is also in harmony with self-interest. But that is the challenge we have taken up.

"In our policy program we are taking direct income and price action within the federal government and we are asking for voluntary responses from all others. We will continue to restrain money supply growth and work toward smaller federal fiscal deficits. We are confident that our own example of direct restraint, and a broader understanding of the absolute necessity of reducing costs and inflation, will together generate the national determination on which success of the voluntary approach depends....

"We must avoid such destabilizing policies in the 1980s. But is there among us the international consensus, the will, that is needed if progress in this area is to be assured? However difficult the task, we must encourage the IMF to find increasingly effective means for helping to maintain stability and harmony in the economic policies of its members.

"...The success of our domestic policies depends on our people identifying more closely with the common good and less with narrow sectoral interests. Similarly among nations, international interdependence requires that common international objectives rather than beggar-my-

neighbour instincts increasingly determine our individual actions.

"Nowhere is our interdependence more evident, and some would say more fragile, than in the flow of international capital, both private and official. The 1970s saw an extraordinary increase in private international financing, including the flow of such capital to developing countries. About half of all funds flowing to developing countries in 1980 was private capital. Unless these funds keep flowing in support of productive development, many developing countries will fall far short of their minimum needs....

"Not only have the flows of private funds become very large, but in some cases they have become closely dependent on the Fund and the World Bank. The importance to private international lending of the Fund's approval of and financial support for a member country's policy program, and the Bank's development of co-financing, illustrate this. This linking up of private and official funding is crucial for the 1980s, particularly since official funding itself will be limited. Increasingly closer working relationships between the Fund, the Bank and the private international financial institutions should be encouraged....

"But growth and development must go beyond the limits imposed by foreseeable economic return. Health and sanitation and education and communication and transportation and food production, all these give high returns to society but not in a form that markets can measure over short periods. Concessional funding, both bilateral and multilateral, therefore continues to be a vital element of balanced growth and development in many developing countries. For the poorest countries it is their only source of foreign capital for development. And the necessary response from the richer countries can be made with the certain knowledge that such growth and development enriches the whole of the world economy, the industrialized countries and the developing countries. We must ensure that the momentum of foreign aid is maintained and we must maintain the strength of the World Bank.

"The avoidance of energy shocks is yet another area where international cooperation and consensus may be crucial in the 1980s. Past energy price explosions clearly caught the world unawares, with adverse consequences for growth, inflation, and burdens of debt that reverberate still. The instinctive international institutional responses so far, have tended to

The Globe and Mail

place consumers and producers in opposite camps. Yet, relative stability is in the long term interests of both. Too high prices now mean economic stagnation, while too low prices may mean an energy crisis in the not too distant future. Similar problems arise with other commodities.

"Surely energy producers and consumers should be brought more closely together so that all our common interests can be better served. We must not permit our economic hopes for the Eighties to be darkened by failures in energy arrangements.

"The 1970s forcefully revealed yet another aspect of international interdependence. It revealed that inflation and economic stagnation in the industrial countries soon leads to slow growth among the developing countries. Interdependence here is uncompromising, impersonal, and cruel. It is therefore of concern to us all that we do not yet fully understand why industrial decay set in among the industrialized countries in the 1970s. The structural impact on some of our industries of exploding technology, of major changes in energy costs, of swift shifts in the competitive position of particular countries, goes much deeper than that of a temporary economic slow-down.

"The 1930s produced a Maynard Keynes for bringing insight into demand management. The 1980s need quite a different insight. It concerns the prerequisites for stable, non-inflationary economic growth, and rising productivity. Our various international institutions, including the Fund and the Bank, can and must help industrialized countries understand better the nature of their obstacles to growth and productivity, as well as help developing countries overcome the obstacles they face."

State of the Canadian economy

Allan MacEachen, in his capacity as a member of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and as Canada's Finance Minister, said at the joint annual discussion that Canada with its highly open economy "has been particularly vulnerable to the effects of international inflationary pressures, high and volatile interest rates, and the depressed state of world commodity markets. As a result, output since last summer has dropped sharply, with severe declines in primary and secondary industries. The squeeze on profit margins has contributed to a regrettable decline in job-creating investment.

Nonetheless, inflationary expectations remain deeply entrenched. Inflation, while somewhat lower than its peak at 13 per cent a little over a year ago, continues to be the main obstacle to recovery....

"Unemployment has risen dramatically in most of the industrialized countries with over 30 million unemployed in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development area. Over the past year, unemployment in Canada has risen dramatically from 7.5 per cent a year ago to nearly 12 per cent or 1.4 million people at the present time. As for most industrialized countries, the prospects for absorbing these unemployed rapidly are not promising. And yet we remain firm in our resolve to bring about renewed economic growth and create more jobs by dealing with the source of the problem — inflation.

Lower inflation

"Earlier this summer, I introduced a new budget which demonstrates a clear and strong commitment by the government of Canada to speed the process of adjustment to lower levels of inflation. The maintenance of an anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal policy stance is being reinforced by a number of creative policy initiatives to build a new social consensus. Our goal is to move from a 12 per cent world of recession to a 6 per cent world of recovery.

"Since the introduction of this budget, I have been encouraged by the response of many Canadians who have joined in the co-operative struggle against the obstacles to recovery. The Canadian government has provided leadership by implementing firm wage restraint in the federal public sector, keeping wage increases to 6 per cent this year and 5 per cent in the next year. The government has also subscribed to similar objectives in the area of administered prices under its jurisdiction. Given the national character of this effort, the government has called upon provincial and municipal authorities to endorse this program. Our consultations in recent months with the private sector, including labour, have been fruitful and productive.

"The consensus which is being built through these efforts forms the cornerstone for an acceptable and lasting solution to the seemingly intractable problem of inflation in our economy. It is our view that these efforts must be voluntary in nature if they are to be truly effective."

Canada at space meeting

Minister of State for Science and Technology John Roberts led the Canadian delegation to the second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE) held recently in Vienna, Austria.

The UNISPACE conference brought developments in space science and technology to the attention of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and showed how this technology could be applied to problems of national development. The conference also considered how international co-operation in this area could be strengthened.

Canada, a world leader in space technologies such as domestic satellite communications and remote sensing for resource management, viewed the conference as an opportunity for countries to share experiences and examine how these applications could best be used. Canada was the third nation in the world with a satellite in orbit and this year commemorates the twentieth anniversary of the launch of the *Alouette 1*. *Anik D*, the first commercial communications satellite built in Canada, was launched last month and over the past year, the widely acclaimed Canadarm has been tested in space several times.

Accompanying the conference was an exhibition of space technology demonstrating Canadian industrial and technological capabilities in the space sector as well as expertise in applications. A satellite-delivered health care experiment, which was broadcast live to the conference hall, demonstrated how space technology could be used to bring essential health services to remote areas.

Relief to Lebanon and El Salvador

The Department of External Affairs recently announced that Canada is providing a grant of \$150 000 to the World Council of Churches for its program of humanitarian assistance in Lebanon and a grant of \$50 000 to the Pan American Health Organization to aid victims of the June 19 earthquake in El Salvador.

The funds for both grants are being provided through the international humanitarian assistance program of the Canadian International Development Agency.

CN meets challenge of complex move of pipes to the North

Canadian National recently undertook the challenge of transporting large rubber pipes to the North for use in Canada's frigid Beaufort Sea.

In July, the first of the 96 lengths of large rubber pipes, each 11.6 metres long with a minimum diameter of 1.2 metres and requiring very careful handling, were unloaded at McKinley Bay at the mouth of the MacKenzie River for use by Dome Petroleum Limited in their dredging operations in the Beaufort Sea.

The pipes were transported 6 000 kilometres across Canada from Halifax by CN Rail in a multi-modal transportation effort involving shipment of containers by rail, a delicate transshipping operation in Montreal, then conventional shipment by flatcar into Canada's Northwest Territories, and finally a 1 900-kilometre trip down the MacKenzie River by barge train.

Exploring for oil and gas in the Beaufort entails difficult work in some of the most hostile conditions in the world. To protect drill rigs from the ice which grips the Beaufort for all but a few weeks each year, artificial islands of silt dredged from the ocean floor are being built. This work, in water depths of 20 to 60 metres, requires dredging equipment strong enough to take the punishment which is routine in this environment and includes the buoyant large-diameter pipe for the output end of the dredging operation.

The pipe, built by Vredestein Industrial Products B.V., of Renkum, the Netherlands, was delivered to Halifax in



At CN Rail's Pointe St. Charles yard, the length of special slinging gear made yard derrick unusable, so an extendible-boom crane was brought in for the unloading.

three lots between mid-April and the end of May. The 12-metre containers, open-topped but canvas covered, were placed directly onto flatcars in Halifax, and carried to Montreal where the containers were unloaded.

Complicated operation

The transshipping from container to flatcar was carried out using a special spacer bar supplied with the pipe. It was rigged to pick up each length by steel flanges at

the ends, and equipped with web slings to support the pipe in the middle as well, to minimize flexing. And, before the pipe was loaded, flatcars were individually examined by hand to make sure no nails or other protrusions would damage the skin of the pipe. Six pipes were then loaded on each flatcar, with appropriate blocking and bracing. Because the yard derrick could not lift the pipe lengths clear of the containers, an extendible-boom crane was brought in.

From Montreal, the pipes were taken to Roma Junction, in the Peace River country, then north to Hay River on the shores of Great Slave Lake, from where they began the last and most hazardous part of the journey down the MacKenzie River on the barge trains. The route is challenging in the best of circumstances but in the past couple of years, it has been made even more difficult by low water levels in the river system. This year, there were no problems with the water levels.

Barge trains, which can only operate for a brief period each year during the ice-free season, provide the only freight transport into the Beaufort for equipment and materials too heavy or too bulky to be shipped by air.

Hi-tech shopping mall

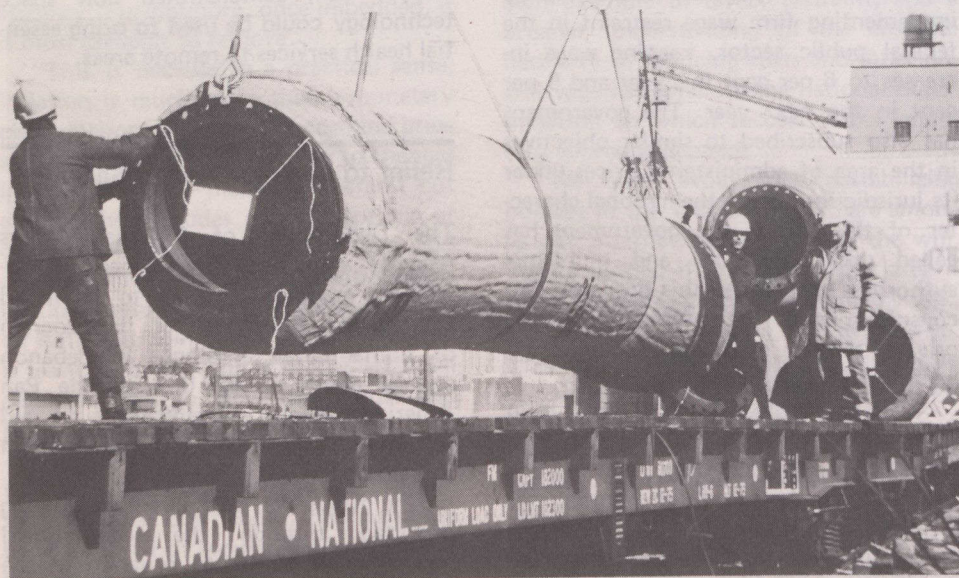
The Ottawa area which is fast becoming a leading high-technology centre will be home to what is considered to be a unique high-technology shopping and office complex.

The \$4.5-million complex, being developed by Terrace Investments of Ottawa, is expected to open in February. The firm is also considering similar projects in San Francisco, Boston and Toronto.

The 40 shops and head offices comprising the complex will present the newest in electronic gadgetry, including television games, video cassette recorders, calculators and home terminals.

"We'll be catering to the whole family in a centre that will serve as the show-place for the industry's products," said Bruce Firestone of Terrace Investments. He said it is hoped the complex will further speed up research and development of new micro-electronic products.

Already two-thirds of the 24 000-square metres of retail and office space have been rented. Two of the largest firms from the area's more than 300 high-technology manufacturers will set up head offices there.



Sections of floating rubber pipe, destined for Canada's high Arctic, are loaded aboard flatcars for the trip across Canada and into the North.

CN photos

Bacteria named for Canadian

The Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, has named a recently discovered bacteria for a Canadian scientist.

The *proteus penneri* bacteria, known for its role in urinary tract infections, was named for Professor John L. Penner, a University of Toronto bacteriologist. Don Brenner of the US centre said the bacteria was named for the Canadian scientist "because we consider John Penner to be the world's best authority on *proteus* (a strain of bacteria that has been known to lead to serious infection of wounds and to blood poisoning)".

Professor Penner and his research team have developed new information about where infections come from and how bacteria move between people. The discovery of *proteus penneri* was spurred on by work Dr. Penner has been conducting at the University of Toronto.

Canada negotiates with Airbus

The Canadian government, De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited and Airbus Industrie are negotiating on Canadian participation in the Airbus A-320 aircraft program.

The negotiations, which began July 23 in Ottawa, are expected to be complete in December. De Havilland has been designated as the Canadian industrial partner in the aircraft project.

The A-320 is a 150-seat-passenger aircraft which will be powered by two advanced jet engines. It is designed to replace aging and outmoded single-aisle aircraft in the 120-180 seat category.

This aircraft is being developed by Airbus Industrie, an international consortium with partners in Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Spain. Airbus Industrie has been successful in marketing two previous aircraft, the A-300 and the A-310, despite problems being experienced by many of the world's aerospace companies adversely affected by the current economic climate. According to a recent study prepared by an American group, Airbus now controls 43 per cent of the world's passenger aircraft market compared to only 3 per cent in 1977.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion Herb Gray said in announcing the negotiations that three conditions must be fulfilled to ensure Canadian participation in

the Airbus Industrie A-320 program. First, Canada must be satisfied that the project is commercially viable; the A-320 program must result in significant industrial benefits to the Canadian aerospace industry, particularly in terms of employment and the transfer of advanced technology; and finally, Canadian participation must be on the basis of recovery of expenditures incurred by the federal government.

"Airbus Industrie has proven its ability to produce aircraft of high technical quality and demonstrated success in the marketplace," Mr. Gray said. "I have every confidence that the A-320 program will improve upon this record and I look forward to a successful outcome of the negotiations."

International forestry prize

For the second consecutive year, a Canadian has been awarded the Marcus Wallenberg Prize, a Swedish award given for contributions to the forest industry.

The 1982 award was presented by Stora Kappenberg of Sweden to Dr. Ricardo O. Foschi, an adjunct associate professor at the University of British Columbia and a researcher at the Vancouver laboratories of Forintek Canada Corporation, a company involved in research and development of wood products.

Stora Kappenberg, dating back to 1288, is the oldest publicly-owned company in the world still in operation. The firm, which is one of Sweden's largest enterprises for forestry and forest pro-



Dr. Ricardo O. Foschi

ducts, initiated the prize to recognize, encourage and stimulate pioneering scientific achievements that would contribute to a broader knowledge and technical development within the forest industry.

Dr. Foschi received the 1982 prize for his work on "The Assessment and Prediction of the Structural Reliability of Structures Fabricated from Wood and Wood Products". In his work he combined mathematical and pragmatic engineering evaluations to establish how wooden structures can be evaluated for withstanding stress. His work is now providing a rational basis for the engineering design of wooden structures, taking into account the various factors unique to this type of construction: the variability of wood; its behaviour under long-term loads; and the type of fastenings used.

The first Canadian to win the prize was Dr. H. Holton of Canadian Industries Limited who was last year's winner.

Wildlife areas to be preserved

Canada has designated the world's only known nesting area for whooping crane and ten other wildlife areas under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance.

The designated wetlands cover 100 000 square kilometres, mainly in the North, and are as large as the combined area designated by 32 other countries that have signed the preservation convention.

Canadian Wildlife Service policy adviser Hugh Boyd said naming the areas gives them no special legal status but would commit the government to try to protect them.

"Naming these sites is evidence of the growing recognition by governments of the important role that wetlands play in our natural environment," said federal Environment Minister John Roberts in a statement this summer.

The areas are migratory or nesting areas for millions of sandpipers, ducks, geese, swans and falcons and the habitat of caribou, musk ox and bears.

They range from Mary's Point, a New Brunswick tidal marsh, to the Alaksen wildlife area on the Fraser River delta. Other areas are in Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon and five are in the Northwest Territories.

In 1981, the first wetland in Quebec was designated and two more are likely to be named following negotiations with Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Census shows population aging at rapid rate

The first data from the household survey in last summer's census indicates that the Canadian population is now the oldest it has ever been.

Because of a steady decline in the birth rate that started 20 years ago, the population's median age — with half of Canadians above it and half below — was 29.6 years last summer, higher than during the Great Depression, when the birth rate was also reduced. The median age is expected to rise steadily through the rest of the century according to the figures released by Statistics Canada. By the year 2000 the median age is expected to be 36, unless there is a sharp increase in the birth rate. If present trends continue Statistics Canada predicts that by 2031 there could be one pensioner for every two workers, down from the current ratio of about one-to-five.

Median age rising

At the turn of the century the median age was just over 20. It rose to 27 during the 1930s and then fell back to 26.3 by 1961 because of the postwar baby boom.

The data was compiled from questionnaires filled out in virtually every Canadian household in June last year for the once-a-decade full census. It elicited informa-

tion on such things as age, marital status, sex, household size and type of dwellings occupied by Canadians.

The census data has important policy implications for both the public and private sector. For the public sector, the statistics indicate a growing need for services for the aged, and less need for schools almost everywhere in Canada. For the private sector, the census provides a basis for determining markets for specific goods and services.

Some of the highlights of the decennial survey were:

- the population was 24 343 180, of which 12 274 890 were female and 12 068 290 were male;
- while the population as a whole had increased by 5.9 per cent since the mid-decade mini-census in 1976, the number of children under 15 fell by 7 per cent while the number of people 65 and older increased by 17.9 per cent;
- 14 918 445 Canadians said English was their mother tongue, a 5.6 per cent growth from 1976, while 6 249 095 said it was French, up 6.1 per cent. Some other mother tongues had a booming growth, including Spanish by 59 per cent, Armenian 65.8 per cent, Chinese 69 per cent, Indo-Pakistani languages 100.3 per

cent and Semitic languages 58.8 per cent — the ranks of the divorced rose dramatically. There were 500 135 divorced Canadians who had not remarried, compared with 302 535 in 1976;

— but there was also an increase in the proportion who were married — from 47.7 per cent in 1976 to 49.1 per cent in 1981;

— the average number of persons per family fell to 3.3 in 1981 from 3.5 in 1976;

— there were 8 281 530 households, for an average household size of 2.9 persons compared with 3.1 in 1976. The largest were in Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories, averaging 3.8 persons, and the smallest in British Columbia, where the average was 2.7. One- or two-person households made up 49.3 per cent of the total, while only 14.6 per cent contained more than four persons;

— 57.2 per cent of the occupied private dwelling stock in Canada were single detached dwellings, with Newfoundland having the highest proportion at 78.5 per cent and Quebec the lowest at 43.9 per cent.

Gold rush days remembered

Edmonton, Alberta's ten-day annual celebration, Klondike Days, held in July again drew large crowds of enthusiastic supporters this year.

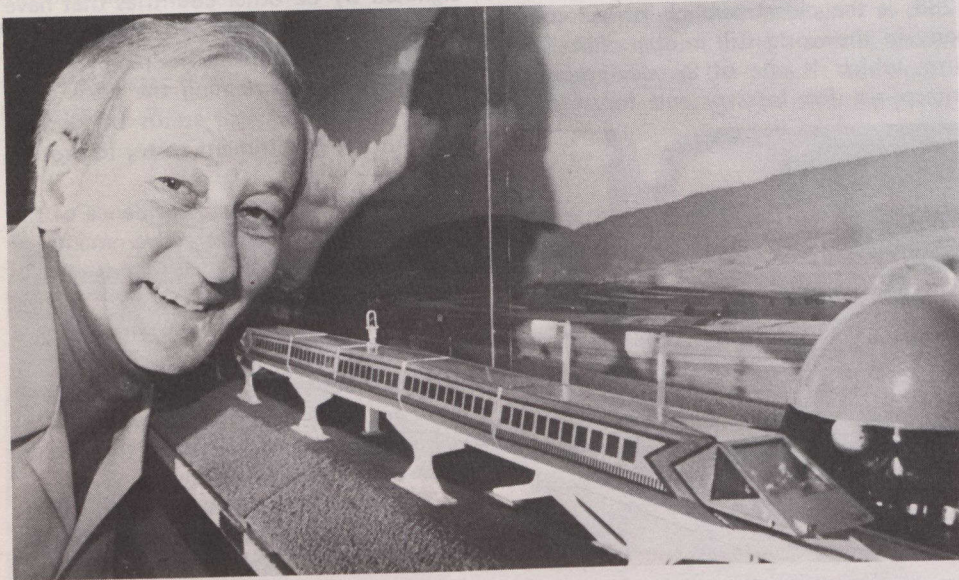
The name, Klondike Days, was adopted by the city of Edmonton 20 years ago for its annual fair in recognition of the city's role as a service centre and stopping point for the thousands of people who went north in search of gold during the gold rush at the end of the nineteenth century.

Many of the activities of the fair were organized by the Klondike Days Association which also received a substantial grant from the Edmonton city council.

During the festivities, bars, banks and other businesses became saloons, forts and fur-trading posts as much of the city was transported back in time. Women dressed in frilly frocks, mesh stockings and feathers, while men wore arm bands, vests or anything else that resembled nineteenth-century attire.

Some of the success of the celebration was due to the fact that emphasis was placed on inexpensive entertainment, both in the city core and at the exhibition grounds, where the \$4 admission price for adults covered many free activities, including outdoor entertainment.

Model train builder uses scraps for prize-winning creation



Chuck Collins of Ottawa stands before his four-metre model of a monorail which won the Delaware trophy — for ingenuity in model building at the northeastern convention of the National Model Railroaders Association held in Albany, New York. Collins, a 55-year-old professional narrator, said he is a "scratch builder"; the pylons for the track are old cigarette display signs, and the station is made of a pantyhose shell with a bubblegum skylight. "I can see something in any old piece of junk," he said.

News of the arts

Volume 10, No. 36
September 29, 1982

Exhibition of Kurelek paintings to tour Canada



Kurelek's Trustees Meeting on the Barber Farm, Regina, 1976.

Kurelek's *Vision of Canada*, the first exhibition dealing with the complete works of Canadian painter William Kurelek, is scheduled to open at the Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery on November 18 and then tour 14 other museums and galleries in Canada's ten provinces through 1984.

The major retrospective of Kurelek's work, covering the period 1961-1977, is being sponsored by the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada and organized by Joan Murray, director of the Robert McLaughlin Gallery in Oshawa, Ontario.

Unique interpretation of Canada

In announcing the exhibition, the chairman of Mutual Life of Canada John H. Panabaker said that "William Kurelek came to understand what it means to be

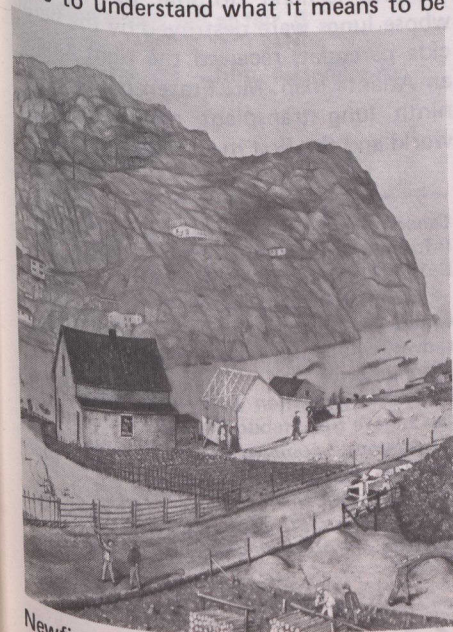
Canadian in so many different parts of the country. His vision reflects that understanding".

The focus of *Kurelek's Vision of Canada* will be on works which communicate the artist's unique view of Canada's landscape and its people, depicting a variety of locales from the Atlantic provinces to the mountains of the west coast. The exhibition comprises 57 paintings on loan from some 30 public and private collections in Canada and the United States.

William Kurelek (1927-1977) was born in Alberta and received post-secondary education and some art training in Manitoba, Toronto, Mexico and England. In addition to painting, he illustrated a number of books, two of which received the New York Times Award for best illu-



By The Breath of the Spirit II, 1975, by William Kurelek.



Newfie Jokes, painted by William Kurelek in 1974.

strated children's books: *A Prairie Boy's Winter* in 1973 and *Lumberjack* in 1974. Among other awards presented to him were the Order of Canada in 1976 and the Christian Culture Award in 1977.

Kurelek's paintings are represented in many collections in galleries and museums throughout Canada and the United States and have been exhibited in other centres in both countries as well as London, England.

Catalogues are being prepared in both English and French to accompany this exhibition as well as an educational brochure and a full-colour poster reproducing *The Painter*, one of the works in the show.

Arts briefs

The Canadian premiere of *Yes, Giorgio!*, starring tenor Luciano Pavarotti in his movie debut, was held on September 23 at the University Theatre in Toronto, as part of a gala benefit for the Canadian Opera Company. The movie is described as a romantic comedy and featured Pavarotti in several scenes from the Puccini opera *Turandot*.

The third annual Square and Round Dance Convention, the largest international hoedown ever held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, attracted some 5 500 dancers from across Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Britain for three days of dancing in hockey arenas, hotel ballrooms and in the city streets. Included among the dancers were The Wheeling Eight Square Dance Club, a Vancouver-based team confined to wheelchairs and The Starlights, a blind square-dance troupe from Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Kent Thompson, novelist and short story writer who has taught at the University of New Brunswick since 1966, and poet Andrew Greig, who has taught at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, are the Canada-Scotland exchange writers-in-residence for 1982-83. Thompson, author of *Shacking Up*, will spend the year at the University of Edinburgh, and Greig, whose collection *Surviving Passages* was published this year, will be at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario.

The Toronto Children's Chorus recently won the children's chorus competition at the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod in Llangollen, Wales. Judges cited "excellent word colouring, ...lovely tone and perfect pitch" in their decision.

News briefs

Ten Ontario firms recently participated in a ten-day trading house mission to Southeast Asia. The mission, sponsored by the Ontario government, consisted of six trading houses and four manufacturers. Hong Kong and Singapore were visited and other Southeast Asian markets, particularly in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, were explored.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) recently announced it has approved the drilling of a wildcat well, named Mobil et al Linnet E-63, approximately 180 kilometres northeast of St. John's, Newfoundland. The well will be drilled in some 157 metres of water to a projected depth of 5 639 metres by Mobil Oil Canada Limited, Norcen Energy, Canterra Energy Limited, Pan Canadian Petroleum, and Roxy Petroleum.

Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario is the first bilingual Canadian university to become a member of the International Student Exchange Program (ISEP), administered by the Office of International Programs at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. ISEP students remain registered at and pay fees to their home university. Canadian students may choose from 100 American universities.

The federal government is allocating \$700 000 over two years to field test an electronic filing cabinet system at Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. The money will be spent under the Office Communications Systems (OCS) program, established in 1980 to help Canadian companies develop the industrial capacity to supply the growing national and international markets for integrated electronic office products and services. The electronic file cabinet is a software program which runs on various microcomputers to allow for access, and retrieval of office documents and information stored in electronic form.

Northern Telecom Limited has announced a \$220 000 program to assist Canadian universities to improve the quality of education in microelectronics technology and computer-aided design tools. Integrated circuits designed by students as part of their course requirements will be fabricated by Northern Telecom at its Ottawa plant and returned to universities in packaged form along with test results. The universities currently do not have ready access to fabrication capability.



OCTOBER 4-11, 1982
agri-food week
semaine de l'agro-alimentaire
DU 4 AU 11 OCTOBRE 1982

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan has announced that the week of October 4 to 11 has been designated "Agri-Food Week" in Canada. Agri-Food Week is a national information campaign carried out jointly by the various sectors of the agri-food industry, from farmers to food retailers and governments.

Mitel Corporation of Kanata, Ontario, and Scientific-Atlanta Incorporated of Atlanta, Georgia, have signed a joint agreement which could allow Mitel to enter into a multi-million-dollar satellite communications market. Mitel has agreed in principle to design, manufacture and market a product known as Skyswitch in conjunction with the US maker of earth station equipment. Skyswitch will enable companies with remote branches to communicate voice or data via satellite, thereby eliminating the need for an ordinary telephone network. Remote regions not equipped with telephones will also be able to communicate.

Communications Minister Francis Fox has announced that, in line with the guidelines for administered prices announced on June 28, four federally-regulated telecommunications carriers are being limited to rate increases of 6 per cent in the first year and 5 per cent in the second year. The four companies affected are CNCP Telecommunications, Telesat Canada, Terra Nova Telecommunications Incorporated and NorthwTel Incorporated.

University Hospital in London, Ontario has announced plans for a proposed \$12-million Heart and Brain Research Institute, the first of its kind in Canada. The 4 500-square-metre institute would be a joint project of the hospital and the University of Western Ontario.

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council has awarded 478 grants totalling \$23.4 million to professors in

Canadian universities for equipment in 1982-83. These grants assist in the purchase of research equipment or installations costing more than \$7 000 but less than \$100 000; major equipment grants are for the purchase of facilities costing between \$100 000 and \$275 000; major installation grants are for the purchase of equipment costing in excess of \$275 000.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) has been directed by the federal government to take steps to restrict cross-ownership between broadcasters and owners of daily newspapers. Acting under the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the government has issued a direction to the CRTC that would deny new broadcasting licences or licence renewals to applicants who are owners of daily newspapers in the same market area. The direction is one of several initiatives outlined on May 25, 1982 by Multiculturalism Minister Jim Fleming, who is responsible for the response to the Royal Commission on Newspapers.

The five-day Drum Corps International Championships held recently in Montreal drew 13 000 young participants from Canada and the United States. There were 106 units in the extravaganza of drills, drumming and colour guards, 20 from Canada and the rest from the U.S. It was the second year in a row the championships were held at the Olympic Stadium in Montreal.

A 31-year-old Georgia man, James Franzen, recently received a new lung in a six-and-a-half hour operation at Toronto General Hospital. Mr. Franzen, whose lungs were destroyed by the herbicide paraquat, received the right lung of an Atlanta man. Mr. Franzen is the thirty-ninth lung transplant recipient in the world and the first in Canada since 1977.

Canada Weekly is published by the External Information Programs Division, 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. Joanna Kerr.

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

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.

Canada

ISSN 0384-2312