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Prime Minister Trudeau pledges determination to ease East-West tension

In a speech to the Conference on Strategies for Peace and Security in the Nuclear Age held at the University of Guelph, Ontario, October 27, Prime Minister Trudeau warned the 500 delegates that "the risk of accident or miscalculation is too great for us not to begin to repair the lines of communication with our adversaries". The Prime Minister also suggested that, as the time for deployment draws closer, what is required in the world today is "a 'third rail' of high-level political energy to speed the course of agreement". Following are excerpts from Mr. Trudeau's remarks:

...I will tell you right away that I am deeply troubled: by an intellectual climate of acrimony and uncertainty; by the parlous state of East-West relations; by a superpower relationship which is dangerously confrontational; and by a widening gap between military strategy and political purpose. All these reveal most profoundly the urgent need to assert the pre-eminence of the mind of man over machines of war.

There is today an ominous rhythm of crisis. Not just an arms crisis. It is a crisis of confidence in ourselves, a crisis of faith in others. How can we change that ominous rhythm? That is the question which brings me here tonight....

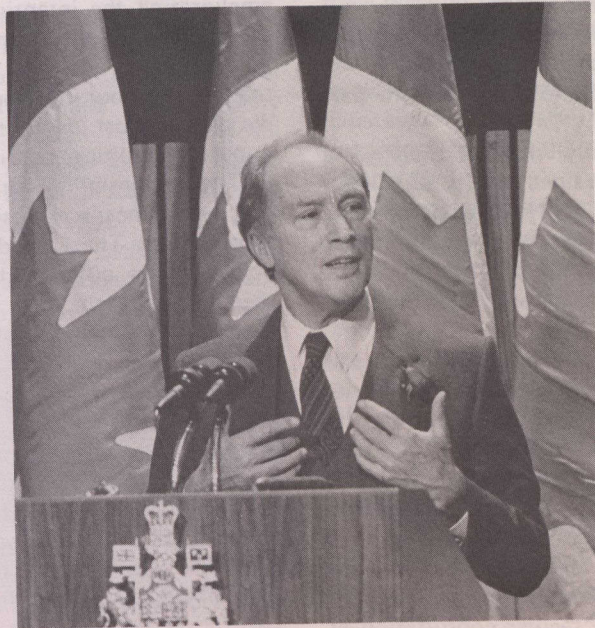
Too often our knowledge and our judgments are true and false at the same time. This is often the distinctive sign of rapidly changing realities which tend to elude our understanding. For example we know that there are, in the Eighties, many new kinds of power and many new centres of power. There is the power of oil, or of cheap labour, or of regional hegemony.

We call it a multipolar world — which suggests that no nation can act in isolation, that no power is truly dominant. But surely it is also true, and perhaps now with a special force, that the superpower relationship is at this time as dominant and as crucial as it ever was in the Fifties — when we had a more simplistic bipolar model with which to understand the world.

Another example: military strength is the subject of much debate these days. This is a positive sign. Many strategies, in rightly trying to increase the odds against the nuclear gamble, advocate increased strength in conventional weapons, and new doctrines for conventional deterrence. Some of these doctrines have the sound purpose

of delaying, or even preventing, the terrible resort to nuclear weapons in any European conflict.

I believe that such a raising of the nuclear threshold in Europe is a concept of the first importance. It would not be an easy, or an inexpensive task. But even as I am attracted to this concept in



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its application to Europe, I am troubled by a broader implication. Non-nuclear weapons are in an advanced state of technology, and are widely marketed. Sea-skimming missiles, laser-guided bombs and fragmentation weapons are available for distribution. Is it the purpose of nuclear arms control to make the world safe for conventional warfare?

Surely a basic term is missing in this equation: it is the encouragement of an equilibrium of conventional arms and forces, balanced at lower rather than higher levels. An agreed framework of conventional deterrence against armed aggression — but significantly reducing any dangerous concentration of forces....

Some of the answers lie in the ragged course of East-West relations over the past 15 years. Those relations have an innate tendency to defy management and control. They are animated by competing philosophies and civilizations, and armed with weaponry that is global in scope....

As Canadians, we know where we stand. We have a distinguished record of accomplishment in working for international peace and security....

I don't believe we had any illusions about the short-lived and much-maligned period of *détente*. I certainly have no embarrassment about my own part in that process, bred in a conjuncture of geopolitics, economic aspirations, and collective leadership on both sides.

But the process too soon became part of the problem....

Détente rapidly showed signs of a process being drained of its substance. Core issues were held hostage by one side or the other — human rights, economic co-operation, hegemony in key spheres of influence. *Détente* became both divisible, and reversible.

And yet, I am not ready to call *détente* a failure. There were clear benefits of stability and co-operation. Its long-term impact, for example on Soviet elites, cannot yet be judged. Moreover it did coincide with, or provoke, an important impulse in the early Seventies which seems to have been lost without trace. It is the impulse toward political dialogue, toward regular consultation at the most senior levels of the East-West system....

With the loss of that impulse, and in the absence of high politics in the East-West relationship, it is not surprising that any shred of trust or confidence in the intentions of the other side appears to have vanished as well. Also missing, and

On the occasion of his speech in Guelph, Prime Minister Trudeau announced his intention to visit leaders in Belgium, France, Italy, West Germany and the Netherlands in order to strengthen the East-West dialogue. Of this initiative, *The Gazette* of Montreal commented:

"One cannot disregard the rightness or timeliness of his move. The Soviets, expecting no advantage in appearing conciliatory, may launch more adventures such as Afghanistan and use more Grenadas in response. It is this deterioration Mr. Trudeau wants to stop. It appears he does not see himself as an orchestra leader in a peace concert, though his publicists will surely cast him in this role. He sees himself as one of many Western leaders who want to establish an effective channel of communication between Moscow and Washington, one on which superpowers will talk more quietly than on abusive megaphones they now use."

this troubles me deeply, is much trace of political craft and creativity directed at ameliorating the intentions of the other side. There is disturbing complacency, a readiness to adapt to the worse rather than to exert our influence for the better. We are, in short, de-politicizing the most important political relationship we have.

The responsibility for this lies partly, but by no means exclusively, with both superpowers. The United States and the Soviet Union outstrip the rest of us in their global reach, their armaments, and their leadership responsibilities....

I believe that military strategy must, above all, serve a comprehensive set of political objectives and controls, which dominate and give purpose to modern weapons and to military doctrine. Our central purpose must be to create a stable environment of increased security for both East and West. We must aim at suppressing those nearly instinctive fears, frustrations, or ambitions which have so often been the reason for resorting to the use of force....

This was, in a limited sense, the philosophy which underpinned the NATO response to the Soviet build-up of SS-20 missiles in Europe. We had to ask ourselves what purpose of political intimidation could be served by that build-up.

That is why we decided to respond with a two-track approach — deployment and negotiations. This approach has given the Soviet Union both the clear incentive to reach agreement, and the table at which to do so. I and my fellow NATO heads of government remain firmly committed to that two-track decision.

The tragic shooting down of the Korean airliner raises further questions about military dominance on the Soviet side. Is the Soviet military system edging beyond the reach of the political authorities? Are we contributing to such a trend by the absence of regular contact with the Soviet leadership?

These considerations suggest that our two-track decision may also require, as the time for deployment comes closer, a "third rail" of high-level political energy to speed the course of agreement — a third rail through which might run the current of our broader political purposes, including our determination not to be intimidated.

The risk of accident or miscalculation is too great for us not to begin to repair the lines of communication with our adversaries. The level of tension is too high for us not to revive a more constructive approach to the containment of crises. The degree of mutual mistrust is too intense for us not to try to rebuild confidence through active political contact and consultation....

What is missing is a strategy of confidence-building measures of a political nature:

- steps that reduce tensions caused by uncertainty about objectives, or caused by fear of the consequences of failure;
- steps that mitigate hostility and promote a modicum of mutual respect;
- steps that build an authentic confidence in man's ability to survive on this planet.

In short, we must take positive steps in order to reverse the dangerously downward trend-line in East-West relations.

I shall be exploring such steps with our allies, with other leaders, and with groups such as yours. We must work in a balanced and rational fashion, with a degree of trust, a degree of belief in the good sense of mankind, and with a strong recognition that the task is urgent. The negotiations on theatre nuclear forces in Europe, and on strategic forces, are taking place between the superpowers. Canada is not at the table, and we have no wish to insert ourselves into this vital and delicate process. It is my

(Continued on P. 8)

Minister visits Middle East capitals

Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen paid an official visit to the Middle East from October 19 to 27. His itinerary included stops in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

As developments in the Middle East reached a particularly critical juncture, Mr. MacEachen's visit provided a timely opportunity for him to exchange views with the leaders of these countries on a number of regional issues, notably the situation in Lebanon, the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Palestinian situation and the question of Gulf security and the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. MacEachen also discussed a variety of bilateral questions of interest to each of the host countries.

Arriving in the Syrian capital of Damascus October 19, Mr. MacEachen met with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam and, the following day, with President Hafez al-Assad.

Lebanese reconciliation

In a press conference, Mr. MacEachen commented that he believed the process of Lebanese reconciliation was linked to outside factors, such as agreement between the Lebanese government and Syria, which is demanding the repudiation of last spring's Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

Also at issue is the presence in Lebanon of the foreign forces of both Israel and Syria. In that connection, Canada's external affairs minister acknowledged that peace in the area depended on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.



Mr. MacEachen (left) meets with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo.

While in Damascus, the minister also talked with Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt. Canadian officials noted that Mr. Jumblatt's views about the need to reform Lebanon's constitution to meet the country's changed ethnic and religious make-up were much the same as those expressed by Syrian President Assad. One difference, they said, was that Mr. Jumblatt regarded Syrian, as well as Israeli troops, in Lebanon as foreign forces that must be removed.

Mr. MacEachen flew to Beirut on October 21 to meet with Lebanese President Amin Gemayal at the Presidential Palace. He then travelled to Cairo where he met with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. His arrival in Cairo coincided with the bombing attack in Lebanon which killed US and French members of the multinational peacekeeping force and Mr. MacEachen expressed shock at the

incident. "We are all, certainly in Canada, appalled at this senseless act of indiscriminate violence..." he said. He extended Canada's deep sympathy to the United States, France and Lebanon "who have suffered such heavy loss of human life".

Peacekeeping force

During a subsequent meeting with reporters, the minister stated that "peace does not seem to be an early prospect" and predicted that the reconciliation talks to take place in Geneva would undoubtedly be very difficult. Canada was not seeking a role in Lebanon, he emphasized, but indicated that it would consider participating in a peace force if it were organized under the auspices of the United Nations.

In Amman, Jordan, Mr. MacEachen met King Hussein. Before his departure from Jordan, the minister affirmed that the Canadian government considered that Jewish settlements in the territories occupied by Israel were "illegal and constitute an obstacle to peace" in the Middle East. After a brief tour of the West Bank of the Jordan River, the area occupied by Israel, he boarded his plane for Israel.

In Israel, the final stop on his tour, Mr. MacEachen met with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Despite his criticism of Israeli policy *vis-à-vis* the West Bank, the minister told a news conference that relations between the two countries were sturdy enough to withstand such differences of opinion.

Mr. MacEachen also met with President Chaim Herzog and opposition leaders before leaving for Canada on October 27.

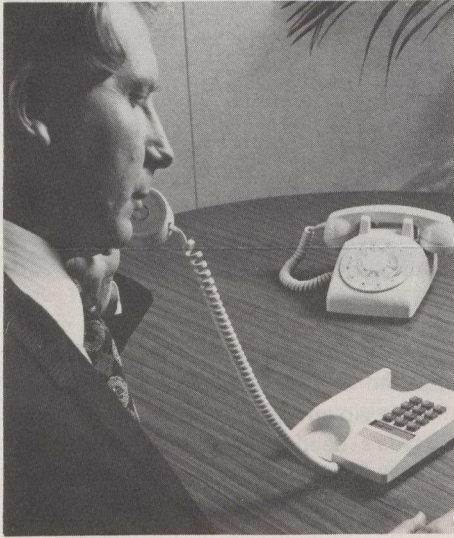


In Jerusalem Mr. MacEachen (right) talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Canapress

Hi-tech phone rings in the 80s

After 35 years of service, the standard rotary telephone that has served as the basic phone for millions of Canadians is being retired to make way for a streamlined "high-tech" set from Northern Telecom Ltd.



Alan Hazel, marketing manager of Northern Telecom Canada, demonstrates the new Harmony telephone that is replacing the older rotary dial telephone (background) for basic residential service. The Harmony is a pushbutton, touchtone telephone that features modern design and uses electronic technology.

Via teleconference facilities linking Geneva, Switzerland, Toronto and Ottawa, Minister of State (International Trade) Gerald Regan participated in a launching ceremony by Northern Telecom Canada of the new product, the Series 8000 Harmony electronic telephone.

The lightweight, compact phone will go into mass production in early 1984 and be available for lease to subscribers in areas with touchtone service.

The first model of the Series 8000, the Harmony, will be the standard set for the home and features a low-profile design, larger keys and an adjustable tone alerter that sounds like a warble rather than a ring.

The phone weighs 400 grams, compared to about 1 700 for standard dial phones, and has a recessed handle for easy portability. It can be mounted on a wall or used on a desk or table. The handset has been designed to accommodate hearing aids.

Developed in conjunction with Bell-Northern Research of Nepean, Ontario,

the Harmony has 156 components compared with the 235 parts in the old rotary telephone. Three custom silicon chips designed by BNR and Northern Telecom Electronics are used to replace parts found in older phones for the dial, network and ringer.

The Series 8000 will be manufactured in Northern Telecom's London, Ontario plant.

Describing the new set as the "telephone for the 1980s", Alan Walter, Bell vice-president of marketing said the company estimates more than 200 000 Harmony telephone sets will be needed to satisfy initial customer demand.

Ice island aids Arctic research

Canadian scientists who braved bone-chilling temperatures to camp out in the Arctic last spring are eager to do it again — this time on a permanent floating ice station, according to *The Citizen*.

George Hobson, head of the federal government's Polar Continental Shelf Project, would like to see a research station set up on a small ice island as early as next summer.

"We've got four volunteers already," he told a gathering of the Canadian Science Writers' Association.

The Arctic abode Mr. Hobson envisages would have a core group of three



The CESAR expedition, which took place in March 1983, explored Arctic ridges such as this. The proposed ice island venture would put a team in the high Arctic year-round.

or four mechanics and technical staff housed in prefabricated structures on the ice near Ellesmere Island.

As many as 30 scientists would visit for periods ranging from three to six months. The project could cost up to \$1 million to start and about \$500 000 annually to maintain. The scheme still needs funding approval from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

As many as 60 scientists took part in Project CESAR (Canadian Expedition to Study the Alpha Ridge) in March 1983. (See *Canada Weekly*, Vol. 11, No. 9, March 2, 1983.) The researchers, studying everything from oceanography to bathymetry — the measuring of depths — camped on a drifting ice floor. Data from the \$1.7-million venture is still being analysed.

Unlike the CESAR expedition, the ice island venture would put a team in the high Arctic year-round. Arctic researchers placed a telemeter and buoy on an ice island in August to watch its movement. The island measures about five by eight kilometres.

Mr. Hobson said a permanent base is needed because of the growing importance of Arctic research.

In 1970, he said, 36 research parties visited the North. Last year, in contrast, more than 181 science expeditions operated in the Canadian Arctic.

CESAR produced some startling finds in terms of ancient Arctic life, and more new discoveries are expected from the volumes of information collected.

Hans Weber, senior scientist on that expedition, said one three-metre sample of the seafloor contained sediment up to 500 000 years old. Micro-organisms found in the sample were several million years old, he said.

Click! An instant slide film

Polaroid Canada Inc., the company that brought instant snapshots to thousands of Canadian homes, is now bringing 35-millimetre camera buffs into the picture with instant slide film.

The Polaroid Autoprocess 35-millimetre system, which was unveiled recently, lets photographers put colour and black-and-white film in a small developer unit and receive slides in about three minutes.

The processor unit will sell for about \$130, while the slide mounter will cost about \$23.

New space suit from the depths of the sea



Can-Dive Services Ltd. president Phil Nuytten adjusts helmet of diving suit.

Suits worn by US astronauts working outside the protective environment of space vehicles will in future be based upon commercial diving technology developed in Canada. And so far it does not look as if the knowledge will cost the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) a cent, according to the *Globe and Mail*.

Phil Nuytten, president of the Can-Dive Services Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia and holder of the patent of a new type of lightweight, armoured diving suit, says he will allow NASA to adapt the technology incorporated in the system for use in space. The Canadian technology is being offered free of all strings, "simply because I admire what they are doing".

Existing space suits worn by NASA astronauts are unsuited for construction work on space stations or satellites, or for hurried departures from spacecraft, because the joints blow apart at internal pressures of more than four pounds a square inch, Mr. Nuytten said.

An astronaut leaving the 14 psi atmospheric pressure of a space shuttle must breathe pure oxygen for several hours before leaving the ship, to cleanse his bloodstream of nitrogen. Failure to do so could result in the bends, a crippling and sometimes fatal disease.

Faced with a requirement for a new

suit, with joints capable of resisting the higher pressure, NASA turned to the deep diving industry, where the working conditions are, if anything, more hostile than space.

Armoured suit

The Newtsuit, a highly mobile armoured suit now being tested by Can-Dive for use at depths of between 150 and 225 metres, was discovered by NASA researchers to embody joints capable of resisting external pressures of 350 psi. To turn the underwater suit into a spacesuit requires reversal of the joints to withstand internal pressure, according to Mr. Nuytten.

Built from a charcoal-fibre composite, the Newtsuit weighs only 90 kilograms on land (in space or in the sea it "weighs" nothing). Its close relative — the deeper diving and more cumbersome Jim suit, deployed by diving contractors — weighs 550 kilograms.

The Newtsuit and Jim are the latest in a series of single atmosphere systems that are revolutionizing the offshore diving business. Protected from the enormous pressures, divers can now move freely between the surface and depths of more than 300 metres, where, with conventional ambient-pressure systems, compression would take up to 24 hours and decompression would take up to ten days. The

saving in downtime for an oil rig could be between \$200 000 and \$1 million a day.

Deepest submersible

Another new Can-Dive system, scheduled to enter service early next year, is the Deep Rover. The world's deepest diving commercial submersible, it will be capable of descents to 6 000 metres. Sometimes referred to as the underwater helicopter, the tethered machine incorporates a 10-centimetres-thick acrylic or glass bubble, from which an operator controls two advanced tactile feedback, or feeling manipulator, systems.

Although fragile in appearance, compared with the familiar metal diving bell and other armoured systems, Deep Rover will be one of the safest underwater machines and will cost about \$500 000.

IBM boosts computer research

A co-operative agreement between IBM Canada Ltd. and the University of Victoria (UVic) will boost research and development in computer software, one of the most important economic growth areas for the future.

The agreement, providing UVic with state-of-the-art computer hardware and software in the form of an IBM 4300 computer, plus 25 personal computers worth \$1 million, with access to some of IBM's world-class computer experts, is a first between IBM and a Canadian university outside the Toronto area.

The major thrust of the agreement is a research project to develop highly versatile educational software for kindergarten to grade 12 students using "software engineering".

The British Columbia Ministry of Education will provide guidance in developing applications of the research results to the school curriculum. The project also supports a number of other developments under way in Victoria and at UVic.

"Our attempts to develop a computer software industry in Victoria will be strengthened by this agreement," says University of Victoria president Dr. Howard Petch. "We need a critical mass to get the industry off the ground, and our joint efforts will create a strong centre in this field."

Access to IBM personnel may be the most valuable part of the agreement in the long term. IBM's spending on its own research programs topped \$3 billion in 1982, and UVic will gain access through the terms of the agreement.

Cornell University hosts eight-month celebration of Canada

Three years in preparation and at a cost of almost \$45 000 (US), the Ivy League is about to glimpse examples of the best of Canadian culture in an eight-month festival hosted by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Beginning last month and running until May 1984, Cornell will be visited by a steady stream of Canadian writers, filmmakers, dancers, musicians and artists, including Robertson Davies, Veronica Tennant, Frank Augustyn, Michael Snow and the Orford String Quartet.

Organized and financed by Cornell's Council of the Creative and Performing Arts, various university departments, the Canada Council and the Canadian Consulate General in Buffalo, the festival features 26 separate events in 14 different areas of the arts, from poetry to cultural policy.

The festival opened with the US *première* of *Better Living*, a play by George Walker, and continued with a performance by stars of both the National Ballet and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

November features screenings of the work of the National Film Board; a lecture by composer R. Murray Schafer, and a performance of his work by the Orford String Quartet; a reading from his novel, *The Rebel Angels*, by Robertson Davies; a lecture by artist Michael Snow and an exhibition of his work.

A reading by a French-Canadian author is slated for December.

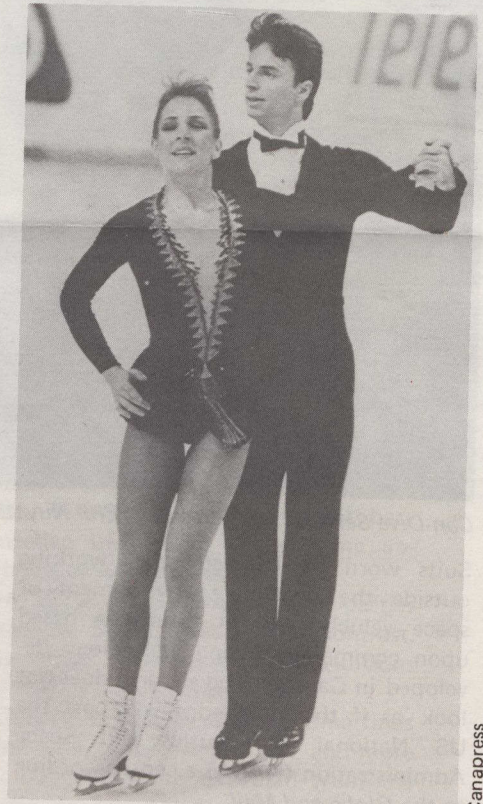
Events scheduled for 1984 include readings by the poets Dennis Lee and George Bowering; exhibitions by artists Irene Whittome and David Milne; a performance by the flutist Robert Aitken; and lectures by architect Eberhard Zeidler and designer Anne Kermalegou.

In addition, the spring 1984 issue of the *Epoch*, the Cornell literary magazine, will be devoted to the work of Canadian authors.

"We thought it was time to do something with our neighbours," Anne Geske, festival organizer, said, "and it became more intriguing as time went on because of its diversity."

Canadians win first Skate Canada

Canadians skated to two gold medals and a silver at the recent Skate Canada championship, winning the Nova Trophy for the first time since the bronze statue was first awarded at the international figure skating competition in 1979. The US has won the Nova trophy three times.



Dance champions Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall capture Canada's first dance gold medal in ten years.

Tracy Wilson of Port Moody, British Columbia and Robert McCall of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia won the judge's support and crowd's enthusiasm with an ambitious four-minute routine in the free skate event to clinch Canada's first dance gold in Skate Canada's ten-year history.

Brian Orser followed with an energetic free skate routine to capture the men's singles gold medal and Canada's second of the night. For Mr. Orser, it marked the first time the 21-year-old native of Penetanguishene, Ontario led an international event from the opening compulsory figures.

Kay Thomson of Toronto led the women's singles until the final free skate event when Katarina Witt of East Germany dazzled the judges with a graceful routine to win the gold. Miss Thomson hung on to win the silver medal.

Pearson Peace Medal awarded to Reverend Lévesque

Reverend Georges-Henri Lévesque, a Roman Catholic priest, social scientist and teacher who has been involved in volunteer activities in Canada and abroad has been awarded the 1983 Pearson Peace Medal. The medal was established five years ago to recognize Canadians who have made outstanding contributions to international understanding and co-operation.

Reverend Lévesque, 80, the founder and first president of the National University of Rwanda, Africa, has worked in many volunteer organizations throughout the world. After being ordained in 1928, he taught social philosophy first at the Dominion College in Ottawa and later at the University of Montreal and Laval University in Quebec.

He later became dean of Laval's social sciences faculty and in 1955, was appointed rector of a new Dominion College established at Montmorency Falls, Quebec.

The former vice-chairman of the Canada Council also served as co-chairman of the royal commission on national development in the arts, letters and sciences between 1949 and 1951.



Reverend Georges-Henri Lévesque (left) receives the 1983 Pearson Peace Medal from Governor General Edward Schreyer at a ceremony in Ottawa.

National Ballet of Canada opens dazzling fall season

The National Ballet of Canada opens its fall season at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre this month, leading off with performances of John Cranko's *Romeo and Juliet*. A tale of star-crossed love, this is one of the company's most popular full-length ballets.

Originally choreographed by John Cranko for La Scala Ballet in 1958, *Romeo and Juliet* entered the repertoire of the National Ballet in 1964 and was continually performed until fire destroyed both sets and costumes in 1973. The production was revived in 1976 as part of the National Ballet's twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations.

Returning as guest artists for performances in *Romeo and Juliet* are National Ballet founder and former artistic director Celia Franca and American Ballet Theatre principal dancer Patrick Bissell, who will appear in the role of Romeo opposite leading dancer Karen Kain.

The second week of performances will feature a program of one-act ballets which includes two company *premières* and the world *première* of *L'Ile inconnue* by resident choreographer Constantin Patsalas.

Erik Bruhn's *Here We Come* is set to a selection of music by American composer Morton Gould and received its inspiration from the boys whom Mr. Bruhn



Andrew Oxenham

Karen Kain as Kitri in the National Ballet production of *Don Quixote*. The ballet was originally choreographed by Marius Petipa in 1869.

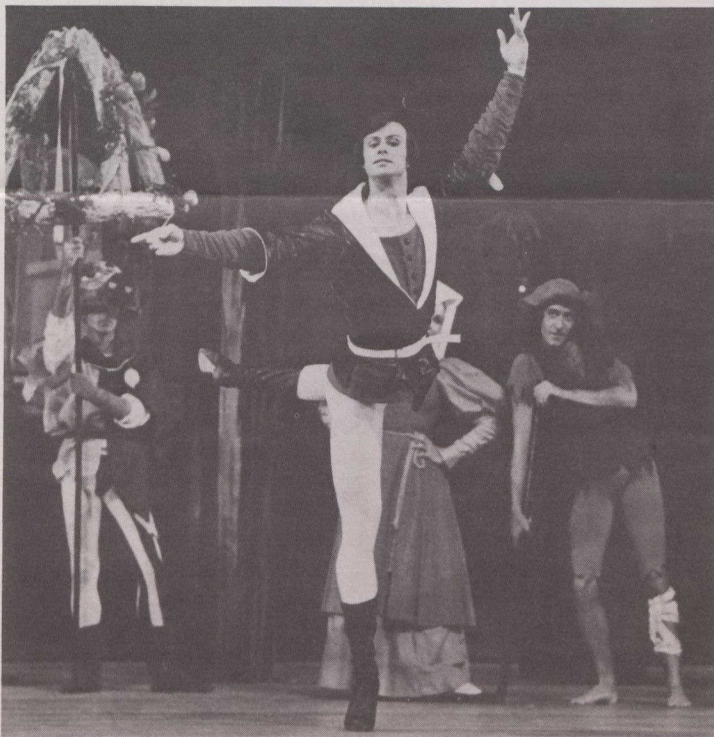
taught at the National Ballet School in 1978. The other *première* performance, the *Sylvia Pas de Deux*, uses the music which Léo Delibes composed for the full-length ballet created in 1876.

Resident choreographer Constantin Patsalas' newest ballet, *L'Ile inconnue*, is set to Hector Berlioz's *Nuits d'été, Songs for Mezzo-Soprano and Orchestra*, sung by Janice Taylor. The lyrics used by Mr. Berlioz were poems by the French romantic poet and journalist Théophile Gautier and include the famous *Le Spectre de la Rose*.

Final selection

The final selection will be Kenneth MacMillan's colourful *Elite Syncopations*. The ragtime music of Scott Joplin and his contemporaries, the jellybean-coloured costumes designed by Ian Spurling and Mr. MacMillan's lighthearted re-creation of 1920s dancehall nightlife all combine to make *Elite Syncopations* an audience favourite.

The fall season concludes with performances of *Don Quixote*. The ballet was originally choreographed by Marius Petipa in 1869 and has since been produced by many choreographers for companies across the world. The National Ballet's production was staged by noted ballet master Nicolas Beriozoff in 1982 and is set to the music of Ludwig Minkus.



Frank Augustyn dances the role of Romeo in the National Ballet production of *Romeo and Juliet*.



Gizella Witkowsky and David Roxander in Kenneth MacMillan's colourful creation, *Elite Syncopations*.

PM to ease East-West tension

(continued from P. 2)

hope, however, that we might help to influence the atmosphere in which these negotiations are being conducted, and thereby enhance the prospects of early agreement. We need to be realistic about the hard factors in play. We must appreciate the primordial drive for security and for sovereignty which is never very far below the surface of the arms control debate....

We will want to look at several elements:

- ways of designing a consistent structure of political and economic confidence with which to stabilize East-West relations;
- ways to draw the superpowers away from their concentration on military

strength, toward regular and productive dialogue, toward a sense of responsibility commensurate with their power;

- ways to persuade all five nuclear-weapon states to engage in negotiations aimed at establishing global limits on their strategic nuclear arsenals;
- ways of improving European security through the raising of the nuclear threshold, including the imposition of a political dynamic upon the static MBFR talks in Vienna; and
- ways to arrest the proliferation of nuclear weapons among other states....

A new climate of East-West confidence cannot be instilled in a day, nor can the arms race be stopped overnight. But in so far as I, and other leaders who share this purpose, can work together to build authentic confidence, I pledge to you that we shall....

"Bonanza" star honoured in native Ottawa



Ottawa-born actor Lorne Greene, star of the television success *Bonanza* and host of the popular *New Wilderness* nature series, returned recently to his native Ottawa. His visit was sponsored by the Friends of the National Museum of Natural Sciences who named Mr. Greene recipient of the first John Macoun Conservationist Award. During his visit, he also took time to attend the daily question period in the House of Commons and later received the key to the City of Ottawa from Mayor Marion Dewar. Above Lorne Greene (right) with Ottawa Mayor Marion Dewar.

News briefs

Systems Mart International Centre will combine computer showrooms and an educational centre devoted to business systems, in a 76 000-square-metre building near the Toronto airport. Up to 60 manufacturers of computer hardware and software, office automation equipment, peripherals such as printers and telephone equipment, will be housed. Committed tenants include Dy-4 Systems of Ottawa, Franklin Ace Computers of Pennsauken, New Jersey, Lanpar Technologies of Toronto, NCR Corp. of Dayton and Sperry Inc. of Mississauga, Ontario.

Saskatchewan's off-shore potash marketing agency, Campotex Ltd., has concluded a three-year sales agreement with three Japanese companies for sales of from \$35 to \$40 million a year. Campotex will deliver 500 000 tonnes or more of Saskatchewan potash a year to Japan, about 20 per cent of yearly sales.

The last of 245 trolley buses from a \$42-million order with Flyer Industries Ltd. of Winnipeg, are going into service in Vancouver. Despite their high price, Vancouver likes them because they are quiet and non-polluting, last longer than diesel buses, and are ultimately cheaper to operate. Some of the trolley buses being replaced have been in service since the 1940s.

Corrigendum

In *Canada Weekly* issue dated November 2, 1983, page 3, the second last line of the caption describing the Canada-United States phosphate agreement should read "United States Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson".

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