

Canada Weekly

Ottawa
Canada

Volume 12, No. 11
March 15, 1984

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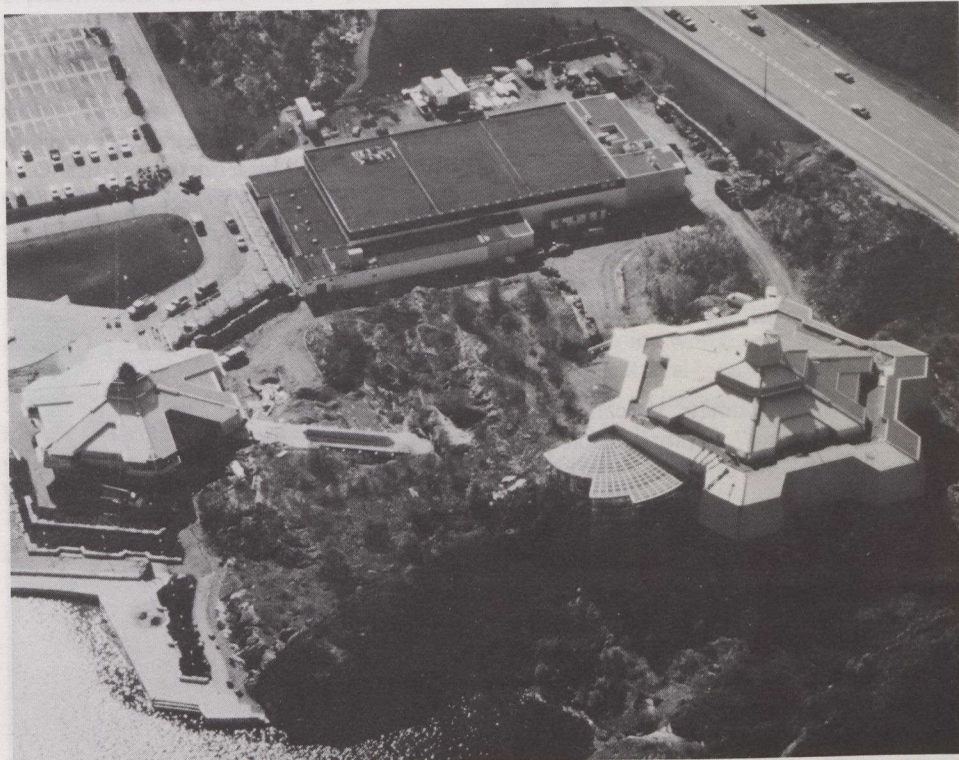
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Late news

Prime Minister Trudeau announced his resignation on February 29. He has been in office for 16 years, except for seven months in 1979. The resignation will take effect after a leadership convention chooses a successor. Details will appear in next week's issue.

Science North: unique exhibition is a new approach to science



The larger snowflake building (right) houses three exhibit floors and a rock cavern theatre.

Science North, an exciting new project described as "a place for discovery and exploration" will open next June near the northern Ontario town of Sudbury.

The centre is located on a rocky outcrop at the west end of Lake Ramsey, two kilometres south of Sudbury. It is designed "to encourage the discovery of the dynamics and humanity of science through the process of science".

First proposed by Tuzo Wilson, director of Toronto's Ontario Science Centre, the concept was immediately picked up by regional politicians and local industry. When it opens in June, Science North will be about 7 000 square metres or half the size of Toronto's Science Centre.

Architects chose the snowflake design to reflect one of the centre's main themes: the North.

"It ties in with the glaciation that has shaped northern Ontario. And one of

our themes is northern survival, the ability of animals and man to adapt to the cold conditions," said media relations officer Cynthia Thompson.

Visitors will enter the three-storey building through the Rock Cavern Theatre, an underground tunnel which shows 3-D films and illustrates directly what the region's underground features look like.

Then they will have a "hands-on" chance to explore several areas of science.

Exhibits are built around themes with five "object theatres" providing an overview of science and an understanding of its broad concepts. "E-MC²" deals with energy, matter and man's changing view of the universe. Another, "Survival in the Far North", explores physiological and behavioural adaptations of life to the Arctic, together with adventures of early Arctic explorers. "Language and Communications" investigates communications from speech to fibre optics, satellites and



External Affairs
Canada

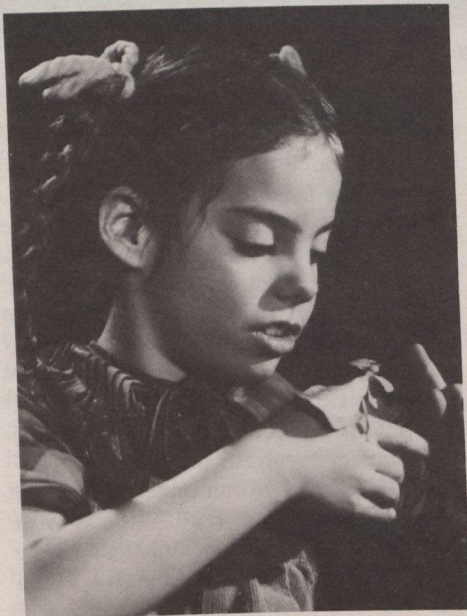
Affaires extérieures
Canada



Children will learn about robotics with Hero the robot in the communications workshop.

computers while "Comets, Volcanoes and the Sudbury Basin" explores geological theories relating to the formation of the Sudbury Basin.

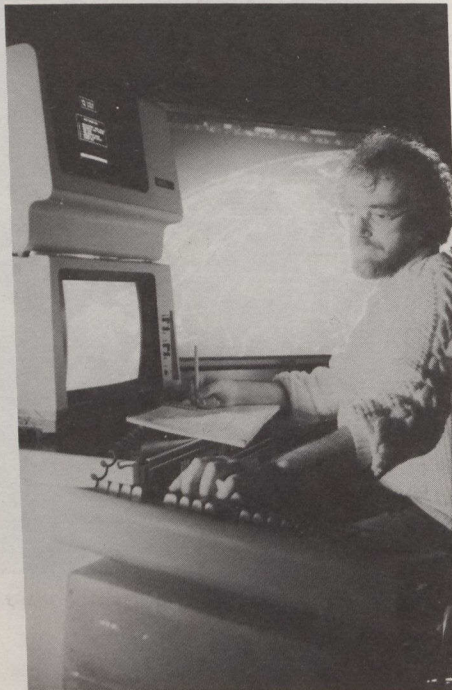
The focal point of the main exhibit area will be the fast-paced, forge centre show. A working forge will demonstrate the principles of forging, smelting, casting and alloying with demonstrations based on themes such as "up and down", "hot and cold", "motion and mass".



A live insect zoo will contain exotic specimens like this Javanese leaf insect. The insect zoo will contain many northern specimens as well as part of the life sciences exhibit area at Science North.

Other exhibit and workshop areas will illustrate questions relating to scientific concepts such as the biosphere, which includes an insect zoo, and the atmosphere where a weather station is in full operation together with an air quality monitoring device.

"More important than the themes themselves will be our approach to the visitor," said Cynthia Thompson. "We want people to get involved; to sit down at a computer and assess their lifestyle data for stress index, cardiac risk, diet and exercise; to discover electro-magnetism as Faraday did by performing the same experiments in a replica of his laboratory; to do their own soapstone carving while being instructed by a northern artist."



Visitors will be able to operate a viewfax system, one of only three in existence. It is the most up-to-date satellite photo display system available and is part of Science North's atmospheric workshop area.

Science North cost \$23 million to build, most of the money coming from local governments and corporate donors. Inco, for example, donated \$1 million and Falconbridge Mines another \$1 million.

Its yearly budget will be well over \$1 million, with the deficit to be covered by the province of Ontario and the federal government.

Science North will open its doors to the public on June 19. An official opening is expected to take place in July.

For further information, please contact Science North, 100 Ramsey Lake Road, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada P3E 4S8.

Machine-readable passports

New "machine-readable" Canadian passports are on the horizon — possibly as early as October.

Potentially, these "computerizable" documents could:

- both speed up and increase border-crossing checks;
- hook into other computer sources of information, and help police and immigration officials to quickly pinpoint terrorists and other criminals; and
- simplify passport renewals.

To the average Canadian, the most obvious change in the new passport will be size: prototype models are smaller, squarer and pocket-sized. The new documents are also less descriptive. In accordance with international standards adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization, height, eye colour and hair colour and other names the person is known by will be dropped.

For example, if a person's name is Cuthbert William Smith, but he has been called Bill Smith all his life, the passport will call him Bill Smith. According to Nicholas Wise, chief of passport policy for the Department of External Affairs, the old, descriptive features were dropped mainly because they were easy to alter or liable to change.

The new passport should also have heat- and cold-resistant lamination on the specially treated information page to guard against counterfeiting or nefarious alteration. If this security technique proves successful, Canadians may be able to renew their passports using only their old passports as proof of identity.

But the most unique feature of the passport will be its ability to be "read" by computerized machines, as well as by the naked eye. These optical-character-recognition machines will scan and then show on a computer screen the information which in the past has ordinarily been written on a passport. It will check this against an abbreviated version of those facts appearing at the bottom of the passport.

More important, it will also have the capacity to check the passport and the information on it against other facts about the traveller which might be recorded in other computers.

For example, within seconds a cursory check could reveal to authorities that the document is one of the 8 000 Canadian passports which are reported stolen each year.

Wildlife habitats receive protection

Environment Minister Charles Caccia recently announced the creation of Wildlife Habitat Canada, a new foundation to reverse the losses of essential wildlife habitat across Canada.

"Habitat destruction is the single most important factor affecting many of our Canadian wildlife population," said Mr. Caccia. "The loss of habitat, particularly wetlands, has reached serious proportions throughout the developed areas of Canada.

There is now an urgent need for a concerted effort by both the public and private sectors to conserve land as wildlife habitat. Wetlands are not the wastelands that so many people think they are."



Charles Caccia

Within the past three decades, the destruction of wildlife habitats, particularly wetlands, in southern Canada has accelerated. Wetlands, such as marshes, swamps and bogs are among the most important habitats for a wide variety of migratory birds and other wildlife. Until recently, wetlands have generally been considered wastelands until they have been filled, drained, dyked, or dredged for the purposes of urban, agricultural, industrial, or recreational development.

The losses have been massive. Only 276 000 hectares (12 per cent) of the original 2.3 million hectares of wetlands in southern Ontario exist today. Elsewhere, 60 per cent of the marshes of the St. Lawrence River estuary, 70 per cent of the Fraser River marshes, and 65 per cent of the tidal marshes in the maritime provinces have been lost through development.

Wildlife Habitat Canada has been approved by the federal Cabinet. Its ongoing programs will be funded in part through revenues from the annual sales of migratory game bird hunting permits which will increase from the present \$3.50 to \$7.50 in 1985.

"An initial one million dollar contribution by the federal government will allow a rapid start-up of the foundation," said Mr. Caccia. "We are convinced that the future depends on innovative and co-operative programs with interested organizations including those in the private sector."

Atom research boosted

Canadian physicists are receiving \$14 million to join an international brigade of scientists trying to detect and understand the tiniest bits of the atom, writes Christina Spencer in *The Citizen*.

In a move designed to boost the country's role in the emerging field of high-energy physics, federal funding agencies will sponsor Canada's participation in two major international ventures to produce and study the basic constituents of matter. It is the first time such a large amount of money has been committed to basic research in the area.

One group at Ottawa's Carleton University and the National Research Council will receive \$8 million over five years for research at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research near Geneva. A second group — researchers from several Canadian universities, the National Research Council (NRC) and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. — is to spend \$6 million over the next six years for work with DESY laboratories near Hamburg, West Germany.

Scientists from Western nations will look for fundamental particles of matter that may help explain how all of nature is bound together.

Four main interactions

Physicists believe there are four main interactions — or "forces" — at work in all things. While it is difficult to explain them in everyday terms, scientists say all actions — from kicking the cat to driving a car — depend on them.

The forces range from familiar gravity to the electromagnetic force, to the "strong" force that keeps the nucleus of atoms together. One called the "weak" force is thought to be embodied in elusive particles called "W" and "Z" particles. These two products of subatomic collisions were detected for the first time only last year. In some way, scientists think, all the forces are connected. The question is how.

Physicists observe the forces through huge, high energy particle accelerators in which pieces of the atom collide with each other or with a fixed target to produce energy and other subatomic particles. The scientists in Geneva are building a colossal particle accelerator called LEP. The LEP storage ring will bash together electrons and positrons to produce the "W" and "Z" particles at a rate of one a second.

Government aids teletext system

The federal government is pouring \$6 million into development over the next three years of CBC's Project Iris, a teletext system providing information that can be read on specially equipped television with the push of a button.

Project Iris allows users access to about 250 electronic "pages" of up-to-date information, including news, weather, sports, household hints and culture on a teletext "magazine" through television sets equipped with special decoders.

The project was launched in experimental form in about 500 homes last April. The additional grant will allow it to continue and be enhanced.

The Communications Department said one such enhancement may be creation of a national billboard, a form of teletext soapbox in which certain "linguistic, social or cultural groups...create and transmit pages of information about issues of concern to them".

Teletext services are already established in Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland, where they are grabbing an ever-increasing share of the consumer and business market eager for quick access to information. There are six million teletext users in Britain alone.

Capital dollars — new souvenir coins



New souvenir coins called "Capital Dollars" were announced in Ottawa recently by the Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau. The coins will actually be legal tender in Ottawa-Carleton and Hull from May 1 to October 11, 1984 with a face value of \$1. About the size of a silver dollar, they feature the Parliament Buildings on a maple leaf background on the front, with a soldier of the Governor General's Foot Guard regiment, complete with busby, on the reverse. They went on sale in March in individual pouches and will be put into general circulation on May 1.

Computer map creates a new vision of Canada

Governor General Edward Schreyer recently unveiled a new map of Canada produced by the National Film Board (NFB). The large, rectangular-shaped map measuring 480 centimetres by 80 centimetres is a computer-generated outline of Canada, hand-painted to provide a bird's-eye view of the country in late summer.

Unlike conventional maps which emphasize borders, cities and highways, the multi-coloured Canadian map depicts only the landforms, bodies of water and vegetation of the country. Locations of major cities are indicated by reddish-brown spots — as they would appear if seen from far out in space.

The idea for the Canadian map came from Geoff Goodship, a teacher with the Campbell River School District in British Columbia who felt educators needed a teaching tool that would graphically show students that Canada, covering almost ten million square kilometres, is the second-largest country in the world. He envisaged a map that would provide a satellite view of Canada. He took his idea to the NFB because of its experience in providing educators with support material and because he felt the map would be an ideal complement to NFB films and multi-media productions already widely used in schools.

The map outline was drawn by Dr. T.K. Poiker of Simon Fraser University (SFU), an authority on computerized cartography techniques, and Wayne Lus-

combe, a former graduate student in geography at SFU, currently working with the cartography branch of the World Bank in Washington, D.C. Their task, to create a satellite view of Canada within a rectangular format 480 centimetres by 80 centimetres (considered ideal for classroom display), was difficult to fulfil because Canada is almost the same size from north to south as it is from east to west. In addition, from a fixed point in space the extremities of the country would not be visible due to the curvature of the earth.

To show the full breadth of the country, they "lifted" the eastern and western coasts and compressed the north-south dimension, allowing northern Canada to drop away toward the horizon along the entire length of the map. To produce the outline, they created a modified version of the Mollweide projection, invented by the German cartographer, Karl B. Mollweide. They also used two sets of computer-ready data obtained from satellites which provided over 700 000 points of reference for Canada's borders, lakes, rivers and coastlines.

A modified FORTRAN computer program called SUPERMAP enabled the cartographers to convert longitude and latitude points into map co-ordinates. The map outline was hand-painted with acrylic paints by Lorne and Ann Kask, graphic artists from Quadra Island, British

Columbia, who spent almost a year researching and depicting Canada's landforms and vegetation.

In explaining why the NFB, traditionally a film production agency, has produced the map, Paul Fortin, acting chairman of the NFB's Board of Trustees, said that the new map is intended to complement the use of NFB films and multi-media teaching aids in schools.

"Our mandate is to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations," he said. "The education of Canadian children has always been a priority for the NFB and we are always seeking new ways of meeting teachers' and students' needs. We hope that the NFB Canada Map, a new vision of our country, achieved through modern technology, will add a new dimension to that education process."

Arctic energy study

Ottawa has moved to reassure investors that the federal government is still committed to energy development in the North.

The government will spend \$130 million over the next seven years to prepare for commercial development of oil and gas in the North, Northern Development Minister John Munro said recently.

Mr. Munro said the planning and research program, called the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP), is the "cornerstone" of Canada's northern energy development strategy and will ensure that commercial development can begin as soon as it becomes economically and technically feasible.

Mr. Munro acknowledged low oil prices and falling consumption have forced the federal government to revise its initial "optimistic" expectation that commercial development would begin in 1986.

He said the government is now aiming at commercial start-up some time in the early 1990s.

NOGAP studies, which will involve several federal governments and the two territorial governments, will determine the environmental and socio-economic impact of northern energy production and two possible transportation alternatives.

NOGAP studies should clear up potential problems that could delay commercial production and establish guidelines under which production could safely proceed once feasible, Mr. Munro said.



Standing in front of the Canada Map at its recent unveiling at Government House in Ottawa, are (from left to right): Paul Fortin, acting chairman of the NFB's Board of Trustees, graphic artists Ann and Lorne Kask and Geoff Goodship, who conceived the idea.

Northern hydrocarbon resources to be researched under NOGAP could be transported year-round by eastbound tankers through the Northwest Passage or by an underground pipeline through the Mackenzie River Valley.

The government plans to base its research on small demonstration projects designed to test new technology.

Canadian studies award

James Reford Watson, one of Canada's and Britain's most eminent geographers, has won the 1984 Northern Telecom international Canadian studies award.

Professor Watson, a resident of Edinburgh, Scotland, received the award at the annual meeting of the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) in Grainau, West Germany.

The prize — first presented in 1983 — is part of Northern Telecom's commitment to the advancement of Canadian studies internationally. It is given annually in recognition of exceptional achievement in the field of Canadian studies by an academic, researcher, or scholar, anywhere in the world.

The gold medal and a \$10 000-cash prize is administered by the ICCS, which represents nine national and regional Canadian studies association: in Canada, the United States, Australia-New Zealand, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Britain, and one representing German-speaking nations.

Professor Watson was cited for his leading role in establishing departments

of geography at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario and at Carleton University in Ottawa, his service as Canada's chief geographer and director for the federal Department of Mines and Natural Resources, and his work as organizing chairman

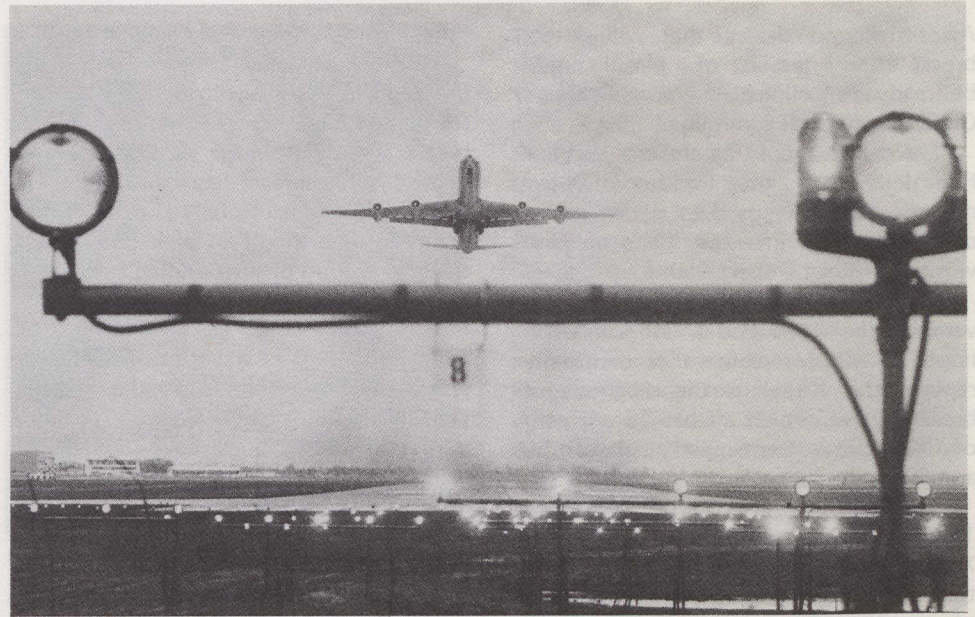
of the Canadian Association of Geographers.

Professor Watson, who was invited to the University of Edinburgh to fill the chair of geography in 1954, initiated the Centre of Canadian Studies in 1973 there, the first of its kind in Britain and the only one with its own degree major. He also served as first president of the British Association for Canadian Studies.



Professor Watson

Landing system aids airport navigation



A Canadian company, Micronav Limited, is in the forefront of navigation research.

High technology is flourishing in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, where a Canadian company, Micronav Limited, is in the forefront of navigation research.

Incorporated in December 1980, Micronav was established to manufacture a microwave landing system (MLS), heir-apparent to the instrument landing system (ILS). Micronav is the only Canadian firm actively developing MLS units.

It is not surprising that this Cape Breton company should be a leader in Canadian navigation research and development. President John Currie is also president, founder and major shareholder of Internav Limited, the first company in Canada to manufacture Loran C receivers for shipboard use.

With the United Nations directive that ILS units be replaced by MLS units at designated airports around the world by 1995, John Currie founded Micronav for the development of Canadian-made and designed MLS units.

Electronic beams

Since the Second World War, airports have used ILS to guide aircraft landing in bad weather. ILS operates on two fixed electronic beams — one allows for proper alignment with the runway; the other shows the proper angle of descent. The system is limited to 40 frequency channels, is costly to install, and is not suited to airports located near high ground or mountains, which affect its electronic signals.

With the wide variety of aircraft in use today, a more flexible landing aid is required to achieve optimum use of facilities. MLS provides that flexibility. Two beams scan rapidly back and forth. One beam covers an 80-degree wide pie-shaped sector out from the end of the runway. The other beam covers a 0-15 degree sector up and down from the runway. Special cockpit equipment allows pilots of large jets to fly conventional "straight in" approaches while short take-off and landing (STOL) aircraft and helicopter pilots can fly in on steeper paths, angling in from left or right of touchdown point. With MLS, maximum runway use is achieved.

MLS offers 200 frequency channels at one site, allowing busy airports to install as many units as required. Microwave signals generated from MLS units are not affected by the surrounding terrain. Its light weight and low installation cost makes the MLS unit suitable for and attractive to smaller airports and offshore drilling rigs.

Work on a prototype is now underway at the Point Edward facility in Cape Breton and is expected to be completed by 1985.

Projected export market demand is for 5 000 units. In Canada, the Ministry of Transport has identified almost 200 airports which will convert from ILS to MLS. Not included in this figure are smaller airports and the ever-growing offshore exploration industry.

(Article from Canada Commerce.)

Ultrasound device detects breast tumors

An ultrasound device that will detect breast tumors the size of a pimple could be ready for clinical trials at Ottawa's Civic Hospital this summer.

The device should be cheaper and less hazardous than the traditional X-ray mammogram now used to detect breast cancer, says its inventor, Carleton University physicist Robert Clarke.

Dr. Clarke has spent three years developing the ultrasound breast scanner in hopes it will complement or eventually replace the X-ray in the diagnosis of breast cancer, which affects 15 per cent of Canadian women, mostly between 50 and 60 years old.

According to Dr. Clarke, for every 1 000 women who have their breasts X-rayed to screen for tumors, the radiation contributes to or causes one case of cancer.

Detailed look

Ultrasound is used successfully to scan the body for liver cancer, kidney stones and to give a detailed look at the developing fetus in pregnant women. Sound waves generated by a thumb-sized transmitter are pulsed into the organ and bounce back from it, providing a medical

"map" of that organ's characteristics.

But there have been numerous problems in adapting ultrasound to breast scanning. First, cancer tumors in the breast are often similar in elasticity and density to the breast tissue itself, making small lesions — up to half a centimetre in diameter — difficult to pick out against the background of surrounding tissue.

Sharp focus

As well, the sound waves must penetrate several centimetres into the tissue, yet still yield precise detail. To date, ultrasound techniques have tended to provide sharp focus for only a few centimetres before blurring.

But Dr. Clarke, graduate student Hripisime Shahvazian and research associate Boguslav Jarosz believe they have a technique that will scan with precision as far as ten centimetres into the tissue.

"It's like the difference between using a pinhole camera to take a picture and using a wide angle lens. We're getting high resolution over a wide area."

Similar research is being done by Dr. John Hunt at Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto. But that work is aimed at building completely new ultrasound

equipment, while the Ottawa group wants a breast scanner that can be adapted to fit ultrasound equipment hospitals have already purchased.

The team does not think the technique will yield results noticeably better than those gleaned by X-ray or a direct examination of the patient.

In tests done on liver tumors, for example, X-rays detected tumors in some instances that did not show up under ultrasound. Conversely, the ultrasound technique picked out some cancers not found with X-rays.

Papers of Marshall McLuhan acquired by Public Archives

The Public Archives of Canada has acquired the papers of Marshall McLuhan whose ideas, it is believed, have had a greater impact on the world than those of any other Canada.

The late Edmonton-born professor and scholar's work brought "the global village" and "the medium is the message" into everyday use. His sometimes outrageous wit and his often penetrating observations became widely known as "McLuhanisms".

This multi-media collection documents the full spectrum of Marshall McLuhan's career and includes personal correspondence with thousands of people, including such notable individuals as Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis, Margaret Atwood, Buckminster Fuller, John Kenneth Galbraith, Pierre Trudeau, Jimmy Carter and Hubert Humphrey. Also included are manuscript copies of his books, unpublished works, articles, video and sound cassettes of interviews, as well as speeches and papers delivered at symposia. Teaching materials, such as lecture notes, resource material and papers prepared by students, some of which include McLuhan's notes and comments, also make up part of this extensive collection.

At a party marking the event, Communications Minister Francis Fox welcomed the arrival of the McLuhan papers at the Archives because, he said, Canada has been a front-runner in communications technology since its earliest days, when explorers, fur-traders and subsequently railway builders, knitted the country together.

He noted that last year, Teleglobe Canada established an international prize in Marshall McLuhan's name for research in the social impact of modern communications.

Stamp marks Yellowknife's fiftieth anniversary

The first new stamp of 1984, issued March 15, commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the gold mining community of Yellowknife, capital of the Northwest Territories.

André Ouellet, Minister responsible for Canada Post Corporation, said the stamp "symbolizes the industry which caused Yellowknife to grow, in the short space of 50 years, from a prospectors' tent city into an administrative centre of a vast northern territory".

To symbolize the growth of Yellowknife and of its major industry, the stamp depicts the head frame of a gold mine — a characteristic feature of the city — rising out of a prospector's pan.

Prospectors on their way to the Klondike first discovered gold in Yellowknife Bay in 1896. Almost 40 years later, in 1934, a larger find resulted in the birth of Yellowknife as a gold mining town.

In 1944, a second gold rush brought renewed economic vitality to the area, 1 000 kilometres north of Edmonton, and its population grew rapidly to 3 000. It has now reached about 10 000. In 1967, Yellowknife was declared capital of the Northwest Territories, a vast and diverse region of close to four million square kilometres — more than one third of Canada's total area.

A popular misconception is that Yellowknife owes its name to the colour of gold. In fact, it stems from the copper bladed knives used by Indians in the area around 1770. Explorer Samuel Hearne called them Copper Indians but fur traders soon began to refer to them as Yellowknives.



News of the arts

Exhibit features lost paintings by renowned Quebec artist

Six paintings, once considered to be among the finest works ever painted by Antoine Plamondon, one of Canada's most famous early artists, are featured in an exhibition recently opened at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.

Antoine Plamondon (1804-1895). The Way of the Cross of the Church of Notre-Dame de Montréal is the first exhibition devoted entirely to the religious works of this famous nineteenth-century Quebec painter. It is also the first time all six surviving paintings of the artist's most important religious suite have been shown together in this century.

The Quebec artist Antoine Plamondon is considered one of the most important of the province has ever produced. Although he is known today primarily as a brilliant portraitist, most of his many paintings were in fact religious works.

In 1961, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts acquired the six surviving canvases of the most important religious commission the artist ever received: the 14-station Way of the Cross suite for Notre-Dame Church in Montreal. This commission, awarded in 1836, was a great compliment to the young artist, who had been apprenticed to Joseph Légaré and had studied in Europe in the 1820s before setting up practice in Quebec City. The masterful suite of 14 paintings that Antoine Plamondon produced over three years for Notre Dame was rejected by the Church on liturgical grounds, but was nonetheless hailed by contemporary critics as a triumph, and may still be considered one



Portrait of Soeur Saint-Alphonse (1841).

of the finest religious series ever produced in North America. In colour alone, the power and impact of these paintings is unsurpassed in nineteenth century Quebec art.

After their rejection by the original client, the paintings in the suite suffered indignities and even a few more triumphs. They eventually disappeared, and the six surviving works were only rediscovered in an attic in the 1930s. A series of contemporary documents enables the public to visualize the eight lost episodes and to follow the suite's unusual fate. Didactic panels and photographic material also provides a detailed study of the European works which inspired Antoine Plamondon, including paintings by Cardi, Mignard, Jouvenet, Stella and Titien.

Canadians plan film on Picasso

Tom Patterson, founder of the Stratford Festival, and art gallery owner Chris Yaneff have acquired the option to produce a film based on *Life with Picasso*, Françoise Gilot's account of the time she spent with the late artist.

Miss Gilot, who lived with Pablo Picasso from 1944 to 1954 and is now married to medical pioneer Dr. Jonas Salk, had turned down all offers from producers in the 20 years since her memoir was published. According to Tom Patterson, "even her agent was surprised when she agreed to talk to us. But Miss Gilot made it clear that it was the Stratford connection that had impressed her the most". The festival, however, will have no part in the production of the film.

The author and Claude, her son by Pablo Picasso, are to work with Tom Patterson and Chris Yaneff on the film and, although she has final approval on all aspects of the project, "she's so cooperative we're not worried. She has agreed to everything we've wanted except the choice of director", Tom Patterson said.

Casting will not be decided for another two months, although a number of actors including Ben Kingsley and Anthony Quinn are said to have expressed interest in playing Pablo Picasso in past years.

Tom Patterson said the role of Miss Gilot will be as important as Pablo Picasso's, and the film will be "in the form of a love story". Budget and other details are not yet known, but it is expected the film will be shot on location in France next fall.

Arts briefs

Julio Ness, an Italian-born singer-composer who lives in Toronto, was named top performer in one of Latin America's top song competitions for his rendition of *Love Is Here To Stay*. The competition was held in Vina Del Mar, Chile.

Canadian cellist Ofra Harnoy gave the Arthur Bliss Cello Concerto its North American *première* recently in Santa Barbara, California. The piece received its world *première* in 1970 from Mstislav Rostropovich in Aldeburgh, England. Lady Bliss, widow of the English composer, travelled from London for the event.



The Deposition from the Cross, oil on canvas, painted by Antoine Plamondon in 1839.

National Gallery of Canada

Montreal Museum of Fine Arts

Montreal Symphony Orchestra embarks on European tour



The Montreal Symphony Orchestra is setting out March 24 on a four-country European tour which includes concerts in seven cities of West Germany, five in Switzerland as well as Paris and London. The orchestra is under the direction of Charles Dutoit (above) with a repertoire that includes works by Stravinsky, Berlioz, Prokofiev and Rachmaninov.

News briefs

Canada will join with other donors to provide emergency relief for victims of the worst flood in Sri Lanka since 1957, with a contribution of \$50 000 to the Sri Lankan Red Cross Society. This disaster, following so soon after the civil riots of July 1983, has struck many of the same people affected by those disturbances. The rising waters have not only left them homeless, but have also caused extensive damage to their crops. The resulting destruction may well exceed that caused by the devastating typhoon of 1973.

Canadian Foremost Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta recently completed two sales to the Soviet Union, worth about \$21 million. They supplied 32 tracked off-road vehicles to be used for pipeline maintenance, and 15 vehicles equipped with geophysical equipment.

A grant of \$1.9 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) will help support its program of assistance to Palestinian refugees. The funds, directed through the Canadian International Development Agency, will be used to provide additional classrooms, replace unsuitable rented premises, renovate and rebuild sanitary conveniences

and bring electricity to schools. This grant brings Canada's 1983-84 contribution to UNRWA to \$8.1 million.

Lavalin Inc., Canada's largest engineering and construction management group reports an income of \$600 million in 1983. Based in Montreal, Lavalin grew from its Quebec civil engineering and hydro work after buying two Canadian subsidiaries of US engineering companies about ten years ago. The \$600 million income came from about \$260 million in engineering and construction management work in North America, the Caribbean, Central America, Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia and Australia. Construction revenues of about \$350 million came from public building construction in Algiers.

Teleglobe Canada has started a new videotex financial service with daily price information for more than 5 000 stocks listed in Canada and the US. The service allows subscribers to analyze, compare and evaluate stocks, and includes an evaluation of investment prospects for major Canadian stocks. The new stock package is part of Teleglobe's Novatex business information service, available to subscribers with personal computers.

Spurred by strong demand from Brazil and China, shipments by Saskatchewan potash producers are expected to reach a record 3.9 million tonnes of product for the 1983-84 fertilizer year ending June 30. Based on an average price of about \$80 (US) a tonne, Campotex potash sales for the fertilizer year ending June 30 are valued at more than \$300 million, up from about \$200 million in the slow 1982-83 year. In addition, North American demand this year is projected at about 7.2 million tonnes, with a value of about \$575 million, up sharply from 5.3 million tonnes in the 1982-83 fertilizer year.

Mitel Corp. of Kanata, Ontario has signed a \$44-million contract with British Telecom Ltd., the state-owned British telecommunications authority, for the supply of telephone switching equipment and telephones. The contract, which could reach \$60 million before it expires in March 1985, calls for Mitel's subsidiary in Wales, Mitel Telecom Ltd., to provide SX 200, SX 20 and Super 10 private business exchange switches and Superset Three and Four models home and small-business telephones to British Telecom.

Victor Judd of Fort Erie, Ontario recently claimed a world record for staying awake. The 22-year-old unemployed carpenter said he was "feeling just fine" after 18 days and 20 hours of no sleep and eager to get his name in the *Guinness Book of World Records*. Three friends stayed up alternately to keep an eye on him, because the record book requires at least one person must be with the contestant at all times. According to the 1983 *Guinness*, the longest period for which a person has voluntarily gone without sleep was 449 hours (18 days and 17 hours), endured in 1977 by Maureen Weston of Peterborough, England.

Canada Weekly is published by the Public Affairs Branch, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

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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