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Canada to benefit from agreement reached at Bonn Summit

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said that Canada would benefit from the commitments made at the Bonn Summit meeting on July 16 and 17.

Mr. Trudeau, one of the heads of seven Western countries attending the meeting, told a joint news conference held by all the leaders that he expected there would be stronger growth and reduction of serious unemployment as the country benefited from the improved health of its trading partners.

The meeting reached agreement on measures to boost international trade and to reduce unemployment and inflation.

Following are excerpts from the joint communiqué issued in Bonn, July 17:

* * * *

A program of different actions by countries that face different conditions is needed to assure steady non-inflationary growth. In countries whose balance of payments situation and inflation rate do not impose special restrictions, this requires a faster rise in domestic demand. In countries where rising prices and costs are creating strong pressures, this means taking new measures against inflation.

• Canada reaffirmed its intention, within the limits permitted by the need to contain and reduce inflation, to achieve higher growth of employment and an increase in output of up to 5 per cent.

• As a contribution to avert the worldwide disturbances of economic equilibrium the German delegation has indicated that by the end of August it will propose to the legislative bodies additional and quantitatively substantial measures up to 1 per cent of GNP, designed to achieve a significant strengthening of demand and a higher rate of growth. The order of magnitude will take account of the absorptive capacity of the capital market and the need to avoid inflationary pressures.

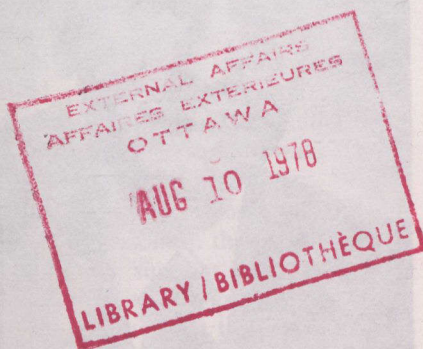
• The President of the French Republic has indicated that, while pursuing its policy of reduction of the rate of infla-

After the Summit, an official visit to West Germany

Mr. Trudeau was one of seven leaders of major industrial countries attending the Summit meeting in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, July 16 and 17, along with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Mr. Trudeau stayed on for an official visit of West Germany following the meeting. Included in his program were: a 20-minute television interview and a 40-minute press conference at Schloss Gymnich; a lunch in Cologne, where he was host to German guests; and a visit to Schloss Paffendorf, where he viewed coal excavations at an open pit mine and was presented with a fossilized 12-million-year-old maple leaf. At Bad Godesberg, Mr. Trudeau attended a state dinner given by Chancellor Schmidt. The two leaders sailed to Denmark for informal talks with Danish Prime Minister Joergensen, before Mr. Trudeau departed Hamburg July 21.

In a joint *communiqué* issued on July 21, Canada and West Germany announced they would hold high level discussions on political, economic and financial issues once a year alternately in Ottawa and Bonn. Cultural and other exchanges, particularly parliamentary delegations, would be expanded "to enhance mutual knowledge and appreciation between the two peoples", said the *communiqué*.



Twenty-one years ago last Monday... The Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar line, a combined U.S.-Canada defence project in the Arctic, went into operation.

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tion, the French Government agrees, as a contribution to the common effort, to increase by an amount of about 0.5 per cent of GNP the deficit of the budget of the state for the year 1978.

- The Italian Prime Minister has indicated that the Government undertakes to raise the rate of economic growth in 1979 by 1.5 percentage points with respect to 1978. It plans to achieve this goal by cutting public current expenditure while stimulating investments with the aim of increasing employment in a non-inflationary context.

- The Prime Minister of Japan has referred to the fact that his Government is striving for the attainment of the real growth target for fiscal year 1978, which is about 1.5 percentage points higher than the performance of the previous year, mainly through the expansion of domestic demand. He has further expressed his determination to achieve the said target by taking appropriate measures as necessary. In August or September he will determine whether additional measures are needed.

- The United Kingdom, having achieved a major reduction in the rate of inflation and improvement in the balance of payments, has recently given a fiscal stimulus equivalent to rather over 1 per cent of GNP. The Government intends to continue the fight against inflation so as to improve still further the prospects for growth and employment.

- The President of the United States

The Summit series

The Bonn Summit was the fourth in the series of meetings that have been held for heads of government. The first was at Rambouillet, France, in November 1975 — at which Canada did not participate — the second at Puerto Rico in June 1976 and the third was in London in May 1977.

At these meetings, heads of government, together with the foreign affairs and finance ministers, from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States, have met to discuss, principally, major economic issues. The President of the Commission of European Communities, Roy Jenkins, and the President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, represented the European Communities at Bonn.

Mr. Trudeau's hijacking-prevention proposals please Summit leaders

Measures suggested by Prime Minister Trudeau to discourage countries from harbouring aircraft hijackers were accepted at the Bonn Summit.

Canada, the United States, Japan, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy have agreed to cease all flights to and from any country that refuses to extradite or prosecute those who have hijacked an aircraft or to return the hijacked plane. All other countries were urged to join in this commitment.

Mr. Trudeau said on July 17 that he had suggested these measures at a luncheon meeting and, although the issue had not been on the Summit agenda, other leaders thought that "it was a good idea".

stated that reducing inflation is essential to maintaining a healthy U.S.A. economy and has therefore become the top priority of U.S.A. economic policy. He identified the major actions that have been taken and are being taken to counter inflation in the United States: tax cuts originally proposed for fiscal year 1979 have now been reduced by \$10 billion; Government expenditure projections for 1978 and 1979 have been reduced; a very tight budget is being prepared for 1980; steps are being taken to reduce the direct contribution by Government regulation of restrictions to rising costs and prices, and a voluntary program has been undertaken to achieve deceleration of wages and prices.

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Energy

Recognizing its particular responsibility in the energy field, the United States will reduce its dependence on imported oil. The U.S.A. will have in place by the end of the year a comprehensive policy framework within which this effort can be urgently carried forward. By year-end, measures will be in effect that will result in oil-import savings of approximately 2.5 million barrels per day by 1985. In order to achieve these goals, the U.S.A. will establish a strategic oil reserve of 1 billion barrels; it will increase coal production by two-thirds; it will maintain the ratio between growth in gross national product and growth in energy demand at

or below 0.8; and its oil consumption will grow more slowly than energy consumption. The volume of oil imported in 1978 and 1979 should be less than that imported in 1977. In order to discourage excessive consumption of oil and to encourage the movement towards coal, the U.S.A. remains determined that the prices paid for oil in the U.S.A. shall be raised to the world level by the end of 1980.

* * * *

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada have expressed their firm intention to continue as reliable suppliers of nuclear fuel within the framework of effective safeguards. The President intends to use the full powers of his office to prevent an interruption of enriched uranium supply and to ensure that existing agreements will be respected. The Prime Minister intends that there shall be no interruption of Canadian uranium supply on the basis of effective safeguards.

* * * *

Trade

We reaffirm our determination to expand international trade, one of the driving forces for more sustained and balanced economic growth. Through our joint efforts we will maintain and strengthen the

(Continued on P. 8)



John Evans

After attending the Bonn Summit with the Prime Minister and Finance Minister Jean Chrétien, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson (above), made a four-hour tour of Berlin on July 18. Mr. Jamieson lunched with Mayor Dietrich Stobbe and discussed the Berlin economy with Senator Wolfgang Lueder.

Japanese parliamentarians call on PM, Senate and Commons Speakers



Rudy Haas

A delegation of parliamentarians from the Japanese Diet led by immediate past Speaker of the House of Representatives Shigesaburo Maeo and Chairman of the Japan/Canada Parliamentarians League, visited Canada July 7-15. The delegation met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe, and Speaker of the House of Commons James A. Jerome, and presented to the Parliament of Canada a collection of books on Japan. The visit and the presentation of the books reflected the growing contact that has been established between our two Parliaments. Seen in the photograph taken during a call on the Prime Minister on July 13 are (left to right): Yasuhiko Nara (Japanese Ambassador to Canada), Minoru Yoda (New Liberal Club), the Prime Minister, Shigesaburo Maeo (Liberal Democratic Party), Kichiro Tazawa (Liberal Democratic Party), Shigetaro Sasayama (Liberal Democratic Party) and Sanae Miyata (Democratic Socialist Party).

Labour code amended

Labour Minister John Munro recently announced the coming-into-effect of Bill C-8, the omnibus bill amending the Canada Labour Code. The bill was passed by the House of Commons in April.

The Canada Labour Code applies to some 560,000 persons in the federal jurisdiction in areas such as air transport, banking, broadcasting, railways, shipping, grain elevators, highway transport and pipelines.

Parts of the Code that took effect June 1 include provisions covering areas such as hours of work, paid vacations and the compressed work-week. There is an increase in the number of statutory holidays from eight to nine; there are new bereavement leave provisions; pregnancy as a cause for dismissal has been eliminated; and employers are now obliged to

notify the nearest police authority whenever a person threatens to endanger the safety or health of his/her employees.

Additional provisions:

- require unions to furnish members with financial statements;
- give the Canada Labour Relations Board (CLRB) more discretion to order representation votes and related run-off votes;
- remove administrative obstacles to certification of councils of trade unions, to facilitate the creation of broader-based bargaining units;
- require that unions fairly represent members of the bargaining unit;
- ensure fair and objective referral procedures by union hiring halls;
- authorize the CLRB to establish the terms of a first agreement, on referral from the minister.

Other amendments, including a provi-

Safeguards for DNA research

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin and Minister of State for Science and Technology Judd Buchanan say the Government will, after consultations with the provinces, establish procedures to protect against the potential hazards of recombinant DNA research.

DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid, controls the reproduction, function and growth of all living cells. Recombinant DNA is created by adding DNA elements from one organism to the DNA of a second organism which then reproduces the properties controlled by the combined DNA.

The techniques could facilitate rapid advances in genetic and medical science, and could have numerous practical applications such as the creation of bacteria to produce insulin and other important chemicals.

However, since concern has been expressed that this research may result in harmful microorganisms, certain protective measures are still considered to be necessary.

In February 1977, MRC, the agency responsible for funding medical and health-related research, announced guidelines similar to those adopted in the U.S. and Britain and recently by the National Research Council, which its recipients must follow in recombinant DNA research.

The guidelines classify different types of experiments by the degree of risk involved, and require the use of special laboratory equipment and procedures.

No recombinant DNA research was conducted in Canada prior to establishment of the MRC guidelines, but it is expected that ten to 15 projects will be under way in Canadian universities within the next year. All will be funded by agencies requiring adherence to the guidelines; all are in the low-to-medium-risk category.

The guidelines demand compulsory compliance from industry and all other non-federally-funded organizations.

tion dealing with the appointment of arbitrators, came into effect July 1, and the remainder, dealing with sick leave, regular payment of wages, protection for workers against unjust dismissal, the right of workers to refuse to work under conditions of imminent danger and the creation of health and safety committees, become effective September 1.

Canadian housing for export

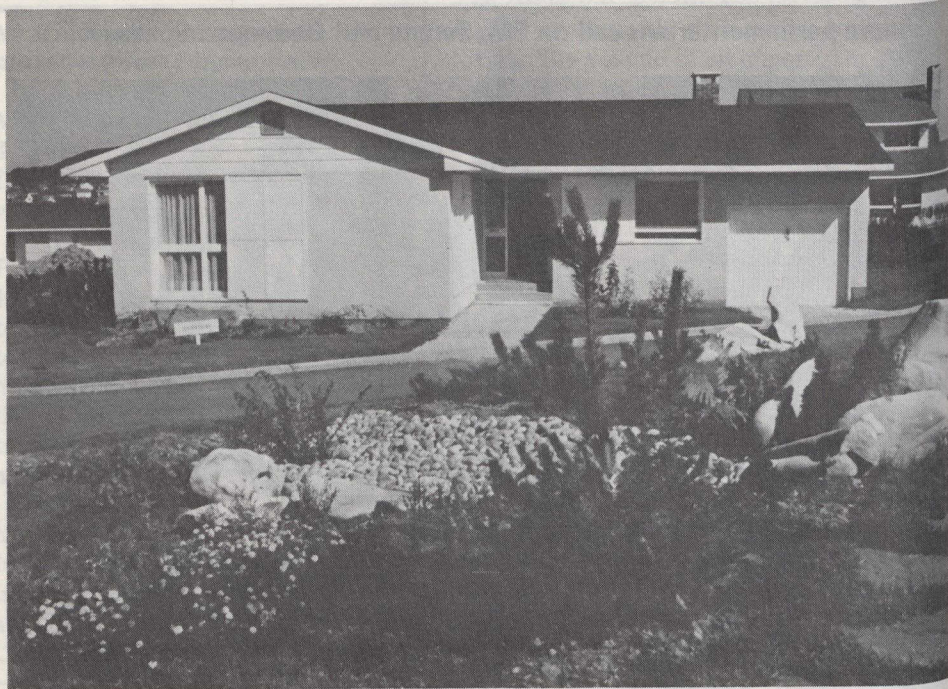
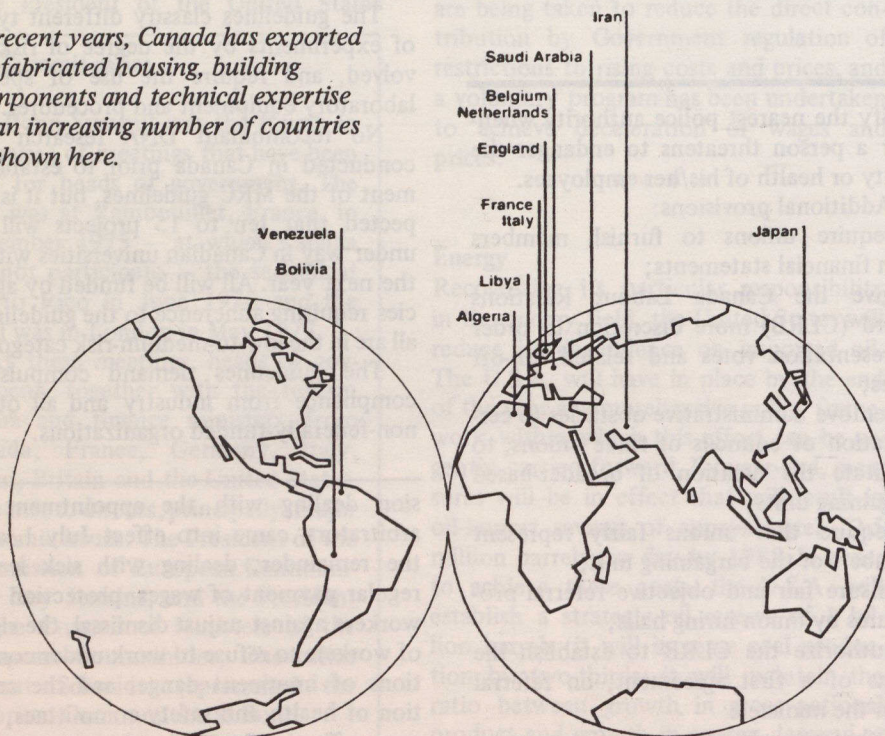
Although Canadian exports as a whole may not have the edge in world markets, a healthy trade in prefabricated housing, building components, and housing construction expertise is currently bringing some \$300 million a year to Canadian companies. And businessmen as well as Canadian trade officials see an even rosier export picture ahead....

The recent push in exports in the construction field began in the 1960s. At the time, Britain was looking for a way to improve home-building methods and ease its chronic housing shortage. Traditionally, British houses were constructed with bricks and mortar on site, a "wet" system of construction easily impeded by rainy weather and low temperatures. Until 15 years ago, some British home buyers could expect a two-year wait between the time they hired a contractor and the time they took possession of a new house.

Britain's interest

In 1963, a group of professional builders from Britain toured Canada to assess techniques for producing timber-frame housing. Nine out of ten Canadian homes are of timber-frame construction, a "dry" construction method based on prefabricated wood structural components that are factory-produced and simply erected

In recent years, Canada has exported prefabricated housing, building components and technical expertise to an increasing number of countries as shown here.



Timber-frame, Canadian-style home is part of a housing project in Igny, France.

on the building site. Within a few months these homes are fully finished and ready for occupancy. The British saw timber-frame construction as a promising alternative to their traditional methods, but needed proof that it was adaptable to their climatic conditions, building codes, mortgage and insurance requirements, and most of all, that it would appeal to

the British buyer.

Subsequently, Canada co-operated in a demonstration project at Harlow, England. Several Canadian-style dwellings were built, with Canadian builders instructing British contractors in timber-frame construction. The homes sold quickly and the British construction industry plunged headlong into the manufacture of prefabricated wood-frame housing to the extent that today 30 per cent of new homes are of this type.

Pilot project in France

France embarked on an even more ambitious pilot project in 1970. As a result of an inter-governmental agreement, the Dumez-Campeau consortium, a specially formed Franco-Canadian company, erected 114 timber-frame houses of ten different designs in the Paris suburb of Igny.

Houses familiar to Canadians but virtually unknown in Europe were built: the split-levels, bungalows and two-storey homes with full basements were innovations on the French housing scene.

So were some of the construction methods: roof trusses covered with plywood sheathing before roofing material was applied; asphalt roof shingles; forced warm air from a central furnace; plumbing and wiring easily installed in timber-frame housing. And most revolutionary of all was the factory assembly of components. A simple assembly plant, located 30 kilo-

metres from the building site, produced plywood-sheathed exterior wall panels and gable ends, interior partitions framed for doors and corner connections, roof trusses, stairways and other pre-cut pieces. The factory was run by ten men and produced all components required for the 114-house project within two months.

European interest spreads

This project was visited and studied by groups of building officials, architects and engineers, and contractors from many Western European countries. Groups from Belgium and the Netherlands, in particular, found the techniques demonstrated to be adaptable to their home building requirements. With Canadian advice, local building codes were adjusted to take into account timber construction, based on the Canadian National Building Code. Builders of conventional-type homes in those countries have been able to adapt readily to what were for them new Canadian methods. In 1976 alone, about 50,000 new Canadian-style homes were built and easily sold in Western Europe.

Japan likes construction method

The Japanese, on the other hand, familiar enough with wood-frame structures, found their own traditional "post and beam" method of construction more suitable for custom housing than mass production. They were looking for faster and more economical construction methods, with an eye to energy conservation in the production of materials. They studied Canadian technology among others, and in 1973 the Canada-Japan Housing Committee was set up as a forum for exchange of information.... Builders from the heavy snow regions of Japan have shown particular interest in Canadian construction methods. To date, some 10,000 new units have been completed using Canadian techniques, and to a large extent, materials.

Other countries

Housing is also being exported to the Middle East, and some good-sized housing projects are under construction or have already been built in Iran, Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Libya. For the most part they are industrial camps, similar to our mobile home developments, but also fully serviced by schools, hospitals, agricultural centres and warehouses. All the structures are prefabricated in Canada.

Other developing countries — most re-



Prefabricated wood structural components are erected on site.

cently Nigeria — have shown an interest in these factory-built industrial camps, and Canadian units have been purchased by Venezuela and Bolivia.

Working with these developing countries, and with Western European nations as well, Canada has been able to assist in the preparation or revision of building codes to take into account wooden platform frame construction. However, the future for export of Canadian prefabricated housing is somewhat limited, apart from temporary housing for industrial camps. Most client countries are anxious to build up their own construction industries and use their local timber resources. Over the longer term however, the demand for Canadian designs and construction technology also opens up export markets for Canadian materials, especially lumber and wood-based products.

Sometimes speed of delivery is the key factor in an export sale. This was the case in Atco Construction's successful bid to supply emergency housing in Friuli in Northern Italy in the wake of the disastrous earthquake of 1976. The requirement was for 1,000 units to be installed in 24 days. Atco was able to meet that deadline at an acceptable price, and they got the job. Other emergency situations of this kind have also been handled by Canadian industry, working with the Canadian International Development Agency.

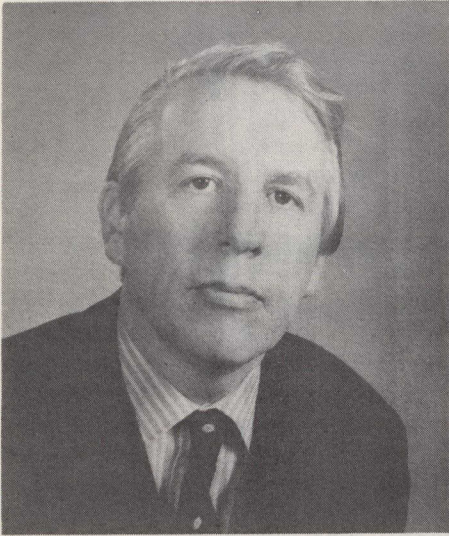
Most promising over the long term are the requests that Canada is receiving, particularly from oil-rich countries like

Iran, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Libya and Algeria, to provide government advisers to work with local authorities in drawing up building codes, organizing and supervising projects, establishing plants to prefabricate components and oversee their erection on site. Canadians could be called upon for such duties, with expenses and salary paid by the host country....

The Federal Government has a variety of programs to help Canadian businessmen in the construction industry gain entry into foreign markets. For example, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce offers help in arranging tours for industry groups to overseas locations. The Department provides introductions and guidance in doing business abroad, as well as commercial intelligence through Canadian trade commissioners abroad. Through the Program for Export Market Development, the Government underwrites half the cost of certain marketing expenses related to capital projects overseas, subject to repayment by the Canadian company if the market development effort is successful. Under the same program, the Department provides generous funding to companies willing to participate in trade fairs and industrial exhibitions abroad, as well as help to foreign business executives on company "shopping" visits to Canada.

(The foregoing article by Blaise Downey is from Habitat, Vol. 21, No. 2, 1978, a publication of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.)

New office advises on disarmament and arms control



Studio von Dulong

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the creation of the office of Adviser on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs within the Department of External Affairs.

Named as head of the new office is Geoffrey Pearson (above), currently Director General of the Bureau of United Nations Affairs, who will act as principal adviser to the Under-Secretary on disarmament policy, including nuclear proliferation, arms transfers, and negotiations taking place under the auspices of the United Nations and in other international bodies.

Manitoba fitness survey

The Manitoban Department of Education has just released a survey on fitness levels of selected students from all grades in the provincial school system. A total of 9,966 students — 4,944 girls and 5,022 boys — were included in the survey.

As students get older, the survey found, there is a significant difference in the physical performance levels between boys and girls, with one exception — flexibility. Boys become more fit as they get older and generally, girls' best performances occur at 13 years of age, followed by a levelling off and a decline in all fitness categories. Generally, students who rank higher academically are more physically fit.

The first phase of the survey testing included a general questionnaire and the

major portion of the fitness test, while the second phase was mainly a cardiovascular test, which was based on distance running.

The survey discovered a correlation between motor efficiency in primary school students and the amount of physical education received. It also found that boys consistently have more basic motor problems than girls, with the number of deficiencies decreasing with age.

Copies of the study and its recommendations are available at the Consultant Services Branch, Department of Education, Room 411 — 1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg R3C 0T3.

Crime prevention attracts summer job seekers

Again this summer, young people across Canada will be working in a variety of ways in the criminal justice field. Hired through the highly successful Job Corps and Summer Student Employment and Activities Program (SSEAP), sponsored by Employment and Immigration and the Ministry of the Solicitor General, over a thousand young people will undertake needed tasks for which personnel would not otherwise be available.

Anyone between the ages of 15 and 30 is eligible for Job Corps projects. Developed by police throughout Canada in conjunction with the Ministry, these projects focus on crime prevention in the community and function on a team basis, managed by a leader with five or more employees.

SSEAP projects offer employment specifically to students with the Ministry Secretariat, Canadian Penitentiary Service, National Parole Service, National Parole Board and the RCMP.

Erica Button, National SSEAP Coordinator, feels that "by bringing as many young people as possible into a direct and positive experience with the criminal justice system, we foster awareness of the system in both the participants and in the communities where they work".

The projects run from early May to early September, all work being in full operation by the beginning of June. Erica explains: "The most important thing about our projects is that young people feel they are having an impact."

The information above was taken from May 1978 issue of Liaison.

Canada and the World Food Program

Jeff Endrst reports for the Canadian International Development Agency's publication *Development Directions*, June/July 1978, that Canada plans to contribute \$190 million in food and cash in the next two years for the World Food Program (WFP).

After the United States, Canada is the largest donor country to WFP's 15-year-old effort to turn surplus food into a development tool. Since last October, the executive director of WFP has been Garson Vogel, who until then, was chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board for six years.

The 1979-80 pledging target is \$950 million. A total of 52 countries in the 149-member world organization, including Canada (\$190 million) and the U.S. (\$220 million), have pledged almost \$631 million towards the highest-ever WFP target. Canada has contributed \$475 million towards WFP projects since 1963.

* * * *

Mr. Vogel told the United Nations' pledging conference in New York recently that in the absence of an unexpectedly rapid fall in birth rates and an increase in average *per capita* incomes, large sections of populations with insufficient incomes to provide adequate diets will continue to persist in most developing countries in the coming year.

Mr. Vogel also noted that, despite the growing volume of WFP projects, they represented only about one-fifth of all global food aid and reached only a fraction of malnourished people.

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Only about 10 per cent of total food aid channelled through WFP goes towards emergencies. The rest represents carefully-planned projects designed to promote self-help and development in the Third World, including projects for new schools, hospitals, dams, roads, telephone links, forests or better farming. Food serves as an incentive to mobilize unemployed manpower and provides school lunches for the future generations of leaders and workers.

Mr. Vogel admits that this is a different challenge from his multi-million-dollar wheat negotiations with the Soviets or the Chinese in former years. But he finds the new challenge equally consuming and "perhaps even a bit more interesting".

News of the arts

Show on rails

A performance during the fortieth anniversary season of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the English-language world premiere of Colin Higgins' *Harold and Maude* at the Citadel Theatre in Edmonton, Alberta, and the Vancouver Playhouse production of Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*, are among the highlights of a special western Canada "show tour" train excursion being sponsored by the Shaw Festival, October 1-10.

The 2,000-mile train trip from Toronto, Ontario to Vancouver, British Columbia is the first such tour ever organized in Canada, says festival producer Richard Kirschner.

In addition to the theatrical events in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, entertainers Dinah Christie and Tom Kneebone will accompany the tour, presenting three cabaret performances on board a specially arranged "show car". Their material will be based on stories like Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express*.

The Shaw train, consisting of sleeping and dining cars in addition to the show car, will be attached to regular cross-country trains, but will be self-contained. To provide the most scenic journey through the Lake Superior and Rocky Mountain regions, both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific routes will be used.

The special cars will accommodate 44 people at a cost of \$1,075 each, plus a \$50 tax deductible donation to the Shaw Festival. Included in the package tour price are: a send-off party at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto; train transportation from Toronto to Vancouver and return air fare; train accommodation in private sleeping cars; all meals on the train; deluxe hotel accommodation (price based on double occupancy; single supplement \$100) and hotel breakfasts; hotel transfers; all theatre tickets; tours and group parties, including Thanksgiving dinner in Vancouver, and a yacht cruise on English Bay.

The trip is the first event in a new series of Shaw Festival tours; a second show tour, as well as a trip to China are being organized for 1978-79.

For further information contact: Theatre Tours, Shaw Festival Theatre, Box 774, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, LOS 1J0 Canada.

Commonwealth culture

An international photographic exhibition and a performance by a rip saw and calypso band from the Turks and Caicos Islands are some of the entertainment planned for visitors to the Commonwealth Games.

Festival '78, the Games' arts and culture program, began July 24.

About 400 performers from 25 countries will participate in the Commonwealth Carnival, one of the major projects of the festival.

Australia, Bahamas, Kenya, Fiji, India, Hong Kong, Ireland, Nigeria, Scotland and Zambia are sending performers.

The photography exhibition will feature 30 winning photographs chosen from more than 600 entries from 16 countries by world-renowned photographer Yousef Karsh of Ottawa.

Other entertainment arranged for the Games period includes:

- A five-day film festival, starting July 28, with the screening of *Sleeping Dogs*, a New Zealand political melodrama starring Warren Oates.
- "Crying" by Cockney town crier Alfie Haward, August 2-7.
- An exhibition of contemporary Alberta crafts.

Canada Council's translation prizes

The Canada Council's translation prizes for 1977, each worth \$5,000, have been awarded to Frank Scott of North Hatley, Quebec, for *Poems of French Canada* (Blackfish Press) and Jean Paré of Montreal for *Grey Owl, l'homme qui voulait être indien* (Editions de l'Aurore), a translation of Lovat Dickson's *Grey Owl: Man of the Wilderness*.

The winners

Poems of French Canada is a collection of translations made by Frank Scott from 1945 to 1965, based on the works of 11 Quebec poets.

Dr. Scott is known internationally as a constitutional lawyer, civil libertarian, teacher and poet. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism from 1963 to 1971 and has served as editor of both scholarly journals and general reviews. He has published a number of works on constitutional law and politics and several

books of poetry, including translations of works by Quebec poets Anne Hébert and St-Denys Garneau. Dr. Scott is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Companion of the Order of Canada, and holds honorary degrees from more than a dozen universities. He won the Canada Council's Molson Prize in 1965 and a Governor General's Literary Award this year for *Essays on the Constitution*.

Jean Paré, a journalist, editor, critic and former television host, is editor-in-chief of *L'Actualité* magazine. He has won several prizes for journalism, including the First Medal, Canadian Typographical Awards, in 1961 and a first prize for reporting from the Canadian Union of French Language Journalists in 1963.

He has translated several books by Canadian authors: *The Chief: A Political Biography of Maurice Duplessis* by Leslie Roberts; three works by Marshall McLuhan: *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, *Understanding Media* and *Counterblast*; and the *Scalpel and the Sword*, a biography of Norman Bethune by Sydney Gordon and Ted Allen, for which Paré won the Canada Council's translation prize in 1974.

Award for NAC production

The National Arts Centre's Theatre Company has won an international award for its 1977-1978 production of August Strindberg's *The Dream Play*. Adapted for puppets and puppeteer-actors, the play was co-produced with the Tarragon Theatre (Toronto), the Vancouver East Cultural Centre and the Centaur Theatre (Montreal) with the assistance of the Canada Council Touring Office.

The award is sponsored by the Union internationale de la Marionnette-U.S.A. section (UNIMA-USA), which was founded in Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1929 and has since become a member of UNESCO. It has 2,000 members in 53 countries.

UNIMA-USA's awards committee tours North America every year to select performances of exceptional quality, which are brought to the attention of UNIMA members on other continents. *The Dream Play* was one of just eight North American productions chosen for this year's awards. A representative of the Theatre Company accepted the award at the national Puppeteers of America Festival, held in Texas from June 25 to 30.

Bonn Summit (Cont'd from P. 2)

open international trading system.... A substantially higher degree of equity and discipline in the international trading system would be achieved by the creation of new mechanisms in many fields for consultation and dispute settlement. Uniform application of the GATT rules is vital and we shall move in that direction as soon as possible.

In all areas of the negotiation the Summit countries look forward to working even more closely with the developing countries. We seek to ensure for all participants a sound and balanced result, which adequately takes into account the needs of developing countries, for example, through special and differential treatment, and which brings about their greater participation in the benefits and obligation of the world trading system.

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We note the need for countries with large current-account deficits to increase exports and for countries with large current-account surpluses to facilitate increases in importing. In this context, the United States is firmly committed to improve its export performance and is examining measures to this end. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he will try to promote further importation by an expansion of domestic demand and by various efforts to facilitate imports. Furthermore, he has stated that in order to cope with the immediate situation of unusual surplus, the Government of Japan is taking a temporary and extraordinary step of calling for moderation in exports with the aim of keeping the total volume of Japan's exports for the fiscal year of 1978 to that of below the level of fiscal year 1977.

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Developing countries

In the years ahead the developing countries, particularly those most in need, can count on us for an increased flow of financial assistance and other resources for their development. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he will strive to double Japan's official development assistance in three years. We deeply regret the failure of the COMECON countries to take their due share in the financial assistance to developing countries and invite them once more to do so.

The poorer developing countries require increased concessional aid. We support the "soft" loan funds of the World

Bank and the three regional development banks. We pledge our governments to support replenishment of the International Development Association on a scale that would permit its lending to rise annually in real terms.

As regards the more advanced developing countries, we renew our pledge to support replenishment of the Multilateral Development Bank's resources, on the scale needed to meet the growing needs for loans on commercial terms. We will encourage governmental and private co-financing of development projects with these banks.

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News briefs

Dr. George Ignatieff, former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, has been awarded the twelfth annual Man of the Year peace award. The presentation is made to a Canadian who has made an outstanding contribution to world peace or to Canadian unity. Dr. Ignatieff, ambassador from 1957 to 1972, is provost at Trinity College at the University of Toronto.

Canada defeated France 79-42 recently, winning the international segment of a junior women's basketball tournament.

Production of conventional crude oil in Alberta outstripped discovery by 260 million barrels in 1977, reducing the province's remaining recoverable reserves to about 5.2 billion barrels.

Canada will bar South African athletes and sports organization representatives by refusing to give them visas, Sports Minister Iona Campagnolo announced recently. The Government's policy against sports links with South Africa is part of a broader effort to protest against *apartheid*. Until now it has withheld financial and other assistance to Canadian teams travelling to South Africa and to sports events or congresses in Canada if South Africans are expected to participate.

Requests for Proposals (RFP) for the Canadian Navy's major ship replacement program have been issued to the Canadian ship-building industry. "The cost of the initial six-ship [Canadian Patrol Frigate] Program is estimated at \$1.5 billion in today's dollars," Minister of Supply and Services Jean-Pierre Goyer said. "Because it is the Government's intention to build the ships in Canada,

36,000 man-years of employment will have been created by the time the sixth ship is delivered in 1989."

Seasonally-adjusted retail sales for May amounted to \$5,714.1 million, 2.2 per cent higher than the \$5,591.9 million level of April. Sales rose over the month in 19 of the 28 trade groups with the most notable gains for department stores, general stores, service stations, pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetic stores and the "all other stores" group. The more significant decreases from the previous month were shown by combination (groceries and meat) stores, general merchandise stores and motor vehicle dealers. Sales advanced in all provinces except British Columbia.

"**Many encouraging aspects**" was the way Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney described his province's economy, recently, which, he said, should remain strong for the next six months. The agriculture outlook was moderately encouraging and, although costs continued to rise, said the Premier, "in terms of cash flow there are encouraging signs".

The Royal Canadian Mint has been authorized to produce 200,000 \$100 gold coins this year.

A group of prisoners at Collins Bay penitentiary in Kingston, Ontario has designed and built a machine that helps crippled children to stand. An occupational therapist at the city hospital where the machine will be used said the "prone stander" will help the development of a child's muscles and joints. A last-minute addition to the device was a small portable radio, purchased by one of the prisoners with his own money.

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