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Western Summit to focus on key economic issues

The Western Economic Summit, to be held in Ottawa, July 20-21, will centre on major economic issues confronting Western nations, including inflation, international trade, energy and the North-South dialogue, said Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs A.E. Gottlieb in a speech to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Winnipeg, April 9. Mr. Gottlieb is Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's personal representative in preparation of the Ottawa Summit.

Excerpts from his speech, outlining further items for discussion at the Summit, follow:

...At this point, most of the Summit leaders are new (or re-elected). President Reagan, Prime Ministers Suzuki of Japan and Forlani of Italy have recently been chosen. President Thorn of the European Community Commission took office as of the beginning of 1981. German Chancellor Schmidt was re-elected last autumn and the French presidential elections take place this May.

Because so many leaders are new and since most can look forward to a considerable term of office, it is timely, perhaps essential, for leaders to reflect together on what their objectives are, which are the key issues facing the West, how these issues should be grappled with. They need to reaffirm their commitment to consultations, to avoid — to the degree possible — unpleasant surprises or unilateralism — especially given the uncertain outlook in such areas as money and finance, trade and protectionism.

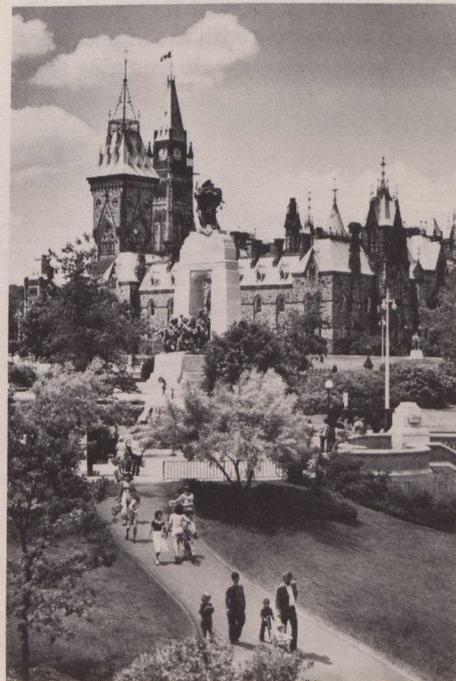
They may at some point want to go beyond that to set some kind of joint program, as they have to a degree already on energy, perhaps even to consider possible further arrangements to implement it, recognizing of course that they will need also to continue to work with their partners in existing international fora.

For our part in Canada, we attach a good deal of value to the Western Summits. They should continue to be available to do the sort of things they do now. From my perspective, the Summits could usefully go further, and begin to take what I shall call the macro-political approach. Somehow, I believe, we in the industrial world need a manageable locus for concerting our views and objectives,

our policies and activities, on problems facing the West from the outside, as well as for getting our act together among the industrialized democracies.

Effective consultation

It is particularly important, from a Canadian point of view, that this kind of consultation and concertation be effectively taking place among our closest friends, since we are placed in a very delicate position in the case of persistent and major unresolved differences between, say, the United States and major European Com-



A summertime view of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, the site of the next economic Summit.

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One-hundred-and-eleven years ago this week... The Manitoba Act was passed by Parliament, May 12, 1870. The legislation, which was proclaimed July 15, provided the terms by which the province of Manitoba should enter the Dominion of Canada. The Act was the result of discussions between representatives of the provisional government of Louis Riel and the Prime Minister of Canada John A. Macdonald.

May 13/81

The Western Economic Summits began at Rambouillet, France in 1975 and have been held annually since: 1976 in Puerto Rico, 1977 in London, 1978 in Bonn, 1979 in Tokyo and 1980 in Venice. As of the July 1981 meeting in Ottawa each of the seven participating countries will have hosted a Summit. The leaders of the United States, France, Germany, Japan, Britain and Italy have participated in the meetings from the outset, joined by Canada since the Puerto Rico meeting and the European Commission since the London Summit.

munity countries, or Japan, e.g. monetary problems in the early Seventies, trade issues, or views on the future of *détente* today. We are accordingly anxious to contribute in whatever ways we can to overcome the current differences on economic and political strategy among the industrialized democracies and believe the Summits could be helpful in doing so.

I should underline that leaders should not be expected to reach definitive conclusions on these matters at Ottawa; indeed, by their nature, these issues are constantly before governments and leaders will need to devote time to other subjects as well. Among the major items I anticipate at this stage for Ottawa's agenda are the tensions between fighting inflation and coping with the implications of the low- or no-growth scenarios fore-

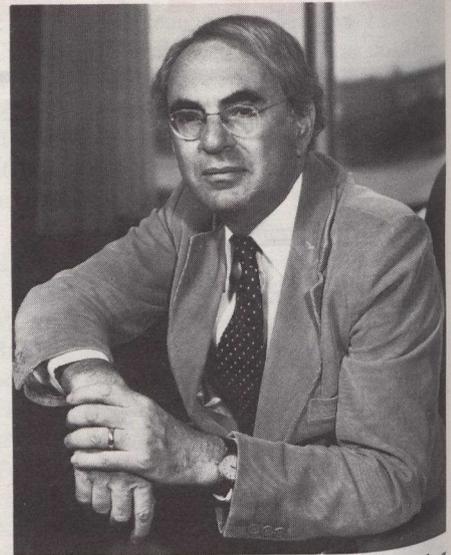
seen for most Summit and other developed countries over coming months, with their significant social and political overtones particularly at a time of growing unemployment in many industrialized states.

Recycling of petro dollars and the debt and balance-of-payments needs of a number of significant developing countries are other difficult current issues.... We were...very pleased at the recent agreement between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Saudi Arabia under which the latter has undertaken to provide some \$8 billion in loans to the IMF while IMF members have agreed to a special increase in the Saudi quota in the IMF. This is a good example of recognizing the need to share power where it exists in the South.

The international trade situation is frankly worrying and Summit leaders may well want to reflect on how to avoid a destructive protectionist focus on bilateral irritants — of which we all confront unfortunately too many these days — and instead devote their attention to ways of renewing the impetus to expanding world trade in the interests of all participants. In addition, leaders will, of course, need to review progress on the comprehensive energy strategy they agreed on at Venice.

North-South issues

Also arising out of Venice, leaders will have before them the report on North-South issues to which I have alluded al-

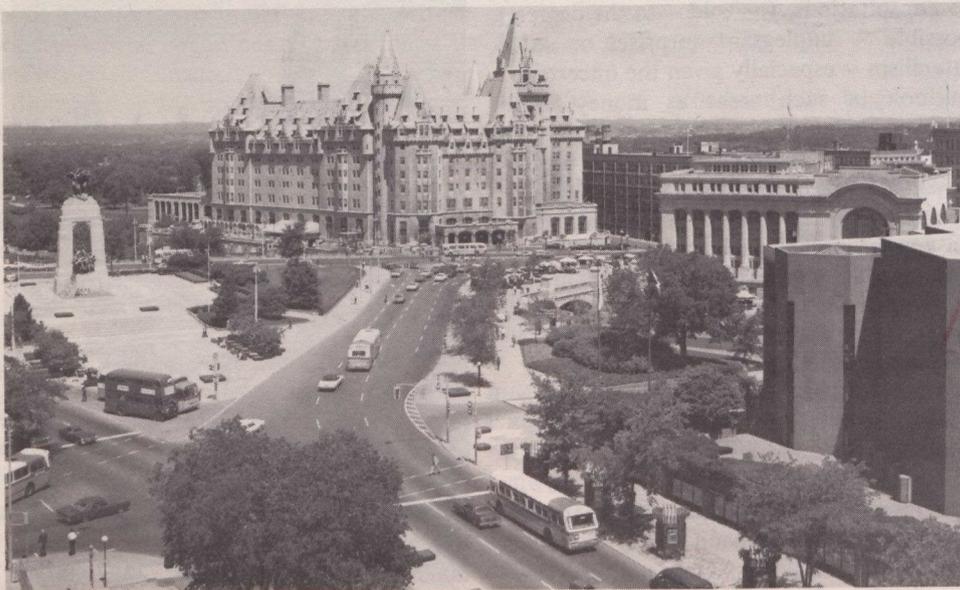


"...We in the industrial world need a manageable locus for concerting our views and objectives..." said Mr. Gotlieb.

ready. I expect this set of conclusions from the personal representatives will give rise to a substantive and thought-provoking discussion among leaders of Summit countries' relationships with developing countries, looking to the future and bearing in mind notably the Commonwealth heads of government meeting beginning in September in Melbourne and the North-South Summit planned for Mexico in late October. This is a subject to which we in Canada continue to attach very great importance.

One major priority area which comes to mind is energy assistance to developing countries; I think of the proposal for a United Nations conference this August on new and renewable sources of energy. I also think of the proposal for an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) energy affiliate. The oil bill of the developing countries as a whole has increased dramatically; at an estimated net \$50 billion in 1980 for all developing countries, it ate up an estimated 20 per cent of their export earnings from goods and services, compared to 12 per cent in 1978 — an increase of 66 per cent in two years... The World Bank has calculated that by 1990, the proposed energy affiliate could have the effect of shaving the projected 1980 dollar bill by U.S.\$25-\$30 billion in 1980 dollar terms — money that could go to economic development including needed imports from industrialized countries.

(Continued on P. 8)



A view of the Chateau Laurier. To the left is Confederation Square and at the right the Conference Centre and the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

Parliament passes resolution

The Canadian Parliament agreed to a final version of the government's constitutional resolution, April 23, after seven months of debate on the question.

On October 2, 1980 Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau made public the government's plans to "patriate" the British North America Act, Canada's principal constitutional document and to include in the patriation "package" an amending formula as well as a Charter of Rights (see *Canada Weekly* dated March 11, 1981).

Pending a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the constitutional validity of the proposed measures, the House of Commons voted unanimously on April 22 to accept a New Democratic Party amendment to the resolution to include new provisions in the Constitution. The amendment ensures equality for women under the Charter of Rights and strengthens protection for native people. The House also passed a government amendment recognizing the supremacy of God and changing the amending formula to put the western provinces on equal footing with the Maritimes.

Passed to Supreme Court

Following approval by the Senate, the constitutional resolution was passed to the Supreme Court of Canada which will decide whether the government has the right to ask the British Parliament to amend and patriate the Constitution without the consent of the provinces. The court will hear arguments from the federal government and each of the ten provinces. Ontario and New Brunswick will argue in support of the federal case.

If the Supreme Court declares the constitutional resolution legal there will be a two-day debate in the House of Commons and Senate before the resolution is adopted as a whole and sent to the British Parliament.

The resolution will request the British Parliament to transfer to Canada all remaining legal authority over all the provisions contained in British constitutional statutes relating to Canada, principally the British North America Act, the British law of 1867 by which the Canadian federation was created.

The Canadian parliamentary request also asks the British Parliament to enact provisions which will allow the Canadian Constitution to be amended in Canada,

and for the Charter of Rights to be incorporated in the Constitution. The provisions will also constitutionally recognize the principle of equalization or tax sharing among the federal and provincial governments.

Britain recognized Canada's equal sovereign status in 1931 by the Statute of Westminster, but authority to amend the BNA Act has remained with the British Parliament at Canada's request given the lack of a system of constitutional amendment in Canada. The Canadian government's proposal would see the BNA Act brought to Canada ("patriated") with a procedure established for amendment in Canada only. The Charter of Rights would provide, for the first time, constitutional legal protection of fundamental rights of citizens until now observed under legislation and by tradition.

Firm wins Nigerian contracts

An Ontario consortium has won two contracts worth \$44 million for the planning, equipping and staffing of two polytechnic schools in Nigeria.

Consult-Foundation Limited, a company formed by Consult Limited and The Foundation Company of Canada Limited, both of Toronto, will act as the prime subcontractor to the Canadian Commercial Corporation to provide academic services and equipment for the polytechnic schools at Bida and Ilaro, two regional centres in Nigeria.

"Within the next four years, what are now undeveloped sites will be transformed into modern campuses, complete with academic and administrative buildings, lecture halls, dormitories, all the required site services and technical education equipment," he added.

Ontario Educational Services Corporation (OESC), the new agency established to represent Ontario educational resources abroad, will undertake responsibility for the educational components of the project. Actual services, such as the development of major course groupings, will be provided by the Ontario Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. Enrolment at each polytechnic is expected to be between 3,000 and 4,000 students.

Perrytech Corporation Limited of Toronto, will provide services related to vocational training equipment — from screwdrivers and diesel engines to engineering and laboratory equipment.

Defence ministers hold talks



Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne (right) presents United States Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger with a model of the Canadair Challenger during Mr. Weinberger's visit to Ottawa, April 15. The United States is considering purchase of the Challenger, which is a small business jet. During their meeting, the two defence ministers continued discussions which began in February when Mr. Lamontagne visited Washington.

Cancer grant largest ever

The National Cancer Institute of Canada has awarded the largest grant in its history — more than \$1 million — to the division of biological research at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto, reports the *Canadian Press*.

The \$1,022,201 grant is one of the 286 research and equipment grants awarded to scientists for research by the Canadian Cancer Society's scientific affiliate.

The grants to support cancer research totalled a record \$20,714,672 million.

By province the breakdown is as follows: British Columbia, \$2,101,980; Alberta, \$1,708,855; Saskatchewan, \$396,116; Manitoba, \$953,018; Ontario, \$9,399,221; Quebec, \$3,587,894; New Brunswick, \$67,908; Nova Scotia, \$165,929 and Newfoundland, \$263,869.

The fund is separate from the Terry Fox Marathon of Hope fund, which now exceeds \$23 million and is aimed at more innovative types of research.

Educational holidays for seniors

Senior citizens will have a choice of educational holidays at ten Atlantic Canada universities this summer, as part of the international Elderhostel program.

Elderhostel is a program for persons at least 60 years old and their spouses. It offers them an opportunity to live in student residences and enrol in a group of low-cost, one-week courses. The courses are taught by regular faculty, require no particular educational background, and are suited to senior citizens who want a combination of travel, intellectual stimulation and new friends.

The program expanded from one Atlantic member university in 1980 to a ten-member Atlantic region in 1981. Last summer, the Fredericton campus of the University of New Brunswick (UNB) hosted 80 senior citizens for courses on the use of archives in preparing a family history, the short stories of Atlantic Canada authors, and managing the north-eastern forest.

The Elderhostel program

The earliest session in the Atlantic provinces this year begins on June 14 at the University Sainte-Anne, a bilingual institution in St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia. Canadian history since Confederation, the historical development of the Acadian people, and the Acadians today will be the course topics for both weeks of this program.

Two weeks of courses will also begin that week at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, the Corner Brook campus of Memorial University of Newfoundland. Topics will include the history of western Newfoundland, the joy of music, and geography: some aspects of our environment.

The University of New Brunswick will sponsor four one-week sessions beginning June 28, and focusing on themes of family history, Atlantic Canadian literature, and several branches of forest management.

Beginning July 5, courses on the Antigonish co-operative movement, highland music, and the Scots in the new world will be offered at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The session will coincide with the Highland Games in Antigonish.

That same week two weeks of courses on Acadian history, man and his environment, and the philosophy of leisure, will

be offered by the University of Moncton, the only entirely French-language university in Atlantic Canada.

Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia will open its program on July 12, with courses on the natural history of the Bay of Fundy, the ice age in Nova Scotia, and the historic roots of that province.

Two one-week sessions on the history and folklore of Prince Edward Island, astronomy, and the ecology of an island, will begin on July 19 at the University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

The Atlantic Elderhostel will wind up, July 26-August 8, with courses at the three Halifax universities, which expect to set up some combined outings.

Dalhousie will mount courses on the region's roots in immigration and settlement, the provincial flora and fauna, and traditions and recent trends in Canadian fiction and poetry.

Mount Saint Vincent will be the site for courses on the media and society, the golden age of sail in Nova Scotia, and a chemist's views on energy.

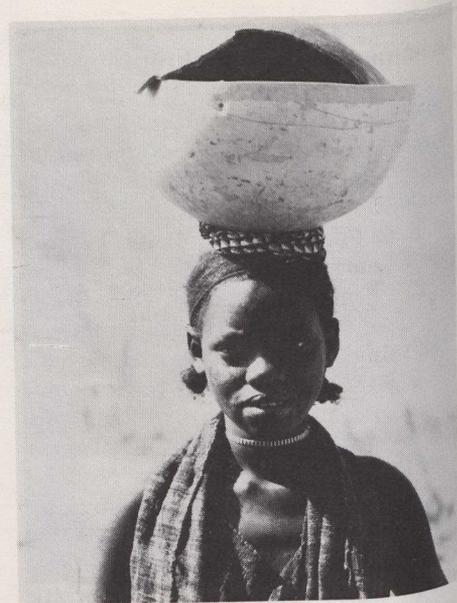
The Halifax programs will also include courses on the Atlantic fisheries, ethnic diversity in Nova Scotia, and the architecture of Halifax, all taught at Saint Mary's University.

More than 1,000 senior citizens are expected to participate in the Atlantic Canada courses. The Elderhostel program is also provided in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, and in the United States, Britain and Sweden. Organizers are planning to set up international exchanges in future years.

CIDA's village focuses on Third World women

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) recently set up a Third World "village" at the Salon de la Femme in Montreal to allow visitors to meet Third World women and Canadians who have worked with them abroad.

The exhibit, entitled "Women, the Third World and CIDA" was organized to help Canadians better understand the problems in developing countries. It included daily events such as craft displays and demonstrations by artisans, typical food preparation, songs and traditional dances. One country from each continent in which CIDA has projects was featured: Peru, Bangladesh, Montserrat and Niger were highlighted.



A woman from Niger.

In addition to general information about these countries, their culture and problems, the exhibit focused on CIDA projects including a skill-training centre in Niger, a rural development project in Bangladesh, a locally-based textile weaving industry on the Caribbean Island of Montserrat and a crafts co-operative in Peru.

Women's initiatives

The exhibit also outlined how women in Latin America, Asia, the Caribbean and Africa are working to improve their lives through their own initiative: women obtain loans for farming tools, organize work gangs to clear land or dig wells, obtain training as health workers, seek advice on family planning, build clinics and organize craft industries.

Film and slide shows were also presented covering some of the 15,000 CIDA-supported initiatives by Canadian voluntary organizations working in the Third World, including the Conseil des coopératives du Québec, MATCH, the Mennonite Central Committee and the Canadian Hunger Foundation.

In addition to its support to non-governmental organizations, CIDA administers hundreds of projects ranging from rural co-operatives in Peru to locally-based textile weaving industries on the Caribbean Island of Montserrat. International development banks such as the African Development Bank and international bodies such as UNICEF and the World Health Organization are also supported financially by CIDA.

Refugee sponsorship pact signed

Employment and Immigration Minister Loyd Axworthy has signed a refugee sponsorship agreement with the Canadian Polish Congress making it easier for Congress branches or member organizations in Canada to help convention refugees and self-exiled people from Eastern Europe.

Umbrella agreements increase the potential for participation by local member groups by eliminating much of the time and paperwork involved in sponsorship arrangements at the local level. The agreement outlines the responsibilities of both the Canadian Polish Congress and the Canadian government. More than 40 such umbrella sponsorship agreements have been concluded to date.

Under the 1981 refugee plan, 4,000 refugees from Eastern Europe are expected to resettle in Canada. Approximately 3,700 Eastern European refugees arrived in Canada during 1980.

Tourism industry lures visitors

The Canadian tourism industry, together with federal, provincial and territorial governments, is investing an estimated \$2 billion in new tourism facilities to encourage more visitors — especially Americans — to come to Canada, according to Charles Lapointe, Canada's Minister of State for Small Business and Tourism.

The minister predicted that the new and expanded tourism facilities along with the favourable currency exchange rate for U.S. visitors "will make Canada the travel buy of the world during the 1980s".

Mr. Lapointe cited new developments that include Whistler, a \$400-million international class, year-round resort complex in British Columbia; Canada's Wonderland, the country's first theme park built at a cost of \$115 million near Toronto; \$300-million worth of new convention centres across the country; and more than \$300 million in new hotel development, as examples of the combined support by the public and private sectors of the Canadian tourism industry, working together to rejuvenate Canada's image as a leading world travel destination.

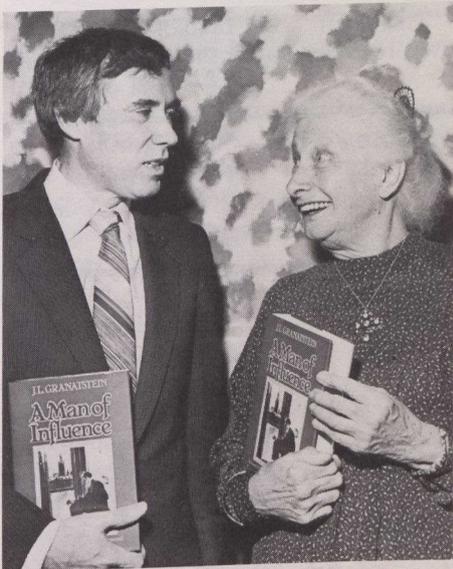
The Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT) and six private industry partners recently began advertising aimed

at attracting Americans to visit Canada. The group combined resources to publish *Travel Times*, a 32-page magazine supplement describing Canadian tourist attractions for the summer vacationer. The magazines were distributed primarily through Sunday newspapers.

Industry partners involved in the venture are VIA Rail, Air Canada, Eastern Airlines, Greyhound Coach, Maupintour and Cartan Tours. Other U.S. publicity efforts include advertising in selected consumer magazines and radio commercials during May.

Advertisements in leading magazines in Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Japan, Australia and Mexico form the backbone of CGOT's summer advertising campaign abroad.

Diplomat's biography published



Andor Andre Sima

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan speaks with Henriette Robertson, one of the guests of honour at a reception held in Ottawa. The two hold copies of a recently-published biography of Mrs. Robertson's husband, entitled *A Man of Influence: Norman A. Robertson, written by Jack L. Granatstein, the other guest of honour at the reception. Mr. Robertson was an adviser of policy and strategy to five prime ministers: Richard B. Bennett, William Lyon Mackenzie King, Louis St. Laurent, John G. Diefenbaker and Lester B. Pearson. His foreign service career included twice being Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, twice High Commissioner in London and Canadian Ambassador to Washington.*

Methanol study begins

The federal government is paying Canada's largest mining company \$350,000 to explore the possibility of using methanol fuel to help clean up their underground operations, reports *The Citizen*, April 4.

The three-year contract awarded to International Nickel Company (Inco) involves testing the ability of underground vehicles to run on a mixture of methanol and diesel fuel in Sudbury nickel mines.

Should the idea prove feasible it could be put to work in all 2,000 underground vehicles in the Sudbury area. Federal methanol specialists say air in the mines would be much easier to breathe as methanol is a cleaner-burning fuel than diesel.

Could save fuel

As a bonus, the renewable form of fuel — which can be generated by garbage, wood wastes or coal — could save about 16 million gallons of diesel fuel each year.

While a drop in the bucket when compared to the 45 million gallons of gas consumed in Canada each day, federal energy official Roy Sage says "it would still be significant saving" because most diesel is produced from imported oil which is heavier than the Canadian type.

Inco's research and demonstration project is one of the first and largest federal grants for methanol use and the company is matching the government funding in the project.

The federal government is also considering a major research effort into methanol production from the Onakawana lignite coal deposits in northern Ontario. It is estimated the deposits could produce enough methanol, which can also be mixed with gasoline, to displace 10 per cent of all the gasoline consumed in the province.

Mixtures studied

Meanwhile, the Inco project is under way with the company subcontracting much of the work to the Ontario Research Foundation.

Specialists there will examine how well the underground mining vehicles run on the fuel mixture of 30 per cent methanol, study emissions from the heavy vehicles and explore the problems associated with mixing the two fuels together. The fuels have a tendency to separate in cold climates.

Drug reduces heart attacks

A new drug discovered in Canada has resulted in significant reductions in the death rate and in the rate of recurrent heart attacks, reports Louise Crosby in *The Citizen*, April 2.

The findings of a 33-month study involving 1,884 heart attack patients in Norway showed a 40 per cent reduction in the over-all death rate among patients taking a drug marketed under the name Blocadren.

The over-all death rate in a high-risk group of patients who survived a first heart attack was cut virtually in half after treatments with the drug, known as the chemical timolol maleate.

According to the study, the beneficial results of Blocadren were obtained regardless of age, sex, smoking habits, high blood pressure or the severity of the initial heart attack. Those who took part in the study ranged in age from 20

to 75 years.

The drug was discovered in the Merck Frosst Laboratories in the Montreal suburb of Kirkland by a team headed by Dr. Burton K. Wasson.

It has been marketed in Europe for the past six years and in Canada since 1977 for the treatment of high blood pressure and angina pectoris, a heart condition.

A solution of the drug which is used as eye drops has also been found medically useful in the treatment of glaucoma.

The Norwegian study included patients from 20 hospitals serving one-third of Norway's population. There were 352 patients who had suffered more than one heart attack; 1,091 patients who had had one heart attack but were considered at high risk of subsequent attacks because of complications; and 441 considered at low risk because of the absence of complications.

Treatment with timolol was started seven to 28 days after the attack and con-

tinued for up to 33 months.

Wasson and his team of seven chemists began work in the 1960s, searching for substances that controlled the stimulant action of adrenalin on the heart. By the end of the decade, they had discovered timolol maleate. It took until 1977 to complete basic research and development on Blocadren.

The study has been under review since its completion last October.

Generally, only one out of 3,000 compounds investigated eventually has therapeutic potential and perhaps one in ten of those is broadly effective. The time required to develop a new drug from laboratory to pharmacy can be as long as 15 years.

Gretzky rewrites records

Wayne Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers of the National Hockey League rewrote three records as the 1980-81 regular season came to a close.

The 20-year-old centre from Brantford, Ontario broke Phil Esposito's mark for most points in a season (152) and Bobby Orr's season-assist mark (102) both set during the 1970-71 season when they were with the Boston Bruins. Gretzky also became the first NHL player to average more than two points a game over an entire season and passed the 300 point mark of his career quicker than any player in the history of the league.

He finished with a season total of 164 points — 55 goals and 109 assists — for an average of 2.05 a game over 80 games allowing him to break Bill Cowley's record of 1.97 points a game set in 1943 with Boston during a 36-game season.

Fur trade route retraced

Six Quebec men are planning to retrace the route used by North West Company voyageurs in the days of the fur trade.

The 4,800-kilometre (3,000-mile) trip from northern Alberta to Quebec, called Expedition Voyageur 81, will start on May 15 in Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River. By travelling along the Clearwater and Churchill rivers, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior, the paddlers, led by Pierre Beauchamp, hope to reach Montreal in August.

Seventeenth century Canadian heroines honoured

Two 17-cent postage stamps honouring two seventeenth century Canadian women, Kateri Tekakwitha and Mère Marie de L'Incarnation, were issued April 24.

Kateri Tekakwitha, known as the "Lily of the Mohawks," was born in 1656 in what is now Auriesville in New York State; she was raised by an uncle after her Mohawk father and Algonquian mother died of smallpox. She soon left her village to live at the St. Francis Xavier mission near Montreal, where she lived a virtuous life until her death in 1680 at the age of 24. The Roman Catholic Church declared her venerable in 1943 and beatified in 1980. She is the first North American Indian to receive either honour.

Marie Guyart, later known as Marie de l'Incarnation, was born in 1559 in France. After her husband died she entered the Ursuline convent and later came to Quebec, where she founded the Ursuline order and acted as Superior of its convent until her death in 1672. She dedicated herself to the education of French and Indian girls, having mastered several Indian languages and compiled Algonquian and Iroquoian dictionaries. She was declared venerable in 1911 and beatified in 1980.

Statues of the subjects by sculptor Emile Brunet were used for the design of the stamps. The designer, Laurent Marquart of Montreal, has used high-contrast photos of both works in appropriate colours combined with identifying graphic elements for each stamp: the lily, insignia of the Ursuline order, and the turtle, symbol of Kateri's clan of the Mohawk tribe.



News of the arts

U.S. conference focuses on French-Canadian culture

The Canadian/Franco-American studies department of the University of Maine will sponsor a conference, entitled "The French Experience in North America", August 10-13.

The interdisciplinary conference will consider French culture in Canada's eastern provinces and in the northeastern United States.

Antonine Maillet, Acadian author of *La Sagouine* and *Pélagie-la charette*, will present a keynote address to the conference, which is designed for teachers, researchers, librarians and educational policy makers.

Role of immigrants

The conference will foster discussion on the urbanization movement in Quebec

and on the role of French-speaking immigrants in New England's industrialization. The conference will also focus on bilingualism and biculturalism and language maintenance in an English setting.

The socio-cultural context of French-Canadian and Franco-American communities will also be examined. Literary critics will discuss aspects of the literature of French expression in North America.

The conference will also present an exhibit of Canadian art, photographic exhibits of Canada and Franco-American life, theatrical presentations, films and video tape productions, folk art, displays of curriculum materials for Canadian and Franco-American studies and book exhibits.

Canadian publishers boosted

Canadian publishers will receive \$5.7 million in federal funds to encourage marketing and promotion of Canadian books at home and abroad.

The financial assistance is intended not only to increase book sales by facilitating aggressive promotion and marketing campaigns, but also to foster marketing of Canadian textbooks and related learning materials produced for Canadian schools. This is being done in an attempt to slow and, if possible stop, the displacement of Canadian textbooks in Canadian schools by foreign publications. The funding, which is being provided to 68 firms, is part of the government's book publishing program. Authors are also federally supported by the Canada Council and Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

Historic sketches

A newly discovered album of Canadian and American sketchings, done in 1832 and 1833 by a British naval officer on tour, is the focus of an exhibition opened recently by Sir John Ford, British High Commissioner to Canada, at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa.

Entitled *Friendly Spies on the Northern Tour, 1815-1837: The Sketches of Henry Byam Martin*, the exhibition consists of 52 original sketches by Martin, done while on tour through Upper and Lower Canada and the United States in the early 1830. The sketches are supplemented by tourist guides and illustrated journals

published by other British officers during the period 1815-1837.

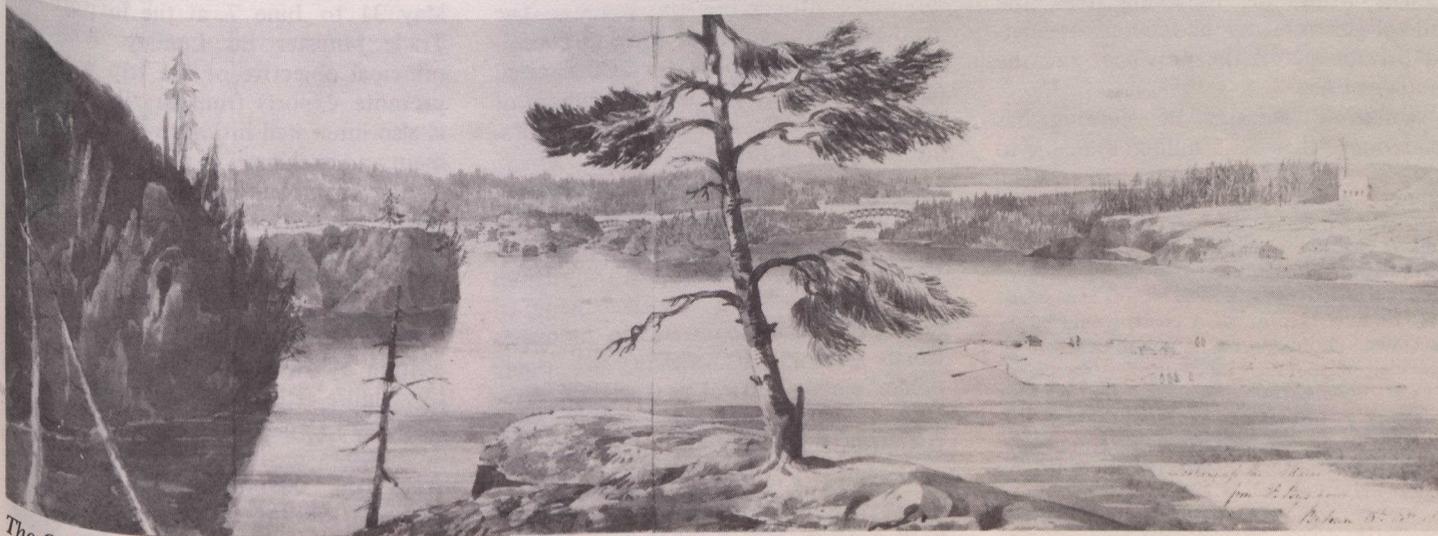
Among the items on display are views of the Rideau Canal, the Ottawa River, the steamer *Iroquois* of Prescott and sketches of Penetanguishene.

According to Jim Burant, of the Archives' picture division, who co-ordinated this exhibit, "the simmering hostility between Britain and the United States during this period is reflected in these documents which demonstrate how British officers spared no efforts both to spy upon and belittle American republican ideals. At the same time, the prospects for Canada's future prosperity and the ways to defend the country against

American expansionism were also investigated. The drawings and watercolours done by Martin are informative, skilful, and amusing", he added.

Born in 1804, Henry Byam Martin entered the Royal Navy at the age of 14, and became captain by 1827. During his several years on half-pay, he travelled to many countries. His motives for travelling to North America were twofold: to investigate "the ports and arsenals of the United States and Canada", and to discover more about the federal versus states rights' issue which, in 1832, was threatening the break-up of the United States.

The exhibition will be open to the public until June 30.



The Outaouais River viewed from the house of Colonel By, at Bytown (now Ottawa), October 18, 1832.

Western summit on economic issues (Continued from P. 2)

Food requirements are another major problem today at a time when grain supplies are once again getting tight and prices are rising, to the benefit of producers but to the distress of the poorest in developing countries. Indeed, given the stock situation, production prospects and changes in demand patterns in the middle income developing countries, in the World Bank it is felt that there could be a serious food crisis in the next few years if, for example, there were two bad harvests in North America. Over time, the only real solution is to reverse the declining ability of developing countries to feed themselves, to find ways greatly to increase world-wide production....

In conclusion, it is clear that the principle focus in the Western Summits will undoubtedly remain on the major economic issues confronting them and the rest of the world, including the complex of issues known as the North-South dialogue. But political and economic issues

do not exist in watertight compartments. I cannot imagine leaders, who in their everyday work move easily from one issue to another and endeavour to see the relationship among those issues whether economic or political, artificially compartmentalizing their work in a Summit context. At the same time, an overly "political" approach raises issues such as whether the group is the right one for the problem under consideration and may cause overlap with other bodies. Moreover, Summit leaders have clearly indicated that there are a number of basic problems in our economies, such as inflation, energy, trade, on which they must focus. Yet they are conscious that the major political issues facing the West, and particularly but not only the overall relationship between East and West, cannot be divorced from questions of economic health and prosperity. The lack of consensus on such important political problems can weaken the West and, as evidenced at Venice, no other forum provides quite the same perspective for broad consideration of such subjects....

News briefs

Minister of Justice Jean Chrétien recently tabled in Parliament the Privacy Commissioner's *Study on the Use of the Social Insurance Number* in Canada. The study, which was conducted over a ten-month period, examined the use of the social insurance number and the implications of such use for the privacy of individuals within the following areas: the federal government, the federally-regulated private sector, the provinces and the municipalities.

Ontario's Ministry of Housing has made more than \$3.5 million available to

88 municipalities for a program that helps homeowners repair faulty structural and sanitary conditions or do plumbing, insulation or electrical work. The municipalities administer the money as loans at interest rates of up to 8 per cent. Recipients with incomes of \$15,500 or less after deductions can get loans for up to \$7,500.

The first gasohol plant in Manitoba should be in operation this summer. The Manitoba government is providing a \$3-million tax break to Mohawk Oil Limited of Calgary to encourage development of the plant at Minnedosa, about 48 kilometres north of Brandon.

The Ontario International Corporation, an Ontario government agency, has won two contracts worth a total of \$5 million. The Canada Power Group, a consortium of six Ontario-based electrical manufacturers, has signed contracts in Indonesia worth \$4.5 million involving the supply of complete electrical packages for three separate diesel generating stations, and in Honduras for switchgear and telecontrol equipment for a hydro generating station, worth \$500,000. Prime contractor for both projects is Federal Pioneer Limited of Toronto.

Five more Canadian communities have been named to receive approval in principle to participate in the planning stage of the Department of Employment and Immigration's new Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) program. The approvals are for submissions made by the Chamber of Commerce, Iles de la Madeleine, Quebec; Northern Community Development Services Corporation, Fort Frances, Ontario; Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council, Manitoba; Northwest Economic Development Council, North Battleford, Saskatchewan; and Nicola Valley Indian Administration, British Columbia.

The Quebec government-owned holding company General Investment Corporation recorded its best year ever in 1980, with profits of \$22.3 million compared with \$9.5 million in 1979. General Investment owns partly or entirely a dozen companies in Quebec. Together, including the privately owned parts, they made profits of \$48.6 million in 1980.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) has signed a \$5 million (U.S.) line of credit with Banco de Bogota, Republic of Colombia. The line of credit will provide financing support for the sale of various Canadian goods and services particularly to small- and medium-sized businesses in Colombia. Types of goods could include printing and paper machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, computer parts, engraving, soldering and glasswork machinery, communications equipment and small aircraft.

Governor Paulo Salim Maluf of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, will head a delegation of some 60 businessmen and state officials on a visit to Canada from May 31 to June 7, at the invitation of Trade Minister Ed Lumley. While the principal objective of the trip will be to promote exports from Brazil, the group is also interested in joint ventures, investment and exchanges in technology.

The complete story of Manitoba's white-tailed deer, the province's most sought-after big game animal is being made available by the Manitoba government in a book, called *The White-Tailed Deer in Manitoba*. The 32-page book was written by Herb Goulden and illustrated by wildlife artist Jim Carson, both of the province's Department of Natural Resources. Copies are available free of charge from the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, Public Information Service, Box 22, 1495 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0W9.

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