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Coal — a possible energy option for Canada

Canada has the energy resource base to support a relatively quick and clean shift away from world oil. Natural gas and electricity will provide Canada with an extra margin of capacity that will give it time to analyze and develop alternative sources of energy, said Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Mark Lalonde in a speech to the Canadian Conference on Coal in Vancouver, September 15. Excerpts from the speech, which discusses the role of coal in Canada's future energy situation, follow:

...In many respects, coal provides Canada with a further measure of energy security. Canada has more coal than its own future needs will likely require. High transportation costs may dictate a continuation of the current pattern of simultaneously importing and exporting coal. Nevertheless, coal represents a major opportunity for development in Canada, and choices will have to be made as to how to best exploit this resource base.

The government is anxious to encourage public discussion of the development alternatives for this important resource. While encouraging such discussion, I remain very much aware of the urgency with which coal development is being pursued internationally....

The members of the International Energy Agency have set out a set of principles designed to enlarge coal use. Can-

ada subscribes to the IEA statement of principles, to the extent our complex constitutional situation allows....

As you know, Canada participated in the recent Venice Summit meeting. The participants agreed on a target of doubling coal production and use by 1990 — a formidable challenge. This requires long-term commitments by coal producers and consumers. Canada, with its large coal potential, can hardly stand aloof.

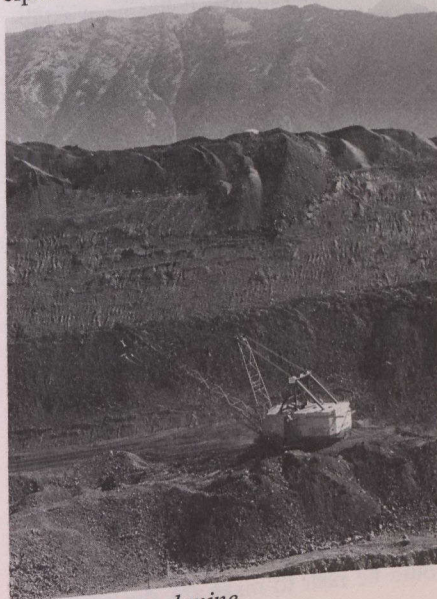
Environmental risks

Two other points made by the Venice group are of particular interest to the federal government. One was the emphasis on improving national infrastructure to ensure the supply and use of coal. The other was the concern expressed about the environmental risks associated with increased coal production and combustion....

Perhaps the greatest concern associated with the increased use of coal is the effects of emissions from its uncontrolled combustion, especially in thermal power plants. This is particularly the case in eastern North America. The government of Canada is deeply concerned about the effects of acid rain and is committed to taking the necessary steps to ensure that Canada's contribution is minimized.

Acid rain is an international problem. As you know, Canada has recently signed a memorandum of intent with the United States to jointly lay the groundwork for negotiation of a bilateral agreement to combat the problem of near and long-range transboundary air pollution. In the interim there is the commitment to take every opportunity to reduce emissions.

I want to make it absolutely clear that



George Hunter

An open-pit coal mine.

Fourteen years ago today...

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation began television broadcasting in colour; initially 30 hours a week on the English network and 15 hours a week on the French network were broadcast in colour.

the future use of coal in Canada must have as a guiding principle that the environment will not suffer. The federal government's support of coal developments in Canada will be predicated on this principle — it must be if we are to secure from the U.S. a substantial reduction in emissions from their coal-based thermal power industry.

Another important matter is reclamation. I would like to compliment the Canadian coal industry on the progress in reclaiming old sites. I am also pleased with the active role you have taken in the coal mining research centre in Alberta. The financial support from the Alberta/Canada energy resources research fund, and your support of the centre, will contribute to solutions to these problems....

Introducing new technologies

The federal government is prepared to assume a large proportion of the technical risk in the introduction of new technologies, up to the point of commercial use. The technologies of interest in the near-term include fluidized-bed combustion and coal-in-oil combustion.

...The federal government has agreed to financially assist the construction of a pilot-scale preparation plant for a mixture of coal, oil and water for fuel use, in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

If the experiment proves successful, the movement of the plant to the Cape Breton coal-producing area is likely. This would provide a welcome boost to the economy of that area.

In co-operation with the Department of National Defence, we are planning the replacement of a heating plant unit at the armed forces base at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, with fluidized bed combustion technology. We believe this technology will allow the use of the higher-sulphur Cape Breton coals in an environmentally acceptable way.

The new unit will also use wood chips, to take advantage of the forest resources of the island not now being worked to their full potential. Canadian process design teams are involved and equipment will be manufactured in Canada.

With the Nova Scotia Power Commission, we are examining the possibility of erecting a large, 150-megawatt plant. This would use atmospheric pressure, fluidized-bed combustion. We are actively considering locating it at Point Tupper, where it could use Nova Scotia coal, in units of a size to be of interest to utilities in Canada and abroad.

A mission of coal experts from the Commission of the European Communities (EC), visited Canada from September 14-26 and participated in the Canadian Conference on Coal. The delegation, led by the EC's director for coal Dr. Karlheinz Reichert, studied Canada's use of coal, coal-related technology and Canadian policies of foreign investment in coal-extraction undertakings. The group also met with industry representatives in Calgary and Ottawa.

A federal discussion paper released at the conference indicated that coal now provides about 9 per cent of Canada's domestic primary energy supply, a smaller proportion than in other countries with large coal resources. Forecasts are that coal use could rise to 12 per cent of Canada's domestic primary energy supply by the year 2000, perhaps to as much as 18 per cent if new coal utilization and conversion technologies are employed. Exports are also expected to increase substantially, especially for thermal grades of coal.

In other parts of Canada, development of new coal-using technologies would not directly displace imported oil.

We are prepared in principle to share with provinces the technical risk in the development of these technologies. We are anxious to maintain an important energy option for Canada: the production of electricity from abundant lower-rank coals at the lowest possible costs. It may be necessary to embark upon demonstration projects to make this option more attractive to power companies....

International co-operation

International co-operation in the development of coal technologies will become more important particularly as the expensive demonstration level is reached. Canada has endeavoured to participate in as many international projects and especially those mounted by the International Energy Agency as are appropriate to our needs. We welcome the formation of the high level group for energy technology commercialization which has been established within the IEA.

In co-operation with the provinces interested in coal, we are negotiating an improved agreement on coal technology with the United States Department of Energy.

As you are well aware, the possibility of liquid energy from coal is a hot topic worldwide. Canada is proud to be world leader in synthetic oil production. Our current production capacity is about 175,000 barrels a day. Synthetic oil already accounts for about 10 per cent of our oil supply. This has come about, of course because we have the extensive oil sands and heavy oils of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

What then of coal liquefaction in Canada? The situation is complicated, and I would be rash to make any sweeping pre-

dictions. An interesting twist is that coal could well be used in the extraction and processing of bitumen. Coal could serve as a make-up fuel to produce the steam necessary for the *in-situ* oil recovery plant at Cold Lake, Alberta by the Esso Resources group....

In the energy research laboratories of my department, we have developed an improved hydrocracking process for upgrading bitumen and heavy and residual oils. The process has reached the stage where licensing has been arranged with Petrocan. They are making arrangements with others interested in its development.

We now see further opportunities for this process of interest to the coal industry. It appears possible to treat coal and bitumen together in the process which we think will lead to significant advantages as compared to liquefying coal alone. This could be particularly significant in achieving high utilization efficiencies in the expensive high pressure equipment needed. We are currently assessing the process and are examining ways for its demonstration. There might also be opportunities for more conventional coal liquefaction. Our resources are large enough to support a number of synthetic fuel installations.

Exporting liquified coal

Other countries are not in such a fortunate position. There have been enquiries and proposals about the possibility of producing liquids from coal at Canadian sites, for total or partial use in other countries.

...The federal government is prepared to examine proposals for the production of liquids from coal in Canada on a case-by-case basis. We are prepared to negotiate terms for the export of the liquid product to other nations as exceptions to the

(Continued on P. 8)

Agriculture pact with China

Canada and China signed a memorandum of understanding on agricultural co-operation in Peking, September 8.

The memorandum, between Agriculture Canada and China's Ministries of Agriculture and State Farms and Land Reclamation, calls for intensified co-operation between the two countries in several areas, including joint projects, exchanges of information and materials, scientific visits and commercial contacts.

The first activity to be carried out under the memorandum will be the visit to Canada of a Chinese delegation studying agricultural legislation.

"This is the first such memorandum of understanding signed by a Canadian government department with its Chinese counterpart," Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said. "There will be annual consultations between the Canadian and Chinese agriculture departments to review the implementation of the agreement."

Mr. Whelan announced the agreement in a press conference in China's Great Hall of the People, following a meeting with Vice-Premier Wan Li, chairman of China's state agricultural commission.

There are a number of exchanges and projects that may be carried out in 1980-81 in implementing the memorandum of understanding. These include joint research on rangeland management, a model ranch in northeast China, exchanges of plant and animal breeding materials, and an examination of the feasibility of work-study programs.

Food aid to Sudan

A memorandum of understanding for \$1.5 million in food aid to Sudan was signed recently in Khartoum by Canadian Ambassador Jean-Marie Déry and Sayed Farouk el Maghbool, Minister of Co-operation, Trade and Supply for Sudan.

An estimated 3,800 metric tons of Canadian wheat flour is expected to arrive in Sudan in November or December. Not only will the wheat flour increase the availability of food supply, but the government of Sudan will, by selling it on the open market, generate funds to cover the local costs of some Canadian International Development Agency-assisted development projects and alleviate a serious balance-of-payments problem.

International aid increased

Canada will increase its contributions to international development assistance, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan said in a statement at the conclusion of the eleventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, September 15.

Dr. MacGuigan said that Canada would increase its official development assistance to .5 per cent of the gross national product by the middle of the decade. He said the Canadian government plans to increase its assistance to a level of .7 per cent of the gross national product by the end of the decade.

The Minister also said that Canada was "very pleased" that there had been agreement on a new international development strategy during the special session. "Canada believes that the strategy can and should stand on its own merits," he said.

Oil find Canada's largest

Speculation over the viability of the Hibernia exploratory well, off the coast of Newfoundland, ended recently when Gulf Canada Resources Incorporated announced that the well was "by far Canada's most prolific discovery ever".

But R.H. Carlyle, Gulf's senior vice-president told a two-day conference on resource management that the Grand Banks alone may represent the largest oil-field ever found in the world.

He said industry estimates show that the area has oil reserves of at least ten billion barrels and potential gas reserves of more than 15 trillion cubic feet.

He added that the Hibernia test well, in which Gulf and Mobil Oil Canada Limited are partners, will tap between one billion and two billion barrels, of oil itself. He said this indicates a probable production capacity in excess of 20,000 barrels a day.

The largest oil discovery in Canadian history was the Pembina field in Alberta during the 1950s. Pembina's yield of recoverable conventional light and heavy crude was pegged at 1.5 billion barrels, of which 875 million barrels had been produced by the end of 1978. The National Energy Board estimated Canadian reserves of recoverable conventional light and heavy crude at 5.8 billion barrels at December 31, 1978.

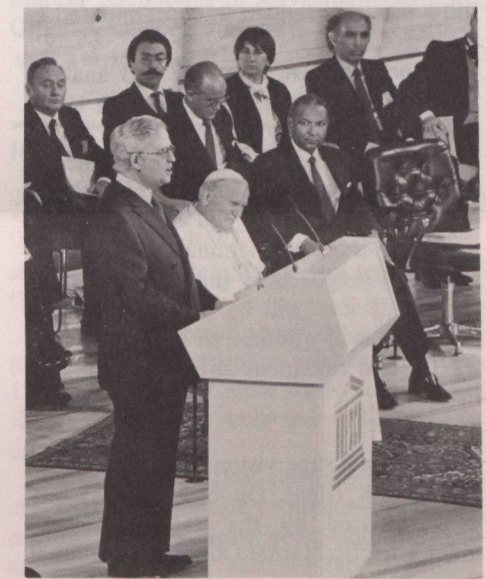
Task force studies pollution

Details of a Canada-Ontario task force to study sulphur emission control in the Sudbury Basin were announced recently by federal Environment Minister John Roberts and Ontario Environment Minister Harry Parrott.

As part of the Ontario control program for INCO and the Sudbury Basin announced May 1 by Dr. Parrott, the task force will assess possible technologies to further reduce emissions. Task force members will focus on the emissions from operations of INCO Limited and Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited in Sudbury. Mr. Roberts said the "task force would be an integral part of the Canadian flight against acid rain".

The task force is composed of senior representatives of the federal Departments of Environment and Energy, Mines and Resources, and the Ontario Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources. In addition, one public representative has been nominated by each government. A Canada-Ontario advisory group has also been established to provide technical back up.

UNESCO president greets Pope



Napoléon LeBlanc (standing), a professor from Laval University in Quebec City and president of the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, greets Pope John-Paul II (to the right of podium) during his visit this summer to the organization's headquarters in Paris.

Oil-spill study

Experimental oil spills, approved by the Department of the Environment, are being conducted in the nearshore waters of Baffin Island. The experiments began this summer and will continue through to October and then resume next summer. The spills are part of a four-year study to assess the impact of oil spills on Arctic coasts and to test clean-up measures.

The study is being conducted near the northern tip of Baffin Island on Cape Hatt, 70 kilometres (43 miles) from Pond Inlet, the nearest settlement. All participants in the study are satisfied that the environmental effects of the oil spills will be confined to a very small area.

A 30-man camp was set up on Cape Hatt, and scientists are gathering data and releasing a small amount of oil on a limited section of shoreline in order to begin studying the long-term fate of oil on Arctic beaches.

The major part of the study will take place in the summer of 1981. Up to 275 barrels of oil will be discharged in the nearshore waters of several small bays. About 100 barrels of crude oil will be spilled into one bay, and a similar volume of crude oil with a dispersant, which breaks up oil and mixes it into the water, will be discharged into another bay. A third bay will remain uncontaminated as a control.

In an intensive sampling and analysis program that will continue through 1983, scientists will study the fate of oil in the water and sediments and determine its effects on bottom-dwelling plants and organisms such as seaweed and clams.

Fish, birds, or mammals will not be purposely exposed to the oil spills. Bird-scaring devices will be used and project personnel will attempt to ensure that no sea or land mammals enter the shoreline test areas.

International supervision

The Baffin Island Oil Spill (BIOS) project, initiated by the Federal Government's Arctic Marine Oil Spill Program, is the culmination of several years of planning. The \$4-million project is managed by an international committee composed of representatives from the Department of Environment, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Canadian oil industry, the Norwegian Govern-

ment, and the United States Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Northern residents have been consulted throughout the planning of BIOS and support the aims of the project; in fact, the test site selected was suggested by the Pond Inlet Council.

The BIOS project will significantly improve Canada's ability to clean up oil spills in Arctic waters, said Environment Minister John Roberts. "In view of recent discoveries of oil in the Arctic and the possibility that this oil may be shipped through the Northwest Passage, Canadian officials must know the best method for dealing with spilled oil: attempting to clean it up from the shoreline, dispersing it with chemicals, or allowing it to degrade in the environment by natural weathering processes. These controlled spills give us the opportunity to determine the most effective countermeasure techniques."

Company makes things cooler abroad

Canadian-made refrigeration equipment is solving cold-storage problems in the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, South and Central America.

Foster Refrigeration of Canada Limited of Drummondville, Quebec has been building refrigeration equipment, reach-in

and walk-in refrigerators and cold-storage rooms in Canada since 1961.

The company began exporting its product in the 1960s and the Caribbean was the first export market studied.

After a number of Caribbean sales, the company made a concerted effort in Central and South America. "In the Venezuelan market, we obtained some good business volume in sales of mortuary room and blood bank refrigerators for hospitals. Recently we were able to sell a complete kitchen and storage installation to a large hotel in Panama, built by Canadians and financed by the Export Development Corporation (EDC)," said Alain Boyer, the company's advertising and sales promotion manager.

Foster participated in a major exhibition in Senegal in 1978 to test markets in Africa. The company has also participated in a number of major projects in Singapore, Senegal, Tunisia, Cameroun, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia.

Foster are suppliers to such EDC-financed transactions as the Hotel School in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and portable housing, school and hospital units sold through Canadian export houses to Sonatrach in Algeria.

Stock trading soars

Trading volume on Canada's five major stock markets during the first six months of 1980 was almost double the volume recorded during the same period last year, reports the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Preliminary figures compiled by the exchange show volume of trading on the Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Alberta and Winnipeg markets was 2.02 billion shares, compared with 1.1 billion for the first six months of 1979 — an increase of 82.5 per cent.

The value of the shares traded jumped 79.4 per cent to \$18.41 billion from \$10.26 billion.

The small Winnipeg market had the largest increase in volume, with 700,000 shares traded in the first half of this year compared with 100,000 during the same period of 1979 — a 600 percent gain.

Vancouver, meanwhile, experienced the largest increase in value. The value of shares traded so far this year is estimated at \$1.68 billion, up 251.7 per cent from \$478 million in the first six months of 1979.



Daniel Leclerc of Foster Refrigerator injects urethane foam between panels. This foam is the insulating agent for all Foster refrigeration units.

Terry Fox joins Order of Canada

Terry Fox, the one-legged runner, who jogged more than half-way across Canada in aid of cancer research, was awarded Canada's highest distinction, the companion of the Order of Canada, in a special ceremony in Vancouver, September 19.

Mr. Fox, whose right leg was amputated in 1977 because of bone cancer, began his "Marathon of Hope" in St. John's, Newfoundland in April. He was recently forced to cancel his run near Thunder Bay, Ontario when doctors diagnosed secondary cancer in his lungs (see *Canada Weekly* dated September 24).

Because of the runner's illness, Governor-General Edward Schreyer flew to Vancouver to invest Mr. Fox, 22, as the youngest companion of the Order of Canada.

Mr. Fox said in a letter to the Canadian Cancer Society explaining his motive for a cross-country run: "The people in cancer clinics all over the world need people who believe in miracles.... I'm not a dreamer and I'm not saying that this will initiate any kind of answer or cure. But I believe in miracles. I have to."

More than \$12.5 million has been donated to the Canadian Cancer Society in his name. This sum includes pledges of \$1 million each from the governments of Ontario and British Columbia as well as hundreds of thousands of individual donations and thousands of accumulated donations from projects undertaken by groups and individuals in his name.

Mr. Fox was recently released from Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster, outside of Vancouver, after undergoing chemotherapy intended to arrest the spread of his cancer.

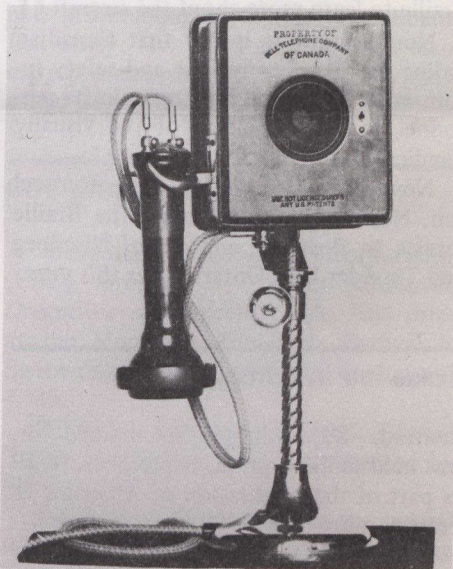
Order of Canada investitures are normally held twice a year but Mr. Schreyer and the council that advises him on selections decided that, because of Mr. Fox's illness and because of his contribution to the country, a special award should be made. The citation reads in part that the special award is being made "because of his outstanding contribution in recent months to the cause of cancer research".

Companion is the highest of three levels in the Order of Canada. The others are Officer and Member. The Order was established in 1967 to recognize outstanding achievement in various fields of human endeavour.

Bell Canada marks centenary

Bell Canada is celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary this year.

Telecommunications have come a long way in the 100 years since the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was incorporated by federal charter on April 29, 1880. The new company was to operate the telephone business throughout Canada and to manufacture telephones and associated equipment.



Blake magneto desk telephone, circa, 1880, contained the transmitter invented in 1878 by Francis Blake, which relayed the voice with an improved clarity over any telephone used before this. The Blake was used in Canada until about 1900.

But not many people had much faith in the telephone. In 1884 one businessman wrote:

"You may accept as a fact that no system of telephony which extends beyond the radius of 20 or 30 miles from any city, however large, will prove a paying investment. For purely commercial or financial interests, the telephone will not come into favour as a medium of direct transmission between large cities."

Run by Canadians

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada was incorporated in 1880 with the idea of having the telephone business run by Canadians for Canadians. The new company took over the telephone licences, plants and goodwill of many of the telephone companies then operating in Canada.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada made special efforts to improve

equipment and service. As early as 1881 it had exchanges in operation in 40 cities including Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Woodstock, Guelph, Brantford, St. Thomas, Cornwall, Saint John, New Brunswick and Halifax. By 1889 there were 6,500 miles of wire and poles erected to provide about 3,670 miles in long distance service.

That year (1889) Bell Company sold its plant in New Brunswick to the newly-formed New Brunswick Telephone Company and also transferred 310 telephones in western Canada to the Victoria and Esquimaux Telephone Company.

The governments of the three prairie provinces took over telephone service from Bell Telephone in the early part of the twentieth century — Manitoba and Alberta in 1908 and Saskatchewan in 1909. Now Bell Canada serves most communities in Ontario and Quebec and the eastern part of the Northwest Territories including Canada's most northerly exchanges at Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island and Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island.

By the end of 1880 the new Bell Telephone Company of Canada had 2,100 subscribers. By the beginning of 1980 Bell Canada (it shortened its name in 1966) had close to 5,600,000 subscriber lines on its records and more than nine million telephones in service throughout Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Northwest Territories.

ICAO meets in Montreal

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is holding the twenty-third session of its assembly in Montreal until October 7.

The assembly will adopt the work program of the organization and budget for 1981 to 1983 and elect states to be represented on an enlarged 33-member council.

Delegates for 146 contracting states are reviewing the air transport situation during the past three years and are examining economic and regulatory problems of the industry.

The assembly is expected to endorse various recommendations of the Second Air Transport Conference, held earlier this year, calling for a multilateral approach to international fares and freight rate problems and to the regulation of air service capacity.

Sunken ship seen

A United States warship that sank in Lake Ontario in 1813 was seen for the first time in 167 years recently by a Canadian and a Cousteau Society diver.

"It was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen in my life," said Dr. Daniel Nelson, a St. Catharines dentist who descended into the murky waters 88 metres (about 290 feet) below the surface of Lake Ontario to inspect for the first time the *U.S.S. Hamilton*. It is one of two schooners that he has been working for ten years to locate and hopes ultimately to see salvaged.

Dr. Nelson made the descent in a submersible owned by Jacques Cousteau and operated by Albert Falco, a veteran diver with the Cousteau Society. The *Hamilton* and the *U.S.S. Scourge* were both merchant schooners converted into warships in 1812. They sank in a small tornado off Port Dalhousie in 1813, drowning about 70 crew members.

Electronically detected

Dr. Nelson, who located the ships in 1975 by electronic detectors, said that the vessels could not have sunk in a better place from the viewpoint of preservation, as they are in fresh water with little turbulence and a constant temperature and deep enough to be safe from human molestation.

After extensive negotiations, the U.S. government deeded the titles of the ships to the city of Hamilton in 1978 and the city is co-ordinating plans to raise the money — \$7 million or more — required to fully examine the wrecks, salvage and preserve them. If these plans are carried out, the ships will be the second and third oldest warships ever to be recovered from sea or lake.

After examining the hull of the *Hamilton*, which they found in immaculate condition and coated by a thin layer of seaweed, Dr. Nelson and Mr. Falco discovered a figurehead, a carving of the goddess Diana, after whom the ship had originally been named.

The ships will be examined again next summer. It is expected to be another three years before recovery of the vessels is complete, depending on how quickly the money is raised through donations, Dr. Nelson said. Meanwhile the ships, lying on the bed of the lake seven to eight miles offshore, will be protected by police.

Blind get special service

Julienne Longtin felt her spine tingle and her ears pop as the Nordair 737 jet tore off the runway at Dorval Airport in Montreal, bound for Toronto.

It was the first flight for the 25-year-old woman, and because she is blind, the sensations she experienced were more acute than those of most passengers.

"This is really neat," she said as she ran her fingers over a card printed in Braille to learn more about the aircraft.

Nordair says it is the first Canadian airline to provide in-flight and safety information in Braille and to train its personnel in the problems of the visually handicapped.

Now offered on the Toronto-Montreal run, Nordair plans to extend the Braille service to flights in and out of Winnipeg and Thunder Bay, Ontario later this year.

Trade fair in Edmonton

Centrade '80, an international trade fair, was held in Edmonton, September 16-19 as part of the celebration of Alberta's 75 years as a province.

Some 20,000 visitors and 500-600 exhibitors attended from countries such as Denmark, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Finland and the U.S.S.R.

The trade fair was supported by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Alberta Department of Economic Development, International Trade, the city of Edmonton and Edmonton Northlands.

The theme, "Industry, Resources, Technology", was promoted according to these exhibition categories:

- government representatives and trade organizations;
- machinery and products for industry, agriculture, forestry/custom metallurgy;
- construction industry systems and equipment;
- shelter systems — permanent, modular, mobile;
- resource industry — raw materials, semi and finished products/food products and processing systems;
- transportation and materials handling systems;
- power transmission, electrical components and heat transfer equipment; and
- engineering consultants, computer systems and communications systems.

Canada/Japan contest winner



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan (right) presents Eiko Uchino of Japan with a book on Canada while her brother Masayuki Uchino (centre) looks on. Miss Uchino won an essay contest on Canada sponsored by the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo and the Canada-Japan Society as part of celebrations marking the fiftieth anniversary of diplomatic relations between Canada and Japan. The brother and sister were on a cross-Canada tour.

Energy research contracts awarded

Research grants totalling \$1,220,900 have been awarded to 35 Canadian educational institutions by the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for the fiscal year 1980-81.

The grants are awarded under the department's research agreements program in support of research and development projects in the natural, physical and social sciences and engineering which complement the department's earth sciences, energy and mineral programs.

Approximately \$585,000 (47.5 per cent) of the funds will support research directly related to the department's activities in the field of earth sciences, while \$405,501 (32.9 per cent) will be used to fund energy-related projects. Minerals research will account for \$240,135 (19.5 per cent).

Research in the field of energy will deal with such areas as nuclear wastes, coal coking, wind turbines and energy policy.

News of the arts

Art museum opens fall season

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts opened its fall season September 12 with a major exhibition of recent works by contemporary Canadian artist Irene Whittome.

Entitled *Irene Whittome 1975-1980*, the exhibition, which will run until October 26, is divided into four sections: *Le musée blanc*, *Vancouver*, *Paperworks* and *La salle de classe*.

Le musée blanc explores the relationship between time and space. As a place for conserving things, the museum becomes a metaphor for memory and the objects on display capture and imprison time.

In the next exhibition section, *Paperworks*, the theme of time and space recurs, but here time is rhythmic, repetitive in the application of successive layers of material, noted by number and even implied as musical time, when the artist uses paper from a player-piano roll.

In *Vancouver*, the artist worked with commercial wax on plates of laminated cardboard resulting in a metaphoric construction of a city open to the sea — an organic, physical, accessible reality situated on the earth in front of the water.

La salle de classe evokes the atmosphere of a school room; by form and colour, as well as setting, the elements involved become a meditative reconstruction of images around the viewer. The artist highlights the interior processes by which education is transformed into art, into

living culture.

Born in Vancouver in 1942, Irene Whittome studied at the Vancouver School of Fine Arts between 1959 and 1963 along with other Canadian artists such as Jack Shadbolt, Roy Kiyooka and Bruce Boyd.

She left Vancouver in 1963 to spend five years in Paris. Besides studying printmaking at the Hayter Studio in Paris, Ms. Whittome participated in numerous group exhibitions. In 1968, she moved to Montreal to begin teaching drawing and printmaking at Sir George Williams University; Ms. Whittome holds an associate professorship at the university, now called Concordia.

CBC program wins prize

A Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) program — *Toller Cranston, Dreamweaver* — recently won first prize at the Montreux Television Festival in Switzerland for the best variety show of 1980.

The show was produced by J. Edward Shaw and Charles Weir and directed by Shaw.

The win at Montreux was the second in a row for CBC after last year's top prize for *Rich Little's Christmas Carol*. Shaw was commended highly by judges at the 42-nation festival for his work in producing and directing the show.

Toller Cranston, Dreamweaver, spotlights the Canadian figure-skating champion in a fantasy program.

TV hit made into movie

The Plouffe Family, considered a Canadian classic, is being made into a five-hour feature film.

The film, which began shooting recently in Montreal, is based on the 1948 novel by Roger Lemelin depicting a typical Quebec family. In the 1950s, the novel was written for television and became popular on both the English and French networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC).

The \$5-million film, which is being produced by ICC-International Cinema Corporation of Montreal in association with Radio-Canada, the French network of the CBC, will be released in the spring of 1981 in both five-hour and two-hour versions.

Adapted for the screen by author Lemelin, the movie is being shot in Quebec City and Montreal over a 12-week period and is being directed by Gilles Carle.

The story is set in Quebec City. It starts on the eve of the Second World War and follows the family's fortunes into the turbulent war years.

The original novel traces the joys, sorrows and problems of one family and recounts the historic and social events which shaped Quebec — conscription, the overpowering presence of the Church and nationalism.

The cast of Québécois and French actors features Emile Genest, Juliette Huot, Denise Filiatrault, Gabriel Arcand, Pierre Curzi, Serge Dupire, Stéphane Audran, Daniel Ceccaldi, Paul Berval, Louise Laparé, Rémi Laurent, Anne Létourneau, Donald Pilon and Gérard Poirier.

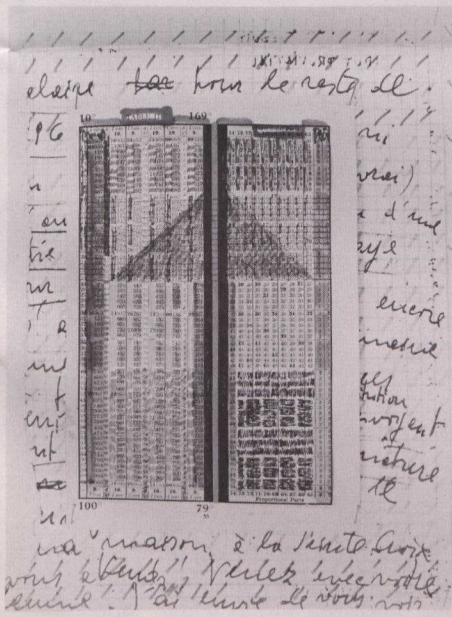
Executive producers are Denis Héroux and John Kemeny, with Justine Héroux as producer. Original music will be composed by Stéphane Venne, who has written scores for films and over 350 songs.

The Plouffe Family is being produced with the participation of the Canadian Film Development Corporation, Famous Players Incorporated and l'Institut québécois du cinéma.

Arts briefs

Human Remains, a play by Canadian author Larry Fineberg, has been optioned for the screen by Brian Kellmen, an award-winning director of documentaries and many specials. Fineberg, who won the Chalmers Award (Best Canadian Play) for *Eve* in 1976, is writing the screenplay for the film. *Human Remains* is a comedy about growing up, and resolves around two men and a woman and their memories of their parents.

Pauline McGibbon, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has been appointed chairman of the board of trustees of the National Arts Centre, effective October 1. Mrs. McGibbon was the co-chairman of the du Maurier Council for Performing Arts; first woman chairman of the Board of Governors, National Theatre School 1966-69; past president Dominion Drama Festival; first woman president, Canadian Conference of the Arts 1972-73; past chairman, Ontario Theatre Study.



Floating Log from *Paperworks*.

Coal (Continued from P. 2)

usual conditions administered by the National Energy Board.

We would of course wish to assure that there is a substantial benefit to Canada. The benefits we will be looking for include the development of new technology here and Canadian involvement as owners and suppliers with full access to the technology developed.

Coal enters and leaves Canada freely now, and we want this to continue. Naturally, if our energy coal exports increase rapidly, we would have to ensure that our resources are adequate to support this trade, and that coal continues to be available to Canadian users at reasonable costs. As a government we will continue to support the development of the infrastructure needed to promote new coal developments....

News briefs

The federal government and the province of Manitoba have agreed to a cost-shared program to provide water supplies to drought-affected provincial communities and individuals. The agreement provides for a program to develop water supply sources and for overland transportation and emergency diversions of water to drought-affected areas. Projects may include community wells and pipelines, water transport, and dugout pumping for individuals and communities and emergency water diversions.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) recently announced the conclusion of a \$2.2-million (U.S.) financing agreement to support the sale of radar equipment by Raytheon Canada Limited, Waterloo, Ontario to Barbados. The agreement supports the sale, valued at

\$2.6 million (U.S.) of radar equipment, spare parts and installation services to the government of Barbados. The equipment will be installed at the new Grantley Adams International Airport, Christchurch. EDC said the sale will generate some 78 man-years of employment in Canada.

Pemex, Mexico's national petroleum company, has awarded a \$1.4-million order to AEL Microtel Limited of Burnaby, British Columbia, for equipment to extend the microwave communication system being built to serve the natural gas pipeline along Mexico's eastern coast.

Davie Shipbuilding Limited of Lauzon, Quebec, has sold another offshore drilling rig to Global Marine Drilling Company of Houston, Texas for \$25 million (U.S.). The Export Development Corporation and the Bank of America will provide financing when needed of up to \$20.8 million (U.S.). The rig, the third of seven being built for Global Marine by Davie, is a mobile self-contained drilling platform that rests on hydraulic legs on the ocean floor.

Shell Canada Limited of Toronto has received approval from the Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board to build the world's first refinery for synthetic crude oil. If the Alberta Cabinet approves the \$609-million project, the plant would be built near Edmonton by mid-1984.

Manitoba's chief of forest protection services Art Briggs has been honoured by the United States Forest Service for outstanding public service in forest fire prevention. At the annual meetings of the Northeastern Fire Supervisors held recently in Saratoga Springs, New York, Mr. Briggs was presented with the "Smokey Bear" plaque. The award, named for the famous bear, has never before been given to an individual Canadian. The community of Revelstoke, British Columbia, earned the only other "Smokey" plaque in Canada, in 1972.

Canada's 1979 travel deficit was \$1.07 billion, significantly below the record 1978 level of \$1.7 billion, reports Statistics Canada. The country earned \$2.88 billion from international travel during 1979, up 21.4 per cent from 1978, while spending by Canadians travelling abroad fell 3.2 per cent to \$3.95 billion.

A record Canadian apple harvest is expected this year according to preliminary figures recently released by Agriculture Canada. Apple production is estimated to

be more than 475,000 metric tons – an increase of almost 40,000 metric tons over last year's crop. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are all expected to record significant increases and possibly reach record levels. British Columbia should remain the leading apple-producing province with an estimated production of about 161,000 metric tons.

The federal government will provide a \$24.6-million grant for the proposed newsprint mill at Amos, Quebec, to be built by Donohue Incorporated and Normick Perron Incorporated. The Quebec government is providing a \$16.4-million grant for the \$190-million mill, which will have a capacity of about 160,000 metric tons of newsprint a year.

Northway-Gestalt Corporation of Toronto has been awarded an aerial photography contract in the Republic of Indonesia for approximately \$9 million. The contract is in equal partnership with Kenting Earth Sciences of Ottawa and is financed by the Canadian International Development Agency. The project will extend over a two-year period and is extendable by mutual agreement with the government of Indonesia. The program calls for high-altitude photography of approximately half of Indonesia and is the largest such contract ever obtained by a Canadian aerial survey organization.

Canadair Limited of Montreal and four Canadian suppliers have been awarded a contract to supply four Canadair CL-215 waterbomber aircraft and spare parts to the Yugoslavian government for fighting forest fires. The federal Export Development Corporation will finance \$19.6 million (U.S.) of the \$21.8 million total price. The sale is expected to generate 800 man-years of employment at Canadair and the supply companies.

Mary Dawson, who began her career in the federal prison system as a secretary was recently named warden of Warkworth Institution, a medium-security prison with 440 male prisoners. She is the first woman to run a federal penitentiary for male prisoners. Among those under her supervision will be her husband Robert, senior keeper at the prison near Trenton, Ontario. Correctional Commissioner Donald Yeomans praised the job Mrs. Dawson has done since becoming acting warden in August 1979. "She has earned the respect of both the staff and the inmates, who include 40 lifers," Yeomans said.

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