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Mr. Jamieson's visit to Brazil, Peru and Colombia

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Donald C. Jamieson, and a delegation of senior Canadian officials, returned home on January 26, after a 15-day visit to the South American countries of Brazil, Peru and Colombia.

Mr. Jamieson was received by the Presidents of all three countries — President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil, President Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti of Peru and President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen of Colombia — and held discussions on international affairs and bilateral relations with the foreign ministers and other senior officials of the countries he visited.

Coal contract with Brazil

In Brazil on January 17, in the presence of Mr. Jamieson and Brazil's Mines and Energy Minister, Shigeaki Ueki, a letter of understanding was signed between Kaiser Resources of British Columbia and C.V.R.D., a major Brazilian iron ore company, for C.V.R.D. to purchase up to 10 percent interest in Kaiser's new coal mine at Sparwood, B.C., which produces some two million tons a year. Company presidents Edgar F. Kaiser Jr., and Fernando Reis signed the document.

In addition, C.V.R.D. agreed to pur-

chase a minimum of 250,000 long tons annually from the new mine if the project goes ahead. If all equity and sales contracts are completed by the end of the first semester this year, production will begin in 1980.

Kaiser Resources is conducting engineering feasibility studies in Brazil on the expansion coal mine there, which could lead to equity participation by Kaiser in a Brazilian thermal coal mine.

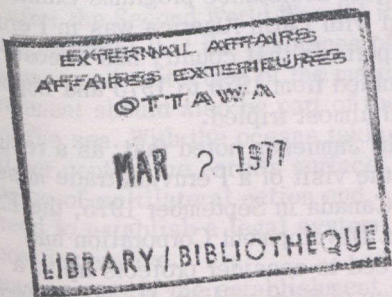
Two shipments of coal from Kaiser's present mining operations have been sent to Brazil and the company is negotiating a long-term contract of up to 200,000 long tons a year from the existing mine.

Excerpts from communique

Mr. Jamieson and Brazil's External Relations Minister, Azereda da Silveira, reviewed major multilateral and bilateral questions of mutual interest. As the joint *communiqué* issued on January 13 indicates:

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"The two ministers reaffirmed the importance they attribute to the working of the Canada-Brazil Joint Committee on Economic Relations and Trade



Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald C. Jamieson (left) is received by President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil, during a 15-day visit to Brazil, Peru

and Colombia in January. An interpreter sits between them and, nearest the camera, is Brazil's External Relations Minister, Azereda da Silveira.

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as a forum for consultation and formulation of recommendations in the area of trade and economic co-operation between the two countries....

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"The two ministers, recognizing the mutual interest in increasing industrial co-operation, and taking into account the Brazilian requirements concerning the import content of certain equipment, noted with satisfaction the disposition of the Economic Development Corporation to extend to Finame — an organization of the National Bank for Economic Development — and other Brazilian enterprises, financing to facilitate the sale of Canadian industrial components and equipment related to major development projects in Brazil. They also shared pleasure at the announcement of the conclusion of new Economic Development Corporation financing agreements in support of Canadian participation in Brazilian projects for electrical generation and distribution, for oil production equipment for Garoupa Oil Field and in the pulp and paper industry. They viewed favourably the prospects for further Canadian participation in major industrial and infrastructural projects in Brazil, including hydro-electric, railways, telecommunications, airport construction and engineering sectors.

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"The two ministers expressed the hope for the successful conclusion of negotiations for an agreement between Canada and Brazil to avoid double taxation as a contribution to improving the economic and financial exchanges between the two countries.

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"The ministers noted that within the framework of a special Canadian fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, Brazil utilized Canadian \$13.7 million to finance activities related to Canadian competence in the sectors of electrical energy and mining exploration.

Technology, science and culture

"With regard to technical and scientific co-operation, the Minister of External Affairs of Brazil showed the appreciation of the Brazilian Government for Canada's participation in the implementation of the second national program of technical co-operation in the fields of professional training,

electricity, fisheries, geology, telecommunications, forestry and agricultural development, urban development and food and computer sciences.

"To finance these activities both countries agreed on the expenditure over the period of 1977 to 1981 of contributions by Canada totalling approximately Canadian \$17.5 million, and by Brazil totalling approximately \$62.7 million.

"The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of External Relations and the Brazilian Minister of Finance signed a loan agreement of Canadian \$5 million for the financing of projects in the sectors of telecommunications; training of personnel in the electricity sector; processing and engineering in the field of mining; research in electrical energy and technical consulting services.

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"Both ministers mentioned their satisfaction in signing, at the suggestion of Canada, a memorandum of understanding on tripartite co-operation: Brazil and Canada will co-ordinate efforts and resources in technical co-operation, with the developing countries that manifest an interest in such tripartite co-operation, in fields such as food production and marketing, housing, and technical training.

"The two ministers concurred in the desirability of increasing co-operation in the general field of science and technology. For this purpose it was agreed that the best way to identify the possibilities would be by an exchange of study teams composed of appropriate scientists.

"The ministers noted with satisfaction that, following a meeting with the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Sr Alysso Paulinelli, it was agreed that officials from the respective Departments of Agriculture would exchange visits to investigate the possibility of co-operation in joint projects or exchanges. An invitation to Sr Paulinelli to visit Canada was reiterated.

"The ministers emphasized their desire to increase cultural exchanges between the two countries. Existing exchanges were reviewed, and it was noted that, on the Canadian side, they include programs foreseeing the possibility of lectures, inter-faculty exchanges and joint research projects, reciprocal exchange of language

assistants, and youth exchanges. The Canadian Government also plans to increase its scholarship program. On the Brazilian side, various cultural activities are planned, including the expansion of the program of readerships in Canada, the donation of basic books for students of Portuguese, an increase in the number of scholarships granted to Canadians, as well as the establishment of an Institute of Brazilian Studies in Ottawa. It was announced that during 1977 the Grands Ballets Canadiens will tour Brazil. The two ministers signified their intention to encourage further concrete projects of this nature.

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"The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs extended an invitation to his Excellency Ambassador Azeredo Da Silveira to return the visit at a mutually convenient time. The Minister of External Relations of Brazil accepted this invitation with pleasure."

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Peru

In Lima, Peru, the next stop on the tour, Mr. Jamieson told guests at a dinner in honour of Foreign Minister José de la Puente, that one of the largest assistance programs Canada had with Latin America was in Peru. Exports to that country had almost doubled from 1970 to 1975 and imports had almost tripled.

Mr. Jamieson noted that, as a result of the visit of a Peruvian trade mission to Canada in September 1975, the Export Development Corporation had agreed to consider projects up to a value of \$300 million. He also referred to the visit of the President of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in March 1976, and that of a Canadian trade mission last June. "Now," said Mr. Jamieson, "I have come to build on what has been done in the past and to prepare for the future."

Technical agreements

During Mr. Jamieson's stay in Peru from January 18 to 21, six new subsidiary agreements for technical co-operation were signed amounting to some \$10 million, covering: the investigation and production of a rapeseed crop, integrated to other crops cultivated in the highlands; a training pro-

Sharing the sea's bounty

Canada will be represented at an informal meeting at head-of-delegation level in Geneva at the end of February to discuss the most contentious issue before countries participating in the third Law of the Sea Conference – the exploitation of the mineral resources of the deep seabed and ocean floor. Invitations were issued by the United Nations at the request of Norway in January. A senior officer of the Department of External Affairs, J. Alan Beesley, is expected to be in Geneva for the meeting. Mr. Beesley, who has headed Canada's working delegations at previous meetings on the law of the sea, is a lawyer and has worked with Jens Evenson, who initiated the meeting, and other jurists on preparation of acceptable texts on the main issues before the Third Law of the Sea Conference. Mr. Beesley recently returned from a visit to Brazil, Peru and Columbia with the Secretary of State for External Affairs and had the opportunity to discuss law of the sea questions with officials in those countries.

Sea law of the seventeenth century was essentially serving colonial, military and commercial interests. Not until after the Second World War did it become apparent that the resources of the oceans and protection of the marine environment should also be part of the law of the sea. With the oceans taking up 70 per cent of the earth's surface, the value of multilateral action and the need to establish a legal system are now imperative.

Canada supports the establishment of strong international machinery which would be beyond any national jurisdiction to manage the resources of the seabed. These resources were declared by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 as constituting the common heritage of mankind. Canada strongly supports the idea of a mechanism that would provide for developing countries to share in the benefits that would be derived from the sources of the seabed, particularly the landlocked and least developed among them.

This country believes that the international authority and legal régime should not be just a licensing system but, through its operating arm, could participate in the actual exploration



and exploitation of the seabed. An idea put forward by Canada at the Caracas meeting in 1974 was for some type of joint venture between the authority and states or private enterprise. The Canadian mining industry has already expressed interest in participating in any ventures in this area.

Agreements in force

Owing to serious depletion of fish stocks, Canada extended its fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles from the coast effective January 1, 1977 (see *Canada Weekly* dated November 17, 1976). Several fishing states have operated off the Canadian coast for many years. Agreements were concluded last year with Norway, Spain, Portugal, Poland and the U.S.S.R. An earlier agreement had been made with France in 1972.

In addition, because of mutual interest in the off-shore boundary areas on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, discussions took place in Los Angeles in January between Canadian and United States officials. Both countries have many small communities along their coasts which are dependent on fishing for their livelihood and for food.

The terms Canada has applied in the negotiations permit fishing within the 200-mile zone for any resources surplus to Canadian harvesting capacity. Conservation and management measures must also be established this year to provide for rebuilding of the stocks. For 1977, Canada has accepted as regulations, decisions by the International Commission for the North Atlantic Fisheries Convention (ICNAF) as part of the area they cover is within Canada's 200-mile zone.

Marine pollution

A new conception of a 200-mile economic zone for coastal states, which received support at earlier meetings of the Law of the Sea Conference, could help Canada to take more preventive action within the zone against the problem of marine pollution. Examples of oil spills along the North Atlantic coast this winter have shown the dangers to marine life and damage to coastal areas which they can cause.

In accordance with international law, Canada exercises sovereign rights over its entire continental shelf, which, in some cases, reaches beyond the 200-mile limit. At Geneva in 1975, Canada indicated that, if agreement could be worked out, it would be prepared to share revenues from exploitation of non-living resources of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles for the benefit of developing countries.

Although progress has seemed slow the law of the sea is one of the most complex subjects that nations have tried to establish as international law. The first and second Law of the Sea Conferences took place in 1958 and 1960; the third opened late in 1973. A review of the sessions in the last three years, at Caracas, Geneva and New York, shows how very broad the problems are but there have been some shifts in positions and a consensus has been reached on a number of points in the various committees.

The informal discussions in Geneva, beginning February 28, may provide some re-thinking on how to handle the common heritage of mankind, and could be helpful to negotiations when the conference sessions resume in New York next May. (A.T.H.)

Canada's aluminum whistles blow long and strong

What do a British locomotive, a United States Navy vessel, a Nova Scotia lighthouse, and the top of the B.C. Hydro Building in Vancouver have in common? Aluminum air horns, made in Vancouver by Airchime Manufacturing Company, and designed by Bob Swanson, founder of the company.

It all began in 1948 when diesel locomotives were introduced to British Columbia.

Soon after the switchover on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railways, a collision occurred between a diesel and a truck. The truck driver said he had heard the horn but thought it was another truck. Federal authorities were hearing similar complaints from throughout Canada – that train whistles sounded like boat whistles, bridge whistles or cattle whistles.

Mr. Swanson, at that time chief inspector of railways in B.C., felt the answer was to create an air whistle that sounded like a C-sharp diminished chord. But because steam whistles work on the flute principle, and air horns work on the trombone principle, experts said it couldn't be done.

Mr. Swanson decided it could, and he set out to prove it. He travelled throughout B.C. recording the sound of train whistles. Analysis showed the sounds were made up of five basic notes which were really one note and four harmonics. So he had air horns manufactured to make each of these notes, tested them individually, then combined them and "by golly I had something that really sounded like a train whistle."

Installation and testing was done on various locomotives in the Vancouver area, but the first sale was made in the U.S. when the Southern Railway and the Baltimore & Ohio each ordered 250.

"The first horn I made was steel, and you needed a wheelbarrow to move it...it weighed 54.5 kg. So when I went to the U.S. I made it out of the lightest and best material – Alcan aluminum, alloy 135," says Mr. Swanson.

Thousands of whistles later, aluminum is still being used. Airchime has been making them since 1953. Prior to that they were made under licence by another company. Now Airchime li-



Bob Swanson designed these air horns, used in Canada, Britain and the U.S.

cences manufacturers in the U.S. and Britain to assemble them from parts made in Canada.

Advantage of aluminum

According to Mr. Swanson, aluminum has a number of distinct advantages for use in the permanent-moldcast bells and heads of Airchime's products.

"It's less expensive than other metals. It's easier cast and handled. It's lighter. It can be heat treated and it machines better than most metals. You can drill and tap it."

And it lasts. "You can take an alu-

minum whistle that's seen more than 20 years' service on a navy boat out of Victoria. Put it in a bath and remove the paint. Put the parts back on the shelf and resell them. I've done that."

Every train in Canada carries an Airchime. Every railway in North America and British Railways are equipped with them, as are many U.S., British and Canadian naval vessels.

The latest – and largest – Swanson air horn is 171 cm in length, with a 86-cm diameter bell. It's driven by a self-contained 10 hp motor for use on huge supertankers. (From Alcan News, No. 6, 1976.)

Life insurance – a good way to save?

When contemplating the purchase of life insurance, the potential buyer is confronted with two types of policy – standard insurance and term insurance. These two differ in duration: term insurance is available through one- or five-year contracts, while standard insurance policies are relatively long-term. There is, however, a more fundamental distinction. Unlike term insurance, standard policies are not solely concerned with protecting against losses incurred by death; in addition, they are a means of saving. However, the rate of return on savings thus accumulated is unclear since life insurance companies do not disclose the yield on the savings element of standard policies. Hence, it is difficult to compare this investment to other financial assets.

Jacques Babin, an economist with the Economic Council of Canada, approaches this problem by using figures from some of the major life insurance companies in Canada to calculate the yield.

A standard insurance policy has two components: protection against the risk of death and savings. To isolate the savings from the protection element, Mr. Babin estimates the latter as equal to the alternative protection offered by term insurance. Five-year term insurance contracts may be successively renewed to equal the duration of long-term standard insurance policies. As well, until age 65 or 70, they can be converted into standard insurance. Therefore, the protection given by a \$10,000 standard insurance policy held for 20 years is deemed equivalent to the premium paid on a thrice-renewed \$10,000 five-year term

renewable and convertible insurance contract. The guaranteed insurability clause (without medical) of this type of term insurance provides the same protection as that offered by standard insurance.

Mr. Babin's calculations reveal that the yield on life insurance savings is relatively low. Three types of standard insurance policy are considered: participating policies, which yield dividends; non-participating policies, which do not; and endowment policies, which specify a date when their cash surrender value, which is the return on savings, will reach their face value. At best, participating policies offer a rate of return of approximately 5.5 per cent. Endowment policies rank second with a yield of about 4.6 per cent and non-participating policies offer the least return — about 4.1 per cent. In addition to these low yields, investment in standard life insurance appears to carry a number of risks.

Main asset uncertain

One of the main assets of a standard insurance policy is its cash surrender value — that is, the return on the savings element as opposed to the face value of the contract. This can be voluntarily withdrawn at any time during the policy, thus effectively terminating the contract. However, should the contract be ended because of death, the cash surrender value is reduced to zero. Therefore, its value as an asset is uncertain, depending on the probability that the insured will survive.

A further source of uncertainty comes from the fact that rates of return are dependent on the length of the assumed holding period. The yield could even be negative if the policy-holder withdraws in the early years of the contract. In the 20-year contracts studied, termination after the third year would yield an average rate of return ranging from -68.2 per cent on a non-participating policy to -17.4 per cent on endowment insurance. A minimum of seven years was necessary before the return became positive. The maximum yield could generally be obtained only by holding the policies to maturity.

Life insurance policies do offer an advantage in terms of liquidity. The insured can borrow up to 90 or 95 per cent of the accumulated cash value of

his contract at generally favourable interest rates. However, during the early years of the policy, only part of the net level premium reserve is held for this purpose; the rest of the premiums he has paid go to the insurance agent as commission. Therefore, in the first few years of this contract, the insured can borrow only on a portion of his investment.

Given the interest rates available

on other financial assets, the low yield and the uncertainties associated with standard life insurance policies make them a relatively poor investment. Although the figures upon which this research is based are from 1973 and are likely to have improved since then, Mr. Babin maintains that correspondingly higher interest rates make this conclusion equally as applicable in 1976.

Seeing with sound

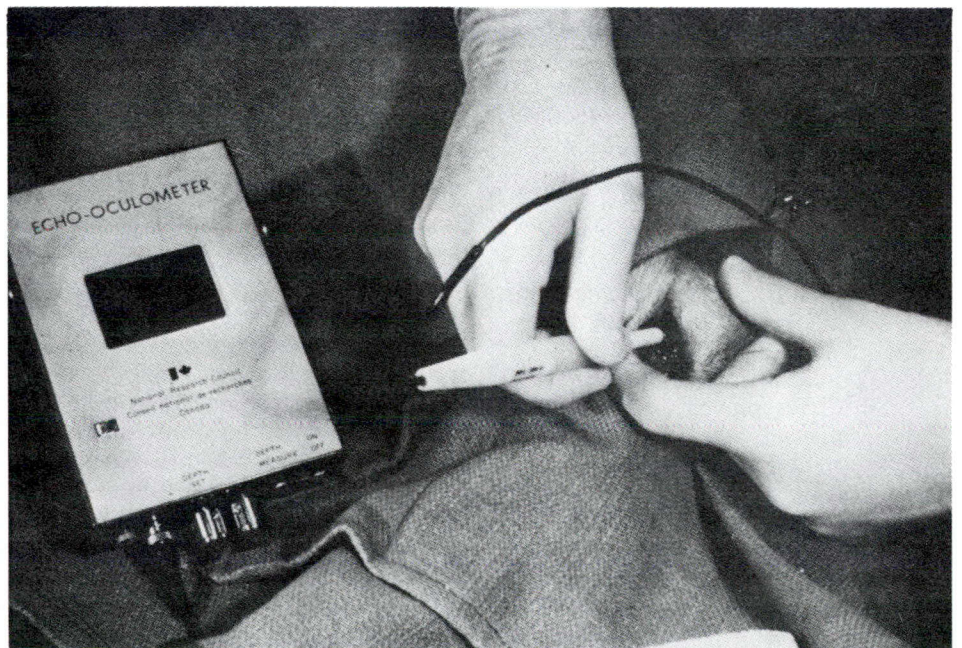
"With the aid of ultrasonics, we have opened the door to the surgical implantation of a prescription lens into the human eye," says Alan Mortimer of the National Research Council of Canada. "Using the Echo-oculometer, it is relatively simple to take accurate measurements of the eye within minutes."

Mr. Mortimer, of the Medical Engineering Section, is concerned with the application of ultrasound in the field of medicine. But what is ultrasound? "It is simply that sound which lies above the range of human hearing," Mr. Mortimer answers. "Since the healthy human ear can hear sounds up to a frequency of 20,000 hertz (cycles per second), the science of ultrasonics deals with sounds lying above that frequency. In the research we are carrying out in this laboratory, we use sound at millions of cycles

per second."

While light travels in straight lines and leaves sharp shadows of objects placed in its path, sound can be heard around corners and bulky objects. But what happens if sound of very small wavelengths is used, that is, sound which falls in the ultrasonic range? Such sound moves only in straight lines and leaves sharp shadows around interposed objects. Indeed, it is possible to use ultrasound as one uses light to take pictures of an object and measure distances. Since ultrasound of the appropriate frequency passes through the human body, it makes it possible to "see" internal organs. In the field of obstetrics, where the use of X-rays is hazardous, ultrasonic pictures of the fetus are particularly valuable.

In the replacement of a diseased lens by an artificial one, it is important, for the restoration of proper vision, that the implanted lens be



The probe tip is applied to the eye and axial length read from the machine.

of exactly the correct curvature to match the characteristics of the eye. If the lens were to exhibit too much curvature, the patient would then find himself shortsighted; on the other hand, insufficient curvature would result in longsightedness. It is therefore necessary for the surgeon to possess an accurate measure of the distance between the front and the back of the eye before an operation takes place.

Method

The conventional method of making such a measurement is rather laborious and not without discomfort to the patient. In addition, it can be used only in those cases in which the diseased lens is transparent and is therefore impracticable in the case of patients having cataracts. Mr. Mortimer felt that this was a situation in which ultrasonics could be used with advantage. The technique is to employ ultrasound rather like an echo-sounder, since the time taken for a sound pulse to bounce from the back of the eye is directly related to the distance the echo travels. The instrument has a probe which produces a burst of ultrasound and also contains a sensor for detecting the returning echo. The probe, connected by a lead to a battery-powered processor, displays the eye measurement in digital form. The whole instrument is small enough to be carried in a doctor's pocket. The tip of the probe is placed on the surface of the eye and a short burst of ultrasound is emitted by exciting a piezo-electric crystal with an electrical current at about 70 volts. This sound burst travels in a straight line to the back of the eye, where it is reflected back along the same path. This echo is detected by the probe and the time delay between signal and echo is converted into a reading of length in millimetres between the back and front of the eye, which is then digitally displayed.

This instrument, which has the advantage of being relatively simple to operate and inexpensive to manufacture, bringing the accurate measurement of eye length within the reach of any doctor, is undergoing clinical trials with encouraging results. Following this trial period, the instrument will be licenced for manufacture.

Calgary Stampede bronc voted a world champion



Morrison photo

Steve Dunham of Priddis, Alberta, takes off on Moon Rocket, world cham-

pion bronco, at last year's Calgary Stampede.

Moon Rocket, one of the top horses at last summer's Calgary Stampede has soared to new heights.

The 13-year-old bay gelding was named the 1976 world champion bareback bronc by the men who rode him (or tried to) in a survey conducted annually by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys' Association.

The 20 highest money earners in the bareback event voted the title to Moon Rocket, adding that honour to the Canadian champion title awarded at the

1976 Calgary Stampede.

Moon Rocket is a real crowd-thriller, usually getting about five feet off the ground and kicking all the way.

"Cowboys really like to draw Moon Rocket," says Stampede rodeo director Graham O'Connor, "because, if they are able to ride him, they are guaranteed a good share of the prize money with his exciting style of bucking."

The Calgary Stampede raises rodeo stock and a herd of buffalo at a 21,000-acre ranch south of Hanna, Alberta.

Solar heated demonstration houses — contracts awarded

Contracts worth \$229,000 have been awarded for the design and installation of solar heating systems in 14 demonstration houses across Canada, announced Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie recently, whose department co-ordinates federal energy research and development.

The contracts were funded by the National Research Council as part of the Government's expanded energy research and development program.

"The 14 demonstration projects are

a major step in proving the technologic and economic viability of various solar heating systems under very different climatic conditions across Canada," said Mr. Gillespie.

"Research and development, particularly in new or renewable energy systems, will play a major role in meeting Canada's long-term energy needs. The Government is preparing for the future use of solar heating by funding such demonstration projects now," added Mr. Gillespie.

News of the arts

Quintet to China – a first for Canada

The Canadian Brass Quintet will be the first professional Canadian musical ensemble to perform in the People's Republic of China on a tour from March 10 to 24 arranged by the Department of External Affairs through the Canadian embassy in Peking and the Chinese Friendship Association.

The group, Frederick Mills and Ronald Romm (trumpets), Eugene Watts (trombone), Graeme Page (French horn), Charles Daellenbach (tuba) and concert manager David Haber, will appear in Peking, Wuhan, Chang Cha and Canton. Performances will include renaissance and baroque music and Canadian compositions by Morley Calvert, Harry Freedman, William McCauley and Malcolm Forsythe.

The tour is part of the ongoing cultural exchange program between Canada and the People's Republic of China. Under the program, the Shanghai Dance Company will visit Canada in May and June for performances in Vancouver, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; and next year, the Toronto Symphony, conductor Andrew Davis, will be in China with contralto Maureen Forrester and pianist Louis Lortie, under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs.

The Canadian Brass Quintet have made their name as "unstuffy" per-



The Canadian Brass Quintet will be in the U.S. in March before leaving for a tour of China, March 10 to 24.

formers – presenting concerts with a theatrical flair. They are familiar to North American audiences from their three albums on the Boot label (Canadian) and from many solo performances and appearances with major Canadian orchestras across the country. Recently they played in New York with musical comic Peter Schickele in an epic about the opening of the West entitled *Hornsmoke*.

U.S. tour

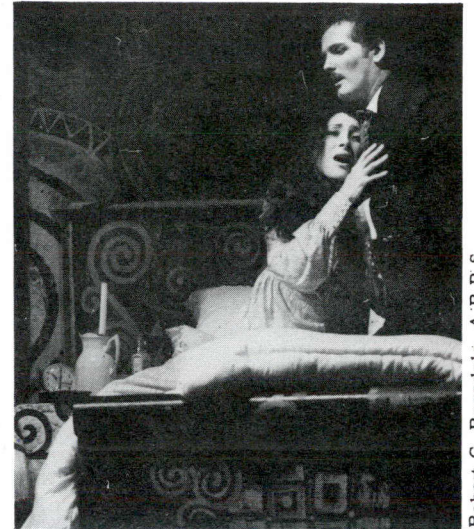
Just prior to their China visit, the Brass will again be in the United States, for engagements in Macon, Georgia and in Jackson, Mississippi early in March. On March 6, they appear at the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C., as part of the current symposium on twentieth century Canada culture, sponsored by the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States.

Canadian opera on U.S. tour

The Canadian Opera Touring Company opened a nine-week tour of the United States on January 6, with a performance of Puccini's *La Bohème* in Akron, Ohio. The Company will visit 53 U.S. communities during the tour with performances of the Puccini opera and also of Verdi's *La Traviata*.

The new production of *La Bohème* has been staged by John Leberg, with sets by William Lord and costumes coordinated by Andrea Grainger. Cast in principal roles are sopranos Lorna Castaneda and Lois Marsh as Mimi; tenors Glyn Evans and Paul Frey as Rodolfo; baritones Avo Kittask, Lawrence Cooper and Guillermo Silva-Marin as Marcello; sopranos Nancy Hermiston and Barbara Carter as Musetta; baritone Douglas McEachen as Schaunard and base Monte Jaffe as Colline. There will be 36 performances of the Puccini opera, which is being sung in English.

La Traviata, also directed by Mr. Leberg with sets by Murray Laufer and costumes by Miss Grainger, had its *première* performances last spring during the Company's Ontario tour. In the fall of 1976, the production, whose unusual conception and visual design were inspired by the German sensualist painter Gustav Klimt, toured Western Canada.



Robert C. Ragsdale, A.R.P.S.

Barbara Carter as Violetta, Paul Frey as Alfredo in the Canadian Opera Company's production of Verdi's *La Traviata*, now on a nine-week tour of the United States.

Sung in Italian, the Verdi opera also features alternate casts in major roles: Lorna Castaneda and Barbara Carter as Violetta; Glyn Evans and Paul Frey as Rodolfo; and Avo Kittask, Lawrence Cooper and Guillermo Silva-Marin as Germont. Nineteen performances will be given of *La Traviata*.

The Canadian Opera Touring Company includes over 45 singers, musicians and stage crew personnel. Timothy Vernon is music director for the Company and conductor for both productions, and Dwight Bennett is associate conductor.

The tour has been made possible through the assistance of the Department of External Affairs.

Manitoba magazine wins award

Manitoba Moods, a magazine, published quarterly by the Manitoba Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, recently won third place in an international competition sponsored by the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. The award, given in recognition of superb printing, was presented at the Association's annual convention at Kissimmee, Florida, U.S.A.

Founded in 1919, the Association has 15,000 members in 16 countries, primarily the United States and Canada, representing about 9,000 printing firms.

Mr. Jamieson's visit to Latin America (Continued from P. 2)

gram for forest development and the lumber industry in Peru; the rationalization of the administration of transport systems and railway costs; technical assistance to the state telecommunications company of Peru (Entel-Peru); the study and implementation of the sectorial system of statistical information; and advisory services to the higher administration of the Ministry and Tourism in the development of the national iron and steel industry.

The above-named projects will be implemented immediately, some of them already being in the initial stages of implementation.

At present, the Canadian Government is also involved in technical co-operation projects together with official Peruvian entities for an over-all sum of some \$20 million.

Mr. Jamieson also announced that Canada had granted to Peru two lines of credit totalling \$8 million for feasibility studies and for institutional support.

In addition, stated Mr. Jamieson, Canada would lend Peru \$28.32 million, arising out of the agreement in September 1975 by the Export Development Corporation for projects up to a value of \$30 million.

Colombia

On the last leg of his trip to Latin America, Mr. Jamieson spent five days in Colombia, where he was guest of honour at a dinner given by the President-designate and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Indalecio Lievano Aguirre on January 24.

The two foreign ministers exchanged instruments of ratification of the Colombian-Canadian Commercial Agreement signed by the two countries

in November 1971.

The joint *communiqué* notes that:

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"The ministers discussed the present technical and financial co-operation program being carried out with CIDA, and through funds in trust administered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and observed that 26 projects were or are being executed in the sectors of hydro-electricity, rural development, food technology, forestry, fisheries, technical education in the mining, fishing and forestry industries. They noted that those projects are worth Canadian \$132.7 million of which Canadian \$53.3 million were provided by Canada through CIDA directly or through IDB and the rest, Canadian \$79.5 million by Colombia.

"The ministers also observed that a substantial amount of Canadian co-operation is performed through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which has its regional office for Latin America in Bogota, and noted that IDRC has provided Canadian \$6.4 million to Colombia for 20 research projects mainly for tropical agriculture research at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and for rural development research, and that the Canadian non-governmental organizations jointly with CIDA had contributed another Canadian \$1.3 million for different development projects in Colombia.

New agreements

"The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Director of the National Planning Department of Colombia, Dr. Miguel Urrutia, signed three new subsidiary agreements for technical co-operation with CIDA for an amount of Canadian \$8.7 million, of which Canadian \$5.9 million will be provided by Canada and Canadian \$2.8 will be provided by Colombia.

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"The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance, Dr. Abdon Espinosa Valderrama, signed a letter of intent to initiate negotiations with the aim of providing Colombia a Canadian \$5-million loan with a repayment period of 30 years including seven years of grace and with an interest of 3 per cent per annum."

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News briefs

■ At a news conference on January 26, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau stated that New York financiers should continue to invest in Quebec and in Canada "because separation is not going to take place." Mr. Trudeau was referring to Premier Lévesque's contention before an audience at the Economic Club of New York the previous evening that the independence of Quebec was inevitable. Mr. Trudeau said he was surprised by Mr. Lévesque's speech, since the Parti Québécois had run its election campaign on a platform of good government and was now emphasizing independence. Asked to comment on Mr. Lévesque's tendency to talk about a referendum to determine whether the people of Quebec wanted independence "taking place more towards the end of his five-year mandate rather than the two-year time frame that he was talking about originally", Mr. Trudeau replied: "I suppose if he is thinking of retarding the date of the referendum, he is beginning to realize that it is going to be a tougher and longer process than he had bargained for to convince Quebecers to vote for independence, and I suppose that confirms my view that Quebecers will not be easily moved to vote for independence...."

■ Canada will provide emergency exports of natural gas and heavy fuel oil to the United States to help alleviate a shortage due to record cold weather, in addition to previously licensed amounts of Canadian fuels flowing southward. The National Energy Board has issued an order to Trans-Canada Pipelines allowing the emergency export of 15 billion cubic feet of natural gas at a rate of 250 million cubic feet a day for 60 days, beginning January 19, to the Columbia Gas System of Delaware, which serves a wide area including Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia. In addition, 50,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil was to be delivered to Detroit Edison before the end of January, and Canadian electric power utilities were authorized to extend assistance to all the U.S. utilities with which they were inter-connected. For many years, assistance in both directions has been practised regularly whenever the need arose.

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