

# Canada Weekly

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## Canada agrees at Venice Summit to reduce oil consumption

Western leaders, including Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, agreed on a new plan to decrease dependency on oil over the next ten years and to develop new sources of energy. The agreement came at the close of the Economic Summit meeting held in Venice, June 22-23.

The seven-nation Summit was attended by leaders from Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Italy, France and the United States. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, Minister of Finance Allan MacEachen and Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde, also participated in the meeting which concentrated on inflation and energy.

Following are excerpts from a joint communiqué issued in Venice, June 23:

In this, our first meeting of the 1980s, the economic issues that have dominated our thoughts are the price and supply of energy and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole. Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems.

Successive large increases in the price

of oil, bearing no relation to market conditions and culminating in the recent decisions by some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at Algiers, have produced the reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment in the industrialized countries. At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually de-



Leaders talk informally before their Summit meeting: (left to right) Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and EEC President Roy Jenkins. Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita is not shown in the photo.

Canapress Photo Service

One-hundred-and-ten years ago this week...  
Manitoba officially became a province of  
Canada.

stroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries. We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil exporting countries. The fact is that the industrialized countries of the free world, the producing countries, and the non-oil developing countries depend upon each other for the realization of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind....

### **Inflation immediate priority**

The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sectors of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is also needed for this purpose. We must retain effective international co-ordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and world-wide recession.

We are also committed to encouraging investment and innovation, so as to increase productivity, to fostering the movement of resources from declining into expanding sectors so as to provide new job opportunities, and to promoting the most effective use of resources within and among countries. This will require shifting resources from government spending to the private sector and from consumption to investment, and avoiding or carefully limiting actions that shelter particular industries or sectors from the rigours of adjustment. Measures of this kind may be economically and politically difficult in the short term, but they are essential to sustained non-inflationary growth and to increasing employment which is our major goal....

### **Reducing oil consumption**

We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices. Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by

### **The Summit series**

The Venice Summit was the sixth in the series of meetings that have been held for heads of government. The first was at Rambouillet, France in November 1975 – in which Canada did not participate – the second in Puerto Rico in June 1976, the third in London in May 1977, the fourth in Bonn in July 1978 and the fifth in Tokyo in June 1979. Next year's meeting will be held in Ottawa.

At these meetings, heads of government from the Western nations, together with their foreign affairs and finance ministers, have met to discuss principally economic issues.

effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures. Energy investment will contribute substantially to economic growth and employment.

We welcome the recent decisions of the European Community (EC), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regarding the need for long-term structural changes to reduce oil consumption, continuing procedures to monitor progress, the possible use of oil ceilings to deal with tight market conditions, and co-ordination of stock policies to mitigate the effect of market disruption....

To conserve oil in our countries:

- We are agreed that no new base-load, oil-fired generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated.
- We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.
- We will encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings, where necessary by financial incentives and by establishing insulation standards. We look to the public sector to set an example.
- In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles. The demand of consumers and competition among manufacturers are already leading in this direction. We will accelerate this progress, where appropriate, by arrangements or standards for improved automobile fuel efficiency, by gasoline pricing and taxation decisions,

by research and development, and by making public transport more attractive.

### **Alternative energy supplies**

We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wide-ranging actions. Our potential to increase the supply and use of energy sources other than oil over the next ten years is estimated at the equivalent of 15-20 million barrels a day of oil. We intend to make a co-ordinated and vigorous effort to realize this potential. To this end, we will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear power in the medium-term, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels. In solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term.

We shall encourage the exploration and development of our indigenous hydrocarbon resources in order to secure maximum production on a long-term basis.

Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990. We will encourage long-term commitments by coal producers and consumers. It will be necessary to improve infrastructures in both exporting and importing countries, as far as is economically justified, to ensure the required supply and use of coal. We look forward to the recommendations of the International Coal Industry Advisory Board. They will be considered promptly. We are conscious of the environmental risks associated with increased coal production and combustion. We will do everything in our power to ensure that increased use of fossil fuels, especially coal, does not damage the environment.

We underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy has to be increased if world energy needs are to be met. We shall therefore have to expand our nuclear generating capacity. We will continue to give the highest priority to ensuring the health and safety of the public and to perfecting methods for dealing with spent fuels and the disposal of nuclear waste. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation....

Our comprehensive energy strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the coming decade. We are convinced that it

*(Continued on P. 8)*

## Delay in fisheries treaty ratification raises concern

The failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Canada-U.S. East Coast Fisheries Agreement may have possible implications for other areas of Canada-U.S. relations, said Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan in a statement to the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, June 10.

In March 1979, Canada and the United States signed two agreements providing for a co-operative regime for the management of fisheries on the east coast and for adjudication of the disputed maritime boundary in the Gulf of Maine. "Since then," said Mr. MacGuigan, "we have made repeated representations to the United States Government concerning the importance of the treaties and the urgency of ratification."

The House of Commons on April 23 unanimously passed a resolution urging early ratification of the treaties. The resolution states that "the east coast fisheries and boundary treaties represent fair and urgently required co-operative arrangements in the interests of both countries" and that the Canadian Parliament regards "the early ratification and implementation of these treaties as a matter of national importance to Canada and to good relations between Canada and the United States". U.S. President Jimmy Carter also expressed his concern when he told the Senate delays in ratification of the treaty "could lead to serious irritants in United States' relations with Canada".

### Little progress

Mr. MacGuigan said also on June 10 that there had been "inexplicable delays" in presenting the treaties to the Senate and there has been little progress since. He called the results of a recent preliminary hearing arranged by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee "most disappointing" and he rejected amendments presented at the hearing, saying they "could destroy the balance of the agreements which resulted from long and arduous negotiations in which both sides made significant concessions".

In addition to the important fisheries and resource issues at stake, Mr. MacGuigan expressed concern that the delays in ratification raise questions as to how Canada and the U.S. can best arrive at

negotiated settlements to problems.

"If in future negotiations, Canada were to withhold concessions — in the expectation that we would face further negotiations when an agreement reaches the Senate — we might not be able to go beyond the first stage and reach a signed agreement," he said. "And if we did manage to reach a signed agreement, must we anticipate yet another round of negotiations with further demands for concessions from the U.S. Senate along with indefinite delays?"

In an editorial on June 17, the *New York Times* said that "Canada is being asked to negotiate the treaties a second time.... While the debate continues, so does scallop fishing beyond the agreed limits (see *Canada Weekly* dated July 2) increasing the American claims — and the risks of angry Canadian reprisal on other catches.... The customary time for presenting regional interests in diplomacy is during the negotiation process. The fisheries agreements are fair and deserve the Senate's early approval without gratuitous reservations".

## Canada elected to United Nations women's committee

Canada was elected for a four-year term to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at a recent meeting of the Economic and Social Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Minister of State for Status of Women Lloyd Axworthy have announced.

Status of Women Canada, the agency which co-ordinates federal government policy and program developments as they relate to women, will play the leading part for Canada at the commission.

The commission, first set up by the United Nations in 1946, is made up of 32 member states. Meetings are held bi-annually and the next session is slated for 1982. Canada will be one of the Western Group Members to the commission along with Spain, Italy, the United States, Britain, France, Finland and Norway.

The commission has the mandate to study the situation of women in the world context and to make appropriate recommendations and reports to the UN Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights. Canada has served on two previous occasions on the commission, in 1958-60 and in 1970-76.

## Brazil-Canada economic committee

The Brazil-Canada Economic Committee met in Ottawa, June 23-24, to review the international economic situation and trade and economic developments between the two countries.

The committee was co-chaired by Mexican Ambassador Carlos Augusto de Proença Rosa, Head of the Economic Department, Ministry of External Relations, and Barry Steers, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The committee noted that working groups on industrial co-operation and agricultural co-operation had identified areas where joint activity could be developed and it was agreed that these prospects should be pursued on a priority basis. The committee also agreed to set up a working group to explore new areas of bilateral technological co-operation.

During the visit, the leader of the Brazilian delegation also met with senior officials of the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Finance.

The Brazilian delegation also met with members of the Canada-Brazil Chamber of Commerce in Toronto.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan announced on June 25 that Brazil's Minister for Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will visit Canada on September 29-30. This visit will take place within the framework of the Government's policy of seeking to intensify relations between Canada and Brazil, said Mr. MacGuigan.

## First atomic safeguards office plan

Canada has reached agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the establishment in Canada of an international safeguards field office, Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde have announced.

Through its safeguards system the IAEA verifies that nuclear materials are used only for peaceful purposes. Canada's principal objective in establishing the office is to assist the agency in its efforts to improve the cost-effectiveness of its safeguards operations in Canada.

## Canadian humanitarian and emergency relief for 1979-1980

Canadians contributed more than \$28 million in humanitarian and emergency relief last year in response to earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, a volcanic eruption and most of all political unrest in various parts of the world, according to the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

CIDA contributed \$2 million to the Pan African Appeal of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); \$600,000 to the Zimbabwean-Rhodesian Repatriation Appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); \$300,000 to the United Nations Educational Program for Training Southern Africans; and \$150,000 to the United Nations fund for Namibia.

### Indochinese refugees

The plight of Indochinese refugees captured the attention of the world. Canada's original pledge of \$5 million was increased by \$10 million following a pledge for emergency assistance to the people of Kampuchea by the Secretary of State for External Affairs at the United Nations during November.

The \$5 million was disbursed through the ICRC and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and the additional \$10 million was allocated as follows: UNHCR, \$1.8 million; ICRC/UNICEF, \$7 million; Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, \$300,000; World Vision, \$300,000; Canadian University Service Overseas, \$300,000; and the Mennonite Central Committee, \$300,000.

An additional \$750,000 was contributed to the special appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for Indochinese Refugees, and a similar appeal of the League of Red Cross Societies (LRCS) was granted \$100,000 last July.

ASEAN countries are continuing to provide asylum to 258,000 individuals still without offers of permanent settlement elsewhere and are concerned how to meet the costs of subsistence, medical attention and other expenses during an extended period of time.

Another 375,000 Vietnamese refugees are being resettled in the People's Republic of China, where they have sought refuge during the past two years. Following a special meeting of the Red Cross in February to discuss these problems, Canada

contributed \$58,265 towards an \$8.4 million appeal to alleviate these situations (30 per cent of the appeal will go towards the resettlement of refugees in China).

In El Salvador, political unrest has led to numerous injuries and deaths. CIDA contributed \$57,500 to help establish a series of emergency clinics and an ambulance service to be run jointly by the International Red Cross and the El Salvador Red Cross Society.

A similar situation of civil strife in Nicaragua led to a \$67,000 grant to the Red Cross for protection of prisoners of war, political detainees and their families.

Natural disasters which prompted CIDA aid included earthquakes in the Azores, Colombia and Yugoslavia, hurricanes in Dominica, the Dominican Republic and Fiji, a volcanic eruption in St. Vincent and floods in Algeria, Colombia, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Morocco and Paraguay.

## Fish purchased for food aid

The Canadian Government will purchase \$2-million worth of canned mackerel from Canadian fishermen to help meet the requirements of Canadian food aid and development programs administered by the Canadian International Development Agency and the World Food Program.

The purchase, under the provisions of the Fisheries Prices Support Act, was announced recently by Fisheries and Oceans Minister Roméo LeBlanc. In line with a similar program last year, the canned mackerel will be purchased from producers in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec.

In addition to providing a high-protein food for people in developing countries, the purchase will ensure Canadian mackerel fishermen a continuing market for their catch, as well as increasing employment opportunities for Canadian plant workers.

## New reconnaissance and surveillance plane arrives



Defence Minister Gilles Lamontagne recently accepted the first of 18 CP-140 Aurora Long Range Patrol Aircraft in a ceremony at CFB Greenwood, Nova Scotia. Replacing the aging Argus fleet, the Aurora's advanced avionics allows for unmatched reconnaissance and surveillance capabilities. Included in its many roles are anti-submarine defence, maritime and arctic surveillance and search and rescue missions. The total program cost of the program is \$1.03 billion. Pictured here are crew members of the first Aurora standing in front of the aircraft.

### Ethnic press exhibition at library

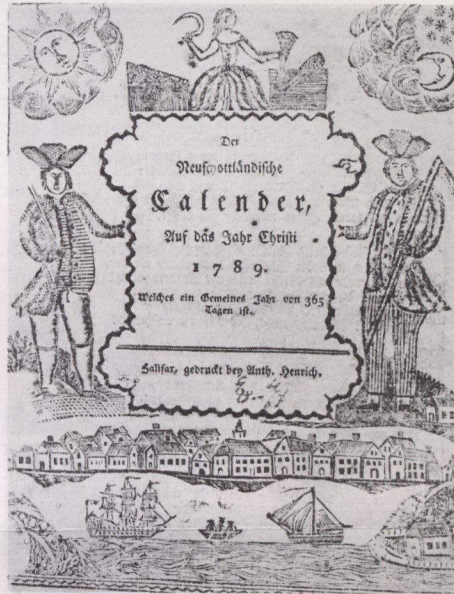
The National Library of Canada has mounted an exhibition of its extensive collection of ethnic newspapers and periodicals entitled, *The Ethnic Press in Canada: Almost 200 years of ethnic journalism*.

The exhibition, which opened June 25 in Ottawa and closes September 12, traces the development and history of what has been called the voice of Canada's "third element", the hundreds and thousands of immigrants who made Canada their home. It features serial publications selected from among the 1,500 titles — approximately 350 are current — in more than 45 languages, which the National Library presently houses. In addition to their news and interest value to the ethnic communities of Canada, these serial publications are an invaluable source of information to historians, demographers, sociologists, political scientists and journalists.

Examples of printing plates, a small hand press, a series of handwritten newspapers, and a "newspaper stand" displaying current ethnic newspapers and a selection of ethnic magazines kept by the National Library, are on display.

### Major resource

In 1973, as part of its contribution to the Indian Government's multicultural pro-



*The first ethnic serial publication in Canada, published in German by Anthony Henry (Anton Heirich) one of the publishers of Canada's first newspapers, the Halifax Gazette.*

gram, the National Library undertook to collect and to preserve all serial publications of Canadian cultural communities. Since that time all known, currently published ethnic newspapers have been ordered on subscription.

The National Library's holdings of ethnic newspapers, both current and retrospective, in the original and on microfilm, number over 400 titles.

### Methylmercury study released

The results of a study on the effects of methylmercury on the health of residents in certain Quebec Indian communities were released recently by McGill University in Montreal.

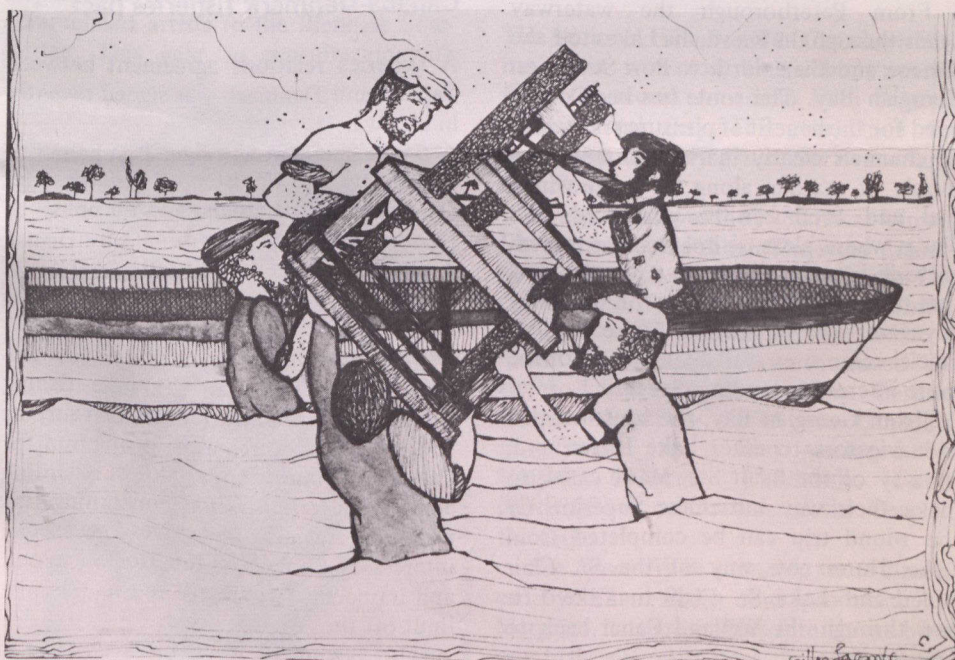
The study was conducted over the past two years by the university at a cost of \$400,000 which was shared equally by the Canadian Government, the Quebec Government and the Donner Canadian Foundation. The Cree communities which participated in the study were also actively involved in its planning and execution.

The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of eating mercury-contaminated fish on the health of residents of the Cree Indian communities of Great Whale, Fort George, Mistassini and Waswanipi and to clarify the scientific debate on the health effects of methylmercury at the levels shown in Canadian native people. The study was also considered important as a basis for providing advice to the Cree communities of northwest Quebec.

The study was undertaken in two parts. The first component was an adult study of all Cree residents over 30 years of age and members of the Mistassini, Waswanipi and Great Whale River bands living in or near their own communities since 1975. Of the 722 eligible adults, 592 were examined. The report concludes that there was an association between some neurological findings and estimated exposure to methylmercury, especially in Mistassini. The degree of abnormality in almost all these cases was assessed as "mild". The data did not permit identification of a threshold level of methylmercury below which no effect was observed and the report makes no estimate of absolute risk in relation to exposure.

The second component was a study of children potentially exposed to mercury prenatally. Two hundred and thirty-four of 247 children between 12 and 30 months of age on July 1, 1978 born to women of the Mistassini, Waswanipi, Great Whale and Fort George Bands were examined.

Some neurological signs were detected in these children but they were so mild, it was difficult to be certain that they represent abnormal functions. Their meaning and importance could only be determined by continued medical surveillance of the children.



*The Arrival of the Press, a drawing by Gilles Lacombe based on an idea by Magnus Einarsson. The press for the first Icelandic newspaper in Canada, Framfari, arrived in 1877.*

## Musicians and oarsman featured on new stamps



Musicians Emma Albani and Healey Willan, and oarsman Edward "Ned" Hanlan were featured on three new 17-cent commemorative stamps issued by Canada Post on July 4.

Soprano Emma Albani was born in Chambly, Quebec, where she received her early voice training from her musician parents. Later she studied in Europe, made her very successful debut in *La Sonnambula*, and then continued her operatic career singing in most of the major opera houses. She died in England in 1930.

Organist and composer Healey Willan was born in England and received his music training there. He came to Canada in 1913 as a department head of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and professor

at the University of Toronto. His more than 300 compositions include organ music, choral works, symphonies, chamber music, and a piano concerto. One of his anthems was included in the service book for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. He died in 1968.

The formal-style portraits of Emma Albani and Healey Willan were painted by Toronto artist Huntley Brown. Emma Albani is shown in the costume of Violetta in *La Traviata*. Healey Willan is pictured in a characteristic pose, seated at the console of a church organ. These two stamps are printed as se-tenant pairs in panes of 50 stamps.

Oarsman Edward "Ned" Hanlan was born in Toronto, and from an early age was rowing on



Toronto Bay whenever he could get away from his job in his father's hotel on Toronto Island. At only 18 years of age he became champion oarsman of Toronto Bay. Over the next few years he established himself as the best sculler in Ontario. He turned professional, won both Canadian and American championships, set a new world record on England's river Tyne, and then went on to win the world's championship on the Thames in 1880. Ned Hanlan was not only one of Canada's first national sporting heroes, but also, as world rowing champion, Canada's first great international sports personality. He died in 1908.

The Ned Hanlan stamp, designed by Toronto photographer Clive Webster, is based on a contemporary photograph of Ned Hanlan in his racing shell.

## Ontario's summer waterway

One of Ontario's great summer waterways is the Trent-Severn waterway, a system of canals, rivers and lakes by which boats can travel through some of the most attractive forest and pastoral scenery in southern Ontario.

Started as a commercial canal system in the middle of the last century, the Trent-Severn waterway, which stretches from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, is now used almost entirely by pleasure craft.

The waterway begins at Trenton, at the mouth of the Trent River on Lake Ontario. It runs up the Trent and then, by canal, to Rice Lake, a stretch of water with wooded shorelines and excellent fishing. From there, it follows the Otonabee River to Peterborough, where boats are lifted 194 meters (216 feet) by the world's highest hydraulic lift lock. Built almost 80 years ago, the Peterborough Lift Lock was regarded as a marine engineering wonder in its day.

From Peterborough the waterway heads through the Kawartha Lakes to Lake Simcoe and then north to Port Severn on Georgian Bay. The route has been developed for the benefit of pleasure craft, with all channels clearly marked, an adequate supply of marinas along the route where fuel and food can be purchased, and places where pleasure boats can be rented. Historic sites are also marked, showing that this was a key route for the early voyageurs and fur-traders. There are provincial camp sites available at many of the more interesting landing places.

From Georgian Bay, the route is open to navigators to enter Lake Huron and, by way of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, to make their way into Lake Superior. Or the round trip can be completed from Lake Huron by way of the St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie and through the Welland Canal back to Lake Ontario.

(From an article by Marcus Steen of Canadian Scene, May 9, 1980.)

## Canada-Denmark fisheries pact

A fisheries relations agreement between Canada and Denmark was signed recently in Ottawa.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Canada by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Roméo LeBlanc and on behalf of Denmark and the Faroe Islands by Danish Ambassador Vagen Korsbaek and Head of the Home Government of the Faroe Islands Lagmand Atli Dam.

The agreement provides for recognition of the Canadian 200-mile fishing zone, access to allocations of fish surplus to Canadian requirements, protection for Canadian salmon, undertakings regarding commercial co-operation concerning fish products and also recognizes the special interest of Canada in the stocks beyond and immediately adjacent to the 200-mile limit off the Atlantic coast.

The agreement is one of a series concluded with countries which have traditionally fished off the coasts of Canada.

# News of the arts

## Artists at Paris art exhibition

The works of 13 Canadian artists will be shown in the eleventh Biennale de Paris, a renowned international exhibition of paintings, sculptures, film, video, architecture, installations, performance art, and other areas of artistic activity.

After consultation with the Commissioners of the Biennale Committee in Paris, works by the following artists were selected: object and/or installation artists David Craven, Robert Fish, Raymond Gervais, John Massey; video artists Susan Britton, Elizabeth Chitty, Kate Craig, Margaret Dragu, Noel Harding; and performance artists Timothy Denis Clark, Max Dean, John Greyson, Kim Tomczak.

The Biennale will be held at the A.R.C. (Art, Recherche, Confrontation) and also at the Centre Pompidou from September 20 to November 3. Works by the object/installation artists will occupy space for the entire run of the exhibition; the video artists' tapes will be shown continuously together with tapes of other international video artists, and the four performance artists will perform in the latter part of October.

Canada has more artists represented in the Biennale this year than any other country with the exception of the host country, France, which will be showing 28 artists. Until 1980, Canada's participation in the Biennale was arranged by correspondents across the country who recommended artists to the Biennale Committee. This year, in consultation with

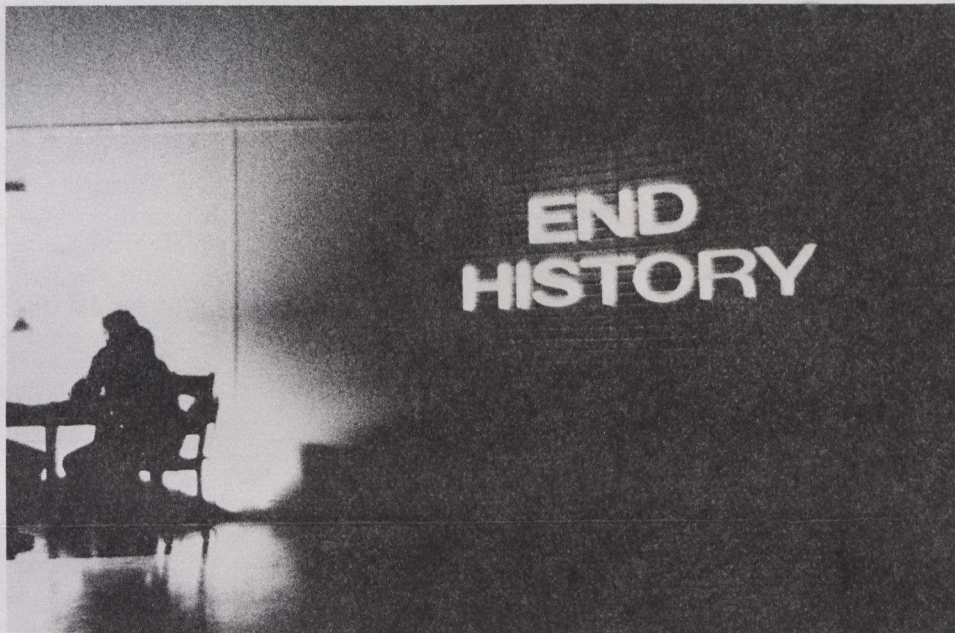


Photo by performance artist Kim Tomczak.

the Canada Council, art consultant Alvin Balkind was chosen by the Department of External Affairs to represent Canada for the first time on the Committee as a commissioner. His task is to recommend and co-ordinate Canadian participation.

Mr. Balkind describes the Canadians chosen to participate in the Biennale as artists who, in their work, express various

elements of the vanguard of artistic activity in Canada; some have achieved a considerable degree of critical and public renown and all are highly regarded by their peers. He said that from such a presentation it should be clear to the knowledgeable European observer that there exists "considerable artistic ferment" in Canada.

## National Film Board wins at American Film Festival

The National Film Board of Canada (NFB) has again won top blue-ribbon awards from the recent American Film Festival in New York City. This year's blue ribbons went to *Every Child*, *Sea Dream* and *Log House*.

*Every Child* was the 1980 Oscar-winner for best animated short. The story dramatizes one of the Ten Principles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, namely that all children are entitled to a name and a nationality. Produced by Derek Lamb and directed by Eugene Fedorenko, *Every Child* was Canada's contribution to a film produced by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in celebration of the Year of the Child.

*Sea Dream* is an animated short directed by Ellen Besen and produced by Margaret Pettigrew. This film shows how one little girl overcomes the day's hassles and frustrations by diving into an underworld fantasy.

Michael Rubbo and Andreas Poulsson co-directed *Log House*, a half-hour film on the craftsmanship of building a log cabin. The film has also won international recognition in Brussels, winning the prize of the Belgium National Centre of Films for Children. Roman Bittman and Colin Low were the producers.

In addition to the blue ribbon awards, the Film Board also received red ribbons for *Priory*, *The Only Home I've Got*, directed by Mark Dolgoy and produced by Anne Wheeler and Mike Scott, and *The Case of Barbara Parsons*, produced by Parker Films Associates for Labour Canada.

The American Film Festival is sponsored by the Educational Film Library Association and is the annual showcase for 16mm educational films. Over the years the NFB has been an active participant in the festival and has received a number of awards for its contribution to educational film-making.



Octopus in latex by Robert Fish.

Robert Keziere, VAG

## Venice Summit (Cont'd from P. 2)

can reduce the demand for energy, particularly oil, without hampering economic growth. By carrying out this strategy we expect that, over the coming decade, the ratio between increases in collective energy consumption and economic growth of our countries will be reduced to about 0.6, that the share of oil in our total energy demand will be reduced from 53 per cent now to about 40 per cent by 1990, and that our collective consumption of oil in 1990 will be significantly below present levels so as to permit a balance between supply and demand at tolerable prices.

We continue to believe that international co-operation in energy is essential. All countries have a vital interest in a stable equilibrium between energy supply and demand. We would welcome a constructive dialogue on energy and related issues between energy producers and consumers in order to improve the coherence of their policies.

### Relations with developing countries

...We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new international development strategy. In particular, our object is to co-operate with the developing countries in energy conservation and development, expansion of exports, enhancement of human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and population problems....

We ask the World Bank to examine the adequacy of the resources and the mechanisms now in place for the exploration, development and production of conventional and renewable energy sources in oil-importing developing countries, to consider means, including the possibility of establishing a new affiliate or facility

by which it might improve and increase its lending programs for energy assistance, and to explore its findings with both oil-exporting and industrial countries.

We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on food imports.... We will sup-

port and, where appropriate, supplement initiatives of the World Bank and of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and to improve grain storage and food handling facilities. We underline the importance of wider membership of the new Food Aid Convention so as to secure at least ten million tons of food aid annually and of an equitable replenishment of the international fund for agricultural development....

### News briefs

**Oil and gas exploration** in Alberta this year is running at a rate which is 30 percent faster than in 1979. There were 31 percent more oil wells and 49 percent more natural gas wells completed in the first five months of 1980 than in the corresponding period of 1979. The trend will continue, according to drilling licences issued by Alberta's Energy Resources Conservation Board. In the first five months, the board issued 2,996 licences, an increase of 30 per cent compared with those of a year earlier.

**A ban on certain chlorofluorocarbons** as spray-can propellants in hairsprays, deodorants and anti-perspirants went into effect May 1. The ban was set out in regulations under the Environmental Contaminants Act on March 24, 1979. Environment Minister John Roberts said "Industry has been most co-operative in implementing voluntary restraints which, together with market pressures, have reduced by more than 60 per cent the use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosol products." Chlorofluorocarbons are suspected of being a threat to the stratospheric ozone layer shielding the earth from the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Over-exposure to this radiation is associated with a variety of skin problems, including skin cancer, as well as adverse environmental effects.

**MacMillan Bloedel Limited** of Vancouver plans to triple production capacity at its Island Paper Mills division at a cost of \$57 million. The New Westminster, British Columbia division produces about 40,000 metric tons of fine paper annually. Construction on the project is expected to begin this fall with completion slated for mid-1982.

**The Export Development Corporation (EDC)** recently announced the signing of

a one-year \$3 million (U.S.) line of credit with the Industrial Development Bank of Israel (IDBI), to finance up to 85 per cent of the sale price of Canadian goods and services. This is the second line of credit of this type to be signed between EDC and an Israeli bank as part of an over-all effort to develop closer trading ties between Canada and Israel. These lines of credit are intended to assist Canadian exporters competing for sales in Israel by providing the Israeli buyer with a simple and easily accessible credit facility available through the buyer's own bank.

**The People's Republic of China** has granted the CTV television network permission to use its own cameraman and operate its own equipment in China, the network has announced. Don Cameron, CTV vice-president of news, said the network thereby becomes the first fully operational North American television news bureau in the country. Last June, CTV set up a television news bureau in Peking. But until now, it has not been allowed to use its own cameras.

**Thérèse Tessier**, 56, who last year became the first woman to make it solo up the Dempster Highway to Inuvik, Northwest Territories in a camper, is doing the same thing this summer with about 100 other women. She calls it "a caravan of grannies". The trip started June 15 in Cache Creek in central British Columbia, and will retrace her last year's route to Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, on the Arctic Ocean. Then the vehicles will be taken by barge along the Mackenzie and Athabaska rivers to northern Alberta. But before the three-month trip started, Mrs. Tessier had to interview more than 200 applicants who said they wanted to join her. Throughout North America, women reached out for the challenge, including one 82-year-old who wrote saying she could "out-hike, out-pack and out-canoe any 35-year-old".

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