

# Canada Weekly

Volume 11, No. 33  
September 21, 1983

Ottawa  
Canada

Canada and US agree to initiate acid rain tests, 1

Aircraft landing system bound for world markets, 3

Canadian trade policy announced, 3

Brian Mulroney, newly-elected MP, confirmed Opposition leader, 3

Bid for bird conservation, 4

Meningitis vaccine developed, 5

Canadian robot scores in US, 5

Videotapes help expectant immigrant mothers, 5

First customer for satellite service, 6

Nineteenth-century social reformers featured on new stamps, 6

Insecticide produced from plants, 6

Scientists discover new species, 6

News of the arts — awards, historic discovery, gallery opening, 7

News briefs, 8

## Canada and US agree to initiate acid rain tests

After months of discussion about the effects of acid rain, Canada and the United States have signed an agreement to track the movement of pollution by winds over eastern North America. The deal was signed August 23 by US Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson and the new Canadian federal Environment Minister Charles Caccia.

The experiment, known as CAPTEX (Cross-Appalachian Tracer Experiment) is an attempt to trace the movement of air pollution across eastern North America. It will be conducted over a six-week period beginning this month.

In the experiment, Canadian scientists will release 200 kilograms of an inert, colourless, odourless and non-toxic gas (perfluoro-monomethyl-cyclohexane) on three occasions from the Sudbury area. US scientists will make three similar releases from Dayton, Ohio. The tracer will be released at about one-week intervals, depending on prevailing winds and weather conditions.



Scientists will then follow the movement of the tracer for 1 000 kilometres using seven aircraft and a network of 85 sampling stations on the ground.

### Joint project

Participating in the joint project will be scientists from Environment Canada, the Quebec and Ontario Ministries of the Environment, and the National Research Council of Canada. There will also be representatives from several United States agencies: US Department of Energy, the



US Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson (left) and Canadian Environment Minister Charles Caccia sign an agreement to proceed with acid rain tests.

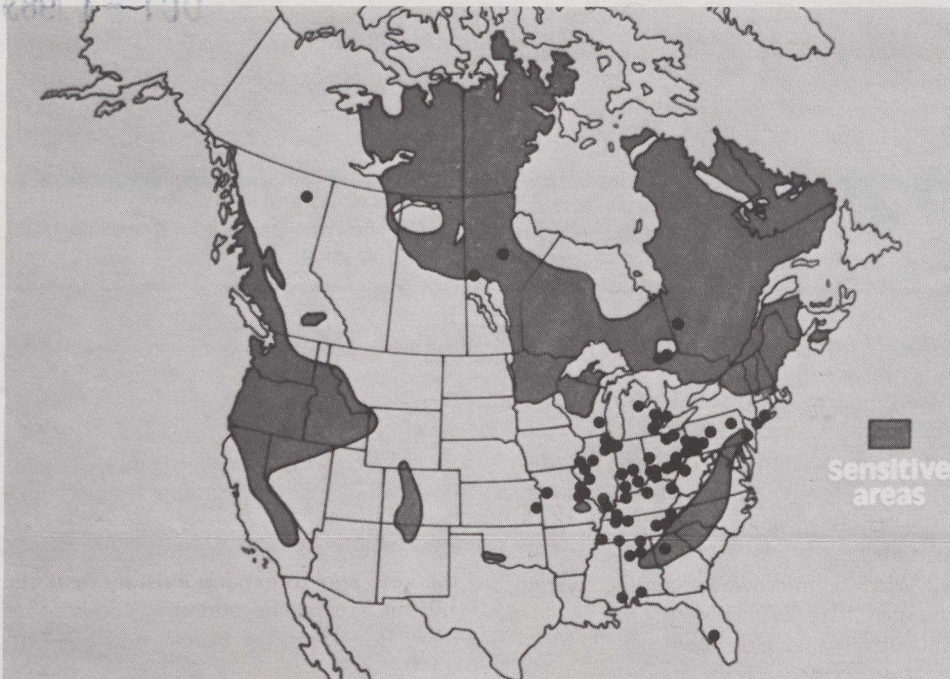


External Affairs  
Canada

Affaires extérieures  
Canada



1989



The sections marked in black are low in natural buffers and are particularly susceptible to acidification. The dots indicate the areas with the heaviest concentration of sulphur dioxide emissions, more than 100 kilotons a year.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Electric Power Research Institute. CAPTEX is expected to cost \$2 to \$3 million, of which the Canadian government will contribute about 10 per cent.

The release sites chosen are near two of the main sources of air pollution in the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada. These are thought to contribute significantly to the acid rain problem in North America.

These experiments will provide even clearer confirmation that air pollution causing acidic precipitation can be carried



Lakes, particularly those in areas of granite or basalt bedrock, are showing serious signs of deterioration due to acid rain.

over great distances from one country to another. Mr. Caccia said, "the CAPTEX project will help in future refinement of the atmospheric models used in designing optimum emission control strategies in both countries".

Mr. Caccia described the agreement as "a good omen" on two counts. "First, it symbolizes a new period of closer co-operation in acid rain research between our two countries. Secondly, I sincerely hope that co-operation in research will lead soon to co-operation in the pollution controls we need in both countries to solve this terrible environmental problem."



Mounting evidence suggests that acid rain is accelerating the deterioration of forests.

### Some facts about acid rain

#### What is it?

Acidity is measured by the pH scale of zero to 14. For example, a body of water with a pH reading of seven is neutral, those with higher readings are alkaline and those with lower ones acidic. Clean normal rain over continental areas is slightly acidic with pH readings of around 5.6. When the pH drops one point, the acidity rises tenfold. A pH of four is 100 times more acidic than one of six. The rain that now falls in the Adirondacks averages levels around 4.2

#### Where does it come from?

Acid rain occurs when sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides oxidize and then combine with cloud moisture to form mild solutions of sulphuric and nitric acids. The sulphur dioxide comes from the smokestacks of utility plants or smelters, the nitrogen oxides primarily from smokestacks and automobile and truck exhausts. Sulphur oxides are currently the main cause of acid rain. Utility and industrial plants in the United States produce about 30 million tonnes annually. Canada's smelters and plants contribute another 5.5 million tonnes.

#### What effects does it have?

Some geological areas are much more susceptible than others. Lakes in areas of granite or basalt bedrock (where there are few natural carbonates available as buffers) are particularly fragile. The acids damage buildings, monuments and statues, especially those made of limestone and marble. They combine chemically with the surface of the stone, and the surface flakes off. The Parthenon in Athens, which sustained virtually no damage through erosion in the previous 2 000 years, has been greatly damaged in the last 20 years. Many newer buildings, such as the Taj Mahal in New Delhi and the Canadian parliament buildings in Ottawa, have also deteriorated. Mounting evidence also suggests that acid rain falling on forests and other non-farmlands could, in time, cause extensive changes in the soil chemistry and could reduce forest productivity within 50 years.



## Aircraft landing system bound for world markets

Less than three months after signing a multi-million dollar contract to provide experimental scientific equipment for the United States' space shuttle, Ottawa's Canadian Astronautics Ltd. has landed another major deal.



The Citizen

Bob Ashton examines MLS unit.

The high technology systems company has just signed a contract with Micronav Ltd. of Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the development of equipment for a new all-weather aircraft approach and landing system called a microwave landing system (MLS). International aviation authorities have ruled that the use of the MLS will be mandatory at all major world airports by 1990.

The contract is expected to bring an estimated \$1.5 million in additional revenue to ten-year-old Canadian Astronautics, which employs 125 people and had sales of about \$10 million in 1982.

Bob Ashton, director of radar and communications for Canadian Astronautics, said the contract will create only three or four new jobs to start, but up to 50 jobs across the country if the prototype system is successful.

"World-wide competition to sell the new system is fierce, and the work we're doing will help advance our competitive edge," he said.

"The bubble is just about to burst, and there are probably about half a dozen

countries in the world about to start producing the MLS, so we've got to be pretty quick off the mark."

Micronav has been allocated a total of \$3 million in federal government funding to design and manufacture MLS equipment. Canadian Astronautics is developing a special antenna for the system, which will be used along with computer control and monitoring equipment.

The MLS system provides a signal that sweeps back and forth across a runway. The time interval between signals allows a pilot to precisely determine his direction and angle of descent. It will replace the conventional instrument landing system, in service since the Second World War, which uses a static signal and is much less accurate.

"With a microwave landing system, you can have a complete blackout and still land," said Bob Ashton. "The passengers on the plane may feel a few bumps, but they'd never know they had landed by complete remote control."

Mr. Ashton said the system will also be useful for landing helicopters on oil rigs, and the same technology can be applied to civil and military radar systems.

Last June, Canadian Astronautics signed a four-year, \$12.8-million contract for the US space shuttle program as the prime Canadian contractor on a project to investigate the effect of the ionosphere on the earth's climate.

## Canadian trade policy announced

Minister of State (International Trade) Gerald Regan announced August 31 the results of the federal government's review of Canadian trade policy intended to define the nature, objectives and priorities of Canadian trade policy for the 1980s.

Emphasizing that the competitiveness of Canadian industry is the fundamental key to a strong trade performance, the minister stated: "It is essential that our costs not increase more rapidly than those of our competitors. We have not done well in the improvement of productivity in recent years. Improvement of performance in this regard is the key to maintaining a competitive position in world markets."

The minister stressed the vital importance to Canada of an effective multilateral trade and payments system: a strengthened multilateral system for trade is essential to Canada's future well-being. "We will therefore be giving this objective

top priority in the GATT meetings and in working with our principal trading partners. In this regard, I am pleased to announce that the next quadrilateral meeting of Trade Ministers (Canada, USA, Japan, EEC) will be held in Canada on September 26 and 27."

On the management of Canadian trade and economic relations with the US, this country's major trading partner, Mr. Regan stated: "We are proceeding to examine the pros and cons of limited free trade arrangements in specific sectors such as urban mass transit, clothing and textiles."

Finally, Mr. Regan emphasized his determination to work hand in hand with Canadian producers and the provinces, to search out and develop new export markets and to expand existing markets. In this regard, he added, "October has been designated as export trade month, an initiative that was developed jointly with provincial trade ministers earlier this year. I look forward to meeting my provincial counterparts in the near future to strengthen our consensus on trade policy and to confirm specific initiatives for export trade month."

## Brian Mulroney, newly-elected MP, confirmed Opposition leader



The Citizen

Having won his seat in the Nova Scotia riding of Central Nova, Brian Mulroney is sworn in as the new Member of Parliament, automatically confirming his position as official leader of the Opposition. Mr. Mulroney was elected leader of the Progressive Conservative party in June, succeeding Joe Clark.



## Bid for bird conservation

Co-operation with wildlife agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean, where many Canadian birds spend the winter is being stepped up by the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS). This is being done through the CWS Latin American Program (LAP), launched in 1980. The CWS previously concentrated its conservation efforts on waterfowl, most of which winter in the United States. However, of some 500 other species breeding in Canada, about 225 migrate to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean islands and South America.

The migrants include 33 species of shorebird which breed in Canada and winter as far south as the southern tip of South America. They also include the peregrine falcon, the common tern and various warblers, flycatchers and native Canadian sparrows.

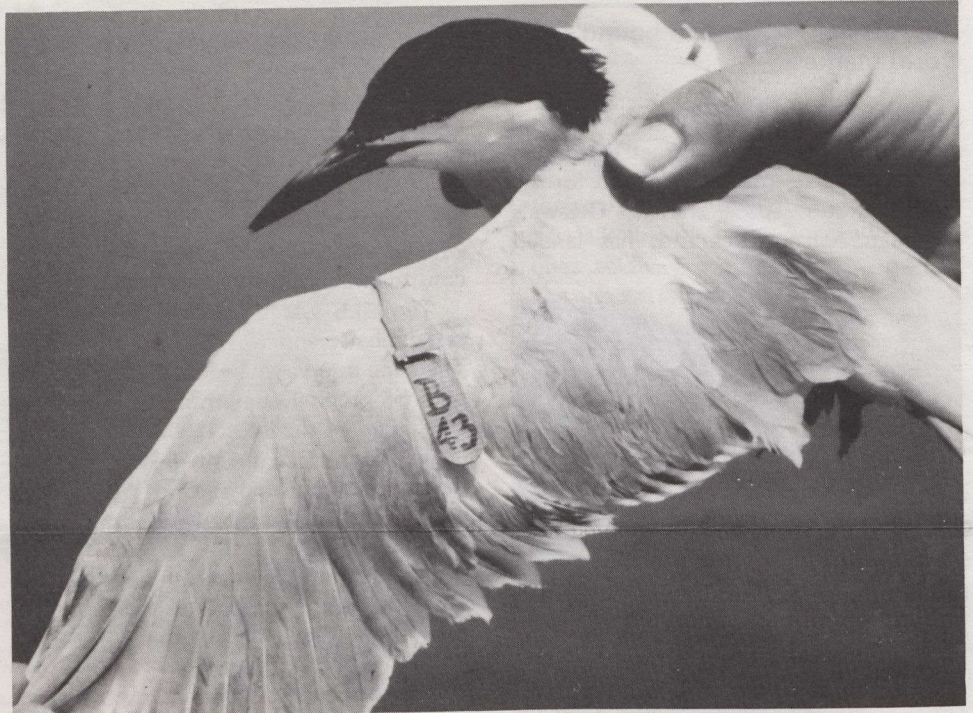
In Canada the shorebirds are widely dispersed, but during migration and on their wintering grounds they congregate in large numbers. This makes them especially vulnerable to any disruption or disturbance of their habitat. The first major LAP project in South America was a survey of the continent's northern and eastern coastline to identify shorebird concentration areas and make a preliminary assessment of the habitat.

### Countries involved

The governments of Argentina, Brazil, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Trinidad and Venezuela co-operated in this survey, providing military aircraft in some places. About 95 per cent of the Atlantic and Caribbean coast believed to contain suitable habitats have now been surveyed, important wintering areas have been located, and more than a million shorebirds counted and identified.

CWS and local scientists are also trying to measure the harvest of shorebirds killed for food and recreation. Other studies are focused on chemical contamination from agricultural, industrial and mining wastes ingested by the birds. Such studies may help to explain the high levels of organochlorines still found in peregrine falcons and their eggs, despite restrictions on the use of the chemical DDT in Canada and the United States. Peregrines prey heavily on shorebirds and often travel with them.

Another major concern is the loss of habitat, which may be Latin America's most serious bird conservation problem.



*A common tern caught on its nest at Lake Ontario is banded and tagged to provide information on migratory routes to South America.*

Tropical forests are shrinking at an alarming rate, especially in Central America and parts of Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil. This will almost certainly imperil the 100 or so species of forest-dwelling bird — warblers, flycatchers, sparrows and others — that breed in Canada and migrate to the tropics.

Other threatened habitats are wetlands. About 100 birds that breed in Canada and winter in Latin America depend on freshwater or brackish lakes



*Canadian biologists on the south coast of Trinidad colour-mark birds which were banded in Canada.*

and wetlands, or on coastal and inland beaches. Industrial societies everywhere tend to use wetlands as waste disposal sites, or drain them for agriculture, housing, plant construction or other purposes.

An international effort is being made to preserve these valuable habitats, through a program of wetland mapping organized by the International Waterfowl Research Bureau and the International Council for Bird Preservation. Meanwhile scientists from the Organization of American States are trying to revitalize the 1940 Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere.

### Training in Canada

Besides supporting far-ranging programs of this sort, the Canadian Wildlife Service is giving specialized training to biologists from Latin American and Caribbean countries. Biologists from Trinidad, Surinam and Venezuela spent a month in Canada learning the theory and practice of bird banding, which they returned to apply in their own countries. The CWS is also sponsoring, along with several other government and private conservation groups, production of a Spanish version of *Wildlife Management Techniques*. This Wildlife Society manual is the most widely used wildlife management reference book in North America.

*(From Environment Update, Vol. 4, No. 2, July 1983.)*



## Meningitis vaccine developed

Researchers in Ottawa have developed a new vaccine which, they hope, will rid the world of bacterial meningitis, one of the last major childhood illnesses.

According to the *Ottawa Citizen*, there is now a vaccine against bacterial meningitis for adults and older children, but nothing to protect children under about two, who are most susceptible to the potentially fatal disease.

"Theoretically, we could wipe out bacterial meningitis around the world with this vaccine," said Dr. Harry Jennings, a National Research Council scientist who has been studying meningitis for 13 years and developing the vaccine for the past three.

Jennings says it is impossible to tell when the vaccine will be ready for distribution, but says if tests go well in the next year, "I would say it should be a viable product within ten years".

## Youngest most susceptible

Babies and young children are most susceptible to meningitis — an infection and inflammation of the membranes that envelop the brain and spinal chord — because they haven't yet developed natural immunities.

In Canada last year, there were 764 cases of bacterial meningitis, 510 of them in children younger than four and 258 of them in babies younger than a year. And the situation is much worse in countries with lower standards of hygiene, Jennings said.

"Even though the numbers may not sound very big, it's a very devastating illness," said Dr. Ronald Gold, Chief, Infectious Diseases, Toronto Hospital for Sick Children. "Five to 10 per cent of the children who get it will die and another 10 to 20 per cent will sustain some kind of brain damage."

It was meningitis that left six-year-old Stephen Dawson of Vancouver blind, deaf, severely retarded and in need of a shunt to drain fluid accumulating inside his skull. His parents lost a court battle to let him die by not having the shunt implanted.

Dr. Gold said treatment of meningitis has not improved significantly in the last 40 years, since new antibiotics were discovered.

Trials have already shown the vaccine Dr. Jennings helped develop can immunize mice and rabbits against bacterial meningitis.

## Canadian robot scores in US

The New York Police Department recently received a call about a suspicious-looking briefcase outside a restaurant in Manhattan. It called in its new bomb-disposing robot from Canada, the Remote Mobile Investigations Unit (RMI-3).

With dextrous ease, the remote-controlled device picked up the case and deposited it in an explosion-proof box at the rear of the bomb squad's truck. The case was found to be harmless, but the robot's performance was a confirmed success.



Bomb-disposing robot a proven success.

"It's like buying life insurance for bomb squads," says Robert Pederson, president of Pedesco (Canada) Ltd., the robot inventor. His firm has been manufacturing the units at its Scarborough location for six years.

With contacts and encouragement supplied by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Trade field offices in both New York and Willowdale, the company has been able to expand its international profile. Approximately 90 RMI-3 models now can be found in the service of law enforcement agencies overseas and throughout the United States, as well as across Canada.

The robot has won widespread publicity. In New York, the briefcase incident brought news hounds scrambling for details. Major newspapers, including *The New York Times*, and three of the biggest television networks covered the event.

The robot most recently demonstrated its strength in Arizona during a hostage-taking incident. Complete with two-way radio and mounted guns, it confronted

the criminal and forced his surrender, while the police kept vigil a safe 91.44 metres away.

The basic robot sells for \$20 000 (US) with extra options available on a made-to-order basis. These include radio control, x-ray vision, blasting water guns used to defuse bombs, and firefighting equipment.

When assembled, the New York Police Department's model cost \$64 000 (US), weighed in at 104.3 kilograms and stood 46 centimetres high when folded.

## Videotapes help expectant immigrant mothers

A Vancouver doctor is doing something about the problems immigrant women face as they prepare to give birth in a foreign society when they do not speak English, reports the *Canadian Press*.

Dr. Perry Kendall of the Vancouver Health Department has prepared a set of one-hour videotapes available across Canada for women who speak Hindi, Punjabi, Cantonese and Vietnamese. The tapes explain how Canada's maternal health system works and provide tips on ensuring a healthy pregnancy.

## Smaller babies

Dr. Kendall said he was giving pre-natal classes mainly to English-speaking women, but it was the non-English-speaking women who were producing babies with low birth weight.

"We decided to focus on the Punjabi group because they're producing a higher proportion of low weight babies."

Babies with low birth weight, sometimes the result of poor nutrition or stress during pregnancy, are more susceptible to handicaps or early death, he said.

With help from Health and Welfare Canada and the British Columbia Prenatal Health Society, Dr. Kendall produced tapes aimed at various groups of women.

The tapes, which have soundtracks in English to go with the other languages, are being sold to health departments across Canada and to doctors in the Vancouver area.

He said the tapes encourage balanced, nutritious diets and acquaint women with health services available to them. The tapes, which take into account the cultural background of the viewers, also encourage husbands to play an active role during pregnancy and delivery.



## First customer for satellite service

The Bank of Montreal has signed an agreement with Teleglobe Canada to become the telecommunications carrier's first customer for its international private satellite business service.

A 4.5-metre dish antenna will be installed on the 72-storey First Canadian Place building in Toronto, sending and receiving signals to an Intelsat V satellite 36 000 kilometres above the earth in a geo-stationary orbit.

It will be linked with a 3.7-metre antenna in the London suburb of Ealing, allowing transmission of voice, facsimile, electronic mail and enhanced audio-graphic teleconferencing across the Atlantic Ocean.

The service will begin operation January 1, 1984. Teleglobe, working with British Telecom International, is the first telecommunications company to offer private, digital satellite communications between Europe and North America.

The satellite service will save the bank between 20 and 40 per cent over conventional cable or analogue satellite transmission, said Atherton Wallace, marketing vice-president of Teleglobe Canada. Digital communications offer more flexibility and higher quality transmission.

The bank also plans to use the service for electronic funds transfer, cash management operations, video conferencing and transmission of securities, foreign exchange, money market and management information.

## Insecticide produced from plants

A substance extracted from many common plants is proving to kill mosquito larvae more effectively than the banned pesticide DDT, say two University of Ottawa biologists.

John Arnason and Bernard Philogene have been researching a Canadian discovery that thousands of plant compounds can destroy insects by burning holes in them. According to Mr. Arnason, preliminary results show one of these compounds, when hit by light, is lethal to mosquito larvae but does not appear harmful to humans or other animals.

### Built-in protection

The group of substances, called polyacetylenes, occurs in a wide range of common plants, including sunflowers, white daisies and marigolds. The compounds, discovered by University of British Columbia botanist G.H.N. Towers in 1976, give the plant a built-in protection against insect predators.

About 1 500 plant compounds are known to contain this natural pesticide but Mr. Philogene said that is just a tiny percentage of the plants they believe could contain the toxins.

So far, the researchers have only touched the surface by testing five or six of the most potent ones. One of these has been found to be more toxic to mosquito larvae than DDT, Mr. Philogene said.

But unlike DDT, which was ultimately banned in North America and much of the world because it is so long-lasting, these compounds break down quickly in the environment.

## Nineteenth-century social reformers featured on new stamps

Two new 32-cent stamps were issued September 16 to honour two nineteenth-century Canadian social reformers, an American-born Methodist Episcopal Church preacher and a French-Canadian priest. One of the stamps, designed by Toronto artist Tony Kew, bears a portrait of Josiah Henson, born a slave in 1789 near Port Tobacco, Maryland, against a symbolic drawing of the underground railroad that brought him and other American slaves to freedom in Canada.

As a young boy, Josiah Henson saw his father being sold and taken away from his family. A short time later, he himself was sold and separated from his mother. He later became a fervent Christian and was ordained a Methodist Episcopal Church preacher. By then he had a family of his own and supervised operations on his master's plantation.

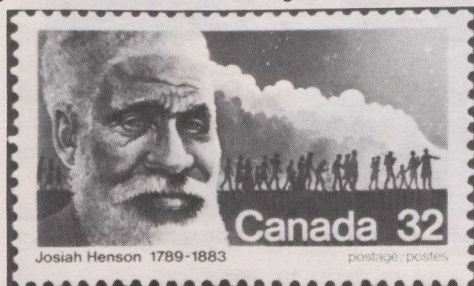
Fearing he might be sold and separated from his wife and children, Henson decided to escape, arriving in Canada with his family in 1830. He took up the cause of other escaped slaves, founding a settlement and establishing a school for them near present-day Dresden, Ontario.

Author Harriet Beecher Stowe used Henson as the model for Uncle Tom in her famed novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Henson died in 1883 and was buried near his house in Dresden.

The other stamp, designed by Quebec illustrator Jacques Hamel, features a portrait of Curé François-Xavier Antoine Labelle who worked relentlessly in the mid- and late-nineteenth century to improve the religious and economic climates in Lower Canada.

Born in 1833 in Sainte-Rose, a small farming community north of Montreal, he was named parish priest in 1868 in Saint-Jérôme in the Laurentian foothills. Convinced closer ties with Montreal would bring prosperity to his region, Curé Labelle negotiated with government and railway officials to initiate rail service between Montreal and Saint-Jérôme. His relentless efforts resulted in the establishment of train service in 1876.

Three years later he founded the Société de la Colonisation and encouraged Lower Canada colonists to settle in Manitoba. Named Missionnaire in 1889, he became known as the "Roi du nord" (king of the north country). He died at age 58 following surgery.



## Scientists discover new species

Eight new species of living things have been discovered near an underwater volcano a mile below the surface of the Pacific Ocean. They include snail-like and huge worm-like creatures, reports University of Victoria ecologist Verena Tunnicliffe.

Four Canadian and two US scientists made eight dives early last month in the Canadian research mini-submarine *Pisces IV* to explore the volcano 480 kilometres off the coast of Washington.

Ms. Tunnicliffe said the creatures have "a completely new kind of energy" that does not depend on light and a fantastic blood system to be able to get rid of poison.



## Margaret Laurence wins Banff Centre award

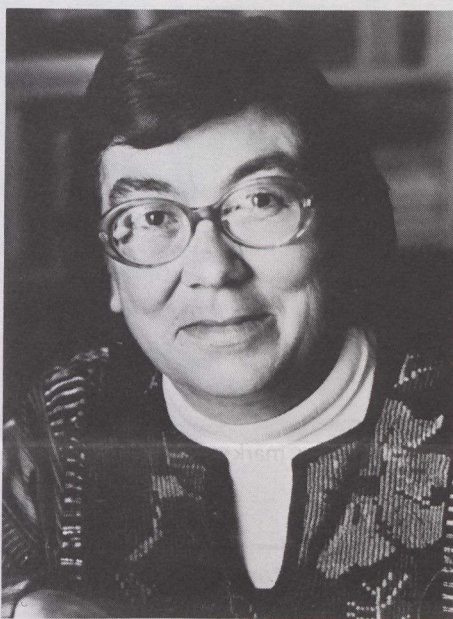
Canadian writer Margaret Laurence has been named winner of the fourth annual Banff Centre School of Fine Arts national award. The award recognizes a substantial and continuing contribution to the arts in Canada.

In making the announcement, Banff Centre President Paul Fleck remarked: "Not only is Margaret Laurence a major English-language novelist in this century, but through her work as writer-in-residence in a number of universities, she has helped new young writers learn their craft and find their way. She cares deeply about the development of Canadian writing and she has made a commitment to it."

The Banff award consists of a specially-commissioned Donald Cameron gold medal, designed by Canadian sculptor Dora de Pedery-Hunt and named in honour of the Banff Centre's director emeritus, a \$5 000-cash award, and a term appointment as writer-in-residence with the Banff Centre School of Fine Arts.

Born in 1926 in Neepawa, Manitoba, Margaret Laurence began to write seriously in the 1950s while living in Somaliland and Ghana. In 1954 the Somali government published her translation of Somali folk tales and poetry, *A Tree for Poverty*, the first collection of Somali literature ever published in English.

Margaret Laurence's writing spans a wide range. She has written two volumes of short stories — *The Tomorrow Tamer*



Award-winning writer Margaret Laurence.

and *A Bird in the House* — as well as books about her experience in Africa, and children's stories. She is best known, however, for her novels which have been acclaimed at home and abroad as major works: *The Stone Angel* in 1964, *A Jest of God* in 1966, *The Fire Dwellers* in 1969 and *The Diviners* in 1974.

In 1972, Margaret Laurence was appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada. She has been a writer-in-residence at Trent University, Peterborough, University of Toronto and University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario.

## Students discover Canadian historic material in London

Canadian scholars have uncovered a cache of some 40 000 turn-of-the-century Canadian photographs and publications stored in a warehouse of the British Library in London.

The collection of photographs, maps, sheet music and books dating from 1895 to 1924 is the most complete record of material published in Canada during the period. Comparable collections in Canada have been lost or destroyed by fire over the years.

The uncatalogued collection was rediscovered during a seminar to familiarize Canadian scholars with library resources, said a spokesman for the British Library's map department.

The 5 000 photographs include portraits of such famous Canadians as actress Mary Pickford, scenes of ordinary people at work and play and studies of Indian tribes.

## Vancouver Art Gallery re-opens

The halls which once rang with lawyers' arguments for justice will soon show off the treasures of western Canada's largest art gallery, using space-age technology against an elegant historic back-drop.

The stately gray building with doric columns and two stern granite lions that guarded the entrance to the British Columbia Supreme Court for almost 70 years reopens October 15 after a \$20-million facelift.

The gallery shows little change outside. But the interior has been rebuilt from top to bottom around a majestic rotunda and spiral staircase graced with the original marble that had to be removed and recut for the renovation. Visitors to the Robson Square gallery will be able to view Canada's largest collection of Emily Carr paintings on the first floor. The second floor has galleries almost eight metres high, equipped with mobile false walls adaptable for different exhibits.

Its permanent collection of 3 500 works, including some by Renoir, Rembrandt, Degas, Hogarth and Monet, will have 4 200 square metres of display space to share with visiting exhibits. The third floor will display contemporary works while the smaller top floor houses drawings and sketches. Storage space and laboratories for repairing works occupy the basement.

## Literary prize

*The Canada-Australia Literary Prize has been awarded this year to Australian novelist and playwright, Barry Oakley (centre) of Sydney, Australia. The prize was presented by Neil Haffey (right), Counsellor, Canadian High Commission in Canberra. Also present was the previous Canadian winner, novelist Leon Rooke (left). Mr. Oakley will undertake a lecture and reading tour of Canada in October.*





## News briefs

The Ontario government is buying \$10-million worth of educational computers for use in the province's schools and is initiating a \$5-million program to develop software for them. The program, sponsored by the government's Board of Industrial Leadership and Development, will include the purchase of microcomputers designed to Ministry of Education specifications. The educational microcomputers are being manufactured by the Canadian Educational Microprocessor Corporation, a Canadian high-tech company created to service the educational market. Prototypes will be in the schools this fall and production models available early next year.

The Canadian Wheat Board has signed a contract for the sale of wheat to the government of India. It will be shipped through Pacific and St. Lawrence ports from October 1983 through March 1984. The sale is the first by the board to the government of India since 1975.

The first joint conference held by two major educational associations — the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the American Council on Education — will be held in Toronto, October 12-14. The theme of the conference will be "North American Higher Education: Shaping the Future" and guest speakers will include Larkin Kerwin, president of the National Research Council of Canada; Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; and Robert Anderson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Rockwell International Corporation.

For the twelfth consecutive year, businesses in the area of London, Ontario can take advantage of a low-cost business consulting service being offered by the University of Western Ontario. The management consulting service, conducted by business students, covers such areas as financial planning, inventory control, marketing, promotion and production scheduling.

The Export Development Corporation has signed a \$93.16-million (US) loan agreement to support sales by various Canadian exporters to the Trinidad and Tobago Telephone Company. The exporters include Northern Telecom International Ltd., Northern Telecom Canada Ltd., and Phillips Cables Ltd., all of Ontario. The sales, expected to total \$109.6 million (US), will involve the supply of equipment and services for the second phase of the modernization of Trinidad's domestic telecommunications systems.

The University of Waterloo, which has the largest university credit correspondence program in Canada, will undertake an audio teleconferencing trial in some of its correspondence courses this fall. The experiment will offer students the opportunity of receiving two teleconferencing tutorials in each of their courses. Students will meet for classes, sitting around a table with microphones so they can ask questions of the professor. Co-ordinator Jack Gray expects that about 50 students in up to ten locations across Ontario will be linked with a UW professor at one time. In addition, portable computers will be made available to students in remote locations so they can send and receive electronic mail.

Temperatures soared to a record-setting 39 degrees Celsius September 2 in Winnipeg, Manitoba beating many of the recognized hot spots in the world. Honolulu, Miami, the Bahamas, all seemed cool when matched against the sweltering Winnipeg heat. Only Phoenix, Arizona and Needles, California, where it hit 43.8 degrees Celsius, were hotter. The previous Winnipeg record was 37.2 degrees Celsius set September 7, 1906.



Joy, a Shetland sheepdog, playfully paws her "master", Hero I, a robot programmed to give the dog various commands, during a recent demonstration in Windsor, Ontario. The two are part of an educational program aimed at teaching children the responsibilities of owning a pet. According to John Kirkland, general manager of the Essex County Humane Society, children pay more attention watching the robot instruct the dog than a human.

CANAPRESS

Canada Weekly is published by the Public Affairs Branch, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to the editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticario de Canadá.

Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.

Canada

ISSN 0384-2312